

Invest in China 投资中国

Investment

More efforts from China to attract and utilize foreign investment in 2023

2023 年吸引和利用外资的更多措施

China will continue to widen opening-up and guide foreign companies to invest in key areas such as advanced manufacturing, modern services, and energy conservation in its market in 2023, the Ministry of Commerce said on Dec 23.

商务部 12 月 23 日表示，2023 年中国将继续扩大开放，引导外国公司在中国市场投资先进制造业、现代服务业和节能等重点领域。

1. Continue to expand opening-up

1. 继续扩大对外开放

- China will **reduce the negative list for foreign investment**, further lower the entry threshold, and expand opening-up of the modern services industry.
- 中国将减少外商投资负面清单，进一步降低准入门槛，并扩大现代服务业的开放。
- It will actively **seek to join high-standard economic and trade agreements** such as the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership, and the Digital Economy Partnership Agreement, take the initiative to follow relevant rules, regulations, management and standards, and steadily expand institutional openness.
- 积极争取加入《跨太平洋伙伴关系全面进展协定》、《数字经济伙伴关系协定》等高标准经贸协定，主动遵循相关规则、法规、管理和标准，稳步扩大制度开放。
- China will **step up efforts to conduct trials in advanced platforms** such as pilot free trade zones, free trade ports, demonstration trials of greater opening-up of the service sector, national economic development zones, and accelerate the replication and promotion of pilot experience.
- 加大对自由贸易试验区、自由贸易港、服务业扩大开放示范区、国家级经济开发区等先进平台的试点力度，加快试点经验的复制和推广。

2. Continue to optimize the structure of foreign investment

2. 继续优化外商投资结构

China will implement the new catalog of industries to encourage foreign investment and special policies for manufacturing and research and development centers, guide foreign investment in key areas such as advanced manufacturing, modern services, energy conservation, environmental protection, and scientific and technological innovation, improve the structure of regional investment, strengthen the advantages of eastern coastal areas in attracting foreign investment, and enhance capacity of the central, western and northeastern regions.

落实新的鼓励外商投资产业目录和对制造业、研发中心的特殊政策，引导外商投资先进制造业、现代服务业、节能环保、科技创新等重点领域，改善区域投资结构，强化东部沿海地区吸引外资的优势，提高中部、西部和东北地区的引资能力。

3. Continue to intensify investment promotion and enhance service guarantee

3. 继续加大招商引资力度，强化服务保障

China will give full play to the coordination mechanism for foreign trade and foreign investment and the role of special work teams of key foreign investment projects, strengthen regular exchanges with foreign enterprises and business associations, coordinate and solve

difficult problems involving business operation and project construction in a timely manner, and provide greater facilitation for foreign investors to engage in trade and investment in China.

充分发挥外贸外资协调机制和外商投资重点项目工作小组的作用，加强与外国企业和商协会的交流，及时协调解决企业经营和项目建设中的疑难问题，为外商在华从事贸易和投资提供更大便利。

The country will make full use of bilateral investment promotion mechanisms and national investment promotion agencies at all levels, continue to carry out investment promotion activities, support local governments in attracting investment, and accelerate implementation of landmark foreign-funded projects.

充分利用双边投资促进机制和国家各级投资促进机构，继续开展投资促进活动，支持地方政府招商引资，加快实施标志性外资项目。

4. Continue to improve the business environment

4. 继续改善营商环境

China will thoroughly implement the Foreign Investment Law and continue to scrap measures that are inconsistent with the law.

中国将全面落实《外商投资法》，继续取消与法律不一致的措施。

- China will ensure high-standard national treatment for foreign-invested enterprises, focus on prominent problems they encounter, and work with relevant departments to formulate policies and measures to ensure that foreign-invested enterprises participate in government procurement, tendering and bidding, and standard-setting on an equal footing in accordance with the law.
- 确保外商投资企业享受高标准的国民待遇，重点解决外商投资企业遇到的突出问题，并会同有关部门制定政策和措施，确保外商投资企业的发展。围绕外商投资企业遇到的突出问题，会同有关部门制定政策措施，确保外商投资企业平等参与政府采购、招标投标、标准制定等活动。
- The country will step up protection of intellectual property rights and the legitimate rights and interests of foreign investors, and strive to create a market-oriented, law-based, and world-class business environment.
- 加大对知识产权和外国投资者合法权益的保护力度，努力营造市场化、法治化、国际化的营商环境。

Source: Ministry of Commerce

资料来源：商务部

R&D

China supports more foreign-funded R&D centers

中国支持更多外资研发中心

China issued a circular on measures to further support foreign investors in setting up research and development (R&D) centers in China.

中国发布了关于进一步支持外国投资者在中国设立研发中心的措施的通知。

1. Support scientific and technological innovation

1. 支持科技创新

Implement tax policies to support science and technology innovation, support local governments to optimize approval procedures and simplify application materials for qualified foreign-funded R&D centers in light of their actual conditions.

落实支持科技创新的税收政策，支持地方政府根据实际情况，对符合条件的外资研发中心优化审批程序，简化申请材料。

Strengthen guidance and improve services for foreign R&D centers applying for accreditation of new and high technology enterprises.

加强对申请高新技术企业认定的外资研发中心的指导和服务。

Encourage basic research.

鼓励基础研究。

Support foreign-funded R&D centers to legally use large scientific research instruments, scientific and technological reports, and related data of major national science and technology programs.

支持外资研发中心合法使用大型科研仪器、科技报告和国家重大科技专项的相关资料。

Provide support for infrastructure construction, equipment purchase, supporting personnel services and operation funds.

在基础设施建设、设备购置、配套人员服务和运行经费方面给予支持。

Encourage higher education institutions, scientific research institutes and vocational schools to cooperate with foreign-funded R&D centers.

鼓励高等院校、科研院所和职业学校与外资研发中心合作。

Support foreign investment to establish R&D centers involving open innovation platforms.

支持外商投资建立涉及开放创新平台的研发中心。

Encourage financial institutions to provide support for foreign-funded R&D centers.

鼓励金融机构为外资研发中心提供支持。

Build unimpeded channels for participation in government programs.

为参与政府项目建立畅通渠道。

2. Further facilitate R&D

2. 进一步协助研发

Support legal cross-border circulation of R&D data.

支持研发数据的合法跨境流通。

Optimize management of intellectual property rights for external transfer and technology imports and exports.

优化对外转让和技术进出口的知识产权管理。

Improve clearance and regulation process of scientific research materials, facilitate quarantine approval.

完善科研材料的审批和监管程序，便利检疫审批。

Extend the re-export period for key equipment and test vehicles temporarily brought into China for research and development purposes by foreign-funded R&D centers.

延长外资研发中心为研发目的临时带入中国的关键设备和试验车辆的再出口期限。

3. Encourage introducing overseas talent

3. 鼓励引进海外人才

Foreign-funded R&D centers can apply for a one-time work permit within the term of the labor contract and a work residence permit within 5 years for foreign team members.

外资研发中心可在劳动合同期限内申请一次性工作许可，为外籍团队成员申请 5 年内的工作居留许可。
Overseas high-end talents employed by foreign-funded R&D centers who meet certain requirements can apply for work permits by signing a commitment when they fail to provide all necessary documents.

外资研发中心聘用的海外高端人才，符合一定条件的，在未能提供所有必要材料的情况下，可以通过签署承诺书的方式申请工作许可。

Encourage overseas talents pursue professional titles.

鼓励海外人才追求专业职称。

Encourage local governments to further support eligible overseas talents and high-caliber talents in short supply at foreign-funded R&D centers in housing, children's education, spousal employment and medical care.

鼓励地方政府对符合条件的海外人才和外资研发中心紧缺的高层次人才在住房、子女教育、配偶就业、医疗等方面给予进一步支持。

Subsidize leading talents and their teams undertaking key R&D projects.

对承担重点研发项目的领军人才及其团队给予资助。

Facilitate receipt and payment of cross-border funds for overseas talents.

为海外人才跨境资金的接收和支付提供便利。

4. Step up IPR protection

4. 加大知识产权保护力度

Accelerate improving protection system for sensitive business information.

加快完善敏感商业信息的保护体系。

Strengthen construction of intellectual property protection centers.

加强知识产权保护中心的建设。

Enhance IPR law enforcement.

加强知识产权执法工作。

Source: ENGLISH.WWW.GOV.CN

资料来源：english.www.gov.cn

Doing Business

Incorporation Process of Foreign Invested Enterprises in China

1. Check if the investment is in line with provisions in the negative list of foreign investment.

检查是否符合外商投资负面清单规定。

2. If required by the negative list, obtain approval from the relevant department for the necessary licenses.

如根据负面清单规定，需取得相关许可证，则须相关部门进行审批。

3. Submit the following documents to Administration for Market Regulation at the service window or online via the enterprise registration system to apply for registration:

向市场监督管理局在窗口或通过网上企业登记系统提交以下材料，申请注册登记：

- a) Application form for incorporation registration; 设立登记申请书;
- b) Designated or entrusted agent certificate; 指定或委托代理人证明;
- c) Articles of incorporation; 公司章程;

- d) Shareholder qualification certificate or natural person identification; 股东主体资格证明或自然人身份证明;
- e) Senior management employment certificate; 高管任职证明;
- f) Certification of appointment and identification of the legal representative; 法定代表人任职文件和身份证明;
- g) Certificate of place of operation; 公司住所证明;
- h) Power of attorney for legal document service; 法律文件送达授权委托书;
- i) Other documents. 其他文件。

Start the operation after obtaining the business license. 取得营业执照后, 开始营业。

- 4. Information report at the commercial department 向商务部门进行信息报告。
- 5. Obtain an official seal from the public security department. 在公安部门刻制公章。
- 6. Apply for invoices from the tax department. 向税务部门申领发票。
- 7. Social insurance registration 社保登记
- 8. Complete Foreign Exchange Registration by submitting: 提交以下材料, 进行外汇登记:
 - Application form, 申请表,
 - Copy of business license, 营业执照副本,
 - Approval documents, etc. 批准文件等。
- 9. Opening a bank account with the following documents: 提交以下材料, 开立银行账户:
 - Application form, 申请表,
 - Business license, 营业执照,
 - Certificates of relevant personnel, 相关人员证件,
 - Other certificates for opening an account. 其他开户证明文件。

Source: : Foreign Investment Guide of the People's Republic of China 2022 Edition

资料来源: 中国外商投资指引 (2022 版)

Visit China - Visa

Foreign citizens should have applied for and obtained appropriate visas before entering China unless they are visa-exempt according to certain agreements and regulations.

外国公民在进入中国之前, 应已申请并获得适当的签证, 除非根据某些协议和规定他们可以免签。

Types of Chinese visas 中国签证的类型

Chinese visas fall into the types of diplomatic visas, courtesy visas, public service visas and ordinary visas. To travel to China for business or work, you would need to apply for one of the following categories of ordinary visas:

中国签证分为外交签证、礼节性签证、公共服务签证和普通签证。要到中国出差或工作, 需要申请以下类别的普通签证:

F visa: Issued to those who intend to go to China for exchanges, visits, study tours and other activities.

F 签证: 签发给打算去中国进行交流、访问、考察和其他活动者。

M visas: Issued to those who intend to go to China for commercial and trade activities.

M 签证: 签发给打算去中国进行商业和贸易活动者。

R visa: Issued to those who are high-level talents or whose skills are urgently needed in China.

R 签证: 签发给高层次人才或拥有中国急需技能者。

Z visa: Issued to those who intend to work in China.

Z 签证: 签发给打算在中国工作者。

Documents for visa application 申请签证的文件

(1) Passport 护照

(2) Visa Application Form and Photo 签证申请表和照片

(3) Proof of legal stay or residence status (applicable to those not applying for the visa in their country of citizenship) 合法居留或居住身份证明 (适用于未在其国籍国申请签证者)

(4) Photocopy of previous Chinese passports or previous Chinese visas (applicable to foreign citizens those who were Chinese citizens and have obtained foreign citizenship) 以前的中国护照或以前的中国签证的复印件 (适用于曾是中国公民并已获得外国国籍的外国公民)

(5) Supporting documents according to the type of visa you need to apply for 根据您需要申请的签证类型提供其他证明材料

How to apply 如何申请

To apply for ordinary visas, you need to submit your applications at the Chinese Visa Application Service Centre. More details are available at the website: www.visaforchina.org.

申请普通签证, 需要在中国签证申请服务中心提交申请。更多信息详见网站: www.visaforchina.org。

If necessary, some applicants may be required to attend an interview or to verify the signatures on the application documents at the Chinese Embassy or the Chinese Consulate General.

如有必要, 一些申请人可能需要到中国大使馆或中国总领馆进行面试或核实申请文件上的签名。

Source: ENGLISH.WWW.GOV.CN

资料来源: english.www.gov.cn

Work in China

China will implement a more proactive, open, and effective policy to attract overseas expertise.

中国将实施更积极、更开放、更有效的政策来吸引海外人才。

Permits and certificates required to work in China 在中国工作所需的许可和证书

According to the Exit and Entry Administration Law of China:

Foreigners who work in China must obtain a **work permit** and a **work-type residence permit** in accordance with relevant regulations. No entities or individuals shall employ foreigners who don't have these two documents.

根据中国《出入境管理法》的规定，在中国工作的外国人必须按照有关规定取得工作许可和工作类居留许可。任何单位和个人不得聘用没有这两个证件的外国人。

- Apply online from outside China for a **Foreigner's Work Permit Notice**.
- 从中国境外在线申请《外国人工作许可通知书》。
- Apply for a **Z or R** visa at a Chinese embassy or consulate.
- 在中国大使馆或领事馆申请 Z 或 R 签证。
- Apply for the **Foreigner's Work Permit** at a foreigner work management department.
- 在外国人工作管理部门申请《外国人工作许可》。
- Apply for **work-type residence permits** at a public security department.
- 在公安部门申请工作类居留证。

Basic requirements to work in China 在中国工作的基本要求

Employers must: 雇主必须

1. Be legally established, without record of severe illegal behavior or lack of credit; 合法成立，没有严重违法记录或缺乏信用
2. Employ foreigners for specialized posts that comply with national regulations, when no suitable Chinese candidates are available; 在没有合适的中国候选人的情况下，雇用外国人担任符合国家规定的专门职位
3. Pay foreigners at no less than local minimum wage standards; 支付给外国人的工资不低于当地最低工资标准
4. Obtain approval needed by industrial management departments according to laws and regulations. 根据法律法规，取得行业管理部门的必要批准

Applicants must: 申请人必须

1. Be aged over 18, in good health, have no criminal record, have a definite employer in China, and have the necessary professional skills and knowledge; 年龄在 18 岁以上，身体健康，无犯罪记录，在中国有明确的雇主，并具有必要的专业技能和知识
2. Must apply for positions that are much needed in China and facilitate China's economic development; 必须申请中国急需的、有利于中国经济发展的职位
3. Comply with laws or regulations about foreigners' work in China. 遵守有关外国人在中国工作的法律或规定

Apply for a Foreigner's Work Permit 申请外国人工作许可

Only 7 items are needed for application:

申请外国人工作许可只需 7 份文件：

1. Application form for Foreigner's Work Permit 外国人工作许可申请表
2. Job qualification certificate 工作资格证书
3. Medical certificate (except for foreigners who already have a valid residence permit) 体检证明（已持有有效居留证的外国人除外）

4. Employment contract, employment certificate, or government authorization letter 劳动合同、就业证明或政府授权书
5. Passport, visa or valid residence permit 护照、签证或有效居留证
6. Certificate (diploma) of highest academic degree or relevant vocational qualification certificate 最高学历证书（文凭）或相关职业资格证书
7. Non-criminal record certificate 无犯罪记录证明

According to international practices, some of the application materials, including highest academic degree diplomas or vocational qualification certificates, and non-criminal record certificates, must have consular authentication.

根据国际惯例，部分申请材料，包括最高学历学位证书或职业资格证书，及无犯罪记录证明，必须有领事认证。

Source: ENGLISH.WWW.GOV.CN

资料来源：english.www.gov.cn