

# China's Digital Taxation and Annual Corporate Income Tax Reconciliation

2022 Overview and 2023 Outlook



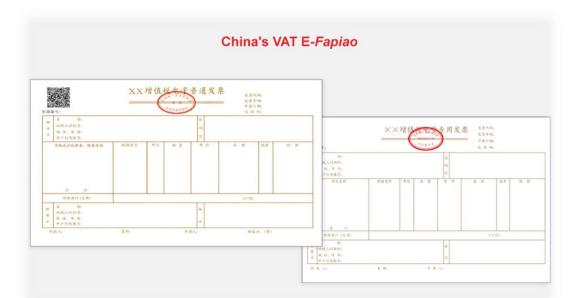


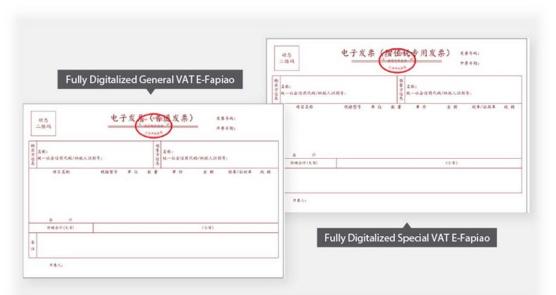


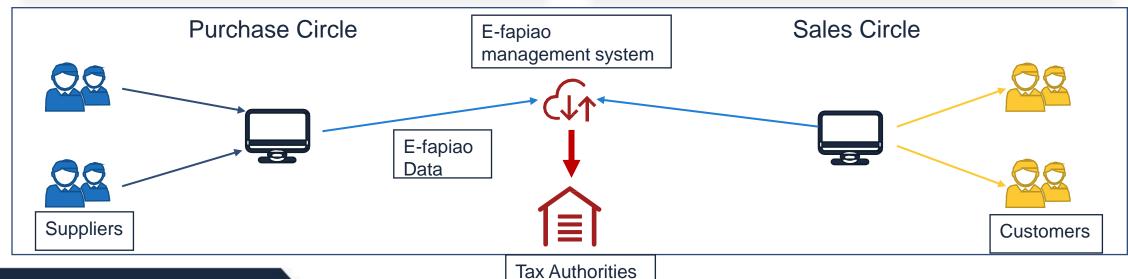
- 1. China's Digitalization of Taxation
- 2. 2022 China CIT Policy Review
- 3. 2023 China Tax Outlook



# E-invoice (E-fapiao)







# **Golden Tax System Phase IV**

Developed in 1994

Collecting, integrating and analyzing tax related data

GTS

Real-time monitoring of business activities and tax compliance

Reduce errors and avoid tax fraud



## **Golden Tax System Phase IV**

- Impact on Annual CIT Reconciliation

1 2 3 4

Companies must gather all the relevant financial and tax data from the previous year, including income statements, balance sheets, and tax returns.

Companies must submit a final CIT return to the tax authorities by May 31.

GTS identify discrepancies between financial statements and tax filings.

Companies must take action to address the issues and migitate potential tax risks.



#### **2022 China CIT Policy Review**

Tax Cut policy on small-scale and thin-profit enterprises

Increased super deduction ratio of R&D expenses

New CIT incentives in Qianhai and Nansha of Guangzhou

## Tax Cut policy on Small Businesses

#### **Preferential Tax Rate**

- 2.5% for annual taxable income up to 1 million CNY, starting from 1 January 2021 until 31 December 2022
- 5% for annual taxable income from 1 million to 3 million CNY, starting from 1 January 2022 until 31 December 2024
- Example:

	Normal Enterprises	Qualified Small Businesses
Annual taxable income	2,000,000	2,000,000
Tax rate	25%	1,000,000*2.5% = 25,000 1,000,000* 5%=50,000
CIT payable	500,000	75,000
CIT Saving	85%	

## **Tax Cut policy on Small Businesses**

#### **One-time Deduction on New Equipment**

- Qualified small and micro enterprises
- Equipment and appliances purchased
- between January 1, 2022, and December 31, 2022
- Unit value > CNY 5 million
- Deduction Ratio:

Minimum Depreciation Period	Deductible Ratio in 2022
3 years	100%
4, 5, 10 years	50%

Industry	Headcount	Annual Revenue	Total Assets
Construction, information, transmission, leasing, business services	2,000	1 billion CNY	1.2 billion CNY
Real estate	-	200 million CNY	100 million CNY
Others	1,000	400 million CNY	-

## **Tax Cut policy on Small Businesses**

#### **One-time Deduction on New Equipment**

**Example:** A small manufacturing company purchased an equipment worth **800,000 CNY** in **February 2022**. The company has less than 1,000 employees and generates less than 400 million CNY in annual revenue. The minimum depreciation period of this equipment is **10 years**.

Year	Deductible Expenses	Year	Deductible Expenses
2022	800,000*50%=400,000	2027	44,444.44
2023	(800,000-400,000)/9= 44,444.44	2028	44,444.44
2024	44,444.44	2029	44,444.44
2025	44,444.44	2030	44,444.44
2026	44,444.44	2031	44,444.48

## **New Technology Innovation Incentive Policies**

1

 High-tech enterprises can fully deduct the expenses for purchase of new equipment and appliances in Q4 2022 and enjoy a 100% super deduction

2

Increase the super deduction ratio from 75% to 100% during the same period

3

• Enterprises that provide funding to non-profit scientific and technological research and development institutions, higher education institutions, and government natural science funds for basic research expenses are allowed to deduct the actual expenses incurred from their taxable income before tax and enjoy a 100% pre-tax additional deduction.

### **New Technology Innovation Incentive Policies**

#### - Example

- Company X is a high-tech enterprise that plans to purchase new equipment worth 5 million yuan between October 1st and December 31st, 2022.
- The company's total taxable income for the year is 20 million yuan, and it is subject to a corporate income tax rate of 15%.
- Company X donates 2 million yuan to a nonprofit scientific research organization for fund basic research projects between October 1st and December 31st, 2022.

	Amount (million CNY)
Annual taxable income	20
CIT payable (15%)	20*15% = 3
- Equipment expenditures	5*15% = -0.75
- 100% super deduction	5*15% = -0.75
- Donation	2*15% = -0.3
- 100% super deduction	2*15% = -0.3
Total CIT savings	2.1

# **New Regional Tax Incentives in Hengqin and Nansha**

	Hengqin	Nansha	Hainan
CIT – 15%	From January 1, 2021	January 1, 2022 – December 31 2026	January 1, 2020 – December 31 2024
CIT – tax exemption on offshore income	Tax exemption on the income from new overseas direct investment – applicable to tourism, modern service and high-tech industries	N/A	Tax exemption on the income from new overseas direct investment – applicable to tourism, modern service and high-tech industries
CIT – extended tax loss carryforward period	N/A	Carry forward losses up to 13 years for HNTE or technological SME	N/A
IIT - IIT subsidy or preferential policy	<ul> <li>15% IIT for domestic or overseas high-end talents</li> <li>Tax equalization for Macao residents</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Tax equalization for Macao residents</li> <li>Tax equalization for Hong Kong residents</li> </ul>	15% IIT for domestic or overseas high-end talents



#### **2023 China Tax Outlook**

· After Winter Comes Spring

Local government's support

- 2.5% tax cut for small businesses may not be extended
- R&D super deduction, and
   one-time deduction on
   capital expenditure may be
   extended

 More fiscal support for green development and technology development for new energy

- 2023 China Tax
  Outlook

  Tax preferential policies to stimulate domestic demand
  - Attract foreign capital and increase the opening-up of the modern service industry



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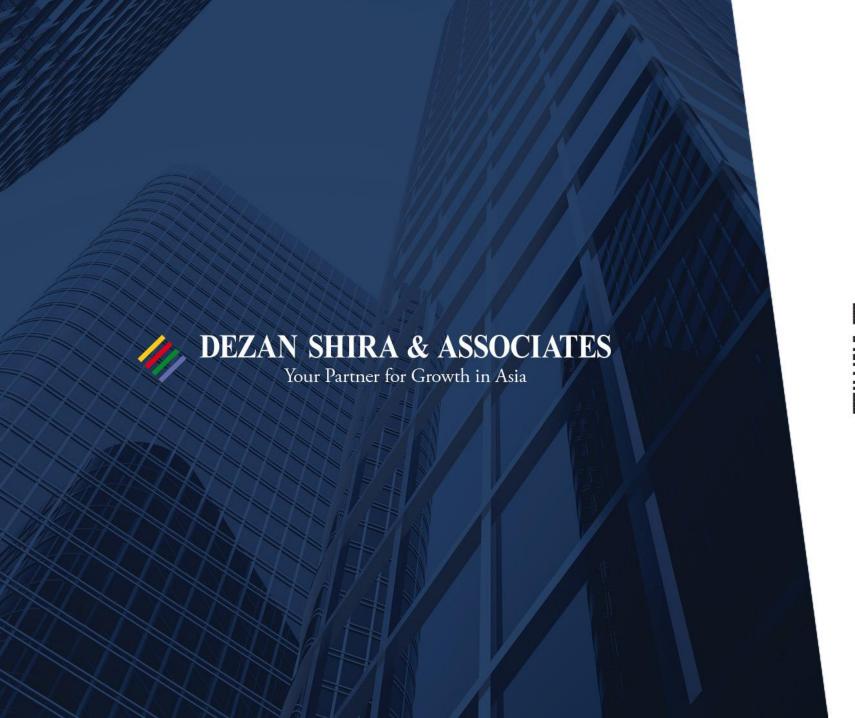
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