

Crash Course on Doing Business in Beijing

- New Opportunities for Foreign Investors in 2021

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Section 1

Beijing "facts" & Service Industry







A General Map of Beijing



Popular Office Facilities





Tax Bureaus



- Beijing is listed as the world's "unicorn capital," - Closing in almost <u>100 Unicorns</u> – Most In The World
- Beijing has 80% of Angle investors and 1/3 of equity investment institutions

The City of Unicorn

LEADING CITIES AND COUNTRIES FOR UNICORN COMPANIES AS OF 2020



A unicorn company is a term used for a privately held startup that had reached a billion-dollar valuation

China's Service Sector

Investment outlook of China's services sector

- China's service industry already <u>outsizes</u> manufacturing as a proportion of the country's GDP, with services trade growing at an average annual rate of 4.7 percent in the last five years
- Wealthier regions tend to have <u>stronger services sectors</u> because these industries provide more value-added production than manufacturing and resource extraction.
- The service industry is unique in that it is depends on many soft factors of labor input (such as expertise and innovation) for its production

 Services industries need highly educated and specialized workers

♦ an open and transparent business environment → cross-border connectivity of information, data, capital, and personnel.

Conclusion: The service sector will continue to play a dominant part in the Chinese economy, as it sees this as not only being key to sustainable economic growth, but also a way to increase competitiveness and cooperation on the international stage.



China's GDP Examined: A Service-Sector Surge



Beijing's Industrial Structure



China's 2020 (July) Amended 'Negative List'

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> The role of FTZs as a pioneer in the country's reform and opening-up will be further strengthened.



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Build A Beijing Sample



Section 2

National Comprehensive Demonstration Zones



The Service Industry Continue to Expand

Beijing initiated four (4) rounds of service sector openings – in 2015, 2017, 2019 and 2020 – over the course of five years.



opening-up additional markets

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Key Features: Work Plan 2020 "1+2+4"

- > <u>One</u> work plan to build the comprehensive demonstration zone
- ➤ <u>Two</u> five-year development goals are:
 - To optimize the business and policy environment for the service industry opening-up by 2025 by focusing on trade and investment convenient, marketization, and rule of law; and
 - 2. To establish an open system of service industry that adheres to international standards of economic and trade by 2030.
- Four major tasks comprised of 120 policies and measures that will make possible the gradual opening of the Beijing service sectors. These are:
 - 1) Deepening the reform and opening-up of key services industries;
 - 2) Promoting the expansion and opening-up of key parks;
 - 3) Forming institutional innovation system in line with international standards; and
 - 4) Optimizing the supply factors for the service industry



1) Deepening the Reform and Opening-up Key services industries

Science and technology services	Digital economy and trade	Financial services (most attention)
Internet information services	Business and cultural and tourism industries	Education services
Health and medical services	Professional services	Civil aviation services



Policies Highlights by Sectors

Sectors	Preferential Policies	
Digital economy and internet sector: Virtual private network (VPN)	Foreign investors will be permitted to invest in Chinese domestic virtual private network (VPN) service enterprises, up to a 50% equity holding. Overseas telecom operators can provide domestic VPN services to foreign-invested enterprises (FIE) in Beijing via Chinese joint venture companies.	
Private equity	Private equity fund managers may use WFOEs to conduct equity investment and asset management activities.	
Financial Sector: Finance companies	Multinational enterprises (MNEs) may set up wholly foreign-owned enterprise (WFOE) finance companies in Beijing.	
Banks	Foreign-invested banks can act as custodians of portfolio investment funds, can act as lead underwriter in the inter-bank bond market, and can obtain gold import licenses.	
Professional services sector	 Foreign rating agencies may set up subsidiaries in Beijing, and conduct rating business in the inter-bank bond market and exchange bond market. Foreign arbitral institutions and dispute resolution organizations may provide arbitral services. 	

Key sectors of the service industry	Key opening-up policies
Science and technology	 Support the development of crowd-creation spaces and entrepreneurlal bases through various methods, such as free funding, business rewards, and subsidies; Deepen the reform of the right to use, dispose of, and the right to income from scientific and technological achievements and carry out pilot projects for granting scientific research personnel the right to own or use long-term scientific and technological achievements.
Digital economy and trade	 Accelerate the promotion of public data system: guide social institutions to open their data according to the law and support central-district data cooperation in specific areas; Create a digital trade statistics system that combines statistical data and business cases; and Improve the system of digital trade IP rights.
Financial services	 Support wholly foreign-owned enterprises to apply to become private equity fund managers to carry out equilty investment and asset management businesses; Support qualified financial companies to obtain qualifications for foreign exchange settlement and asles; Support foreign banks in obtaining securities investment fund custody qualification and participating in domestic gold and silver futures transactions; Support relevant third-party payment services through market-oriented operations, such as acquisitions and equity participations; Further promote the reform of the NEEQ, fully implement the registration system, and effectively improve the liquidity of the NEEQ market, and create a platform for SMEs; Establish a domestic listing service platform for foreign-invested enterprises and provide related services; Promote the separation of licenses reform in financial sector; and Spur on the operation of RMB international investment and loan funds in Beijling.
Internet information services	 Open domestic Internet virtual private network (VPN) services to foreign Investment (not exceeding 50 percent of shares); Support the development of Internet of Vehicles and autonomous driving map applications; Build Beijing-Shanghai Internet of Vehicles highways; and Establish a website-filing system that meets the needs of overseas customers.
Business, cultural, and tourism industries	 Support Wangfujing Pedestrian Street in taking the lead to create an international consumption environment; and Optimize the layout, logistics, and policies for duty-free shops in the city.
Education services	 Encourage foreign businesses to invest in adult education and training institutions; Encourage foreign businesses to operate vocational skills training institutions and promote a number of new international cooperation demonstration projects; Increase the supply of international education; and Explore the introduction of examination institutions and International' textbooks for science and engineering subjects.
Health and medical services	 Support the establishment of international research hospitals for the purposes of boosting pharmaceutical RMD; Improve efficiency of approval for medical device innovation; Support national Chinese medicine key institutions and service export base to explore the international market; and Explore land study supply policies that guarantee the smart- city construction of elderly care service system.
Professional services	 Implement pilot projects for accounting firms to set up branches in pilot free trade zones; Establish a mechanism of "past qualifications" to better allow qualified professionals in finance, architecture, and other fields to apply for work and residence in Beijing; and Allow well-known arbitration institutions and dispute resolution institutions to be in specific areas of Beijing,
Civil aviation services	 Support enterprises to enhance their competitiveness in the international aviation equipment maintenance market; Encourage Chinese and foreign airlines to operate international routes; Build an international air cargo system, and support the expansion of cargo rights; and Improve the functions of airports, enhance high-end logistics capabilities, and expand



2) Key Industrial Parks



Beijing's Service Industry Reform Work Plan – Expansion and Opening up of Key Service Industry Parks

Zhongguancun National Independent Innovation Demonstration Zone (中关村国家自主创新示范区) Digital trade development: Zhongguancun Software Park (中关村软件园) Beijing Daxing International Airport Economic Zone (北京大兴国际机场) Scientific and technological innovation Future Science City (未来科学城) Hualrou Science City (怀柔科学城) Cloud application and open-source software Haidian Park in Zhongguancun Financial technology innovation: Financial Street Lize Financial Business District (丽泽金融商务区) **Cultural Innovation:** National Cultural Industry Experimental Zone (国家文化产业创新实验区)

Integration and development of culture, sports and tourism:

Tongzhou Cultural Tourism Zone (州文化旅游区)

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3) Institutional Innovation System4) Supply Side Reform

Beijing's Service Industry Reform Work Plan – Institutional Innovation and Supply Factor Optimization Measures			
ming an institutional innovation system	Optimizing supply factors		

Forming an institutional innovation system

Liberalize and facilitate trade and investment Improve fiscal and taxation support policies Optimize supervision and service levels Strengthen protection of IP rights

5. Promote the coordinated development of

measures

Examples

- the industrial chain and supply chain
 Carry out policy linkage innovation

Support the trial implementation of a "cross-border service trade negative list management model" in specific regions and relax service trade market access restrictions

- Streamline business administrative services to a "single window" service and increase business application rate
- Use blockchain technology to build Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei customs clearance and logistics data sharing platform
- Promote coordinated development of industrial chain and supply and strengthen IP rights

1. Facilitate the cross-border flow of funds

- Regulate the safe and orderly flow of data across the borders
- Provide convenient pathways for travel and residence of international talents
- 4. Improve land support and technical guarantees
- 1. Launch pilot program for the integration of domestic and foreign currencies
- 2. Support qualified foreign trade services enterprises in providing foreign exchange services for trade in goods for cross-border e-commerce
- 3. Allow exporters to make cross-border settlement in RMB for sales on overseas e-commerce platforms
- Provide convenience for entry and exit of overseas high-end talents

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Tax Measures to Enhance Beijing as A Services Hub

IIT Rebates for Overseas High-End Talents (Pending)

- The foreign employees who hold foreigner work perform (Class A) would enjoy the IIT rebates if they meet the following basic requirements:
 - A permanent resident of Hong Kong or Macao, or individuals who have obtained Hong Kong residency through the Quality Admission Scheme, Taiwan residents, individual with foreign nationalities, or Chinese students or overseas Chinese who obtain long term residency in foreign countries
 - Individuals who work and pay taxes in the designated areas of Beijing (such as Core Area of the Capital (Dongcheng and Xicheng District), Beijing sub-center (Tongzhou District), Beijing Pilot FTZs, Zhongguancun Science City, Huairou Science City, Future Science City, Innovation Industry Cluster Zone, etc.) and work for a minimum of 90 days during the tax year
 - Individuals who comply with laws and regulations, ethics and integrity of scientific research

Note:

- The relevant implementation rules, including talents determination and rebates procedures, are still waiting for clarification in the follow up regulations.
- Beijing's IIT rebate policy for eligible overseas high-tend talents are very similar to that in the GBA.



Preferential Corporate Income Tax for Technology Transfer

- Chinese CIT rules provided an exemption for income from technology transfers between domestic enterprises, so long as transfer gains in a tax year did not exceed RMB 5 million (\$743,450).
- This has been raised to RMB 20 million, and the range of technology areas covered has expanded, for enterprises in the Zhongguancun technology hub.



Incentives for Corporate Venture Capital Enterprises (CVCEs)

Announcement No.63 (2020) setting out specific detail on the new incentives and applicable conditions.



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Science and Technology sector:

High and new technology enterprise (HNTE)

Incentives

- Reduced CIT rate of 15% (standard CIT rate is 25%)
- Staff training deduction of 8% (special industries may qualify for 100% deduction)

Beijing is to simplify the HNTE status application process

- □ Integrated circuit
- □ Artificial intelligence
- Medicine, and
- □ Critical materials sectors.



Section 3

Beijing Free Trade Zones (BFTZs)



FTZs in China as Updated in 2020: New Zones and Expansion

Year FTZ was introduced

FTZs in China

2013 2015 2018 2016 2019 2020 Hellongjiang Beijing Liaoning Tianjin Shaanxi Henan Hubei Shanghai Chongqing Anhui Sichuan Fujian Zhejiang Guangdong Hunan Hainan

 Since the first one was established in Shanghai in 2013, China now has about 20 FTZs

Strengthen cross-border
 business environment for the
 continued growth of the
 services sector

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Beijing FTZs

Focus Industries:

- Service industry hub
 - Business, financial, cultural and film
 - biotech and health
 - civil aviation
- Technology Innovation Hub
 - New generation IT
 - Biology and health
 - Science and Technology
- Logistic and digital trade



Four Tasks unique to the Beijing FTZ

New service trade management models	Deepen the opening-up and innovation of the financial sector	High-quality development of advantageous Industries	Integrated development of the Beijing-Tianjin- Hebei region
 A negative list management model for cross-border trade in services Innovation will be actively encouraged in tracing and supervising enterprises, transaction documents, personnel, funds, and commodities in the zone. The FTZ will also make it easier for 'high-end talents' to obtain a visa for the purposes of research and development, training, or exhibition participation. 	 Establishment of a fintech center by the Digital Currency Research Institute of People's Bank of China (PBC); Pilot zone for the legal development of digital currency and a digital financial system; Pilot zone for scenarios of fintech application; Formation of a standard system for trade finance blockchain based on the PBC's trade finance blockchain platform Auto-financing companies in the region will be supported in carrying out cross-border financing. 	 Construction of international exchange centers Meeting cultural and film consumer demand, Innovations in the medical and health industry, and The development of aviation services 	 Explore the pilot implementation of a more centralized administrative licensing system; Support the establishment a national voluntary emissions reduction; Simplify the process of introducing special talents Standardize the system of cross-border green credit asset securitization, green bond, and green equity investments.

Implementation Rules for Pilot Reform of <u>Foreign Exchange</u> <u>Management</u> at FTZ (May 19th)

- Applicable to banks, domestic and foreign enterprises, non-bank financial institutions and individuals in the pilot zone
- Market entities in the zone shall have <u>a real and legal basis</u> for conducting foreign exchange transactions
- Must NOT use false contracts or other vouchers or fabricate transactions.
- In terms of current account business, if a single external payment, such as service trade, first income and secondary income, is equivalent to more than US\$50,000, the tax filing form shall be submitted according to the regulation.
- Companies registered in the zone can carry out capital account facilitation according to the JingHui (2020) No. 16 document.



Beijing Economic and Technological Development Area (BDA) - E-town FTZ

E-Town: Overview

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The Development Area has attracted over 20,000 enterprises from all over the world, and has gathered more than 90 Fortune Global 500 enterprises including Mercedes-Benz, ABB, Corning, Bayer, GE etc.





Leading High-end Industries:

- 30 specific measures + 10 million to 100 million yuan in funding per project to support the area's leading industries, relevant R&D efforts, technological achievement transformation, and the building of relevant service platforms:
 - more than 10 advanced NGIT application demonstration projects every year, with funding support of up to RMB 100 million (US\$15.4 million) for each project
 - □ Capital support of no more than RMB 100 million (US\$15.4 million) for new energy or high-end automotive industries
 - A RMB 500 million (US\$76.8 million) fund will be set aside each year to attract talents for In the fields of finance and sci-tech business services
 - Encourage small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to participate in sci-tech award competitions.



The Supreme People's Court ("SPC") Backs Beijing Free Trade Zone

- On 26 Mar. 2021 <u>the Opinions of the SPC on Peoples Courts' Providing Judicial Services and</u> <u>Guarantees on the Opening-up of the Comprehensive Demonstration Zone and Development of</u> <u>China (Beijing) Pilot Free Trade Zone for China's Services Sector in Beijing</u>
 - Part 1 clarifies the overall plan of the courts in serving and safeguarding the development of the Two Zones in Beijing
 - Part 2 focuses on how courts safeguard technological innovation through the trial of <u>intellectual</u> property rights cases
 - Part 3 Three clarifies how courts facilitate the opening-up and development of the **service sector** in Beijing.
 - Part 4 demonstrates how courts support the development of the digital economy in Beijing.
 - Part 5 specifies how courts improve their competency for <u>hearing foreign-related cases</u> so as to build a world-class and law-based business environment in Beijing
 - Part 6 focuses on how courts participate in social governance so as to promote the coordination between Beijing and other municipalities.



Section 4

Opportunities for Foreign Investors: True or False?



Key Assessments:





Legal Status Pros Cons - Cannot directly sign contracts or Relatively short establishment engage in business activities RO - Cannot issue official VAT tax invoices Not a legal entity, liabilities extend to process Representative - Relatively inexpensive to register and ("fapiao") parent company Business scope limited to marketing, maintain - Cannot directly hire local employees Office research, and liaison activities No registered capital required (i.e. must use employment agency) and limited amount of visas - Paves way for future investment - Typically taxed on a cost-plus basis - Can conduct a broad range of Distinct legal entity (i.e. limited business activities - Registered capital required liability company), liabilities separate (minimum for selected industries) - Can sign contracts and from parent company WFOE collect/disburse payments in RMB - Lengthy establishment process Can conduct a full range of business - Can issue special VAT tax invoices - Additional cash flow and funding activities within FDI restrictions and in RMB ("fapiao") considerations compared to RO as specified in business - Can directly employ staff **FIEs** Distinct legal entity (i.e. limited - Some similar WFOE Advantages - Some similar WFOE Disadvantages liability company), liabilities separate - Can enter industries that by law - Split profits with partner from parent company and limited to - Less management control than require a local partner JV the registered capital amount - Leverage partner's existing facilities, WFOE Can conduct a full range of business workforce, sales and distribution - Technology transfer/IP risks activities within FDI restrictions channels - Inheriting partner liabilities

Comparison of Investment Vehicles for Foreign Invested Enterprises (FIEs)

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