

Guide to Foreign Investment in China

(2022 Edition)



INvest in China

Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic
of China

Foreword

In November 2021, President Xi Jinping of the People's Republic of China stated in his keynote address at the Fourth China International Import Expo: "China's resolve to expand high-level opening-up remains unchanged; its resolve to share development opportunities with the world remains unchanged; and its resolve to advance economic globalisation towards a more open, inclusive, balanced and mutually beneficial direction remains unchanged." ■ ■ In March 2022, Premier Li Keqiang of the State Council in the Government Work Report said China would "expand high-level opening-up and promote the steady development of foreign trade and foreign investment. By fully leveraging both domestic and international markets and resources, we will continuously expand foreign economic and trade cooperation, using high-level opening-up to drive deep reforms and foster high-quality development."

China upholds its fundamental state policy of opening up, implements high-level trade and investment liberalisation and facilitation policies, deepens the pre-establishment national treatment plus negative list management system, and pursues comprehensive opening-up on a broader scale, in wider fields, and at a deeper level. It has relaxed foreign investment restrictions in multiple sectors including manufacturing, services, and agriculture, safeguarded the legitimate rights and interests of foreign investors, fostered a market environment where domestic and foreign enterprises compete on equal terms, and continuously enhanced its appeal to foreign investors. Since 2021, confronting complex and severe domestic and international circumstances alongside numerous risks and challenges, China has coordinated epidemic prevention and control with economic and social development. It has introduced a series of major reform measures in key areas and critical sectors, deepened supply-side structural reform, and achieved new progress in streamlining administration, delegating powers, and improving government services. Policies to optimise and implement support for enterprises in difficulty have been refined, with new tax and fee reductions exceeding one trillion yuan. Reforms were deepened and opening-up expanded, with greater efforts to stabilise foreign trade and foreign investment. New negative lists for foreign investment access at both national and pilot free trade zone levels were released. Major exhibitions such as the China International Import Expo, the Canton Fair, the China International Fair for Trade in Services, the China International Consumer Products Expo, and the China International Investment and Trade Fair were successfully held. Four new comprehensive pilot zones for expanding service sector opening-up were added, and new opening-up measures for the Hainan Free Trade Port were introduced. Actual foreign investment in China exceeded RMB 1 trillion, achieving a sound start to the 14th Five-Year Plan period.

To enhance transparency in the business environment and promote trade and investment facilitation, the Department of Foreign Investment Administration and the Investment Promotion Bureau of the Ministry of Commerce have updated the China Foreign Investment Guide. This revision retains the basic framework of the 2021 edition, comprising five sections: Entering China, Investing in China, Legal Framework for Foreign Investment in China, Procedures for Foreign Investment, and Life in China for Foreign Nationals. Based on feedback from foreign-invested enterprises, it incorporates new content on the digital economy, accelerating the development of a unified national market, aligning with international rules, and opening up the financial sector. It also provides further details on carbon peaking and carbon neutrality initiatives, dedicated task forces for key foreign investment projects, and updates various data, procedures, and institutional directories. The Chinese and English editions are released simultaneously in both online and offline formats, comprehensively showcasing China's market-oriented, law-based, and internationalised business environment. It is hoped that this initiative will assist foreign enterprises and investors in understanding and investing in China!



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1. Exploring China

1.1 China at a Glance

1.1.1 Natural Environment

China is situated in eastern Asia, on the western shore of the Pacific Ocean. It is a vast and resource-rich nation, abundant in natural resources. Its land area is approximately 9.6 million square kilometres, ranking third globally. China's land borders extend over 22,800 kilometres, adjoining 14 countries and shares maritime borders with eight nations. Its eastern and southern continental coastlines extend over 18,000 kilometres, encompassing more than 11,000 islands. China's climate is complex and diverse. The eastern regions exhibit a typical monsoon climate, while the northwestern areas feature a temperate continental climate, characterised by cold winters and hot summers with significant temperature variations. The Qinghai-Tibet Plateau exhibits a highland alpine climate. Based on temperature indicators, the country can be divided into six temperature zones from south to north: tropical, subtropical, warm temperate, mid-temperate, cold temperate, and the unique Qinghai-Tibet Plateau region. According to moisture conditions, the country can be sequentially classified from southeast to northwest as humid, semi-humid, semi-arid, arid, semi-arid, and arid.

Arid, semi-arid and arid regions.

1.1.2 Society and Humanities

As the world's most populous nation, China's population (referring to the mainland's 31 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities, plus active-duty military personnel, excluding Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan residents, and foreign nationals residing in these regions) stood at 141,170 million¹. mainland China's 31 provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government, and active-duty military personnel, excluding Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan residents and foreign nationals residing in the 31 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities) stood at 1,411.78 million¹.

China comprises 34 provincial-level administrative divisions, including 23 provinces, 5 autonomous regions, 4 municipalities directly under the central government, and 2 special administrative regions.

Since ancient times, China has been a unified multi-ethnic nation. Over the course of more than 5,000 years of history, its various ethnic groups have integrated to form the great Chinese nation. The Chinese nation has accumulated profound cultural heritage and developed distinctive, richly diverse folk customs.

Since 1949, 56 ethnic groups have been officially recognised and confirmed by the central government. The Han ethnic group constitutes the largest population, while the remaining 55 ethnic groups, being relatively smaller in population, are conventionally referred to as **"minority ethnic groups"**. A relationship of equality, mutual assistance, solidarity, cooperation, and shared prosperity has developed among all ethnic groups.

Through prolonged ethnic integration, the Chinese people have cultivated an open-minded attitude embracing diverse cultures, adopting an inclusive approach towards foreign influences.

¹ The Seventh National Population Census Bulletin (No. 2) (http://www.stats.gov.cn/tjsj/zcfb/202105/20210510_1817178.html).

China is a multi-religious nation. The Chinese government implements a policy of religious freedom, safeguarding citizens' rights to religious belief while upholding religious harmony and social cohesion.

The official language of China is Mandarin. Mandarin is another name for Modern Standard Chinese, a common language based on the Beijing dialect as its standard pronunciation, Northern Chinese as its foundation dialect, and exemplary modern vernacular literary works as its grammatical norms.

1.1.3 Fundamental System

The People's Congress System constitutes China's fundamental political system. The National People's Congress of the

People's Republic of China

is the highest organ of state power. Its standing body is the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. The National People's Congress and its Standing Committee exercise state legislative power, elect or dismiss principal state leaders, and perform other duties.

The President of the People's Republic of China represents the People's Republic of China in state affairs, receives foreign envoys, and, in accordance with the decisions of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, dispatches and recalls plenipotentiary representatives to foreign countries, and ratifies and abrogates treaties and important agreements concluded with foreign countries.

The State Council (i.e. the Central People's Government) is the executive organ of China's highest organ of state power and the highest state administrative organ. It is accountable to and reports its work to the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee. It administers 26 ministries, commissions, administrative departments and bureaus.

The Supreme People's Court and local people's courts at all levels constitute the judicial organs. People's courts independently exercise judicial power in accordance with the law, free from interference by administrative organs, social organisations, or individuals. The Supreme People's Procuratorate and local people's procuratorates at all levels constitute the organs for legal supervision. People's procuratorates independently exercise procuratorial power in accordance with the law, free from interference by administrative organs, social organisations, or individuals.

China's political system and judicial framework have maintained long-term stability, ensuring societal prosperity and development, fostering a favourable public security environment, and safeguarding the smooth operation of all social systems.

China's current fundamental economic system comprises the basic socialist economic institutions: public ownership as the mainstay with the co-development of various forms of ownership; distribution according to work as the mainstay with the coexistence of various distribution methods; and a socialist market economy system. Efforts are being made to build an economic system where market mechanisms function effectively, microeconomic entities are dynamic, and macroeconomic regulation is appropriate. This aims to achieve effective incentives for property rights, free flow of factors of production, flexible price responses, fair and orderly competition, and the survival of the fittest among enterprises. The goal is to form a pattern where the roles of the market and the government are organically unified, mutually complementary, coordinated, and mutually reinforcing. Under a market-oriented management model, labour can move freely within the market. Market entities shall enjoy operational autonomy in accordance with the law. No unit or individual may interfere in matters that should be decided autonomously by market entities in accordance with the law.

1.2 China's Economy

1.2.1 Open Economy

■ Openness is a defining feature of contemporary China

President Xi Jinping has repeatedly emphasised that China's door to the outside world will not be closed, but will only open wider. At the opening ceremony of the fourth China International Import Expo, President Xi delivered a keynote speech entitled "Let the Spring Breeze of Opening Up Warm the World", affirming China's unwavering commitment to expanding high-level opening up, sharing development opportunities with the world, and advancing economic globalisation towards

warm the world," stating that China's resolve to expand high-level opening up remains unchanged, its commitment to sharing development opportunities with the world remains unchanged, and its determination to promote economic globalisation towards a more open, inclusive, beneficial, balanced and win-win direction remains unchanged.

At the 2022 World Economic Forum virtual meeting, President Xi stressed that China will resolutely advance reform and opening-up. China's reform and opening-up journey is ongoing; regardless of changes in the international landscape, China will hold high the banner of reform and opening-up. China will build a unified, open and orderly competitive market system, ensuring all enterprises enjoy equal status before the law and equal opportunities in the market. China welcomes all forms of capital to operate legally and in compliance with regulations within its borders, playing a positive role in China's development. China will continue to expand high-level opening up,

steadily advance institutional opening-up in areas such as rules, regulation and standards, implement national treatment for foreign-invested enterprises, and promote the high-quality development of the

the high-quality development of the Belt and Road Initiative.

At the 2022 Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference, President Xi Jinping emphasised that no matter how the world changes, China's confidence and resolve in reform and opening-up will remain unshaken. China will expand high-level opening-up, thoroughly implement the negative list for foreign investment access, broaden the scope of encouraged foreign investment, optimise services for foreign investment promotion, and establish additional comprehensive pilot zones for opening up the service sector. China will steadily advance the development of pilot free trade zones and the Hainan Free Trade Port, align with international high-standard economic and trade rules, and promote institutional opening-up. China will fully implement the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement, pursue high-standard free trade agreements with more countries and regions, and actively advance its accession to the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership and the Digital Economy Partnership Agreement. China will adhere to the objectives of high standards, sustainability and benefits for the people, and actively advance high-quality **Belt and Road cooperation**. China will unwaveringly pursue the path of peaceful development, and remain a builder of world peace, a contributor to global development and a defender of the international order.

■ Overall scale

China has become the world's second-largest consumer market, the largest goods trading nation, the second-largest services trading nation, the nation with the largest foreign exchange reserves, and the second-largest recipient of foreign investment. Its status as a major economic and trading power continues to consolidate, making it a pivotal force in driving and guiding economic globalisation.

In 2021, China's total import and export value of goods reached 39.1009 trillion yuan, marking a 21.4% year-on-year increase and securing its position as the world's largest goods trading nation for five consecutive years.

For the fifth consecutive year, China has maintained its position as the world's largest goods trading nation. Exports reached 21.7348 trillion yuan, up 21.2%, while imports reached 17.3661 trillion yuan, up 21.5%. Exports of high-tech and high-value-added products grew rapidly, with machinery and electrical products exports rising by 20.4% and new energy vehicle exports increasing threefold. China conducted orderly exports of epidemic prevention materials and became the world's largest supplier of vaccines, providing over 2 billion doses.

In 2021, China's total imports and exports of services reached RMB 5.2983 trillion, marking a 16.1% year-on-year increase and maintaining its position as the world's second-largest services trader for eight consecutive years. Service exports reached 2.5435 trillion yuan, up 31.4%, while service imports amounted to 2.7548 trillion yuan, rising 4.8%.

In 2021, China's actual utilisation of foreign capital reached US\$180.96 billion, a 21.2% increase, with 48,000 newly established foreign-funded enterprises, a 23.5% increase, achieving a "double improvement" in both scale and quality of foreign investment. Foreign investment by 23.5%, achieving a "double improvement" in both the scale and quality of FDI. Investment in high-tech industries grew by 22.1%, with its share rising to 28.8%. The 21 pilot free trade zones attracted actual foreign investment of US\$32.29 billion, accounting for 18.6% of the national total. By the end of 2021, the cumulative number of foreign-invested enterprises in China exceeded 108,800, with cumulative national FDI inflows exceeding US\$2.6 trillion. Foreign-invested enterprises, accounting for approximately 2% of all enterprises nationwide, contributed about two-fifths of the country's total imports and exports, one-sixth of tax revenue, and one-fifth of industrial value added, while also driving approximately one-tenth of urban employment.

In 2021, China's outward foreign direct investment reached 936.69 billion yuan, representing a 2.2% increase. Firstly, investment in countries along the Belt and Road saw relatively rapid growth. Non-financial direct investment in Belt and Road countries amounted to US\$20.3 billion, marking a 14.1% increase. Non-financial direct investment in Belt and Road countries reached US\$20.3 billion, a year-on-year increase of 14.1%. Secondly, large-scale overseas contracting projects increased. New contracts worth over US\$100 million totalled 560, an increase of 46 over the previous year, primarily concentrated in infrastructure sectors such as transportation. Thirdly,

Overseas economic and trade cooperation zones have achieved notable results. By the end of 2021, the number of overseas economic and trade cooperation zones included in the Ministry of Commerce's statistics reached 46. The zones are distributed across 46 countries, with cumulative investments totalling US\$50.7 billion, contributing US\$6.6 billion in taxes and fees to host nations, and creating 392,000 locally generated jobs. creating 392,000 local jobs.

According to data from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)'s World Investment Report 2022, China attracted US\$180.96 billion in foreign direct investment in 2021, a year-on-year increase of 21%, ranking second among countries and regions globally. regions).

■ Contribution to the global economy

Over the 20 years since China's accession to the World Trade Organisation, its average annual contribution to global economic growth has approached 30%. In 2021, China's economic growth contributed approximately 25% to global economic expansion. Investing in China offers returns aligned with the nation's economic growth trajectory. The Statistical Bulletin on National Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China in 2021 indicates that in 2021, profits of industrial enterprises

above designated size with foreign and Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan investment reached RMB 2,284.6 billion, representing a 21.1% increase. The 2021 China International Payments Report released by the State Administration of Foreign Exchange shows that, according to international payments statistics, total net inflows of various types of investment into China in 2021 amounted to USD 661.6 billion, including USD 334 billion in net increases in liabilities from foreign direct investment into China.

US\$661.6 billion, of which foreign direct investment (FDI) in China (net increase in liabilities) amounted to US\$334.0 billion, representing a 32%, reaching a record high. This demonstrates that China's economic growth maintains a globally leading advantage and its attractiveness to foreign capital continues to strengthen.

1.2.2 Economic Development

Since the launch of reform and opening-up, China's economy has maintained sustained and rapid growth. Following the development during the 13th Five-Year Plan period, China's economic strength, scientific and technological capabilities, and comprehensive national power have reached new heights. Economic operations have remained generally stable, with continuous optimisation of the economic structure. In 2021, China responded calmly to the once-in-a-century changes and the pandemic of the century, made new strides in building a new development paradigm, achieved new results in high-quality development, and secured a sound start to the 14th Five-Year Plan period.

According to the Statistical Bulletin on National Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China in 2021, the country's gross domestic product (GDP) for the full year reached 114.367 trillion yuan, representing an 8.1% increase over the previous year. Per capita GDP for the year stood at 80,976 yuan, an 8.0% rise year-on-year. Gross national income (GNI) amounted to 113.3518 trillion yuan, marking a 7.9% growth compared to the previous year.



Gross Domestic Product and Growth Rates, 2017–2021

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

1.2.3 Economic Structure

■ Services-led

Since the 2008 global financial crisis, China's economy has undergone structural transformation. In 2015, the service sector's contribution to GDP exceeded 50% for the first time, accounting for half of the national economy. In 2021, the value added of the service sector reached 60.968 trillion yuan, representing an 8.2% increase from the previous year and accounting for 53.3% of GDP. The service sector contributed 54.9% to economic growth, exceeding the secondary sector by 16.5 percentage points; the value added of information transmission, software and information technology services grew by 17.2%.

■ Upgrading and Transformation of Manufacturing

China possesses 41 major industrial categories, 207 medium-level industrial categories, and 666 minor industrial categories, forming an independent and complete modern industrial system. It is the only country in the world to encompass all industrial categories within the United Nations Industrial Classification. China's endeavours to build an innovation-driven nation have yielded substantial results, achieving significant scientific and technological breakthroughs in fields such as manned spaceflight, lunar exploration, deep-sea engineering, supercomputing, and quantum information. In 2021, the value-added output of high-tech manufacturing increased by 18.2% year-on-year, accounting for 15.1% of the value-added output of industrial enterprises above designated size. The value-added output of equipment manufacturing grew by 12.9%, representing 32.4% of the value-added output of industrial enterprises above designated size.

■ New business models reshape economic development patterns

In recent years, the internet, big data and artificial intelligence have become deeply integrated with the real economy, with new hotspots such as smart retail and capacity sharing continuously emerging. Technological innovation has been active in fields including mobile communications, the Internet of Things, blockchain, smart wearables and artificial intelligence, with application scenarios in transport, healthcare, tourism and smart cities steadily maturing. In 2021, annual online retail sales reached 13.0884 trillion yuan, representing a year-on-year increase of 14.1%. Among these, online retail sales of physical goods amounted to 10.8042 trillion yuan, growing by 12.0% year-on-year and accounting for 24.5% of total retail sales of consumer goods.

■ Steady Development of the Digital Economy

China has deepened the implementation of its digital economy development strategy, continuously improved digital infrastructure, accelerated the cultivation of new business models and formats, and achieved positive results in advancing digital industrialisation and industrial digitalisation. In 2020, the value added of China's core digital industries accounted for 7.8% of GDP, with the digital economy providing powerful impetus for sustained and healthy economic and social development. During the 14th Five-Year Plan period, China's digital economy will transition to a new phase characterised by deepened application, regulated development, and inclusive sharing. By 2025, the digital economy will enter a comprehensive expansion phase, with the value added by its core industries reaching 10% of GDP. Digital innovation will significantly enhance development capabilities, intelligent levels will markedly increase, the integration of digital technologies with the real economy will yield substantial results, the digital economy governance system will become more refined, and the competitiveness and influence of the digital economy will steadily rise.

1.2.4 Market Potential

Mainland China boasts a population exceeding 1.4 billion (), with the world's largest middle-income cohort, making it the most growth potential. Between 2011 and 2019, China's average consumption rate stood at 53.4%. In 2021, despite the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, total retail sales of consumer goods reached 44.0823 trillion yuan, representing a year-on-year increase of 12.5%. Final consumption expenditure contributed 5.3 percentage points to GDP growth, accounting for 65.4% of economic growth – 51.7 percentage points higher than gross capital formation. Consumption has thus become the primary driver of economic growth. Concurrently, consumption development has entered a new phase, with residents' consumption capacity rising rapidly and consumption upgrading becoming increasingly pronounced.

became more pronounced, with mid-to-high-end consumption demand continuously released and service consumption remaining relatively active. In 2021, per capita consumer expenditure nationwide increased by 12.6% in real terms compared to the previous year, while per capita expenditure on services grew by 17.8%, accounting for 44.2% of per capita consumer expenditure. The national Engel's coefficient stood at 29.8%.

By the end of 2021, the urbanisation rate of the permanent resident population nationwide reached 64.72%, an increase of 0.83 percentage points from the previous year-end, creating significant scope for investment growth and consumption expansion.

1.3 National Strategy

1.3.1 Overall Strategy

Following the reform and opening-up, China formulated strategic arrangements for socialist modernisation, proposing the "Three-Step Strategy" ()

strategic objectives. Entering the 21st century, China embarked upon a new development phase of comprehensively building a moderately prosperous society and accelerating socialist modernisation. China set forth the goal of establishing a moderately prosperous society in all respects by 2020;

China has proposed that by 2020, it will have built a moderately prosperous society with a more developed economy, more robust democracy, greater progress in science and education, more flourishing culture, a more harmonious society, and a more prosperous life for its people

society by 2020; and then, by the middle of the 21st century, to have basically achieved modernisation and built China into a modern socialist country.

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Building upon this foundation, and after a comprehensive analysis of the international and domestic situation and development conditions, in 2017 China proposed a two-stage approach for the period from 2020 to

mid-21st century: the first stage, from 2020 to 2035, will see the basic realisation of socialist modernisation on the foundation of having built a moderately prosperous society in all respects; the second stage, from 2035 to the mid-21st century, will see

China become a great

; the second stage, from 2035 to the mid-21st century, will see China, on the basis of having basically achieved modernisation, become a great modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, civilised, harmonious and beautiful.

The progression from building a moderately prosperous society in all respects to essentially achieving modernisation, and then to building China into a great modern socialist country in all respects, constitutes the strategic arrangement for the development of socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era.

In 2017 , China set the goal of "substantially achieving common prosperity for all people" by the middle of this century;

In 2020, it proposed that by 2035, "substantial and more visible progress towards common prosperity for all the people" should be achieved.

The 2021 Central Economic Work Conference emphasised the need to correctly understand and grasp the strategic objectives and practical pathways for achieving common prosperity. Realising this goal requires first expanding and improving the "pie" through the concerted efforts of the entire nation, and then distributing it fairly through reasonable institutional arrangements. This constitutes a protracted historical process requiring steady progress towards the objective. In advancing high-quality development, priority must be given to employment to enhance the job-creating capacity of economic growth. The function and role of distribution must be leveraged, upholding distribution according to labour as the mainstay while refining policies on factor-based distribution and strengthening regulatory measures through taxation, social security, and transfer payments. Enterprises and social groups with the willingness and capacity should be encouraged to actively engage in public welfare and charitable endeavours. Efforts

must be made to the best of our ability while acting within our means,

refining the policy and institutional framework for public services to deliver targeted basic services in areas of greatest public concern, such as education, healthcare, elderly care, and housing.

China has adhered to the general principle of pursuing progress while ensuring stability, implemented the new development philosophy of innovation, coordination, green development, openness and sharing, and advanced economic, political, cultural, social and ecological development in a coordinated manner. It has resolutely pursued strategies for revitalising the nation through science and education, strengthening the country through talent, driving development through innovation, revitalising rural areas, promoting coordinated regional development and pursuing sustainable development, thereby gradually shifting from high-speed growth to high-quality development. In 2020, decisive achievements were made in securing a moderately prosperous society in all respects, laying a solid foundation for embarking on a new journey towards the full construction of a modern socialist country. In 2021, China entered the five-Year Plan period, formally commencing the initial phase of comprehensively building a modern socialist country.

1.3.2 The 14th Five-Year Plan and the Outline of the Long-Term Objectives Through 2035

On 12 March 2021, the Outline of the 14th Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China and the Long-Range Objectives Through the Year 2035

and the Long-range Objectives Through to 2035 (hereinafter referred to as the Outline Plan) was released to the public. The Outline Plan

a guiding document for China's national economic and social development over the next five years and the subsequent fifteen years. It clearly outlines the objectives for the 14th Five-Year Plan period

The logical thread running through the Outline is the "Three New Elements": the new development stage, the new development philosophy, and the new development paradigm. The new development stage marks the commencement of a

The logical thread running through the Outline is the **"Three New Elements"**: a new stage of development, new development philosophy, and a new development paradigm. The new stage of development marks the commencement of a new journey towards building a modern socialist country in all respects. The new development philosophy entails implementing the principles of innovation, coordination, green development, openness, and sharing. The new development paradigm involves establishing a new development pattern centred on domestic circulation while promoting mutual reinforcement between domestic and international circulation.

Long-term objectives for 2035 : Basically realise socialist modernisation.
Primary objectives for economic and social development during the 14th Five-Year Plan period: Achieve new progress in economic development; make new strides in reform and opening-up; attain new heights in social civilisation; make new advances in ecological conservation; reach new levels in people will take new strides; social civilisation will reach new heights; ecological civilisation will achieve new progress; people's wellbeing will attain new levels; and national governance efficiency will be enhanced.

Key Measures: Uphold innovation-driven development to comprehensively shape new competitive advantages; accelerate the development of a modern industrial system to consolidate and strengthen the foundation of the real economy; build a robust domestic market to establish a new development paradigm; expedite digital development to construct a Digital China; deepen reform comprehensively to establish a high-level socialist market economy system; prioritise agricultural and rural development to advance rural revitalisation in all respects; refine the strategy for new-type urbanisation to enhance the quality of urbanisation; optimising regional economic layout to promote coordinated regional development; advancing green development to foster harmony between humanity and nature; implementing high-level opening-up to pioneer new prospects for win-win cooperation; enhancing people's wellbeing and elevating the level of joint construction, governance and sharing.

1.3.3 The 14th Five-Year Plan for Commerce Development

On 30 June 2021, China's Ministry of Commerce issued the 14th Five-Year Plan for Commerce Development, outlining the prospects for commercial development by 2035 and sets out objectives for the 14th Five-Year Plan period. Focusing on advancing market connectivity, industrial integration, innovation synergy, and rule alignment, it outlines comprehensive arrangements for commercial work to serve the new development paradigm across five dimensions: facilitating the domestic economic cycle, promoting the dual domestic and international economic cycles, advancing high-level opening-up, accelerating digital development, and advancing green development.

The **2035** objectives for commercial development are: Further consolidation of China's status as a major consumer nation, with the quality of goods and services consumption better meeting the people's aspirations for a better life, and a significant enhancement in the modernisation of commerce and trade circulation. The formation of a new pattern of opening up, with markedly strengthened new advantages in participating in international economic cooperation and competition, trade development reaching new heights of quality, and a notable improvement in the utilisation of foreign investment and the level of outward investment cooperation. The achievement of higher levels of digital, green, and secure development in commerce. Becoming a significant contributor and leader in global economic governance.

Objectives for Commercial Development during the 14th Five-Year Plan Period: Achieve new progress in building a robust domestic market; make new strides in advancing high-level opening-up; demonstrate new responsibility in participating in global economic governance; and attain new improvements in risk prevention and mitigation capabilities.

Key measures: Fostering the formation of a robust domestic market; advancing innovative development in foreign trade;

enhancing the utilisation of foreign investment and the level of outward investment cooperation; achieving new progress in building a new pattern

of international economic cooperation

; promoting high-quality development of free trade zones and ports; optimising regional opening-up arrangements; elevating the level of outward investment and economic cooperation; deepening economic and trade cooperation under the Belt and Road Initiative; actively participating in global economic governance; and improving the risk prevention and control system in the commercial sector.

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

On 12 October 2021, the Ministry of Commerce released the "14th Five-Year Plan for the Development of Foreign Investment". The guiding principles, development objectives and key tasks for foreign investment during the 14th Five-Year Plan period are clearly outlined, providing effective guidance for foreign investors' business operations.

The 14th Five-Year Plan for Utilising Foreign Investment sets out China's development objectives for foreign investment by 2035: to enhance its comprehensive competitive advantages in attracting foreign investment, significantly elevate the level and quality of foreign investment utilisation, establish a world-class business environment, become a primary destination for transnational investment, build an innovation and high-end manufacturing hub in East Asia, and markedly strengthen its new competitive edge in international economic cooperation and competition.

The 14th Five-Year Plan for Utilising Foreign Investment sets out China's development objectives for foreign investment during the 14th Five-Year Plan period: further expansion of the scope of foreign investment access, further improvement in the structure of foreign investment utilisation, further enhancement of the role of open platforms, further refinement of the foreign investment management system, and further optimisation of the foreign investment environment. China aims to maintain its position among the world's leading recipients of foreign investment, consolidate its status as a major foreign investment nation, and further strengthen the synergistic role of foreign investment with outbound investment, foreign trade,

and consumption, thereby playing a more active role in promoting the domestic economic cycle and connecting the dual domestic and international cycles.

The 14th Five-Year Plan for Utilising Foreign Investment outlines key measures to achieve these objectives: advancing higher-level opening-up, optimising the structure of foreign investment utilisation, strengthening the functions of open platforms, enhancing foreign investment promotion services, improving the foreign investment management system, optimising the foreign investment environment, and promoting the liberalisation and facilitation of international investment.

1.3.5 Regional Development Strategy

China is currently advancing the establishment of a more effective new mechanism for coordinated regional development. This

approach is grounded in leveraging the comparative advantages of each region

The 14th Five-Year Plan Outline states that regional economic layouts should be optimised to promote coordinated regional development. Major regional strategies, regional coordination strategies, and the main functional zones strategy should be thoroughly implemented. Regional coordination mechanisms should be improved to establish a regional economic layout and territorial spatial pattern conducive to high-quality development.

The 14th Five-Year Plan outlines the need to optimise regional economic layout and promote coordinated regional development. This involves thoroughly implementing major regional strategies, regional coordination strategies, and the main functional zones strategy, improving regional coordination mechanisms, and establishing a regional economic layout and territorial spatial support system that underpins high-quality development.

The 2022 Government Work Report proposes deepening the implementation of major regional strategies and regional coordination development strategies. It calls for advancing the coordinated development of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, the development of the Yangtze River Economic Belt, the construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, the integrated development of the Yangtze River Delta, and the ecological conservation and high-quality development of the Yellow River Basin. It also advocates for the high-standard, high-quality construction of the Xiongan New Area and support for the development of the Beijing Sub-centre. We will foster new patterns in the western development initiative, achieve new breakthroughs in the revitalisation of the northeast, promote high-quality development in the central regions, encourage the eastern regions to accelerate modernisation, and support industrial transfer and regional cooperation. We will support the accelerated development of revolutionary base areas, ethnic regions, and frontier areas. We will develop the marine economy and build a maritime power.

■ Major Regional Strategies

Coordinated Development of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region: Comprising Beijing, Tianjin, and Hebei Province, this area spans approximately 216,000 square kilometres. Efforts will focus on relocating non-capital functions from Beijing, implementing a series of landmark relocation projects, constructing the Xiongan New Area to high standards and quality, and promoting innovation in management systems. High-quality development of the Beijing Sub-centre will be pursued, fostering integrated development with the counties of Sanhe, Xianghe, and Dachang in Hebei Province. Promote high-quality development in Tianjin Binhai New Area and support the construction of Zhangjiakou as a water conservation functional zone and ecological support area for the capital. Enhance Beijing's capacity for fundamental research and original innovation as a science and technology hub, leverage the pioneering role of the Zhongguancun National Independent Innovation Demonstration Zone, and deepen the integration of industrial and innovation chains across the region. Substantially complete the **"Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Rail Network"** and improve coordination among airport and port clusters.

Development of the Yangtze River Economic Belt: Covering 11 provinces and municipalities including Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui, Jiangxi, Hubei, Hunan, Chongqing, Sichuan, Yunnan, and Guizhou, spanning an area of 2.05 million square kilometres. Prioritise ecological conservation and green development, emphasising comprehensive protection over large-scale development. Coordinate environmental conservation with economic growth to establish a model for harmonious coexistence between humanity and nature in a beautiful China. Continue systematic ecological restoration and protection. Deepening pilot initiatives for green development demonstration zones and ecological product value realisation mechanisms. Implementing a ten-year fishing ban on the Yangtze. Centred on developing the Yangtze as a major artery, holistically designing an integrated transport system to alleviate bottlenecks at the Three Gorges hub, accelerating construction of high-speed rail and freight rail along the river. Leveraging the synergistic advantages of industrial coordination to establish a green industrial system. Safeguarding cultural relics and heritage along the Yangtze.

Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area development: Comprising 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, covering an area of 56,000 square kilometres. Strengthen Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao industry-academia-research collaboration, refine the "Two Corridors and Two Hubs" framework comprising the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong and Guangzhou-Zhuhai-Macao innovation corridors alongside the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Hetao and Guangdong-Macao Hengqin innovation hubs, advance the development of a comprehensive national science centre, and facilitate cross-border flow of innovation resources. Accelerate intercity railway construction, coordinate port and airport functional layouts, and optimise shipping and aviation resource allocation. Deepen customs clearance model reforms to promote the efficient movement of personnel,

goods and vehicles. Expand the scope of mutual recognition of professional qualifications between the Mainland and Hong Kong/Macao,

and deepen the integration of key

fields. Facilitate Hong Kong and Macao youth in pursuing studies, employment, and entrepreneurship in mainland cities within the Greater Bay Area, and establish premium exchange programmes for young people across Guangdong, Hong Kong, and Macao.

Yangtze River Delta Integrated Development: Comprising Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Anhui provinces and municipalities, covering an area of

358,000 square kilometres. Aiming for internationally advanced scientific innovation capabilities and industrial systems, accelerate the development of the Yangtze River Delta G60 Science and Technology Innovation Corridor and the Shanghai-Nanjing Industrial Innovation Belt to enhance the region's capacity for global resource allocation and its ability to drive nationwide development. Expedite infrastructure connectivity, achieve high-speed rail coverage across all prefecture-level and above cities in the region, and advance integrated management of port clusters. Develop the Hongqiao International Open Hub, strengthen the open economy aggregation function of the Lingang New Area in the Shanghai Pilot Free Trade Zone, and deepen the coordinated development of the pilot free trade zones in Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Anhui. Accelerate the convenient sharing of public services and optimise the distribution of high-quality education and healthcare resources. Advance joint ecological conservation and governance, and build the Yangtze River Delta Ecological Green Integrated Development Demonstration Zone to high standards.

Ecological Conservation and High-Quality Development in the Yellow River Basin: Covering nine provinces and autonomous regions—Qinghai, Sichuan, Gansu, Ningxia, Inner Mongolia, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Henan, and Shandong—with an area of 1.306 million square kilometres. Intensify protection and restoration of key ecosystems in the upper reaches, fortify **the "Water Tower of China"** in the Three Rivers Source Region, and enhance water conservation capacity in areas such as Gannan and Ruergai. Innovate soil erosion control models in the Loess Plateau of the middle reaches, advance secondary suspended river management and integrated floodplain governance in the lower reaches, and strengthen wetland conservation and restoration in the Yellow River Delta. Rationally control coal mining intensity, promote integrated energy and resource development, and enhance mine ecological restoration. Optimise the development pattern of central cities and urban clusters, coordinating the construction of towns and villages along the river. Implement the Yellow River Cultural Heritage System Protection Project to create an internationally influential cultural tourism belt. Establish a pilot zone for ecological conservation and high-quality development in the Yellow River Basin.

urban clusters, and coordinate the development of counties and villages along the Yellow River. Implement systematic protection projects for Yellow River cultural heritage, creating a culturally and touristically significant belt with international influence. Establish a pilot zone for ecological conservation and high-quality development in the Yellow River Basin.

■ Regional Coordination Development Strategy

Western Development Strategy: Comprising 12 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities including Chongqing, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Tibet, Shaanxi, Gansu, Qinghai, Ningxia, Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia and Guangxi, covering an area of 6.85 million square kilometres. Deepen implementation of major ecological projects and undertake comprehensive management in key areas. Actively integrate into the Belt and Road Initiative, strengthen the development of major open corridors, and establish multi-tiered inland open platforms. Increase infrastructure investment in the western regions, support the development of distinctive and competitive industries, concentrate efforts on consolidating achievements in poverty alleviation, and address shortcomings in people's livelihoods such as education and healthcare. Advance the construction of the Chengdu-Chongqing Economic Circle, creating a nationally influential economic centre, a hub for scientific and technological innovation, a new frontier for reform and opening-up, and a high-quality living environment. Enhance the development of the Guanzhong Plain Urban Agglomeration and promote cooperation and interaction between the northwest and southwest regions. Support Xinjiang in building the national "three bases and one corridor" ⁽²⁾ and support Tibet in establishing a key corridor for opening up to South Asia.

Comprehensive Revitalisation of Northeast China: This encompasses Liaoning Province, Jilin Province, Heilongjiang

Province, and Hulunbuir in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region

, Xing'an League, Tongliao City, Chifeng City, and Xilingol League (Eastern Inner Mongolia), covering an area of 1.45 million square kilometres. Accelerate the transformation of government functions, deepen the reform of state-owned enterprises, focus on optimising the business environment, and vigorously develop the private economy. Build the Liaoning Coastal Economic Belt, establish the Changchun-Jilin-Tumen Development and Opening-up Pilot Zone, and enhance Harbin's capacity for cooperation and opening-up with Russia. Accelerate the development of modern agriculture. Strengthen the protection of ecological resources. Upgrade traditional competitive industries such as equipment manufacturing, cultivate emerging industries, vigorously develop distinctive industries like cold-region snow tourism and eco-tourism, and create an internationally influential snow tourism belt to form a new balanced industrial structure and competitive advantage. Implement more attractive talent attraction measures. Deepen counterpart cooperation with eastern regions.

Rise of the Central Region: Comprising six provinces—Shanxi, Anhui, Jiangxi, Henan, Hubei, and Hunan—covering an area

of

1.028 million square kilometres. Focus on building a major advanced manufacturing base, enhance independent innovation capabilities in key sectors, establish inland open hubs, and consolidate an ecological and green development framework. Expand and strengthen advanced manufacturing, develop mid-to-high-end industrial clusters along the Yangtze River, Beijing-Guangzhou, Longhai, and Beijing-Kowloon railways, and actively attract emerging industry layouts and transfers. Promote coordinated development of the Middle Yangtze River Urban Agglomeration, accelerate the construction of the Wuhan and Changsha-Zhuzhou-Xiangtan metropolitan areas, and establish them as major national growth poles. Consolidate the foundation of grain production, continuously enhance the comprehensive efficiency and competitiveness of agriculture, and accelerate the development of modern agriculture. Strengthen joint ecological conservation and governance, and focus on building an ecological security barrier. Support the Huaihe River,

2 The "three bases and one corridor" in Xinjiang primarily refer to oil and gas production, processing and storage bases; large-scale coal, coal-fired power and coal chemical bases; large-scale wind power bases; and the national land-based energy and resource corridor.

Promote coordinated development between upstream and downstream regions of the Hanjiang Ecological Economic Belt. Accelerate the construction of outward-opening channels and establish high-standard inland opening-up platforms.

Eastern Regions to Lead Development: Leverage the concentration of innovation factors to accelerate breakthroughs in innovation-led development. Expedite the cultivation of world-class advanced manufacturing clusters, spearhead the growth of emerging industries and modern services, enhance factor productivity, and pioneer industrial upgrading. Participate in international economic cooperation and competition at a higher level, forge new advantages in opening up, and establish a comprehensive open economy system. Support Shenzhen in building a Pilot Demonstration Zone for Socialism with Chinese Characteristics, Pudong in creating a Leading Zone for Socialist Modernisation, and Zhejiang in establishing a Demonstration Zone for High-Quality Development and Common Prosperity. Deepening the development of the Shandong Comprehensive Pilot Zone for the Transformation of New and Old Growth Drivers.

1.3.6 Peaking carbon emissions and achieving carbon neutrality

On 22 September 2020, President Xi Jinping announced at the general debate of the 75th session of the United Nations General Assembly that China will enhance its nationally determined contributions and adopt more robust policies and measures, striving to peak carbon dioxide

emissions

before 2030 and strive to achieve carbon neutrality before 2060.

The 14th Five-Year Plan纲要 states: "Implement the 2030 and 2060 climate change response nationally determined contributions

Formula an action plan for carbon emissions to peak before 2030Improve the dual-control system for total energy consumption and energy intensity, prioritise controlling fossil fuel consumption. Implement a system primarily based on carbon intensity control, supplemented by carbon emission totals control, supporting eligible regions, key industries, and major enterprises to achieve carbon emission peaks ahead of schedule. Promote clean, low-carbon, safe, and efficient energy utilisation, and deepen low-carbon transformation in industrial, construction, and transport sectors. Strengthen control of other greenhouse gases such as methane, hydrofluorocarbons, and perfluorocarbons. Enhance the carbon sink capacity of ecosystems. Anchored by the goal of striving to achieve carbon neutrality before 2060, adopt more robust policies and measures."

The 2021 Central Economic Work Conference emphasised the need for a correct understanding and approach to carbon peaking and carbon neutrality. It called for adherence to the principles of national coordination, prioritising conservation, dual-engine development, internal and external connectivity, and risk prevention. The phasing out of traditional energy sources must be based on the secure and reliable replacement by new energy sources. Grounded in the national reality of coal as the primary energy source, efforts should focus on clean and efficient coal utilisation, increasing the capacity to absorb new energy, and promoting an optimised combination of coal and new energy. Scientific assessment must be implemented, with newly added renewable energy and energy used as raw materials excluded from total energy consumption controls. Conditions should be created to expedite the transition from dual control of energy consumption to dual control of carbon emissions volume and intensity, accelerating the formation of incentive and constraint mechanisms for pollution reduction and carbon emission reduction. Efforts must be intensified to tackle green and low-carbon technology challenges. Energy supply must be ensured, with large enterprises, particularly state-owned enterprises, taking the lead in guaranteeing supply and stabilising prices. The energy revolution must be deepened to accelerate the building of a major energy power.

On 22 September 2021, the "Opinions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council on Fully, Accurately and Comprehensively Implementing the New Development Philosophy and Effectively Advancing Carbon Peaking and Carbon Neutrality"³ were issued. The Opinions clearly outline the key tasks for carbon peaking and carbon neutrality:

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

First, advance the comprehensive green transformation of economic and social development; second, undertake in-depth adjustments to the industrial structure; third, accelerate the establishment of a clean, low-carbon, secure and efficient energy system; fourth, expedite the development of a low-carbon transport system; fifth, enhance the quality of green and low-carbon development in urban and rural construction; sixth, strengthen major scientific and technological research, development and application in green and low-carbon fields; seventh, continuously consolidate and enhance carbon sink capacity; eighth, elevate the level of green and low-carbon development in opening up to the outside world; ninth, improve the legal, regulatory, standardisation and statistical monitoring systems; tenth, refine policy mechanisms.

On 24 October 2021, the State Council issued the Action Plan for Carbon Peaking Before 2030 ⁴. The Plan

indicates that by 2025, the share of non-fossil energy consumption will reach approximately 20%, energy consumption per unit of GDP will decrease by 13.5% compared to 2020, and carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP will decrease by 18% compared to emissions per unit of GDP reduced by 13.5% compared to 2020 levels, and carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP reduced by 18% compared to 2020 levels, laying a solid foundation for achieving carbon peaking. By 2030, the share of non-fossil energy consumption is expected to reach approximately 25%, with carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP reduced by over 65% compared to 2005 levels, successfully realising the carbon peaking target for 2030.

The Plan requires that carbon peaking be integrated throughout the entire process and all aspects of economic and social development. Key actions include: the Green and Low-Carbon Energy Transition Initiative; the Energy Conservation, Carbon Reduction and Efficiency Enhancement Initiative; the Industrial Sector Carbon Peaking Initiative; the Urban and Rural Development Carbon Peaking Initiative; the Green and Low-Carbon Transport Initiative; the Circular Economy Carbon Reduction Support Initiative; the Green and Low-Carbon Science and Technology Innovation Initiative; the Carbon Sink Capacity Consolidation and Enhancement Initiative; the Green and Low-Carbon Public Participation Initiative;

and the orderly phased carbon peak actions for all regions. It also makes corresponding arrangements for international cooperation and strengthening policy safeguards.

To leverage the guiding and regulatory role of standards in advancing carbon peaking and carbon neutrality within the industrial sector, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) publicly solicited opinions in September 2021 on 197

On 22 December 2021, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology issued the Notice on Issuing the 2021 Plan for the Formulation and Revision of Special Industry Standards for Carbon Peaking and Carbon Neutrality (5), requiring standard drafting units to focus on

coordinating the formulation of standards with technological innovation, experimental verification, and Regarding the Issuance of the 2021 Special Industry Standard Formulation and Revision Project Plan for Carbon Peaking and Carbon Neutrality" ⁵, requiring standard drafting units to focus on coordinating standard formulation with technological innovation, experimental verification, and application promotion. The national carbon emissions trading market officially commenced operations on 16 July 2021, with the power generation sector becoming

the first sector incorporated into the national carbon market. By 31 December 2021, the national carbon market had operated for 114 trading days, with cumulative carbon emission allowance transactions reaching 179 million tonnes and a total transaction value of RMB 7.661 billion.

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- 4 http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/content/2021-10/26/content_5644984.htm
- 5 https://www.miit.gov.cn/jgsj/kjs/wjfb/art/2021/art_ce056a1a183e42f1be837ec3d4c81dd5.html

2. Invest in China

2.1 Well-developed infrastructure

2.1.1 Well-developed Transport Infrastructure Network

China is committed to building an efficient transport network that meets international standards. In recent years, the scale and quality of China's integrated multi-modal transport network have been significantly enhanced. During the 14th Five-Year Plan period, China's transport development has embarked on a new journey to accelerate the building of a transport powerhouse, placing greater emphasis on optimising network layout, enhancing quality and efficiency, eliminating bottlenecks, and substantially improving the capacity of international corridors and connectivity levels.

■ Land Transport Network

China's continuously expanding railway and highway networks collectively form a multi-tiered transport network that spans north to south, east to west, and connects all regions.

- (1) Railways. By the end of 2021, China's operational railway network had reached 150,000 kilometres, with a network density of

to 156.7 kilometres per 10,000 square kilometres. Annual passenger traffic reached 2.612 billion passengers, with passenger turnover

956.781 billion passenger-kilometres. In 2021, total rail freight volume reached 4.774 billion tonnes, with total freight turnover 3,323.8 billion tonne-kilometres. China's high-speed rail development ranks among the world's foremost, positioning it as one of the few nations operating such networks, with operational mileage increasing annually. By 2021, high-speed rail operational mileage reached 40,000 kilometres.

- (2) Highways. By the end of 2021, China's total highway mileage reached 5.2807 million kilometres, with a highway density of

55.01 kilometres per hundred square kilometres. Among these, expressways accounted for 169,100 kilometres. In 2021, the national road passenger turnover reached 362.754 billion passenger-kilometres, while road freight turnover amounted to 6,908.765 billion tonne-kilometres. The rapid development of road infrastructure has significantly enhanced road capacity and transport efficiency, accelerating the growth of the logistics industry.

■ Shipping Network

China's inland waterway network has progressively expanded in scale, with steadily improving navigation grades and continuously enhanced port throughput capacity. The nation maintains the world's highest global maritime connectivity. By the end of 2021, China's inland waterways had a navigable length of

127,600 kilometres, including 14,500 kilometres of Grade III or higher waterways. Nationwide, ports featured 2,659 berths with a capacity of 10,000 tonnes or more,

and above, including 2,207 at coastal ports.

■ Aviation Network

In 2021, China had 248 transport airports (excluding Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan). The total number of aircraft movements totalled 9.777 million. Passenger throughput at civil transport airports reached 907.483 million, with cargo and mail throughput reached 17.828 million tonnes. There were 29 transport airports with annual passenger throughput exceeding 10 million, and 32 transport airports with annual passenger throughput between 2 million and 10 million. 32 airports handled between 2 and 10 million passengers annually; 11 airports handled over 10,000 tonnes of cargo and mail annually. 61.

In 2021, China operated 4,864 scheduled flight routes, comprising 4,585 domestic routes (including 25 routes to Hong Kong and Macao) and 279 international routes. Scheduled flights served 244 domestic cities (or regions), with 25 international routes (and Taiwan routes), and 279 international routes. Scheduled flights connected 244 domestic cities (or regions) (Hong Kong, Macao, or Taiwan). Airlines operated scheduled international flights to 60 cities in 41 countries. Mainland airlines operated scheduled flights from eight mainland cities to Hong Kong and from eight mainland cities to Macao. served Hong Kong from eight mainland cities and Macau from eight mainland cities. Mainland airlines airlines operate services to Taiwan from eight mainland cities. By the end of 2021, China had concluded bilateral air transport agreements with 128 other countries or regions.

China will accelerate the establishment of a national integrated airport system centred on world-class airport clusters and international aviation hubs, supported by regional hubs, and supplemented by non-hub airports and general aviation airports. The number of transport airports will reach approximately 400 to approximately 400. Priority will be given to developing four world-class airport clusters in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, the Yangtze River Delta, the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, and the Chengdu-Chongqing region

airport clusters, consolidate the status of 10 major international aviation hubs (), advance the development of four international air cargo hubs in Zhengzhou, Tianjin, Hefei and Ezhou, and establish around 40 regional aviation hubs. This will create an air transport network that extends in all directions and international air cargo hubs in Zhengzhou, Tianjin, Hefei and Ezhou. Approximately 40 regional aviation hubs will be established, forming an extensive air transport network connecting all directions and linking the globe.

2.1.2 Stable and Adequate Energy Supply

In 2021, the energy industry chain and supply chain remained fundamentally stable. The clean and low-carbon development of the energy system continued to advance, with the energy structure undergoing continuous adjustment and optimisation. Energy producers overcame the adverse impacts of the pandemic, actively promoting the resumption of work and production to increase output. Throughout the year, energy production in industrial enterprises above designated size maintained stable growth, effectively safeguarding energy supply and security.

■ Adequate and Reliable Electricity Supply

By the end of 2021, China's total installed power generation capacity reached 23.8 billion kilowatts, representing a year-on-year increase of 7.9%. Among this, non-fossil energy capacity stood at 11.2 billion kilowatts,

growing by 13.4% year-on-year and accounting for 47.0% of total installed capacity – a 2.3 percentage point increase compared to the previous year. By type, hydropower accounted for 390 million kilowatts, representing 16.4% of total installed capacity; grid-connected wind power reached 330 million kilowatts, accounting for 13.8%; and grid-connected solar power stood at 310 million kilowatts, constituting 12.9%.

■ Stable Water Supply

In 2021, the total water resources in China amounted to 2,963.82 billion cubic metres, exceeding the long-term average by 7.3%.

The total water supply nationwide reached 592.02 billion cubic metres, accounting for 20.0% of the total water resources for the year, an increase of 10.73 billion cubic metres compared to 2020.

by 10.73 billion cubic metres.

■ Stable Natural Gas Market

In 2021, China's total natural gas production reached 207.58 billion cubic metres, a year-on-year increase of 7.8%, marking the fifth consecutive year of growth.

Annual production has increased by over 10 billion cubic metres. Chinese oil and gas enterprises are actively implementing measures to optimise the allocation of domestic gas resources, coordinate and expand natural gas imports, enhance the construction of natural gas storage and transportation facilities, and advance pipeline network interconnectivity to ensure market stability.

2.1.3 Abundant Natural Resources

China possesses abundant natural resources. In terms of mineral resources, by the end of 2020, China had discovered 173 types of minerals. In 2021, the national marine economy reached a new milestone, surpassing 9 trillion yuan for the first time to reach 9.0385 trillion yuan, an increase of 8.3% over the previous year. It contributed 8.0% to the growth of the national economy and accounted for 15.0% of the GDP of coastal regions.

2.1.4 Advanced communications infrastructure and extensive network coverage

China has achieved a transformation in its information and communications industry from non-existence to existence, and from weakness to strength. Communications infrastructure continues to improve, with significant enhancements in independent innovation capabilities. Presently, China has established the world's largest 4G network, with over 99% of administrative villages achieving fibre-optic and 4G connectivity. Concurrently, 5G has commenced its commercialisation journey, with 5G infrastructure construction progressing steadily. China will continue to intensify the development of foundational "dual-gigabit" fixed and mobile network infrastructure, deepen universal telecommunications services, and vigorously advance application innovation.

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2.2 Innovation Capabilities Lead the Way

2.2.1 Key Policies for Scientific and Technological Innovation

In recent years, the State Council has successively issued the National Innovation-Driven Development Strategy Outline, the National Informatisation Development Strategy Outline, the 13th Five-Year National Science and Technology Development Strategy Outline, the 13th Five-Year National Science and Technology Innovation Plan, the New Generation Artificial Intelligence Development Plan, Several Opinions on Comprehensively Strengthening Basic Scientific Research, Opinions on Promoting High-Quality Development of Innovation and Entrepreneurship to Create an Upgraded Version of Mass Entrepreneurship and Innovation, and Opinions on Strengthening Intellectual Property Protection. These policy documents provide important guidance and support for advancing scientific and technological innovation.

The Outline of the 14th Five-Year Plan states: Improve market-oriented mechanisms for technological innovation, strengthen the leading role of enterprises in innovation, and promote the convergence of various innovation factors towards enterprises. This will foster a technology innovation

, and promote the aggregation of various innovation factors towards enterprises, thereby forming a technological innovation system centred on enterprises, guided by the market, and featuring deep integration of industry, academia, research, and application. Implement the principle of respecting labour, knowledge, talent, and creativity, deepen reforms in talent development systems and mechanisms, cultivate, attract, and utilise talent comprehensively, and fully leverage the role of talent as the primary resource.

2.2.2 Research investment continues to increase

China places high importance on research investment, with R&D expenditure showing sustained growth. In 2021, China's total expenditure on research and experimental development (R&D) expenditure reached ¥2,786.4 billion, representing a 14.2% year-on-year increase. The ratio of R&D expenditure to gross domestic product (GDP) reached 2.44%, setting a new historical high. Within this, expenditure on basic research amounted to ¥169.6 billion, growing by 15.6% and maintaining a sustained pace of rapid expansion. In 2021, the National Natural Science Foundation of China funded a total of 48,700 projects. By the end of 2021, 533 national key laboratories were in operation, with 19 national engineering research centres and 1,636 national enterprise technology centres newly added to the national sequence management system.

191 national engineering research centres under new sequence management, 1,636 national enterprise technology centres, and 212 mass entrepreneurship and innovation demonstration bases. The National Science and Technology Achievement Transformation Guidance Fund has cumulatively established 36 sub-funds.

National Science and Technology Achievement Transformation Guidance Fund had established 36 sub-funds with a total capital of 62.4 billion yuan.

2.2.3 Continuous Growth in Science and Technology Human Resources

According to the China Science and Technology Talent Development Report (2020), during the 13th Five-Year Plan period, China's R&D full-time equivalent workforce grew rapidly, with an average annual growth rate exceeding 7%, rising from 3.878 million person-years in 2016 to 5.092 million person-years in 2020, maintaining its position as the world leader for consecutive years.

2.2.4 The international influence of research institutions continues to rise

The 2022 Nature Index Annual Tables (Nature Index 2022 Annual Tables) ⁶shows that four Chinese institutions rank among the global top 10. Among the 50 fastest-rising institutions in 2020-2021, the top 31 institutions were all from China. The Chinese Academy of Sciences has ranked first globally in this ranking for ten consecutive years.

2.2.5 Scientific and Technological Innovation Capabilities Continue to Strengthen

In recent years, China has successively promulgated and implemented a series of policy measures to advance comprehensive innovation reform trials, deepening commercial system reforms, refining fiscal, tax, and investment policies, establishing innovation and entrepreneurship support platforms, and constructing

A policy environment and societal atmosphere conducive to innovation, entrepreneurship, and creation are gradually taking shape. Through the concerted efforts of governments at all levels and society as a whole, China's ecosystem for innovation, entrepreneurship, and creation continues to improve, market entities demonstrate increasing vitality, and a wealth of innovative and entrepreneurial achievements are emerging.

The 2021 Global Innovation Index Report released by the World Intellectual Property Organisation in September 2021 revealed that China ranked 12th in the Global Innovation Index (GII), climbing two places from the previous year. This marks the third consecutive year China has been among the world's top 15 innovators and the only middle-income economy to feature in the top 30 overall rankings. Since 2013,

China's ranking has risen steadily for nine consecutive years.

■ Significant increase in patent inventions

The 2021 Statistical Bulletin on National Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China indicates that 4.601 million patents were granted throughout 2021, representing a 26.4% increase over the previous year; 73,000 PCT patent applications were accepted. By the end of 2021, the number of valid patents reached 15.421 million, including 2.704 million valid invention patents within the country.

The number of high-value invention patents per 10,000 people stood at 7.5. Throughout the year, 7.739 million trademarks were registered. A total of

A total of 670,000 technology contracts were concluded, with a transaction value of RMB 3.7294 trillion, representing a 32.0% increase over the previous year.

Statistics released by the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) in February 2022 on international patent applications (Patent Cooperation Treaty – PCT) for 2021 indicate that China submitted the highest number of international patent applications via the PCT.

Cooperation Treaty (PCT) applications, China was the largest source of international patent applications filed through the PCT, with a total of 69,540 applications.

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■ The institutional environment for the transformation of scientific and technological achievements continues to improve.

In the process of promoting the transformation of scientific and technological achievements, relevant regulations and policies have been successively introduced. Guidance funds for the transformation of scientific and technological achievements have been established, service platforms for the transformation of scientific and technological achievements have been successfully constructed, and the scientific and technological reporting system and scientific and technological achievement information system have been continuously improved. Together, these have created a favourable institutional environment for the transformation of scientific and technological achievements. Under this increasingly refined institutional environment, the national database of scientific and technological achievement transformation projects now contains 34,585 achievements.

■ Entrepreneurial Incubation System Development is Progressing Steadily

Statistical data from the Ministry of Science and Technology on China's entrepreneurial incubation development indicates that in

2021, China had 6,227 incubators with a total incubation area of 133.88 million square metres. These incubators generated total revenues of RMB 57.63 billion

and contributed tax revenues of 3.91 billion yuan. Incubators housed 244,000 incubated enterprises, absorbing 3.096 million employees. Incubator

and hosted 112,000 innovation and entrepreneurship events. Incubated enterprises secured RMB 122.65 billion in financing during the year

122.65 billion yuan in funding during the year, held 911,000 valid intellectual property rights, incurred R&D expenditure of 83.15 billion yuan, and achieved an R&D intensity of

of 6.7%.

In 2021, China saw 28.87 million new market entities established. By the end of 2021, there were 2,251 nationally registered
, and 1,287 national-level technology incubators.

2.3 Abundant human resources

2.3.1 Human resource quality enhancement

■ Continuous improvement in workers' skill levels

The development of China's professional and technical workforce continues to advance, with increased training efforts for highly skilled personnel providing a crucial safeguard for enterprises in accessing high-calibre human resources.

- Professional and technical personnel: By the end of 2021, a cumulative total of 39.35 million individuals nationwide had obtained various professional and technical qualification certificates.
- Skills Training: By the end of 2021, there were 940 employment training centres nationwide, alongside nearly 30,000 private training institutions. Subsidised vocational training programmes reached over 30 million participants throughout the year.
- Vocational Skills Appraisal: By the end of 2021, there were 6,894 vocational skills appraisal institutions nationwide.

Vocational skills level assessment institutions: 13,431 Vocational skills appraisal and vocational skills level certification personnel: 412,000

and vocational skills level certification. Throughout the year, 10.784 million individuals participated in vocational skills appraisal and

and vocational skills level certification, with 8.988 million individuals obtaining vocational qualification certificates or vocational skills level certificates (

with 302,000 obtained technician or senior technician vocational qualification certificates or vocational skills level certificates)

- Technical colleges: By the end of 2021, there were 2,492 technical colleges nationwide, with 4.267 million students enrolled. Technical colleges nationwide enrolled 1.672 million students, graduated 1.087 million students, and provided training to the public

Training services provided to society totalled 6.007 million person-times.

2.3.2 Human resources services are gradually improving

■ Legal framework for human resources services progressively strengthened

In 2018, the State Council promulgated and implemented the first administrative regulation governing the human resources factor market, the Interim Regulations on the Human Resources Market, which legally established the state's statutory responsibility to enhance the development level of the human resources services industry.

■ Human resources services are becoming more specialised and market-oriented

By 2021, the sector comprised 59,100 human resources service institutions, employing 103.15 million personnel. Throughout the year, these agencies provided human resources services to 50.99 million employer visits, assisting 304 million workers in securing employment, changing jobs, and facilitating labour mobility.

2.3.3 Enhanced Services for Foreign Talent

Creating a favourable policy environment for foreign talent to work in China constitutes a vital component of the nation's international talent strategy.

. Since 1 August 2019, China has implemented 12 nationwide immigration and entry-exit policy measures. These encompass broadening eligibility for long-term visas and residence permits, expanding the scope of recognised foreign talent, and enhancing service management for foreigners. Such measures further encourage, support, and facilitate foreign talent, outstanding young foreigners, and overseas Chinese in pursuing innovation, entrepreneurship, investment, and study in China. Provinces and municipalities have simultaneously introduced multiple policies, adopting diverse and personalised precision services to better address the practical needs of foreign talent working and living in China.

Taking Beijing as an example:

- The "Rongzhi Beijing" high-end medical insurance scheme for foreign nationals has been launched, encouraging employers to provide commercial medical insurance for foreign talent.
- The authority to process work permits for foreigners has been delegated to district-level offices in Chaoyang, Haidian, and Shunyi districts, where foreign talent is concentrated.
- Established the Beijing Economic-Technological Development Area International Talent Service Hall, enabling "single-window application and simultaneous collection" for foreigner work permits and residence permits, providing one-stop services for work permits, residence permits and related matters.

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2.4 Continuous Improvement of the Business Environment

2.4.1 Enactment of the Regulations on Optimising the Business Environment

On 8 October 2019, the State Council executive meeting approved the Regulations on Optimising the Business

Environment, which came into effect on

The Regulations on Optimising the Business Environment thoroughly summarise China's recent experiences and practices in improving the business environment. They codify reform measures proven effective in practice, welcomed by the public, and supported by market entities. Targeting prominent shortcomings in China's business environment and addressing persistent pain points, bottlenecks, and obstacles raised by market entities, the Regulations benchmark against international best practices and establish corresponding provisions at the institutional and systemic level.

2.4.2 Multiple Measures to Optimise the Business Environment

1. Further Streamlining Administration and Delegating Powers

- Easing Market Access Thresholds

Since the formal release of the national unified negative list for market access in December 2018, three years of implementation have established a negative list management model for market access nationwide. Outside the scope of the list, market entities may enter industries, sectors, and businesses on an equal footing in accordance with the law, realising the principle of "access unless prohibited".

On 12 March 2022, the National Development and Reform Commission and the Ministry of Commerce issued the Market Access Negative List (2022 Edition) (hereinafter referred to as the List (2022 Edition)), which came into effect upon publication. The Market Access Negative List (2020 Edition) issued on 10 December 2020 was simultaneously repealed. The List (2022 Edition) contains 6 prohibited access items and 111 permitted access items, totalling 117 items. Compared with the Market Access Negative List (2020 Edition), the number of prohibited access items has decreased by 1 item, while the number of permitted access items has increased by 1 item.

The 2022 Edition contains 6 prohibited access items and 111 permitted access items, totalling 117 items, representing a reduction of 6 items compared to the 2020 Edition. The List (2022 Edition) stipulates the strict implementation of the "single national list" management requirement, the effective fulfilment of government regulatory responsibilities, the establishment of a system for compiling and reporting cases of non-compliance with the Market Access Negative List, and the conduct of market access effectiveness assessments. It further facilitates channels for market entities to provide feedback, collects cases of non-compliance with the list requirements from multiple sources, improves the handling and response mechanism with regular reporting, and publishes relevant information on the official website of the National Development and Reform Commission and the Credit China website.

● Lowering the Barriers to Business Entry

Commencing 1 December 2019, a comprehensive pilot of the "separation of business licensing and operating permits" reform will be implemented in pilot free trade zones.

all 523 business operation licensing items set at the central level have been included in the reform scope. All business operation licensing items are categorised and advanced through four approaches: direct cancellation of approval, conversion of approval to filing, implementation of notification and commitment, and optimisation of approval services. From 1 July 2021, China implemented nationwide

enterprise-related business licensing items nationwide, while further intensifying reform pilot efforts within the pilot free trade zones. The "separation of business licensing and operating permits" reform facilitates enterprises and entrepreneurs in obtaining qualifications to participate in market operations, further lowering the threshold for business entry.

● Deepening Investment Facilitation Reform

Enhancing the ease of working in China. Regions are supported in reasonably setting conditions such as age, educational qualifications, or work experience for urgently needed innovation and entrepreneurship talents, professional technical personnel, and skilled workers, based on local economic development needs.

Optimise planning and land use approval procedures for foreign investment projects. Continuously deepen reforms in planning and land use administration, streamline the approval process for foreign investment projects, consolidate site selection and preliminary land use review, merge construction land planning permits with land use approvals, optimise approval workflows, advance integrated planning and multi-inspection consolidation, promote information sharing and simplify documentation requirements.

Reduce cross-border capital usage costs. Support foreign-invested enterprises in expanding cross-border renminbi usage.

Extend the scope of the cross-border capital usage reform pilot programme. Advance reforms in the registration system for corporate foreign debt issuance, support foreign-invested enterprises in independently selecting foreign debt borrowing models to reduce financing costs. Permit non-investment foreign-funded enterprises to borrow foreign debt in accordance with

the law, provided they do not violate existing regulations. the scope of the pilot scheme for facilitating payments from project revenues. Advance reforms to the foreign debt registration system for enterprises, supporting foreign-invested enterprises in independently selecting foreign debt borrowing models to reduce financing costs. Permit non-investment foreign-invested enterprises to make domestic equity investments using capital contributions, provided such investments comply with the current Special Administrative Measures for Foreign Investment Access (negative list) and the domestic projects are genuine and compliant.

2. Refine regulatory rules

Enhance the standardisation of regulatory policy implementation, optimise regulatory approaches, and scientifically determine the frequency of regulatory inspections for environmental protection, work safety, and other areas to reduce compliance costs for foreign-invested enterprises. Implement credit-based regulation and the "dual-track" approach.

"Double Random, One Public" supervision, inclusive and prudent regulation, and "Internet Plus" supervision shall be implemented, alongside the administrative law enforcement disclosure system (), the full-process recording of administrative law enforcement, and the legal review system for major administrative law enforcement decisions. The "Double Random, One Public" approach requires the random selection of inspection subjects and the random assignment of law enforcement personnel, with inspection results promptly disclosed to the public. Inspection items shall fundamentally cover key matters within the scope of routine supervision by relevant departments in the market regulation sector. Accommodative and prudent regulation provides sufficient development space for new technologies, industries, business models, and modes of operation in accordance with the principle of encouraging innovation, while maintaining quality and safety standards. Government departments will fully utilise technologies such as the internet and big data, relying on the nationally unified online regulatory system to enhance the collection, sharing, and integration of regulatory information. This will promote non-site-based supervision characterised by remote monitoring, mobile oversight, and early warning prevention, thereby improving the precision and intelligence of regulatory efforts.

On 14 December 2021, the State Council issued the "Modernisation Plan for Market Regulation during the 14th Five-Year Plan Period" (hereinafter referred to as the "Plan"). The Plan clarifies the fundamental principles for modernising market regulation during the 14th Five-Year Plan period, setting out objectives including continuous optimisation of the business environment, more standardised market operations, fully unimpeded market circulation, robust safeguards for consumer safety, significantly enhanced quality standards, and comprehensive improved regulatory efficiency. The Plan outlines six key tasks: firstly, continuously optimising the business environment to fully stimulate the vitality of market entities; secondly, strengthening comprehensive governance of market order to create a fair competitive market environment; thirdly, maintaining and improving the domestic unified market to promote fully unimpeded market circulation; fourthly, establishing a modernised

to foster a fair competitive market environment; third, to maintain and improve the domestic unified market to promote fully unimpeded market circulation;

fourth, to refine quality policies and technical systems to serve high-quality development; fifth, to uphold safety standards and strengthen consumer rights protection; and sixth, to establish a modern market supervision system to comprehensively enhance overall regulatory effectiveness.

3. Enhancing the Efficiency of Administrative Services

In accordance with the Regulations on Optimising the Business Environment, China will advance the construction of a national integrated online government service platform, streamline administrative approvals and optimise approval services, refine the approval process for construction projects, standardise intermediary services for administrative approvals, reduce documentation requirements for public convenience, facilitate cross-border trade, and establish government-enterprise communication mechanisms. Relevant measures include:

- Advancing standardisation of government services by compiling and publicly releasing standardised workflows and service guides for government affairs, in line with requirements to reduce procedures, documentation and processing times.
- Implementing systems for immediate completion, single-visit completion, and time-limited completion based on actual circumstances, enabling centralised processing, localised processing, online processing, and cross-regional processing.
- Accelerating the development of a nationwide integrated online government service platform to enable nationwide **"one-stop online processing"** for government service matters. Except where laws and regulations or involving state government service matters will be incorporated into the integrated online platform for processing according to the steps determined by the State Council.
- Promote cross-border trade facilitation by reducing import and export approval procedures in accordance with the law, eliminating unnecessary regulatory requirements, optimising and simplifying customs clearance processes to enhance efficiency, and standardising port fees to reduce

and promote the unified handling of relevant port and international trade operations through the international trade "single window" (www.singlewindow.cn).

- Continuously reduce and standardise certification requirements, comprehensively promoting the notification and commitment system for certification matters.

4. Comprehensive implementation of the international trade "Single Window"

On 7 August 2019, the World Trade Organisation formally notified the implementation of China's "Single Window" measures in accordance with the provisions of the Trade Facilitation Agreement. that China's "Single Window" measures had been implemented ahead of schedule on 19 July 2019. In January 2020, China notified the WTO of the early implementation of measures under the Trade Facilitation Agreement, including "determining and publishing". China has now achieved 100% implementation of all measures stipulated in the Trade Facilitation Agreement.

The China International Trade Single Window has achieved system integration with 25 departments including the Ministry of Commerce, the State Administration for Market Regulation, and the State Taxation Administration. It has established and launched 19 major categories of basic service functions, including goods declaration, manifest declaration, means of transport declaration, inspection and quarantine, licence processing certificates of origin, enterprise qualification processing tax and fee processing export tax rebates, processing trade, cross-border e-commerce, goods clearance, port logistics, financial services, service trade, Hainan Free Trade Port, enquiry and statistics, mobile applications, fee disclosure, and other 19 major categories of basic service functions. It provides over 780 service items, covering all ports nationwide, as well as various regions such as pilot free trade zones and cross-border e-commerce comprehensive pilot zones, benefiting production, trade,

warehousing, logistics, e-commerce, and financial enterprises, fundamentally meeting the "one-stop" and "end-to-end" business processing requirements. By the end of 2021, the platform had accumulated over 5 million registered users, with daily declarations

Over 14 million applications for over 30 types of regulatory permits, including Automatic Import Licences, Export Licences, and Civilian Explosives Approval Forms, have been fully implemented for online application, networked verification, and paperless clearance. Enterprises benefit from entirely and over 30 other regulatory certificates can now be applied for online, verified through networked systems, and processed paperlessly. Enterprise use of the Single Window for declarations is entirely free of charge, with universal service levels continually improving.

5. Standardising Fee Practices

Vigorously advancing tax and fee reductions, implementing all national tax and fee reduction policies to ensure comprehensive and timely benefits for market entities, thereby further lowering corporate operational costs. In 2019, large-scale tax and fee reduction measures were implemented, further lowering the value-added tax rates for sectors such as manufacturing and transportation. Conditions for preferential corporate income tax policies for small and micro enterprises were relaxed while the scope of benefits was expanded. Fees levied on enterprises by subordinate units of government departments, commercial banks, industry associations, chambers of commerce, and intermediary institutions were further streamlined to alleviate the burden on businesses. Since 2020, tax and fee preferential policies to assist enterprises in overcoming difficulties have been implemented. From 2016 to 2021, cumulative new tax and fee reductions exceeded RMB 8.8 trillion, with 90% of tax-related matters and 99% of tax filing operations now accessible online, via mobile devices, or through digital platforms.

2.4.3 Supporting the "Six Priorities" and "Six Guarantees" Further advancing reforms in streamlining administration, delegating powers, and improving government services

In April 2021, the General Office of the State Council issued the "Opinions on Further Advancing the 'Streamlining Administration, Delegating Powers, and Improving Government Services' Reform to Serve the 'Six

Priorities' and 'Six Guarantees'" (hereinafter referred to as the "Op

The Opinions state that deepening the reform of streamlining administration, **delegating powers**, and improving government services to create a market-oriented, law-based, and international business environment is a key measure for achieving ~~the Six~~ **the Six** and implementing the Six Guarantees. The Opinions propose policy measures in seven areas.

Firstly, further efforts to optimise the employment environment. Streamline and reduce the number of entry-level professional qualifications, continuously updating the national catalogue of professional qualifications. Establish a dynamic adjustment mechanism for vocational skills training subsidy standards. Implement and refine support policies for key groups such as university graduates, demobilised military personnel, and returning migrant workers in entrepreneurship and employment. Improve social security policies and measures to accommodate flexible workers.

Second, further efforts to reduce the burden on market entities. Streamline procedures and formalities for accessing tax and fee preferential policies. Enhance the coverage, precision, and effectiveness of enterprise-supporting policies in finance, social security, and other areas. Strictly investigate and penalise violations such as administrative bodies setting hidden barriers for monopolistic services by specific intermediaries. Standardise and improve certification services. Optimise enterprise-related approval services, vigorously promoting reductions in procedures, documentation, processing times, and fees.

Thirdly, further efforts will be made to expand effective investment. Investment approval efficiency will be continuously enhanced by simplifying and consolidating project registration procedures, while advancing the implementation of the enterprise investment project commitment system. Reforms to the engineering construction project approval system will be deepened, with strengthened management of the entire approval process and timelines, alongside standardisation of stages such as preliminary reviews and construction drawing examinations.

Fourthly, further efforts will be made to stimulate consumption potential. Focus will be placed on dismantling industry monopolies

and local protectionism, with the orderly removal of administrative restrictions on consumer purchases. Remove unlawfully imposed restrictions on used vehicle imports. Prioritise the application of accelerated national standard development procedures for new technologies and products with urgent market demand and significant consumer appeal. Accelerate the implementation of "same production lines, same standards, same quality" for domestic and export products.

Fifth, further efforts to stabilise foreign trade and foreign investment. Continuously optimise the foreign investment environment, refining the pre-establishment national treatment plus negative list management system for foreign investment. Advance reforms to the inspection and supervision model for imported and exported goods. Streamline and standardise port charges, consolidate port fee items, and implement a catalogue system for port charges.

Sixth, further optimise public services. Advance the reform of publicly-funded elderly care institutions operated by private entities. Utilise modern information technologies such as big data to establish mechanisms for proactively identifying vulnerable groups and dynamically adjusting support measures. Implement a list-based management system for certification requirements. Promote the expansion of cross-provincial service processing for more administrative matters.

Seventh, further strengthen ex-post supervision. Maintain a balanced approach of deregulation and regulation, treating effective oversight as an essential safeguard for administrative streamlining. Refine ~~regulatory procedures~~ **regulatory procedures** "double random, one public" inspections and "Internet Plus" ~~supervision~~ **supervision** to achieve more precise and effective oversight. Strictly regulate administrative law enforcement by implementing a benchmark system for standardising discretionary powers.

2.4.4 Six major cities to pilot business environment innovations

On 8 September 2021, the State Council executive meeting decided that, while implementing the Regulations on Optimising the Business Environment and

and promote the creation of a market-oriented, law-based, and international business environment nationwide. Six cities with a large number of market entities—Beijing, Shanghai, Chongqing, Hangzhou, Guangzhou, and Shenzhen—will be selected to focus on the concerns of market entities and the public, benchmark against international best practices, further deepen the reform of streamlining administration, delegating power, and improving government services, and conduct business environment innovation pilot programmes. On 25 November, the State Council publicly released the "Opinion on Conducting Business Environment Innovation Pilot Programmes," deploying

the implementation of business environment innovation pilot programmes in the aforementioned six cities. This initiative aims to accelerate the creation of a first-class business environment that is market-oriented, law-based, and international, while further enhancing measures to benefit enterprises and facilitate public convenience.

Firstly, further dismantle regional segmentation and local protectionism to foster a unified, open and orderly competitive market system. Remove unreasonable restrictions on enterprises operating across regions. Eliminate hidden barriers for non-local enterprises in areas such as government procurement. Advance cross-regional mutual recognition and verification of electronic licences for seven categories of passenger and freight transport.

Secondly, further facilitate market entry and exit for business entities. When issuing physical licences, simultaneously provide electronic business licences and other digital credentials to streamline online procedures for enterprises. Streamline bank account opening procedures and reduce processing times. Advance the consolidation of annual reporting requirements for market regulation, social security, and **taxation into a single submission**. Explore access and operation standards adapted to new business models and formats. Upon acceptance of bankruptcy cases, permit insolvency practitioners to legally access relevant institutions' records concerning bankrupt enterprises, and exempt them from unsealing procedures when disposing of seized assets.

Thirdly, enhance the convenience of investment and construction. Prior to land supply, government departments shall conduct comprehensive assessments covering geological hazards, soil and water conservation, and other aspects, while strengthening accountability. Enterprises may commence construction immediately upon acquiring land, eliminating redundant assessments. For construction permits related to municipal utility connections (water, electricity, gas, heating), implement notification-based commitment management and online parallel processing.

Fourthly, enhancing openness to the outside world. Promoting online verification of relevant documents between ports of certain key trading partners. Simplifying commercial registration procedures for investors from Hong Kong and Macao. Supporting the development of duty-free bunkering services for international vessels.

Fifth, innovate and refine regulatory approaches. Implement punitive damages systems in sectors critical to public health and safety, including food, pharmaceuticals, vaccines, and security. Establish long-term mechanisms to curb arbitrary fees, fines, and levies. Address monopolistic practices and compulsory services by intermediaries. Eliminate discriminatory treatment in qualification acquisition, tendering, and rights protection to uphold fair competition.

Sixth, optimise services for enterprises. Establish a compensation and redress mechanism for enterprises whose legitimate interests are harmed by policy changes or planning adjustments. Improve the unified registration system for movable property and rights guarantees. Accelerate the dismantling of information silos, expand the scope of system interconnectivity and data sharing between departments and localities, address the issue of market entities repeatedly submitting materials to multiple entities, and promote more matters being handled online and in a single visit.

2.4.5 Advancing Comprehensive Reform Pilot Programmes for Factor Market-Based Allocation

On 21 December 2021, the General Office of the State Council issued the Comprehensive Reform Pilot Programme for the

Market-Based Allocation of Factors

to advance the reform of factor market-based allocation. The Plan

The Plan outlines eight pilot tasks, including: further enhancing the efficiency of land factor allocation; promoting the rational, smooth and orderly flow of labour factors; encouraging capital factors to serve the development of the real economy; vigorously facilitating the conversion of technological factors into tangible productive capacity; exploring the establishment of rules for data factor circulation; strengthening the institutional framework for resource and environmental markets; improving the governance of factor markets; and further leveraging the synergistic effects of coordinated factor allocation.

The Plan specifies that, centred on advancing the implementation of major national strategies, comprehensive pilot reforms for the market-based allocation of factors shall be conducted in urban agglomerations, metropolitan areas, or central cities that demonstrate urgent reform needs, a solid working foundation, and significant development potential, based on the priority of different reform tasks. The number and scope of pilot areas shall be strictly controlled. Reform initiatives concerning the market-based allocation of factors, authorised by the Party Central Committee and the State Council or organised by relevant authorities, shall in principle be prioritised for implementation in pilot regions. The pilot period shall run from 2021 to 2025.

In accordance with the Plan's arrangements, the layout of pilot regions and the formulation and approval of implementation plans shall be completed in the first half of 2022. By 2023, the pilot work shall achieve phased results, striving for significant breakthroughs in key areas of factor market allocation such as land, labour, capital, and technology, and making positive progress in exploring the foundational institutional framework for the market allocation of data factors. By 2025, the pilot tasks will be essentially completed, with landmark achievements in the reform of factor market allocation, providing important demonstrations for improving the national factor market system.

demonstration.

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2.4.6 Accelerating the Development of a Unified National Market

On 10 April 2022, the "Opinion of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council on Accelerating the Construction of a Unified National Market" was issued. According to the Opinion, the primary objectives of accelerating the construction of a unified

According to the Opinions, the primary objectives of accelerating the construction of a unified national market are: to continuously promote the efficient functioning and expansion of the domestic market; to accelerate the creation of a stable, fair, transparent and predictable business environment; to further reduce market transaction costs; to promote technological innovation and industrial upgrading; and to cultivate new advantages for participating in international competition and cooperation. The Opinions outline key tasks for accelerating the development of a unified national market across six areas: first, strengthening the unification of fundamental market rules and regulations; second, advancing high-standard connectivity of market infrastructure; third, establishing unified markets for factors of production and resources; fourth, promoting high-level unification of goods and services markets; fifth, advancing fair and unified market regulation; and sixth, further regulating improper market competition and market intervention.

2.5 Investment Promotion Service System and Platforms to be Enhanced

2.5.1 A comprehensive foreign investment promotion service system

Since the reform and opening-up, China has progressively established a relatively systematic foreign investment promotion service system, essentially

a model of investment promotion services guided by government departments, implemented by investment promotion agencies, and involving participation from all sectors of society.

In accordance with the division of responsibilities among State Council departments stipulated by the Foreign Investment Law, the Ministry of Commerce (as the competent authority for commerce), the National Development and Reform Commission (as the competent authority for investment), and other relevant departments jointly undertake the promotion, protection, and management of foreign investment within their respective spheres of responsibility. Drawing on international best practices, the Ministry of Commerce strives to develop a foreign investment promotion system with Chinese characteristics, establishing a nationwide service network while encouraging and guiding regional authorities to establish their own foreign investment promotion agencies. This has fostered a multi-tiered framework for foreign investment promotion.

At the national level, the Investment Promotion Bureau of the Ministry of Commerce, as the national-level investment promotion agency, is responsible for implementing national opening-up policies, promoting China's investment environment, establishing cross-border industrial investment promotion platforms, and undertaking nationwide investment promotion-related work. Social organisations such as the China Association of Enterprises with Foreign Investment and the China International Investment Promotion Association, alongside bodies like the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, also actively participate in foreign investment promotion activities. Most provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government, and major cities in China

have established dedicated investment promotion departments. While their nomenclature varies across regions, these agencies generally perform functions including promoting local image, organising and coordinating events, and tracking introduced projects. The establishment of local investment promotion bodies continues to be optimised, with their teams becoming increasingly stable

and expanding, with increasing emphasis on leveraging regional strengths to develop distinctive approaches to investment promotion.

2.5.2 Task Force for Key Foreign Investment Projects

Since the onset of the pandemic, to implement President Xi Jinping's important directives on stabilising the fundamentals of foreign trade and investment

and with the approval of State Council leadership, a Task Force for Key Foreign Investment Projects was established under the Foreign Trade and Foreign Investment Coordination Mechanism (with its office located in the Ministry of Commerce). This initiative comprehensively strengthens service support, assisting foreign-invested enterprises and key foreign investment projects in resolving difficulties encountered in production, operations, and project implementation.

The task force has continuously intensified its services to enterprises. In 2021, it organised 75 exchange activities involving foreign-invested enterprises and business associations

and guided localities in conducting over 1,800 dialogue sessions, engaging with more than 40,000 foreign-invested enterprises to disseminate policies and address concerns. It has resolved over 1,000 difficulties faced by foreign-invested enterprises, including personnel entry, goods customs clearance, and vaccination, effectively stabilising business operations.

Service Hotline: (+86) 010-85093600
Email:fdiservice@mofcom.gov.cn

2.5.3 Influential Exhibition Platforms

Nationwide foreign investment promotion activities are becoming increasingly diverse. Both central and local governments are actively establishing

Establish exhibition platforms to broaden channels for promoting foreign investment. At the national level, the Ministry of Commerce actively advances the development of investment exhibitions such as the China International Import Expo, the China International Investment and Trade Fair, and the China Central Region Investment and Trade Fair.

Trade Exhibitions, fully leveraging the comprehensive impact of these events to extensively gather resources from governments, institutions, and enterprises. This provides a platform for foreign investors to understand investment environments across China and engage in negotiations and cooperation.

■ China International Import Expo

The China International Import Expo (hereinafter referred to as the CIIE) is the world's first large-scale national-level exhibition with import as its theme. Hosting the CIIE represents a major decision by China to advance a new round of high-level opening-up and a significant initiative to proactively open its market to the world. It facilitates enhanced economic and trade exchanges and cooperation among nations, promotes global trade and world economic growth, and propels the development of an open world economy.

The CIIE comprises two components: the exhibition and the forum, namely the National Comprehensive Exhibition, the Corporate Commercial Exhibition, and the Hongqiao International Economic Forum. Having been successfully held four times in Shanghai, China, the CIIE has achieved cumulative transaction volumes exceeding US\$270 billion. It has evolved into four major platforms for international procurement, investment promotion, cultural exchange, and open cooperation, establishing itself as a globally shared international public good. The fifth CIIE corporate commercial exhibition will be held from 5 to 10 November 2022. It will continue to feature six major exhibition zones: food and agricultural products, automobiles, technology and equipment, consumer goods, medical devices and healthcare, and trade in services. For the first time, new specialised zones will be established for crop seed industries and artificial intelligence.

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

■ China Import and Export Fair

The China Import and Export Fair, also known as the Canton Fair, was established in the spring of 1957. Held biannually in Guangzhou during spring and autumn, it stands as China's longest-running, largest-scale, most comprehensive trade event in terms of product variety, attracting the greatest number of buyers from the widest geographical distribution. Renowned for its outstanding transaction outcomes and impeccable reputation, the Fair has successfully convened 131 sessions to date.

The Canton Fair has strengthened China's trade ties with the world, showcased China's image and developmental achievements, and serves as a premier platform for Chinese enterprises to expand into international markets. It functions as a guiding demonstration base for implementing China's foreign trade development strategy. Through years of development, the Canton Fair has become China's foremost platform for promoting foreign trade, earning recognition as the barometer and bellwether of China's foreign trade. It stands as a window, microcosm, and emblem of China's opening-up policy.

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

■ China International Fair for Trade in Services

To enhance the international competitiveness of the service sector and service trade, and to fully leverage their role in accelerating the transformation of China's economic development model, the Ministry of Commerce and the Beijing Municipal People's Government have jointly organised the China (Beijing) International Fair for Trade in Services (CIFTIS) since 2012. In 2019, it was renamed the China International Fair for Trade in Services. As China's economic development enters a new era, the CIFTIS has also entered a new phase of quality enhancement and upgrading. In 2020, the abbreviated name of the China International Fair for Trade in Services **"CIFTIS"** **"CIFTIS"**.

The CIFTIS (including its predecessor, the Beijing Fair) has successfully held nine sessions, establishing itself as a vital platform for disseminating concepts, connecting supply and demand, sharing business opportunities, and jointly promoting development within the international services trade sector. It stands as one of the largest comprehensive exhibitions in the global services trade arena and the premier exhibition in China's services trade field.

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

■ China International Consumer Products Expo

The China International Consumer Products Expo (hereinafter referred to as the CCPE) is the nation's first national-level exhibition themed around premium consumer goods. It has been held twice in Hainan, in May 2021 and July 2022. Aligned with Hainan's positioning as an international tourism and consumption hub, the expo focuses on showcasing premium consumer goods characterised by "high quality, innovation, excellence and **distinctiveness**". It invites globally renowned consumer brands to participate, creating a multi-format, multi-category, high-end global platform for exhibiting and trading premium consumer goods.

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

■ China International Investment and Trade Fair

The China International Investment and Trade Fair (hereinafter referred to as the Investment Fair), themed around "Bringing in **Actual Capital**", is currently China's sole international investment promotion event dedicated to facilitating two-way investment. It is also the world's largest investment-focused exhibition certified by the Global Association of the Exhibition Industry (UFI).

The Investment Fair has successfully convened 21 sessions, establishing itself as an internationally influential investment event with global reach. In recent years, the CIFIT has focused on building three major platforms: promoting two-way investment, releasing authoritative information, and discussing investment trends. It is committed to creating an international, professional, and branded event, establishing itself as a key platform for China's high-level opening up. On average, each CIFIT attracts institutions and enterprises from over 50 countries and regions worldwide, with more than 100,000 business delegates from over 120 countries and regions attending.

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

■ China Central Region Investment and Trade Fair

The China Central Region Investment and Trade Fair (hereinafter referred to as the Central Region Fair) centres on industrial upgrading and transformation alongside investment and trade promotion. Its core components include investment and trade exhibitions, keynote forums, thematic seminars, and investment project matchmaking. It serves as a platform for economic and technological exchange and cooperation between Chinese and international businesses, facilitating comprehensive integration between the central region and global markets, capital, and resources.

Approved by the State Council, the Central China Expo has been held since 2006 on a rotational basis across the six central provinces (Hunan, Henan, Hubei, Anhui, Jiangxi, and Shanxi) on a rotational basis. Having now completed twelve editions, it has become a vital platform for advancing the opening-up of these six provinces and strengthening regional and international exchanges and cooperation. The expo offers domestic and international traders and investors comprehensive insights into investment policies in Central China, access to key project information, and opportunities for trade and business development. It also serves as a showcase platform for enterprises worldwide, particularly those from developing countries and regions.

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

2.5.4 Convenient Online Service Platform

■ China Investment Guide Network

China Investment Guide Network (<http://fdi.mofcom.gov.cn/>) is an online public service platform for investment promotion in China. It is dedicated to serving domestic and international governments, institutions, and enterprises, aiming to provide efficient and convenient online services for foreign investment in China and Chinese enterprises going global through the internet. The website's main sections include: News & Updates, Investment Project Database, Investment Environment, Laws & Regulations, Statistical Data, and Investment Service Institutions.

■ Investment Project Database

The Investment Project Database (<http://project.mofcom.gov.cn/>) is a two-way investment promotion project information system that equally emphasises "attracting inbound investment" and "going global". Characterised by its broad coverage, extensive information, wide-reaching influence, and user-friendly search functionality, this database serves as an efficient online platform for governments at all levels to attract investment, for enterprises to pursue investment cooperation, and for domestic and international investors to showcase and promote investment projects.

The database categorises investment projects by issuing entities—including investment promotion agencies, development zones, and enterprises—enabling users to search and filter by project type. By June 2022

, it has accumulated over 72,000 Chinese and English project entries from domestic and international sources. From January 2021 to June 31

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, the database published 4,969 projects, comprising 4,790 domestic investment attraction projects and 179 overseas investment projects.

2.6 High-level opening-up platforms are well-established

2.6.1 Free Trade Pilot Zones

The establishment of pilot free trade zones (hereinafter referred to as pilot FTZs) represents a significant strategic initiative by the

Party Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core to advance reform and opening up in the new era, marking a milestone in China's reform and opening up process. Its primary purpose is to focus on institutional innovation, with replicability and scalability as fundamental requirements, to pioneer and test new approaches in areas such as trade and investment liberalisation and facilitation, financial services supporting the real economy, and accelerating the transformation of government functions. This aims to intensify pressure testing for opening up, explore new pathways for comprehensively deepening reform and expanding opening up, and accumulate new experience. In accordance with the decisions and arrangements of the Party Central Committee and the State Council, the Shanghai Pilot Free Trade Zone was established in August 2013. To date, it has gradually expanded to encompass 21 pilot free trade zones across Guangdong, Tianjin, Fujian, Liaoning, Zhejiang, Henan, Hubei, Chongqing, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Hainan, Shandong, Jiangsu, Guangxi, Hebei, Yunnan, Heilongjiang, Beijing, Hunan, and Anhui. The Lingang New Area has been added to the Shanghai Pilot Free Trade Zone, while the Zhejiang Pilot Free Trade Zone has been extended to cover the entire province.

This has formed a pilot pattern covering the east, west, north, south and central regions of the country. A large number of high-level institutional innovations have been introduced, and a number of world-leading industrial clusters have been established, making important contributions to high-quality development.

To date, the State Council has issued 28 comprehensive plans and deepening schemes for the pilot free trade zones. The regional expansion scheme has assigned over 3,400 pilot tasks to 21 pilot free trade zones. A significant number of fundamental reforms and high-level opening-up measures have been advanced, including the introduction of the nation's first negative list for foreign investment access, the launch of the first international trade **"single window"**, the rollout of the free trade account system, and **the** **"separation of business licensing and operating permits"** reform. These initiatives have effectively guided and driven the nationwide reform and opening-up process. By the end of 2021, pilot free trade zones had replicated and promoted 278 institutional innovations nationwide or within specific regions, fostering a favourable environment where reform dividends are shared and the benefits of openness are inclusive.

As high-grounds for opening up, pilot free trade zones maintain a higher level of openness than the national average. Their negative list for foreign investment access has been reduced from an initial 190 items to 27 in the 2021 edition. Building upon national opening-up measures, these zones have further relaxed restrictions on foreign investment in sectors such as traditional Chinese medicinal materials and value-added telecommunications, thereby strengthening the intensity of openness pressure testing. Moving forward, efforts will focus on advancing high-level institutional opening-up, granting greater reform autonomy to pilot free trade zones, strengthening the systematic integration of reform and innovation, balancing openness with security, and promptly summarising experiences to replicate and promote best practices, striving to build free trade zones with international influence and competitiveness, and fully leverage their exemplary role as pioneers of reform and opening-up.

Leveraging their strategic positioning, geographical advantages, and industrial foundations, pilot free trade zones have pursued differentiated approaches to overcome development challenges. This has fostered the continuous growth of competitive industrial clusters, attracted emerging industries, business models, and formats, and stimulated market dynamism, establishing them as exemplars and pioneers of high-quality development.

The favourable institutional environment in pilot free trade zones has effectively stimulated the vitality of market entities and accelerated the aggregation of outward-oriented economies. In 2021, the 21 pilot free trade zones attracted actual foreign investment of 213 billion yuan and achieved a total import and export value of

6.8 trillion yuan, representing year-on-year increases of 19% and 29.5% respectively. Covering less than 0.4% of the national land area, they have achieved 18.5% of the nation's foreign investment and 17.3% of its imports and exports, making a positive contribution to stabilising foreign trade and foreign investment.

2.6.2 Hainan Free Trade Port

On 13 April 2018, at the conference marking the 30th anniversary of Hainan's establishment as a province and special economic zone, General Secretary Xi Jinping declared:

announced: "Support will be given to Hainan in establishing a free trade pilot zone across the entire island, and to gradually exploring and steadily advancing the construction of a free trade port with Chinese characteristics, establishing a policy and institutional system for the free trade port in stages and phases. This is a major national strategy personally conceived, deployed and promoted by General Secretary Xi Jinping. It represents a significant decision made by the CPC Central Committee through in-depth research, comprehensive consideration and scientific planning, with a view to the broader context of international and domestic development.

On 1 June 2020, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council formally released the Overall Plan for the Construction of the Hainan Free Trade Port, clarifying the institutional design and phased arrangements for its development.

On 10 June 2021, the 29th Session of the Standing Committee of the 13th National People's Congress passed the Hainan Free Trade Port Law of the People's Republic of China, which came into effect upon promulgation. Trade and investment liberalisation and facilitation constitute key elements of the Hainan Free Trade Port Law.

Regarding trade liberalisation and facilitation, for goods trade, a liberalisation and facilitation regime characterised by "zero tariffs" is implemented. For services trade, liberalisation and facilitation policies and measures characterised by "both market access and business operation" are implemented.

Regarding investment liberalisation and facilitation, a streamlined investment approval system will be comprehensively implemented. Investment promotion and protection mechanisms will be enhanced, with strengthened property rights safeguards. A dedicated negative list for foreign investment access and a special list for relaxed market access will be applied, gradually implementing a market access commitment-based entry system. The negative list for foreign investment access specifically applicable to the Hainan Free Trade Port will be formulated by relevant State Council departments in conjunction with Hainan Province, and published after approval by the State Council. The Special List for Relaxing Market Access (Special Measures) for the Hainan Free Trade Port shall be formulated by relevant departments of the State Council in conjunction with Hainan Province.

In December 2020, the National Development and Reform Commission and the Ministry of Commerce issued the "Hainan Free Trade

Port Foreign Investment

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Special Administrative Measures for Market Access (Negative List) (2020 Edition), effective from 1 February 2021.

The 2020 edition of the Free Trade Port Negative List comprises 27 items, representing the highest level of openness nationwide. Key areas of liberalisation include: first, advancing opening-up in key sectors such as value-added telecommunications and education; second, expanding access for business services; and third, relaxing market access for manufacturing and mining industries. In April 2021, the National Development and Reform Commission and the Ministry of Commerce issued the Opinions on Supporting the Construction of the Hainan Free Trade Port through Several Special Measures to Relax Market Access. This document outlines 22 measures across five key areas to support the development of the Hainan Free Trade Port: innovating market access methods in the medical and health sectors; optimising market access and the development environment in the financial sector; promoting the relaxation of market access and fostering prosperity in the cultural sector; advancing the relaxation of market access and resource aggregation in the education sector; and relaxing market access in other key sectors.

Regarding the implementation of free and convenient cross-border capital flows: The free and convenient movement of capital is a defining feature of international free trade ports and a crucial condition for achieving trade and investment liberalisation and facilitation. Building upon existing domestic renminbi and foreign currency accounts and free trade accounts, a multifunctional free trade account system shall be established to form the foundational platform for Hainan's financial opening-up. We must adhere to the principle of financial services supporting the real economy, open the capital account in phases, pilot reforms to cross-border securities investment and financing policies, optimise foreign exchange management for cross-border investment and financing, and support the early implementation of financial sector opening-up policies in the Hainan Free Trade Port.

Regarding the implementation of free and convenient movement of persons. Free and convenient personnel movement policies are vital for attracting international talent. In line with the development needs of the Hainan Free Trade Port, more open policies on personnel entry and exit should be implemented for high-end industrial talent, creating a hub for talent aggregation.

more open talent and residence policies for high-end industry professionals to create a talent hub. Under the premise of security and controllability, further relax restrictions on the free movement of persons and implement more convenient visa-free entry measures. Comprehensively enhance talent service levels and foster a favourable environment for talent development.

Regarding the implementation of free and convenient transport access. Efficient and open transport policies are a vital pillar for constructing a high-standard free trade port. We shall develop the "China Yangpu Port" international ship registry and advance the construction of the Western Land-Sea New Channel international shipping hub. Further relaxation of airspace control and air route rights restrictions is required, with pilot implementation of the seventh freedom of the air to encourage domestic and international airlines to increase their capacity deployment. Strengthen the construction of transport and customs clearance facilitation facilities and equipment between the Hainan Free Trade Port and other mainland regions to enhance the level of freedom and convenience in transport exchanges.

Regarding the implementation of secure and orderly data flow. The digital economy has become a leading force driving economic growth. Achieving comprehensive data aggregation and secure, orderly cross-border data flow is a strategic necessity for the steady development of the Hainan Free Trade Port. We must systematically expand the opening-up of communication resources and services, explore pilot schemes for international internet data exchange, and actively foster the development of the digital economy. We should innovate institutional design, exploring the formation of effective mechanisms that both facilitate data flow and ensure security within the framework of the national data cross-border transmission security management system.

Regarding the implementation of internationally competitive tax policies. Establish a tax system commensurate with a high-standard

free trade port

tax system commensurate with a high-level free trade port is an objective requirement for better attracting global trade and investment and enhancing the international competitiveness of the Hainan Free Trade Port. Conditions should be actively created to implement a "zero tariff" policy for imported goods in stages and optimise tax policy arrangements. In line with the direction of China's tax system reform, efforts should be made to explore and advance the simplification of the tax system. Risk identification of tax evasion and avoidance should be strengthened, tax collection and administration should be strictly enforced, and base erosion and profit shifting should be prevented to avoid becoming a "tax haven".

Regarding the implementation of robust and effective institutional safeguards. To ensure the smooth implementation of the Overall Plan for the Construction of the Hainan Free Trade Port, it is imperative to further enhance the level of social governance and improve the rule of law system, thereby providing strong support for the construction of the Hainan Free Trade Port. We must deepen the reform of government institutions and the transformation of government functions, strengthen and innovate social governance, and innovate the institutional mechanisms for ecological civilisation to build a comprehensive, scientifically standardised, and effectively functioning governance system. We should establish a legal framework for the Free Trade Port based on the Free Trade Port Law, with local regulations and commercial dispute resolution mechanisms as key components, to foster a world-class legal environment.

Hainan Free Trade Port Official Website: <http://www.hnftp.gov.cn>

2.6.3 Cross-border E-commerce Comprehensive Pilot Zone

The establishment of Cross-Border E-Commerce Comprehensive Pilot Zones (hereinafter referred to as Pilot Zones) represents a

major decision by the State Council.

. Since 2015, the State Council has approved the establishment of 132 Comprehensive Pilot Zones in six batches, achieving near-universal coverage across the nation and forming a development pattern that integrates land and sea, domestic and overseas markets, and balances eastern and western regions. Through institutional, management, and service innovations, these pilot zones have established a six-system framework centred on information sharing, financial services, intelligent logistics, e-commerce integrity, statistical monitoring, and risk prevention and control, alongside two platforms comprising an online integrated service platform and offline industrial parks. This framework has yielded nearly 70 mature practices that have been replicated and promoted nationwide.

monitoring, and risk prevention and control. They have explored and developed nearly 70 mature practices, which have been replicated and promoted nationwide. Within the zones, policies such as VAT and consumption tax exemption without refund for cross-border e-commerce retail exports, and fixed-rate income tax collection, are applicable. The industrial chain and ecosystem supporting cross-border e-commerce development continue to improve. According to customs statistics, China's cross-border e-commerce imports and exports have grown nearly tenfold over five years. In 2021, the sector reached a scale of 1.98 trillion yuan, representing a 15% increase.

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

The comprehensive pilot programme for expanding service sector opening-up represents a key initiative by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council to implement high-level opening-up.

In May 2015, the comprehensive pilot was launched in Beijing, marking the beginning of seven years of continuous exploration across five phases. In 2020, the State Council approved Beijing's establishment of a national demonstration zone, building upon the achievements of its first three pilot phases. In April 2021, the pilot programme was expanded for the first time to Tianjin, Shanghai, Hainan and Chongqing, forming a "1+4" framework.

To date, 95% of the 123 pilot measures outlined in Beijing's demonstration zone plan have been implemented. The four pilot provinces and municipalities, including Tianjin, have achieved an overall implementation rate exceeding 50% for their 203 pilot tasks. Positive outcomes have been realised in policy experimentation, project implementation, specialised park development, and international and regional cooperation. To date, seven batches of 35 exemplary practices have been disseminated nationwide, accumulating experience and exploring pathways for opening up the service sector across the country.

35 exemplary cases have been disseminated nationwide, accumulating experience and exploring pathways for the opening-up of China's service sector.

In 2021, the aforementioned five pilot provinces and municipalities achieved a service sector value-added of 9.3 trillion yuan, accounting for 69.6% of their regional GDP.

. Actual foreign investment in the service sector reached US\$45.65 billion, a year-on-year increase of 17.3%, accounting for 33.4% of the national total for the service sector and 26.3% of the national total for all sectors. Their leading and exemplary role in the opening-up and development of the national service sector is becoming increasingly evident.

2.6.5 National Economic and Technological Development Zones

Since the State Council approved the establishment of the first 14 national-level economic and technological development zones (hereinafter referred to as national-level ETDZs) in coastal areas in 1984, a total of 31 provinces (autonomous regions and a bbreviated as national-level ETDZs), a total of 31 provinces (regions and municipalities) across the country have established 230

national-level ETDZs

(of which 112 are in the eastern region, 68 in the central region, and 50 in the western region). National-level ETDs serve as pivotal vehicles for China's opening-up, establishing dedicated zones to concentrate resources on developing comprehensive infrastructure and creating investment environments meeting international standards. By attracting and utilising foreign capital, they have fostered industrial systems centred on advanced manufacturing and modern services, establishing dominant sectors such as automotive, electronics and information technology, and intelligent manufacturing. These zones have become key drivers of economic development for their host cities and surrounding regions. On 18 May 2019, the State Council issued the "Opinion on Promoting Innovation and Upgrading of National Economic and Technological Development Zones to Create New Frontiers for Reform and Opening-up". This document outlines 22 supportive measures across five key areas: enhancing the quality of the open economy, granting greater autonomy for reforms, building modern industrial systems, improving the functionality of domestic and international cooperation platforms, and strengthening factor guarantees and intensive resource utilisation. By advancing openness, technological innovation, and institutional innovation within national economic and technological development zones, the policy aims to elevate their international competitiveness.

Cooperation levels have been elevated, enhancing the quality of economic development and establishing new frontiers for reform and opening-up. Preliminary statistics indicate that in 2021, national-level economic and technological development zones achieved a regional GDP of 13.7 trillion yuan, representing a 15.4% year-on-year increase. This growth rate exceeded the national average by 7.3 percentage points, accounting for 11.9% of the national GDP. Total imports and exports reached 8.7 trillion yuan, a year-on-year increase of 21.9%, accounting for 22.3% of the national total. Actual utilisation of foreign capital and reinvestment by foreign-funded enterprises amounted to US\$68.4 billion, a year-on-year increase of 14%.

2.6.6 National High-Tech Industrial Development Zones

National High-Tech Industrial Development Zones (hereinafter referred to as National High-Tech Zones) were established to develop high-tech industries, adjust industrial structures, drive the transformation of traditional industries, and enhance international competitiveness. Powered by innovation and driven by reform, these zones have become areas where China's high-tech industrialisation yields abundant results, high-tech enterprises are concentrated, private technology companies thrive, an atmosphere of innovation and entrepreneurship is strong, and financial resources are focused and invested.

In 2021, the 169 National High-Tech Industrial Development Zones generated a total GDP of RMB 15.3 trillion, representing a nominal year-on-year growth of equivalent to 13.4% of the national GDP. Currently, China has 173 National High-Tech Industrial Development Zones.

In 2020, these zones concentrated over 70% of the nation's national engineering research centres, national key laboratories; they housed 1,085 provincial-level and above new industrial technology R&D institutions, 739 national-level technology incubators, 1,147 Ministry of Science and Technology-registered makerspaces, and 1,077 739 national-level technology incubators, 1,147 co-working spaces registered with the Ministry of Science and Technology, and 101,000 certified high-tech enterprises. technology enterprises.

In July 2020, the State Council issued the "Several Opinions on Promoting High-Quality Development of National High-Tech Industrial Development Zones", outlining six key tasks and measures: enhancing independent innovation capabilities, further stimulating enterprise innovation vitality, advancing industries towards mid-to-high-end sectors, intensifying open innovation efforts, fostering a high-quality development environment, and strengthening categorised guidance and organisational management.

2.6.7 National-level New Areas

National-level new areas are national-level comprehensive functional zones approved for establishment within designated areas of specific cities, based on relevant administrative regions or special functional zones. They undertake major national development and reform and opening-up strategic tasks. special functional zones. Since the establishment of Shanghai Pudong New Area in the early 1990s, by April 2017, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council had approved the establishment of 1 Following the establishment of Shanghai Pudong New Area in the early 1990s, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council issued a notice in April 2017

to establish the Xiongan New Area in Hebei Province. To date, the number of national-level new areas has reached 19 (including 8 in the eastern region, 2 in the central region, 6 in the western region, and 3 in the northeastern region). After nearly 30 years of construction and development, the number of new areas has gradually increased and their scale has continuously expanded, creating the "new area speed", stimulating the vitality of new areas, and shaping the image of new areas.

In January 2020, the General Office of the State Council issued the "Guidance on Supporting National-level New Areas to Deepen Reform and Innovation and Accelerate Development".

Guiding Opinions on Accelerating High-Quality Development, which outlines support measures across five key areas: enhancing scientific and technological innovation capabilities in critical sectors, accelerating high-quality development of the real economy, continuously creating new institutional advantages, promoting all-round high-level opening-up, and advancing construction and management to high standards. These measures aim to propel national-level new areas towards becoming exemplars of high-quality development, new frontiers of reform and opening-up, and benchmarks for urban construction.

2.6.8 Customs Special Supervision Zones

Customs Special Supervision Zones refer to specific areas established within China with special functions and policies approved by the State Council, subject to closed supervision by customs authorities. As of May 2022, 31 such zones and subject to closed supervision by customs authorities. As of May 2022, 168 customs special supervision zones had been established across 31 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities). These comprise 156 comprehensive bonded zones and 8 bonded zones. cities) had established 168 customs special supervision zones. These comprise 156 comprehensive bonded zones, 8 bonded zones, two bonded port areas, one export processing zone, and one Zhuhai-Macau Cross-Border Industrial Park (Zhuhai Park). The total planned area of China's customs special supervision zones is approximately 450 square kilometres. The total planned area of these zones is approximately 450 square kilometres. With the deepening of China's reform and opening-up, these zones have evolved into pioneering areas for China's open economy development and hubs for the transformation and upgrading of processing trade. They play a vital role in accommodating international industrial transfers, advancing coordinated regional economic development, promoting foreign trade, and expanding employment. In 2021 , the total import and export value of goods processed in these zones reached 7.80 trillion yuan, representing a year-on-year increase of 22.9%.

a total import and export value of 7.80 trillion yuan, representing a year-on-year increase of 22.9%.

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2.6.9 Key Border Development and Opening-up Pilot Zones

Key Border Development and Opening-up Pilot Zones are comprehensive border development and opening-up platforms established with the approval of the State Council. serving as vital pillars for the six international economic cooperation corridors under the Belt and Road Initiative. To date, the State Council has approved the establishment of nine such zones: Dongxing, Pingxiang and Baise in Guangxi; Ruili and Mengla (Mo Han) in Yunnan; Tacheng in Xinjiang; Manzhouli and Erlianhaote in Inner Mongolia; and Suifenhe-Dongning in Heilongjiang.

In 2015, the State Council issued the "Opinions on Several Policy Measures to Support the Development and Opening-up of Key Border Areas"

outlining 31 policy measures across eight areas, including stabilising and revitalising border areas, personnel exchanges, processing and logistics, tourism, and infrastructure development.

to accelerate development in key border areas, including the key development and opening-up pilot zones. Guided by the State Council's approval requirements and the implementation plan issued by the National Development and Reform Commission, each pilot zone has prioritised institutional innovation as its core focus. With the fundamental objective of generating replicable and scalable best practices, these zones have boldly pioneered new models for cross-border economic cooperation, developed novel mechanisms for border region advancement, and forged fresh pathways to prosperity for border communities. They have thus emerged as vital economic growth poles and key platforms for opening-up and international cooperation within China's border areas. In 2021, the nine key development and opening-up pilot zones achieved a regional GDP of 451.8 billion yuan, with total imports and exports reaching 457.6 billion yuan. Their industrial and provided employment for 160,000 people, offering vital support for building a new development paradigm centred on domestic circulation while fostering mutual reinforcement between domestic and international circulation.

2.6.10 Border (Cross-Border) Economic Cooperation Zones

The establishment of border (cross-border) economic cooperation zones represents a major decision by the Party Central Committee and the State Council to expand opening-up along the border regions.

After 30 years of development, these zones have steadily expanded their economic strength and raised their development standards, increasingly becoming vital platforms for deepening cooperation with neighbouring countries and regions, as well as key pillars for socio-economic progress in border areas.

Border economic cooperation zones are established on the Chinese side of the border. Currently, China has 18 such zones, distributed across eight border provinces and autonomous regions.

distributed across eight border provinces and autonomous regions.

Cross-border economic cooperation zones are areas designated by China and its neighbouring countries within their respective border regions for mutual collaboration and coordinated development. To date, China has jointly established two such zones with neighbouring countries: the China-Kazakhstan Khorgos International Border Cooperation Centre and the China-Laos Mohan-Boten Economic Cooperation Zone.

In 2021, border (cross-border) economic cooperation zones collectively achieved an import-export value of nearly 130 billion yuan, with industrial output reaching

Total output value reached 74.7 billion yuan, providing employment for 198,000 people. It has become a vital platform for border opening-up and a key pillar supporting the economic and social development of border regions.

3. Legal Framework for Foreign Investment in China

3.1 Introduction to China's Legal System

3.1.1 China's Legal System

Over the 70-plus years since the founding of the People's Republic of China, and particularly during the more than 40 years of reform and opening up, through the persistent and concerted efforts of all sectors, the socialist legal system with Chinese characteristics

The legal system of socialism with Chinese characteristics has taken shape, the rule of law in government has advanced steadily, the judicial system has been continuously improved, and the rule of law concept has become markedly stronger throughout society.

China's legal system constitutes an organically unified whole, with the Constitution as its supreme authority, laws as its mainstay, and administrative regulations and local regulations as important components. It comprises multiple legal branches including constitutional-related laws, civil and commercial law, administrative law, economic law, social law, criminal law, and procedural laws for litigation and non-litigation proceedings. The Constitution is the fundamental law of the state and holds the supreme position within the socialist legal system with Chinese characteristics. All ethnic groups, all state organs and armed forces, all political parties and social organisations, and all enterprises and institutions must uphold the Constitution as the supreme law.

state organs and armed forces, political parties and social organisations, enterprises and institutions must all take the Constitution as their fundamental code of conduct

fundamental guideline for their activities and bear the responsibility of upholding the dignity of the Constitution and ensuring its implementation. The Constitution of China possesses the highest legal authority within the socialist legal system with Chinese characteristics. All laws, administrative regulations, and local regulations must be formulated in accordance with the Constitution and must not conflict with it.

The National People's Congress and its Standing Committee exercise the legislative power of the state. The laws enacted by the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee establish the fundamental legal systems for all aspects of the country's economic, political, cultural, social, and ecological development, forming the backbone of the legal system with Chinese characteristics. Administrative regulations and local regulations shall not conflict with laws.

The State Council may formulate administrative regulations in accordance with the Constitution and laws. Administrative regulations may stipulate matters concerning the implementation of laws and the exercise of the State Council's administrative management powers. Where matters should be regulated by laws enacted by the NPC and its Standing Committee, the State Council may, upon authorisation by the NPC and its Standing Committee, first formulate administrative regulations.

In accordance with the Constitution and laws, the people's congresses and their standing committees of provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the Central Government, cities divided into districts, and autonomous prefectures may enact local regulations. The people's congresses of ethnic autonomous areas have the authority to enact autonomous regulations and separate regulations in accordance with the political, economic, and cultural characteristics of the local ethnic groups. The people's congresses and their standing committees of the provinces and cities where special economic zones are located may, upon authorisation by the National People's Congress, enact regulations to be implemented within the special economic zones.

The ministries and commissions of the State Council, the People's Bank of China, the National Audit Office, and directly subordinate organs with administrative management functions may, within the scope of their respective authorities and in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, decisions, and orders of the State Council, formulate rules. The people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the Central Government, cities divided into districts, and autonomous prefectures may, in accordance with laws, administrative regulations, and local regulations of the respective province, autonomous region, or municipality, formulate rules.

Judicial interpretations also constitute an important source of law in China. Specifically, judicial interpretations refer to those issued by the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate, exercising their statutory powers, to provide universally applicable judicial guidance on the concrete application of laws in trial and procuratorial work. Judicial interpretations possess legal force but must not conflict with higher-ranking laws, namely the Constitution and statutes. Courts may directly cite judicial interpretations as grounds for their judgments.

Although China is not a common law country, certain judicial precedents provide guidance for judicial practice. These precedents, termed guiding cases, are issued by the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate. While not yet formal sources of law, guiding cases serve as important references for judges handling similar cases.

3.1.2 Alignment with International Rules

China actively participates in the reform and development of the global governance system, upholding and improving multilateral economic governance mechanisms.

deepening multilateral, bilateral and regional cooperation to advance global openness and development.

China has consistently been a staunch supporter, active participant and important contributor to the multilateral trading system. On 11 December 2001, China formally acceded to the World Trade Organisation (WTO). Over the past two decades, China has comprehensively strengthened alignment with multilateral trade rules, earnestly fulfilled its commitments to open markets for goods and services, enhanced intellectual property protection, and significantly improved the stability, transparency, and predictability of its opening-up policies. In strengthening alignment with WTO rules, the central government has reviewed over 2,300 laws and regulations, while local governments have reviewed over 190,000 items, establishing a legal and policy framework compliant with WTO rules. In opening its markets, China has substantially reduced tariffs, fulfilling its tariff reduction commitments made upon joining the WTO in 2001. The overall tariff level fell from 15.3% in 2001 to 9.8% in 2010. Following further voluntary tariff reductions and the implementation of tariff reduction commitments under the WTO's Information Technology Agreement (ITA) Expansion Protocol, the overall tariff level had fallen to 7.4% by July 2021. China has extensively opened its services market, with commitments covering 100 sub-sectors across nine major categories fully implemented by 2007.

. China's actual opening now covers nearly 120 sub-sectors. In terms of compliance with rules, China has continuously strengthened the enforcement of intellectual property rights protection, actively fulfilled its transparency obligations, and consistently respected and earnestly implemented the rulings of the dispute settlement mechanism. China has actively participated in WTO reform, put forward the "three principles" and the "five

proposals"⁷, submitted reform proposals to the WTO, and promoted rule-making in emerging areas such as e-commerce and investment facilitation.

China has implemented a strategy to enhance its free trade zones, having signed 19 free trade agreements with 26 countries and regions. Its free trade partners span Asia, Oceania, Latin America, Europe and Africa, with trade with these partners accounting for approximately 35 % of its total foreign trade. The Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) formally took effect on

1 January 2022. This represents the world's largest free trade area to date, encompassing the world's second and third largest economies. The 15 member states collectively account for approximately 30% of the global population, GDP and total trade volume.

On 16 September 2021, China formally applied to join the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP). China is committed to reforming its policies to fully meet CPTPP standards and to making high-level market access commitments that exceed its existing treaty obligations, thereby offering member states market access opportunities with substantial commercial benefits. On 1 November 2021, China formally applied to join the Digital Economy Partnership Agreement (DEPA). China is willing to provide DEPA member enterprises with cooperative opportunities and a vast market, strengthen the bonds of digital economy cooperation, and contribute to promoting innovation and sustainable development among members.

development.

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As China's integration into the global economy deepens, it has concluded bilateral investment treaties with 108 countries. As of the end of May 2022, the network of agreements for the avoidance of double taxation has covered 112 countries and regions (including the Mainland's tax arrangements with Hong Kong and Macao, as well as the Mainland's tax agreement with Taiwan).

3.2 Legal System for Foreign Investment

3.2.1 Overview

China encourages foreign investors to invest within its territory in accordance with the law and protects the lawful rights and interests of foreign investors and foreign-invested enterprises in accordance with the law. China's utilisation of foreign capital has

enterprises. China's foreign investment utilisation has consistently adhered to the rule of law. In the early stages of reform and opening up, China successively enacted the Law of the People's Republic of China on Sino-Foreign Equity Joint Ventures, the Law of the People's Republic of China on Wholly Foreign-Owned Enterprises, and the Law of the People's Republic of China on Sino-Foreign Cooperative Enterprises, collectively referred to as the

"Three Principles": First, WTO reform should uphold the core values of the multilateral trading system; second, WTO reform should safeguard the development interests of developing members; third, WTO reform should adhere to the consensus-based decision-making mechanism.

The "Five Proposals": First, WTO reform should uphold the primary role of the multilateral trading system; second, WTO reform should prioritise addressing critical issues that threaten the organisation's survival; third, WTO reform should resolve issues of fairness in rules and respond to contemporary needs; fourth, WTO reform should guarantee special and differential treatment for developing members; fifth, WTO reform should respect the distinct development models of each member.

This established the legal foundation for attracting foreign investment. Subsequently, to meet evolving needs in utilising foreign capital, China has continuously refined its legal framework for foreign investment, playing a crucial role in stabilising investor confidence and improving the investment environment.

On 15 March 2019, the Second Session of the 13th National People's Congress passed the Foreign Investment Law of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as the Foreign Investment Law), replacing the "three laws on foreign investment" to become the new foundational legislation governing foreign investment in China. This law establishes the basic framework for China's new foreign investment legal system, explicitly implementing a management regime of "pre-establishment national treatment plus a negative list" for foreign investment, while further strengthening investment promotion and protection. In December 2019, the State Council formulated and promulgated the Implementing Regulations of the Foreign Investment Law of the People's Republic of China, elaborating on the principal legal systems established by the Foreign Investment Law. Both the Foreign Investment Law and its Implementing Regulations came into effect on 1 January 2020, ensuring foreign investment will operate within a more stable, transparent, predictable and fair competitive market environment.

3.2.2 Market Access for Foreign Investment

The Foreign Investment Law stipulates that the State shall implement pre-establishment national treatment plus a negative list management system for foreign investment.

"Pre-establishment **national treatment**" means that foreign investors and their investments shall be accorded treatment no less favourable than that accorded to domestic investors and their investments at the investment access stage.

The "**negative list**" denotes special access management measures prescribed by the State for foreign investment in specific sectors. Foreign investors shall not invest in sectors prohibited under the foreign investment access negative list. For sectors subject to restrictions under the negative list, foreign investors must comply with the conditions specified therein. Sectors not covered by the foreign investment access negative list shall be managed according to the principle of equal treatment for domestic and foreign investment.

The Special Administrative Measures for Foreign Investment Access (Negative List) (2021 Edition) and the Special Administrative Measures for Foreign Investment Access in Pilot Free Trade Zones (Negative List) (2021 Edition) were issued on 27 December 2021 and shall take effect from 1 January 2022. The 2021 Edition of the National and Pilot Free Trade Zone Foreign Investment Access Negative Lists has been further reduced to 31 sectors.

and came into effect on 1 January 2022. The 2021 editions of the national and pilot free trade zone negative lists for foreign investment access were further reduced to 31 and 27 items respectively, representing reductions of 6.1% and 10%. Key changes include further deepening manufacturing sector liberalisation, expanding service sector pilot liberalisation in pilot free trade zones, enhancing the precision of negative list management for foreign investment access, and optimising the administration of the foreign investment access negative list. Notably, the manufacturing sector entries in the pilot free trade zone negative list have been entirely eliminated.

Beyond the foreign investment access negative list, foreign investors and foreign-invested enterprises must also comply with the Market Access Negative List (2022 Edition). The State Council explicitly outlines in this list the industries, sectors, and business activities prohibited or restricted within China's territory, with corresponding administrative measures implemented by governments at all levels in accordance with the law. This list comprises two categories: prohibited and permitted items.

restricted for investment and operation within China's territory, with corresponding management measures implemented by governments at all levels in accordance with the law. The list comprises two categories: prohibited and permitted items. For prohibited access items, market entities shall not enter, and administrative authorities shall not approve, authorise, or process related procedures. For permitted access items, including relevant qualification requirements and procedures, technical standards, and licensing requirements, market entities shall submit applications, and administrative authorities shall decide on access in accordance with laws and regulations, or market entities shall enter in compliance with government-specified access conditions and methods. For industries, sectors, and business activities not covered by the market access negative list, all types of market entities may enter on an equal footing in accordance with the law.

The opening-up of the financial sector is advancing in an orderly manner. The Measures for the Administration of Domestic Securities and Futures Investments by Qualified Foreign Institutional Investors and Renminbi Qualified Foreign Institutional Investors, along with its supporting rules, which came into effect on 1 November 2020, introduced new provisions permitting QFIIs and RQFIIs to invest in securities listed on the National Equities Exchange and Quotations, private equity funds, financial futures, commodity futures, options, and other instruments. They are also permitted to participate in bond repurchase agreements, margin financing and securities lending on stock exchanges, and securities lending transactions. The Decision on Amending the Implementation Rules of the Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Administration of Foreign-funded Insurance Companies, promulgated on 19 March 2021, clarified the entry requirements for foreign insurance groups and overseas financial institutions, refined shareholder change and entry criteria, and abolished restrictive provisions on foreign equity ratios.

On 3 December 2021, the China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission issued the "Notice on Clarifying the Opening-up of the Insurance Intermediary Market".

Measures," permitting insurance brokerage companies established in China by overseas insurance brokerage firms with practical business experience and meeting CBIRC regulations to conduct insurance brokerage operations. It also permits foreign insurance groups and insurance professional intermediaries established in China by domestic and foreign insurance groups to conduct relevant insurance intermediary business. On 10 December 2021, the CBIRC issued the "Administrative Provisions on Insurance Asset Management Companies (Draft for Comment)", removing the upper limit on foreign insurance companies' shareholding in insurance asset management companies while establishing uniform shareholder qualification criteria applicable to both domestic and foreign shareholders.

3.2.3 Investment Promotion

■ Catalogue of Industries Encouraging Foreign Investment

The State implements policies to encourage and guide foreign investment. Foreign investment in sectors listed in the Catalogue of Encouraged Foreign Investment Industries may qualify for preferential policies such as tax incentives. Foreign enterprises investing in encouraged sectors within western regions may benefit from a reduced corporate income tax rate of 15%. Land supply may be prioritised for land-intensive encouraged manufacturing projects, with the minimum land transfer price set at no less than 70% of the corresponding national minimum industrial land transfer price for the local land grade.

In 2022, China will revise and release the Catalogue of Industries Encouraging Foreign Investment (2022 Edition). Compared to the 2020 edition (xml-ph-0000@deepl.internal), the 2022 edition (xml-ph-0001@deepl.internal) will further increase the number of encouraged foreign investment sectors.

2020 edition (), the 2022 edition () will further increase the number of encouraged foreign investment items, broaden the scope of encouragement,

continuing to encourage foreign investment in advanced manufacturing, production-oriented services, and the central, western, and northeastern regions. The 2022 edition's draft for public consultation contains 1,435 entries in total, an increase of 200 entries compared to the 2020 edition. Nationwide, 36 additional entries have been added, while the central and western regions have seen an increase of 164 entries, representing a growth of over 15%.

by 36 nationwide and by 164 in central and western regions, representing an increase of over 15%.

■ Equal Participation in Competition

Foreign-invested enterprises shall enjoy equal access with domestic enterprises to all state policies supporting enterprise development, including but not limited to government funding arrangements, land supply, tax and fee reductions, qualification licensing, standard setting, project applications, and human resources policies. The organisational forms, structures, and operational guidelines of foreign-invested enterprises shall be governed by the same laws as domestic enterprises, including the Company Law of the People's Republic of China and the Partnership Enterprise Law of the People's Republic of China.

Foreign-invested enterprises shall be treated equally in government procurement activities. They may participate fairly in government procurement organised by central and local governments on the same legal basis as domestic enterprises. No unit or department shall discriminate against or impose restrictions in any form on products manufactured or services provided by foreign-invested enterprises within China in government procurement, nor shall they obstruct or restrict the free entry of foreign-invested enterprises into the government procurement market within their region or industry. No unit or department shall

Differential or discriminatory treatment shall not be applied to foreign-invested enterprises in the publication of government procurement information, the determination of supplier conditions and qualification review, or the application of bid evaluation criteria. Furthermore, suppliers' qualifications and conditions shall not be restricted on the basis of ownership structure, organisational form, equity structure, investor nationality, product or service brand, or other unreasonable conditions. The aforementioned provisions safeguard the right of foreign-invested enterprises to participate in Chinese government procurement through fair competition in accordance with the law. On 13 October 2021, the Ministry of Finance issued the "Notice on Implementing Policies for Equal Treatment of Domestic and Foreign-Invested Enterprises in Government Procurement Activities". This requires safeguarding equal participation of domestic and foreign-invested enterprises in government procurement, implementing the requirement for equal treatment of domestic and foreign-invested enterprises in government procurement activities, and equally protecting the lawful rights and interests of domestic and foreign-invested enterprises. It further requires that local authorities promptly rectify and correct any regulations or practices that violate the requirements of this Notice, as well as any non-compliant establishment of various types of product, supplier, or other selection pools, directories, or qualification databases.

Fair treatment of foreign-invested enterprises in the formulation and application of standards. The State guarantees foreign-invested enterprises equal participation in standard-setting activities in accordance with the law, enhances information disclosure and social oversight in standard formulation, and ensures that mandatory standards formulated by the State apply equally to foreign-invested and domestic enterprises. Technical requirements exceeding mandatory standards shall not be specifically applied to foreign-invested enterprises. Foreign-invested enterprises shall participate equally with domestic enterprises in the formulation and revision of national, industry, local, and group standards in accordance with the law. Foreign-invested enterprises may formulate their own enterprise standards or jointly formulate such standards with other enterprises as required.

3.2.4 Investment Protection

■ Expropriation and Compensation

The Foreign Investment Law stipulates: The State shall not expropriate the investments of foreign investors. In exceptional circumstances, where necessary for the public interest, the State may, in accordance with the law, expropriate or requisition the investments of foreign investors. Expropriation or requisition shall be conducted in accordance with statutory procedures, and fair and reasonable compensation shall be provided promptly.

The Implementing Regulations of the Foreign Investment Law further clarify that: in exceptional circumstances, where the State, for the public interest, expropriates the investments of foreign investors in accordance with the law, it shall do so in accordance with statutory procedures and in a non-discriminatory manner, and shall promptly provide compensation based on the market value of the expropriated investment; foreign investors who are dissatisfied with the expropriation or requisition decision may apply for administrative reconsideration or initiate administrative litigation in accordance with the law.

■ Freedom of Technical Cooperation

Technical cooperation constitutes an important form of collaboration among the parties to a foreign-invested enterprise, playing a vital role in leveraging respective strengths and achieving investment objectives.

The Foreign Investment Law and its implementing regulations stipulate that China encourages technical cooperation in foreign investment based on the principles of voluntariness and commercial rules. The terms of technical cooperation shall be determined through equal consultation between the parties to the investment in accordance with the principle of fairness.

Administrative organs (including organisations authorised by laws and regulations to exercise public affairs management functions) and their shall not use administrative licensing, administrative inspection, administrative penalties, administrative coercion, or other administrative means to compel or indirectly compel foreign investors or foreign-invested enterprises to transfer technology.

Article 31(2) of the Administrative Licensing Law of the People's Republic of China stipulates that administrative organs and their staff shall not make technology transfer a condition for obtaining administrative licensing; nor shall they directly or indirectly require technology transfer during the implementation of administrative licensing.

■ Local governments honouring commitments

Local people's governments at all levels and their relevant departments shall honour policy commitments lawfully made to foreign investors and foreign-invested enterprises (referring to written commitments made by local people's governments and their relevant departments within their statutory authority regarding support policies, preferential treatment, and facilitation conditions applicable to foreign investors and foreign-invested enterprises investing in their jurisdictions) and shall fulfil all contracts lawfully concluded. They shall not breach or renege on such commitments on grounds such as administrative division adjustments, government transitions, institutional or functional reorganisations, or changes in responsible personnel. Where government departments alter policy commitments or contractual terms due to national or social interests, such alterations shall be made in accordance with statutory authority and procedures, and fair and reasonable compensation shall be provided in a timely manner to foreign investors and foreign-invested enterprises for any losses incurred as a result.

■ Complaint Channels for Foreign-Invested Enterprises Shall Remain Unobstructed

The Foreign Investment Law and its implementing regulations stipulate that the State shall establish a complaint mechanism for foreign-invested enterprises, and shall promptly address issues raised by foreign-invested enterprises or their investors, coordinating the improvement of relevant policies and measures.

address issues raised by foreign-invested enterprises or their investors, and coordinate the refinement of relevant policies and measures. Where a foreign-invested enterprise or its investor considers that the administrative actions of an administrative organ or its staff have infringed upon their lawful rights and interests, they may apply for coordination and resolution through the complaint mechanism or report the matter to the relevant authorities through other lawful channels.

The Measures for Handling Complaints from Foreign-Invested Enterprises, revised and promulgated in 2020 (hereinafter referred to as the Measures), explicitly stipulate that the Ministry of Commerce, in conjunction with relevant departments, shall establish an inter-ministerial joint conference system for handling complaints from foreign-invested enterprises. The Ministry of Commerce shall be responsible for handling complaints involving relevant departments of the State Council and the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government, as well as complaints with significant national or international impact. The Ministry of Commerce shall establish a National Complaints Centre for Foreign-Invested Enterprises to handle such matters specifically. Concurrently, local people's governments at or above the county level shall designate relevant departments or institutions to handle complaints within their jurisdictions, operating according to the principle of hierarchical responsibility. These complaint bodies shall accept the following matters from foreign investors: firstly, complaints alleging that administrative acts by administrative organs or their staff have infringed upon their lawful rights and interests may be submitted to the complaint handling body for coordination; secondly, issues concerning the investment environment may be raised with the complaint handling body, along with suggestions for improving relevant policies and measures.

The Measures attach great importance to protecting the rights and interests of complainants, stipulating that lodging a

complaint shall not affect the complainant's right to initiate administrative reconsideration in accordance with the law.

and administrative litigation; require complaint handling bodies to adopt effective measures to protect complainants' commercial secrets, confidential business information, and personal privacy obtained during complaint processing; and prohibit any unit or individual from suppressing or retaliating against complainants who raise issues or seek coordination through the foreign-invested enterprise complaint mechanism. By the end of 2021, over 2,500 foreign investment complaint handling bodies had been established nationwide at all levels,

with 26 provinces have formulated or revised foreign investment complaint systems, 26 provincial-level complaint handling bodies have developed and published foreign investment complaint service guides, 19 provinces have established comprehensive local foreign investment complaint handling networks, and 17 provinces have completed the public disclosure of their regional institutional directories, thereby establishing a comprehensive framework for protecting foreign investment rights and interests. Central and local foreign investment complaint handling bodies have formed a working mechanism for information sharing and mutual coordination, providing complainants with more convenient and efficient services.

Detailed provisions regarding the submission, acceptance, and handling of complaints are set out in the Measures for Handling Complaints from Foreign-Invested Enterprises (See Figure 4.5 for the flowchart of the complaint handling process for foreign-invested enterprises.)

3.2.5 Investment Management

■ Management of Foreign Investment Projects

The National Development and Reform Commission formulates and implements macroeconomic development strategies and plans, coordinating and supervising national economic development. Where foreign investment projects involve fixed-asset investment projects, approval or filing procedures for investment projects must be completed.

■ National Security Review

The Foreign Investment Law stipulates that foreign investors and foreign-invested enterprises conducting investment activities within China shall comply with Chinese laws and regulations and shall not endanger China's national security or harm public interests. The State has established a foreign investment security review system to conduct security reviews on foreign investments that affect or may affect national security. Security review decisions made in accordance with the law shall be final.

Approved by the State Council, the Measures for the National Security Review of Foreign Investment were promulgated on 19 December 2020.

Effective from 18 January 2021. These Measures explicitly delineate the scope of foreign investments subject to security review, encompassing two principal categories: firstly, investments in sectors critical to national defence security such as military industries and supporting military industries, as well as investments in areas adjacent to military facilities and military industrial installations; secondly, investments in nine sectors involving key agricultural products, vital energy resources, and other areas pertinent to national security, where the investor acquires actual control over the invested enterprise. Declarations for foreign investment security reviews shall be submitted to the Administrative Service Hall of the National Development and Reform Commission. Consultation methods are detailed in Announcement No. 4 of 2019 issued by the National Development and Reform Commission.

■ Information Reporting System

The State has established a foreign investment information reporting system. Foreign investors or foreign-invested enterprises shall submit investment information to the competent commerce authorities through the enterprise registration system and the National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System to report investment information to the competent commerce authorities.

The investment information submitted by foreign investors or foreign-invested enterprises shall be true, accurate and complete.

The Measures for Reporting Foreign Investment Information and the Announcement on Matters Concerning Foreign Investment Information Reporting came into effect on 1 January 2020. Foreign investors or foreign-invested enterprises shall submit initial, amendment, cancellation and annual reports to the competent commerce authorities in accordance with the requirements of the aforementioned documents.

3.3 Enterprise Registration

3.3.1 Investment Entities

Foreign investor entities include foreign natural persons, enterprises, or other organisations.

3.3.2 Foreign Investors Acquiring Domestic Enterprises

Foreign investors acquiring shares, equity interests, property shares, or other similar interests through mergers, acquisitions, or other means constitutes a foreign investment scenario as defined by the Foreign Investment Law. Currently, foreign investor M&A activities are primarily regulated by the Foreign Investment Law and its implementing regulations, the "Provisions on Foreign Investors' Mergers and Acquisitions of Domestic Enterprises," the "Measures for the Administration of Strategic Investments by Foreign Investors in Listed Companies," and other relevant laws and regulations.

3.3.3 Organisational Forms of Foreign-Invested Enterprises

Foreign-invested enterprises in China primarily adopt two forms: companies and partnerships. The organisational forms, structures, and operational guidelines for foreign-invested enterprises established after 1 January 2020 shall be governed by the provisions of the Company Law of the People's Republic of China, the Partnership Enterprise Law of the People's Republic of China, and other relevant laws. Foreign-invested enterprises shall no longer be categorised as Sino-foreign joint ventures, Sino-foreign cooperative enterprises, or wholly foreign-owned enterprises.

■ Companies

Foreign investors may establish limited liability companies and joint stock limited companies within China.

A limited liability company is an economic organisation established by no more than fifty shareholders, where each shareholder bears limited liability to the company within the scope of their subscribed capital contribution, and the company bears limited liability for its debts with all its assets. A joint stock limited company is an economic organisation where the entire registered capital is divided into equal shares, capital is raised through the issuance of shares (or share certificates) each shareholder bears limited liability for the company to the extent of their subscribed shares, and the company bears limited liability for its debts with all its assets. Both limited liability companies and joint stock limited companies must be registered in accordance with the Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Administration of Registration of Market Entities.

■ Partnership

Foreign investors may establish ordinary partnerships and limited partnerships within China.

A general partnership comprises general partners, who bear unlimited joint and several liability for the partnership's debts. A limited partnership comprises general partners and limited partners; the general partners bear unlimited joint and several liability for the partnership's debts, while the limited partners bear liability for the partnership's debts only to the extent of their subscribed capital contributions.

■ Permanent Representative Offices of Foreign Enterprises

Foreign enterprises establishing permanent representative offices in China (hereinafter referred to as "representative offices") shall comply with Chinese laws and regulations (including the Regulations on the Administration of Registration of Permanent Representative Offices of Foreign Enterprises).

Representative offices are non-profit administrative bodies established within China to conduct activities related to the business of foreign enterprises. They do not possess legal personality and may not engage in profit-making activities. Their operations are restricted to market research, exhibitions, promotional activities concerning the products or services of the foreign enterprise, and liaison activities related to the sale of the foreign enterprise's products, provision of services, domestic procurement, and domestic investment.

3.4 Foreign Exchange Management

In China, the Renminbi is freely convertible under the current account, while the capital account remains subject to certain controls. The current account refers to items arising from regular economic transactions between a country and foreign entities, including foreign trade receipts and payments, non-trade transfers, and interest payments. The capital account pertains to items arising from capital outflows and inflows, reflecting changes in monetary claims and liabilities between the country and foreign entities, including capital investments,

The capital account refers to the increase or decrease in assets and liabilities arising from capital outflows and inflows in the balance of payments. It reflects changes in monetary claims and liabilities between the domestic and foreign sectors, including transfers of assets or financial assets between residents and non-residents. It primarily encompasses three major categories: direct investment, securities investment, and cross-border lending.

Presently, China's capital account liberalisation is advancing progressively, with an increasing number of convertible items and a steadily rising degree of convertibility. Specifically, direct investment has achieved a high level of openness, cross-border securities investment channels continue to expand, and external debt is subject to macroprudential management. Only cross-border securities investment and a few items under the personal capital account remain partially open.

Foreign exchange supervision is administered by the State Administration of Foreign Exchange and its local branches. Pursuant to foreign exchange regulations, the state implements a foreign exchange registration system for foreign investors' domestic direct investment. Institutions and individuals engaged in domestic direct investment activities must complete foreign exchange registration before conducting foreign exchange transactions. Since June 2015, foreign-invested enterprises may independently choose to complete foreign exchange registration at banks in their registered location.

The utilisation of capital contributions and renminbi proceeds from exchange settlements by foreign-invested enterprises must adhere to the principles of authenticity and self-use within their operational scope, while complying with relevant foreign exchange regulations. Foreign investors may freely remit or transfer within China their capital contributions, profits, capital

may freely remit in renminbi or foreign exchange in accordance with the law.

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3.5 Labour and Employment

Labour practices within foreign-invested enterprises in China shall comply with the Labour Law of the People's Republic of China, the Labour Contract Law of the People's Republic of China, the Social Insurance Law of the People's Republic of China, and other relevant laws, regulations, and rules.

3.5.1 Labour Contracts

Foreign-invested enterprises may independently determine their organisational structure and staffing requirements based on production and operational needs, and may recruit employees in China either directly or through professional service agencies. For recruited employees, the foreign-invested enterprise shall enter into a written labour contract with the employee. The labour contract shall include the following essential elements: the name, registered address, and legal representative or principal responsible person of the employer; the employee's name, residential address, and resident identity card number or other valid identification document number; the term of the labour contract; the job description and place of work; working hours and rest/holiday entitlements; remuneration; social insurance; labour protection, working conditions, and occupational hazard prevention measures. In addition to the above mandatory provisions, the employer and employee may also stipulate other matters in the labour contract, such as probationary periods, training, confidentiality, supplementary insurance, and welfare benefits.

Employment contracts are categorised as fixed-term contracts, open-ended contracts, or contracts for a specific task. Where the contract term is three months or more but less than one year, the probationary period shall not exceed one month; where the term is one year or more but less than three years, the probationary period shall not exceed two months; and where the term is three years or more for fixed-term contracts or open-ended contracts, the probationary period shall not exceed six months.

Furthermore, foreign-invested enterprises may employ agency workers for temporary, auxiliary or substitute positions, provided that such agency workers do not exceed 10% of the total workforce.

3.5.2 Working Hours

China primarily implements a standard working hours system of 8 hours per day and 40 hours per week for employees. Where the nature of the work or production characteristics preclude the implementation of the standard working hours system, flexible working hours or comprehensive working hours systems may be adopted upon approval.

Employers shall ensure that employees have at least one day off per week. Where extended working hours are necessary for production or operational requirements, employers may, after consultation with the trade union and employees, extend working hours, generally not exceeding one hour per day; due to special circumstances

special circumstances necessitate extended working hours, such extensions shall not exceed three hours per day provided workers' health is safeguarded, and shall not exceed thirty-six hours per month. Workers are entitled to overtime pay. Where workers are lawfully required to work beyond the statutory daily standard working hours, remuneration shall be paid at no less than 150% of the hourly wage stipulated in the labour contract. Where workers are lawfully required to work on rest days (typically Saturdays and Sundays) and cannot be granted compensatory time off, remuneration shall be paid at no less than 200% of the worker's daily or hourly wage rate stipulated in the labour contract. Where workers are lawfully required to work on statutory public holidays, remuneration shall be paid at no less than 300% of the worker's daily or hourly wage rate stipulated in the labour contract.

3.5.3 Leave System

In China, there are 11 statutory paid public holidays annually: New Year's Day (1 day), Spring Festival (3 days), Qingming Festival (1 day), Labour Day (1 day), Dragon Boat Festival (1 day), Mid-Autumn Festival (1 day), and National Day (3 days).

Employees who have worked continuously for 12 months are entitled to paid annual leave. Employees with cumulative service of 1 but less than 10 years are entitled to 5 days of annual leave; those with 10 but less than 20 years of service are entitled to 10 days; and those with twenty years shall be entitled to fifteen days of annual leave. Statutory public holidays and rest days shall not be counted towards annual leave entitlement. Additionally, employees are entitled by law to marriage leave, bereavement leave, and other forms of leave.

3.5.4 Social Insurance

China's social insurance primarily comprises basic pension insurance, basic medical insurance, work-related injury insurance, unemployment and maternity insurance. Foreign-invested enterprises and their employees shall pay social insurance contributions in accordance with the law to ensure that employees can receive material assistance from the state and society in accordance with the law in the event of old age, illness, work-related injury, unemployment, childbirth, etc. Foreign-invested enterprises that meet the conditions may establish enterprise annuities in accordance with regulations to further improve the level of protection for employees.

Foreign nationals employed within China shall participate in China's social insurance schemes in accordance with the law.

Nationals of countries that have concluded bilateral or multilateral social insurance agreements with China shall participate in social insurance in China in accordance with the provisions of such agreements.

3.5.5 Termination of Employment Contracts and Economic Compensation

An employer and employee may mutually agree to terminate a labour contract. An employee may unilaterally terminate a labour contract under the following circumstances:

unilaterally terminate the employment contract: by giving the employer thirty days' prior written notice, or three days' prior notice during the probationary period; or where the employer is at fault, such as failing to pay remuneration in full and on time,

failure to pay social insurance contributions for the employee in accordance with the law, etc. An employer unilaterally terminating a labour contract must satisfy the legal requirements.

, such as the employee being proven unsuitable during the probationary period, the employee committing serious misconduct, or the employer undertaking economic redundancies.

The employment contract shall terminate upon expiry of the contract term, commencement of the employee's entitlement to basic pension benefits in accordance with the law, or the employer's decision to dissolve the enterprise ahead of schedule.

Where an employer proposes termination and reaches mutual agreement with the employee, or where termination occurs due to statutory grounds such as the employee's inability to perform duties or economic downsizing, the employer shall pay the employee severance compensation. This compensation shall be calculated at the rate of one month's salary for each full year of service with the employer. Periods of six months or more but less than one year shall be counted as one year; periods of less than six months shall entitle the employee to half a month's salary as compensation.

3.5.6 Work Permits

Foreign-invested enterprises employing foreign nationals shall, in accordance with the law, complete relevant procedures including obtaining work permits for foreigners to work in China.

Since 2017, China has implemented a unified work permit system for foreign nationals entering the country, guided by the principle of "encouraging high-end talent, controlling general-level personnel, and restricting low-end workers". Foreigners coming to work in China must present their "Notification of Foreigner Work Permit of the People's Republic of China" and "Foreign National Work Permit" to process relevant visas and residence procedures. High-end foreign talent may benefit from multiple facilitation policies including "notification + commitment", acceptance of incomplete applications, and access to expedited processing channels.

The Ministry of Science and Technology, the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, and the National Immigration Administration are responsible for formulating and implementing policies concerning foreign nationals working in China.

The acceptance and approval of permits are handled locally by foreigner work management departments through the unified Foreigner Work Management Service System (<https://fuwu.most.gov.cn/lhgzweb/>).

Relevant classification standards and processing procedures are detailed in the "Notice of the State Administration of Foreign Experts on Issuing the Service Guide for Foreigners' Work Permits in China (Interim)" (Wai Zhan Fa [2017] No. 36).

3.6 Intellectual Property Protection

China possesses a comprehensive intellectual property legal framework, offering extensive avenues for redress and enforcement. The domestic regulatory system is well-established, and China is a signatory to most international intellectual property conventions. In 2021, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council issued the Outline for Building a Strong Intellectual Property Nation (2021-2035)

which sets out the following objectives: by 2025, significant progress shall be achieved in building a strong intellectual property nation, with stricter protection, sustained high levels of public satisfaction, enhanced market value of intellectual property, and substantially improved brand competitiveness; by 2035, China's comprehensive intellectual property competitiveness shall rank among the world's foremost, and a strong intellectual property nation with Chinese characteristics and world-class standards shall be essentially established. In accordance with the Outline's provisions, the State Council issued the

National Plan for the Protection and Utilisation of Intellectual Property Rights during the

National Plan for the Protection and Utilisation of Intellectual

Property Rights during the 14th Five-Year Plan Period (2021-2035), outlining five key tasks: comprehensively strengthening intellectual property protection to stimulate innovation across society; enhancing the effectiveness of intellectual property transfer and transformation to support the innovative development of the real economy; establishing a convenient and people-oriented intellectual property service system to better benefit the public from innovation outcomes; advancing international intellectual property cooperation to serve the development of an open economy; and promoting intellectual property talent and cultural development to solidify the foundation for the sector's progress. Centred on **"enhancing protection"**, six special projects were proposed: trade secret protection, data intellectual property protection, institutional development for intellectual property protection, establishment of a plant variety protection system, geographical indication protection, and development of first-class patent and trademark examination institutions.

China implements an intellectual property protection system that operates through both administrative and judicial channels. Currently, centred on the Outline for Building a Strong Intellectual Property Nation (2021-2035) and underpinned by the Supreme People's Court's **Opinion on Strengthening Intellectual Property Adjudication in the New Era to Provide Robust Judicial Services and Safeguards for Building a Strong Intellectual Property Nation** (issued on 29 October 2021) China's judicial protection system for intellectual property continues to be refined.

In 2014, specialised intellectual property courts in Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou successively implemented specialised adjudication of intellectual property cases.

In 2019, the Intellectual Property Tribunal of the Supreme People's Court commenced hearing technically complex intellectual property appeal cases nationwide, progressively unifying adjudication standards for such cases. To date, the People's Courts have established an intellectual property adjudication system comprising the Supreme People's Court Intellectual Property Tribunal, the intellectual property courts in Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, and Hainan Free Trade Port, alongside 26 intellectual property tribunals in cities including Nanjing, Suzhou, and Wuhan.

On 22 April 2021, the Supreme People's Court issued the "People's Courts Intellectual Property Judicial Protection Plan (2021-2025)",

for the Period 2021–2025, outlining China's objectives, tasks, measures, and implementation blueprint for judicial protection of intellectual property during the 14th Five-Year Plan period. Presently, China's intellectual property approval mechanisms are continually refined, and judicial protection standards are steadily elevated, enhancing the overall effectiveness of the intellectual property protection system. Pursuant to the Anti-Unfair Competition Law of the People's Republic of China, the State Administration for Market Regulation and local market regulation authorities at or above the county level are responsible for administrative law enforcement concerning trade secret protection.

In 2018, China reorganised the State Intellectual Property Office to centralise the unified management of patents, trademarks, geographical indications, and integrated circuit layout designs. The State Intellectual Property Office is responsible for protecting intellectual property rights, implementing trademark registration, patent examination, and integrated circuit layout design registration. It also handles administrative adjudication concerning trademark, patent, and integrated circuit layout design re-examination and invalidation, while formulating and implementing a unified recognition system for geographical indications. Regarding intellectual property protection, administrative enforcement for trademarks and patents is undertaken by the comprehensive market supervision enforcement teams. The China National Intellectual Property Administration provides professional guidance for trademark and patent enforcement work, while the State Administration for Market Regulation organises and directs such enforcement activities, thereby optimising the intellectual property administrative enforcement mechanism. According to

The Copyright Law of the People's Republic of China and other relevant laws, regulations, and policy provisions stipulate that the National Copyright Administration, provincial-level copyright bureaus, and local cultural market comprehensive law enforcement agencies are responsible for copyright administrative enforcement, constituting a nationwide copyright administrative

enforcement system.

Chinese law protects the following categories of intellectual property: patents (including inventions, utility models, and designs), trademarks, geographical indications, copyright (including computer software) and neighbouring rights, integrated circuit layout designs, new plant varieties, and trade secrets.

3.7 Tax Administration ⁸

3.7.1 Overview of the Tax System

■ Tax Environment

The State Taxation Administration, directly under the State Council, is China's tax authority responsible for national tax collection and administration. It oversees a four-tiered tax administration system at provincial, municipal, county, and township levels, with each level conducting tax collection and administration under the guidance of the State Taxation Administration within its respective jurisdiction. In October 2018, provincial-level and sub-provincial State Tax Bureaus and Local Tax Bureaus were formally merged, implementing a dual-leadership management system under the State Taxation Administration and provincial (autonomous region, municipality) people's governments. From 1 January 2019, all social insurance contributions for public institutions and urban and rural residents were

⁸ This section does not cover all provisions of tax law. In practice, due to potential changes in laws and regulations, enterprises are advised to consult professional service providers promptly before taking or refraining from any action.

The collection of these contributions has been transferred to the tax authorities. Contributions for basic pension insurance and other insurance schemes for enterprise employees will, in principle, continue to be collected under the existing system for the time being. The scope of non-tax revenues whose collection responsibilities have been transferred to the tax authorities will be reasonably determined. The State Taxation Administration has successively introduced multiple new measures to optimise the tax business environment and facilitate tax payment and fee collection for the public. These further simplify tax procedures, advance the implementation of fee reduction and tax reduction policies, and deepen the tax system's reform of "streamlining administration, delegating power, combining deregulation with improved regulation, and optimising services".

The Customs of the People's Republic of China serves as the national authority for supervising and administering the entry and exit of goods across the national border. It levies customs duties and other taxes on goods permitted for import and export, as well as on items entering or leaving the country, in accordance with the law. The State Council has established the General Administration of Customs to exercise unified management over all customs offices nationwide. Taxes collected by customs on behalf of other authorities during the import process shall be levied by customs in accordance with the law, subject to the provisions governing the collection and administration of customs duties.

■ Overview of Tax Categories

China, like contemporary nations worldwide, implements a composite tax system comprising multiple tax categories. Under the current tax regime, there are 18 distinct tax types, categorised by their respective objects of taxation as follows:

- ✓ Income Taxes: Corporate Income Tax, Personal Income Tax
- ✓ Circulation Taxes: Value Added Tax, Consumption Tax, Customs Duties
- ✓ Property and Transaction Taxes: Property Tax, Deed Tax, Vehicle and Vessel Tax, Stamp Duty, Urban Land Use Tax, Land Appreciation Tax, Tonnage Tax, Resource Tax, Urban Maintenance and Construction Tax, Vehicle Purchase Tax, Cultivated Land Occupancy Tax, Tobacco Leaf Tax, Environmental Protection Tax

This investment guide provides an overview of the five most significant tax categories.

1. Corporate Income Tax

Within China, enterprises and other income-generating organisations are taxpayers subject to corporate income tax and shall pay such tax in accordance with regulations.

Enterprises are categorised as resident or non-resident. Resident enterprises refer to those established in accordance with Chinese law, or those established under foreign (regional) laws but with their actual management located within China. Non-resident enterprises refer to those established under foreign (regional) laws with no actual management within China, but which have established institutions or places of business within China, or which have income derived from within China without establishing such institutions or places of business.

The statutory tax rate for income derived both within and outside China by resident enterprises is 25%. Non-resident enterprises establishing an institution or place of business within China shall pay corporate income tax at a statutory rate of 25% on income derived within China by such institution or place of business, as well as on income arising outside China but having an effective connection with the institution or place of business. Non-resident enterprises that have not established an institution or place of business within China, or that have established such an institution or place of business but whose income is not effectively connected with it, shall pay corporate income tax on income derived from within China at a reduced rate of 10% (where applicable)

tax treaty provides for a lower rate or exemption, the provisions of the treaty shall apply).

Corporate income tax is calculated on an annual basis, with the tax year running from 1 January to 31 December of the following year. Taxpayers file monthly or quarterly advance payments, followed by an annual settlement and finalisation.

2. Personal Income Tax

China implemented a combined comprehensive and classified personal income tax system effective 1 January 2019. This reform further clarifies the definition and criteria for resident individuals, optimises the tax rate structure, increases the basic deduction threshold, introduces special additional deductions, adjusts the tax filing system, establishes a credit mechanism, and incorporates anti-avoidance provisions for individuals, thereby enhancing scientific rigour and fairness.

Individuals who have domicile within China, or who, without domicile, reside within China for a cumulative period of 183 days or more in a tax year, are deemed resident individuals. Resident individuals are subject to personal income tax on income derived both from within and outside China. Furthermore, the Implementing Regulations of the Personal Income Tax Law stipulate that individuals without domicile within China who have resided within China for a cumulative period of 183 days in any given year, provided such years do not constitute a continuous period of six years, may, upon filing with the competent tax authority, be exempted from personal income tax on income derived from outside China and paid by overseas entities or individuals. Should any individual who has resided within China for a cumulative period of 183 days in any given year be absent from China for more than 30 days during that year, the consecutive years during which they resided within China for a cumulative period of 183 days shall be reset.

The consecutive period of years for which the individual has resided in China for a cumulative total of 183 days shall be recalculated. 55

Individuals who neither have domicile nor reside within China, or who have domicile but reside within China for less than 183 days in total during a tax year, shall be deemed non-resident individuals. Income derived by non-resident individuals from within China shall be subject to individual income tax in accordance with the law. The Implementing Regulations of the Personal Income Tax Law stipulate that where an individual without domicile in China resides within China for a cumulative period not exceeding 90 days in a tax year, income derived from within China shall be exempt from personal income tax to the extent paid by an overseas employer and not borne by that employer's institution or place of business within China.

The personal income tax year runs from 1 January to 31 December of the Gregorian calendar. Comprehensive income is subject to a seven-tier excess progressive tax rate ranging from 3% to 45%. Business income is subject to a five-tier excess progressive tax rate ranging from 5% to 35%. Income from interest, dividends to 45% over seven progressive tax brackets; business income is subject to five progressive tax brackets ranging from 5% to 35%; interest, dividends, property rental income, property transfer gains, and incidental income are subject to a flat rate of 20%. (Where applicable tax treaty rates are lower or provide exemptions, the treaty provisions shall prevail.)

The following income of foreign nationals shall be temporarily exempt from individual income tax: (1) dividends and profits received from foreign-invested enterprises; (2) wages and salaries of foreign experts meeting national requirements; (3) From 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2021, foreign individuals meeting resident individual criteria may elect to claim either special additional deductions for personal income tax or tax exemptions for allowances such as housing subsidies, language training fees, and children's education expenses, but not both simultaneously. Once selected,

may not change their choice within a single tax year. On 31 December 2021, the Announcement of the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration on the Continuation of Implementing Preferential Individual Income Tax Policies for Foreign Nationals' Allowances and Subsidies (Announcement No. 43 of 2021 by the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration) was issued, stipulating that the implementation period for preferential policies concerning allowances and subsidies for foreign nationals extended to 31 December 2023.

3. Value-added tax

Effective 1 May 2016, China fully implemented the reform replacing business tax with value-added tax (VAT). VAT is payable by entities and individuals within the People's Republic of China upon the sale of goods, provision of processing or repair services, supply of services, intangible assets, immovable property, and importation of goods. Excluding zero-rated transactions, VAT rates are structured in three tiers: 13%, 9%, and 6%. Unless otherwise stipulated, the VAT collection rate for small-scale taxpayers is 3%. Import VAT is collected by customs authorities on behalf of the tax authority. VAT payment deadlines are set at 1 day, 3 days, 5 days, 10 days, 15 days, 1 month, or 1 quarter.

From 2017 to 2022, China successively introduced a series of reform measures including simplifying the VAT rate structure and reducing VAT rates. These were complemented by policies such as incorporating domestic passenger transport services into input tax credits, implementing additional tax deductions for production and consumer services, and establishing a carryforward tax credit refund system. Subsequently, the scope of carryforward tax credit refunds was progressively expanded.

From 1 April 2022, small and micro enterprises, along with enterprises in the sectors of "Manufacturing", "Scientific and Technology Services", "Electricity, Heat, Gas and Water Production and Supply", "Software Services", "Ecological Protection and Environmental Management Services", and "Transportation, Storage and Postal Services". From 1 July 2022, the scope of the policy for monthly full refunds of incremental VAT carryforward tax credits and one-off refunds of existing carryforward tax credits shall be extended to cover enterprises in the following sectors: "Wholesale and Retail Trade", "Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries", "Accommodation and Food Services", "Residential Services, Repair and Other Services", "Education", "Health and Social Work", and "Culture, Sports and Entertainment".

4. Customs Duties

Goods permitted for import or export by the People's Republic of China shall be subject to import and export duties levied by customs in accordance with relevant laws and administrative regulations. The persons liable for paying import and export duties on goods are the consignee of imported goods and the consignor of exported goods.

The following highlights import tariffs. In recent years, China has successively introduced a series of new measures to autonomously reduce import tariffs. In 2018, China implemented four rounds of autonomous reductions to its most-favoured-nation (MFN) tariff rates, introducing substantial reductions on pharmaceuticals, automobiles and their components, daily consumer goods in high public demand, and certain industrial products. The overall tariff level was lowered from 9.8% in 2010 to 7.5%. In July 2021, China fulfilled its tariff concession commitments under the WTO Information Technology Agreement (ITA) Expansion, reducing the overall tariff level to

7.4%. Additionally, China has implemented provisional rates below the MFN rate for certain imported goods. From 1 January 2022, China has applied provisional import tariff rates to 954 items.

5. Consumption Tax

Entities and individuals producing, processing on commission, or importing taxable consumer goods within the territory of the People's Republic of China, as well as other entities and individuals designated by the State Council as selling taxable consumer goods, are liable for consumption tax and shall pay it in accordance with the law. Taxable goods encompass 15 major categories: tobacco, alcoholic beverages, high-end cosmetics, precious jewellery and gemstones, fireworks, refined petroleum products, motorcycles, passenger cars, golf balls and equipment, luxury watches, yachts, disposable wooden chopsticks, solid wood flooring, batteries, and paints. Consumption tax rates comprise proportional rates and specific rates. Taxable amounts are calculated using ad valorem taxation, specific taxation, or a composite method combining both. Consumption tax on imported taxable consumer goods is collected by customs authorities on behalf of the tax administration. Taxpayers importing such goods shall pay the tax within 15 days of the date on which customs issues the special customs import consumption tax payment slip.

3.7.2 Corporate Income Tax Incentives

The current tax incentive framework prioritises industrial incentives supplemented by regional incentives, primarily encompassing: Enterprises engaged in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery projects; public infrastructure projects; environmental protection; and energy-saving and water-saving projects shall be granted preferential tax treatment.

; high-tech enterprises are subject to a reduced corporate income tax rate of 15%; enterprises in the western region enterprises in encouraged industries in western regions are subject to a reduced corporate income tax rate of 15%; additional deductions for research and development expenses; and corporate income tax incentives for small and low-profit enterprises. This guide focuses on notable tax incentives for encouraging foreign investment in China in recent years. Enterprises are advised to consult specific regulations for relevant tax incentives across various tax categories.

Including:

(1) High-tech enterprises benefit from a preferential 15% tax rate.

(2) From 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2022, the portion of taxable income from small and low-profit enterprises with taxable income not exceeding RMB 1 million shall be calculated at 12.5% of the taxable income, subject to a 20% corporate income tax rate.

. From 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2024, for small and low-profit enterprises where taxable income exceeding RMB 1 million but not exceeding RMB 3 million shall be calculated at a reduced rate of 25% of the taxable income.

Income shall be subject to corporate income tax at a rate of 20%.

(3) Enterprises in encouraged industries within the western region shall enjoy a preferential tax rate of 15%, with the timeframe extended to 31 December 2030.

(4) Enterprises engaged in the investment and operation of public infrastructure projects receiving key state support shall enjoy a corporate income tax concession of **'three years' exemption followed by three years' 50% reduction'** (the tax year in which the first production and operation income is obtained).

(5) Enterprises engaged in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery projects may enjoy a reduction or exemption from corporate income tax.

(6) Enterprises engaged in qualifying environmental protection, energy conservation and water conservation projects shall enjoy a "three-year exemption followed by three years at half rate" corporate income tax preferential policy from the tax year in which the first production and operation income is obtained. Enterprises purchasing specialised equipment for environmental protection, energy conservation, water conservation and production safety may offset 10% of the investment amount of such specialised equipment against their corporate income tax liability.

(7) Enterprises may claim an additional 75% deduction on top of the actual R&D expenditure deductions, provided the expenditure meets specified criteria.

. Where such expenditure forms intangible assets, these may be amortised at 175% of their cost. Concurrently, the additional deduction ratio for R&D expenditure by manufacturing enterprises and science and technology-based small and medium-sized enterprises has been increased from 75% to 100%. For science and technology-based small and medium-sized enterprises, R&D expenses actually incurred during R&D activities that are not capitalised as intangible assets and are instead recognised in current period profit or loss may, in addition to being deducted on an actual basis as prescribed, be further deducted at 100% of the actual amount incurred

. For expenses that form intangible assets, starting from 1 January 2022, 200% of the cost of the intangible asset

(8) Enterprises shall be exempt from corporate income tax on income from technology transfers not exceeding RMB 5 million in a single tax year.

. The portion exceeding RMB 5 million shall be subject to a 50% tax reduction. From 1 January 2020, in the Zhongguancun National

58 National Independent Innovation Demonstration Zone, income from qualifying technology transfers shall be exempt from corporate income tax for amounts not exceeding RMB 20 million in a single tax year; amounts exceeding RMB 20 million shall be subject to a 50

(8) Newly established high-tech enterprises in the 58

(9) Newly established high-tech enterprises in the five Special Economic Zones and Shanghai Pudong New Area shall enjoy a "two-year exemption and three-year 50% reduction" corporate income tax preferential policy starting from the tax year in which they obtain their first production and operation income.

(10) Venture capital enterprises engaging in qualifying venture capital investments may deduct a specified proportion of the investment amount from their taxable income.

(11) Interest income from government bonds, dividend income from equity investments between resident enterprises, and specific income of non-profit organisations shall be exempt from tax.

(12) Withholding tax shall be temporarily exempted on profits reinvested domestically by overseas investors.

(13) Nationwide, qualified technology-intensive service enterprises shall be subject to a reduced corporate income tax rate of 15%.

3.7.3 Import Tax Policies Supporting Scientific and Technological Innovation

Pursuant to the "Notice of the Ministry of Finance, General Administration of Customs and State Taxation Administration on Supporting the Import of Scientific and Technological Innovation During the 14th Five-Year Plan Period"

Notice on Tax Policies for Imported Scientific Research Equipment, Technology Development Equipment and Educational

December 31, 2025, scientific research institutions, technology development institutions, schools and similar organisations importing scientific research, technological development and teaching supplies that cannot be produced domestically or are of a specialised nature

to meet domestic demand for scientific research, technological development, and teaching supplies shall be exempt from import duties, import-stage value-added tax, and consumption tax. Eligible foreign-funded R&D centres may benefit from this policy.

Pursuant to the Notice of the Ministry of Finance, the Publicity Department of the CPC Central Committee, the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Science and Technology, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, the Ministry of Civil Affairs, the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the General Administration of Customs, and the State Taxation Administration on the Administrative Measures for Import Tax Policies Supporting Scientific and Technological Innovation during the 14th Five-Year Plan Period (Cai Guan Shi [2021] No. 24), Provincial commerce authorities, in conjunction with provincial finance and taxation departments and the direct-affiliated customs office where the foreign-funded R&D centre is located, shall verify the list of such centres. The verification results shall be notified by the provincial commerce authority to the direct-affiliated customs office via official correspondence, copied to the provincial finance and taxation departments, and submitted to the Ministry of Commerce. Eligibility criteria for foreign-funded R&D centres benefiting from this policy are detailed in Annex 2 of the aforementioned notice: "Eligibility Criteria for Foreign-Funded R&D Centres Benefiting from Import Tax Policies Supporting Scientific and Technological Innovation During the 14th Five-Year Plan Period".

3.7.4 Transfer Pricing

Following the release of the final outcomes of the Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS)

Action Plan, the State Taxation Administration has successively issued relevant announcements and administrative measures. Integrating

the

the tax practices and technical positions adopted by Chinese tax authorities in the transfer pricing field in recent years, the regulations on

related-party transactions have been refined.

Enterprises engaging in transactions with associated parties shall prepare the relevant documentation (including the master file, local file, and special matters documentation applicable to certain specific transaction types) when meeting the preparation thresholds (including the amount of related-party transactions). They should also observe the provisions regarding exemptions, preparation deadlines, and submission deadlines.

Enterprises engaging in transactions with associated parties must submit the Annual Related Party Transaction Report by the corporate income tax finalisation deadline in the year following the conclusion of their accounting period. Additionally, enterprises meeting specific criteria must complete the Country-by-Country Report. These reports employ a numbering system similar to that of the annual corporate income tax return, requiring enterprises to provide relevant information. China's tax authorities will evolve their special tax adjustment management towards a more comprehensive, real-time and dynamic approach, placing greater emphasis on proactive risk management. This shift involves moving away from a focus on post-event investigations towards greater attention to pre-emptive analysis, such as annual related-party disclosures, contemporaneous documentation, and risk analysis and assessment, thereby promoting voluntary compliance among taxpayers.

3.7.5 Tax Treaties

China is actively building an international tax governance system aligned with its new pattern of opening up. Domestically, it is upgrading

and perfecting

its international tax system and administration mechanisms, while deepening its participation in global tax cooperation. By

the end of May 2022

, China's network of double taxation avoidance agreements covered 112 countries and regions (including agreements between the Mainland and Hong Kong,

tax arrangements between the Mainland and Hong Kong and Macao, as well as the tax agreement between the Mainland and Taiwan).

Additionally, China has signed three multilateral tax treaties

and 10 tax information exchange agreements. The number of tax administration partners continues to grow, now covering the vast majority of economies worldwide.

Double taxation avoidance agreements have played a positive role in preventing double taxation for cross-border taxpayers of contracting parties, enhancing tax certainty, further promoting economic cooperation and the flow of capital, technology and personnel between countries, strengthening tax cooperation, and fostering economic and trade development. On 14 October 2019, the State Taxation Administration of China issued the "Administrative Measures for Non-resident Taxpayers to Enjoy Treaty Benefits", streamlining **procedures** for non-resident taxpayers to claim treaty benefits. **This shifted** documentation requirements from "submission upon **filing**" to "**retention for inspection**" (), adopting a "self-assessment, declaration-based enjoyment, and retention of relevant documents for inspection" approach. This significantly reduced the filing burden for both non-resident taxpayers and withholding agents.

3.8 Dispute Resolution

Dispute resolution methods primarily include litigation, arbitration, mediation, and settlement. Administrative disputes arising with administrative authorities may also be resolved through administrative reconsideration or administrative litigation. Furthermore, mediation is encouraged during litigation, reconsideration, or arbitration proceedings.

China's courts comprise the Supreme People's Court, local courts at various levels (including High People's Courts, Intermediate People's Courts, and Basic-level People's Courts), and specialised courts (such as military courts, maritime courts, intellectual property courts, and financial courts).

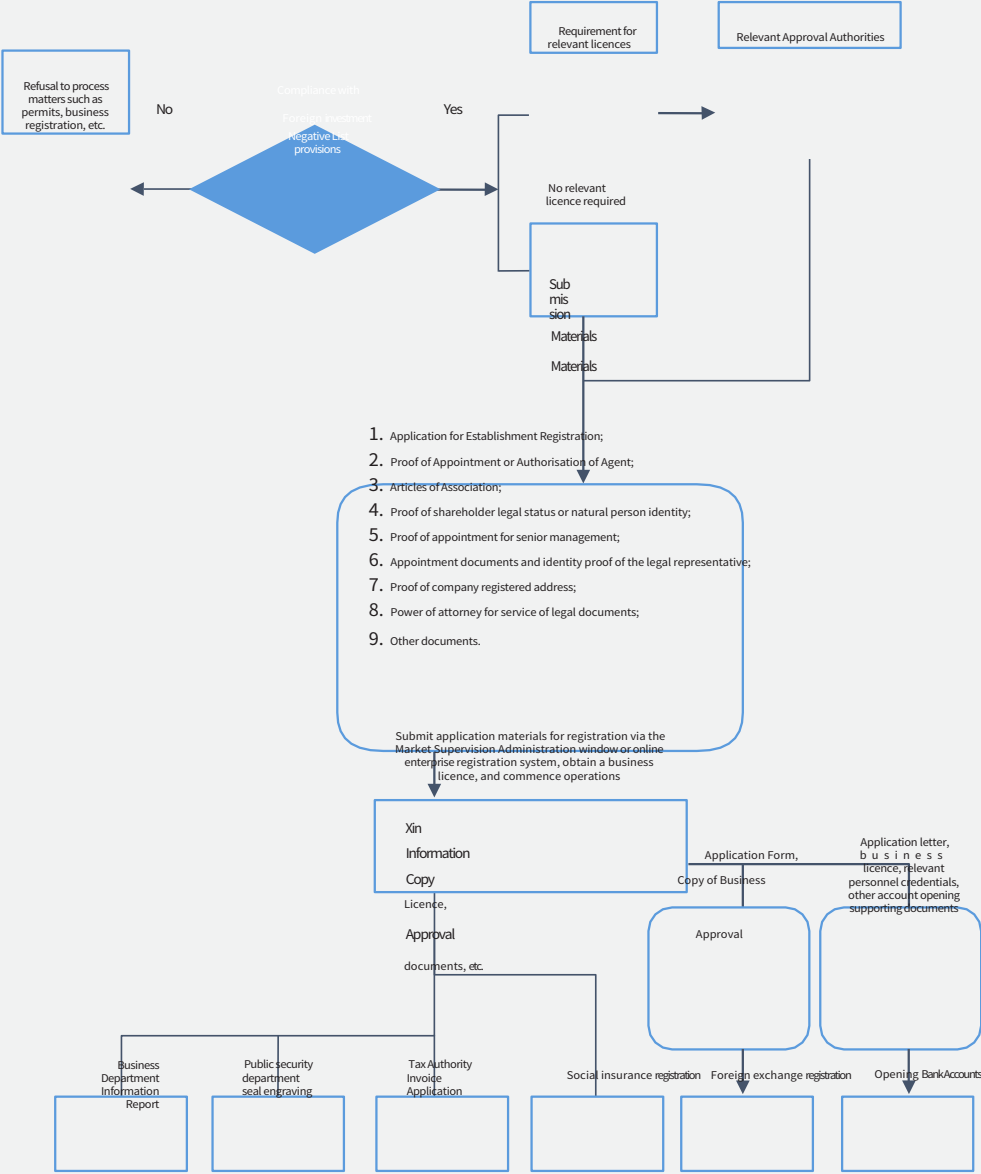
China possesses a well-established arbitration mechanism. Arbitration in China is conducted by arbitration committees established in municipalities directly under the central government, provincial capitals, and other cities with district-level administrative divisions. The China International Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission (CIETAC) and the China Maritime Arbitration Commission (CMAC) rank among the world's principal permanent commercial arbitration institutions, enjoying a distinguished reputation both domestically and internationally for their independence, impartiality, and efficiency.

China's mediation framework encompasses people's mediation, administrative mediation, industry mediation, and commercial mediation. Mediation organisations are established throughout urban and rural communities nationwide, as well as within key industries and specialised fields. Characterised by flexibility, convenience, low cost, high efficiency, and strong confidentiality, these mechanisms play a vital role in resolving diverse civil and commercial disputes.

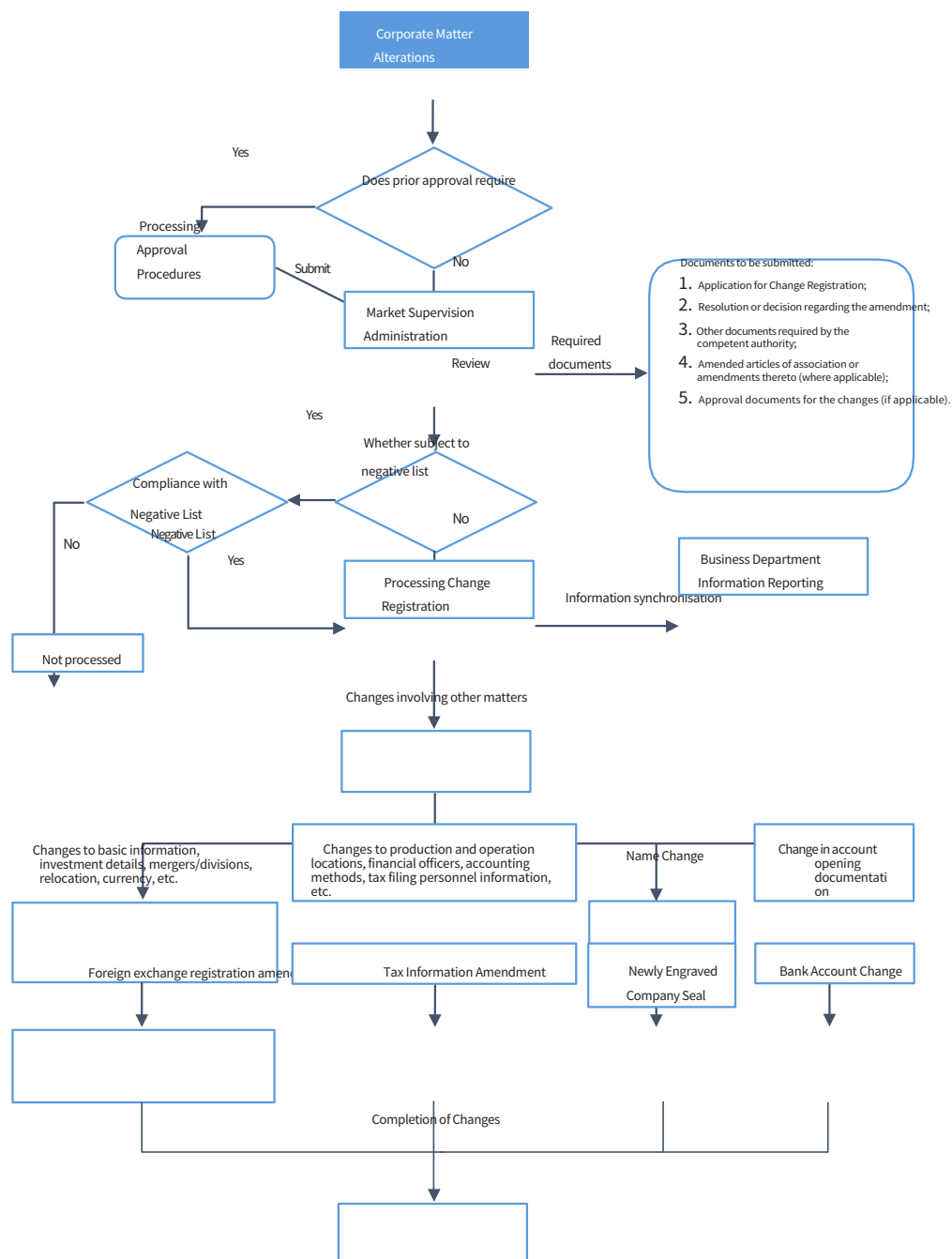
4. Foreign Investment Procedures

4.1 Procedures for Enterprise Establishment and Alteration

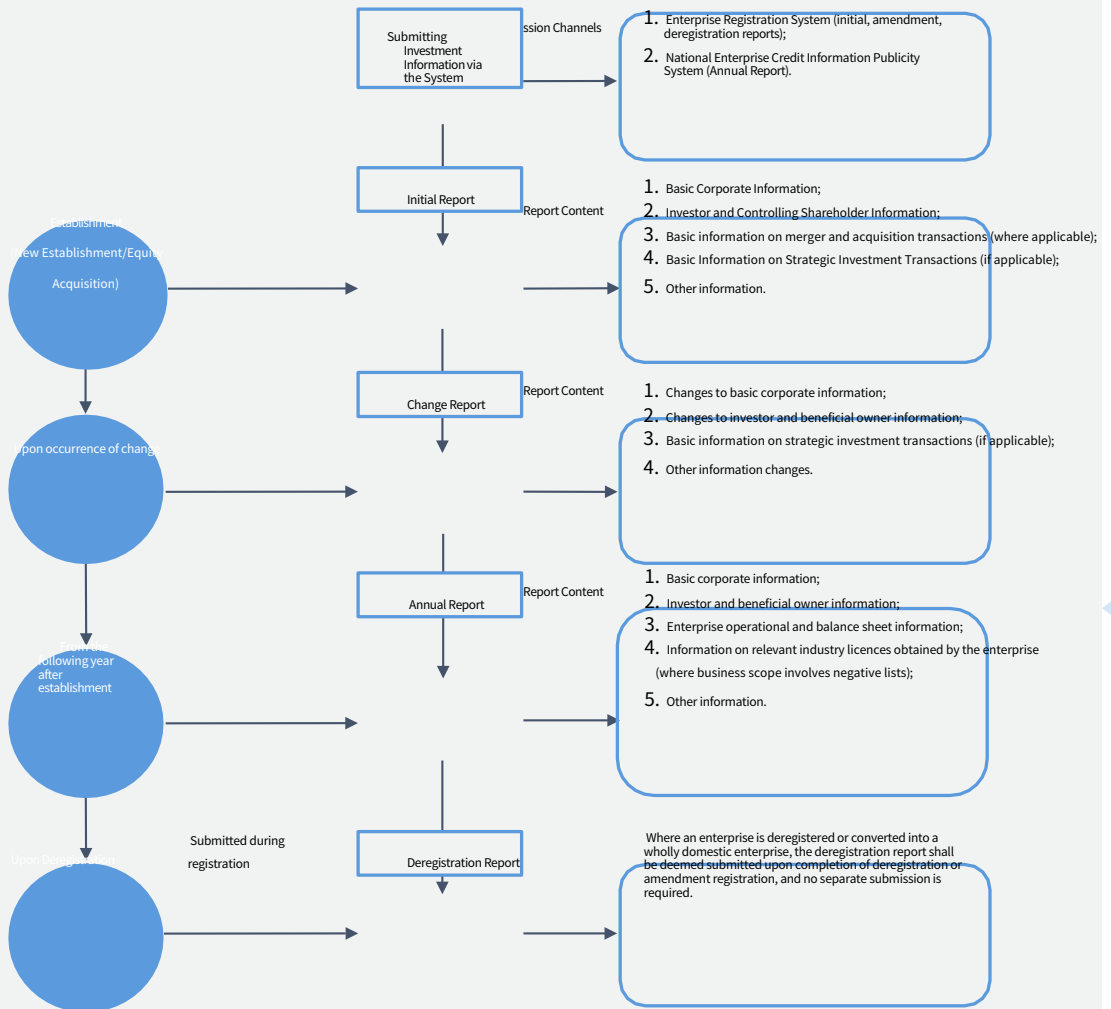
4.1.1 Establishment of Enterprises



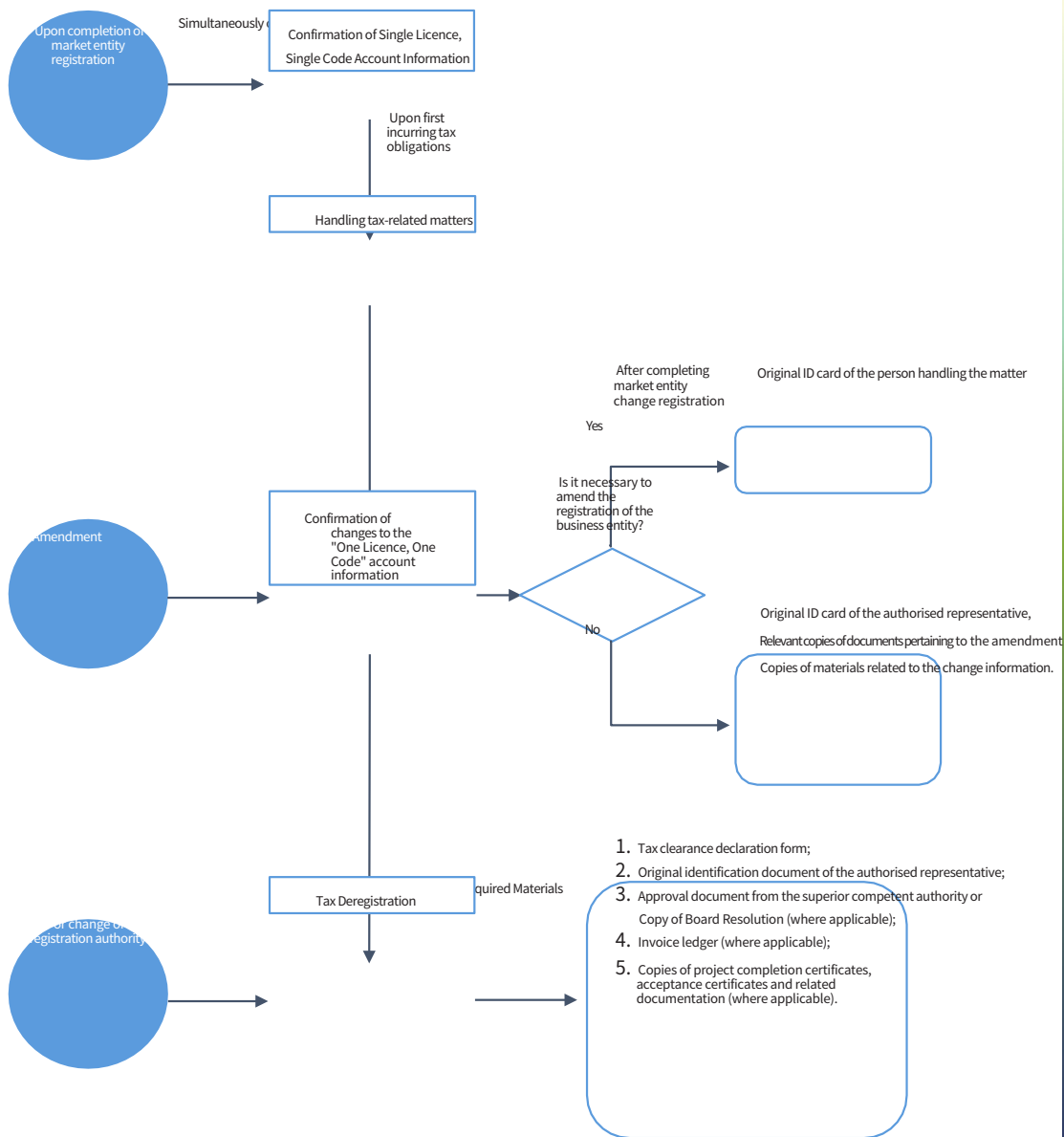
4.1.2 Corporate changes



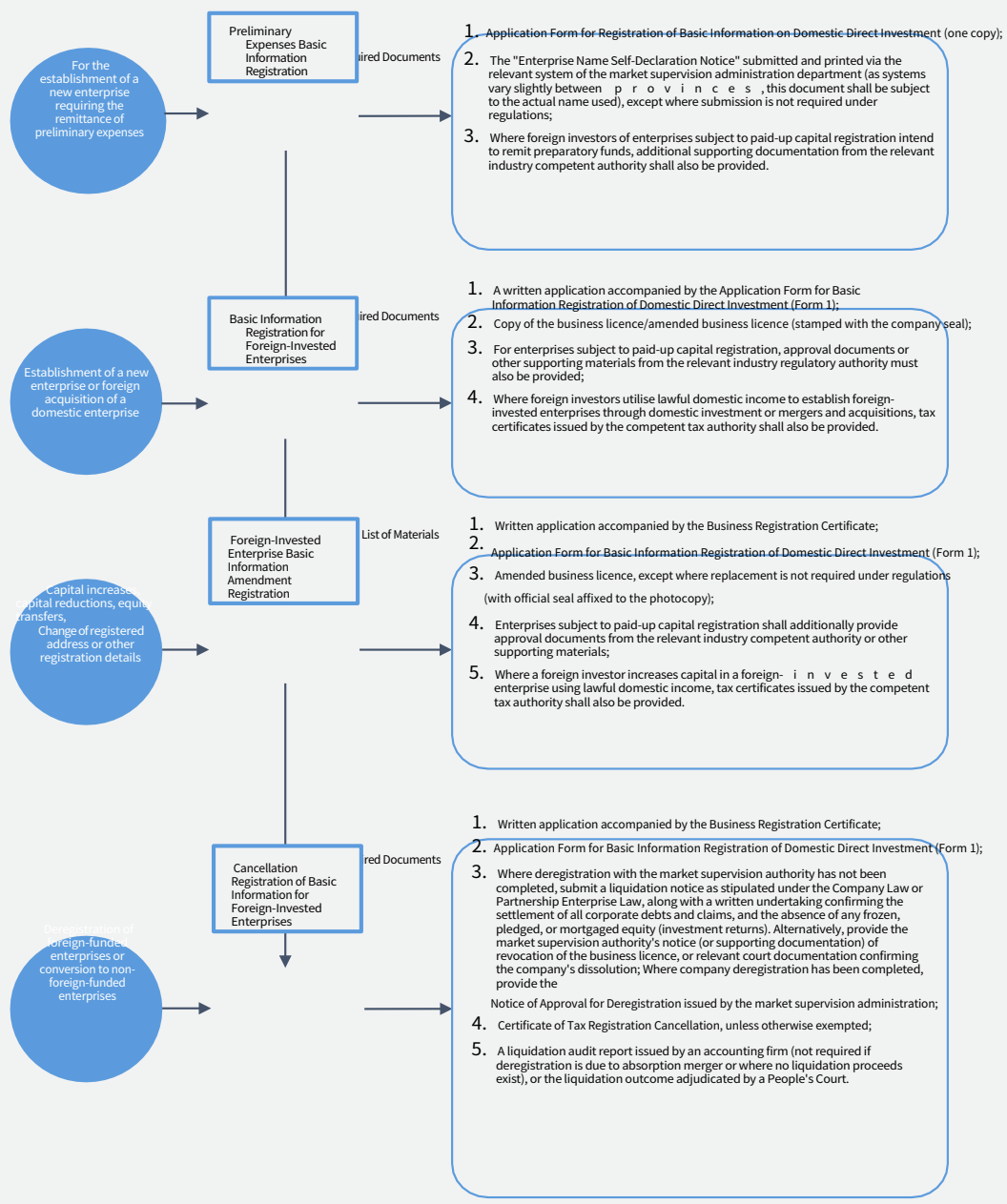
4.1.3 Corporate Information Report



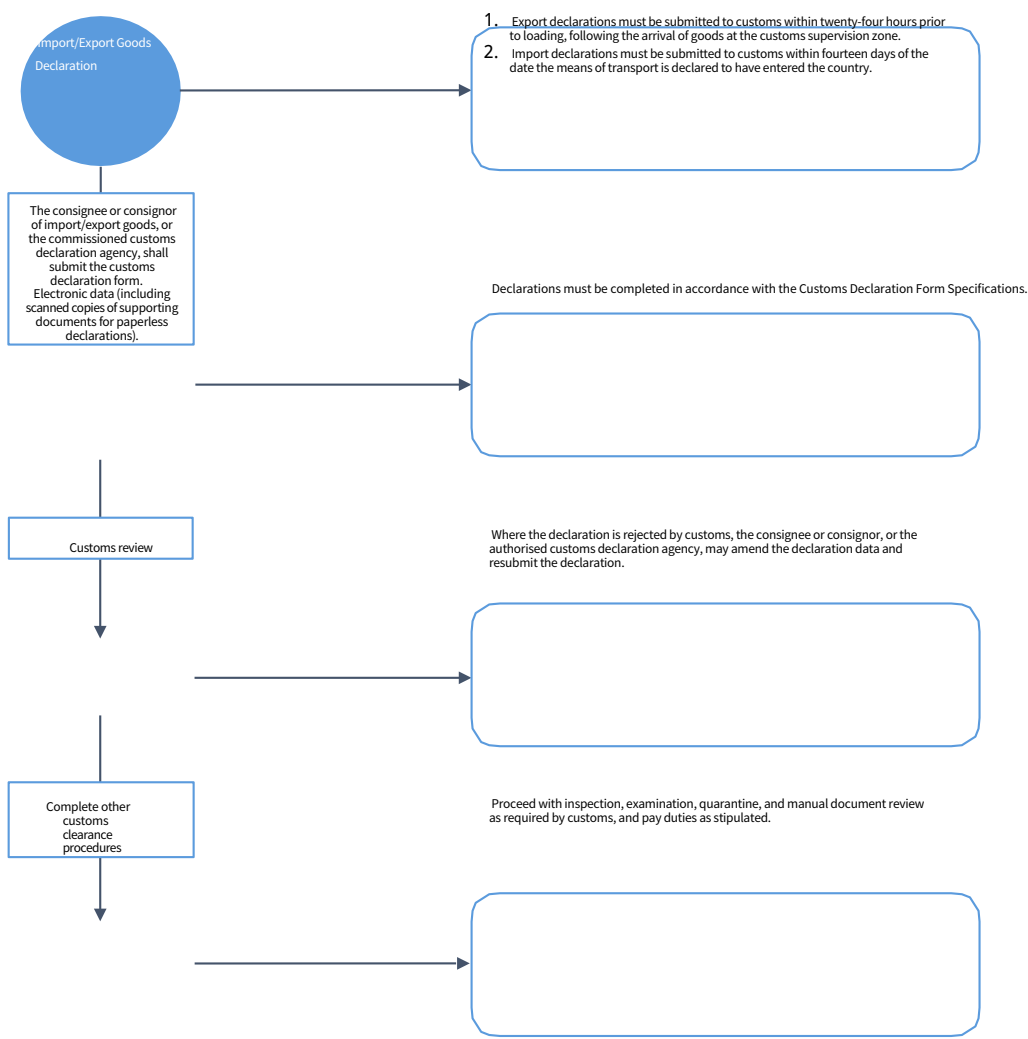
4.2 Tax Administration Procedures



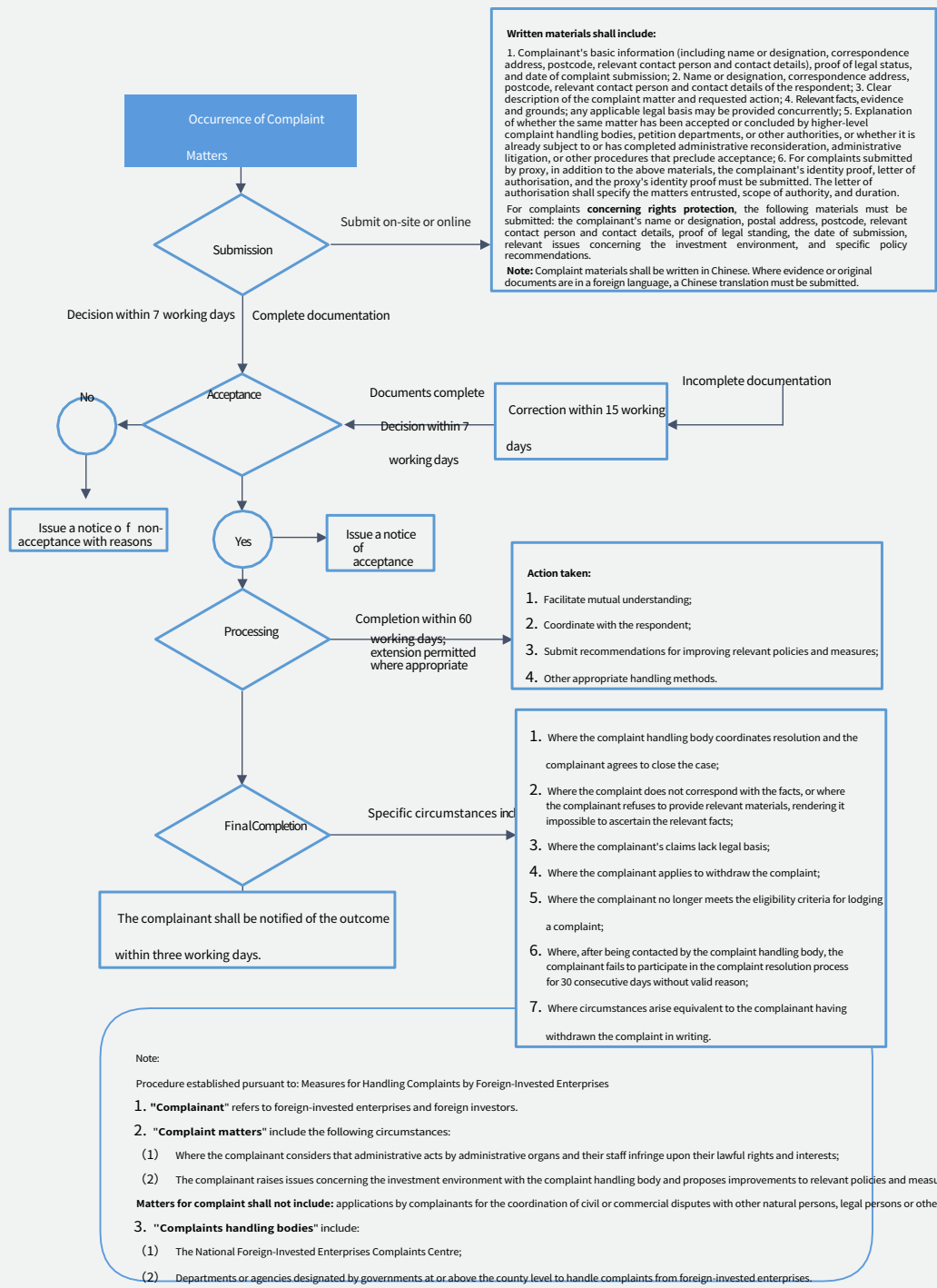
4.3 Foreign Exchange Procedures



4.4 Customs Procedures



4.5 Foreign-Invested Enterprise Complaint Handling Procedure



5. Foreign nationals' life in China

5.1 Entry and Residence

The law governing the entry, exit, stay, and residence of foreign nationals is the Exit and Entry Administration Law of the People's Republic of China. Chinese visa-issuing authorities determine the type, number of entries, validity period, and duration of stay for visas in accordance with relevant regulations. They retain the right to refuse visa applications from foreign nationals or to cancel or confiscate visas already issued.

The National Immigration Administration and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall, within their respective jurisdictions, be responsible for the administration of matters relating to exit and entry. Embassies and consulates of the People's Republic of China abroad, or other overseas institutions entrusted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, shall be responsible for issuing entry visas to foreigners outside China. Exit and entry border inspection authorities shall be responsible for implementing exit and entry border inspections. Public security organs of local people's governments at or above the county level and their exit and entry administration departments shall be responsible for the administration of the stay and residence of foreigners.

Chinese visas are categorised as diplomatic visas, courtesy visas, official visas, and ordinary visas. Ordinary visas are subdivided into twelve categories comprising sixteen types, applicable to activities such as work, study, family visits, tourism, business activities, talent recruitment, and other purposes.

Foreign nationals may select the appropriate visa based on their purpose of visit to China. Those meeting specific criteria may also enter visa-free. Foreign nationals requiring urgent entry for humanitarian reasons, those invited for urgent business or engineering repairs, or those with other urgent entry needs holding documentation from the relevant competent authority permitting visa processing at the port of entry, may apply for a port visa. Travel agencies organising inbound tourism in accordance with national regulations may apply to port visa authorities for group tourist visas.

Upon entry, foreign nationals shall undergo corresponding inspections by immigration border control authorities and health quarantine by customs, complete prescribed formalities, and may only enter after inspection approval. Foreign nationals bringing animals, plants, currency, or other items into China must comply with relevant Chinese laws and regulations, as well as provisions of customs and financial regulatory authorities. Except for prohibited goods, luggage items within reasonable quantities for personal use by foreign nationals permitted entry by customs shall be exempt from customs duties.

Foreign nationals holding visas requiring them to apply for residence permits after entry must apply for a Foreigner's Residence Permit at the Exit-Entry Administration Department of the local public security organ at or above the county level in their intended place of residence within 30 days of entry. The validity period of the residence permit constitutes the authorised duration of stay in China. Foreign nationals must depart before the expiration of either the visa's stated duration of stay or the residence permit's validity. Applications to extend visa validity must be submitted to the Exit-Entry Administration Department of the local public security organ at or above the county level in the place of stay at least seven days prior to the visa's stated expiry date. Applications to extend residence permits must be submitted to the same authority at least 30 days before the permit's expiry date.

Thirty days prior to the expiry of the residence permit. The minimum validity period for foreigner work residence permits is 90 days, with a maximum of 5 years; for non-work residence permits, the minimum validity period is 90 days, with a maximum of 5 years. Foreigners who have made outstanding contributions to China's economic and social development, or who meet other conditions for permanent residence within China, may apply for permanent residence in China.

residence permits shall have a minimum validity of 180 days and a maximum validity of 5 years. Foreign nationals who have made outstanding contributions to China's economic and social development, or who meet other conditions for permanent residence within China, may apply for permanent residence in China.

Foreign nationals working within China shall obtain work permits and work residence permits in accordance with regulations. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the Chinese government has dynamically adjusted entry policies for foreign nationals coming to China and will fully
reasonable concerns of those affected and provide necessary safeguards and assistance. For visa matters, please refer to the notices issued by Chinese embassies and consulates in respective countries and proceed in accordance with their relevant requirements.

Passengers travelling to China by air must present dual negative test results for COVID-19 nucleic acid and serum antibody tests to board flights. Upon entry, they must comply with Chinese inspection, quarantine, and epidemic prevention regulations.

For visa applications, border clearance, residence permits in China, and exit-entry matters concerning foreign nationals, the Chinese government has issued corresponding service guides, available at: <http://s.nia.gov.cn/mps/bszy/> and <http://cs.mfa.gov.cn/wgrlh/>. At local public security exit-entry administration service counters, the National Immigration Administration's 24-hourline "12367" (), or the National Immigration Administration's official website relevant policies and obtain accurate information.

to accurately ascertain relevant policies.

5.2 Property

Pursuant to the Notice on Adjusting Policies Concerning Foreign Access to and Management of the Real Estate Market and the Notice on Further Standardising the Management of Property Purchases by Overseas Institutions and Individuals, branches and representative offices established in China by overseas institutions (excluding enterprises approved to engage in real estate operations) and overseas individuals working or studying in China may purchase commercial housing for their own use and residence in accordance with their actual needs. In cities implementing housing purchase restriction policies, overseas individuals purchasing property must comply with local policy requirements. Overseas individuals may purchase only one residential property for self-occupancy within China. Overseas institutions with branches or representative offices in China may only purchase non-residential properties for office use within their registered city.

Furthermore, China does not prohibit foreign nationals from renting out or selling their properties.

5.3 Education

Foreign nationals may enrol their children in schools for foreign nationals or in ordinary primary and secondary schools and kindergartens in accordance with relevant policies formulated by the provincial education administrative departments of their location. Schools for foreign nationals primarily

admit children accompanying foreign nationals legally residing within the administrative region of the province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the central government. They provide preschool and primary/secondary education using foreign educational models.

5.4 Healthcare

China's healthcare system comprises comprehensive hospitals, specialist hospitals, community health service centres, community health service stations, outpatient departments, clinics, and emergency centres. These institutions vary in type, scale, and functionality. The system includes both government-run non-profit public medical institutions and privately-run medical institutions (including Sino-foreign joint venture and cooperative medical institutions). Foreign nationals may freely choose medical institutions for treatment, with fees charged at the same rates as for Chinese residents.

The emergency medical service "120" ("120") is available nationwide to request pre-hospital emergency care, providing on-site first aid outside medical institutions, emergency treatment during transport, and primarily monitoring-based medical services. Nearly all general hospitals have an emergency department to provide urgent medical treatment for patients in need.

Pursuant to the Social Insurance Law of the People's Republic of China and the Regulations on Foreign Nationals

Employed in China Participating in Social Insurance,

In accordance with the Provisional Measures for Foreign Nationals' Medical Insurance, foreign nationals legally employed in China shall participate in the Urban Employee Medical Insurance (hereinafter referred to as "**Medical Insurance**") and shall enjoy the same medical insurance benefits as other insured employees. Foreign nationals may consult the local medical insurance administration department's website for lists of designated medical institutions, reimbursement scopes, and reimbursement rates.

Foreign nationals (or their employers) may also purchase commercial medical insurance to cover risks not included in the statutory scheme.

5.5 Tourism

China boasts abundant tourism resources, featuring numerous natural and cultural attractions. The vast majority of cities and counties are open to foreign nationals. Foreign nationals may freely visit tourist sites open to them upon presentation of a valid passport and Chinese visa or residence permit, without requiring a travel permit. Foreign nationals wishing to visit attractions not open to them must apply in advance for a travel permit from the local municipal or county public security bureau. Foreign nationals are prohibited from entering non-public venues without authorisation. For a guide to tourism procedures for foreign nationals, see: <http://www.gov.cn/banshi/wjrs/lygg.htm>.

China boasts numerous accredited travel agencies, vehicle rental companies, and service providers offering flight and hotel reservations, facilitating travel for foreign nationals within China. Further details can be found in various travel guides and tourism portals.

Appendix I

Directory of National Commerce Departments and Investment Promotion Agencies

Investment Promotion Bureau, Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China

Address: 3rd Floor, Building 1, No. 28 Donghou Alley, Andingmenwai, Dongcheng District, Beijing

Post code: 100731

Telephone: +86-10-64404512 / 64404514

Fax: +86-10-64515315

Website: China Investment Guide: <http://fdi.mofcom.gov.cn/>

Bureau of Investment Promotion, Ministry of Commerce: <http://www.cipainvest.org.cn/>

Beijing Municipal Bureau of Commerce

Address: Building 5, No. 57 Courtyard, East Canal Street, Tongzhou District, Beijing

Post code: 100743

Telephone: +86-10-55579532

Fax: +86-10-55579538

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

Beijing Investment Promotion Service Centre

Address: 3rd Floor, Block F, Fuhua Building, No. 8 Chaoyangmen North Street, Dongcheng District, Beijing

Postcode: 100027

Telephone: +86-10-65541880

Fax: +86-10-65543161

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

Tianjin Municipal Bureau of Commerce

Address: 158 Dagubeilu, Heping District, Tianjin

Postcode: 300401

Telephone: +86-22-58665762

Fax: +86-22-23390187

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

Shanghai Municipal Commission of Commerce

Address: Building 7, No. 300 Shibocun Road, Shanghai

Postcode: 200125

Telephone: +86-21-23110742

Fax: +86-21-62751960

Website: <http://sw.sh.gov.cn/>

Shanghai Foreign Investment Promotion Centre (Shanghai Outward Investment Promotion Centre)

Address: 15th Floor, New Hongqiao Centre Building, 83 Loushanguan Road, Shanghai

Postcode: 200336

Telephone: +86-21-62368800

Fax: +86-21-62368026

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

Chongqing Municipal Commission of Commerce

Address: Building 2, No. 162 Nanbin Road, Nan'an District, Chongqing

Postcode: 400060

Telephone: +86-23-62662711

Fax: +86-23-62663011

Website: www.cq.gov.cn

Chongqing Municipal Bureau of Investment Promotion

Address: 5th & 6th Floors, Building 6, Foreign Trade Business District, Yunsan South Road, Yubei District, Chongqing

Postcode: 401120

Telephone: +86-23-63366615 / +86-18108305800

Fax: +86-23-63366619

Website: <http://zsj.cq.gov.cn>

Chongqing Foreign Investment Promotion Centre

Address: 9th Floor, Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation Building, 65 Jianxin North Road, Chongqing

Postcode: 400020

Telephone: +86-23-67862888

Fax: +86-23-67960698

Website: www.cqipa.com

Department of Commerce of Hebei Province

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

Postcode: 050071

Telephone: +86-311-87909396

Fax: +86-311-87909350

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

Hebei Provincial Investment Promotion Service Centre

Address: No. 334 Heping West Road, Xinhua District, Shijiazhuang City, Hebei Province

Postcode: 050071

+86-311-87909195

Telephon

e:

Fax: +86-311-87909683

Department of Commerce of Shanxi Province

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

Postcode: 030000

Telephone: +86-351-4063393

Fax: +86-351-4082950

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

Shanxi Provincial Investment Promotion Bureau

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

Postcode: 030000

Telephone: +86-351-96301/4675007

Fax: +86-351-4675000

Website: <http://www.shanxiinvest.com>

Department of Commerce of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region

Address: No. 63, Xinhua Street, Xincheng District, Hohhot City, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region

Postcode: 010050

Telephone: +86-471-6945904

Fax: +86-471-6610893

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

Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Exhibition Centre

Address: 7th Floor, Chengxin Digital Building, Xincheng District, Hohhot City, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region

Postcode: 010050

Telephone: +86-471-6610056

Fax: +86-471-6610893

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

Department of Commerce of Liaoning Province

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

Postcode: 110032

Telephone: +86-24-86892225

Fax: +86-24-86893858

Website: <http://swt.ln.gov.cn/>

Dalian Municipal Bureau of Commerce

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

Postcode: 116011

Telephone: +86-411-83686665

Fax: +86-411-83686426

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

Department of Commerce of Jilin Province

Address: 3855 Renmin Avenue, Changchun City, Jilin Province

Postcode: 130061

Telephone: +86-431-88787630 / 88787629 / 88787661

Fax: +86-431-81962570

Website: <http://swt.jl.gov.cn/>

Department of Commerce of Heilongjiang Province

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

Postcode: 150040

Telephone: +86-451-82622111

Fax: +86-451-82623585

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

Department of Commerce of Jiangsu Province

Address: 29 Beijing East Road, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province

Postcode: 210008

Telephone: +86-25-57710349

Fax: +86-25-57712072

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

Jiangsu Provincial International Investment Promotion Centre

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

Postcode: 210001

Telephone: +86-25-57710464

Fax: +86-25-57710266

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

Department of Commerce of Zhejiang Province

Address: Department of Commerce of Zhejiang Province, No. 468 Yan'an Road, Gongshu District, Hangzhou City, Zhejiang Province

Postcode: 310006

Telephone: +86-571-87058222

Fax: +86-571-87051984

Website: <http://www.zcom.gov.cn/>

Zhejiang Provincial International Investment Promotion Centre

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

Postcode: 310006

Telephone: +86-571-28939319

Fax: +86-571-28939305

Website: <http://www.zjfdi.com>

Ningbo Municipal Bureau of Commerce

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

Post code: 315000

Telephone: +86-574-89387100

Fax: +86-874-89387199

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

Ningbo Investment Promotion Centre

Address: 15th Floor, Ningbo Municipal Bureau of Commerce Building, 190 Lingqiao Road, Ningbo City, Zhejiang Province

Post code: 315000

Telephone: +86-574-89180404

Fax: +86-574-89180400

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

Anhui Provincial Department of Commerce

Address: 1569 Qimen Road, Government District, Hefei City, Anhui Province

Post code: 230062

Telephone: +86-551-63540168

Fax: +86-551-63540373

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

Anhui Provincial Foreign Investment Promotion Bureau

Address: 1569 Qimen Road, Government and Cultural New District, Hefei City, Anhui Province

Postcode: 230062

Telephone: +86-551-63540213

Fax: +86 551 6354 0162

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

Department of Commerce of Fujian Province

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

Postcode: 350003

Telephone: +86-591-87853616

Fax: +86-591-87856133

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

Fujian Provincial International Investment Promotion Centre

Address: 5th Floor, Building 3, Fujian Provincial Department of Commerce, 118 Tongpan Road, Gulou District, Fuzhou City, Fujian Province

Postcode: 350003

Telephone: +86-591-87810615

Fax: +86-591-83839780

Website: <http://swt.fujian.gov.cn/fjsgitczjzx/>

Xiamen Municipal Bureau of Commerce

Address: Foreign Trade Building, No. 15 Hubin North Road, Siming District, Xiamen City, Fujian Province

Post code: 361012

Telephone: +86-592-5302555

Fax: +86-592-2855777

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

Xiamen Investment Promotion Centre

Address: Foreign Trade Building, No. 15 Hubin North Road, Siming District, Xiamen City, Fujian Province

Post code: 361012

Telephone: +86-592-5365324

Fax: +86-592-2855944

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

Department of Commerce of Jiangxi Province

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

Post code: 330046

Telephone: +86-791-86246238

Fax: +86-791-86246544

Website: <http://swt.jiangxi.gov.cn/>

Jiangxi Provincial Investment Promotion Centre

Address: 4th Floor, No. 415, Bayi Avenue, Donghu District, Nanchang City, Jiangxi Province

Post code: 330046

Telephone: +86-791-86246543

Fax: +86-791-86246806

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

Department of Commerce of Shandong Province

Address: No. 6, Liyang Street, Shizhong District, Jinan City, Shandong Province

Post code: 250002

Telephone: +86-531-51763350

Fax: +86-531-51763211

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

Shandong Provincial International Investment Promotion Centre

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

Post code: 250011

Telephone: +86-531-51763325

Fax: +86-531-51763576

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

Qingdao Municipal Bureau of Commerce

Address: Tower A, World Trade Centre, No. 6 Hong Kong Middle Road, Shinan District, Qingdao City, Shandong Province

Post code: 266071

Telephone: +86-532-85918108

Fax: +86-532-83836036

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

Qingdao Investment Promotion Centre

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

Post code: 266000

Telephone: +86-532-85026005

Fax: +86-532-85026251

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

Department of Commerce of Henan Province

Address: 115 Wenhua Road, Zhengzhou City, Henan Province

Post code: 450003

Telephone: +86-371-63576220

Fax: +86-371-63945422

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

Henan Provincial Investment Promotion Centre

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

Postcode: 450003

Telephone: +86 371-63576907 / 63576997

Website: <http://www.hninvest.org.cn>

Department of Commerce of Hubei Province

Address: 7th Floor, No. 8 Jiangnan North Road, Wuhan City, Hubei Province

Postcode: 430022

Telephone: +86-27-85752535

Fax: +86-27-85773924

Website: <http://swt.hubei.gov.cn/>

Hunan Provincial Department of Commerce

Address: 8th Floor, Building 1, 98 Wuyi Avenue, Furong District, Changsha City, Hunan Province

Postcode: 410001

Telephone: +86-731-85281388

Fax: +86-731-85281388

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

Hunan Provincial Business Service Centre

Address: 17th Floor, Building 1, 98 Wuyi Avenue, Furong District, Changsha City, Hunan Province

Postcode: 410001

Telephone: +86-731-85281334

Fax: +86-731-85281334

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

Department of Commerce of Guangdong Province

Address: 13th Floor, Guangdong Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation Building, 351 Tianhe Road, Tianhe District, Guangzhou City, Guangdong Province

Postcode: 510620

Telephone: +86-20-38802165

Fax: +86-20-38802219

Website: <http://com.gd.gov.cn/>

Guangdong Provincial Investment Promotion Bureau

Address: 6th Floor, Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation Building, 351 Tianhe Road, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province

Postcode: 510620

+86-20-38819378 / 38896910

Telephone

e:

Fax: +86-20-38802234

Address: 12th Floor, Great China International Plaza, 1 Futian 1st Road, Futian District, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province

Postcode: 518034

Telephone: +86-755-88107023

Fax: +86-755-88107008

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

Department of Commerce of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region

Address: Building 3, China-ASEAN Economic and Trade Centre, No. 10 Pingle Avenue, Liangqing District, Nanning City, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China

Postcode: 530221

Telephone: +86-0771-2211629

Website: <http://swt.gxzf.gov.cn/>

Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region Investment Promotion Bureau

Address: Xinggui Building, 91 Minzu Avenue East, Nanning City, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region

Postcode: 530022

Telephone: +86-771-5853562

Fax: +86-771-5861612

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

Department of Commerce of Hainan Province

Address: 2nd Floor, Provincial Government Office Building, No. 9 Guoxing Avenue, Haikou City, Hainan Province

Post code: 570203

Telephone: +86-898-65330249

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

Hainan Provincial Bureau of International Economic Development

Address: Fourth Floor, Annex Building, Hainan Tower, No. 5 Guoxing Avenue, Haikou City, Hainan Province

Postcode: 570203

4008-413-413

Telephon

e:

Fax: +86-898-66538983

~~Address: No. 7 Chenghua Street, Chengdu City, Sichuan Province~~

Telephone: +86-28-83222372

Fax: +86-28-83224675

Website: <http://swt.sc.gov.cn/>

Sichuan Provincial Bureau of Economic Cooperation

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

Postcode: 610031

Telephone: +86 28-66469949 / 65515077

Fax: +86-28-66469900

Website: <http://jhj.sc.gov.cn/>

Department of Commerce of Guizhou Province

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

Telephone: +86-851-88592925

Fax: +86-851-88665170

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

Guizhou Provincial Investment Promotion Bureau

~~Address: 12th Floor, Building 5, Provincial Government, 242 Zhonghua North Road, Yunyan District, Guiyang City, Guizhou Province~~

Postcode: 550004

Telephone: +86 851-86859984 / 86817037

Fax: +86-851-86817037

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

Department of Commerce of Yunnan Province

Address: 175 Beijing Road, Kunming City, Yunnan Province

Postcode: 650011

Telephone: +86-871-63210060 / 63136997 / 63166890

Fax: +86 871 63149574

Website: <http://swt.yn.gov.cn/>

Yunnan Provincial Investment Promotion Bureau

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

Postcode: 650031

Telephone: +86-871-67195654 / 67195610 / 67195586 / 67195603

Fax: +86-871-67195605

Website: <http://invest.yn.gov.cn/>

Department of Commerce of the Tibet Autonomous Region

Address: 56 Jin Zhu West Road, Lhasa City, Tibet Autonomous Region

Telephone: +86-891-6811759

Fax: +86-891-6862170

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

Tibet Autonomous Region Investment Promotion Bureau

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

Postcode: 850000

Telephone: +86-891-6363156

Fax: +86-891-6335237

Website: <http://drc.xizang.gov.cn/>

Department of Commerce of Shaanxi Province

Address: 6th Floor, Department of Commerce of Shaanxi Province, Provincial Government Compound, Xincheng District, Xi'an City, Shaanxi Province

Postcode: 710006

Telephone: +86-29-63913991 / 63913992 / 63913999

Fax: +86-29-63913900

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

Department of Commerce of Gansu Province

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

Postcode: 730030

Telephone: +86-931-8619767

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

Gansu Provincial Economic Cooperation Bureau

Address: 35 South Square Road, Chengguan District, Lanzhou City, Gansu Province

Post code: 730030

Telephone: +86-931-8846623

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

Qinghai Provincial Department of Commerce

Address: 14th-18th Floors, International Trade Building, No. 2 Haiyan Road, Chengxi District, Xining City, Qinghai Province

Post code: 810001

Telephone: +86-971-6321731

Fax: +86-971-6321712

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

Department of Commerce of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region

Address: Tower A, Lantai Plaza, 435 Minzu North Street, Yinchuan City, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region

Post code: 750001

Telephone: +86-951-5960745

Fax: +86-951-5960744

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

Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region Department of Commerce Investment Promotion Bureau

Address: Tower A, Lantai Plaza, 435 Minzu North Street, Yinchuan City, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region

Postcode: 750001

Telephone: +86-951-5960728

Fax: +86-951-5960725

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

Department of Commerce of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region

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

Postcode: 830049

Telephone: +86 991-2850655 / 2850407 / 2855560

Fax: +86-991-2850407

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

Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps Commerce Bureau

Address: 516 South Lake North Road, Shuimogou District, Ürümqi City, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region

Postcode: 830049

Telephone: +86-991-2896426

Fax: +86-991-2896458

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

Appendix II

Directory of National Complaint Handling Bodies for Foreign-Invested Enterprises

National Foreign-Invested Enterprises Complaints Centre

Address: 3rd Floor, Building 1, 28 Donghou Alley, Andingmenwai, Dongcheng District, Beijing
Postcode: 100731
Telephone: +86-10-64404523
Fax: +86-10-64515310
Work Email: fiocomplaint@cipainvest.org.cn

Beijing Municipal Bureau of Commerce

Address: Room 320, Building 5, No. 57 Courtyard, East Canal Street, Tongzhou District, Beijing
Postcode: 100743
Complaints Enquiry Hotline: +86-10-55579291
Fax: +86-10-55579284
Work Email: gyt@sw.beijing.gov.cn

Beijing Investment Promotion Service Centre

Address: Third Floor, Block F, Fuhua Building No. 8 Chaoyangmen North Street Dongcheng District, Beijing
Postcode: 100027
Complaints Enquiry Hotline: +86-10-65544915
Fax: +86-10-65543161
Website: <http://invest.beijing.gov.cn/>
Work Email: cbfie@invest.beijing.gov.cn

Tianjin Municipal Bureau of Commerce

Address: 158 Dagubeilu, Heping District, Tianjin
Postcode: 300040
Complaints Enquiry Hotline: +86-22-58665787
Fax: +86-22-23028280
Work Email: sswjwsts@tj.gov.cn

Tianjin Foreign-Invested Enterprises Complaints Centre

Address: 158 Dagubeilu, Heping District, Tianjin
Postcode: 300040
Telephone: +86-22-58665583
Fax: +86-22-58683700
Work Email: sswjwsts@tj.gov.cn

Hebei Provincial Foreign Investment Complaints Service Office

Address: No. 334 Heping West Road, Xinhua District, Shijiazhuang City, Hebei Province

Postcode: 050071

Telephone: +86-311-87909310

Fax: +86-311-87909710

Work Email: swtfaguichu@163.com

Shanxi Provincial Department of Commerce

Address: Shanxi Transformation Comprehensive Reform Demonstration Zone Science and Technology Innovation Incubation Base, 15 Longsheng Street, Xiaodian District, Taiyuan City, Shanxi Province

7th Floor

Postcode: 030000

Telephone: +86-351-4082630

Fax: +86-351-4082950

Work email: waisichu_225@163.com

Shanxi Provincial Investment Promotion Bureau

Address: Shanxi Transformation Comprehensive Reform Demonstration Zone Science and Technology Innovation Incubation Base, 15 Longsheng Street, Xiaodian District, Taiyuan City, Shanxi Province

4th Floor

Postcode: 030032

Investment Services Hotline: +86-351-96301

Telephone: +86-351-4675010

Fax: +86-351-4675000

Work Email: sxts666666@163.com

Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Exhibition Centre

Address: Building 5, No. 63 Xinhua Street, Xincheng District, Hohhot City, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region

Postcode: 010050

Telephone: +86-471-6946794

Fax: +86-471-6946907

Work Email: nmgwstczx@163.com

Liaoning Province 12345 Government Services Hotline Platform (Complaints Hotline 024-12345)

Address: Room 2012, No. 103 Chongshan Middle Road, Huanggu District, Shenyang City, Liaoning Province

No. 19, Chongshan East Road, Huanggu District, Shenyang City, Liaoning Province

Postcode: 110032

Telephone: +86-24-86903186

Fax: +86-24-86903186

Work Email: lnwsts@ln.gov.cn

Dalian Big Data Centre

Address: No. 101, Northeast North Road, Ganjingzi District, Dalian City, Liaoning Province

Postcode: 116092

Telephone: +86-411-65851403

Fax: +86-411-65851403

Work email: 372630373@qq.com

Department of Commerce of Jilin Province

Address: No. 4 Kangping Street, Changchun City, Jilin Province

Postcode: 130061

Jilin Provincial Foreign Investment Complaints Reception

Service Hotline: +86-431-12312

Telephone: +86-431-81951102

Fax: +86-431-81951102

Work Email: jilincujin@163.com

Heilongjiang Provincial Business Environment Construction and Supervision Bureau

Address: No. 65 Gaoyi Street, Daoli District, Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province

Postcode: 150010

Telephone: +86-451-51522515

Fax: +86-451-51522111

Work Email: ysjtsslc@163.com

Shanghai Foreign-Invested Enterprises Complaints Centre

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

Postcode: 200125

Telephone: +86 21 6219 9546

Fax: +86-21-62751423

Work Email: eliseetang@shfia.cn

Department of Commerce of Jiangsu Province

Address: Room 008, 34th Floor, Jiangsu International Economic and Trade Building, 50 Zhonghua Road, Qinhuai District, Nanjing City, Jiangsu Province

Postcode: 210008

Telephone: +86-25-57710377

Fax: +86-25-57710266

Work Email: fiecomplaint@doc.js.gov.cn

Department of Commerce of Zhejiang Province

Address: 466 Yan'an Road, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province
Postcode: 310006
Telephone: +86-571-87050893
Fax: +86-571-87059284
Work Email: 1140997896@qq.com

Zhejiang Foreign-Invested Enterprises Complaints Centre

Address: 466 Yan'an Road, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province
Postcode: 310006
Telephone: +86 571 2899 5006
Fax: +86-571-28065055
Work Email: lynette.guo@zjfdi.com

Ningbo Foreign-Invested Enterprises Complaints Coordination Centre

Address: No. 190 Lingqiao Road, Haishu District, Ningbo City, Zhejiang Province
Postcode: 315000
Telephone: +86 574 8938 7151
Fax: +86-574-89387154
Work Email: wzqytsxtzx@ningbochina.com

Anhui Provincial Department of Commerce

Address: 1569 Qimen Road, Government and Cultural New District, Hefei City, Anhui Province
Postcode: 230062
Telephone: +86-551-63540042
Business Complaints Hotline: +86-551-12312
Fax: +86-551-63540373
Work Email: 1031997673@qq.com

Department of Commerce of Fujian Province

Address: 118 Tongpan Road, Gulou District, Fuzhou City, Fujian Province
Postcode: 350003
Telephone: +86-591-87270207
Fax: +86-591-87270197
Work Email: wzc@swt.fujian.gov.cn

Xiamen Municipal Bureau of Commerce

Address: Room 616, Foreign Trade Building, 15 Hubin North Road, Siming District, Xiamen City, Fujian Province
Postcode: 361000
Telephone: +86-592-2855827
Fax: +86-592-2855834
Work Email: tcj_clz@xm.gov.cn

Department of Commerce of Jiangxi Province

Address: No. 69, Beijing West Road, Donghu District, Nanchang City, Jiangxi Province
Postcode: 330046
Telephone: +86 791 8624 6242
Fax: +86-791-86246235
Work Email: hgwang2007@163.com

Shandong Provincial Department of Commerce

Address: No. 6, Liyang Street, Shizhong District, Jinan City, Shandong Province
Postcode: 250002
Telephone: +86-531-51763570
Fax: +86-531-89013608
Work Email: bizumin@shandong.cn

Shandong Provincial Foreign Investment Complaints Centre

Address: No. 158, Jingsi Road, Shizhong District, Jinan City, Shandong Province
Postcode: 250001
Telephone: +86-531-86168384
Fax: +86-531-86868383
Work Email: ccpitsdcomplaint@163.com

Qingdao Bureau of Commerce

Address: Suite A2806, World Trade Centre, 6 Hong Kong Middle Road, Qingdao, Shandong Province
Postcode: 266071
Telephone: +86-532-85918123
Fax: +86-532-85918112
Work Email: swjwzc@qd.shandong.cn

Henan Provincial People's Government Centre for the Protection of Rights and Interests of Foreign and Taiwanese Investors

Address: Room 217, Provincial Department of Commerce 115 Wenhua Road Zhengzhou City, Henan Province
Postcode: 450014
Telephone: +86-371-63576213
Fax: +86-371-63576213
Work Email: hncom_wtzc@sina.com

Hubei Provincial Department of Commerce

Address: 9th Floor, No. 8 Jiangnan North Road, Wuhan City, Hubei Province
Postcode: 430022
Telephone: +86-27-85773916
Fax: +86-27-85776127
Work Email: 215491829@qq.com

Hunan Provincial Department of Commerce

Address: 98 Wuyi Avenue, Changsha City, Hunan Province
Postcode: 410001
Telephone: +86-731-85281321 / 82287076
Fax: +86-731-85281334
Work Email: yhyangzzh@163.com ; 52701552@qq.com

Guangdong Foreign-Invested Enterprises Complaints Centre

Address: 6th Floor, Guangdong Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation Building, 351 Tianhe Road, Tianhe District, Guangzhou City, Guangdong Province
Postcode: 510620
Telephone: +86-20-38819399
Fax: +86-20-38802234
Work Email: touzi@gdcom.gov.cn

Shenzhen Business Development Promotion Centre

Address: 14th Floor, Office Tower, Great China International Trade Plaza, Fuhua 1st Road, Futian District, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province
Postcode: 518034
Telephone: +86 755 8812 5523
Fax: +86 755 8810 2090
Work Email: 1826888107@qq.com

Department of Commerce of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region

Address: Building 3, China-ASEAN Economic and Trade Centre, 10 Pingle Avenue, Liangqing District, Nanning City, Guangxi
Postcode: 530201
Telephone: +86-771-2211766
Fax: +86-771-2213508
Work Email: swtwzc@163.com

Hainan Provincial Department of Commerce

Address: 2nd Floor, Provincial Government Office Building, Guoxing Avenue, Haikou City, Hainan Province
Postcode: 570203
Telephone: +86-898-65330249
Fax: +86-898-65338762
Work Email: investhainan@hainan.gov.cn

Chongqing Municipal Commission of Commerce

Address: Energy Building 2, 162 Nanbin Road, Nan'an District, Chongqing
Postcode: 400061
Telephone: +86 23 6266 2539
Fax: +86-23-62663037
Work Email: 29490519@qq.com

Sichuan Provincial Department of Justice (Sichuan Provincial People's Government Foreign Enterprise Complaints Centre)

Address: No. 24 Shangxiang Street, Qingyang District, Chengdu City, Sichuan Province
Postcode: 610017
Telephone: +86 28 8676 2100
Fax: +86-28-86764787
Work Email: 1815433833@qq.com

Department of Commerce of Guizhou Province

Address: Room 1905, Block B, World Trade Plaza, 48 Yan'an Middle Road, Guiyang City, Guizhou Province
Postcode: 550001
Telephone: +86-851-88555593
Fax: +86-851-88592920
Work Email: 5597668@qq.com

Guizhou Provincial Foreign-Invested Enterprises Complaints Service Centre

Address: Room 1905, Block B, World Trade Plaza, 48 Yan'an Middle Road, Yunyan District, Guiyang City, Guizhou Province
Postcode: 550001
Telephone: +86 851 8855 5703
Fax: +86-851-88555703
Work Email: 554146162@qq.com

Yunnan Provincial Foreign-Invested Enterprises Complaints Handling Centre

Address: 175 Beijing Road, Kunming City, Yunnan Province
Postcode: 650011
Telephone: +86 871 6318 4980
Fax: +86-871-63184978
Work Email: 157143737@qq.com

Department of Commerce of the Tibet Autonomous Region

Address: 56 Jinzhu West Road, Lhasa City, Tibet Autonomous Region
Postcode: 850000
Telephone: +86-891-6811759
Fax: +86-891-6862170
Work Email: 516430618@qq.com

Department of Commerce of Shaanxi Province

Address: Xincheng Courtyard, Xincheng District, Xi'an City, Shaanxi Province
Postcode: 710004
Telephone: +86-29-63913991 / 63913992 / 63913999
Fax: +86 29 6391 3900
Work Email: dy00163@163.com

Department of Commerce of Gansu Province

Address: 532 Dingxi Road, Chengguan District, Lanzhou City, Gansu Province
Postcode: 730000
Telephone: +86 931 8613300
Fax: +86-931-8618083
Work Email: 1421351985@qq.com

Qinghai Provincial Department of Commerce

Address: Room 1405, International Trade Building, No. 2 Haiyan Road, Chengxi District, Xining City, Qinghai Province
Postcode: 810001
Telephone: +86 971 6321731
Fax: +86-971-6321712
Work Email: 26149056@qq.com

Department of Commerce of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region

Address: Block A, Lantai Plaza, Minzu North Street, Xingqing District, Yinchuan City, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region
Postcode: 750001
Telephone: +86 951 5960745
Fax: +86-951-5960745
Work Email: xiao406@126.com

Foreign Investment Division, Department of Commerce of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region (Xinjiang Association of Foreign-Invested Enterprises)

Address: 1292 Xinhua South Road, Tianshan District, Ürümqi City, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region
Postcode: 830049
Telephone: +86-991-2850655 (Department of Commerce) +86-991-2855560 (Association)
Fax: +86-991-2850655 (Department of Commerce) +86-991-2850407 (Association)
Work Email: 691451719@qq.com ; xjswtwzc@qq.com

Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps Commerce Bureau

Address: Room 417, Investment Promotion Division (Foreign Investment Section), Corps Commerce Bureau, Corps Administration Building, 196 Guangming Road, Ürümqi City, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region
Postcode: 830001
Telephone: +86 991 289 6413
Fax: +86-991-2896213
Work Email: xjbtzs7@126.com

Annex III

National List of Pilot Free Trade Zones

China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Website	http://www.china-shftz.gov.cn/Homepage.aspx 管理机构
China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone Management Committee Address	
2001 Century Avenue, Pudong New Area, Shanghai	
Postcode	200135
Telephone	+86-21-58788388
Fax	+86-21-58301690
Email	zmqgwh@pudong.gov.cn
Investment Promotion Department	Pudong New Area Commerce Commission
Address	Building 4, 2001 Century Avenue, Pudong New Area, Shanghai
Postcode	200135
Telephone	+86 21 5878 8388
Fax	+86-21-68541227

Lingang New Area, China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Website	https://www.lgxc.gov.cn/index.html
Administrative Body China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone Lingang New Area Management Committee	
Address	200 Shengang Avenue, Pudong New Area, Shanghai
Postcode	201306
Telephone	+86 21 6828 3051
Fax	+86-21-68283000
Investment Promotion Department	Financial and Trade Division, Lingang Special Area Administrative Committee
Address	200 Shen Gang Avenue, Pudong New Area, Shanghai
Postcode	201306
Telephone	+86 21 6828 2431
Fax	+86-21-68283000
Email	18800206458@163.com

China (Guangdong) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Website	http://ftz.gd.gov.cn
Administrative Body Office of the Leading Group for the China (Guangdong) Pilot Free Trade Zone	
Address	Guangdong Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation Building, 351 Tianhe Road, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province
Postcode	510620
Telephone	+86-20-38819908
Fax	+86-20-38819809

Email gdszmb@163.com

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

Address Guangdong Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation Building, 351 Tianhe Road, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province

Postcode 510620

Telephone +86 20 3880 2165

Fax +86-20-38819809

Email zimaochu@gdcom.gov.cn

China (Tianjin) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Website www.sswj.tj.gov.cn

Administrative Body Office of the Leading Group for the China (Tianjin) Pilot Free Trade Zone (Comprehensive Pilot for Expanding Services Opening-up)

Address 158 Dagubei Road, Heping District, Tianjin

Postcode 300040

Telephone +86 22 5866 5535

Fax +86-22-23028280

Email sswjzmc@tj.gov.cn

Investment Promotion Department Tianjin Municipal Bureau of Commerce

Address 158 Dagubeilu, Heping District, Tianjin

Postcode 300040

Telephone +86 22 5866 5762

Fax +86-22-23390187

Email sswjwzc@tj.gov.cn

China (Fujian) Pilot Free Trade Zone

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

Administrative Body China (Fujian) Pilot Free Trade Zone Leading Group Office

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

Postcode 350003

Telephone +86 591 8727 0162

Fax +86-591-87270129

Email zmzhxtc@swt.fujian.gov.cn

Investment Promotion Department Department of Commerce of Fujian Province

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

Postcode 350003

Telephone +86 591 8727 0162

Fax +86-591-87270129

Email zmzhxtc@swt.fujian.gov.cn

China (Liaoning) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Website	http://www.china-infz.gov.cn/
Administrative Body China (Liaoning) Pilot Free Trade Zone Leading Group Office	
Address	No. 17 Taishan Road, Huanggu District, Shenyang City, Liaoning Province
Postcode	110032
Telephone	+86 24 8689 2288
Fax	+86-24-86892288
Email	lnzmb603@163.com
Investment Promotion Department	China (Liaoning) Pilot Free Trade Zone Leading Group Office
Address	No. 17 Taishan Road, Huanggu District, Shenyang City, Liaoning Province
Postcode	110032
Telephone	+86 24 8689 2288
Fax	+86-24-86892288
Email	lnzmb603@163.com

China (Zhejiang) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Website	http://china-zsftz.zhoushan.gov.cn/
Administrative Body China (Zhejiang) Pilot Free Trade Zone Leading Group Office	
Address	468 Yan'an Road, Gongshu District, Hangzhou City, Zhejiang Province
Postcode	310006
Telephone	+86 571 8705 1834
Fax	+86-571-86082395
Investment Promotion Department	Foreign Investment Promotion Department, Zhejiang International Investment Promotion Centre Address
No. 466 Yan'an Road, Gongshu District, Hangzhou City, Zhejiang Province, 310006 310006	
Telephone	+86-571-28939310
Fax	+86-571-28939305
Email	maliqing@zjfdi.com

China (Henan) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Website	http://hnsswt.henan.gov.cn/zt/2021/186190/index.html
Administrative Body China (Henan) Pilot Free Trade Zone Working Office	
Address	115 Wenhua Road, Jinshui District, Zhengzhou City, Henan Province
Postcode	450000
Telephone	+86 371 6381 6128
Fax	+86-371-63941297
Email	zmqjstfzc@126.com
Investment Promotion Department	Coordination and Guidance Division, Office of the Leading Group for the China (Henan) Pilot Free Trade Zone
Address	No. 115 Wenhua Road, Jinshui District, Zhengzhou City, Henan Province
Postcode	450000

Telephone +86 371 6383 9766
Fax +86-371-63839766
Email zmbxtzdc@126.com

China (Hubei) Pilot Free Trade Zone

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

Administrative Body China (Hubei) Pilot Free Trade Zone Leading Group Office

Address No. 8 Jiangnan North Road, Wuhan City, Hubei Province

Postcode 430014

Telephone +86 27 8557 0267

Fax +86-27-85570270

Email zmb@hbdofcom.gov.cn

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

Address No. 8 Jiangnan North Road, Wuhan City, Hubei Province

Postcode 430014

Telephone +86 27 8557 0232

Fax +86-27-85570231

Email zmb@hbdofcom.gov.cn

China (Chongqing) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Website <http://sw.cq.gov.cn/zymyq/>

Administrative Body China (Chongqing) Pilot Free Trade Zone Leading Group Office

Address Room 2402, Building 2, 162 Nanbin Road, Nan'an District, Chongqing

Postcode 400061

Telephone +86 23 6266 2032

Fax +86-23-62662039

Investment Promotion Department Chongqing Municipal Commission of Commerce Free Trade Pilot Zone Operations Promotion Division

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

Postcode 400061

Telephone +86 23 6266 2711

Fax +86-23-62663011

Email 23182187@qq.com

China (Sichuan) Pilot Free Trade Zone

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

Administrative Body China (Sichuan) Pilot Free Trade Zone Leading Group Office

Address 7 Chenghua Street, Chengdu, Sichuan Province

Postcode 610081

Telephone +86 28 8675 5494

Fax +86-28-83224675

Email 451415216@qq.com

Investment Promotion Department General Information Section, Office of the Leading Group for the China (Sichuan) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Address No. 7 Chenghua Street, Chengdu City, Sichuan Province

Postcode 610081

Telephone +86 28 8322 7306

Fax +86-28-83224675

Email 852386588@qq.com

China (Shaanxi) Pilot Free Trade Zone

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

Administrative Body China (Shaanxi) Pilot Free Trade Zone Leading Group Office Address
Shaanxi Provincial Department of Commerce, Provincial
Government Compound, Xincheng Square, Xi'an City, Shaanxi Province, 710006

Telephone +86-29-63914063

Fax +86-29-63913900

Email zmsyqxbs@163.com

Investment Promotion Department China (Shaanxi) Pilot Free Trade Zone
Leading Group Office Address Shaanxi Provincial Department of Commerce, Provincial
Government Compound, Xincheng Square, Xi'an City, Shaanxi Province, 710006

Telephone +86-29-63914063

Fax +86-29-63913900

Email zmsyqxbs@163.com

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

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

Administrative Body Office of the Hainan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China for the Comprehensive
Deepening of Reform (Office of the Hainan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China for the Free
Trade Port)

Address No. 69 Guoxing Avenue, Meilan District, Haikou City, Hainan Province

Postcode 570203

Telephone +86 898 685 23253

Fax +86-898-68523253

Email hnshgb_xchch@sina.com

Investment Promotion Department Hainan Provincial Department of Commerce

Address 2nd Floor, Provincial Government Office Building, No. 9 Guoxing Avenue, Haikou City, Hainan Province

Postcode 570204

Telephone +86 898 65201132

Fax +86-898-65338762

Email hnsswt@hainan.gov.cn

China (Shandong) Pilot Free Trade Zone

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

Administrative Body China (Shandong) Pilot Free Trade Zone Leading Group Office

Address No. 6 Liyang Street, Shizhong District, Jinan City, Shandong Province

Postcode 250002

Telephone +86 531 5176 3001

Fax +86-531-51763416

Email zmqcadmin@shandong.cn

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

Address No. 6 Liyang Street, Shizhong District, Jinan City, Shandong Province

Postcode 250002

Telephone +86-531-51763350/51763333

Fax +86-531-51763211

Email tzjc@shandong.cn

China (Jiangsu) Pilot Free Trade Zone

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

Administrative Body China (Jiangsu) Pilot Free Trade Zone Leading Group Office

Address 29 Beijing East Road, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province

Postcode 210008

Telephone +86-25-57710295

Fax +86-25-57710328

Investment Promotion Department Jiangsu International Investment Promotion Centre

Address Jiangsu International Economic and Trade Building, 50 Zhonghua Road, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province

Postcode 210001

Telephone +86 25 5771 0464

Fax +86-25-57710266

Email mail@iinvest.org.cn

China (Guangxi) Pilot Free Trade Zone

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

Administrative Body Office of the Leading Group for the China (Guangxi) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Address No. 10 Pingle Avenue, Liangqing District, Nanning City, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region

Postcode 530200

Telephone +86-771-2751424

Fax +86-771-2213507

Email gxzmsyq@163.com

Investment Promotion Department Free Trade Zone Coordination and Guidance Division, Department of Commerce of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region

Address No. 10 Pingle Avenue, Liangqing District, Nanning City, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region

Postcode 530200

Telephone +86-771-2213524
Fax +86-771-5827917
Email gxzmbxtzdc@163.com

China (Hebei) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Website <http://ftz.hebei.gov.cn/>
Administrative Body China (Hebei) Pilot Free Trade Zone Leading Group Office No. 334 Heping West Road, Xinhua District, Shijiazhuang City, Hebei Province Department of Commerce of Hebei Province
Hebei Province Postcode: 050000 050000

Telephone +86-311-87909379 / 19832310686
Fax +86-311-87909067
Email hbzmsyq@126.com

Investment Promotion Department Free Trade Coordination and Guidance Division, Office of the Leading Group for the China (Hebei) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Address No. 334 Heping West Road, Xinhua District, Shijiazhuang City, Hebei Province Department of Commerce of Hebei Province
Postcode 050000
Telephone +86-311-87909379 / 19832310686
Fax +86-311-87909067
Email hbzmsyq@126.com

China (Yunnan) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Website <https://ftz.yn.gov.cn>
Administrative Body China (Yunnan) Pilot Free Trade Zone Leading Group Office

Address 175 Beijing Road, Kunming City, Yunnan Province
Postcode 650011
Telephone +86 871 6321 8117
Fax +86-871-63218125
Email ynszmb@163.com

Investment Promotion Department Yunnan Provincial Investment Promotion Bureau

Address Zheng Tong Building, 309 Guomao Road, Kunming City, Yunnan Province
Postcode 650200
Telephone +86 871 6719 5657
Fax +86-871-67195589
Email ynstzcjj@163.com

China (Heilongjiang) Pilot Free Trade Zone

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

Administrative Body China (Heilongjiang) Pilot Free Trade Zone Working Office

Address 173 Heping Road, Xiangfang District, Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province
Postcode 150004
Telephone +86 451 8262 4672

Fax +86-451-82623585

Email hljzmq123456@163.com

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

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

Postcode 150004

Telephone +86 451 8262 4672

Fax +86-451-82623585

Email zmqxtzdc@163.com

China (Beijing) Pilot Free Trade Zone

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

Administrative Body Office of the Leading Group for the China (Beijing) Pilot Free Trade Zone (National Comprehensive Demonstration Zone for Expanding Services Opening-up)

Address Building 5, 57 Yundong Street, Tongzhou District, Beijing

Postcode 100744

Telephone +86-10-55579598

Email Lzhp@sw.beijing.gov.cn

Investment Promotion Department Industrial Promotion Division, Beijing Investment Promotion Service Centre

Address 4th Floor, Block F, Fuhua Building, No. 8 Chaoyangmen North Street, Dongcheng District, Beijing

Postcode 100027

Telephone +86-10-65543149

Fax +86-10-65543173

Email zixun@invest.beijing.gov.cn

China (Anhui) Pilot Free Trade Zone

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

Administrative Body China (Anhui) Pilot Free Trade Zone Working Office Address
1569 Qimen Road, Government and Cultural New District, Hefei City, Anhui
Province, 230071 230071

Telephone +86-551-65903169

Fax +86-551-65903151

Email ahftzzmb@163.com

Investment Promotion Department Anhui Provincial Department of Commerce Free Trade Pilot Zone Operations Promotion Division

Address 1569 Qimen Road, Government and Cultural New District, Hefei City, Anhui Province

Postcode 230071

Telephone +86-551-63540231

Fax +86-551-65903151

Email ahftzzmb@163.com

China (Hunan) Pilot Free Trade Zone

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

Administrative Body China (Hunan) Pilot Free Trade Zone Leading Group Office

Address 98 Wuyi Avenue, Changsha City, Hunan Province

Postcode 410000

Telephone +86 731 8528 1221

Fax +86-731-85281221

Email hnzmqbgs@163.com

Investment Promotion Department Free Trade Zone Evaluation and Guidance Division, Office of the Leading Group for the China (Hunan) Pilot Free Trade Zone

Address 98 Wuyi Avenue, Changsha City, Hunan Province

Postcode 410000

Telephone +86-731-82287208 / 85281271

Fax +86-731-82287208/85281271

Email hnzmqbgs@163.com

Appendix IV

National List of State-level Economic and Technological
Development Zones

Beijing Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://kfqgw.beijing.gov.cn/index.html
Address	No. 15 Ronghua Middle Road, Beijing Economic and Technological Development Area
Postcode	100176
Telephone	010-67881316
Fax	010-67881316
Email	yingshangbda@163.com
Investment Promotion Department	Beijing Economic-Technological Development Area Business Cooperation Bureau
Address	No. 15, Ronghua Middle Road, Beijing Economic-Technological Development Area
Postcode	100176
Telephone	010-67881316
Fax	010-67881316
Email	yingshangbda@163.com

Tianjin Economic-Technological Development Area

Website	https://www.teda.gov.cn/
Address	Baoxin Building, Rongyi Road, Binhai New Area, Tianjin
Postcode	300457
Telephone	022-25201114
Fax	022-25201818
Email	25201111@teda.gov.cn
Business Development Department	Business and Investment Promotion Office
Address	30th Floor, Baoxin Tower, Rongyi Road, Binhai New Area, Tianjin
Postcode	300457
Telephone	022-25203007
Fax	022-25202770
Email	niuxc@teda.gov.cn

Tianjin Xiqing Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://xeda.com.cn/
Address	No. 8, Xinghua 7th Branch Road, Xiqing Economic and Technological Development Zone, Tianjin
Postcode	300385
Telephone	022-83966666
Fax	022-23971259
Email	xqqkfq10@tj.gov.cn

Investment Promotion Department	Investment Promotion Department, Tianjin Xiqing Economic Development Group Co., L t d .
Address	No. 8, Xinghua 7th Branch Road, Xiqing Economic and Technological Development Zone, Tianjin
Postcode	300385
Telephone	022-83967901
Fax	022-23971259
Email	Xqqkfq06@tj.gov.cn

Tianjin Wuqing Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://www.tjuda.com
Address	No. 18 Fuyuan Road, Wuqing Development Zone, Tianjin
Postcode	301700
Telephone	022-82115688
Fax	022-82116325
Email	wqkqfzhfwb@tj.gov.cn

Investment Promotion Department	Investment Promotion Department
Address	No. 18 Fuyuan Road, Wuqing Development Zone, Tianjin
Postcode	301700
Telephone	022-22998888
Fax	022-82116325
Email	wqkqfzhfwb@tj.gov.cn

Tianjin Ziya Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://www.tjjh.gov.cn/zyjkq/
Address	No. 9 Beijing Road, Jinghai District, Tianjin
Postcode	301600
Telephone	022-68856050
Fax	022-68856272
Email	Jhqzyjkq@tj.gov.cn

Investment Promotion Department	Investment Promotion Department
Address	No. 9 Beijing Road, Jinghai District, Tianjin
Postcode	301600
Telephone	022-68711209
Fax	022-68856272
Email	Jhqzyjkq@tj.gov.cn

Tianjin Beichen Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://www.bceda.com/
Address	No. 88 Yongjin Road, Beichen District, Tianjin
Postcode	300412
Telephone	022-26928573
Fax	022-26936182

Email 15802226161@163.com

Investment Promotion Department Investment Promotion Department

Address No. 88 Yongjin Road, Beichen District, Tianjin

Postcode 300412

Telephone 022-26718698

Fax 022-26936182

Tianjin Dongli Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address No. 1 Yijing Road, Dongli District, Tianjin

Postcode 300300

Telephone 022-24990531

Fax 022-24983230

Email dljkqgwh20@tj.gov.cn

Investment Promotion Department Investment Promotion Department

Address No. 1 Yijing Road, Dongli District, Tianjin

Postcode 300300

Telephone 022-24993730

Email dljkqgwh02@tj.gov.cn

Qinhuangdao Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://www.qetdz.gov.cn/>

Address 369 Qinhuang West Street, Qinhuangdao Development Zone, Hebei Province

Postcode 066004

Telephone 0335-3926189

Fax 0335-3926200

Email msk609@163.com

Investment Promotion Department Qinhuangdao Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Promotion and Investment Facilitation Bureau

Address 369 Qinhuang West Street, Qinhuangdao Development Zone, Hebei Province

Postcode 066004

Telephone 0335-3926288 / 3926180

Fax 0335-3926184

Email zsjfwfj@163.com

Langfang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://www.lfdz.gov.cn>

Address No. 18, Youyi Road, Langfang Development Zone, Hebei Province

Postcode 65001

Telephone 0316-6078299

Fax 0316-6078300

Investment Promotion Department Name Langfang Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Promotion and Business Cooperation Bureau

Address Room 305, Convention Centre, No. 18 Youyi Road, Langfang Development Zone, Hebei Province

Postcode 65001
Telephone 0316-6078220
Email 747152348@qq.com

Cangzhou Lingang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://www.czcip.gov.cn/>
Address National Circular Economy Promotion Centre, No. 1 Beijing Avenue, Lingang Economic and Technological Development Zone, Bohai New Area, Cangzhou, Hebei Province
Postcode 061108
Telephone 0317-7559881
Fax 0317-7559880
Email Lghgyq2002@163.com
Investment Promotion Department Cangzhou Lingang Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Promotion Bureau
Address National Circular Economy Promotion Centre
Room 501
Postcode 061108
Telephone 0317-7559817
Fax 0317-7559817
Email Zsj5486688@126.com

Shijiazhuang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address No. 1, Kaifa Street, Shijiazhuang Economic and Technological Development Zone, Gaocheng District, Shijiazhuang City, Hebei Province
Postcode 052165
Telephone 0311-88086256
Fax 0311-88086007
Email kfzbs@126.com
Investment Promotion Department Shijiazhuang Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Promotion Bureau
Address No. 1, Development Avenue, Shijiazhuang Economic and Technological Development Zone, Gaocheng District, Shijiazhuang City, Hebei Province
Province
Postcode 052165
Telephone 0311-88086336
Fax 0311-88086336
Email kfzsj2020@163.com

Tangshan Caofeidian Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://caofeidian.tangshan.gov.cn/>
Address Property Building, Caofeidian District, Tangshan City, Hebei Province
Postcode 063200
Telephone 0315-8711276
Fax 0315-8711276
Email zfbwk@163.com
Investment Promotion Department Caofeidian District Bureau of Commerce and Investment Promotion
Address Property Building, Caofeidian District, Tangshan City, Hebei Province

Postcode 063200
Telephone 0315-8851155
Fax 0315-8820329
Email caofeidianzsj@vip.163.com

Handan Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://www.hdkfq.gov.cn/>
Address No. 19, Harmony Avenue, Handan Economic and Technological Development Zone, Hebei Province
Postcode 056107
Telephone 0310-8066299
Fax 0310-8066299
Email hdjfkfq@163.com
Investment Promotion Department Handan Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Promotion Bureau
Address No. 19, Harmony Avenue, Development Zone, Handan City, Hebei Province
Postcode 056000
Telephone 0310-8066881
Fax 0310-8066881
Email hdjktz@163.com

Zhangjiakou Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://www.zjkgxq.gov.cn>
Address No. 2 Xingke Street, Weiyi Road, Zhangjiakou City, Hebei Province
Postcode 075000
Telephone 0313-4060446
Fax 0313-4060446
Email jkdzb9255@163.com
Investment Promotion Department Zhangjiakou Economic and Technological Development Zone Commerce Bureau
Address 5th Floor, Economic Development Construction Investment Building, 39 Qingshuihe South Road, Zhangjiakou City, Hebei Province
Postcode 075000
Telephone 0313-4060434
Fax 0313-4060434
Email gxqswjbg@163.com

Taiyuan Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <https://zgq.shanxi.gov.cn/>
Address No. 21 Longsheng Street, Xiaodian District, Taiyuan City, Shanxi Province
Postcode 030032
Telephone 0351-7560775/7560776
Fax 0351-7560123
Email zgqzhhb@163.com
Investment Promotion Department International Cooperation Project Investment Promotion Service Centre

Address	No. 21 Longsheng Street, Xiaodian District, Taiyuan City, Shanxi Province
Postcode	030032
Telephone	0351-7037555
Fax	0351-7037555
Email	13834547877@163.com

Datong Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://kfq.dt.gov.cn/
Address	No. 68 Daotan Street, Datong City, Shanxi Province
Postcode	037010
Telephone	0352-6118086
Fax	0352-6116308
Email	dtkfqgwb@126.com
Investment Promotion Department	Innovation and Development Department
Address	No. 68 Daotan Street, Datong City, Shanxi Province
Postcode	037010
Telephone	0352-6116681
Fax	0352-6116300
Email	dtjkqcxfbz@163.com

Jinzhong Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://jzkgf.sxjz.gov.cn/
Address	No. 128, Yingbin West Street, Yuci District, Jinzhong City, Shanxi Province
Postcode	030602
Telephone	0354 336 8680
Fax	0354 336 8722
Email	gwhbgs66@163.com
Investment Promotion Department	Department of Industrial Planning and Innovation Development (Investment Promotion Bureau)
Address	128 Yingbin West Street, Yuci District, Jinzhong City, Shanxi Province
Postcode	030602
Telephone	0354-3366685
Fax	0354-3368753
Email	cyghbbgs@126.com

Jincheng Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://jcetda.jcgov.gov.cn/
Address	1199 Lanhua Road, Jincheng City, Shanxi Province
Postcode	048026
Telephone	0356-2193040
Fax	0356-2193040
Email	kfqdzb3040@163.com

Investment Promotion Department Industrial Promotion Service Centre

Address 1199 Lanhua Road, Jincheng City, Shanxi Province

Postcode 048026

Telephone 0356-2193008

Email jckfqcczx@163.com

Hohhot Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://hetdz.huhhot.gov.cn>

Address North Side of Yangguang Avenue, Shalqin Industrial Park, Tumend Left Banner, Hohhot City, Hohhot Economic and Technological Development Zone Administrative Committee, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region

Postcode 010010

Telephone 0471-8127901

Email hhhjjjjskf@163.com

Investment Promotion Department Investment Promotion Bureau (Administrative Services Bureau)

Address Office Building A5, North Side of Sunshine Avenue, Shalqin Industrial Park, Tumend Left Banner, Hohhot City, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region

Third Floor

Postcode 010010

Telephone 0471-8127786

Fax 0471-8127785

Email kfqsjszsz123456@163.com

Bayannur Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://www.bynrkf.gov.cn>

Address No. 1 Fuyuan North Road, Bayannur Economic and Technological Development Zone, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region

Postcode 015000

Telephone 0478-7999809

Fax 0478-7950900/7999811

Email bynejkfbgs@163.com

Investment Promotion Department Name Bayannur Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Promotion Bureau

Address No. 1 Fuyuan North Road, Bayannur Economic and Technological Development Zone, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region

Postcode 015000

Telephone 0478-7999826

Fax 0478-7990366

Email bynejkqzsj@163.com

Hulunbeier Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://kfq.hlbe.gov.cn>

Address Hulunbuir City Entrepreneurship and Innovation Base, Hailar District, Hulunbuir City, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region

Postcode 021000

Telephone 0470-2773823

Fax 0470-2773823

Email jjkfq_@163.com

Investment Promotion Department Investment Development Bureau

Address Room 903, Entrepreneurship and Innovation Base, Hulunbuir City, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region

Postcode 021000

Telephone 0470-2773823

Fax 0470-2773823

Email hlbejqzhhb@126.com

Dalian Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website address <https://www.dljp.gov.cn/>

Address No. 199 Jinma Road, Development Zone, Dalian City, Liaoning Province

Postcode 116600

Telephone 0411-87655695

Fax 0411-87639689

Email dljpxq@dljp.gov.cn

Investment Promotion Department Jinpu New Area (Dalian Economic and Technological Development Zone) Commerce Bureau

Address No. 199 Jinma Road, Development Zone, Dalian City, Liaoning Province

Postcode 116600

Telephone 0411-87612005

Fax 0411-87530036

Email dljpxqswj@dljp.gov.cn

Yingkou Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://www.ykdz.gov.cn/>

Address No. 8, Riyue Avenue, Bayuquan District, Yingkou City, Liaoning Province

Postcode 115007

Telephone 0417-6251500

Fax 0417-6130978

Email Zfbmsk1511@163.com

Investment Promotion Department Yingkou Economic and Technological Development Zone Commerce Bureau

Address 4th Floor, Investment Service Centre, Bayuquan District, Yingkou City

Postcode 115007

Telephone 0417-6169642

Fax 0417-6169642

Email byqswj2017@163.com

Shenyang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://zdy.shenyang.gov.cn/>

Address No. 27, Central Avenue, Shenyang Economic and Technological Development Zone, Liaoning Province

Postcode 110142

Telephone 024-25373048 / 25374353

Fax 024-25812748

Email haochengqi@foxmail.com

Investment Promotion Department Shenyang Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Promotion Centre

Address No. 27, Central Avenue, Shenyang Economic and Technological Development Zone, Liaoning Province

Postcode 110000

Telephone 024-25335373

Fax 024-25812748

Email haochengqi@foxmail.com

Dalian Changxing Island Economic and Technological Development Zone

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

Address No. 600 Changxing Road, Changxing Island Economic and Technological Development Zone, Dalian, Liaoning Province

Postcode 116317

Telephone 0411-85280036

Fax 0411-85281899

Email Cxd_zwgk@gov.cn

Investment Promotion Department Dalian Changxing Island Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Promotion Bureau

Address No. 600 Changxing Road, Changxing Island Economic and Technological Development Zone, Dalian, Liaoning Province

Postcode 116317

Telephone 0411-85280083

Fax 0411-85282681

Email Dlcjsj26@163.com

Jinzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

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

Address No. 2 Kunlunshan Road, Jinzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone, Liaoning Province

Postcode 121007

Telephone 0416-3588200

Fax 0416-3588266

Email lwb3588200@163.com

Investment Promotion Department Jinzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone Economic Cooperation Bureau

Address No. 2 Kunlunshan Road, Jinzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone, Liaoning Province

Postcode 121007

Telephone 0416-3588297

Fax 0416-3588227

Email bxqjhj@163.com

Liaoning Coastal Economic and Technological Development Zone, Panjin

Website http://ldwxq.panjin.gov.cn/

Address

Postcode

Telephone 0427-3400000
Fax 0427 340 3333
Email Ldwgwh@163.com

Investment Promotion Department Investment Promotion Department, Panjin Liaobin Coastal Economic and Technological Development Zone Management Committee

Address No. 1 Zhifang Street, Liaodong Bay New Area, Panjin City, Liaoning Province
Postcode 124221
Telephone 0427-3400237
Fax 0427-3400237
Email ldwzsb@126.com

Shenyang Huishan Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://www.nsy.gov.cn/>
Address No. 16-3, Tianqianhu Street, Shenbei New District, Shenyang City, Liaoning Province
Postcode 110136
Telephone 024-81379788
Fax 024-81379778
Email zhbdcwm@163.com

Investment Promotion Department Shenyang Huishan Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Services Office

Address No. 16-3, Tianqianhu Street, Shenbei New District, Shenyang City, Liaoning Province
Postcode 110136
Telephone 024-31379818 / 15940291400
Fax 024-81379778
Email tzfwe123@163.com

Tieling Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <https://www.tljq.com/>
Address No. 11 Yaobao Power Avenue, Tieling County, Tieling City, Liaoning Province (China Special Vehicle Base R&D and Testing Centre)
Postcode 112609
Telephone 024-72690254
Fax 024-72690254
Email kfqbgs910@163.com

Investment Promotion Department Tieling Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Promotion Bureau

Address No. 11 Yaobao Power Avenue, Tieling County, Tieling City, Liaoning Province (China Special Purpose Vehicle Base R&D and Testing Centre)
Postcode 112609
Tel 024-72690124
Fax 024-72690124
Email tledz@163.com

Lüshun Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website www.lsk.gov.cn/lstedz

Address No. 01 Shunda Road, Lushun Development Zone, Liaoning Province

Postcode 116052

Telephone 0411-86200205

Fax 0411-86201298

Email msk705@163.com

Investment Promotion Department Lüshun Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Promotion Bureau

Address No. 01 Shunda Road, Lushun Development Zone, Liaoning Province

Postcode 116052

Telephone 0411-86202600

Fax 0411-86201887

Email tcjzhk8600@163.com

Changchun Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://www.cetdz.gov.cn/>

Address 6188 Jilin Avenue, Changchun City, Jilin Province

Postcode 130031

Telephone 0431 846 44211

Fax 0431 846 44211

Investment Promotion Department Changchun Economic and Technological Development Zone

Commerce Bureau

Address No. 7299, Jichang Avenue, Changchun City, Jilin Province

Postcode 130031

Telephone 0431-81880193

Email 386595319@qq.com

Jilin Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://www.jleda.gov.cn/>

Address Jilin National Carbon Fibre Application R&D Centre, 499 Jiujiang Avenue, Jilin City,

Jilin Province

Postcode 132000

Telephone 0432-66490999

Fax 0432-66490090

Email jlyaojf@126.com

Investment Promotion Department Bureau of Economic and Technical Cooperation

Address Jilin National Carbon Fibre Application R&D Centre, 499 Jiujiang Avenue, Jilin City,

Jilin Province

Postcode 132000

Telephone 0432-66490801

Fax 0432-66490801

Email 66130105@126.com

Siping Hongzui Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://hzeda.siping.gov.cn/>
Address No. 1 Xinghong Road, Hongzui Economic and Technological Development Zone, Siping City, Jilin Province
Postcode 136000
Telephone 0434-3200306
Fax 0434-3200306
Email sphzmsk@163.com

Investment Promotion Department Investment Services Bureau

Address No. 1 Xinghong Road, Hongzui Economic and Technological Development Zone, Siping City, Jilin Province
Postcode 136000
Telephone 0434-3201056
Fax 0434-3200306
Email jlsphkq@163.com

Changchun Automotive Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://www.caيدا.gov.cn/>
Address 7766 Dongfeng Avenue, Changchun City, Jilin Province
Postcode 130000
Telephone 0431-81501923
Fax 0431-81501900

Investment Promotion Department Office of Cooperation and Exchange

Address 7766 Dongfeng Avenue, Changchun City, Jilin Province
Postcode 130000
Telephone 0431-81501704
Email 11633383@qq.com

Songyuan Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://jkq.jlsy.gov.cn/>
Address Development Zone Management Committee, 4089 Qingnian Street, Songyuan City, Jilin Province
Postcode 138000
Telephone 0438-2162000
Fax 0438-2161013
Email 496abcde@163.com

Investment Promotion Department Songyuan Economic and Technological Development Zone Commerce Bureau

Address Development Zone Management Committee, 4089 Qingnian Street, Songyuan City, Jilin Province
Postcode 138000
Telephone 0438-2161369
Fax 0438-2161369
Email syjkswj@163.com

Harbin Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://kfq.harbin.gov.cn/
Address	No. 368 Changjiang Road, Nangang District, Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province
Postcode	150001
Telephone	0451-86590101
Email	pfqswj@163.com
Investment Promotion Department	Regional Cooperation Bureau
Address	3rd Floor, No. 2 Xinjiang West Road, Pingfang District, Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province
Postcode	150060
Telephone	0451-82305542
Email	350679462@qq.com

Binshi Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://www.hrbbxkfq.cn
Address	No. 60 Xingbin Avenue, Binxi Development Zone, Binxi Town, Bin County, Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province
Postcode	150431
Telephone	0451-57950199
Fax	0451-57950199
Email	bxjjjskf@163.com
Investment Promotion Department Name	Investment Promotion Bureau of Binxi Development Zone
Address	No. 60 Xingbin Avenue, Binxi Development Zone, Binxi Town, Bin County, Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province
Postcode	150431
Telephone	0451-56150888
Fax	0451-56150888
Email	56150008@163.com

Hailin Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://kfq.hailin.gov.cn/
Address	No. 999 Beiping Street, Hailin City, Mudanjiang City, Heilongjiang Province
Postcode	157199
Telephone	0453-7116766
Email	hlkf@163.com
Investment Promotion Department	Investment Promotion Bureau
Address	No. 999 Beiping Street, Hailin City, Mudanjiang City, Heilongjiang Province
Postcode	157199
Telephone	0453-7330196
Email	hljhlszsj@163.com

Harbin Limin Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://www.songbei.gov.cn/>

Address No. 618, Innovation 1st Road, Songbei District, Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province

Postcode 150000

Telephone 0451-84010944

Fax 0451-84010090

Email songbei@kaifau.com.cn

Investment Promotion Department Name Harbin Limin Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Service Co.,Ltd.

Address CBD Tower,Beijing Road, Songbei District, Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province

Postcode 150025

Telephone 0451-87138558

Fax 0451-87138558

Email Liminkaifau@163.com

Daqing Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address No. 2 Kaiyuan Street, Ranghulu District, Daqing City, Heilongjiang Province

Postcode 163161

Telephone 0459-5053808

Fax 0459-5058777

Email dqetajf@163.com

Investment Promotion Department Daqing Economic and Technological Development Zone Industrial Development Promotion Centre

Address No. 2 Kaiyuan Street, Ranghulu District, Daqing City, Heilongjiang Province

Postcode 163161

Telephone 0459-5050010

Fax 0459-5058777

Email dqetajf@163.com

Suihua Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address No. 1 Huayuan Street, Beilin District, Suihua City, Heilongjiang Province

Postcode 152000

Telephone 0455-8776100

Fax 0455-8776100

Email kfq8776100@163.com

Investment Promotion Department Suihua Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Promotion Bureau

Address No. 1 Huayuan Street, Beilin District, Suihua City, Heilongjiang Province

Postcode 152000

Telephone 0455-8776032

Fax 0455-8776100

Email kfq8776033@163.com

Mudanjiang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://www.mdjkg.gov.cn>
Address Building 10, Incubation Centre, China-Russia Science and Technology Information Industrial Park, Mudanjiang City, Heilongjiang Province
Postcode 157000
Telephone 0453-6172153
Fax 0453-6172153
Email mdjkg@163.com

Investment Promotion Department Mudanjiang Development Zone Investment Services Co., Ltd.

Address 3rd Floor, Management Committee of Dong'an District Economic and Technological Development Zone, Mudanjiang City, Heilongjiang
Province
Postcode 157000
Telephone 0453-6172025
Fax 0453-6172317
Email mdjkgdwhzj@163.com

Shuangyashan Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://www.syskf.gov.cn/>
Address Shuangyashan Economic and Technological Development Zone, Kechuang Centre Building, East Outer Ring Road, Jixian County, Shuangyashan City, Heilongjiang Province
Postcode 155100
Telephone 0469-4262410
Fax 0469-4319681
Email www.kfq4262410@163.com

Investment Promotion Department Shuangyashan Economic Development Zone Investment Promotion Bureau

Address 10th Floor, Science and Innovation Centre Building, Shuangyashan Economic and Technological Development Zone, East Outer Ring Road, Jixian County, Shuangyashan City, Heilongjiang Province
Postcode 155100
Telephone 0469-6688160/6688159
Fax 0469-4319681
Email www.systzcyj@163.com

Shanghai Minhang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://www.smudc.com/>
Address 1251 Jiangchuan Road, Minhang District, Shanghai
Postcode 200245
Telephone 021-64300888
Fax 021-64300789

Investment Promotion Department Name Min Hong Real Estate Investment Promotion Centre

Address 1251 Jiangchuan Road, Minhang District, Shanghai
Postcode 200245
Telephone 021-64300888
Fax 021-64300789

Shanghai Hongqiao Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address Room 503, 35 Loushanguan Road, Shanghai

Postcode 200336

Telephone 021-62756888

Fax 021-62194505

Investment Promotion Department Name Investment Promotion Service Centre, Shanghai Hongqiao Economic and Technological Development Zone
United Development Co., Ltd.

Address 35 Loushanguan Road

Postcode 200336

Telephone 021-62756888 / 52991276

Fax 021-62194505

Email honglianzhulin@163.com

Shanghai Caohejing New Technology Development Zone

Website <http://www.caohejing.com>

Address No. 868 Yishan Road, Shanghai

Postcode 200233

Telephone 021-64850000

Fax 021-64850523

Email chj@caohejing.com

Investment Promotion Department Investment Promotion Services Department

Address 868 Yishan Road, Shanghai

Postcode 200233

Telephone 021-64850000

Fax 021-64850523

Email chj@caohejing.com

Shanghai Jinqiao Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address Building 14, 27 Xin Jinqiao Road, Pudong New Area, Shanghai

Postcode 201206

Telephone 021-68800000

Fax 021-50304605

Investment Industrial Development Division

Promotion

Department Name

Postcode 201206

Telephone 021-68800000

Fax 021-50305088
<http://www.sdp.gov.cn>

Address No. 66, Yuehua Road, Fengxian District, Shanghai

Postcode 201507

Telephone 021-67126666

Fax	021-67120660
Email	scipac@scip.gov.cn
Investment Promotion Department	Shanghai Chemical Industry Park Development Co., Ltd. Business Department
Address	No. 201, Muhua Road, Fengxian District, Shanghai
Postcode	201507
Telephone	021-67120000
Fax	021-67120000

Shanghai Songjiang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://www.sjetdz.com
Address	No. 112, Lane 4855, Guangfulin Road
Postcode	201600
Telephone	021-37031111
Email	sjijiskfg@126.com
Investment Promotion Department	Investment Promotion Department
Address	No. 107, Lane 4855, Guangfulin Road
Postcode	201600
Telephone	021-67754208
Email	lili@sjetdz.com

Nantong Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://www.netda.gov.cn/
Address	No. 9 Hongxing Road, Development Zone, Nantong City, Jiangsu Province
Postcode	226009
Telephone	0513-83597014
Fax	0513-83596033
Investment Promotion Department Name	Nantong Economic and Technological Development Zone
Investment Promotion Bureau	
Address	No. 9 Hongxing Road, Development Zone, Nantong City, Jiangsu Province
Postcode	226009
Telephone	0513-85927669
Fax	0513-85927669

Lianyungang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://www.lida.gov.cn/
Address	No. 601 Huaguoshan Avenue, Lianyungang Economic and Technological Development Zone, Jiangsu Province
Postcode	222069
Telephone	0518-82342541 / 85882053
Fax	0518-85881559
Investment Promotion Department Name	Lianyungang Economic and Technological Development Zone
Investment Promotion Service Office	
Address	Room 1107, Xinhailian Building, 601 Huaguoshan Avenue, Lianyungang Economic and Technological Development Zone, Jiangsu Province
Postcode	222069

Telephone	0518-85882552
Fax	0518-85882559
Email	xumanjy@163.com

Kunshan Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address	Times Building, 369 Qianjin East Road, Kunshan City, Suzhou, Jiangsu Province
Postcode	215301
Telephone	0512-57313838
Fax	0512-57313888
Email	kskfqdz@ks.gov.cn
Investment Promotion Department	Economic Development Promotion Bureau, Kunshan Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address	Times Building, 369 Qianjin East Road, Kunshan City, Suzhou, Jiangsu Province
Postcode	215301
Telephone	0512-57329271
Fax	0512-57329291
Email	kfqjcbgs@ks.gov.cn

Suzhou Industrial Park

Website	http://www.sipac.gov.cn/
Address	No. 999, Modern Avenue, Suzhou Industrial Park, Jiangsu Province
Postcode	215028
Telephone	0512-66681800
Fax	0512-66681899
Investment Promotion Department Name	Suzhou Industrial Park Investment Promotion Bureau
Address	No. 999, Modern Avenue, Suzhou Industrial Park, Jiangsu Province
Postcode	215028
Telephone	0512-66681568 / 66681527
Fax	0512-66681599
Email	Invest@sipac.gov.cn

Nanjing Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://jjkfq.nanjing.gov.cn/
Address	100 Xingang Avenue, Economic and Technological Development Zone, Qixia District, Nanjing City, Jiangsu Province
Postcode	210038
Telephone	025-85800800
Fax	025-85800800
Investment Promotion Department	Investment Promotion Bureau
Address	7th Floor, 100 Xingang Avenue, Qixia District, Nanjing City, Jiangsu Province
Postcode	210038
Telephone	025-85800121

Yangzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://kfq.yangzhou.gov.cn/
Address	108 Weiyang Road, Yangzhou City, Jiangsu Province
Postcode	225009
Telephone	0514-87862900
Fax	0514-87862873
Investment Promotion Department Name	Yangzhou Economic Development Zone Investment Promotion (Group) Co.,Ltd.
Address	No. 108 Weiyang Road, Yangzhou City, Jiangsu Province
Postcode	225009
Telephone	0514-87862242
Fax	0514-87962339
Email	997523149@qq.com

Xuzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://xetdz.xz.gov.cn/
Address	No. 9 Xuhai Road, Science and Technology Building
Postcode	221004
Telephone	0516-87793418
Fax	0516-87793408
Investment Promotion Department Name	Investment Promotion
Bureau	
Address	Room 912, Science and Technology Building, No. 9 Xuhai Road, Xuzhou City, Jiangsu Province
Postcode	221004
Telephone	0516-83255217
Email	zs@xetdz.xz.gov.cn

Zhenjiang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://www.zjna.gov.cn/#1
Address	No. 98, Jingang Avenue, Zhenjiang New District, Zhenjiang City, Jiangsu Province
Postcode	212132
Telephone	0511-83371023
Fax	0511-83371206
Email	webmaster@zjna.gov.cn
Investment Promotion Department	Zhenjiang New District Investment Promotion Centre
Address	No. 98, Jingang Avenue, Zhenjiang New District, Zhenjiang City, Jiangsu Province
Postcode	212003
Telephone	0511-83372520
Fax	0511-83172928
Email	zjxqzsxz@126.com

Wujiang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://www.wjktq.cn
Address	No. 1688 Yunli Road, Wujiang Economic and Technological Development Zone, Suzhou City, Jiangsu Province
Postcode	215200
Telephone	0512-63960810
Fax	0512-63960811
Investment Promotion Department Name	Wujiang Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Promotion Bureau
Address	No. 1688 Yunli Road, Wujiang Economic and Technological Development Zone, Suzhou City, Jiangsu Province
Postcode	215200
Telephone	0512-63960535
Fax	0512-63960534
Email	457332164@qq.com

Nanjing Jiangning Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://www.jndz.cn/
Address	166 Jiangjun Avenue, Jiangning District, Nanjing City, Jiangsu Province
Postcode	211100
Telephone	025-52106888
Fax	025-52106455
Investment Promotion Department	Investment Promotion Bureau
Address	166 Jiangjun Avenue, Jiangning District, Nanjing City, Jiangsu Province
Postcode	211100
Telephone	025-52101039
Fax	025-52106455
Email	yzf@jndz.net

Changshu Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	https://www.changshu-china.com/
Address	Binhai International Building, 88 Tonggang Road, Changshu City, Jiangsu Province
Postcode	215513
Telephone	0512-52699806
Fax	0512-52699807
Email	admin@cedz.org
Investment Promotion Department	Investment Promotion Bureau / Science and Technology Innovation Bureau
Address	11th Floor / 5th Floor, Binhai International Building, 88 Tonggang Road, Changshu City, Jiangsu Province
Postcode	215513
Tel	0512-52269493 / 52862515
Fax	0512-52699807
Email	dingke@cedz.org ; cedz_cav@163.com

Huai'an Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://hadz.huaian.gov.cn/
Address	No. 8 Yingbin Avenue, Huai'an Economic and Technological Development Zone, Huai'an City, Jiangsu Province
Postcode	223005
Telephone	0517-83716126
Fax	0517-83716132
Investment Promotion Department Name	Huai'an Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Promotion Bureau
Address	No. 8 Yingbin Avenue, Huai'an Economic and Technological Development Zone, Huai'an City, Jiangsu Province
Postcode	223005
Telephone	0517-83181218
Fax	0517-83716132

Yancheng Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://kfq.yancheng.gov.cn/
Address	No. 18 Songjiang Road, Yancheng Economic and Technological Development Zone, Yancheng City, Jiangsu Province
Postcode	224007
Telephone	Investment Services: 0086-515-88881890 Party and Government Affairs Office Tel: 0515-68821118 (Daytime) 0515-68821119 (Evenings)
Fax	0515-68821129
Investment Promotion Department Name	Construction Office of the China-Korea Industrial Park, Yancheng Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address	No. 18 Songjiang Road, Yancheng Economic and Technological Development Zone, Yancheng City, Jiangsu Province
Postcode	224007
Telephone	0515-68820322
Email	58078876@qq.com

Xishan Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://www.investinxishan.cn
Address	No. 88, Youyi South Road, Xishan District, Wuxi City, Jiangsu Province
Postcode	214101
Telephone	0510-88201277
Fax	0510-88704545
Investment Promotion Department Name	Investment Promotion Bureau
Address	No. 88, South Youyi Road, Xishan District, Wuxi City, Jiangsu Province
Postcode	214101
Telephone	0510-88218151
Email	brayxu@investinxishan.cn

Taichang Port Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address No. 88 Binjiang Avenue, Port Area, Taichang City, Jiangsu Province

Postcode 215434

Telephone 0512-53187900

Fax 0512-53187988

Email tcqjkq@tc.suzhou.gov.cn

Investment Promotion Department Name Taichang Port Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Promotion Centre
Taichang Port Economic and Technological Development Zone Modern Service Industry Development Centre

Address Room 222 & 225, No. 88 Binjiang Avenue, Port Area, Taichang City, Jiangsu Province

Postcode 215434

Telephone 0512-53187887

Fax 0512-53187988

Zhangjiagang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website www.etcz.zjg.gov.cn

Address No. 9 Guotai South Road, Yangshe Town, Zhangjiagang City, Suzhou, Jiangsu Province

Postcode 215600

Telephone 0512-58222176

Fax 0512-58222176

Email gdm@zjgedz.com

Investment Promotion Department Name Zhangjiagang Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Promotion Bureau

Address No. 9 Guotai South Road, Yangshe Town, Zhangjiagang City, Suzhou, Jiangsu Province

Postcode 215600

Telephone 0512-58187860

Fax 0512-58173220

Email gdm@zjgedz.com

Haian Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address No. 69 East Donghai Avenue, Chengdong Town, Haian City, Nantong, Jiangsu Province

Postcode 226600

Telephone 0513-88911318

Fax 0513-88911319

Investment Promotion Department Name Investment Promotion Bureau, Haian Economic and Technological Development Zone Management Committee

Address No. 69 East Donghai Avenue, Chengdong Town, Haian City, Nantong, Jiangsu Province

Postcode 226600

Telephone 0513-88925380

Fax 0513-88911319

Jingjiang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://www.jingjiang.gov.cn
Address	Building 1, Gangcheng Tower, 99 Xingang Avenue, Jingjiang City, Jiangsu Province
Postcode	214513
Telephone	0523-89109898
Fax	0523-89109810
Investment Promotion Department Name	Jingjiang Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Promotion Bureau
Address	Building 1, Gangcheng Tower, 99 Xingang Avenue, Jingjiang City, Jiangsu Province
Postcode	214513
Telephone	0523-81156789
Fax	0523-89109610
Email	jjzsyzy@163.com

Suzhou Wuzhong Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address	No. 2 Beixijiang Road, Yuexi Subdistrict, Wuzhong District, Suzhou City, Jiangsu Province
Postcode	215100
Telephone	0512-66565130
Fax	0512-66565888
Investment Promotion Department Name	Suzhou Wuzhong Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Promotion Bureau
Address	No. 2 Beixijiang Road, Yuexi Subdistrict, Wuzhong District, Suzhou City, Jiangsu Province
Postcode	215100
Telephone	0512-66565073
Fax	0512-66565078
Email	office@swedz.com.cn

Suqian Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://kfq.suqian.gov.cn/
Address	888 Renmin Avenue, Suqian City, Jiangsu Province
Postcode	223800
Telephone	0527-88859000
Fax	0527-88859111
Email	kfq@sqkfq.com
Investment Promotion Department	Suqian Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Promotion Bureau
Address	No. 888 Renmin Avenue, Suqian City, Jiangsu Province
Postcode	223800
Telephone	0527-88859999
Fax	0527-88859111
Email	kfq@sqkfq.com

Haimen Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address	No. 999 Guangzhou Road, Haimen District, Nantong City, Jiangsu Province
Postcode	226100
Telephone	0513-81288030
Fax	0513-81288029
Email	hmkfqbgs@163.com
Investment Promotion Department	Haimen Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Promotion Bureau
Address	No. 999 Guangzhou Road, Haimen District, Nantong City, Jiangsu Province
Postcode	226100
Telephone	0513-81288006
Fax	0513-68061006
Email	15206287418@139.com

Rugao Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address	Times Building, 799 Haiyang North Road, Rugao City, Nantong City, Jiangsu Province
Postcode	226500
Telephone	0513-87501921
Fax	0513-87506695
Investment Promotion Department	Rugao Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Promotion Bureau
Address	Room 1304, Times Building, 799 Haiyang North Road, Rugao City, Nantong City, Jiangsu Province
Postcode	226500
Telephone	0513-80552363

Yixing Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://www.yixing.gov.cn/yxedz/index.shtml
Address	No. 16 Wenzhuang Road, Yixing City, Wuxi, Jiangsu Province
Postcode	214203
Telephone	0510-87660811
Fax	0510-87660888
Investment Promotion Department Name	Yixing Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Promotion Bureau
Address	No. 16 Wenzhuang Road, Yixing City, Wuxi, Jiangsu Province
Postcode	214203
Telephone	0510-87860068

Suzhou Hushuguan Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://www.snd.gov.cn/
Address	No. 19 Datong Road, Suzhou City, Jiangsu Province
Postcode	215151
Telephone	0512-68013055
Fax	0512-68018588
Email	yin.yp@snd.gov.cn

Investment Promotion Department	Hushuguan Economic Development Zone Investment Promotion Bureau
Address	1st Floor, Hushuguan Economic Development Zone Management Committee, 19 Datong Road, Suzhou City, Jiangsu Province
Postcode	215151
Telephone	0512-68016180
Email	Wang.xt@snd.gov.cn

Shuyang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address	611 Yingbin Avenue, Shuyang County, Suqian City, Jiangsu Province
Postcode	223600
Telephone	0527-83595111
Fax	0527-83595555
Investment Promotion Department Name	Shuyang Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Promotion Bureau
Address	No. 611, Yingbin Avenue, Shuyang County, Suqian City, Jiangsu Province
Postcode	223600
Telephone	0527-80817726

Xiangcheng Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address	900 Litanghe Road, Xiangcheng District, Suzhou City, Jiangsu
Province	
Postcode	215143
Telephone	0512-66183238
Fax	0512-69390291
Investment Promotion Department Name	Xiangcheng Economic and Technological Development Zone Bureau of Economic and Trade Development (Investment Promotion Bureau)
Address	No. 900, Litanghe Road, Xiangcheng District, Suzhou City, Jiangsu
Province	
Postcode	215143
Telephone	0512-66183351
Fax	0512-66731113

Wuxi Huishan Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://www.huishan.gov.cn/kfq/index.shtml
Address	No. 189 Zhenghe Avenue, Huishan District, Wuxi City, Jiangsu
Province	
Postcode	214000
Telephone	0510-83593668
Fax	0510-83595062
Email	wx_huiyan@163.com
Investment Promotion Department	Huishan Economic Development Zone Investment Promotion Bureau
Address	Room 109, No. 189 Zhenghe Avenue, Huishan District, Wuxi City, Jiangsu Province
Postcode	214000
Telephone	0510-83593500

Fax
Email

Ningbo Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://www.bl.gov.cn
Address	775 Siming Mountain Road, Beilun District, Ningbo City, Zhejiang Province
Postcode	315800
Telephone	0574-89383000
Fax	0574-89383017
Investment Promotion Department	Ningbo Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Cooperation Bureau
Address	No. 1166, Changjiang Road, Beilun District, Ningbo City, Zhejiang Province
Postcode	315800
Telephone	0574-86383844
Fax	0574-86383866

Wenzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://www.wetdz.gov.cn/
Address	No. 350, Binhai 17th Road, Wenzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone, Wenzhou City, Zhejiang Province
Postcode	325025
Telephone	0577-85851778
Fax	0577-86996650
Email	wzkfq@qq.com
Investment Promotion Department	Wenzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Promotion Bureau
Address	11th Floor, No. 350 Binhai 17th Road, Wenzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone, Wenzhou City, Zhejiang Province
Postcode	325025
Telephone	0577-86996617
Fax	0577-86995519
Email	247590713@qq.com

Ningbo Daxie Development Zone

Website	http://www.daxie.gov.cn/
Address	5th Floor, Administrative Building, Ningbo Daqiao Development Zone, Zhejiang Province
Postcode	315812
Telephone	0574-89283050
Fax	0574-89283330
Investment Promotion Department Name	Ningbo Daxie Development Zone Investment Cooperation Bureau
Address	15th Floor, East Tower, CITIC Comprehensive Service Building, Ningbo Daqiao Development Zone, Zhejiang Province
Postcode	315812
Telephone	0574-89283226
Fax	0574-89285205

Hangzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://qt.hangzhou.gov.cn/>

Address No. 499, Qingliu North Road, Qiantang New District, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province

Postcode 311228

Telephone 0571-89899299

Fax 0571-89898797

Investment Promotion Department Name Qiantang New District Commerce Bureau

Address No. 7899, Jiangdong 1st Road, Qiantang District, Hangzhou City, Zhejiang Province

Postcode 311228

Telephone 0571-89898575

Fax 0571-89898797

Email qtxqzsyzyz@126.com

Xiaoshan Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://www.xetz.com>

Address No. 99, Shixin North Road, Xiaoshan District, Hangzhou City, Zhejiang Province

Postcode 311215

Telephone 0571-82835916

Fax 0571-82835916

Email 524949645@qq.com

Investment Promotion Department Xiaoshan Economic and Technological Development Zone

Investment Promotion Bureau

Address No. 99, Shixin North Road, Xiaoshan District, Hangzhou City, Zhejiang Province

Postcode 311215

Telephone 0571-82838106

Fax 0571-82835866

Jiaxing Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://jxedz.jiaxing.gov.cn/>

Address JingTou Tower, No. 1 Zhanwang Road, Chengnan Subdistrict, Nanhu District, Jiaxing City, Zhejiang Province

Postcode 314000

Telephone 0573-82208114

Fax 0573-82208333

Investment Promotion Department Name Manufacturing Investment Promotion Bureau

Address Room A803, Jingtou Building, No. 1 Zhanwang Road, Chengnan Subdistrict, Nanhu District, Jiaxing City, Zhejiang Province

Postcode 314000

Telephone 0573-83680756

Fax 0573-82208570

Email jxedz@jxedz.com

Investment Promotion Department Service Industry Investment Promotion Bureau

Address Room A804, Jingtou Building, No. 1 Zhanwang Road, Chengnan Subdistrict, Nanhu District, Jiaxing City, Zhejiang Province

Postcode 314000

Telephone	0573-82113521
Fax	0573-82113521
Email	xiaowen.zhu@jxedz.com
Investment Promotion Department Name	Zhejiang Yangtze River Delta High-Level Talent Innovation Park (Jiaxing Smart Industry Innovation Park)
Address	No. 12 Building, 36 South Changsheng Road
Postcode	314000
Telephone	0573-89973713
Fax	0573-82610009
Email	rayjx0915@aliyun.com

Huzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://taihu.huzhou.gov.cn/
Address	No. 1366 Hongfeng Road, Wuxing District, Huzhou City, Zhejiang Province
Postcode	313000
Telephone	0572-2101019
Fax	0572-2101753
Email	nthxq@huzhou.gov.cn
Investment Promotion Department Name	Huzhou South Taihu New Area Investment Promotion Service Centre
Address	No. 1366 Hongfeng Road, Wuxing District, Huzhou City, Zhejiang Province
Postcode	313000
Telephone	0572-2102754

Shaoxing Paojiang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://sxbh.sx.gov.cn/
Address	No. 98, Nanbin East Road, Lihai Subdistrict, Yuecheng District, Shaoxing City, Zhejiang Province
Postcode	312366
Telephone	0575-89181253
Fax	0575-89181181
Email	391724914@qq.com
Investment Promotion Department Name	Investment Promotion Service Bureau I, Investment Promotion Service Bureau II
Address	98 Nanbin East Road, Lihai Subdistrict, Yuecheng District, Shaoxing City, Zhejiang Province
Postcode	312366
Telephone	0575-81199500
Fax	0575-81199507
Email	43953710@qq.com

Jinhua Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://kfq.jinhua.gov.cn
Address	No. 620, Shuangxi West Road, Wucheng District, Jinhua City, Zhejiang Province
Postcode	321017
Telephone	0579-85159999

Fax 0579-82377699

Email jhk@jhk.gov.cn

Investment Promotion Department Name Jinhua Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Promotion Committee

Address No. 620, Shuangxi West Road, Wucheng District, Jinhua City, Zhejiang Province

Postcode 321017

Telephone 0579-83210282

Changxing Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address No. 2598, Central Avenue, Taihu Subdistrict, Changxing County, Huzhou City, Zhejiang Province

Postcode 313100

Telephone 0572-6023743

Fax 0572-6039109

Email cxjjjskf@126.com

Investment Promotion Department Investment Promotion Bureau of the Administrative Committee of Changxing Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address No. 2598, Central Avenue, Taihu Subdistrict, Changxing County, Huzhou City, Zhejiang Province

Postcode 313100

Telephone 0572-6066766

Fax 0572-6039109

Email cxjjjskf@126.com

Ningbo Petrochemical Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://172.19.25.20/login.aspx>

Address No. 266 Beihai Road, Xipu Town, Zhenhai District, Ningbo City, Zhejiang Province

Postcode 315204

Telephone 0574 892 9808

Fax 0574-89288099

Investment Promotion Department Ningbo Petrochemical Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Cooperation Bureau

Address No. 266 Beihai Road, Xipu Town, Zhenhai District, Ningbo City, Zhejiang Province

Postcode 315204

Telephone 0574-89298088

Fax 0574-89288099

Jiashan Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address No. 18 Dongsheng Road, Jiashan County, Jiaxing City, Zhejiang Province

Postcode 314100

Telephone 0573-84252187

Fax 0573-84252200

Investment Promotion Department Investment Promotion Service Bureau

Address

Postcode

Telephone 0573-84251777
Fax 0573-84252200

Quzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://jjq.qz.gov.cn/>
Address No. 677 Century Avenue, Quzhou City, Zhejiang Province
Postcode 324002
Telephone 0570-3851953
Fax 0570-3851550
Investment Promotion Department Investment Promotion Department
Address No. 677 Century Avenue, Quzhou City, Zhejiang Province
Postcode 324002
Telephone 0570-3851953
Fax 0570-3851550
Email 29448078@qq.com

Yiwu Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://www.yw.gov.cn/col/col1229129644/index.html>
Address 300 Yangcun Road, Yiwu City, Zhejiang Province
Postcode 322000
Telephone 0579-85236028
Fax 0579-85236000
Email ywjikf@yw.gov.cn
Investment Promotion Department Name Investment Promotion Bureau I, Investment Promotion Bureau II, Investment Promotion Bureau III
Address 300 Yangcun Road, Yiwu City, Zhejiang Province
Postcode 322000
Telephone 0579-85236028
Fax 0579-85236000
Email ywjikf@yw.gov.cn

Hangzhou Yuhang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address No. 2 Chaofeng East Road, Linping District, Hangzhou City, Zhejiang Province
Postcode 311100
Telephone 0571-89182296
Fax 0571-86226590
Investment Promotion Department Name Industrial Investment Promotion Bureau
Address No. 2 Chaofeng East Road, Linping District, Hangzhou City, Zhejiang Province
Postcode 311100
Telephone 0571-89021310

Shaoxing Keqiao Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://wz.kq.gov.cn/col/col1618687/index.html>
Address No. 961, Kebei Avenue, Keqiao District, Shaoxing City, Zhejiang Province
Postcode 312030
Telephone 0575-85621828
Fax 0575-85629492
Email kqjjjskf@163.com

Investment Promotion Department Investment Promotion Office
Address 961 Kebei Avenue, Keqiao District, Shaoxing City, Zhejiang Province
Postcode 312030
Telephone 0575-85522907
Fax 0575-85629492

Fuyang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://www.fuyang.gov.cn/>
Address Building 12, Yinhu Innovation Centre, Yinhu Subdistrict, Fuyang District, Hangzhou City, Zhejiang Province
Postcode 311402
Telephone 0571-61706919
Fax 0571-63326026

Investment Promotion Department Name Investment Promotion Service Bureau
Address Building 12, Yinhu Innovation Centre, Yinhu Subdistrict, Fuyang District, Hangzhou City, Zhejiang Province
Postcode 311402
Telephone 0571-62050000
Fax 0571-63326026

Pinghu Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <https://www.zjzfw.gov.cn/zjservice/street/list/listdetail.do?type=0&adcode=330482002000&webid=463>
Address Jingkai Building, 1000 Yongxing Road, Pinghu City, Zhejiang Province
Postcode 314200
Telephone 0573-85620003
Fax 0573-85092907
Email 93867438@qq.com

Investment Promotion Department Investment Promotion Services Office
Address Jingkai Building, 1000 Yongxing Road, Pinghu City, Zhejiang Province
Postcode 314200
Telephone 0573-85620116
Fax 0573-85620508
Email vanessa.yu@139.com

Hangzhou Bay Shangyu Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address No. 88 Kangyang Avenue, Science and Technology Innovation Centre, Hangzhou Bay Shangyu Economic and Technological Development Zone, Shangyu District, Shaoxing City, Zhejiang Province

Postcode 312300

Telephone 0575-82736866

Fax 0575-82733491

Investment Promotion Department Name Hangzhou Bay Shangyu Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Promotion Service Centre

Address Science and Innovation Centre, No. 88 Kangyang Avenue, Hangzhou Bay Shangyu Economic and Technological Development Zone, Shangyu District, Shaoxing City, Zhejiang Province

Postcode 312300

Telephone 0575-82733018

Email 1739898093@qq.com

Ningbo Hangzhou Bay Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://www.hzw.gov.cn/>

Address No. 1, Xingci 1st Road, Hangzhou Bay New Area, Ningbo City, Zhejiang Province

Postcode 315336

Telephone 0574-89280116

Fax 0574-63071000

Email office@cepz.ningbo.gov.cn

Investment Promotion Department Ningbo Hangzhou Bay New Area Investment Cooperation Bureau

Address No. 1 Xingci 1st Road, Hangzhou Bay New Area, Ningbo City, Zhejiang Province

Postcode 315336

Telephone 0574-89280491

Fax 0574-63071661

Email nbhwxqxzx@163.com

Lishui Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://kfq.lishui.gov.cn/>

Address No. 238, Lvgu Avenue, Nancheng New District, Lishui City, Zhejiang Province

Postcode 323000

Telephone 0578-2600098

Fax 0578-2990031

Email 604901943@qq.com

Investment Promotion Department Lishui Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Promotion Department

Address No. 238, Lvgu Avenue, Lishui City (Nancheng New District), Zhejiang Province

Postcode 323000

Telephone 0578-2990099

Fax 0578-2990099

Taizhou Bay Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://www.linhai.gov.cn/col1229311339/index.html
Address	No. 15-17, Binhai First Avenue, Shangpan Town, Linhai City, Zhejiang Province
Postcode	317015
Telephone	0576-85588202
Fax	0576-85588101
Investment Promotion Department	Investment Promotion Bureau
Address	No. 15-17, Binhai First Avenue, Shangpan Town, Linhai City, Zhejiang Province
Postcode	317015
Telephone	0576-85750006
Fax	0576-85588101
Email	toumenportzsj@163.com

Wuhu Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://www.weda.gov.cn
Address	39 Huashan Road, Wuhu City, Anhui Province
Postcode	241009
Telephone	0553-5841998
Fax	0553-5841876
Email	whsjjkfq@wuhu.cn
Investment Promotion Department Name	Investment Promotion Bureau I, Investment Promotion Bureau II, Investment Promotion Bureau III
Address	39 Yinhu North Road, Wuhu City, Anhui Province
Postcode	241009
Telephone	0553-5841046 / 5840726 / 5849236
Fax	0553-5841876
Email	whsjjkfq@wuhu.cn

Hefei Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://hetda.hefei.gov.cn/
Address	No. 398 Feicui Road, Hefei Economic and Technological Development Zone, Anhui Province
Postcode	230601
Telephone	0551-63679055
Fax	0551-63679050
Investment Promotion Department Name	Hefei Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Promotion Bureau
Address	No. 398 Feicui Road, Hefei Economic and Technological Development Zone, Anhui Province
Postcode	230601
Telephone	0551-63679072 (Investment Hotline: 0551-63811070)
Fax	0551-63812940

Ma'anshan Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://jkq.mas.gov.cn/>
Address No. 2 Hongqi South Road, Ma'anshan City, Anhui Province
Postcode 243000
Telephone 0555-8323702
Fax 0555-8323702
Email kfq_bgs@mas.gov.cn

Investment Promotion Department Investment Promotion Bureau I

Address No. 2 Hongqi South Road, Ma'anshan City, Anhui Province
Postcode 243000
Telephone 0555 8323 979
Fax 0555-8323702
Email 36598002@qq.com

Investment Promotion Department Investment Promotion Bureau II

Address No. 2 Hongqi South Road, Ma'anshan City, Anhui Province
Postcode 243000
Telephone 0555-8323590
Fax 0555-8323702
Email 184975657@qq.com

Anqing Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://aqdz.anqing.gov.cn/>
Address Building C1, Binjiang High-Tech Enterprise Incubation Centre, Anqing City, Anhui Province
Postcode 246008
Telephone 0556-5314390
Fax 0556-5314390
Email 402076339@qq.com

Investment Promotion Department Name Investment Promotion Bureau I, Investment Promotion Bureau II, Investment Promotion Bureau III

Address Building C1, Binjiang High-Tech Enterprise Incubation Centre, Anqing City, Anhui Province
Postcode 246008
Telephone 0556-5322220
Fax 0556-5322220
Email 2291868266@qq.com

Tongling Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://jjjskfq.tl.gov.cn/>
Address No. 1258, Cuihu 2nd Road, Tongling City, Anhui Province
Postcode 244000
Telephone 0562-2819309
Fax 0562-2819290
Email tlkfqbgs@163.com

Investment Promotion Department	Investment Promotion Committee
Address	1258 Cuihu 2nd Road, Tongling City, Anhui Province
Postcode	244000
Telephone	0562-2819089
Fax	0562-2819290
Email	tjkkqtcw@163.com

Chuzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://kfq.chuzhou.gov.cn/
Address	155 Quanjiao Road, Chuzhou City, Anhui Province
Postcode	239000
Telephone	0550-3211376
Fax	0550-3213710
Email	czjkqgwh@163.com

Investment Promotion Department	Investment Cooperation
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Promotion Bureau

Address	155 Quanjiao Road, Chuzhou City, Anhui Province
Postcode	239000
Telephone	0550-3210640
Email	czjkqgwh@163.com

Chizhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://czkfq.chizhou.gov.cn/
Address	No. 695 Qingxi Avenue, Guichi District, Chizhou City, Anhui Province
Postcode	247000
Telephone	0566-2125200
Fax	0566-2125306
Email	cz2125200@163.com

Investment Promotion Department	Investment Promotion Bureau
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Address	695 Qingxi Avenue, Guichi District, Chizhou City, Anhui Province
Postcode	247000
Telephone	0566-2120689
Fax	0566-2125306

Email	cz2125200@163.com
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Lu'an Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://lqkq.luan.gov.cn/
Address	Yingbin Avenue, Lu'an Economic and Technological Development Zone, Anhui Province
Postcode	237161
Telephone	0564-3631994
Fax	0564-3631277
Email	lakfq@163.com

Investment Promotion Department Name	Lu'an Development Zone Investment Promotion Bureau
Address	2nd Floor, Development Zone Management Committee, Yingbin Avenue, Lu'an Economic and Technological Development Zone, Anhui
Province	
Postcode	237161
Telephone	0564-3630705
Fax	0564-3630513
Email	13605647538@163.com

Huainan Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://jkq.huainan.gov.cn/
Address	No. 1 Zhenxing North Road, Huainan City, Anhui Province
Postcode	232008
Telephone	0554-3310520
Fax	0554-3310503
Email	278318667@qq.com
Investment Promotion Department	Huainan Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Promotion Bureau
Address	No. 1 Zhenxing North Road, Huainan City, Anhui Province
Postcode	232008
Telephone	0554-3310762
Fax	0554-3310762
Email	2252268028@qq.com

Ningguo Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://www.ningguo.gov.cn/Openness/Branch/455.html
Address	No. 1 Diaoyutai Road, Ningguo City, Xuancheng City, Anhui Province
Postcode	242300
Telephone	0563-4189608
Fax	0563-4189608
Investment Promotion Department	Investment Promotion Centre
Address	No. 1 Diaoyutai Road, Ningguo City, Xuancheng City, Anhui Province
Postcode	242300
Telephone	0563-4189608
Fax	0563-4189608

Tongcheng Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address	No. 1 Tongxiang Road, Tongcheng City, Anqing City, Anhui Province
Postcode	231400
Telephone	0556-6566088
Fax	0556-6566608
Email	tcjqkb@163.com
Investment Promotion Department	Investment Promotion Centre
Address	No. 1 Tongxiang Road, Tongcheng City, Anqing City, Anhui Province

Postcode	231400
Telephone	0556-6566088
Fax	0556-6566608

Xuancheng Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://xceda.xuancheng.gov.cn/
Address	No. 299 Baocheng Road, Xuanzhou District, Xuancheng City, Anhui Province
Postcode	242000
Telephone	0563-2626897
Fax	0563-2626897
Email	kfggwhbgs@126.com
Investment Promotion Department	Economic Development Zone Investment Promotion and Cooperation Service Centre
Address	No. 299 Baocheng Road, Xuanzhou District, Xuancheng City, Anhui Province
Postcode	242000
Telephone	0563-2625972
Email	827898167@qq.com

Hefei Shushan Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://www.hfss.gov.cn/zqdh/zjyq/jjkfkgwh/index.html
Address	Block B, Phase IV, Huguang Road, Shushan District, Hefei City, Anhui
Province	
Postcode	230016
Telephone	0551-62156856
Fax	0551-62156856
Email	1182579556@qq.com
Investment Promotion Department	Investment Promotion Bureau
Address	2nd Floor, Block B, Phase IV, Huguang Road, Shushan District, Hefei City,
Anhui Province	
Postcode	230016
Telephone	0551-62159856
Fax	0551-62159856
Email	1182579556@qq.com

Fuzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://www.mawei.gov.cn/
Address	No. 168, Jiangbin Avenue, Mawei District, Fuzhou City, Fujian Province
Postcode	350015
Telephone	0591-83681407
Fax	0591-83989152
Investment Promotion Department Name	Mawei District Investment Promotion
Centre	
Address	No. 2 Xingda Road, Mawei District, Fuzhou City, Fujian Province
Postcode	350015
Telephone	0591-63190350

Fax 0591-63150360
Email Mw63150368@163.com

Xiamen Haicang Taiwanese Investment Zone

Website <http://www.haicang.gov.cn>
Address No. 9 Binhu North Road, Haicang District, Xiamen City, Fujian Province
Postcode 361000
Telephone 0592-6051027
Fax 0592-6051048
Email haicang@haicang.gov.cn
Investment Promotion Department Name Xiamen Haicang Industrial Investment Promotion Service Co., Ltd.
Address Room 1603, Block E, Xiamen Centre, No. 567 Haicang Avenue, Haicang District, Xiamen City, Fujian Province
Postcode 361026
Telephone 0592-6887783
Fax 0592-6887773
Email Xmshcqzsb@163.com

Fuqing Rongqiao Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://www.fuqing.gov.cn/xjwz/ztl/rqdt/>
Address No. 36, Xihuan North Road, Shizhu Subdistrict, Fuqing City, Fujian Province
Postcode 350301
Telephone 0591-85377812
Fax 0591-85377811
Email 54753026@qq.com
Investment Promotion Department Planning and Finance Department
Address No. 36, Xihuan North Road, Shizhu Subdistrict, Fuqing City, Fujian Province
Postcode 350301
Telephone 0591-85360966
Fax 0591-85377811
Email rqzsfw@163.com

Dongshan Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://www.dongshandao.gov.cn/cms/html/dsxrmzf/index.html>
Address No. 342, Zeyuan Road, Baishi Street, Dongshan County, Zhangzhou City, Fujian Province
Postcode 363400
Telephone 0596-5885867
Fax 0596-5885790
Email dskfq@163.com
Investment Promotion Department Dongshan Economic and Technological Development Zone Economic Development Bureau
Address No. 342, Zeyuan Road, Baishi Street, Dongshan County, Zhangzhou City, Fujian Province
Postcode 363400

Telephone 0596-5885007
Fax 0596-5885790
Email kfqjtfj@163.com

Zhangzhou China Merchants Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://cmzd.zhangzhou.gov.cn/>
Address No. 59, Zhaoshang Avenue, Zhangzhou Development Zone, Zhangzhou City, Fujian Province
Postcode 363122
Telephone 0596-6851179
Fax 0596-6851955
Email zhengshaojun@cmhk.com

Investment Promotion Department Zhangzhou Investment Promotion Bureau Economic Development Bureau (Investment Promotion Bureau)

Address No. 59, Investment Promotion Avenue, Zhangzhou Development Zone, Zhangzhou City, Fujian Province
Postcode 363122
Telephone 0596-6851032
Fax 0596-6856222
Email cailijuan@cmhk.com

Quanzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://www.qzktfq.gov.cn/>
Address Quanzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone, Quanzhou City, Fujian
Province
Postcode 362000
Telephone 0595-22350388
Fax 0595-22350311
Email qzktfqzhk@163.com

Investment Promotion Department Investment Promotion Service Centre

Address 4th Floor, Administrative Committee Building No. 3 Zhengtai Road Quanzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone Quanzhou City, Fujian Province

Postcode 362000
Telephone 0595-22351128
Fax 0595-22351228
Email kfqzsb@126.com

Zhangzhou Taiwanese Investment Zone

Website <http://tiz.zhangzhou.gov.cn/>
Address No. 1, Wenyu Avenue, Zhangzhou Taiwanese Investment Zone, Zhangzhou City, Fujian
Province
Postcode 363107
Telephone 0596-6777121
Fax 0596-6785871
Email rmk6777121@126.com

Investment Promotion Department Zhangzhou Taiwanese Investment Zone Economic Development Bureau

Address No. 1, Wenyu Avenue, Zhangzhou Taiwanese Investment Zone, Zhangzhou City, Fujian

Province

Postcode 363107
Telephone 0596-6777303
Fax 0596-6770236
Email ztjtzhk@126.com

Quanzhou Taiwanese Investment Zone

Website <http://www.qzts.gov.cn>
Address Administrative Office Building, Quanzhou Taiwanese Investment Zone, Quanzhou City, Fujian Province
Postcode 362122
Telephone 0595-27551000
Fax 0595-27551008
Email qztstzq@163.com

Investment Promotion Department Quanzhou Taiwanese Investment Zone Investment Promotion Bureau Co., Ltd.
Address Administrative Office Building, Quanzhou Taiwanese Investment Zone, Quanzhou City, Fujian Province
Postcode 362122
Telephone 0595-27550525
Fax 0595-27550520
Email tszs27550525@163.com

Longyan Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://www.lyjq.gov.cn>
Address No. 16 Longteng South Road, Longyan City, Fujian Province
Postcode 364000
Telephone 0597-2326371
Fax 0597-2312698
Email 05972326371@lyjq.gov.cn

Investment Promotion Department Commerce Bureau
Address No. 16 Longteng South Road, Longyan City, Fujian Province
Postcode 364000
Telephone 0597-2961621
Fax 0597-2891231
Email lykfqswhj123@163.com

Dongqiao Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://www.fjdq.gov.cn>
Address No. 8, Chenpu Road, Dongqiao Development Zone, Ningde City, Fujian Province
Postcode 352100
Telephone 0593-2878616
Fax 0593-2995835
Email dqkfqgb@163.com

Investment Promotion Department Dongqiao Economic and Technological Development Zone Commerce Bureau

Address No. 66 Funing North Road, Ningde City, Fujian Province

Postcode 352100

Telephone 0593-2868776

Fax 0593-2868776

Email dqzs2317111@163.com

Nanchang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://jkq.jian.gov.cn>

Address No. 568 Fenglin Avenue, Nanchang City, Jiangxi Province

Postcode 330013

Telephone 0791-83805600

Fax 0791-83805600

Email ncjkqmh wz@163.com

Investment Promotion Department Nanchang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Investment Promotion Bureau

Address No. 568 Fenglin Avenue, Nanchang City, Jiangxi Province

Postcode 330013

Telephone 0791-83823978

Fax 0791-83805611

Email ncjkqmh wz@163.com

Jiujiang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://jkq.jiujiang.gov.cn/>

Address No. 188, Jiurui Avenue, Jiujiang City, Jiangxi Province

Postcode 332000

Telephone 0792-8361801

Fax 0792-8367600

Investment Promotion Department Name Jiujiang Economic and Technological Development

Zone Commerce Bureau (Investment Promotion Bureau)

Address 2nd Floor, Comprehensive Service Building, Development Zone, 188 Jiurui Avenue, Jiujiang City, Jiangxi Province

Postcode 332000

Telephone 0792-8333026

Fax 0792-8333036

Email zsj8333026@163.com

Ganzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://gzjkq.ganzhou.gov.cn/>

Address Ganzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone Management Committee, No. 69 Huajian South Road, Ganzhou City, Jiangxi Province

Postcode 341000

Telephone 0797-8370023

Fax 0797 837 0034

Email gzkfqdzb@163.com

Investment Promotion Department Ganzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

Investme
nt
Promotion
Bureau

Address Ganzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone Management Committee
Postcode 341000
Telephone 0797-8371030
Email Kfqwmjywk@126.com

Jinggangshan Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://jkq.jian.gov.cn>
Address No. 236 Shenzhen Avenue, Ji'an County, Ji'an City, Jiangxi Province
Postcode 343100
Telephone 0796-8401116
Fax 0796-8401116
Email jkqgwh@126.com
Investment Promotion Department Jinggangshan Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Promotion Service Bureau
Address No. 236 Shenzhen Avenue, Ji'an County, Ji'an City, Jiangxi Province
Postcode 343100
Telephone 0796-8403240
Fax 0796-8403240
Email gxqzsj@126.com

Shangrao Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://www.srkfq.gov.cn/>
Address Phoenix West Avenue, Shangrao City, Jiangxi Province
Postcode 334100
Telephone 0793-8462409
Fax 0793-8462529
Email jxsrkfqzsj@163.com
Investment Promotion Department Shangrao Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Promotion Bureau
Address Dengfeng Building, 78 Fenghuang West Avenue, Shangrao City, Jiangxi Province
Postcode 334100
Telephone 0793-8462529

Pingxiang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://www.pxedz.gov.cn/>
Address 14th Floor, Economic and Trade Building, Economic and Technological Development Zone, Pingxiang City, Jiangxi Province
Postcode 337000
Telephone 0799-6782842
Fax 0799 6782 842
Email 854442894@qq.com
Investment Promotion Department Pingxiang Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Promotion Bureau
Address 3rd Floor, Economic and Trade Building, Economic and Technological Development Zone, Pingxiang City, Jiangxi Province
Postcode 337000

Telephone 0799-6761716
Email 2435913512@qq.com

Nanchang Xiaolan Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://ncx1.nc.gov.cn/>
Address No. 1168, Fushan Avenue, Nanchang Xiaolan Economic and Technological Development Zone, Nanchang City, Jiangxi Province
Postcode 330052
Telephone 0791-85738333
Fax 0791-85721111
Investment Promotion Department Name Nanchang Xiaolan Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Promotion Bureau
Address No. 1168, Fushan Avenue, Nanchang Xiaolan Economic and Technological Development Zone, Nanchang City, Jiangxi Province
Postcode 330052
Telephone 0791-85988951/85989088

Yichun Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://www.ycjkq.gov.cn>
Address No. 1 Chunfeng Road, Yichun Economic and Technological Development Zone, Yichun City, Jiangxi Province
Postcode 336000
Telephone 0795-3668066
Fax 0795-3668066
Investment Promotion Department Yichun Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Promotion Service Bureau
Address No. 1 Chunfeng Road, Yichun Economic and Technological Development Zone, Yichun City, Jiangxi Province
Postcode 336000
Telephone 0795-3668086
Fax 0795-3668066

Longnan Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://lnjkq.ganzhou.gov.cn/>
Address Longnan Administrative Service Centre
Postcode 341700
Telephone 0797-3529598
Fax 0797 352 9598
Email lngyyq@163.com
Investment Promotion Department Longnan Economic Development Zone Investment Promotion and Enterprise Services Bureau
Address Room 1520, Administrative Centre, Longnan City, Jiangxi Province
Postcode 341700
Telephone 0797-3573909
Fax 0797 352 9598

Ruijin Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://rjjkq.ganzhou.gov.cn/>
Address Northeast corner of Hongjing Road and Chuangye Avenue, Ruijin City, Ganzhou City, Jiangxi Province
Postcode 342500
Telephone 0797-2509082
Fax 0797 250 9082
Email rjgyygh@163.com

Investment Promotion Department Ruijin Economic and Technological Development Zone Commerce Bureau
Address Northeast corner of Hongjing Road and Chuangye Avenue, Ruijin City, Ganzhou City, Jiangxi Province
Postcode 342500
Telephone 0797-2509919
Fax 0797 250 9919
Email rjjkqzsj@163.com

Qingdao Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://qda.qingdao.gov.cn/>
Address No. 369, Changjiang Middle Road, Huangdao District, Qingdao City, Shandong Province
Postcode 266555
Telephone 0532-86988981
Fax 0532-86988989
Email kfqoffice@126.com

Investment Promotion Department Qingdao Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Promotion Department
Address No. 369, Changjiang Middle Road, Huangdao District, Qingdao City, Shandong Province
Postcode 266555
Telephone 0532-86988725
Email Kfqtc408@163.com

Yantai Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://www.yeda.gov.cn/>
Address No. 1 Changjiang Road, Yantai Economic and Technological Development Zone, Shandong Province
Postcode 264006
Telephone 0535-6396111
Fax 0535-6396333
Email kfqgwbxxc@yt.shandong.cn

Investment Promotion Department Yantai Economic Development Zone Investment Promotion Bureau
Address 6th Floor, No. 1 Changjiang Road, Yantai Economic and Technological Development Zone, Shandong Province
Postcode 264006
Telephone 0535-6377777
Fax 0535-6970099
Email ytkfqzsj@yt.shandong.cn

Weiwei Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://www.eweihai.gov.cn/
Address	106 Qingdao Middle Road, Weihai City, Shandong Province
Postcode	264205
Telephone	0631-5980099/5980032
Fax	0631-5980099
Investment Promotion Department Name	Weiwei Economic and Technological Development Zone Commerce Bureau
Address	16th Floor, Century Building, 106 Qingdao Middle Road, Weihai City, Shandong Province
Postcode	264205
Telephone	0631-5982528
Fax	0631-5991132
Email	jqswh@wh.shandong.cn

Dongying Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://www.dyedz.gov.cn/index.html
Address	59 Fuchuan Street, Dongcheng District, Dongying City, Shandong Province
Postcode	257091
Telephone	0546-8302819
Fax	0546-8301606
Investment Promotion Department	Investment Promotion Department
Address	59 Fuchuan Street, Dongcheng District, Dongying City, Shandong Province
Postcode	257091
Telephone	0546-8315159/8018216
Email	dkqteb@163.com

Rizhao Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://www.reda.gov.cn
Address	No. 1 Wenzhou Road, Rizhao City, Shandong Province
Postcode	276826
Telephone	0633-8331090
Fax	0633-8334753
Investment Promotion Department Name	Investment Promotion Development Group Co., Ltd.
Address	No. 1 Wenzhou Road, Rizhao City, Shandong Province
Postcode	276826
Telephone	0633-8350508
Email	zshtbgs@rz.shandong.cn

Weifang Binhai Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://www.wfbinhai.gov.cn/
Address	Weilai Building, Yangzi Subdistrict, Binhai District, Weifang City, Shandong Province
Postcode	261108

Telephone 0536-7578001
Fax 0536-7573179
Email bhqdzbszbs@wf.shandong.cn
Investment Promotion Department Science, Technology, Commerce and Investment Promotion Bureau
Address Future Tower, Yangzi Subdistrict, Binhai District, Weifang City, Shandong Province
Postcode 261108
Telephone 0536-7573399
Email bhqhzfcjj@wf.shandong.cn

Zouping Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address No. 17, Huixian 2nd Road, Zouping City, Shandong Province
Postcode 256200
Telephone 0543-4299000
Fax 0543-4299051
Email zpjjjskf@126.com
Investment Promotion Department Economic and Trade Development Department
Address No. 17, Zouping Huixian 2nd Road, Zouping City, Shandong Province
Postcode 256200
Telephone 0543-4299062
Email zpkfqtj@163.com

Linyi Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://www.leda.gov.cn/ljksf.htm>
Address No. 3 Yihe Road, Linyi Economic and Technological Development Zone, Shandong Province
Postcode 276023
Telephone 0539 878 1111
Fax 0539 878 5011
Email kfqgwh@ly.shandong.cn
Investment Promotion Department Investment Promotion Bureau
Address No. 3 Yihe Road, Linyi Economic and Technological Development Zone, Shandong Province
Postcode 276023
Telephone 0539-8806610
Email kfqzsj@ly.shandong.cn

Zhaoyuan Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://www.zhaoyuan.gov.cn/>
Address No. 271, Jinhui Road, Zhaoyuan City, Yantai City, Shandong Province
Postcode 265400
Telephone 0535-8159001
Fax 0535-8166351
Email zykfqgw@yt.shandong.cn

Investment Promotion Department	Investment Promotion Department,Zhaoyuan Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address	No. 271, Jinhui Road, Zhaoyuan City, Yantai City, Shandong Province
Postcode	265400
Telephone	0535-8159173
Fax	0535-8166351
Email	zykfqtzcbj@yt.shandong.cn

Dezhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://jijiskfq.dezhou.gov.cn/1index.html
Address	No. 1 Jinghua Avenue, Dezhou Economic and Technological Development Zone, Shandong Province
Postcode	253000
Telephone	0534-2561999
Fax	0534-2561116
Email	dzykqhywdk@dz.shandong.cn

Investment Promotion Department	Investment Promotion Department
Address	4th and 5th Floors, Gaochuang Centre, 587 Jinghua Road, Dezhou Economic and Technological Development Zone, Shandong Province
Postcode	253000
Telephone	0534-8100027 / 8100028 / 8100377
Email	kfqzsyb@163.com;jkqzseb@dz.shandong.cn

Mingshui Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://jnmjsjkq.jinan.cn/
Address	Zhongyi High-End Frontier Industrial Park, No. 7558 Century Avenue, Zhangqiu District, Jinan City, Shandong Province
Postcode	250200
Telephone	0531-83311833
Fax	0531-83311833
Email	Jnzqkfq@jn.shandong.cn

Investment Promotion Department	Investment Promotion Department
Address	Zhongyi High-End Frontier Industrial Park, No. 7558 Century Avenue, Zhangqiu District, Jinan City, Shandong Province
Postcode	250200
Telephone	0531-83328866
Email	kfqtcbb@jn.shandong.cn

Jiaozhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://http://www.scoda.com/
Address	SCO Demonstration Zone, No. 1 Changjiang 1st Road, Qingdao City, Shandong Province
Postcode	266300
Telephone	0532-85270001
Fax	0532-85270001
Email	chinasoda@163.com

Investme
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Address	SCO Service Centre, No. 1 Changjiang 1st Road, SCO Demonstration Zone, Qingdao City, Shandong Province
Postcode	266300
Telephone	0532-85279165
Fax	0532-85270001
Email	chinascode@163.com

Liaocheng Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	www.lckfq.gov.cn
Address	107 Dongchang East Road, Liaocheng City, Shandong Province
Postcode	252000
Telephone	0635-8513352
Fax	0635-8513352
Email	kfqtcjzx@lc.shandong.cn
Business Development Department	Business and Investment Promotion Department
Address	107 Dongchang East Road, Liaocheng City, Shandong Province
Postcode	252000
Telephone	0635-8513217
Fax	0635-8513217
Email	kfqtcjzx@lc.shandong.cn

Binzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://www.bz kf.gov.cn/
Address	Zhonghai Building, Bohai 18th Road, Bincheng District, Binzhou City, Shandong Province
Postcode	256600
Telephone	0543-3181555
Fax	0543-3181808
Email	kfqdzbgz@163.com
Investment Promotion Department	Investment Promotion Bureau
Address	Zhonghai Building, Bohai 18th Road, Bincheng District, Binzhou City, Shandong Province
Postcode	256600
Telephone	0543-3186361
Fax	0543-3186361
Email	bz kfqtzcjj@163.com

Weihai Lingang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://www.wip.gov.cn/
Address	1 Jiangsu East Road, Lingang District, Weihai City, Shandong Province
Postcode	264211
Telephone	0631-5581998
Fax	0631-5581555
Email	lgqgw@wh.shandong.cn

Investment Promotion Department	Weihai Lingang Economic and Technological Development Zone Commerce Bureau
Address	North State-owned Assets Building, Jiangsu East Road, Lingang District, Weihai City, Shandong Province
Postcode	264211
Telephone	0631-5581990
Fax	0631-5581971
Email	lgqswjzhk@wh.shandong.cn

Tengzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://www.tengzhou.gov.cn/zzq/zfbm/jjkfq/
Address	Tengzhou Economic Development Zone Administrative Committee, No. 999 Yikang Avenue, Tengzhou City, Shandong Province
Postcode	277599
Telephone	0632-5666102
Fax	0632-5667989
Email	Kfq6102@163.com

Investment Promotion Department	Investment Promotion Department
Address	Tengzhou Economic Development Zone Management Committee, 999 Yikang Avenue, Tengzhou City, Shandong Province
Postcode	277599
Telephone	0632-5666525
Fax	0632-5666525
Email	Kfq525@163.com

Zhengzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://www.zzjq.gov.cn/
Address	South-east corner of the intersection of Hanghai East Road and 8th Avenue Zhengzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone Administrative Committee
Postcode	450000
Telephone	0371-66781251
Fax	0371-66785100
Email	jkqzbs@163.com

Investment Promotion Department	Investment Promotion Bureau
Address	1st Floor, West Annex Building, Zhengzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone Administrative Committee, Southeast Corner of the Intersection of Hanghai East Road and 8th Avenue, Zhengzhou City, Henan Province
Postcode	450000
Telephone	0371-86558681
Fax	0371-86558681
Email	zzjkqtzcjj@163.com

Luohe Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	https://www.lhjk.gov.cn/
Address	No. 11 Xiangjiang East Road, Luohe City, Henan Province
Postcode	462000
Telephone	0395-2624608

Fax 0395-2626146

Email kfqgwh@163.com

Investment Promotion Department Name Luohe Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Promotion Bureau

Address No. 11 Xiangjiang East Road, Luohe City, Henan Province

Postcode 462000

Telephone 0395-2636357

Fax 0395-2626146

Email kfqtzzx@163.com

Hebi Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <https://kfq.hebi.gov.cn>

Address 193 Qibin Avenue, Qibin District, Hebi City, Henan Province

Postcode 458030

Telephone 0392-3321753

Fax 0392-3321753

Email wmb303@126.com

Investment Promotion Department Hebi Economic and Technological Development Zone Commerce Bureau

Address No. 193 Qibin Avenue, Qibin District, Hebi City, Henan Province

Postcode -458030

Telephone 0392-3311296

Fax 0392-3321753

Email hbkfqzsb@126.com

Kaifeng Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address 10th Floor, Tower A, Free Trade Tower, 12th Avenue, Kaifeng City, Henan Province

Postcode 475000

Telephone 0371-22735886

Fax 0371-22735899

Email hmkfkf@126.com

Investment Promotion Department Commerce Bureau

Address BlockB, Haihui Centre, Anshun Road, Kaifeng City, Henan Province

Postcode 475000

Telephone 0371-23856860

Email hmkfkf@126.com

Xuchang Economic and Technological Development Zone

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

Address No. 1969, Middle Section of Ruixiang Road, Xuchang City, Henan Province

Postcode 461000

Telephone 0374-8585369

Fax 0374-8585369

Email xckfqdb@163.com

Investment Promotion Department Xuchang Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Promotion Bureau

Address Middle Section, Ruixiang Road, Xuchang City, Henan Province

Postcode 461000

Telephone 0374-8583321

Fax 0374-8585369

Email xckfqzs@163.com

Luoyang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://www.hnlykf.gov.cn>

Address Science and Technology Building, Kaiyuan Avenue

Postcode 471000

Telephone 0379-67566889

Fax 0379-67566917

Email lyybqgwh@163.com

Name of Investment Promotion Department (Commerce Bureau) Bureau of Open Cooperation and Investment Promotion

Address Science and Technology Building, Kaiyuan Avenue, Luoyang City, Henan Province

Postcode 471000

Telephone 0379-60232108

Fax 0379-67566917

Email yltzcyj@163.com

Xinxiang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://jkq.xinxiang.gov.cn/>

Address No. 1 Xinchang North Road, Xinxiang City, Henan Province

Postcode 453006

Telephone 0373-3686118

Fax 0373-3686108

Email yqbg2007@163.com

Investment Promotion Department Business Bureau of Xinxiang Economic and Technological Development Zone Management Committee

Address Xinxiang Intelligent Manufacturing Industrial Park

Postcode 453006

Telephone 0373-3686138

Fax 0373-3686108

Email xxjkqswj@163.com

Hongqi Canal Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <https://www.hnzwfw.gov.cn/410581999000/?region=410581999000>

Address No. 1396 Long'an North Road, Linzhou City, Henan Province, China

Postcode 456561

Telephone 0372-6189001

Fax 0372-6189002
Email hqjkkq@126.com
Investment Promotion Department Development Zone Investment Promotion Bureau
Address InvestmentPromotionBuilding, Hongqi Canal Economic and Technological Development Zone, Linzhou City, Henan Province
Postcode 456561
Telephone 0372-6166791
Email hqzsj@126.com

Puyang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://www.pyjq.gov.cn>
Address No. 440 Zhongyuan Road, Puyang City, Henan Province
Postcode 457005
Telephone 0393-4616455
Email pyjqswj@126.com (District Commerce Bureau) kfq811@126.com (District Administrative Committee Office)
Investment Promotion Department Name Puyang Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Promotion Bureau (in preparation)
Address No. 440 Zhongyuan Road, Puyang City, Henan Province
Postcode 457005
Telephone 0393-6685029
Email pyjqzsj@163.com

Wuhan Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://www.whkf.gov.cn/>
Address ChunSun,Chuanjiangchi 2nd Road, Junshan New Town, Wuhan Economic and Technological Development Zone
Postcode 430056
Telephone 027-84851224
Fax 027-84850224
Investment Promotion Department Name Wuhan Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Promotion Service Centre
Address No. 88 Dongfeng Avenue, Wuhan Economic and Technological Development Zone, Hubei Province
Postcode 430056
Telephone 027-84899001

Huangshi Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://www.hsdz.gov.cn/>
Address 189 Jinshan Avenue, Huangshi City, Hubei Province
Postcode 435000
Telephone 0714-6398001
Fax 0714-6398005 (during working hours), 0714-6398002 (outside working hours)
Investment Promotion Department Name Huangshi Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Promotion and Investment Facilitation Bureau
Address No. 189 Jinshan Avenue, Huangshi City, Hubei Province
Postcode 435000

Telephone 0714-6398034
Fax 0714-6398034
Email hsetdz@163.com

Xiangyang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://djxq.xiangyang.gov.cn/>
Address Economic and Technological Development Zone Management Committee, 11 Xinmin Courtyard, Dongjin New District, Xiangyang City, Hubei Province
Postcode 441100
Telephone 0710-3352825
Fax 0710-3352825
Investment Promotion Department Name Investment Promotion Bureau of Dongjin New District (Xiangyang Economic and Technological Development Zone)
Address Economic and Technological Development Zone Management Committee, 11 Xinmin Courtyard, Dongjin New District, Xiangyang City, Hubei Province
Postcode 441100
Tel 0710-3352890
Email 385431299@qq.com

Wuhan Lingang Airport Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://www.dxx.gov.cn/>
Address No. 43, Wuhuan Avenue, Dongxihu District, Wuhan City, Hubei Province
Postcode 430040
Telephone 027-83892255
Fax 027-83893744
Investment Promotion Department Name Wuhan Dongxihu District Bureau of Commerce / Wuhan Lingang Airport Economic and Technological Development Zone Management Committee Investment Promotion Bureau
Address 14th Floor, Taiwanese Businessmen Building, Lin'gang Avenue, Dongxihu District, Wuhan City, Hubei Province
Postcode 430040
Telephone 027-83892079
Fax 027-83892079

Jingzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://www.jing-zhou.gov.cn/>
Address No. 58, Chihu Road, Shashi District, Jingzhou City, Hubei Province
Postcode 434000
Telephone 0716-8333980
Fax 0716-8333769
Email jzkfj@jswk@163.com
Investment Promotion Department Jingzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Promotion Bureau
Address D11, Changwan Yiju Residential Complex, Shashi District, Jingzhou City, Hubei Province
Postcode 434000
Telephone 0716-8333668

Email

Ezhou Gedian Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://gdkfq.ezhou.gov.cn/
Address	No. 1, West Square Road, Gedian Development Zone, Ezhou City, Hubei Province
Postcode	436070
Telephone	027-53080000
Fax	027-53080022
Email	1156154138@qq.com
Investment Promotion Department Name	Ezhou Gedian Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Promotion Bureau
Address	No. 1, West Square Road, Gedian Development Zone, Ezhou City, Hubei Province
Postcode	436070
Telephone	027-53080036
Email	1104901504@qq.com

Shiyan Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://www.syxq.gov.cn/
Address	No. 88, Bailang Middle Road, Shiyan City, Hubei Province
Postcode	442000
Telephone	0719-8319810
Fax	0719-8319810
Email	syjkqxxgk@shiyan.gov.cn
Investment Promotion Department	Shiyan Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Promotion Service Centre
Address	No. 88, Bailang Middle Road, Shiyan City, Hubei Province
Postcode	442000
Telephone	0719-8319236
Fax	0719-8473818
Email	43800778@qq.com

ZaoYang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://kfq.zyzf.gov.cn
Address	42 Qianjin Road, Zaoyang City, Hubei Province
Postcode	441200
Telephone	0710-6163180
Fax	0710-6163179
Email	hubeizykfq@163.com
Investment Promotion Department	Investment Promotion Office
Address	42 Qianjin Road, Zaoyang City, Hubei Province
Postcode	441200
Telephone	0710-6163157

Hanzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address Hubei Hanzhou Economic Development Zone Management Committee (Xinhe Town People's Government)
Postcode 431614
Telephone 0712-8413781
Email 2371136827@qq.com

Investment Promotion Department Development Zone Investment Promotion Bureau

Address Hubei Hanchuan Economic Development Zone Management Committee (Xinhe Town People's Government)
Postcode 431614
Telephone 0712-8413902
Email 1178295847@qq.com

Changsha Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://www.cetz.gov.cn>
Address No. 2, Xingsha San Yi Road, Changsha City, Hunan
Province
Postcode 410100
Telephone 0731-84011101
Fax 0731-84020060
Email ceztz@ceztz.gov.cn

Investment Promotion Department Economic Cooperation Bureau

Address No. 2, Xingsha San Yi Road, Changsha City, Hunan
Province
Postcode 410100
Telephone 0731-84020186

Yueyang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://www.yykfq.gov.cn>
Address No. 9 Yueyang Avenue, Yueyang City, Hunan Province
Postcode 414000
Telephone 0730-8720988
Fax 0730-8720989

Investment Promotion Department Investment Promotion and
Cooperation Bureau

Address No.9 Yueyang Avenue, Yueyang City, Hunan Province
Postcode 414000
Telephone 0730-8727306

Fax 0730-8727306

Changde Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <https://cdjqkq.changde.gov.cn/>
Address No. 369 Deshan Avenue, Wuling District, Changde
City, Hunan Province
Postcode 415001
Telephone 0736-7309088
Fax 0736-7309088

Email	361986155@qq.com
Investment Promotion Department Name	Changde Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Promotion and Cooperation Centre
Address	No. 369 Deshan Avenue, Wuling District, Changde City, Hunan Province
Postcode	415001
Telephone	0736-7323808
Fax	0736-7323808
Email	601801601@qq.com

Ningxiang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://nxdz.changsha.gov.cn/
Address	Entrepreneurship Building, Jinzhou Avenue, Ningxiang City, Hunan Province
Postcode	410600
Telephone	0731-88981799
Fax	0731-88981509
Investment Promotion Department Name	Investment Promotion and Cooperation Bureau of Ningxiang Economic Development Zone Management Committee
Address	12th Floor, Chuangye Building, Jinzhou Avenue, Ningxiang City, Hunan Province
Postcode	410600
Telephone	0731-88981777
Fax	0731-88981509

Xiangtan Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://xtjq.xiangtan.gov.cn
Address	98 Liancheng Avenue, Xiangtan City, Hunan Province
Postcode	411202
Telephone	0731-57511456
Fax	0731-57511456
Investment Promotion Department	Investment Promotion and Cooperation Bureau
Address	98 Liancheng Avenue, Xiangtan City, Hunan Province
Postcode	411202
Telephone	0731-52379351
Fax	0731-52379351
Email	xtjqzshzj@sina.com

Liuyang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://letz.changsha.gov.cn/
Address	No. 9 Kangning Road, Liuyang Economic and Technological Development Zone, Hunan Province
Postcode	410329
Telephone	0731-83219688
Fax	0731-83280666
Investment Promotion Department	Economic Cooperation Bureau
Address	No. 9 Kangning Road, Liuyang Economic and Technological Development Zone, Hunan Province

Postcode	410329
Telephone	0731-83208888
Fax	0731-83280666

Loudi Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://ldkf.gov.cn
Address	No. 577, Xinxing North Road, Loudi City, Hunan Province
Postcode	417000
Telephone	0738-8652618
Fax	0738-8651122
Investment Promotion Department Name	Loudi Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Promotion and Cooperation Bureau
Address	Room 207, South Building, 577 Xinxing North Road, Loudi City, Hunan Province
Postcode	417000
Telephone	0738-8652888
Email	148325198@qq.com

Wangcheng Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://wedz.changsha.gov.cn
Address	No. 1 Tongxin Road, Wangcheng District, Changsha City, Hunan Province
Postcode	410200
Telephone	0731-88068798
Fax	0731-88079191
Email	wcjkq001@163.com
Investment Promotion Department	Wangcheng Economic Development Zone Economic Cooperation Bureau
Address	No. 1 Tongxin Road, Wangcheng District, Changsha City, Hunan Province
Postcode	410200
Telephone	0731-88068778
Fax	0731-88079191
Email	wumeng@hnjkq.com

Yongzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://jkq.yzcity.gov.cn/
Address	Xiaoxiang Science and Technology Innovation Centre, Lingling South Road, Lengshuitan District, Yongzhou City, Hunan Province
Postcode	425000
Telephone	0746-8223430
Fax	0746-8223117
Email	yzcity@163.com
Investment Promotion Department	Yongzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone Commerce Bureau
Address	3rd Floor, Xiaoxiang Science and Technology Innovation Centre, Lingling South Road, Lengshuitan District, Yongzhou City, Hunan Province
Postcode	425000

Telephone 0746-8223281
Email 837509585@qq.com

Shaoyang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <https://jkq.shaoyang.gov.cn/jkq/mindex.shtml>
Address Middle Section of Shaoyang Avenue, Shuangqing District, Shaoyang City, Hunan Province
Postcode 422000
Telephone 0739-5486000
Fax 0739-5486080
Email hnsyjkq@163.com
Investment Promotion Department Shaoyang Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Promotion and Cooperation Bureau
Address Middle Section of Shaoyang Avenue, Shuangqing District, Shaoyang City, Hunan Province
Postcode 422000
Telephone 0739-5486091
Fax 0739-5486080
Email bgqzsj@163.com

Zhanjiang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://www.zetdz.gov.cn/>
Address No. 1 Donghai Building, Central Line Highway, Donghai Island, Zhanjiang Economic and Technological Development Zone, Zhanjiang City, Guangdong Province
Postcode 524076
Telephone 0759-2968919/2968901
Fax 0759-2968900
Investment Promotion Department Name Zhanjiang Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Promotion Working Group
Address 6th Floor, North Wing, Development Zone Finance Bureau, 34 Renmin Avenue Middle, Zhanjiang City, Guangdong Province
Postcode 524076
Telephone 13671469650/18148810934/13828262618
Email zjkftzcyj@126.com

Guangzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://www.hp.gov.cn/>
Address Administrative Service Centre, No. 1 Xiangxue 3rd Road, Huangpu District, Guangzhou City, Guangdong Province
Postcode 510530
Telephone 020-82111080
Fax 020-82111070
Investment Promotion Department Name Guangzhou Development Zone Investment Promotion Bureau
Address Administrative Service Centre, No. 1 Xiangxue 3rd Road, Huangpu District, Guangzhou City, Guangdong Province
Postcode 510530
Telephone 020-82111524

Guangzhou Nansha Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://www.gzns.gov.cn/
Address	No. 1 Fenghuang Avenue, Nansha District, Guangzhou City, Guangdong Province
Postcode	511458
Telephone	020-84986688
Fax	020-84987006
Investment Promotion Department Name	Guangzhou Nansha Economic and Technological Development Zone Commerce Bureau
Address	9th Floor,Building 2, Block 5, China Railway Global Centre, Huangge Town, Nansha District, Guangzhou City, Guangdong Province
Postcode	511455
Telephone	020-39050015
Fax	020-84986699
Email	nsdzhy_tcj@gz.gov.cn

Huizhou Daya Bay Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://www.dayawan.gov.cn/
Address	Administrative Office Building, Management Committee, 118 Zhongxing South Road, Daya Bay Economic and Technological Development Zone, Huizhou City, Guangdong Province
Postcode	516081
Telephone	0752-5562002
Fax	0752-5562068
Email	mskbw@dayawan.gov.cn
Investment Promotion Department	Huizhou Daya Bay Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Promotion Bureau
Address	8th Floor, Innovation Tower, Keji Road, Shihua Avenue Middle, Daya Bay District, Huizhou City, Guangdong Province
Postcode	516081
Telephone	0752-5562051
Fax	0752-5562051
Email	zsj@dayawan.gov.cn

Zengcheng Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://www.zc.gov.cn/
Address	No. 2 Xiangshan Avenue, Ningxi Street, Zengcheng District, Guangzhou City, Guangdong Province
Postcode	511340
Telephone	020 8270 6703
Fax	020 8270 7219
Email	zckfqdzb@gz.gov.cn
Investment Promotion Department	Bureau of Economic, Trade and Technological Information
Address	No. 2 Xiangshan Avenue, Ningxi Street, Zengcheng District, Guangzhou City, Guangdong Province
Postcode	511300
Telephone	020-82787123
Fax	020-32893282
Email	zcjkqzs1@gz.gov.cn

Zhuhai Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://www.jinwan.gov.cn/
Address	Ground Floor, Building 1, Administrative Office Centre, Jinwan District, Zhuhai City, Guangdong Province
Postcode	519000
Telephone	0756-7266823
Fax	0756-7262007
Email	jwqwqzfi@zhuhai.gov.cn
Investment Promotion Department	Economic Development Bureau
Address	Third Floor, Aviation City Planning Exhibition Hall, Jinwan District, Zhuhai City, Guangdong Province
Postcode	519090
Telephone	0756-7268488 / 13702575688

Jiedong Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://www.jiedong.gov.cn/bmpd/jdjjkfqglwyh/index.html	Address	Jiedong Economic and Technological Development Zone Administrative Committee, Quxi Subdistrict, Jiedong District, Jieyang City, Guangdong Province, China
Postcode	515500		
Telephone	0663-3274669		
Fax	0663-3298829		
Email	281043410@qq.com		
Investment Promotion Department	Corporate Services Office		
Address	Jiedong Economic and Technological Development Zone Management Committee, Quxi Subdistrict, Jiedong District, Jieyang City, Guangdong Province		
Postcode	515500		
Telephone	0663-3262668		
Fax	0663 326 2668		
Email	281043410@qq.com		

Nanning Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://jkq.nanning.gov.cn
Address	No. 230 Xingguang Avenue, Nanning City, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region
Postcode	530031
Telephone	0771-4516162/4731026
Fax	0771-4516162
Email	jkqtongji@163.com (Economic Development Bureau mailbox)
Investment Promotion Department Name	Nanning Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Promotion Bureau
Address	No. 230 Xingguang Avenue, Nanning City, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region
Postcode	530031
Telephone	0771-4518883/4518663
Email	nnjkqzsj@163.com

China-Malaysia Qinzhou Industrial Park

Website	http://zmqzcyq.gxzf.gov.cn/
Address	Administrative Complex Building, No. 1 Zhongma Avenue, China-Malaysia Qinzhou Industrial Park, Qinzhou City, Guangxi
Postcode	535008
Telephone	0777-5880001
Fax	0777-3235077
Email	qzgzmq@qip.gov.cn
Investment Promotion Department Name	Qinzhou Port Area Investment Promotion Service Centre, Free Trade Zone
Address	Administrative Complex Building, No. 1 Zhongma Avenue, Zhongma-Qinzhou Industrial Park, Qinzhou City, Guangxi
Postcode	535008
Telephone	0777-5988848
Email	zsfwzx66@163.com

Qinzhou Port Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://qzftz.gxzf.gov.cn/
Address	Administrative Complex Building, No. 1 Zhongma Avenue, Zhongma-Qinzhou Industrial Park, Qinzhou City, Guangxi
Postcode	535008
Telephone	0777-5880001
Fax	0777-3235077
Email	qzgzmq@qip.gov.cn , qzgzmq@163.com
Investment Promotion Department Name	Qinzhou Port Area Investment Promotion Service Centre, Qinzhou Port Free Trade Zone
Address	Administrative Complex Building, No. 1 Zhongma Avenue, Zhongma-Qinzhou Industrial Park, Qinzhou City, Guangxi
Postcode	535008
Tel	0777-5988848
Email	zsfwzx66@163.com

Guangxi-ASEAN Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://gxdmjkq.nanning.gov.cn/
Address	No. 37 Wuhua Avenue, Nanning City, Guangxi
Postcode	530105
Telephone	0771-6301333
Fax	0771-6308019
Email	dmjkqzscjj@163.com
Investment Promotion Department Name	Guangxi-ASEAN Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Promotion Bureau
Address	5th Floor, Administrative Building, No. 37 Wuhua Avenue, Nanning City, Guangxi
Postcode	530105
Telephone	0771-6336366
Fax	0771-6336366
Email	dmjkqzscjj@163.com

Beihai Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://xxgk.beihai.gov.cn/bhgyyqglwyh/index.html#airline
Address	Unit 1, Building 8, Area 08-2, China Electronics Beibu Gulf Information Port, No. 197 East Extension of Beihai Avenue, Beihai City, Guangxi Beihai Industrial Park Management Committee
Postcode	536000
Telephone	0779-2083696
Fax	0779-2083697
Email	bhgyy@163.com
Investment Promotion Department	Investment Promotion Bureau, Beihai Industrial Park Management Committee
Address	Unit 1, Building 8, Area 08-2, China Electronics Beibu Gulf Information Port, No. 197 East Extension of Beihai Avenue, Beihai City, Guangxi Room 304, 3rd Floor, Beihai Industrial Park Management Committee
Postcode	536000
Telephone	0779-2088267
Email	bhgyyzs@163.com

Hainan Yangpu Economic Development Zone

Website	http://yangpu.hainan.gov.cn/
Address	Yangpu Building, Holding Avenue, Yangpu Economic Development Zone, Hainan Province
Postcode	578001
Telephone	0898-28829066
Fax	0898-28829035
Email	2810434345@qq.com
Investment Promotion Department	Yangpu Economic Development Zone Investment Promotion Bureau
Address	3rd Floor, Political and Legal Affairs Building, No. 10 Shadi Road, Yangpu Economic Development Zone, Hainan Province
Postcode	578101
Telephone	0898-28826502
Fax	0898-28812697
Email	yangputcj@126.com

Chongqing Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://jtkq.cq.gov.cn/
Address	No. 1 Jiangqiao Road, Tongjiang Avenue, Chayuan New District, Nan'an District, Chongqing
Postcode	401336
Telephone	023-62900892
Fax	023-62900401
Email	cqjkqbs@163.com
Investment Promotion Department	Chongqing Economic Development Zone Bureau of Economic and Trade Cooperation, Chongqing Economic Development Zone Investment Promotion Company
Address	No. 1 Jiangqiao Road, Tongjiang Avenue, Chayuan New District, Nan'an District, Chongqing
Postcode	401336
Telephone	Bureau of Economic and Trade Cooperation: 023-62988601; Investment Promotion Company: 023-62963293

Wanzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://www.wz.gov.cn/jkq/wzjkq/
Address	No. 5 Jingkai Avenue, Wanzhou District, Chongqing
Postcode	404000
Telephone	023-58327421
Fax	023-58327417
Investment Promotion Department	Investment Promotion Bureau
Address	No. 5 Jingkai Avenue, Wanzhou District, Chongqing
Postcode	404000
Telephone	023-58133017
Fax	023-58327416
Email	wzjkqtzcjj@163.com

Changshou Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://www.cqcs.gov.cn/jkq/csjskq/
Address	No. 20 Qixin Avenue, Yanjia Subdistrict, Changshou District, Chongqing
Postcode	401254
Telephone	023-40715015
Fax	023-40715011
Email	Cs_jkq@sina.com
Investment Promotion Department	Economic and Trade Bureau of the Administrative Committee for the Development of Changshou Economic and Technological Development Zone
Address	20Qixin Avenue, Yanjia Subdistrict, Changshou District, Chongqing
Postcode	401254
Telephone	15808056186
Fax	023-40716018
Email	308215144@qq.com

Chengdu Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://www.longquanyi.gov.cn/
Address	79 Dongjie, Longquanyi District, Chengdu, Sichuan Province
Postcode	610100
Telephone	028-84855998
Fax	028-84876728
Investment Promotion Department Name	Chengdu Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Promotion Bureau
Address	No. 325, South Fourth Road, Economic Development Zone, Longquanyi District, Chengdu City, Sichuan Province
Postcode	610100
Telephone	028-84857966
Email	cdjktcj@cdjktcj.com

Guang'an Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://gajkq.guang-an.gov.cn/
Address	No. 1 Qinggang Street, Kuige Subdistrict, Qianfeng District, Guang'an City, Sichuan Province
Postcode	638000
Telephone	0826-2350722 / 2337939
Fax	0826-2350910
Investment Promotion Department Name	Guang'an Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Promotion Bureau
Address	No. 1 Qinggang Street, Kuige Subdistrict, Qianfeng District, Guang'an City, Sichuan Province
Postcode	638000
Telephone	0826-2296235

Deyang National Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://jkq.deyang.gov.cn/
Address	No. 733, Section 2, Taishan South Road, Yinxinyuzhou Plaza Deyang Economic Development Zone Management Committee
Postcode	618000
Telephone	0838-2910100
Fax	0838 291 0100
Investment Promotion Department Name	Deyang Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Promotion Bureau
Address	16th Floor, Yinxing Wuzhou Plaza, No. 733, Section 2, Taishan South Road, Deyang City, Sichuan Province
Postcode	618000
Telephone	400-102-3450
	0838-2691099 (Investment Promotion Division I), 0838-2692366 (Investment Promotion Division II)

Suining Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://snjkq.suining.gov.cn
Address	No. 151, Mingyue Road, Chuanshan District, Suining City, Sichuan Province
Postcode	629000
Telephone	0825-2311986
Fax	0825-2311917
Investment Promotion Department Name	Economic Cooperation Bureau, Suining Economic and Technological Development Zone Management Committee
Address	No. 151, Mingyue Road, Chuanshan District, Suining City, Sichuan Province
Postcode	629000
Telephone	0825-2311364
Email	gkqtcj@163.com

Mianyang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://jkq.my.gov.cn/index.html
Address	Mianyang Economic and Technological Development Zone Management Committee
Postcode	621000
Telephone	0816-2840161
Fax	0816-8130110

Investment Promotion Department Name Economic Cooperation Bureau of the Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address Mianyang Economic and Technological Development Zone Management Committee 498 Wenwu West Road, Fucheng District, Mianyang City,

Sichuan Province

C216-C217

Postcode 621000

Telephone 0816-8130123

Guangyuan Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://jkq.cngy.gov.cn/>

Address No. 5, Xiamingde Road, Economic and Technological Development Zone, Guangyuan City, Sichuan Province

Postcode 628000

Telephone 0839 350 0429

Fax 0839 3507176

Investment Promotion Department Name Guangyuan Economic and Technological Development Zone Economic Cooperation Bureau

Address No. 5, Xiamingde Road, Economic Development Zone, Guangyuan City, Sichuan Province

Postcode 628000

Telephone 0839-3501050

Fax 0839-3507176

Yibin Lingang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://www.yblg.gov.cn/>

Address No. 9, Shaping Section, Guoxing Avenue, Cuiping District, Yibin

City, Sichuan Province

Postcode 644600

Telephone 0831-2318812

Fax 0831-2318812

Investment Promotion Department Name Yibin Sanjiang New District

Bureau of Economic Cooperation and Foreign Affairs

Address No. 9, Shaping Section, Guoxing Avenue, Cuiping District, Yibin

City, Sichuan Province

Postcode 644600

Telephone 0831-2108702

Fax 0831-2108702

Neijiang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://kfq.neijiang.gov.cn/>

Address No. 488 Hanchen Road, Neijiang Economic and Technological

Development Zone, Sichuan Province

Postcode 641099

Telephone 0832-2265156

Fax 0832-2265156

Investment Promotion Department Name Neijiang Economic

Development Zone Economic Cooperation Bureau

Address No. 488 Hanchen Road, Neijiang Economic and Technological

Development Zone, Sichuan Province

Postcode

Telephone

Fax 0832-2265156
Email njjjkfq@126.com

Chengdu International Railway Port Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://www.qbj.gov.cn/>
Address No. 6 Bianmin Road, Qingbaijiang District, Chengdu City, Sichuan Province
Postcode 610300
Telephone 028-83305286
Fax 028-83301408
Investment Promotion Department Name Chengdu Qingbaijiang District Investment Promotion Bureau
Address Second Floor, Zone C, Cultural and Sports Centre, Fenghuang West Sixth Road, Qingbaijiang District, Chengdu City, Sichuan Province
Postcode 610300
Telephone 028-68036166
Fax 028-68036166

Ya'an Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://jkq.yaan.gov.cn/index.html>
Address No. 11 Binhe East Road, Ya'an Economic Development Zone, Sichuan (Building 1, Entrepreneurship Incubation Park)
Postcode 625100
Telephone 0835-3227806
Fax 0835-3225171
Email 137623597@qq.com
Investment Promotion Department Ya'an Economic and Technological Development Zone Economic Cooperation Bureau
Address Room 1812, Building 1, No. 11 Binhe East Road, Economic Development Zone, Ya'an City, Sichuan Province
Postcode 625100
Telephone 0835-3236377
Fax 0835-3225171
Email 171773707@qq.com

Guiyang National Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://jkq.guiyang.gov.cn/>
Address No. 118, Development Avenue, Guiyang Economic and Technological Development Zone, Guizhou Province
Postcode 550009
Telephone 0851-83845807
Fax 0851-83845801
Email 1215767257@qq.com
Investment Promotion Department Investment Promotion and Commerce Bureau
Address No. 118, Development Avenue, Guiyang Economic and Technological Development Zone, Guizhou Province
Postcode 550009
Telephone 0851-83800831

Fax 0851-83836743
Email 1215767257@qq.com

Zunyi Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://103.81.5.216:60010/>
Address No. 333, Zunyi V Valley, Huichuan Avenue Extension, Huichuan District, Zunyi City, Guizhou Province
Postcode 563000
Telephone 0851-27735966
Fax 0851-27735766
Email 1376370275@qq.com
Investment Promotion Department Zunyi Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Promotion Office
Address No. 333, Zunyi V Valley, Extension of Huichuan Avenue, Huichuan District, Zunyi City, Guizhou Province
Postcode 563000
Telephone 0851-28680247
Fax 0851-28680247
Email 2776986512@qq.com

Kunming Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://www.ketdz.gov.cn>
Address No. 16 Chunman Avenue, Kunming Economic and Technological
Development Zone, Kunming City, Yunnan Province
Postcode 650101
Telephone 0871-68163591
Fax 0871-68163127/68163326
Investment Promotion Department Name Investment Promotion and
Cooperation Bureau
Address 7th Floor, No. 16 Chunman Avenue, Kunming Economic
Development Zone, Kunming City, Yunnan Province
Postcode 650101
Telephone 0871-68163527
Fax 0871-68163531

Qujing Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address No. 83, Cuifeng Road, Qilin District, Qujing City, Yunnan Province
Postcode 655000
Telephone 0874-3331716
Fax 0874-3331716
Investment Promotion Department Name Investment Promotion Bureau
Address No. 83 Cui Feng Road, Qilin District, Qujing City, Yunnan
Province
Postcode 655000
Telephone 0874-3334566
Fax 0874-3334566

Mengzi Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address	Office Building of the Mengzi Economic Development Zone Management Committee South Side, Middle Section of Honghe Avenue Mengzi City, Yunnan Province
Postcode	665500
Telephone	0873-3733910
Fax	0873-3733910
Investment Promotion Department	Economic Development (Investment Promotion) Bureau
Address	Office Building of Mengzi Economic Development Zone Management Committee, South Side of Middle Section, Honghe Avenue, Mengzi City, Yunnan Province
Postcode	665500
Telephone	0873-3666081
Fax	0873-3666081

Songming (Yanglin) Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address	No. 8 Tianchuang Road, Songming (Yanglin) Economic and Technological Development Zone, Kunming City, Yunnan Province
Postcode	651701
Telephone	0871-67926183
Fax	0871-67926183
Investment Promotion Department	Economic Development Bureau
Address	No. 8 Tianchuang Road, Songming (Yanglin) Economic and Technological Development Zone, Kunming City, Yunnan Province
Postcode	651701
Telephone	0871-67926251
Fax	0871-67926183

Dali Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address	Block A, Dali Entrepreneurship Park, Yulong Avenue, Manjiang Subdistrict Office, Dali City, Yunnan Province
Postcode	671000
Telephone	0872-2325811
Fax	0872-2325811
Investment Promotion Department	Investment Promotion Department
Address	Block A, Dali Entrepreneurship Park, Yulong Avenue, Manjiang Subdistrict Office, Dali City, Yunnan Province
Postcode	671000
Telephone	0872-2310093
Fax	0872-2310093

Lhasa Economic and Technological Development Zone, Tibet

Website	http://lsda.lasa.gov.cn
Address	No. 189, Jinzhu West Road, Dui Long De Qing District, Lhasa City, Tibet Autonomous Region
Postcode	850000
Telephone	0891-6283605
Fax	0891-6283605
Investment Promotion Department Name	Economic Development Bureau, Lhasa National Economic and Technological Development Zone Management Committee
Address	No. 189, West Jinzhu Road, Dui Long De Qing District, Lhasa City, Tibet Autonomous Region

Postcode	850000
Telephone	0891-6283615
Fax	0891-6516838

Xi'an Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://xetdz.xa.gov.cn/
Address	No. 166 Mingguang Road, Weiyang District, Xi'an City, Shaanxi Province
Postcode	710018
Telephone	029-86529999
Fax	029-86529999
Investment Promotion Department Name	Investment Promotion Service Bureau
Address	No. 166 Mingguang Road, Weiyang District, Xi'an City, Shaanxi Province
Postcode	710018
Telephone	029-86519171
Fax	029-86519171

Shaanxi Aviation Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://caib.xa.gov.cn/
Address	No. 7 Lantian Road, Yanliang District, Xi'an City, Shaanxi Province
Postcode	710089
Telephone	029-86855308
Fax	029-86855309
Investment Promotion Department Name	Shaanxi Aviation Economic Development Zone
Investment Promotion Bureau I (Domestic Investment), Investment Promotion Bureau II (Foreign Investment)	
Address	No. 7, Lantian Road, Yanliang District, Xi'an City, Shaanxi Province
Postcode	710089
Telephone	029-86855305 (Investment Promotion Bureau I) 029-86857208 (Investment Promotion Bureau II)
Fax	029-86855309
Email	zhangminjian050225@163.com (Investment Promotion Bureau I) 574140164@qq.com (Investment Promotion Bureau II)

Shaanxi Aerospace Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://xcaib.xa.gov.cn/
Address	No. 369, Aerospace Middle Road, Xi'an City, Shaanxi Province
Postcode	710100
Telephone	029-85688765
Fax	029-85688698
Investment Promotion Department Name	Investment Cooperation Committee
Address	No. 369, Aerospace Middle Road, Xi'an City, Shaanxi Province
Postcode	710100

Telephone 029-85688758
Fax 029-85688698

Hanzhong Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://hzdz.hanzhong.gov.cn>
Address No. 1 North Section, Tianhan Avenue
Postcode 723000
Telephone 0916-2316850
Fax 0916-2311525
Email hzdz@hanzhong.gov.cn
Investment Promotion Department Hanzhong Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Promotion Service Bureau
Address No. 1 North Section, Tianhan Avenue, Hanzhong City, Shaanxi Province
Postcode 723000
Telephone 0916-2861831
Fax 0916 286 1831
Email hzdz@hanzhong.gov.cn

Yulin Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://ysia.yl.gov.cn>
Address Chuangye Square, Qingshui Industrial Park, Dabaodang Town, Shenmu City, Shaanxi Province
Postcode 719302
Telephone 0912-8493880
Fax 0912-8493800
Email yjkkq wz@163.com
Investment Promotion Department Investment Promotion Service Bureau
Address Chuangye Square, Qingshui Industrial Park, Dabaodang Town, Shenmu City, Shaanxi Province
Postcode 719302
Telephone 0912-8497233
Fax 0912-8497233
Email ysgyqzsfwj@163.com

Lanzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <https://lzedz.lanzhou.gov.cn>
Address Xincheng Technology Incubation Building, 70 Jiuzhou West Road, Anning District, Lanzhou City, Gansu Province
Postcode 730000
Telephone 0931-7706660
Fax 0931-7706661
Email lzjjjskf@163.com
Investment Promotion Department Investment Promotion Service Bureau
Address 11th Floor, New City Technology Incubation Building, 70 Jiuzhou West Road, Anning District, Lanzhou City, Gansu Province
Postcode 730000

Telephone 0931-7604270
Fax 0931-7604270
Email 1357803786@qq.com

Jinchang Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://kfq.jcs.gov.cn/>
Address 68Xinhua East Road, Xinhua Road Subdistrict, Jinchuan District, Jinchang City, Gansu Province
Postcode 737100
Telephone 0935-5995603
Fax 0935-5995605
Email 122489824@qq.com

Investment Promotion Department Jinchang Economic Development Zone Investment Services Bureau

Address No. 68, Xinhua East Road, Jinchuan District, Jinchang City, Gansu Province
Postcode 737100
Telephone 0935-5995555
Fax 0935-5995605
Email 155081265@qq.com

Tianshui Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://kfq.tianshui.gov.cn>
Address No. 1, South Jingkai Road, Shetang Industrial Park, Maiji District,
Tianshui City, Gansu Province
Postcode 741000
Telephone 0938-6835301
Fax 0938-6835333
Email tsjqbgs@163.com

Investment Promotion Department Tianshui Economic and Technological
Development Zone Investment Promotion Bureau

Address No. 1, South Jingkai Road, Shetang Industrial Park, Maiji District,
Tianshui City, Gansu Province
Postcode 741000
Telephone 0938-6835358
Fax 0938-6835358
Email kfqzsb006@163.com

Zhangye Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://www.zhangye.gov.cn/jjkfq/>
Address No. 36 Kunlun Avenue, Ganzhou District, Zhangye City, Gansu
Province
Postcode 734000
Telephone 0936-8558600
Fax 0936 855 8601
Email 413063240@qq.com

Investment Promotion Department Investment Promotion Bureau

Address No. 36 Kunlun Avenue, Entrepreneurship Building, Ganzhou District,

Zhangye
City,
Gansu
Province

Postcode 734000
Telephone 0936-8587078
Fax 0936-8558601
Email 413063240@qq.com

Xining Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <https://xnjkq.qinghai.gov.cn/>
Address No. 108 Shidai Avenue, Chengzhong District, Xining City, Qinghai Province
Postcode 810000
Telephone 0971-5316402
Fax 0971-5318232
Email kfqgwh@163.com

Investment Promotion Department Development, Reform and Economic Cooperation Division
Address No. 108 Shidai Avenue, Chengzhong District, Xining City, Qinghai Province
Postcode 810000
Telephone 0971-5319031
Fax 0971-5318232
Email kfqgwh@163.com

Kunlun Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://cdm.qinghai.gov.cn/yqjs/gem/>
Address No. 6 Tuanjiehu Road, Golmud City, Qinghai Province
Postcode 816099
Fax 0979-8420829

Investment Promotion Department Investment Promotion Bureau
Address No. 6 Tuanjiehu Road, Golmud City, Qinghai Province
Postcode 816099
Telephone 0979 842 0165
Email 53366903@qq.com

Yinchuan Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://www.ycda.gov.cn>
Address Yinchuan Economic and Technological Development Zone Management Committee, No. 108, Ning'an East Lane, Jinfeng District, Yinchuan City, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region
Postcode 750002
Telephone 0951-5062816
Fax 0951-5062845
Email Yckfqjhj@163.com
Investment Promotion Department Investment Promotion Bureau, Yinchuan Economic and Technological Development Zone Administrative Committee
Address Room 101, Yinchuan Economic and Technological Development Zone Management Committee
Room 101
Postcode 750002

Telephone 0951-5062890
Fax 0951-5062845
Email Yckfqjhj@163.com

Urumqi Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://www.uetd.gov.cn/>
Address No. 1 Weitai South Road, Urumqi Economic and Technological Development Zone, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region
Postcode 830026
Telephone 0991-3756183
Fax 0991-3713116
Email 2211248302@qq.com

Investment Promotion Department Investment Promotion Service Bureau
Address No. 1 Weitai South Road, Urumqi Economic and Technological Development Zone, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region
Postcode 830026
Telephone 13579896789
Fax 0991-3713116
Email 2211248302@qq.com

Shihezi Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address Business Centre, Development Zone, 21 North 8th Road, Shihezi City, Xinjiang Uygur
Autonomous Region
Postcode 832014
Telephone 0993-2620959
Fax 0993-2611868
Email 124101096@qq.com

Investment Promotion Department Shihezi Economic and Technological Development Zone
Investment Service Centre

Address Business Centre, Development Zone, 21 North 8th Road, Shihezi City, Xinjiang Uygur
Autonomous Region
Postcode 832014
Telephone 0993-2611239
Fax 0993-2611397
Email 348603596@qq.com

Korla Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://www.kelkfq.cn>
Address No. 1866, Development Avenue, Korla Economic and Technological Development
Zone, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region
Postcode 841000
Telephone 0996-2119711/2119076
Fax 0996-2119361
Email 1729293068@qq.com

Investment Promotion Department Investment Promotion Bureau
Address No. 1866, Development Avenue, Korla Economic and Technological Development
Zone, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region

Postcode

Telephone 18609967296
Fax 0996-2119361
Email 1729293068@qq.com

Kuitun - Dushanzi Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://kdjkq.xinjiang.gov.cn/>
Address No. 17 Kashgar East Road, Kuitun City, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region
Postcode 833200
Telephone 0992-3275010/3232139
Fax 0992-3240209/3260228
Investment Promotion Department Name Investment Promotion Bureau
Address 17 Kashgar East Road, Kuitun City, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region
Postcode 833200
Telephone 18509927771
Fax 0992-3240209/3260228

Aral Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website <http://www.ale.gov.cn/bmzd/hzbm/gyyqgwh>
Address 175 Xichuang Avenue, Alar City, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region
Postcode 843300
Telephone 0997-4688603
Fax 0997-4618056
Investment Promotion Department Name Aral Economic and Technological Development Zone Investment Promotion Bureau
Address 175 West Innovation Avenue, Alar City, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region
Postcode 843300
Telephone 0997-4688626
Fax 0997-4618056

Wujiaqu Economic and Technological Development Zone

Address No. 3092, Renmin North Road, Wujiaqu City, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region
Postcode 831300
Telephone 0994-5829009
Fax 0994-5829279
Email wjqkf@163.com
Investment Promotion Department Investment Services Bureau
Address No. 3092, Renmin North Road, Wujiaqu City, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region
Postcode 831300
Telephone 0994-5828777 / 5829022
Fax 0994 582 8777 / 582 9022
Email wjqkf@163.com

Zhundong Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://zd.cj.cn/
Address	No. 101, Wucai Road, Wucaiwan New Town, Zhundong Development Zone, Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region
Postcode	831700
Telephone	0994-6733319
Fax	0994-6738626
Email	3480127975@qq.com
Investment Promotion Department	Economic Development Bureau
Address	No. 101, Wucai Road, Wucaiwan New Town, Zhundong Development Zone, Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region
Postcode	831700
Telephone	0994-6733319
Fax	0994-6738626
Email	3480127975@qq.com

Ganquanbao Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://www.gqp.gov.cn/
Address	No. 2345, Hanhai West Street, Ganquanbao Economic and Technological Development Zone, Ürümqi City, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region
Postcode	831408
Telephone	0991-6970527
Fax	0991-6970311
Email	569970801@qq.com
Investment Promotion Department	Investment Promotion Service Centre
Address	No. 2345, Hanhai West Street, Ganquanbao Economic and Technological Development Zone, Ürümqi City, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region
Postcode	831408
Telephone	15160968820
Fax	0991-6970311
Email	569970801@qq.com

Kuche Economic and Technological Development Zone

Website	http://www.kcjkq.com
Address	Unit A1613, Enterprise Mansion, 65 Xingfu Road, Kuche City, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region
Postcode	842000
Telephone	0997-6691558
Fax	0997-6691562
Email	14281362@qq.com
Investment Promotion Department	Investment Promotion Service Bureau
Address	Unit A1613, Enterprise Mansion, 65 Xingfu Road, Kuche City, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region
Postcode	842000
Telephone	15299584779
Fax	0997-6691562
Email	14281362@qq.com



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We extend our sincere gratitude to all concerned!

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Ministry of Commerce
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