

Shenzhen Foreign-Related Legal Services Guidelines (2025)

**Office of the CPC Shenzhen Municipal Committee Commission for
Comprehensively Governing the City according to Law**

Justice Bureau of Shenzhen Municipality

March 2025

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Foreword

To comprehensively implement the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee, accelerate the advancement of foreign-related legal system development, serve high-quality development and high-level opening-up, better address the growing practical legal demands in the process of opening-up, and provide an improved business environment for foreign-invested enterprises and individuals in Shenzhen for investment, operations, and trade, while delivering high-standard foreign-related legal services that are informative, guiding, and supportive for enterprises "going global," the Shenzhen Municipal Bureau of Justice has organized the compilation of the bilingual (Chinese-English) Shenzhen Foreign-Related Legal Service Guidelines (hereinafter referred to as the Guidelines).

The Guidelines adopt a "Ten Major Service Modules" framework: Foreign Investment Services, International Trade Services, International Intellectual Property Services, Foreign-Related Notarization Services, Foreign-Related Litigation Services, International Commercial Arbitration Services, International Commercial Mediation Services, Foreign Law Research Services, Foreign-Related Public Legal Services, Foreign-Related Legal Practitioner Services. The Guidelines integrate the functions of 36 municipal departments, systematically outlining: Market access and rights protection for foreign investment, Cross-border trade compliance guidance, Overseas intellectual property protection, International dispute resolution pathways, Procedures for foreign-related notarization and certification, Foreign-related legal service resources. Through scenario-based navigation, checklist-style service directories, and one-stop access channels, the Guidelines categorize guidance by scenarios such as investment, trade, rights protection, and dispute resolution. They compile information from 202 legal service institutions and 68 service procedures, released both online and offline, with bilingual (Chinese-English) policy interpretations and operational guides. Structured around a three-dimensional framework of "policy toolkit + resource database + implementation roadmap," the Guidelines aim to: Proactively mitigate

legal risks, Provide intelligent cross-border compliance guidance, Optimize dispute resolution pathways, Facilitate legal resource coordination.

By offering foundational legal information for individuals, enterprises, and institutions investing in Shenzhen or engaging in cross-border activities, the Guidelines assist in risk management and safeguarding lawful rights. They deliver comprehensive support across service scenarios, core content, Shenzhen-specific practices, and access channels, providing end-to-end legal assistance for foreign-invested enterprises, cross-border operators, and individuals.

I.Foreign Investment Services

i.Overview

In a bid to further expand opening-up, vigorously promote foreign investment, protect the legitimate rights and interests of foreign investors, standardize the management of foreign investment, impel the formation of a new pattern of all-around opening-up and boost the sound development of the socialist market economy, the *Foreign Investment Law of the People's Republic of China* (the "*Foreign Investment Law*") came into effect on 1 January 2020. The *Foreign Investment Law* replaced the previous *Law of the People's Republic of China on Sino-Foreign Equity Joint Ventures* (the "*Law on Sino-Foreign Equity Joint Ventures*"), the *Law of the People's Republic of China on Wholly Foreign-owned Enterprises* (the "*Law on Sino-Foreign Equity Joint Ventures*") and the *Law of the People's Republic of China on Sino-Foreign Cooperative Joint Ventures* (the "*Law on Sino-Foreign Cooperative Joint Ventures*"), becoming the new foundational law governing foreign investment in China.

Pursuant to Article 2 of the *Foreign Investment Law*, foreign investment refers to the investment activity directly or indirectly conducted by a foreign natural person, enterprise or other organisation (the "foreign investors"), including the following circumstances:

(1)A foreign investor establishes a foreign-funded enterprise within the territory of China, independently or jointly with any other investor;

(2)A foreign investor acquires shares, equities, property shares or any other similar rights and interests of an enterprise within the territory of China;

(3)A foreign investor makes investment to initiate a new project within the territory of China, independently or jointly with any other investor;

(4)A foreign investor makes investment in any other way stipulated by laws, administrative regulations or provisions of the State Council.

The *Foreign Investment Law* better protects the legitimate rights and interests of

foreign investment in terms of investment access, investment promotion, investment protection and investment management, and creates a business environment that is based on the rule of law, internationalization and business facilitation.

Document Name	Download Address	
<i>Foreign Investment Law of the People's Republic of China</i>	https://english.www.gov.cn/services/investment/202102/24/content_WS6035aa38c6d0719374af9609.html	

To facilitate foreign investment in China, the Ministry of Commerce has compiled the *Foreign Investment Guide of the People's Republic of China (2024 Edition)* (Chinese, English, Japanese and Korean Version) to make it easier for foreign investors to further understand the matters of investment in China.

Document Name	Download Address	
<i>Foreign Investment Guide of the People's Republic of China (2024 Edition)</i> (Chinese, English, Japanese and Korean Version)	https://wzs.mofcom.gov.cn/zt/xx/art/2024/art_ed0e85fac43441419b9eec06bd76910c.html	

Shenzhen adheres to encourage foreign investment, with the goal of becoming "global best investment destination", and continuously improve the legal and business environment for foreign investment. On 1 November 2022, the *Regulations of Shenzhen Special Economic Zone on Foreign Investment* officially came into effect. It consists of six chapters, including general provisions, investment access, investment facilitation, protection of rights and interests, and government services, further refining the national foreign investment access system and enhancing foreign investors' confidence in investing in Shenzhen.

Document Name	Download Address	
<i>Regulations of Shenzhen Special Economic Zone on Foreign Investment</i>	https://www.sz.gov.cn/zfgb/2022/gb1261/content/post_10211471.html	

Shenzhen has two national-level strategic platforms. Qianhai Shenzhen-Hong Kong Modern Service Industry Cooperation Zone (the "Qianhai Cooperation Zone") is a major national reform and opening-up initiative personally planned, deployed and promoted by General Secretary of CPC Central Committee Xi Jinping. On 31 August 2020, the *Regulations on the Qianhai Shenzhen-Hong Kong Modern Service Industry Cooperation Zone of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone* were promulgated to allow Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan and foreign-funded enterprises registered in the Qianhai Cooperation Zone to choose the applicable law for civil and commercial contracts through agreement, thus providing the parties concerned with more choices in dispute resolution. As of September 2024, the Qianhai Cooperation Zone is home to 9,055 registered Hong Kong-funded enterprises, with a total registered capital of 939,627 million RMB. Hetao Shenzhen-HongKong Science and Technology Innovation Cooperation Zone (the "Hetao Cooperation Zone") is a major platform for Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao cooperation under the nation's 14th Five-Year Plan. In 2023, the State Council's *Development Plan for Shenzhen-Hong Kong Science and Technology Innovation Cooperation Zone* was released, clearly defining the three major orientations of the Shenzhen Park of the Hetao Cooperation Zone as a pioneer zone of open cooperation between Shenzhen and Hong Kong in science and technology innovation, an experimental zone of international advanced scientific and technological innovation rules, and a cluster of pilot transformation areas in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. As of October 2024, the Shenzhen Park of the Hetao Cooperation Zone has 13 specialised parks, 8 world top 500 R&D centers, 10 major national-level research platforms, 200+ high-end research projects and 15,000+ researchers.

Document Name	Download Address	
<i>Regulations on the Qianhai Shenzhen-Hong Kong Modern Service Industry Cooperation Zone of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone</i>	https://qh.sz.gov.cn/sygnan/xxgk/xxgkml/zcfg/zzwj/content/post_8054840.html	
<i>Development Plan for the Shenzhen Park of the Hetao Shenzhen-Hong Kong Science and Technology Innovation</i>	https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202308/content_6900743.htm	

On 18 May 2024, the Shenzhen Municipal People's Government issued the *Implementation Measures for Further Intensifying Attraction and Utilisation of Foreign Capital*. It strengthens support for foreign-funded enterprises and projects, cultivates the headquarters economy development momentum, and implements relevant preferential tax policies for foreign-funded enterprises. Various districts in Shenzhen have introduced diversified preferential policies.

District Name	Website Address	
Commerce Bureau of Shenzhen Municipality, Investment Promotion Bureau of Shenzhen Municipality	https://commerce.sz.gov.cn/tzfw/yhzc/index.html	
Futian District	https://www.szft.gov.cn/xxgk/ztbd/zcyjcx/	

Luohu District	https://www.szlh.gov.cn/zwfw/yshj/tztc/index.html	
Yantian District	https://www.yantian.gov.cn/English/business/policies/index.html	
Nanshan District	http://www.szns.gov.cn/english/business/	
Bao'an District	https://www.baoan.gov.cn/en/business/favorablepolicies/	
Longgang District	https://www.lg.gov.cn/english/investinlonggang/favorablepolicies/index.html	
Longhua District	https://www.szlhq.gov.cn/english/business/yszcz/index.html	
Pingshan District	https://www.szpsq.gov.cn/english/Invest%20in%20Pingshan/Investment%20Orientation/	

Guangming District	https://www.szgm.gov.cn/xxgk/ztl/gmqyshjz/zcwj/index.html	
Dapeng New District	https://www.dpxq.gov.cn/zjdp/yshj/yhzc/index.html	
Shenshan Special Cooperation Zone	https://www.szss.gov.cn/sstbhzq/ssw/tzss/cyzc/index.html	
Qianhai Cooperation Zone	https://qh.sz.gov.cn/en/business/preferential-policies/index.html	
Hetao Cooperation Zone	https://www.htcz.com/en/index.htm	

Document Name	Download Address	
<i>Implementation Measures for Further Intensifying Attraction and Utilization of Foreign Capital</i>	https://sf.sz.gov.cn/gfxwjc/szfgfxwj/szf/content/post_11337995.html	

<p><i>Commerce Bureau of Shenzhen Municipal Investment Guide (2024 Edition)</i></p>	<p>https://commerce.sz.gov.cn/tzfw/tzzn/content/post_11422680.html</p>	
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ii. Access, Approval and Filing of Foreign Investment Projects

1. Basic System

(1) Access of Foreign Investment Projects

Pursuant to the provisions of the *Foreign Investment Law*, China adopts a foreign investment administration model of pre-establishment national treatment plus negative list. Pre-establishment national treatment refers to the treatment given to foreign investors and their investments during the investment access stage, which is not lower than that given to their domestic counterparts; negative list refers to special administrative measures for the access of foreign investment in specific fields as stipulated by the State. The State shall give national treatment to foreign investment beyond the negative list.

Foreign-funded enterprises investing within China but outside of free trade zones should comply with the provisions of the *Special Administrative Measures (Negative List) for the Access of Foreign Investment (2024 Edition)* (the "*Negative List for Foreign Investment Access*"). The 2024 edition of the *Negative List for Foreign Investment Access* fully eliminates foreign investment access restrictions in the manufacturing sector and reduces nationwide foreign investment access restrictions to 29 items. Among these, rare earths, tobacco, and other fields are listed as prohibited areas for foreign investment; telecommunications companies and other fields are included in the restricted areas for foreign investment, requiring compliance with special administrative measures such as the proportion of foreign investment and the requirements on senior management; Subject to review by the competent authorities of the State Council and approval by the State Council, a specific foreign investment may be exempted from the provisions of the *Negative List for Foreign Investment*

Access regarding a relevant field; In terms of the administrative approval, eligibility requirements, national security or other relevant measures for any cultural, financial or other fields not listed in the *Negative List for Foreign Investment Access*, the existing regulations shall apply.

Foreign-funded enterprises investing within China's free trade zones should comply with the provisions of the *Special Administrative Measures (Negative List) for the Access of Foreign Investment in Pilot Free Trade Zones (2021 Edition)* (the "Negative List for Free Trade Pilot Zones"). This list reduces foreign investment access restrictions within free trade zones to 27 items. Foreign investments in the China (Guangdong) Pilot Free Trade Zone Qianhai & Shekou Area of Shenzhen (the "Qianhai & Shekou FTZ") are subject to this *Negative List for Free Trade Pilot Zones*.

China encourages and guides foreign investors to invest in specific industries, fields, and regions. The *Catalogue of Encouraged Industries for Foreign Investment (2022 Edition)* lists the industries that are encouraged for foreign investment. This catalogue consists of two parts: the national catalogue of encouraged industries for foreign investment and the catalogue of priority industries for foreign investment in central and western China.

Document Name	Download Address	
<i>Special Administrative Measures (Negative List) for the Access of Foreign Investment (2024 Edition)</i>	https://www.gov.cn/gongbao/2024/issue_11606/202409/content_6976935.html	
<i>Special Administrative Measures (Negative List) for the Access of Foreign Investment in Pilot Free Trade Zones (2021 Edition)</i>	https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/2022-11/28/content_5713318.htm	

<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Catalogue of Encouraged Industries for Foreign Investment (2022 Edition)</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/2022-11/29/content_5730383.htm</p>	
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(2) Approval and Filing of Foreign Investment Projects

According to the *Administrative Measures on the Approval and Filing for Foreign Investment Projects*, China's management of foreign investment projects is divided into two approaches: approval and filing. The authority and scope of approval for foreign investment projects are implemented in accordance with the *Catalogue of Investment Projects Subject to Governmental Approval* issued by the State Council. Foreign investment projects outside the *Catalogue of Investment Projects Subject to Governmental Approval* are filed by the local government investment authorities. Foreign investments that involve national security shall undergo a security review in accordance with relevant national regulations. If approved or filed projects undergo changes in project location, investors or equity, main construction content, or other circumstances requiring changes as stipulated by relevant laws, regulations, and industrial policies, an application for modification must be submitted to the original approving authority.

According to the *Regulations on the Administration of Approval and Filing for Enterprise Investment Projects*, the *Administrative Measures on Approval and Filing for Enterprise Investment Projects*, and the *Administrative Measures on Approval and Filing for Foreign Investment Projects*, enterprise investment projects refer to the fixed asset investment projects invested in and constructed by enterprises within the territory of China. Foreign investment projects within the *Catalogue of Investment Projects subject to Governmental Approval*, including those related to national security, involve the allocation of major productive forces nationwide, strategic resource development and vital public interest, are managed by the approval approach. The specific scope of approval and the approving authority and permissions are carried out in accordance with the *Catalogue of Investment Projects Subject to Governmental Approval*. The State Council issued the *Catalogue of Investment*

Projects Subject to Governmental Approval (2016 Edition), implementing approval management for foreign-funded enterprises investing in fixed asset investment projects within the catalogue, including projects related to national security, involving the national major production capacity layout, strategic resource development, major public interests, and restricted projects with a total investment (including capital increase) of 300 million USD or more.

Filing management applies to fixed asset investment projects other than those under approval management. Except as otherwise prescribed by the State Council, projects subject to filing management shall undergo filing formalities according to the territorial principle and the filing authorities and their power shall be prescribed by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government, and cities under separate state planning. The State Council issued the *Catalogue of Investment Projects Subject to Governmental Approval* (2016 Edition), and foreign investment in fixed asset investment projects outside the catalogue is subject to filing management.

Document Name	Download Address	
<p><i>Regulations on the Administration of Approval and Filing for Enterprise Investment Projects</i></p>	<p>https://www.gov.cn/gongbao/content/2017/content_5157169.htm</p>	
<p><i>Administrative Measures on Approval and Filing for Enterprise Investment Projects</i></p>	<p>https://zfxgk.ndrc.gov.cn/upload/images/20233/202332120491838.pdf</p>	

<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Administrative Measures on the Approval and Filing for Foreign Investment Projects</i></p>	<p>https://www.gov.cn/foot/site1/20140521/a41f7268496414e6a27f01.pdf</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Catalogue of Investment Projects Subject to Governmental Approval (2016 Edition)</i></p>	<p>https://www.gov.cn/gongbao/content/2017/content_5157179.htm</p>	

2. Service Content

In 2024, Shenzhen Municipality issued the *Measures of Shenzhen Municipality for Further Enhancing the Attraction and Utilization of Foreign Investment*, which encourages and guides foreign investment in the cultivation and construction of the "20+8" industrial cluster with advanced manufacturing as the main body. It encourages and supports foreign-funded enterprises to establish research and development centers, industrial innovation centers, concept validation centers, and new product introduction centers in Shenzhen, and supports foreign investment in the field of biomedicine.

According to the provisions of the *Catalogue of Investment Projects Approved by the Government of Guangdong Province (2017 Version)*, foreign investment projects will be approved or filed by the State Council or investment authorities in Shenzhen based on the type and amount of foreign investment projects.

(1) Foreign investment projects subject to approval by the State Council's investment authority: Foreign investment projects with a total investment (including capital increase) of 300 million USD or more in Shenzhen that are restricted.

(2) Foreign investment projects subject to filing by the State Council: Foreign investment projects with a total investment (including capital increase) of 20 billion USD or more in Shenzhen.

(3) Foreign investment projects approved by the Shenzhen Municipal Government's investment authority: Restricted foreign investment projects with a total investment (including capital increase) of less than 300 million USD in Shenzhen. These projects are managed on a local basis and approved by the approval authority where the project is located. Projects that span multiple districts are approved by the Shenzhen Municipal Government's investment authority.

(4) Foreign investment projects filed by the Shenzhen Municipal Government's investment authority: Projects that do not fall under the aforementioned categories requiring approval management by the Shenzhen Municipal Government's investment authority are subject to filing management, which is also managed on a local basis.

Document Name	Download Address	
<i>Catalogue of Investment Projects Approved by the Government of Guangdong Province (2017 Version)</i>	http://www.gd.gov.cn/zwgk/gongbao/2017/32/content/post_3365655.html	
Procedure Guide	Online Service Address	
Approval of Fixed Asset Investment Projects (including foreign investment projects stipulated in the document No. 72 of the State Council [2016])	https://www.gdzfw.gov.cn/portal/v2/guide/11440300693966093K3440101003001	
Filing of Enterprise Investment Projects	https://www.gdzfw.gov.cn/portal/v2/guide/11440300693966093K3442001001000	

3. Service Guidance

Online Application Platform (Approved Projects /Filing Projects)

Central Government Project Application Platform	http://new.tzxm.gov.cn	
Shenzhen Approval of Fixed Asset Investment Projects (including foreign investment projects stipulated in the document No. 72 of the State Council [2016]) Application Platform	https://fw.fgw.sz.gov.cn/szifa/tzxmweb/index.html?skipFlag=94	
Development and Reform Commission of Shenzhen Municipality Enterprise Investment Project Filing Platform	https://fw.fgw.sz.gov.cn/szifa/tzxmweb/index.html?skipFlag=95	
On-Site		
No.	Name	Contact Information
1	National Development and Reform Commission	Address: Southern Lane 5, Sanlihe, Xicheng District, Beijing Tel.: 010-68505046 Official Website: https://en.ndrc.gov.cn
2	Development and Reform Commission of Shenzhen Municipality	Shenzhen Civic center Government Service Hall West Hall Address: Window 5-42, West Hall, Government Service Hall, Floor 1, Shenzhen Civic center B, No.1, Fuzhong 3rd Road, Futian District, Shenzhen

(Official Website)

(Official Website)

		<p>Tel.: 0755-88125842</p> <p>Official Website: http://fgw.sz.gov.cn</p> <p>Online service window: https://www.gdzfwf.gov.cn/portal/v2/branch-hall?orgCode=693966093</p>	 <p>(Online service window)</p>
3	<p>Administrative Commission of Qianhai-Shekou Free Trade Zone (Qianhai Authority)</p>	<p>The Electronic One Stop Service of Qianhai</p> <p>Address: No. 19 Qianwan 1st Road, Nanshan District, Shenzhen</p> <p>Tel.: 0755-36667613</p> <p>Official Website: http://qh.sz.gov.cn/en/</p> <p>Online Service Window: https://www.gdzfwf.gov.cn/portal/v2/branch-hall?orgCode=553851438</p>	 <p>(Official Website)</p>  <p>(Online Service Window)</p>
4	<p>Futian District Development and Reform Bureau</p>	<p>Shenzhen Futian District Government Service center General Service Window</p> <p>Address: Floor 3, Block F, International Innovation center, Futian District, Shenzhen</p> <p>Tel.: 0755-82978001</p> <p>Official Website: https://www.szft.gov.cn/bmxx/qfzhggj/</p> <p>Online Service Window: https://www.gdzfwf.gov.cn/portal/v2/branch-hall?orgCode=799222228</p>	 <p>(Official Website)</p>  <p>(Online Service Window)</p>

5	Luohu District Development and Reform Bureau	<p>Shenzhen Luohu District Development and Reform Bureau Office Window</p> <p>Address: Room 1810, Floor 18, Luohu Management center Building, No. 1008 Wenjin Middle Road, Luohu District, Shenzhen</p> <p>Tel.: 0755-88160765</p> <p>Official Website: http://www.szlh.gov.cn/lhfzhgjj/gkmlpt/index</p> <p>Online Service Window: https://www.gdzfw.gov.cn/portal/v2/branch-hall?orgCode=007545695</p>	 (Official Website)  (Online Service Window)
6	Yantian District Development and Reform Bureau	<p>Shenzhen Yantian District Government Service center General Service Window</p> <p>Address: Window No. 1-7, Yantian District Government Service center, Floor 2, Block A, Yantian Modern Industry Service center Podium, Shayan Road, Yantian District, Shenzhen</p> <p>Tel.: 0755-25221303</p> <p>Official Website: https://www.yantian.gov.cn/ytfzhggj/gkmlpt/index</p> <p>Online Service Window: https://www.gdzfw.gov.cn/portal/v2/branch-hall?orgCode=007545695</p>	 (Official Website)  (Online Service Window)

		ode=007544609	
7	Nanshan District Development and Reform Bureau	<p>Shenzhen Nanshan District Government Service center</p> <p>Address: Binhai Avenue Auxiliary Road No. 3001, the southeast side of the Shenzhen Bay Sports center, a single building</p> <p>General Service Window, Floor 1, Shenzhen Nanshan District Government Service center</p> <p>Tel.: 0755-86975095 (comprehensive business, "one window" business)</p> <p>Official Website: https://www.szns.gov.cn/nsqfgj/gkmlpt/index</p> <p>Online Service Window: https://www.gdzfw.gov.cn/portal/v2/branch-hall?orgCode=007545847</p>	 <p>(Official Website)</p>  <p>(Online Service Window)</p>
8	Bao'an District Development and Reform Bureau	<p>Shenzhen Bao'an District Government Service center</p> <p>General Service Window</p> <p>Address: General Service Window No. 1-44, Shenzhen Bao'an District Government Service Center, intersection of Bao'an Avenue and Luotian Road, Bao'an District, Shenzhen</p> <p>Tel.: 0755-27660009</p> <p>Official Website:</p>	 <p>(Official Website)</p>  <p>(Online Service Window)</p>

		<p>https://www.baoan.gov.cn/bafgj/gkmlpt/index</p> <p>Online Service Window: https://www.gdzfw.gov.cn/portal/v2/branch-hall?orgCode=007545871</p>	
9	Longgang District Development and Reform Bureau	<p>Shenzhen Longgang District Government Service center General Service Window</p> <p>Address: 8033-1 Longxiang Avenue, Longgang District, Shenzhen</p> <p>Tel.: 0755-89230749</p> <p>Official Website: https://www.lg.gov.cn/bmzz/fgj/</p> <p>Online Service Window: https://www.gdzfw.gov.cn/portal/v2/branch-hall?orgCode=007545628</p>	 <p>(Official Website)</p>  <p>(Online Service Window)</p>
10	Longhua District Development and Reform Bureau	<p>Shenzhen Longhua District Government Service center General Service Window</p> <p>Address: General Service Window, Floor 1, Building A, Block 7, Guohong Building, 98 Longhua Avenue, Longhua District, Shenzhen</p> <p>Tel.: 0755-23332000</p> <p>Official Website: https://www.szlhq.gov.cn/bmxxgk/fzhggjtjj/index.html</p>	 <p>(Official Website)</p>  <p>(Online Service Window)</p>

		<p>Online Service Window: https://www.gdzfw.gov.cn/portal/v2/branch-hall?orgCode=MB2C79446</p>	
11	<p>Pingshan District Development and Reform Bureau</p>	<p>Shenzhen Pingshan District Government Service center Address: No. 17-24, General Service Window, Floor 1, Pingshan District Government Service center, No. 12 Jinniu West Road, Pingshan District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-84539598 Official Website: https://www.szpsq.gov.cn/pfzhgj/gkmlpt/index Online Service Window: https://www.gdzfw.gov.cn/portal/v2/branch-hall?orgCode=MB2C45561</p>	 (Official Website)  (Online Service Window)
12	<p>Guangming District Development and Reform Bureau</p>	<p>Shenzhen Guangming District Government Service center Address: No. 2-18 General Service Window, Guangming District Government Service center, No. 298 Deya Road, Guangming District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-88212021 (Guangming District Government Service center unified consulting</p>	 (Official Website)  (Online Service Window)

		<p>telephone), 0755-88211979 (Business Department consulting telephone) Official Website: https://www.szgm.gov.cn/gmfzycz/gkmlpt/index Online Service Window: https://www.gdzfwf.gov.cn/portal/v2/branch-hall?orgCode=MB2D29255</p>	
13	<p>Development and Finance Bureau of Dapeng New District</p>	<p>Shenzhen Dapeng New District Government Service center Address: Floor 1, Dapeng New District Government Service center, Building B13, Life Science Industry Park, No. 140, Jinye Avenue, Dapeng New District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-28333100 Official Website: https://www.dpxq.gov.cn/dpfzcyj/gkmlpt/index Online Service Window: https://www.gdzfwf.gov.cn/portal/v2/branch-hall?orgCode=59678663X</p>	<p> (Official Website)  (Online Service Window)</p>
14	<p>Shenshan Special Cooperation Zone Development, Reform and Finance Bureau</p>	<p>Shenshan Special Cooperation Zone Address: General Service Window No.1-3, Floor 1, City General Service Hall, about 50 metres northwest</p>	<p> (Official Website)</p>

		of the intersection of Dade Road and Chuangfu Road, Ebu Town, Shenshan Special Cooperation Zone Tel.: 0755-22100495 Official Website: https://www.szss.gov.cn Online Service Window: https://www.gdzfw.gov.cn/portal/v2/branch-hall?orgCode=MB2D07208	 (Online Service Window)
For the specific application process and information requirements, please refer to the online platform prompted information and the official websites of each agency or call the telephone or go to the window for detailed inquiry.			
Note: The above addresses and telephone numbers are for reference only and subject to the latest announcement on the official website.			

iii. Establishment of Foreign-funded Enterprises

1. Basic System

Pursuant to the *Foreign Investment Law*, the organisation form, institutional framework and standard of conduct of a foreign-funded enterprise shall be subject to the provisions of the *Companies Law of the People's Republic of China* (the "Company Law"), *Law of the People's Republic of China on Partnerships* (the "Partnership Law") and other laws. Foreign-funded enterprises established in accordance with the *Law on Sino-Foreign Equity Joint Ventures*, the *Law on Wholly Foreign-owned Enterprises* and the *Law on Sino-Foreign Cooperative Joint Ventures* before the implementation of the *Foreign Investment Law* may retain their original organisation forms and other aspects for five years upon the implementation hereof.

Foreign-funded enterprise types include companies with limited liability, companies limited by share, partnership enterprises, etc. According to the provisions of the *Company Law*, where an entity intends to incorporate a company, it shall, in

accordance with law, apply to a company registration authority for registration of such incorporation. Where laws or administrative regulations provide that approval is required for incorporation of a company, the procedures of approval shall be completed according to law prior to registration of the company. When applying for incorporating a company, the application for registration, the company's articles of association, and other documents shall be submitted, and the submitted documents must be true, lawful, and valid. Where the conditions for incorporation provided for by the *Company Law* are met, the company registration authority shall have the company registered as a company with limited liability or a company limited by shares; and where the said conditions are not met, the company shall not be registered as one with limited liability or as one limited by shares. According to the provisions of the *Partnership Law*, for the application for establishment of a partnership, such documents as a written application for registration, a partnership agreement and the identity papers of the partners shall be submitted to the enterprise registration authority. Where within the business scope of a partnership there is any item for which approval is required prior to registration of the partnership, as provided for by laws or administrative regulations, such approval shall be obtained according to law and the approval document shall be submitted when applying for registration.

Foreign-funded enterprises are registered by the market regulation and administration authorities. Due to the negative list management of foreign investment matters in China, when registering foreign-funded enterprises, if the foreign investment is restricted by the *Negative List for the Access of Foreign Investment* or belongs to other special industries or fields that are required by law to be approved or filed upon registration, the appropriate industry access approval shall be obtained before proceeding with the registration. Therefore, it is necessary for a foreign-funded enterprise to confirm with the relevant competent authorities.

Document Name	Download Address	
<i>Companies Law of the People's Republic of China</i>	http://www.npc.gov.cn/npc/c2/c30834/202312/t20231229_433999.html	
<i>Law of the People's Republic of China on Partnerships</i>	http://www.npc.gov.cn/zgrdw/englishnpc/Law/2008-01/02/content_1388020.htm	

2. Service Content

Foreign-funded enterprises are registered by the market regulation and administration authorities. In principle, the registration system for foreign investment is the responsibility of the district-level registration authority where the enterprise is domiciled. The registration management department for foreign-funded enterprises in Shenzhen is the Shenzhen Administration for Market Regulation and the Shenshan Regulation Bureau of the Shenzhen Administration for Market Regulation.

Guangdong Government Service Network provides the following service guides for the registration of various types of foreign-funded enterprises.

The application conditions for the establishment and registration of a foreign-funded company with limited liability are:

- (1) If the establishment of the company involves special administrative measures for access of foreign investment, it must be approved by the approval authority;
- (2) The number of shareholders complies with the legal requirement (no more than 50);
- (3) There is a subscribed capital contribution from all shareholders in accordance with the company's articles of association;
- (4) The shareholders jointly formulate the company's articles of association;
- (5) There is a company name and an organisational structure that meets the

requirements of a limited liability company;

(6) There is a company domicile;

(7) At least one shareholder must be of foreign nationality.

The application conditions for the establishment and registration of a foreign-funded company limited by share are:

(1) If the establishment of the company involves special administrative measures for access of foreign investment, it must be approved by the approval authority;

(2) The number of promoters complies with the legal requirement. To establish a company limited by share, there should be more than 2 but no more than 200 promoters, more than half of whom must have a domicile within China;

(3) The subscribed capital and publicly raised share capital by the promoters reach the minimum legal asset limit;

(4) The issuance of shares and the preparation of matters comply with legal provisions;

(5) The promoters formulate the company's articles of association, which are adopted by the founding assembly;

(6) There is a company name and an organisational structure that meets the requirements of a company limited by share;

(7) There are fixed production or business premises and necessary conditions for production or business;

(8) For companies established by means of promotion, in addition to meeting the conditions for promoters as stipulated by the *Company Law*, at least one promoter must be a foreign shareholder.

The conditions for the establishment and registration of a foreign-funded partnership enterprise are:

(1) It should be established by 2 or more foreign enterprises or individuals within China or by at least one foreign enterprise or individual and a Chinese natural person, legal person, or other organisation within China. If the partners are natural persons, they must have full civil conduct capacity;

(2) There is a written partnership agreement;

(3) There are contributions subscribed or actually paid by the partners;

(4) There is a name for the partnership enterprise and a production or business premises;

(5) A limited partnership enterprise is established by 2 to 50 partners; however, except as otherwise provided by law, a limited partnership enterprise must have at least one general partner;

(6) Professional service institutions that provide remunerated services to clients based on professional knowledge and skills can be established as special general partnership enterprises.

Guangdong Government Service Network Procedure Guide	Online Service Address	
The establishment and registration of a foreign-funded company limited by share	https://www.gdzwfw.gov.cn/portal/v3/guide/11440300MB2C9273923440125017048	
The establishment and registration of a Foreign-funded company with limited liability	https://www.gdzwfw.gov.cn/portal/v3/guide/11440300MB2C9273923440125017020	
The establishment and registration of a foreign-funded partnership enterprise	https://www.gdzwfw.gov.cn/portal/v3/guide/11440300MB2C9273923440125017028	

3. Service Guidance

Online Platform Guangdong Provincial Government Service Website
https://tyrz.gd.gov.cn/pscp/sso/static/



On-site Window and Contact Information

General Service Window of Administration for Market Regulation of Shenzhen Municipal Government Service center	Address: Window No. 9-21, East Hall, Government Service center, 1/F, B Zone, No.1 Fuzhong 3rd Road, Futian District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-12315
The Electronic One Stop Service of Qianhai General Service Window	Address: Window No. 1-13, Floor 1, Electronic One Stop Service center, Building A, Comprehensive Office Building, Authority of Qianhai Shenzhen-Hong Kong Modern Service Industry Cooperation Zone of Shenzhen, No. 19 Qianwan 1st Road, Qianhai Shenzhen-Hong Kong Cooperation Zone, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-36667613
Market Regulation and Administration Window of Futian District Government Service center	Address: Window No. 1-18, Floor 2, Futian Industrial and Commercial Price Building, No. 7 Xinsha Road, Futian District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-83456576
General Service Window of Luohu District Government Service center	Address: Comprehensive Service Window, Floor 2, Luohu District Government Service center, No. 48 Jing Er Road, Luohu District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-22185132
Registration Hall Window of Yantian Regulation Bureau of the Shenzhen Administration for	Address: Window No. 1-7, Yantian Government Service Hall, Yantian Modern Industry Service center, Floor 2, Block A, Podium Building, Shayan Road, Yantian District, and Window No. 8-9, One-Window Pass for establishing enterprises

Market Regulation	Tel.: 0755-25221303
General Service Window of Nanshan District Government Service center	Address: General Service Window, Nanshan District Government Service center, Shenzhen Bay Sports center, No. 3001, Binhai Avenue Auxiliary Road, Nanshan District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-86975095
General Service Window of Bao'an District Government Service center	Address: General Service Window of Government Service center, Floor 1, Training Hall, Bao'an District Sports center Comprehensive Building, Intersection of Bao'an Avenue and Luotian Road, Bao'an District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-12345 /0755-27660009
Longgang District Government Service center Commercial Registration General Service Window	Address: No. 3-17, Commercial Registration General Service Window, Floor 1, Government Service center, No. 8033-1, Longxiang Avenue, Longgang District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-12315/ 0755-28908420
General Service Window of Longhua District Government Service center	Address: Window 11-28, Floor 1, Longhua District Government Service center, Block A, Guohong Building, No. 2281 Longhua Avenue, Longhua District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-23332000
General Service Window of Pingshan District Government Service center	Address: General Service Window, Government Service center, Qixing Building, Jinniu Middle Road, Pingshan District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-28477111
General Service Window of Guangming District Government Service center	Address: No. 1-18, North Hall, General Service Center, Floor 1, Public Service Platform, intersection of Niushan Road and Deya Road, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-12315/0755-88212021
General Service Window of Dapeng New District Government Service center	Address: General Service Window, Floor 1, Dapeng New District Government Service center, Building B13, Life Science Industry Park, No. 140, Jinye Avenue, Dapeng New District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-28333100

Commercial Registration Window of Government Service center of Shenshan Special Cooperation Zone	Address: No.7-11 Window, Floor 1, City Comprehensive Service Hall, Dade Road, Shenshan Special Cooperation Zone Tel.: 0755-22097432
Note: The above addresses and telephone numbers are for reference only and subject to the latest announcement on the official website.	

iv. Identification of Headquarters Enterprises of Multinational Corporations

1. Basic System

On 19 January 2024, the *Measures of Shenzhen Municipality for Encouraging the Establishment of Headquarters Enterprises by Multinational Corporations (Revised Version)* was implemented to encourage more multinational corporations to set up headquarters in Shenzhen. The Measures apply to regional headquarters, headquarters-type institutions, and business division headquarters by the multinational corporations established within Shenzhen.

(1) The regional headquarters of multinational corporations means the head office established in Shenzhen by an overseas-registered parent company or a foreign-funded investment company registered in China, and authorised by the overseas parent company or the foreign-funded investment company acting as the parent company, that is responsible for managing and providing services within a specific region. To apply for the establishment of a multinational corporation regional headquarters, the following requirements must be met: The applicant must be a foreign-funded enterprise with independent legal entity status; the registered capital paid-up must not be less than 2 million USD; the enterprise must have been authorized to manage no fewer than 2 domestic and overseas independent legal entities; the total assets of the parent company must not be less than 100 million USD (for service industry enterprises establishing regional headquarters, the total assets of the parent company must not be less than 50 million USD); the applicant is not

included in the list of seriously dishonest subjects.

(2) The headquarters-type institution of multinational corporations means the foreign-funded enterprise or its branch established in Shenzhen by an overseas-registered parent company or a foreign-funded investment company registered in China, and authorized by the overseas parent company or the foreign-funded investment company acting as the parent company, that undertakes functions such as research and development, sales, trade, settlement, and other activities within a specific region. To apply for the establishment of a multinational corporation headquarters-type institution, the following requirements must be met: the applicant must be a foreign-funded enterprise with independent legal entity status or its branch; the paid-up registered capital must not be less than 1 million USD (if established in the form of a branch, the operating funds allocated by the parent company must not be less than 1 million USD); the total assets of the parent company must not be less than 50 million USD; the applicant is not included in the list of seriously dishonest subjects.

(3) The business division headquarters of multinational corporations means the head office established in Shenzhen by the overseas-registered parent company that has a divisional organisation structure based on functions, businesses, products, brands, or services, or the foreign-funded investment company registered in China, and authorized by the overseas parent company or a foreign-funded investment company acting as the parent company, that is responsible for investment, management, and service functions of the business division in a specific region. To apply for the establishment of a multinational corporation business division headquarters, the following requirements must be met: the enterprise must be a foreign-funded entity with independent legal entity status; the paid-up registered capital must not be less than 2 million USD; the total assets of the parent company must not be less than 100 million USD; the enterprise must have operated continuously in Shenzhen for more than 1 year; the enterprise's operating income in the previous year must account for at least 5% of the business division's operating income of the overseas parent company, or the enterprise's operating income in the

previous year must be no less than 500 million RMB; the applicant is not included in the list of seriously dishonest subjects.

Document Name	Download Address	
<p><i>Measures of Shenzhen Municipality for Encouraging the Establishment of Headquarters Enterprises by Multinational Corporations (Revised Version)</i></p>	<p>https://www.sz.gov.cn/gkmlpt/content/11/11093/post_11093689.html#749</p>	

2. Service Content

The Shenzhen Investment Promotion Bureau, the Qianhai Authority, and the foreign investment authorities of each district are responsible for the certification of multinational corporation (MNC) regional headquarters, and shall coordinate with relevant departments to provide management services for certified MNC regional headquarters.

The Qianhai Authority and district-level foreign investment authorities shall accept and review preliminary application materials, complete the preliminary review, and submit the materials of enterprises passing the preliminary review along with their review opinions to the Shenzhen Investment Promotion Bureau. The Shenzhen Investment Promotion Bureau, upon receiving the preliminary review opinions from the Qianhai Authority and district-level foreign investment authorities, shall accept and review the re-examination materials. After completing the re-examination, it shall make a decision on whether to grant the certification and include the certified enterprises in the municipal list of MNC regional headquarters.

3. Service Guidance

No.	Name	Address and Contact Information
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1	Comprehensive Service Window, Qianhai E-Station Service Center, Shenzhen	<p>Address: General Service Window of Qianhai Electronic One Stop Service center, No.1 Qianwan 1st Road, Qianhai Shenzhen-Hong Kong Modern Service Industry Cooperation Zone, Shenzhen</p> <p>Tel.: 0755-88105252 0755-88105253</p> <p>Official Website: http://qh.sz.gov.cn/en/</p> <p>Online Service Window: https://www.gdzwfw.gov.cn/portal/v2/branch-hall?orgCode=553851438</p>	 (Official Website)  (Online Service Window)
2	Shenzhen Futian District Investment Promotion Bureau	<p>Address: Window No. 40, Futian District Government Service center, Floor 3, Block F, International Innovation center, No. 1006 Shennan Avenue, Futian District, Shenzhen</p> <p>Tel.: 0755-82927859</p> <p>Official Website: https://www.szft.gov.cn/bmxx/qgxj/</p> <p>Online Service Window: https://www.gdzwfw.gov.cn/portal/v2/branch-hall?orgCode=007543788</p>	 (Official Website)
3	Shenzhen Luohu District Investment	<p>Address: Room14B, 14/F, Luohu Management center, No. 1008 Wenjin Middle Road, Luohu District,</p>	

	Promotion Bureau	<p>Shenzhen</p> <p>Tel.: 0755-88162248</p> <p>Official Website: https://www.szlh.gov.cn/lhqzccjj/gkmlpt/index</p> <p>Online Service Window: https://www.gdzwfw.gov.cn/?region=440303</p>	(Official Website)
4	Shenzhen Yantian District Commerce Bureau	<p>Address: 4/F, Yantian Government center, No. 2088 Shenyang Road, Yantian District, Shenzhen</p> <p>Tel.: 0755-88171048</p> <p>Official Website: https://www.yantian.gov.cn/en/index.html</p> <p>Online Service Window: https://www.gdzwfw.gov.cn/portal/v2/branch-hall?orgCode=MB2E46216</p>	 (Official Website)  (Online Service Window)
5	Shenzhen Nanshan District Commerce Bureau	<p>Address: A521, Nanshan District Government Building, No. 2 Taoyuan Road, Nanshan District, Shenzhen</p> <p>Tel.: 0755-88167820</p> <p>Official Website: https://www.szns.gov.cn/nsqswj/gkmlpt/index</p> <p>Online Service Window: https://www.gdzwfw.gov.cn/portal/v2/branch-hall?orgCode=MB2E46320</p>	 (Official Website)  (Online Service Window)

6	Shenzhen Bao'an District Commerce Bureau	Address: 317, Floor 3, District Government Compound, No.1 Chuangye 1st Road, Bao'an District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-88177730 Official Website: https://www.baoan.gov.cn/baswj/gkmlpt/index Online Service Window: https://www.gdzwfw.gov.cn/portal/v2/branch-hall?orgCode=MB2E46099	 (Official Website)  (Online Service Window)
7	Shenzhen Longgang District Commerce Bureau	Address: 1142, Floor 11, Customs Building, No. 77 Qinglin Road, Longgang District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-28999106 Official Website: https://www.lg.gov.cn/bmzz/swj/ Online Service Window: https://www.gdzwfw.gov.cn/portal/v2/branch-hall?orgCode=MB2E45846	 (Official Website)  (Online Service Window)
8	Shenzhen Longhua District Commerce Bureau	Address: Room 205, Floor 2, Block A, Guohong Building, No.2281 Longhua Avenue, Longhua District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-23332025 Online Service Window: https://www.gdzwfw.gov.cn/portal/v2/branch-hall?orgCode=MB2E46865	 (Online Service Window)

9	Shenzhen Pingshan District Commerce Bureau	Address: Room 1016, Rongde Building, Pingshan District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-89999870 Official Website: https://www.szpsq.gov.cn/psswj/gkmlpt/index Online Service Window: https://www.gdzfw.gov.cn/portal/v2/branch-hall?orgCode=MB2E49425	 (Official Website)  (Online Service Window)
10	Shenzhen Guangming District Commerce Bureau	Address: Room 112, Government Service center, Public Service Platform, Intersection of Niushan Road and Deya Road, Guangming District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-88211327 Official Website: https://www.szgm.gov.cn/gmswj/gkmlpt/index Online Service Window: https://www.gdzfw.gov.cn/portal/v2/branch-hall?orgCode=MB2E47534	 (Official Website)  (Online Service Window)
11	Shenzhen Dapeng New District Commerce Bureau	Address: No.1 Jinling Road, Dapeng New District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-28333029 Official Website: http://www.dpxq.gov.cn/dpshangwu/gkmlpt/index Online Service Window:	 (Official Website)

		https://www.gdzfw.gov.cn/portal/v2/branch-hall?orgCode=MB2E46240	 (Online Service Window)
12	Shenshan Special Cooperation Zone Science and Technology Innovation and Economic Service Bureau	Address: 306, Building 1, Renhe Building, Datong Road, Shenshan Special Cooperation Zone Tel.: 0755-22100947 Official Website: http://www.szss.gov.cn Online Service Window: https://www.gdzfw.gov.cn/portal/v2/branch-hall?orgCode=MB2D07101	 (Official Website)  (Online Service Window)
Note: The above addresses and telephone numbers are for reference only and subject to the latest announcement on the official website.			

v.Foreign Exchange Registration and Management

1.Basic System

All activities by domestic entities or individuals in relation to foreign exchange receipts and payments or foreign exchange operations, and to all activities within the territory of China by foreign entities and individuals in relation to foreign exchange receipts and payments or foreign exchange operations shall be administrated by the foreign exchange administration department of the State Council and its local offices (the "exchange administration agencies") in accordance with the law. China's foreign exchange management system is divided into foreign exchange administration for current account transactions, foreign exchange administration for capital account transactions, administration of foreign exchange operations of financial institutions

and administration of the RMB exchange rate and foreign exchange market.

Pursuant to the *Notice of Expanding the Pilot Program of High-Level Opening-up of Cross-Border Trade and Investment* issued on 4 December 2023, China decided to expand the pilot program of implementing the policies for high-level opening-up of cross-border trade and investment in Shenzhen in order to facilitate more business entities to handle cross-border trade and investment in compliance with the regulations. On 5 February 2024, the Shenzhen Branch of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange (the "Shenzhen Branch") implemented the policies for high-level opening-up of cross-border trade and investment under its jurisdiction, including five current account transactions policy measures and three capital account policy measures.

(1) Current Account Transactions Pilot Policy.

①Facilitating the receipt and payment of foreign exchange funds for current account transactions. Eligible banks under the jurisdiction of the Shenzhen Branch can handle current account foreign exchange receipts and payments for pilot high-quality enterprises in accordance with the principle of "know your customer, know your business, and due diligence "; for single foreign exchange payments of trade in services or other items with the amount more than 50,000 US dollars, they can verify the Tax Record Filing Form for Outbound Payments for Trade in Services and other Items afterwards.

②Supporting banks to optimise new international trade settlement. Encourage prudential and compliant banks under the jurisdiction of the Shenzhen Branch to innovate financial services, to handle genuine and compliant new international trade foreign exchange receipts and payments business of the pilot high-quality enterprises independently.

③Expanding the scope of trade balance settlement netting. Prudential and compliant banks can handle settlement netting for specific current account foreign exchange transactions between high-quality enterprises and the same overseas trading partners under the premise of controllable risk.

④Exemption from registration for special refund of trade in goods beyond the deadline. Prudential and compliant banks under the jurisdiction of the Shenzhen Branch can directly handle the special refund of trade in goods transactions for the pilot high-quality enterprises, and the enterprises are not required to register with the foreign exchange authority beforehand.

⑤Optimising the advance payments or business sharing management for trade in services. Advance payments or sharing of business under trade in services for more than 12 months between pilot high-quality enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Shenzhen Branch and their affiliated overseas institutions, or advance payments or sharing of business under trade in services between pilot high-quality enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Shenzhen Branch and their non-affiliated overseas institutions, will be handled by prudential and compliant banks after reviewing their authenticity and reasonableness.

(2) Capital Account Transactions Pilot Policy.

①Domestic reinvestment by foreign-funded enterprises is exempted from registration. When a foreign-funded enterprise carries out the business of domestic reinvestment, the investee enterprise or the equity transferor need not go through the registration procedures for receiving domestic reinvestment if it is a registered enterprise under the jurisdiction of the Shenzhen Branch.

②Financial leasing parent and subsidiary companies can share foreign debt quotas. Allow eligible financial leasing companies under the jurisdiction of the Shenzhen Branch to share foreign debt quotas with their special purpose vehicles (SPVs).

③Part of the foreign exchange registration of capital items is handled directly by banks. Qualified non-financial enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Shenzhen Branch borrowing foreign debt or listing overseas, can directly process the relevant registration procedures through the bank.

Document Name	Download Address	
<i>Notice of Expanding the Pilot Program of High-Level Opening-up of Cross-Border Trade and Investment</i>	https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202312/content_6920515.htm	

2. Service Content

The Shenzhen Branch of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange is the supervisory body of foreign exchange transactions in Shenzhen. It is mainly responsible for balance of payments and foreign exchange balance of payments statistics, management, early warning and analysis work within its jurisdiction; foreign exchange administration for current account transactions; foreign exchange administration for capital account transactions; inspecting the implementation of foreign exchange management laws and regulations of the institutions within its jurisdiction according to the law, and punishing violations of law; supervising and managing the operation order of the foreign exchange market; analyzing and forecasting the supply and demand situation of the foreign exchange market to provide policy recommendations to the State Administration of Foreign Exchange; undertaking other matters assigned by the State Administration of Foreign Exchange.

Items	Administrative Licensing Items	Service Guidance、 Form Template、 Processing Procedure
Current Account	Approval for Current Account Income and Expenditure Enterprises	http://www.safe.gov.cn/shenzhen/2024/0601/1844.html 
	Approval for Specific Current Account Income and Expenditure Business	
	Approval for Foreign Currency Deposits Abroad under Current Account	

	Approval for Foreign Currency Cash Withdrawal, Border Crossing Carry, and Cross-Border Transportation	
	Approval for Operating or Terminating Foreign Exchange Settlement and Sale Business	
	Approval for Non-Bank Financial Institutions to Operate or Terminate Foreign Exchange Business Other than Foreign Exchange Settlement and Sale	
Capital Account	Approval for Foreign Exchange Registration under Overseas Direct Investment	http://www.safe.gov.cn/shenzhen/2024/0511/1826.html 
	Approval for Foreign Exchange Registration under Domestic Direct Investment	
	Approval for Cross-Border Securities and Derivative Products Foreign Exchange Business	
	Approval for Domestic Institutions' External Debt and Cross-Border Guarantees	
	Approval for Domestic Institutions' (Excluding Banking Financial Institutions) External Claims	
	Approval for Foreign Exchange Capital Account Funds Settlement	
	Approval for Foreign Exchange Capital Account Funds Purchase and Payment	
	Approval for Operating or Terminating Foreign Exchange Settlement and Sale Business	
	Approval for Non-Bank Financial Institutions to Operate or Terminate	

	Foreign Exchange Business Other than Foreign Exchange Settlement and Sale	
	Approval for Currency Conversion by Financial Institutions	
Balance of Payments	Approval for Foreign Currency Cash Withdrawal, Border Crossing Carry, and Cross-Border Transportation	http://www.safe.gov.cn/shenzhen/2024/0510/1825.html 
	Approval for Operating or Terminating Foreign Exchange Settlement and Sale Business	
	Approval for Currency Transformation by Financial Institutions	

3. Service Guidance

Shenzhen Branch of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange Online Inquiry Website		
http://www.safe.gov.cn/shenzhen/ywzx/index.html 		
On-site Processing Guidance		
Business Type	Tel.	Address
Current Account Transactions Operations	0755-25859736	Floor 2, South Building and Floor 11, North Building, People's Bank of China Building, No. 5006 Shennan East Road, Luohu District, Shenzhen
Capital Account Transactions Operations	0755-22192853	Floor 2, South Building and Floor 12, North Building, People's Bank of China Building, No. 5006 Shennan East Road, Luohu District, Shenzhen

Balance of Payments Operations	0755-25590240-892	17th Floor, North Building, People's Bank of China Tower, 5006 Shennan East Road, Luohu District, Shenzhen
Foreign Exchange Inspection Operations	0755-25590240-873	
Foreign Exchange Information System Code Operations	0755-25841865	
General Services	0755-25841865	
<p>Note: The above addresses and telephone numbers are for reference only and subject to the latest announcement on the official website.</p>		

II. International Trade Services

i. Overview

Since China joined the World Trade Organisation in 2001, it has maintained an enterprising, open and inclusive attitude, actively aligned itself with international high-standard economic and trade rules, and greatly promoted import and export trade as well as international economic and trade cooperation.

1. International high-standard economic and trade rules

The *Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (RCEP)* officially came into effect on January 1 2022, marking the establishment of the world's largest free trade area. China has set up 22 pilot free trade zones across the country. In June 2023, the State Council issued the *Several Measures for Conducting the Pilot Program of Aligning with International High Standards and Promoting Institutional Opening up in Eligible Pilot Free Trade Zones and the Hainan Free Trade Port*, proposing to take the lead in piloting the alignment with relevant high international economic and trade rules in pilot free trade zones (or ports) such as Guangdong.

2. Trade facilitation

China has continuously introduced a series of reform measures to improve the customs clearance efficiency of the whole chain to smooth the domestic and international dual circulation; simplify the customs clearance process, streamline documents and supporting materials; improve the functions of the "single window" for international trade and promote paperless operations throughout the whole process; standardize and reduce taxes and fees in the import and export links to relieve burdens on enterprises and improve their efficiency.

3. Cross-border e-commerce

As a new business format, cross-border e-commerce has injected strong impetus into the development of foreign trade. China has actively formulated relevant laws, regulations and supporting policies, steadily promoted the construction of cross-border e-commerce comprehensive pilot areas, improved the service efficiency of the whole chain of cross-border e-commerce; encouraged cross-border e-commerce businesses to build overseas warehouses and independent stations to expand the overseas market layout; optimized the supervision of cross-border e-commerce retail

imports to guide the standardized development of the industry.

4. International taxation

China has upgraded and improved its international tax regime and tax collection and administration system, as well as deeply participated in global tax cooperation. At present, China has signed agreements on avoiding double taxation with many countries or regions.

Document Name	Download Address	
<i>Several Measures for Conducting the Pilot Program of Aligning with International High Standards and Promoting Institutional Opening up in Eligible Pilot Free Trade Zones and the Hainan Free Trade Port</i>	https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202306/content_6889027.htm	

ii. Import and Export Trade and Trade Remedies

1. Basic System

Since China's accession to the World Trade Organisation in 2001, it has continuously improved its laws and regulations on import and export trade and has actively promoted international trade cooperation and development. As the fundamental law governing China's foreign trade, the *Foreign Trade Law of the People's Republic of China* (the "*Foreign Trade Law*") stipulates in detail the basic principles and systems of foreign trade, including the rights and obligations of foreign trade dealers, the import and export of goods and technologies, international trade in services, foreign trade order, foreign trade remedies, foreign trade promotion, and legal responsibilities, etc. China has successively enacted such laws and regulations as the *Provisions on the Unreliable Entity List*, the *Export Control Law of the People's Republic of China* (the "*Export Control Law*"), the *Rules on Counteracting Unjustified Extra-territorial Application of Foreign Legislation and Other Measures* (the "*Counteracting Rules*"), the *Anti-foreign Sanctions Law of the People's Republic of China* (the "*Anti-foreign Sanctions Law*"), and the *Regulation of the People's Republic of China on the Export Control of Dual-use Items* (the "*Regulations on the Export Control of Dual-use Items*"), in order to provide a solid safeguard for foreign

trade under the rule of law.

China is actively building a network of high international standard free trade areas. On January 1 2022, the *Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (RCEP)* officially came into effect and was implemented. Its content covers goods trade, rules of origin, customs procedures and trade facilitation, trade remedies, trade in services and so on. Meanwhile, China has signed 22 free trade agreements with 29 countries and regions.

Document Name	Download Address	
<i>Foreign Trade Law</i>	http://en.npc.gov.cn.cdurl.cn/2022-12/30/c_909988.htm	

2. Service Content

(1) Import and Export of Goods

Article 13 of the *Foreign Trade Law* establishes the basic principle of free import and export of goods. Due to monitoring needs, the system of automatic license of import and export may be employed for some of the freely imported and exported goods. If the consignor or consignee applies for automatic license prior to handling the formalities of customs declaration, the department of foreign trade under the State Council or its authorized department shall grant approval. According to Article 18 of the *Foreign Trade Law* and the *Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Administration of the Import and Export of Goods* (the "*Regulations on the Administration of the Import and Export of Goods*"), the state adopts systems such as quotas and licenses for goods subject to import or export restrictions. Among them, goods with quantitative limits on their importation or exportation are subject to the administration of quotas; other goods limited in importation or exportation are subject to administration of licenses; and goods that are banned from import or export may not be imported or exported.

Document Name	Download Address	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Regulations on the Administration of the Import and Export of Goods</i></p>	<p>http://xzfg.moj.gov.cn/front/law/detail?LawID=1719&Query=货物进出口管理条例</p>	

(2) Import and Export of Technologies

Import and export of technologies refers to the transfer of technologies from outside of China into China, or from inside of China to outside of China by way of foreign trade, investment, or economic or technological cooperation.

China applies three kinds of management measures regarding the import and export of technologies: prohibited import and export, restricted import and export, and free import and export. Technologies that are prohibited from being imported or exported must not be imported or exported; technologies that are subject to restricted import or export can be imported or exported only with licenses; technologies that can be imported or exported freely may be imported or exported only by registering the contracts; and dual-use technologies which have both military and civilian applications are included in export control management.

The specific technologies that are prohibited from or restricted in the import and export are listed in the *Catalogue of Technologies Prohibited or Restricted by China from Export* and the *Catalogue of Technologies Prohibited or Restricted by China from Import*.

Document Name	Download Address	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Catalogue of Technologies Prohibited or Restricted by China from Export</i></p>	<p>https://www.most.gov.cn/tztg/202312/W020231221620858841394.pdf</p>	

<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Catalogue of Technologies Prohibited or Restricted by China from Import</i></p>	<p>http://fms.mofcom.gov.cn/cms_files/oldfile//fms/202111/20211116131222501.pdf</p>	
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(3) International Trade in Services

On 22 March 2024, the Ministry of Commerce issued the *Special Administrative Measures (Negative List) for Cross-border Trade in Services (Edition 2024)* and the *Special Administrative Measures (Negative List) for Cross-border Trade in Services in Pilot Free Trade Zones (Edition 2024)*. The national version of the negative list establishes a negative list administration system for cross-border trade in services on a nationwide scale for the first time, and clarifies the cross-border service trade market access "baseline". The negative list for pilot free trade zones has made liberalization arrangements in multiple fields, such as professional qualifications for natural persons, professional services, finance, and culture, so as to promote the expansion of liberalization in cross-border services in an orderly manner.

Enterprises engaged in international trade in services should also pay attention to: ①the *General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS)* and the *Reference Paper on Services Domestic Regulation* within the framework of the WTO; ②regional trade agreements such as the *Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (RCEP)*, which has already taken effect and been implemented in China, the *Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP)*, and the *Digital Economy Partnership Agreement (DEPA)*, to which China is applying to join; ③*Agreement on Trade in Services of the Framework Agreement on Comprehensive Economic Co-operation between the People's Republic of China and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations* (the "ASEAN-China Agreement on Trade in Services"), etc.

Document Name	Download Address	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Special Administrative Measures (Negative List) for Cross-border Trade in Services (Edition 2024)</i></p>	<p>http://fms.mofcom.gov.cn/cms_files/oldfile//fms/202403/20240322165804597.pdf</p>	

<p><i>Special Administrative Measures (Negative List) for Cross-border Trade in Services in Pilot Free Trade Zones (Edition 2024)</i></p>	<p>http://fms.mofcom.gov.cn/cms_files/oldfile//fms/202403/20240322165820645.pdf</p>	
<p><i>General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS)</i></p>	<p>https://www.wto.org/english/docs_e/legal_e/gats_e.htm</p>	
<p><i>Reference Paper on Services Domestic Regulation</i></p>	<p>http://m.mofcom.gov.cn/article/bnjg/202212/20221203374521.shtml</p>	
<p><i>Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (RCEP)</i></p>	<p>http://fta.mofcom.gov.cn/rcep/rcep_new.shtml</p>	
<p><i>Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP)</i></p>	<p>https://gjs.mofcom.gov.cn/wjzl/zymyq/art/2021/art_d730af75744a4a30901c9812bdef2ab6.html</p>	
<p><i>Digital Economy Partnership Agreement (DEPA)</i></p>	<p>https://gjs.mofcom.gov.cn/cms_files/oldfile//gjs/202111/202111111093601709.pdf</p>	

<p style="text-align: center;"><i>ASEAN-China Agreement on Trade in Services</i></p>	<p>http://fta.mofcom.gov.cn/china_dongmeng_upgrade/annex/fwmyxieyi_en.pdf</p>	
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(4) Processing Trade

According to the *Measures of the Customs of the People's Republic of China for the Supervision and Administration of Processing Trade Goods* (the "*Measures of the Customs for the Supervision and Administration of Processing Trade Goods*"), processing trade refers to the business activity in which an operating enterprise imports all or part of the raw and auxiliary materials, parts and components, accessories, and packaging materials from abroad, and re-exports the finished products after processing or assembly, including two modes, namely, processing with supplied materials and processing with imported materials. Processing with supplied materials means the business activity in which the imported materials and parts are supplied by the overseas enterprise, and the operating enterprise does not have to make foreign exchange payments for the imported materials and parts and only charges the overseas enterprise a processing fee, with the finished products being sold by the overseas enterprise. Processing with imported materials means the business activity in which the operating enterprise makes foreign exchange payments for the imported materials and parts and exports the finished products after processing.

The *Measures of the Customs for the Supervision and Administration of Processing Trade Goods* applies to the establishment of manuals, import and export declaration, processing, supervision and write-off of processing trade goods.

Document Name	Download Address	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Measures of the Customs for the Supervision and Administration of Processing Trade Goods</i></p>	<p>http://www.customs.gov.cn//customs/302249/zfxxgk/hggzk/4082301/index.html</p>	

3. Service Guidance

(1) Import Trade Remedies

Trade remedy investigations mainly include anti-dumping investigations, countervailing investigations and safeguard measures investigations.

Anti-dumping investigations apply to the situation where imported products enter the market of China at a price below normal value and cause material damage or constitute a threat of material damage to an already established domestic industry, or cause a material impediment to the establishment of a domestic industry.

Countervailing investigations apply to the situation where imported products are subsidized and cause material damage or constitute a threat of material damage to an already established domestic industry, or cause a material impediment to the establishment of a domestic industry.

Safeguard measures investigations apply to the situation where the quantity of imported products increases so that serious damage or threat of serious damage is caused to the domestic industry that produces like products or directly competitive products.

The *Anti-Dumping Regulations of the People's Republic of China* (the "*Anti-Dumping Regulations*"), the *Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Countervailing Measures* (the "*Regulations on Countervailing Measures*"), and the *Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Safeguards* (the "*Regulations on Safeguards*") contain detailed provisions on the application of trade remedies, investigation procedures and review procedures, etc.

Document Name	Download Address	
<i>Anti-Dumping Regulations</i>	https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=	
<i>Regulations on Countervailing Measures</i>	https%3A%2F%2Fimages.mofcom.gov.cn%2Ftrb%2Faccessory%2F20120	
<i>Regulations on Safeguards</i>	4%2F1335597446670.doc&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK	

(2) Export Control

Article 2 of the *Export Control Law* stipulates that export control means the prohibitive or restrictive measures imposed by the state on the outward movement of controlled items from the territory of China and the provision of controlled items by a citizen, legal person, or unincorporated organisation of China to a foreign organisation

or individual. Controlled items include dual-use items (goods, technologies and services that are both for civil and military purposes or contribute to an increase in military potential, especially those that may be applied to design, develop, produce, or use weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery), military products, nuclear and other items such as goods, technologies, services and their related technical materials related to maintaining the national security and interest and performing nonproliferation and other international obligations.

Article 4 of the *Export Control Law* provides that China shall implement a unified export control system for export-controlled items, and administer it by means such as formulating control lists, directories, or catalogues and implementing export licensure. The control lists approach means that the export control administrative departments of the state formulate and adjust the export control lists for controlled items in conjunction with the relevant departments under the prescribed procedures, and publish the lists in a timely manner. The export licensing system means that export businesses shall apply for licensing to the export control administrative departments of the state to export any controlled items set forth in the control lists or items subjected to temporary control. To export any goods, technologies, or services other than the controlled items set forth in the export control lists and items subjected to temporary control, export businesses shall apply for licensing to the export control administrative departments of the state if they know or should have known that the relevant items may have the risks such as compromising the national security and interest, etc.

The *Regulations on the Export Control of Dual-use Items*, which came into force on 1 December 2024, is based on the *Export Control Law*, aiming to refine and improve the procedures for establishing and adjusting the export control lists of dual-use items, as well as the procedural requirements, assessment requirements, frequency, and duration for the imposition of temporary control.

Document Name	Download Address	
<i>Export Control Law</i>	http://en.npc.gov.cn.cdurl.cn/2020-10/17/c_689302.htm	
<i>Regulations on the Export Control of Dual-use Items</i>	https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/content/202410/content_6981399.htm	
<i>Legal Service Guidelines for Chinese Enterprises in Responding to Export Control</i>	https://gdfirls.com/v/Guidelines_202409_4/	

(3) Countermeasures

The legal system of countermeasures includes the *Anti-foreign Sanctions Law*, the *Provisions on the Unreliable Entity List* and the *Counteracting Rules*.

The relationship between the three laws (regulations) is shown in the table below:

Document Name	Applicable Circumstances	Consequences
<i>Anti-foreign Sanctions Law</i>	Foreign countries, in violation of international law and the basic norms of international relations, contain and suppress China, adopt discriminatory and restrictive measures against Chinese citizens and organisations, meddle in China's internal affairs, and foreign countries, organisations or individuals	Be included in the countermeasure list and be subjected to one or more countermeasures

	conduct, assist or support acts that compromise China's sovereignty, security or development interests.	
	Download Address: https://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2021-06/11/content_5616935.htm	
		
<i>Counteracting Rules</i>	Foreign countries unjustifiably prohibit or restrict Chinese entities from engaging in normal economic, trade and related activities with third States (or regions) and their entities	A prohibition order is issued: the relevant foreign legislation and other measures shall not be accepted, executed, or observed
	Download Address: https://jm.mofcom.gov.cn/CommercialNews/art/2021/art_74195d066bab4c0f93fc9ae8ab836530.html	
		
<i>Provisions on the Unreliable Entity List</i>	Foreign enterprises, other organisations or individuals suspend normal transactions or apply discriminatory measures against Chinese entities, seriously harming the legitimate rights and interests of Chinese entities	Be included in the unreliable entity list
	Download Address: https://english.mofcom.gov.cn/Policies/AnnouncementsOrders/art/2020/art_26e3c471536d443c944d60c91bacaf9a.html	



(4) Other Services

Guidance on Overseas Intellectual Property Disputes. The Shenzhen Branch of the China Center for Assistance in Resolving Overseas Intellectual Property Disputes provides guidance on dealing with overseas intellectual property disputes. The early warning content includes the progress of trademark infringement litigation cases, information on the trademarks involved, details of the products involved, compensation amounts, information of high-frequency plaintiff involving Shenzhen enterprises, and information on major representative law firms, etc.

Document Name	Download Address	
Guidance on Overseas Intellectual Property Disputes	http://www.sziprs.org.cn/szipr/hwwq/jfydzd/	

Shenzhen Trade Friction Situation Report. The Shenzhen Commerce Development Promotion Center systematically organizes various trade friction cases encountered by Shenzhen over a certain period. This includes detailed information on the number of cases filed, the amount involved, the enterprises and products concerned, such as cases of U.S. Section 337 investigations and "anti-dumping, countervailing and safeguard measures" cases. This enables the government, businesses, and related institutions to quickly and accurately understand the overall situation of trade frictions relating to the city, in order to better coordinate response strategies.

Document Name	Download Address	
Shenzhen Trade Friction Situation Report	https://commerce.sz.gov.cn/hgfw/myjjbg/	

iii. Cross-Border E-Commerce Services

1. Basic System

According to the different origins and destinations of the goods or services, cross-border e-commerce businesses can be categorized into cross-border e-commerce imports and cross-border e-commerce exports. Based on different trading entities, it can be further classified into three categories: B2B, B2C, and C2C. B2B refers to e-commerce activities carried out between enterprises in different customs territories. C2C means e-commerce activities conducted between individual sellers and individual buyers in different customs territories. B2C indicates e-commerce activities provided directly by enterprises to individual consumers in different customs territories.

The *Electronic Commerce Law of the People's Republic of China* (the "*E-Commerce Law*"), which came into force in January 2019, stipulates that the state shall promote cross-border e-commerce development, establish and improve administrative systems for customs, taxation, entry and exit inspection and quarantine, and payment settlement in line with the characteristics of cross-border e-commerce, and facilitate the establishment of communication, cooperation and dispute resolution mechanisms for cross-border e-commerce with different countries and regions. The cross-border e-commerce industry is developing rapidly and has become a new driving force for the stable development of China's foreign trade.

Document Name	Download Address	
<i>E-Commerce Law</i>	http://en.npc.gov.cn.cdurl.cn/2018-08/31/c_697283.htm	
<i>Comprehensive Governance Guidelines for Cross-border E-commerce Platforms</i>	https://gdfrls.com/v/Guidelines_202409_3/	

2. Service Content

Cross-border e-commerce businesses mainly include domestic and foreign cross-border e-commerce platforms, cross-border e-commerce enterprises, payment enterprises, logistics enterprises, and operators of supervised premises. In addition to complying with relevant domestic laws, regulations, and regulatory requirements, cross-border e-commerce businesses should also pay attention to international rules and the relevant legal provisions and regulatory requirements of related foreign countries and territories.

(1) Registration and Filing

Article 10 of the *E-Commerce Law* provides that an e-commerce business shall make market participant registration according to the law, unless it, as an individual, sells agricultural or sideline products produced by it, or products of a cottage industry, or uses its own skills to engage in public convenience services, or occasional and low-value transactions, for which no permit is required by law, or unless no registration is required by laws or administrative regulations. Cross-border e-commerce businesses shall, in accordance with the law, apply for commercial registration of market entities and, in accordance with the provisions of the General Administration of Customs, process customs filing procedures.

(2) Information Disclosure

According to the provisions of the *E-Commerce Law* and the *Measures for the Supervision and Administration of Online Trading*, cross-border e-commerce platforms and cross-border e-commerce enterprises shall continuously publish relevant information such as the business entities information, the platform service agreement, and the transaction rules in a conspicuous place on the homepage of the website or the main page of business activities. If a cross-border e-commerce business entity is going to terminate its online trading activities of its own accord, it shall, 30 days in advance, continuously publish the relevant information including the announcement on the termination of online trading activities at a conspicuous place of the homepage of its website or the main page of its business activities, and take reasonable and necessary measures in a timely manner to protect the lawful rights and interests of consumers and relevant businesses.

(3) Import and Export Declarations

According to the provisions of the *Notice of the Ministry of Commerce, the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Finance, the General Administration of Customs, the State Administration of Taxation, and the State Administration for Market Regulation on Improving the Supervision over Cross-border E-commerce Retail Imports* (the "*Notice on Improving the Supervision over Cross-border E-Commerce Retail Imports*"), cross-border e-commerce businesses shall, in accordance with the relevant provisions, either on their own or by authorizing agents, transmit to the Customs in real time the electronic data of transactions on imported goods in cross-border e-commerce retail affixed with an electronic signature, and shall assume the corresponding liabilities for the authenticity of the transactions and the authenticity of the identities of consumers.

(4) Taxes Collection and Remittance

According to the *Announcement on Matters concerning the Supervision of Retail Imports and Exports in Cross-Border E-commerce (Announcement No. 194 [2018] of the General Administration of Customs)*, consumers of retail imports in cross-border e-commerce shall be the obligatory tax payers. Cross-border e-commerce platforms, cross-border e-commerce enterprises, logistics enterprises or declaration enterprises registered with the Customs as the obligors for collecting and remitting taxes on behalf of others in cross-border e-commerce shall truthfully and accurately declare to the Customs the taxation administration factors regarding retail imports in cross-border e-commerce, submit the tax guarantee to the Customs in accordance with the law, and assume the corresponding legal liabilities for the corresponding obligations of paying evaded taxes.

(5) Internet Transactions and Security

According to Article 24 of the *Measures for the Supervision and Administration of Online Trading*, cross-border e-commerce platforms shall require businesses that apply for selling commodities or providing services on the platforms to submit true information on their identity, address, contact information, and administrative licensing, to conduct verification and registration, to establish registration archives, and to verify and update relevant information once at least every 6 months.

According to Article 29 of the *Measures for the Supervision and Administration of Online Trading*, cross-border e-commerce platforms shall establish a system for the inspection and monitoring of platform-based businesses and commodity or service

information released by them.

(6) Commodity Quality and Safety

According to the provisions of the *E-Commerce Law* and the *Announcement on Matters concerning the Supervision of Retail Imports and Exports in Cross-Border E-commerce*, cross-border e-commerce platforms should establish the goods quality and safety and other risk prevention and control mechanisms, as well as set up and improve the self-discipline supervision system for the safety of imported and exported goods.

(7) Consumer Protection

According to the provisions of the *Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Consumer Rights and Interests* (the "*Law on the Protection of Consumer Rights and Interests*") and the *Notice on Improving the Supervision over Cross-border E-commerce Retail Imports*, cross-border e-commerce platforms shall sign agreements with cross-border e-commerce enterprises and their domestic agents applying for entering the platforms to specify the rights and obligations of both parties in respect of the protection of consumers' rights and interests as well as other relevant requirements; establish a self-discipline system for handling consumer disputes and safeguarding consumer rights. When consumers purchase goods on the platform and their legitimate rights and interests are damaged, the platforms shall actively assist consumers in safeguarding their legitimate rights and interests and fulfil their responsibility to make compensations in advance; cross-border e-commerce enterprises shall fulfil their obligation of reminding and notifying consumers.

(8) Intellectual Property Protection

The cross-border e-commerce platforms shall, in accordance with the provisions of the *Copyright Law of the People's Republic of China* (the "*Copyright Law*"), the *Trademark Law of the People's Republic of China* (the "*Trademark Law*"), the *Patent Law of the People's Republic of China* (the "*Patent Law*"), and other relevant laws and regulations, carry out the necessary review of the source of intellectual property rights of the goods on the platform; establish and improve the mechanism for the protection of intellectual property rights, strengthen the protection of copyright, patent and trademark, take effective measures for any infringement of intellectual property rights that occurs on the platform, and promptly notify the Customs of the infringement and assist the Customs to carry out the relevant investigation.

(9) Advertisement and Publicity

When cross-border e-commerce businesses introduce goods or services through certain media and forms, they shall comply with the provisions of the *Advertising Law of the People's Republic of China* (the "*Advertising Law*"), the *Measures for the Administration of Internet Advertising*, and other laws and regulations, and express the content of the advertisement in a truthful and lawful form and strictly prohibit from publishing advertisement containing false or misleading information.

(10) Data Security

Cross-border e-commerce businesses shall strictly comply with the provisions of the *Personal Information Protection Law of the People's Republic of China* (the "*Personal Information Protection Law*"), the *Data Security Law of the People's Republic of China* (the "*Data Security Law*"), the *Cybersecurity Law of the People's Republic of China* (the "*Cybersecurity Law*"), the *Measures for Cybersecurity Review*, and other relevant laws and regulations when carrying out activities such as data collection, storage, use and transmission.

Cross-border e-commerce enterprises should obtain users' explicit and clear consent before collecting their data. Cross-border e-commerce enterprises that may share data with third parties in the process of using the data should take sufficient technical measures to control the substantial privacy compliance risks involved. Cross-border e-commerce platforms shall establish and improve the personal information protection compliance systems.

(11) Anti-Unfair Competition

According to the *Anti-Unfair Competition Law of the People's Republic of China* (the "*Anti-Unfair Competition Law*"), cross-border e-commerce businesses shall not commit acts of unfair competition that disrupt the competition order in the market and infringe the legitimate rights and interests of other businesses or consumers. Cross-border e-commerce platforms shall not impose unreasonable restrictions on cross-border e-commerce enterprises within their platforms in terms of trading activities, transaction pricing and transactions with other enterprises, and shall not interfere with their independent operations.

(12) Legal Liability

Cross-border e-commerce businesses may face civil and administrative liabilities if they have violated relevant laws and regulations such as customs import and export declarations, foreign exchange control, export tax refund management, intellectual property rights protection, and consumer rights protection. Once their actions

constitute criminal offences such as smuggling, infringement of citizens' personal information, fraudulent export tax rebates, money laundering, false advertising, etc., they will be subject to the investigation of criminal liabilities.

Document Name	Download Address	
<i>Measures for the Supervision and Administration of Online Trading</i>	https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/2021-03/16/content_5593226.htm	
<i>Notice on Improving the Supervision over Cross-border E-Commerce Retail Imports</i>	http://cws.mofcom.gov.cn/swjzc/art/2019/art_399cd4ef63e7401a853f6c00ba391247.html	
<i>Announcement on Matters concerning the Supervision of Retail Imports and Exports in Cross-Border E-commerce</i>	http://www.customs.gov.cn/customs/302249/302266/302267/2141321/index.html	
<i>Law on the Protection of Consumer Rights and Interests</i>	https://www.gov.cn/jrzg/2013-10/25/content_2515601.htm	

<p><i>Copyright Law</i></p>	<p>https://www.gov.cn/guoqing/2021-10/29/content_5647633.htm</p>	
<p><i>Trademark Law</i></p>	<p>https://www.cnipa.gov.cn/art/2019/7/30/art_95_28179.html</p>	
<p><i>Patent Law</i></p>	<p>https://english.cnipa.gov.cn/col/col3068/index.html</p>	
<p><i>Advertising Law</i></p>	<p>https://www.samr.gov.cn/zw/zfxxgk/fdzdgknr/fgs/art/2023/art_5474cf75173c45d6a0379730fb4e8d97.html</p>	
<p><i>Measures for the Administration of Internet Advertising</i></p>	<p>https://www.gov.cn/gongbao/2023/issue_10506/202306/content_6885261.html</p>	

<i>Personal Information Protection Law</i>	http://en.npc.gov.cn.cdurl.cn/2021-12/29/c_694559.htm	
<i>Data Security Law</i>	http://en.npc.gov.cn.cdurl.cn/2021-06/10/c_689311.htm	
<i>Cybersecurity Law</i>	https://www.cac.gov.cn/2016-11/07/c_1119867116.htm	
<i>Measures for Cybersecurity Review</i>	https://www.cac.gov.cn/2022-01/04/c_1642894602182845.htm	
<i>Anti-Unfair Competition Law</i>	https://www.gov.cn/banshi/2005-08/31/content_68766.htm	

3.Service Guidance

Subject	Service Affair	Service Window	Service Guide
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Commerce Bureau of Shenzhen Municipality	Cross-Border E-Commerce Independent Station Project	<p>Processing Location: Comprehensive Window No. 5-43, West Hall of Shenzhen Municipal Administrative Service Center, Fu Zhong San Road, Futian District, Shenzhen</p> <p>Tel.: 0755-88127497 0755-88127791</p> <p>Online Processing Website: https://tyrz.gd.gov.cn/pscp/so/static/?redirect_uri=http%3A%2F%2Fzj.commerce.sz.gov.cn%2FHome%2FSsoAuthenticate%2F%3Ftype%3DSB%26ywlx%3DMB2C9218131442118189001440300&client_id=szswcz</p> 	<p>https://www.gdzwfw.gov.cn/portal/v3/guide/11440300MB2C92181C3442118189001</p> 
	Cross-Border E-Commerce Public Overseas Warehouse Project	<p>Processing Location: Comprehensive Window No. 5-43, West Hall of Shenzhen Municipal Administrative Service Center, Fu Zhong San Road, Futian District, Shenzhen</p> <p>Tel.: 0755-88127497 0755-88127791</p> <p>Online Processing Website: https://tyrz.gd.gov.cn/pscp/so/static/?redirect_uri=http%3A%2F%2Fzj.commerce.sz.gov.cn%2FHome%2FSsoAuthenticate%2F%3Ftype%3DSB%26ywlx%3DMB2C9218131442118189001440300&client_id=szswcz</p>	<p>https://www.gdzwfw.gov.cn/portal/v3/guide/11440300MB2C92181C3442118189003</p>

		<p>3A%2F%2Fzj.commerce.sz. gov.cn%2FHome%2FSsoAu thenticate%2F%3Ftype%3D SB%26ywlx%3DMB2C921 8131442118189003440300 &client_id=szswcz</p> 	
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iv. Customs Control and Services

1. Basic System

The legal and regulatory system of China Customs includes laws, administrative regulations, rules and regulatory documents. The *Customs Law of the People's Republic of China* (the "*Customs Law*") set out the basic legal norms for managing customs affairs. Administrative regulations include the *Regulation of the People's Republic of China on Customs Audits* (the "*Regulation on Customs Audits*"), the *Regulation of the People's Republic of China on the Implementation of Customs Administrative Punishment* (the "*Regulation on the Implementation of Customs Administrative Punishment*"), etc. Rules are published in the form of order of the General Administration of Customs, such as the *Provisions of the Customs of the People's Republic of China on the Administration of Declaration of Imported and Exported Goods* (the "*Provisions of the Customs on the Administration of Declaration of Imported and Exported Goods*") and the *Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Registration and Administration of Overseas Manufacturers of Imported Food* (the "*Regulations on the Registration and Administration of Overseas Manufacturers of Imported Food*"). Regulatory documents are divided into regulatory documents of the General Administration of Customs and regulatory documents of the directly affiliated customs, such as *Announcement on Matters concerning Voluntary Disclosure of Violations of Regulations by Advanced Authorized Economic Operators* (Announcement No. 87 [2024] of the General Administration of Customs),

Announcement on Simplification of Documents Attached to Customs Declarations(Announcement No. 1 [2021] of the Shenzhen Customs), and so on.

The main responsibilities of China Customs include exercising supervision over the means of transport, goods, travelers' luggage, postal items and other articles entering or leaving the territory, collecting customs duties and other taxes and fees, uncovering and suppressing smuggling, working out customs statistics, and handling other customs operations.

Document Name	Download Address	
Service Guide of the General Administration of Customs	http://english.customs.gov.cn/service/guide	
<i>Customs Law</i>	http://www.customs.gov.cn//customs/302249/302266/302267/356575/index.html	
<i>Regulation on Customs Audits</i>	http://www.customs.gov.cn//customs/302249/302266/302267/356585/index.html	
<i>Regulations on the Registration and Administration of Overseas Manufacturers of Imported Food</i>	https://images.mofcom.gov.cn/cy/202112/20211215174521802.pdf	

<p><i>Announcement on Matters concerning Voluntary Disclosure of Violations of Regulations by Advanced Authorized Economic Operators(Announcement No. 87 [2024] of the General Administration of Customs)</i></p>	<p>http://www.customs.gov.cn//customs/302249/302266/302267/6001674/index.html</p>	
<p><i>Announcement on Simplification of Documents Accompanying Customs Declarations(Announcement No. 1 [2021] of the Shenzhen Customs)</i></p>	<p>http://www.customs.gov.cn//shenzhen_customs/zfxxgk15/zfxxgkml63/3907927/index.html</p>	

2. Service Content

(1) China (Shenzhen) International Trade Single Window

China (Shenzhen) International Trade Single Window is a one-stop comprehensive service platform for international trade built by the General Administration of Customs in conjunction with the relevant departments of the port. It provides services covering the whole process of port clearance operations such as customs clearance, supervision, logistics, and the main aspects of trade supervision.

Matter	Address	
<p>China (Shenzhen) International Trade Single Window</p>	<p>https://sz.singlewindow.cn/index</p>	

(2) Shenzhen Customs informationization Service Platform for Enterprises

Shenzhen Customs informationization Service Platform for Enterprises is an integrated platform that combines all the functions of the standard version of China International Trade Single Window and the characteristic functions of Shenzhen Customs. Through this platform, enterprises can handle relevant businesses of the local customs and the General Administration of Customs in a one-stop manner

without switching multiple systems.

Matters	Address	
Shenzhen Customs informationization Service Platform for Enterprises	https://szc.singlewindow.cn	

(3) Declaration of Import and Export Goods

According to the *Provisions of the Customs on the Administration of Declaration of Imported and Exported Goods*, declaration of import and export goods means that the consignor and consignee of import and export goods and the agent declaration enterprises declare to the customs about the actual situation of the import and export goods and accept the verification of the customs in the specified period and location by tendering electronic or paper declaration forms in accordance with the *Customs Law* and other relevant administrative regulations and rules.

Enterprises can refer to the following regulations when declaring import and export goods to ensure the compliance, accuracy, and completeness of the declaration: the *Tariff Law of the People's Republic of China* (the "*Tariff Law*"), the *Provisions of the Customs on the Administration of Declaration of Imported and Exported Goods*, the *Instructions of the Customs of the People's Republic of China for Completing the Customs Declaration Forms for Import and Export Goods* (the "*Instructions of the Customs for Completing the Customs Declaration Forms for the Import and Export of Goods*"), the *Customs Import and Export Tariff of the People's Republic of China* (the "*Customs Import and Export Tariff*"), the *Regulation of the People's Republic of China on the Place of Origin of Import and Export Goods* (the "*Regulation on the Place of Origin of Import and Export Goods*"), the *Measures of the Customs of the People's Republic of China for the Administration of the Collection of Duties on Imported and Exported Goods* (the "*Measures of the Customs for the Administration of the Collection of Duties on Imported and Exported Goods*"), the *Measures of the Customs of the People's Republic of China for Determining the Taxable Value of Imported and Exported Goods* (the "*Measures of the Customs for Determining the Taxable Value of Imported and Exported Goods*"), the *Provisions of the Customs of*

the People's Republic of China on the Commodity Classification of Import and Export Goods (the "Provisions of the Customs on the Commodity Classification of Import and Export Goods"), the Provisions of the Customs of the People's Republic of China on the Administration of Preferential Origins of Imported and Exported Goods (the "Provisions of the Customs on the Administration of Preferential Origins of Imported and Exported Goods"), and other relevant regulations.

Document Name	Download Address	
<i>Tariff Law</i>	https://gss.mof.gov.cn/gzdt/zhengcefabu/202404/t20240426_3933677.htm	
<i>Provisions of the Customs on the Administration of Declaration of Imported and Exported Goods</i>	http://www.customs.gov.cn/customs/302249/302266/302267/357087/index.html	
<i>Instructions of the Customs for Completing the Customs Declaration Forms for the Import and Export of Goods</i>	https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/2019-11/04/content_5448488.htm#:~:text= http://www.customs.gov.cn/customs/302249/302266/302267/5758885/index.html	 
<i>Customs Import and Export Tariff</i>	https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202404/content_6947938.htm	

<p><i>Regulation on the Place of Origin of Import and Export Goods</i></p>	<p>http://www.customs.gov.cn/customs/302249/302266/302267/3989417/index.html</p>	
<p><i>Measures of the Customs for the Administration of the Collection of Duties on Imported and Exported Goods</i></p>	<p>http://www.customs.gov.cn/customs/302249/302266/302267/6176833/index.html</p>	
<p><i>Measures of the Customs for Determining the Taxable Value of Imported and Exported Goods</i></p>	<p>http://www.customs.gov.cn/customs/302249/302266/302267/356036/index.html</p>	
<p><i>Provisions of the Customs on the Commodity Classification of Import and Export Goods</i></p>	<p>http://www.customs.gov.cn/customs/302249/302266/302267/3898724/index.html</p>	
<p><i>Provisions of the Customs on the Administration of Preferential Origins of Imported and Exported Goods</i></p>	<p>http://www.customs.gov.cn/customs/302249/zfxxgk/hggzk/4065808/index.html</p>	

(4) Health Quarantine Access Management for High-Risk Special Articles

Under the *Administrative Measures for Health Quarantine Access of High-Risk Special Articles*, high-risk special articles are defined as "special articles containing or potentially containing pathogenic microorganisms that pose a risk of infectious

disease transmission." Access to high-risk special articles is subject to dynamic and catalog-based management. Special articles listed in the catalog must obtain access qualification prior to applying for entry health quarantine approval. The access management for high-risk special articles is administered and organized uniformly by the General Administration of Customs. Applicants may submit access applications in accordance with the relevant requirements of the General Administration of Customs.

Document Name	Download Address	
<i>Administrative Measures for Health Quarantine Access of High-Risk Special Articles</i>	http://gec.customs.gov.cn/customs/302249/zfxxgk/zfxxgkml34/5600222/index.htm 1	

(5) Customs Pre-Ruling System

According to the *Interim Measures of the Customs of the People's Republic of China for the Administration of Pre-Ruling* (the "*Interim Measures of the Customs for the Administration of Pre-Ruling*"), the Customs implements the pre-ruling system. Enterprises can apply for pre-ruling to the Customs 3 months before the intended import or export of goods for three types of customs matters that they are unable to determine: commodity classification, origin or origin qualification, and customs value, as well as other matters stipulated by the General Administration of Customs.

According to the *Announcement on Matters Concerning Extending the Period of the Advance Rulings of the Customs and Other Relevant Matters*(*Announcement No. 32 [2024] of the General Administration of Customs*), the applicant may apply to the Customs that issued the Decision on Pre-Ruling for an extension of the validity period of the written decision, within 30 to 90 days before the expiration date of the valid period.

Document Name	Download Address	
<i>Interim Measures of the Customs for the Administration of Pre-Ruling</i>	http://www.customs.gov.cn/customs/302249/zfxxgk/hggzk/4054195/index.html	

<p><i>Announcement on Matters Concerning Extending the Period of the Advance Rulings of the Customs and Other Relevant Matters(Announcement No. 32 [2024] of the General Administration of Customs)</i></p>	<p>http://gdfs.customs.gov.cn/customs/302249/302266/302267/5769044/index.html</p>	
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(6) Import and Export Food Management

The *Regulations on the Registration and Administration of Overseas Manufacturers of Imported Food* establish the registration system for overseas production enterprises of imported food. The registration methods include recommendations for registration by the appropriate authorities of the countries (regions) where the enterprises located and applications for registration by the enterprises themselves. Among them, overseas production enterprises of 18 types of food such as meat and meat products adopt the method of official recommendation for registration, while overseas production enterprises of other foods adopt the method of enterprise application for registration.

Document Name	Download Address	
<p><i>Regulations on the Registration and Administration of Overseas Manufacturers of Imported Food</i></p>	<p>https://images.mofcom.gov.cn/cy/202112/20211215174521802.pdf</p>	

(7) AEO (Authorized Economic Operators) Certification

The AEO system is advocated by the World Customs organisation (WCO) to certify enterprises that have high credit status, compliance levels, and security standards through the customs process, and to grant preferential benefits to the certified enterprises. Customs authorities of various countries and regions recognize each other's certified enterprises and provide them with customs clearance facilitation through AEO mutual recognition arrangements. As of October 2024, China Customs has signed AEO mutual recognition arrangements with 54 countries (regions) around the world.

Enterprises can carry out self-assessments based on the general and specific

standards outlined in the *Standards for Advanced Certified Enterprises Authorized by the Customs*. Once an enterprise meets these standards, it can submit a written certification application to the enterprise management department of the Customs where the enterprise is located.

Document Name	Download Address	
<p><i>Standards for Advanced Certified Enterprises Authorized by the Customs</i></p>	<p>http://www.customs.gov.cn/customs/302249/zfxxgk/zfxxgkml34/4670510/index.html</p>	

(8) Approved Exporters System

According to the *Measures of the Customs of the People's Republic of China for the Administration of Approved Exporters* (the "*Measures of the Customs for the Administration of Approved Exporters*"), approved exporters refer to the enterprises that, as authorized by the Customs in accordance with the law, may issue declarations of origin for the goods that are exported or manufactured by them and qualify as originating under the relevant preferential trade agreements.

Enterprises authorized by the Customs as approved exporters can issue a declaration of origin through Customs' approved exporter management information system. The validity of these declarations is equivalent to that of the origin certificates issued by certification-issuing authorities and can be used to apply for preferential treatment under the relevant preferential trade agreements with the other contracting parties.

Document Name	Download Address	
<p><i>Measures of the Customs for the Administration of Approved Exporters</i></p>	<p>http://www.customs.gov.cn/customs/302249/302266/302267/4020565/index.html</p>	

(9) Voluntary Disclosure System

According to *Announcement on Matters Relating to the Handling of Voluntary Disclosure of Violations* (Announcement [2023] No. 127 of the General Administration

of Customs), import and export enterprises shall take the initiative to report in writing to the Customs any undercharging or omitting taxes, or other violations of customs supervision regulations in their import and export activities, and accept the handling by the Customs. The Customs shall, in accordance with the law, adopt lenient, mitigated, or no administrative penalties for the enterprises' voluntary disclosure.

Document Name	Download Address	
<p><i>Announcement [2023] No. 127 of the General Administration of Customs—Announcement on Matters Relating to the Handling of Voluntary Disclosure of Violations</i></p>	<p>http://gdfs.customs.gov.cn/customs/302249/302266/302267/5432572/index.html</p>	

(10) Customs Audit

Customs Audit means the audit of the account books, accounting vouchers, customs declaration documents and other relevant materials and the relevant imported or exported goods of the enterprises and entities directly related to the imported or exported goods conducted by the Customs within 3 years of the release of the imported or exported goods, or within the customs supervision period (and the following 3 years) of the bonded goods or imported goods enjoying duty reduction or exemption, to supervise the authenticity and legality of their import or export activities.

The customs audit procedure consists of four steps: notification, conducting the audit, producing of the audit report, and delivering the audit conclusion.

(11) Customs Administrative Penalties

The *Regulation on the Implementation of Customs Administrative Punishment* shall apply to the handling of smuggling acts not subject to criminal liability and violations of customs supervision provisions. Customs administrative penalties include five types: exemption from administrative penalty, mitigated administrative penalty, lighter administrative penalty, general administrative penalty, and heavier administrative penalty.

If an enterprise objects to the penalty decision, for tax-related matters, it must first apply for administrative reconsideration. If it is not satisfied with the reconsideration decision, it may file an administrative lawsuit in the intermediate

people's court. For non-tax-related matters, it may apply for administrative reconsideration or directly file an administrative lawsuit in the intermediate people's court.

Document Name	Download Address	
<i>Regulation on the Implementation of Customs Administrative Punishment</i>	http://www.customs.gov.cn/ /customs/302249/302266/302267/356578/index.html	

3. Service Guidance

Level	Name of the Institution	Contact Information
State	General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China (GACC)	Address: No.6, Jianguomennei Avenue, Dongcheng District, Beijing Tel.: 010-12360
Shenzhen	Shenzhen Customs	Address: No.2006, Shennan Avenue, Futian District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-12360
Subordinate Customs	Huanggang Customs	Address: No.22, Futian South Road, Futian District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-84396706
	Shenzhen Bao'an Airport Customs	Address: No.1006, Airport Road, Bao'an District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-84391010
	Shenzhen Bay Customs	Address: No.2019, Dongbin Road, Nanshan District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-89883110
	Luohu Customs	Address: Luohu Port Joint Inspection Building, Luohu District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-84399119

Wenjindu Customs	Address:No.3, Xin'an Road, Luohu District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-84396028
Shatoujiao Customs	Address:No.79, Sha Shen Road, Yantian District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-25551519
Shekou Customs	Address: No.59, Yihai Avenue, Nanshan District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-84395370
Dapeng Customs	Address:No.22, Jingang 2nd Road, Yantian District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-84395011
Liantang Customs	Address: No.4011, Luosha Road, Luohu District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-84391300
Dachan Bay Customs	Address:Dachan Bay Port Building, Fusan Road, Bao'an District, Shenzhen (Comprehensive Business Department, Site Supervision Department); Within the Customs Supervision Area of Dachan Bay Terminal, West of Jingang Avenue, Shenzhen (Vessel Supervision Department, Inspection Department) Tel.: 0755-84391439
Sanmen Island Customs	Address:No.2, Mawan Village, Daya Bay District, Huizhou (Office Address); 5th Floor, Zhongshang Building, Wenjin South Road, Luohu District, Shenzhen (Address for Correspondence) Tel.: 0755-84395155
West Kowloon Station Customs	Address:No.1011, Fuqiang Road, Futian District, Shenzhen (Standby Base); Mainland Port Area of West Kowloon Station of Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong High-Speed Railway (Business Site)

		Tel.: 0755-84391122
	Shenzhen Post Office Customs	Address: No.2002, Hangzhan 4th Road, Bao'an District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-26756110
	Meilin Customs	Address:No.10, Meiguan Road, Longhua District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-84395808
	Fuqiang Customs	Address: 23rd-24th Floors, Fuqiang Road Office Area of Shenzhen Customs, No.1011, Fuqiang Road, Futian District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-84394140
	Shawan Customs	Address:No.2006, Shennan Avenue, Futian District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-84395757
	Nantou Customs	Address:No.28, Xin'an 3rd Road, Bao'an District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-84397014
	Fuzhong Customs	Address:No.2006, Shennan Avenue, Futian District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-84398439
	Qianhai Customs	Address: No.4335, Dongbin Road, Nanshan District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-84397200
	Tongle Customs	Address:No.140, Xin'an 2nd Road, Bao'an District, Shenzhen (Tongle Customs Comprehensive Building); No.28, Xin'an 3rd Road, Bao'an District, Shenzhen (Xin'an 3rd Road Office Area) Tel.: 0755-84391800
	Buji Customs	Address:Beside Caixing Building,Station Road, , Longgang District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-89213126
	Sungang Customs	Address:No.5, North Station Road, Luohu District, Shenzhen

		Tel.: 0755-84397622
	Futian Customs	Address: No.1, Guohua Road, Futian District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-84395110
	Meisha Customs	Address: Meisha Customs Office Building, Pearl Avenue, Yantian District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-84394759
	Guanlan Customs	Address: Building C, Digital Valley, No.1, South China Road, Longhua District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-84394353/0755-84394387
	Xili Customs	Address: 14th and 15th Floors, Guangming Chamber of Commerce Building, No.100, Huaxia Road, Guangming District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-88211439
	Longgang Customs	Address: 3rd-9th Floors, East Block, No.77, Qinglin Road, Longgang District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-84393409
	Pingshan Customs	Address: Customs Building, No.13, Danzi Road, Pingshan District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-84622354
	Huizhou Customs	Address: No.279, Zhongkai Avenue, Zhongkai New District, Huizhou Tel.: 0752-3174859 (Customs Clearance and Processing Trade Operations of the Customs Headquarters), 0752-3174927 (Registration and Filing Business of the Customs Headquarters)
	Huizhou Port Customs	Address: No.418, Middle Shihua Avenue, Daya Bay District, Huizhou Tel.: 0752-5559666
	Huidong Customs	Address: No.625, Xiping Avenue, Huidong County, Huizhou Tel.: 0752-8927773
<p>Note: The above addresses and telephone numbers are for reference only and subject to the latest announcement on the official website.</p>		

v. Tax Supervision and Services

1. Overview

(1) Tax policies

In January 2024, the *Notice of the Preferential Enterprise Income Tax Policies for the Shenzhen Park of the Hetao Shenzhen-Hong Kong Science and Technology Innovation Cooperation Zone*, and the *Notice of the Preferential Individual Income Tax Policies for the Shenzhen Park of the Hetao Shenzhen-Hong Kong Science and Technology Innovation Cooperation Zone* were issued. The documents provide for the reduction or exemption of a portion of income tax for enterprises in specific enclosed areas of the Hetao Shenzhen Park that meet the criteria for encouraged industries, and for Hong Kong residents working in the Shenzhen Park. In March 2024, the *Notice of the Preferential Individual Income Tax Policies for the Shenzhen Qianhai Shenzhen-Hong Kong Modern Service Industry Cooperation Zone*, and the *Notice of the Preferential Enterprise Income Tax Policies for the Shenzhen Qianhai Shenzhen-Hong Kong Modern Service Industry Cooperation Zone* were issued. These notices provide for the reduction or exemption of a portion of income tax for Hong Kong residents working in Qianhai and for enterprises throughout the Qianhai Cooperation Zone.

(2) Tax cooperation in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area

In October 2023, Shenzhen Tax Service and Guangdong Provincial Tax Service jointly issued the *Work Plan for Deepening the Integrated Cooperation of Tax and Payment Services in the Greater Bay Area*, aimed at promoting the integrated development of the Greater Bay Area through the integration of tax and fee services. In September 2024, Guangdong Provincial Tax Service, Shenzhen Tax Service, Hong Kong Inland Revenue Department and Macao Financial Services Bureau signed the *Memorandum of Understanding on Tax Co-operation within the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area* in Hong Kong, further advancing the alignment of service rules and the docking of cooperation mechanisms in the tax field among Guangdong, Hong Kong, Macao, and Shenzhen.

(3) Tax governance system

The Shenzhen Tax Service has developed and launched the "Overseas Version of the Electronic Taxation Bureau", enabling non-resident enterprises to handle tax

affairs online throughout the entire process. In addition, Shenzhen Tax Service has implemented a series of measures to provide one-stop tax and fee services for cross-border taxpayers and fee payers.

Document Name	Download Address	
<p><i>Notice on Corporate Income Tax Preferential Policies for the Shenzhen Park of the Hetao Shenzhen-Hong Kong Science and Technology Innovation Cooperation Zone</i></p>	<p>https://www.chinatax.gov.cn/chinatax/n810341/n810765/c102496/202401/c5221968/content.html</p>	
<p><i>Notice on Individual Income Tax Preferential Policies for the Shenzhen Park of the Hetao Shenzhen-Hong Kong Science and Technology Innovation Cooperation Zone</i></p>	<p>https://www.sz.gov.cn/szzt2010/wgkzl/jcgk/jcygk/zdzcjc/content/mpost_11138381.html</p>	
<p><i>Notice on Corporate Income Tax Preferential Policies for the Qianhai Shenzhen-Hong Kong Modern Service Industry Cooperation Zone</i></p>	<p>https://szfb.sz.gov.cn/attachment/1/1438/1438859/11249574.pdf</p>	
<p><i>Notice on Individual Income Tax Preferential Policies for the Qianhai Shenzhen-Hong Kong Modern Service Industry Cooperation Zone</i></p>	<p>http://szfb.sz.gov.cn/attachment/1/1438/1438860/11249567.pdf</p>	

2. Service Content

(1) Tax Administration

There are currently 18 taxes in China, which can be broadly categorized into the following four main groups:

Types of Tax	Taxes
Income Tax	Individual Income Tax, Enterprise Income Tax
Turnover Tax	Value-added Tax, Consumption Tax, Urban Maintenance and Construction Tax, Tariff, Land Appreciation Tax, Resource Tax, Tobacco Leaf Tax
Activity Tax	Stamp Tax, Deed Tax, Vehicle Acquisition Tax, Farmland Occupation Tax, Vessel Tonnage Tax, Environmental Protection Tax
Property Tax	Real Estate Tax, Urban and Town Land Use Tax, Vehicle and Vessel Tax

Tax administration is divided into two parts: domestic tax and import and export tax.

Domestic taxation involves income tax, domestic value-added tax, domestic consumption tax, vehicle and vessel tax, deed tax, etc., and is collected and administered by the State Taxation Administration and its subordinate institutions (hereinafter referred to as "tax organs").

Import and export taxation involves import tariff, export tariff, import value-added tax and import consumption tax. Import and export tariffs are collected directly by the Customs, while import value-added tax and consumption tax are collected by the Customs on behalf of the tax organs. The processing of export tax rebates is the responsibility of the tax organs.

China has comprehensively promoted and launched Unified and Standardized National Electronic Tax Bureau, realizing an intelligent upgrade of tax and fee services. Enterprises can log in to the website of Shenzhen Electronic Taxation Bureau and handle relevant tax matters according to the tax handling guide provided on the website.

Matters	Download Address	
Shenzhen Electronic Taxation Bureau	https://etax.shenzhen.chinatax.gov.cn:8443	

(2) Tax Regulation

Tax inspection refers to the review, audit, and management supervision activities

conducted by the tax organs in accordance with laws and administrative regulations. These activities are aimed at taxpayers, withholding agents, and others involved in the payment, withholding, or collection of taxes, as well as other related tax matters.

Tax audit is a specialized type of tax inspection, which is carried out by the tax audit department in accordance with relevant regulations such as the *Tax Collection Administration Law of the People's Republic of China* (the “*Tax Collection Administration Law*”) and the *Provisions on the Procedures for the Handling of Tax Auditing Cases*. Tax audit is divided into four stages: case selection, inspection, trial and enforcement.

China implements the "no punishment for first-time violation" system. Where a party that commits any of the acts on the List of Matters Subject to "No Tax Administrative Punishment for First-time Violation" with minor harmful consequence voluntarily takes corrective actions before the tax authority discovers it or takes corrective actions during the specified period for the corrective actions ordered by the tax authority, no administrative punishment shall be imposed on the party.

Document Name	Download Address	
<i>Tax Collection Administration Law</i>	https://fgk.chinatax.gov.cn/zcfgk/c100009/c5195081/content.html	
<i>Provisions on the Procedures for the Handling of Tax Auditing Cases</i>	https://www.chinatax.gov.cn/chinatax/n810214/n810641/c102061/c102062/c5171586/content.html	

<p><i>Announcement of the State Taxation Administration on Issuing the List of Matters Subject to "No Tax Administrative Punishment for First-time Violation"</i></p>	<p>https://fgk.chinatax.gov.cn/zcfgk/c100012/c5192941/content.html</p>	
<p><i>Announcement of the State Taxation Administration on Issuing the List of Matters Subject to "No Tax Administrative Punishment for Second-time Violation"</i></p>	<p>https://fgk.chinatax.gov.cn/zcfgk/c100012/c5194634/content.html</p>	

(3) Export Tax Refund (Exemption)

Export tax refund (exemption) refers to the refund of value-added tax and consumption tax paid in accordance with the provisions of the tax law during various phases of production and turnover in China for goods exported from China in international trade. Export tax refund (exemption) is a tax measure usually adopted in international trade and generally accepted by all countries to encourage the export of domestic goods. Qualified labour and services may also enjoy such preferential tax treatment.

(4) Advance Ruling

According to the provisions of the *Working Measures for Advance Ruling on Taxation of Large Enterprises in Shenzhen (Trial)*, for complex tax-related matters that have not been implemented but with specific arrangements already clarified, large enterprises shall apply in writing to the tax organs to clarify how the taxes should be handled. After review and analysis, the tax organs shall, based on relevant tax laws and regulations, etc., inform the large enterprises of their opinions on tax treatment in writing.

(5) Advance Tax Compliance Assessment Services for Cross-border Matters

According to the Shenzhen Tax Service of the State Taxation Administration "*Q&A on Advance Tax Compliance Assessment Services for Cross-border Matters*", an enterprise can submit a written request to Shenzhen Tax Service to assess whether the risk level of their special tax adjustments for future cross-border matters is low.

After conducting the assessment in accordance with the law, the Shenzhen Tax Service will inform the enterprise of the assessment opinions in writing, thereby stabilizing the enterprise’s expectations for future business operations.

(6) Advance Pricing Arrangement

Advance pricing arrangement refers to an agreement reached by an enterprise after applying to the tax organ regarding the pricing principles and calculation methods for its affiliated transactions in the next 3 to 5 years as well as negotiating and confirming with the tax organ in accordance with the principle of arm's length transactions. An advance pricing arrangement shall be applicable to an enterprise whose affiliated transactions are more than 40 million RMB in each of the 3 years before the tax year of the date when a competent tax authority serves a Notice on Tax Issues on the enterprise for accepting its expression of intention.

(7) Tax and Customs Collaborative Management of Transfer Pricing

According to the *Notice by the Shenzhen Customs and the Shenzhen Tax Service of the State Taxation Administration on the Implementation of Transfer Pricing Collaborative Management for Related Imported Goods*, enterprises submit a written application for a joint assessment of the prices of their related imported goods by Shenzhen Customs and the Shenzhen Tax Service. After reaching a consensus through consultation, both authorities and the enterprise jointly sign the Memorandum of Understanding on Transfer Pricing Collaborative Management for Related Imported Goods.

Document Name	Download Address	
<p><i>Shenzhen Tax Service of the State Taxation Administration “Q&A on Advance Tax Compliance Assessment Services for Cross-border Matters”</i></p>	<p>https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/OmN93KFiUno4XY-Nr-M56A</p>	

<p><i>Notice by the Shenzhen Customs and the Shenzhen Tax Service of the State Taxation Administration on the Implementation of Transfer Pricing Collaborative Management for Related Imported Goods</i></p>	<p>https://shenzhen.chinatax.gov.cn/sztax/xxgk/tzgg/202205/6576bebfd0454258a62236c6da7ae94c.shtml</p>	
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(8) Tax Dispute Resolution

According to the *Rules for Tax Administrative Reconsideration* and the *Tax Collection Administration Law*, if the parties object to the tax collection actions of the tax organs, they should first apply for administrative reconsideration. They may initiate an administrative lawsuit only if they do not accept the administrative reconsideration decision. Acts of tax collection include the determination of taxpayer, taxation object, taxation scope, tax deduction, tax exemption, tax refund, tax credit, applicable tax rates, tax calculation basis, taxation links, the time limit for tax payment, tax payment place, tax collection methods, and other specific administrative acts, as well as the collection of tax and additional late fees.

According to the *Rules for Tax Administrative Reconsideration* and the *Tax Collection Administration Law*, those who do not accept the non-taxable acts of the tax organs may apply for administrative reconsideration with the administrative reconsideration organ or directly file an administrative lawsuit with the court. Non-taxable acts include administrative licencing and administrative examination and approval; invoice management; tax preservation measures and compulsory enforcement measures; and administrative penalties, etc.

Document Name	Download Address	
<p><i>Tax Collection Administration Law</i></p>	<p>https://fgk.chinatax.gov.cn/zcfgk/c100009/c5195081/content.html</p>	

<p><i>Rules for Tax Administrative Reconsideration</i></p>	<p>https://fgk.chinatax.gov.cn/zcfgk/c100011/c5195239/content.html</p>	
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(9) International Tax Risk and Prevention

The international tax risks of a foreign-funded enterprise generally include the risk of duplicate tax charges, the risk of differences in tax regimes, and the risk of transfer pricing, etc. To prevent international tax risks, China has promoted the signing of tax treaties to eliminate international duplicate tax charges. So far, China has officially signed double taxation avoidance agreements with 111 countries (regions), of which agreements with 105 countries (regions) have come into effect. The Mainland has signed tax arrangements with Hong Kong and Macao, and a tax agreement with Taiwan, which have cumulatively eliminated double taxation of more than 30 billion yuan for taxpayers.

Document Name	Download Address	
<p>Tax Treaties signed by China</p>	<p>https://www.chinatax.gov.cn/eng/c101276/c101732/c5161345/content.html</p>	

3.Service Guidance

Level	Name of the Institution	Contact Information
State	State Taxation Administration	<p>Address: No.5, Yangfangdian West Road, Haidian District, Beijing Tel.: 010-12366</p>
Shenzhen	Shenzhen Tax Service	<p>Address: Taxation Comprehensive Building, No.38, Shazui Road, Futian District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-83878982</p>
Relevant Districts	Luohu District Office, Shenzhen Tax Service	<p>Address: No.1056, Hongling North Road, Luohu District, Shenzhen</p>

and Areas		Tel.: 0755-21523606
	Futian District Office, Shenzhen Tax Service	Address:No.6, Zizhu 7th Avenue, Futian District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-88318622
	Nanshan District Office, Shenzhen Tax Service	Address:No.28, Yuquan Road, Nanshan District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-26545364
	Yantian District Office, Shenzhen Tax Service	Address:No.6, Haishan Road, Yantian District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-25289922
	Bao'an District Office, Shenzhen Tax Service	Address:No.84, Qianjin 1st Road, Bao'an District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-27876122
	Longgang District Office, Shenzhen Tax Service	Address:No.9, Longgang Road, Longgang District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-84868614
	Longhua District Office, Shenzhen Tax Service	Address:3rd-10th Floors, Jinxiu Hongdu Building, Intersection of Bulong Road and Longhua Avenue, Longhua District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-27629489
	Pingshan District Office, Shenzhen Tax Service	Address: No.145, Dongzhong Road, Pingshan District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-28325221
	Guangming District Office, Shenzhen Tax Service	Address:No.10, North of Guangcui Road, Guangming District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-27408231
	Dapeng New District Office, Shenzhen Tax Service	Address:No.123, Hantangzai, Dapeng New District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-28380331
	Qianhai District Office, Shenzhen Tax Service	Address: 5th Floor, 6th Floor, 8th Floor, 9th Floor, Tower T1, One Excellence Qianhai No.1, No.5033, Tinghai Avenue, Nanshan District, Shenzhen; Sihai Building, No.81, Shekou Industrial Road 7, Nanshan District,

		Shenzhen; No.133, Shekou Industrial Road 7, Nanshan District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-86729900
	Shenzhen Shenzhen-Shantou Special Cooperation Zone Office, Shenzhen Tax Service	Address: Tax Building, Building 1, Linbangli, Chishi Town, Haifeng County, Shanwei Tel.: 0755-22092310
Regional Office	First Tax Branch of Shenzhen Tax Service	Address: 14-15th Floors, Qingfeng Rongsheng Venture Capital Building, No. 88, Bagua 3rd Road, Futian District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-82159920
	Second Tax Branch of Shenzhen Tax Service	Address: Shenzhen Tax Comprehensive Building, No.38, Shazui Road, Futian District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-83878590
	Third Tax Branch of Shenzhen Tax Service	Address: 3rd, 5th - 6th Floors, Building 545, Bagualing Industrial Zone, Bagua 5th Street, Futian District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-25920229
	Fourth Tax Branch of Shenzhen Tax Service	Address: 16th-18th Floors, Qingfeng Rongsheng Venture Capital Building, No. 88, Bagua 3rd Road, Futian District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-25843122
	Inspection Bureau of Shenzhen Tax Service	Address: No.28, Futian Road, Futian District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-83773006
	First Inspection Bureau of Shenzhen Tax Service	Address: No.19, Jingtian Road, Futian District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-82951561
	Second Inspection Bureau of Shenzhen Tax Service	Address: No.1, Zhengfeng Road, Nanshan District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-26510963
	Third Inspection	Address: No.1, Longcheng Construction Road,

	Bureau of Shenzhen Tax Service	Longgang District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-28922155
	Fourth Inspection Bureau of Shenzhen Tax Service	Address:No.1, Jianshun 1st Road, Bao'an District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-23236950
<p>Note: The above addresses and telephone numbers are for reference only and subject to the latest announcement on the official website.</p>		

III.Foreign-Related Intellectual Property Rights Services

i.Overview

Shenzhen is the first city in China to join UNESCO Creative Cities Network, and the level of intellectual property creation, application, protection, management, and service in Shenzhen is among the best in China. 235,100 domestic patents were granted in Shenzhen in 2023, ranking the first in China; the total number of domestic invention patents published belonging to strategic emerging industry clusters was 121,296, ranking the second in China; the number of PCT international patent applications was 15,854, ranking the first in large and medium-sized cities in China for 20 consecutive years; the number of trademark registrations was 249,696, ranking the first in China. 803 applications for Madrid Trademark International Registration were filed, accounting for 12.98% of the national total. With the continuous promotion of the Belt and Road Initiative, China's enterprises have accelerated the pace of "go global" and are facing increasing risks of intellectual property disputes while their overseas influence rises, which requires them to improve the level of intellectual property rights protection and legal services.

1.Intellectual Property Protection System

Shenzhen attaches great importance to the protection of intellectual property rights. The *Regulations of Shenzhen Special Economic Zone on Protection of Intellectual Property Rights*, which came into effect in 2019, is China's first local regulation covering the entire category of intellectual property rights and focusing on protection. In recent years, Shenzhen has continuously issued relevant policies on intellectual property rights protection, including the *Implementing Program of the Guangdong Intellectual Property Administration and of the Shenzhen Municipal People's Government for Building a Strong City of Intellectual Property Rights*, the *Program for the Construction of Shenzhen National Intellectual Property Protection Demonstration Zones*, the *16 Co-operation Measures for the Development of the Qianhai Shenzhen-Hong Kong Intellectual Property and Innovation Hub*, the *Provisions of Shenzhen Municipality on Intellectual Property Protection of Internet*

Software, and the *Measures on the Administration of Intellectual Property Protection Workstations of the Shenzhen Administration for Market Regulation*, etc., and Shenzhen has continuously improve the intellectual property management system.

2.Full-Chain Intellectual Property Service System

Shenzhen has become one of the first batch of national demonstration cities for superior intellectual property and a national demonstration zone for the protection of intellectual property rights by establishing a full-chain working system of intellectual property rights creation, utilization, protection, management and service through the development of intellectual property ecology, intellectual property economy, intellectual property market, intellectual property services and intellectual property co-operation.

3.Judicial Protection of Intellectual Property Rights

The Shenzhen Intermediate People's Court has set up a high-profile Intellectual Property Tribunal, conducting "three-in-one" trial system for civil, criminal and administrative cases, and centralizing the handling of three types of intellectual property cases. Shenzhen courts are the first in China to create a three-tiered trial model for intellectual property cases, namely "summary judgment + expedited trial + detailed trial". A number of intellectual property cases have been selected as typical cases at the national and provincial levels.

4.Overseas Intellectual Property Protection

Based on solving the outstanding problems of overseas intellectual property disputes, the Shenzhen Intellectual Property Protection Center has pioneered the risk warning mechanism for overseas high-frequency plaintiffs, and created a five-in-one overseas rights protection system of "risk prevention and control, case monitoring, response guidance, awareness enhancement and resource convergence", which has provided legal escort for the main innovation bodies of Shenzhen to participate in the

international competition in a better way. In 2024, 689 cases were monitored throughout the year, serving 723 enterprises, which saved over USD 8 million in litigation costs and reduced market losses by more than USD 35 million for businesses. It was awarded as one of the 30 typical practices to optimise the business environment by the General Office of the State Council in 2024 special supervision. It was also selected as one of the top ten cases and excellent cases of intellectual property information service by the China National Intellectual Property Administration (CNIPA) in 2024.

5.National Platform of Intellectual Property Rights

In 2023, the State Council issued the *Development Plan for the Shenzhen Park of the Hetao Shenzhen-Hong Kong Science and Technology Innovation*, and the Shenzhen Park of Hetao has introduced China (South) Intellectual Property Center, China (Shenzhen) Intellectual Property Arbitration Center, Shenzhen Stock Exchange Science and Technology Achievement and Intellectual Property Rights Trading Center, Shenzhen One-stop Dispute Resolution Center for Hong Kong, Macao and Foreign-Related Commercial Cases, International Commercial Mediation Center of Hetao in Futian District Shenzhen, Conflict Dispute Specialized Mediation and Distribution Center of Shenzhen Futian District, forming a new system of "one-stop" international legal services.

Document Name	Download Address	
<i>Regulation of Shenzhen Special Economic Zone on the Protection of Intellectual Property Rights</i>	http://sf.sz.gov.cn/ztl/yhyshj/yhyshjzcwjjwyb/content/mpost_9442635.html	
<i>On the Sixteen Measures for Jointly Building the Qianhai Shenzhen-Hong Kong Intellectual Property Rights Innovation High</i>	https://sf.sz.gov.cn/gfxwjc/szfbmgfxwj/sgqtdw/qhglj/content/post_11196650.html	

<i>Ground</i>		
<i>Provisions of Shenzhen Municipality on Intellectual Property Protection of Internet Software</i>	http://www.sz.gov.cn/en_szgov/laws/content/post_1351358.html	
<i>Management Measures for the Intellectual Property Protection Workstation of Shenzhen Market Supervision Administration</i>	https://amr.sz.gov.cn/xxgk/qt/tzgg/content/post_11115580.html	
<i>Development Plan for the Shenzhen Park of the Hetao Shenzhen-Hong Kong Science and Technology Innovation Cooperation Zone</i>	https://www.pkulaw.com/en_law/9dec908cb4fc7e3bbdfb.html	

ii.Foreign-Related Patent Services

1.Foreign-Related Patent Application Service

(1) Requirements for Application

An applicant who has a habitual residence or business office in Chinese Mainland may file a patent application on his own, or he may appoint a patent agent to file a patent application.

An applicant who has no habitual residence or business office in Chinese Mainland and applies for a patent alone or as a representative shall appoint a patent agent to handle the application.

(2) Application Information

An applicant applying for a patent for invention or utility model shall submit a Request for Invention Patent or Request for Utility Model Patent, Abstract of the Description, Claims, Description and Appended Drawings of the Description.

An applicant applying for a design patent shall submit a Design Patent Request,

Design Pictures or Photographs and a Brief Description to the Design.

(3) Application Procedures

The application can be processed in electronic form through the patent business processing system, or in paper form through the application acceptance hall of the CNIPA and the local intellectual property application acceptance window

Matters	Contact Information	
National Intellectual Property Administration Shenzhen Patent Agency	https://cponline.cnipa.gov.cn/	
National Intellectual Property Administration Shenzhen Patent Agency	Address: 6/F, Block C, Building 4, Shenzhen Software Industry Base, Xuefu Road, Hi-Tech Zone, Nanshan District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-26617303 (acceptance), 0755-26506102 (charges) Fax: 0755-26617304	

(4) Service Guidance

National Intellectual Property Administration Shenzhen Patent Agency Public Service Guide Websites.

Public Service Matters	Address	
Patent Acceptance	http://www.sziprs.org.cn/szipr/ywzn_123183/zlsq/zlsl/content/post_239144.html	
Patent Payment (window)	http://www.sziprs.org.cn/szipr/ywzn_123183/zlsq/zljf/content/post_239138.html	

Patent Payment (online)	http://www.sziprs.org.cn/szipr/ywzn_123183/zlsq/zljf/content/post_239137.html	
Patent Payment (transfers)	http://www.sziprs.org.cn/szipr/ywzn_123183/zlsq/zljf/content/post_239136.html	
Patent Fee Reduction Filing	http://www.sziprs.org.cn/szipr/ywzn_123183/zlsq/zljf/content/post_239143.html	
Bulk Patent Legal Status Certificate	http://www.sziprs.org.cn/szipr/ywzn_123183/zlsq/zldjfbf/content/post_239135.html	
Registration of Patent Pledges	http://www.sziprs.org.cn/szipr/ywzn_123183/zlsq/zldjfbf/content/post_239132.html	
Processing of Patent Applications Priority Examination	http://www.sziprs.org.cn/szipr/ywzn_123183/zlsq/zldjfbf/content/post_239131.html	

Patent Licence Contract Filing	http://www.sziprs.org.cn/szipr/ywzn_123183/zlsq/zldjfb/content/post_239130.html	
Patent File Access and Reproduction	http://www.sziprs.org.cn/szipr/ywzn_123183/zlsq/zldjfb/content/post_239129.html	
Copies of Prior Patent Application Documents	http://www.sziprs.org.cn/szipr/ywzn_123183/zlsq/zldjfb/content/post_239128.html	
Getting a Copy of the Patent Register	http://www.sziprs.org.cn/szipr/ywzn_123183/zlsq/zldjfb/content/post_239134.html	
Macao SAR Applicant's Application for Priority Examination of Invention Patents in Chinese Mainland	http://www.sziprs.org.cn/szipr/ywzn_123183/zlsq/sctj/content/post_979650.html	
Hong Kong SAR Applicant's Application for Priority Examination of Invention Patents in Chinese Mainland	http://www.sziprs.org.cn/szipr/ywzn_123183/zlsq/sctj/content/post_239145.html	

2.Guidance Service for Responding to Foreign Patent Disputes

On April 8, 2024, the CNIPA approved the establishment of the Shenzhen Sub-center of the China National Overseas Intellectual Property Dispute Response

and Guidance center, which is a comprehensive platform to provide public overseas rights protection services based on the China (Shenzhen) Intellectual Property Protection center. The Shenzhen Sub-center provides more efficient and convenient overseas intellectual property risk prevention and dispute response services for Shenzhen enterprises going abroad by establishing mechanisms for overseas risk monitoring, information sharing on overseas disputes, and overseas rights protection services.

3.Complaint Handling Service for Foreign-Related Patent Infringements

According to Article 28 of the *Regulations of Shenzhen Special Economic Zone on Protection of Intellectual Property Rights*, upon receipt of a complaint about an intellectual property rights infringement from a right holder or an interested party, the Municipal Competent Department or other administrative departments may, if there is evidence to prove the existence of infringement facts, first issue an injunction ordering the alleged infringer to cease the alleged infringement immediately and deal with the case in accordance with law. Prior to the issuance of an injunction, the right holder or interested party may be required to provide an appropriate guarantee. If, after investigation, the infringement is not established, the injunction shall be lifted without delay. Where the alleged infringer refuses to execute the injunction to cease the alleged infringing acts, and the alleged infringement is subsequently affirmed, a fine of twice the amount of the illegal business revenue generated since the date of the issuance of the injunction shall be imposed. Where the revenue gained from illegal businesses is immeasurable or less than 50,000 yuan, a fine that amounts between 30,000 and 100,000 yuan shall be imposed.

When a patentee or an interested party makes a complaint against another's infringement of intellectual property rights, he or she shall submit supporting documents certifying the subject qualifications of the complainant, a request letter, a power of attorney, patent certification documents, and evidence of patent infringement. Evidentiary materials for the implementation of patent infringement usually refer to: evidence of the respondent's act of infringing the patent right, evidence related to the allegedly infringing product or method, and other evidence. If the complainant claims that the respondent has infringed its invention patent for a method of manufacturing a new product, in order to prove that the product manufactured by the respondent is the

same as the product directly obtained by the respondent in accordance with the patented method, the complainant may submit evidence such as the respondent's product and/or its product specification, and an appraisal report issued by a third party.

Grievance Redressal Authority	Complaint Channels	
Shenzhen Administration for Market Regulation and subordinate supervisory bureaus	Tel.: 12315; 12345 Internet: www.12315.cn E-mail:12315@mail.amr.sz.gov.cn	
Document Name	Download Address	
Intellectual Property Infringement Complaint Guide (Patent)	https://amr.sz.gov.cn/xxgk/qtt/ztlm/wqzy/bhzy/content/post_11383770.html	

iii.Foreign-Related Trademark Services

1.Domestic Trademark Application Service

(1) Legal Basis

According to Article 4 of the *Trademark Law* and Article 13 of the *Implementing Regulations of the Trademark Law*, natural persons, legal persons or other organisations needing to acquire the right to exclusively use a trademark on the goods or services thereof in the course of business operations shall apply to the CNIPA for trademark registration. The International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purpose of the Registration of Marks consists of 45 categories, including 34 categories of goods and 11 categories of services. Trademarks designated for use on goods are goods trademarks, and trademarks designated for use on services are service trademarks.

Document Name	Download Address
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<p><i>Trademark Law of the People's Republic of China</i></p>	<p>https://www.cnipa.gov.cn/art/2019/7/30/art_95_28179.html</p>	
<p><i>Regulation on the Implementation of the Trademark Law of the People's Republic of China</i></p>	<p>https://www.cnipa.gov.cn/art/2015/9/14/art_96_28188.html</p>	

(2) Application Procedures

An application for trademark registration shall submit one copy of the Application Form for Trademark Registration, one copy of the applicant's identity certificate, the Power of Attorney for Trademark Agent (if the applicant entrusts a trademark agent to handle the application), one copy of the trademark design, and a written statement requesting for priority right.

If the applicant is a foreign natural person, he or she shall submit a copy of his or her passport and a copy of the Permanent Residence Identity Card for Foreigners or Foreigner's Residence Permit issued by the public security department, which shall be valid for more than one year. If the applicant is a foreign legal person or other organisation, it shall submit a copy of the registration certificate of its region or country. If the aforementioned documents are in a foreign language, a Chinese translation shall be attached.

If the applicant is a foreign natural person, he or she shall submit a copy of his or her passport as well as a copy of his or her Permanent Residence Permit for Foreigners or Residence Permit for Foreigners issued by the Public Security Bureau, which shall be valid for more than one year.

If the applicant is a natural person from Hong Kong, Macao or Taiwan, the applicant shall submit a copy of the Mainland Travel Permit for Hong Kong and Macao Resident, the Mainland Travel Permit for Taiwan Resident or the Mainland Residence Card for Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan Resident, which shall be valid for more than one year, shall be submitted. If the applicant is a legal person or other organisation from Hong Kong, Macao or Taiwan, a copy of the corresponding

registration document should be submitted.

(3) Processing Flow

The applicant may directly submit the application for trademark registration online through the online service system or go to the window for trademark application. The applicant may also voluntarily entrust any trademark agency registered the CNIPA to handle the application.

The CNIPA has established two trademark application acceptance windows in Shenzhen, which are mainly responsible for the acceptance of local trademark registration applications as well as the acceptance of subsequent applications such as trademark changes, transfers and renewals.

Matters	Contact Information	
Trademark Online Service System	https://sbj.cnipa.gov.cn/sbj/wssq/	
Trademark Business Shenzhen Acceptance Window	Address: Window No. 9-12, East Hall, Administrative Service Hall, Civic center B, Fuzhong 3rd Road, Futian District, Shenzhen, China Tel.: 0755-88127758	
Trademark Business Shenzhen Qianhai Acceptance Window	Address: Lobby of e-Stop Service center, No.19 Qianwan 1st Road, Qianhai Shenzhen-Hong Kong Modern Service Industry Cooperation Zone, Shenzhen, China Tel.: 0755-36667613	
Note: The above addresses and telephone numbers are for reference only and subject to the latest announcement on the official website.		

2.Overseas Trademark Application Service

The applicants may, according to their own needs and in accordance with the laws of different countries or regions, apply for trademark registration to the relevant trademark authorities of such countries or regions.

The Madrid System for the International Registration of Marks. The Madrid system is a special union for the international registration of marks, composed of

countries and intergovernmental organisations to which the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol apply. There are currently more than 100 members in the union. By using the Madrid System to apply for international registration, the applicants can obtain protection in multiple countries.

3. Well-known Trademarks and Renowned Business Names Protection Service

According to the *Measures of the Shenzhen Administration for Market Regulation for Protection of Well-known Trademarks and Renowned Business Names in Name Registration of Commercial Subject*, the Shenzhen Administration for Market Regulation establishes a protection directory of well-known trademarks and renowned business names, and the protection directory will be publicly announced on the website of the Administration for Market Regulation, and protection will be implemented for well-known trademarks and renowned business names which have been listed in the protection directory. If a well-known trademark or a renowned business name is used as part of the names of other commercial subjects, the name self-declaration system suggests that the authorized use materials issued by the right holder of the well-known trademark or the renowned business name should be provided, and other commercial subjects shall not be allowed to use them without authorization from the right holder.

Document Name	Download Address	
<i>Shenzhen Municipal Administration for Market Regulation Business Entity Name Registration Well-Known Trademarks and Famous Brand Name Protection Measures</i>	https://amr.sz.gov.cn/gkmlpt/content/9/9390/post_9390261.html#928	

4. Trademark Infringement Complaint Handling Service

The Shenzhen Administration for Market Regulation and subordinate supervisory bureaus receive complaints from trademark registrants or interested parties against trademark infringement. The complainant shall submit the complaint letter and evidence, subject qualification documents, trademark registration

certificates and other documents. The complainant submits evidence of the infringing act committed by the respondent, including documentary evidence, physical evidence, audio-visual materials, electronic data and so on. If the above evidence is formed outside the territory of China, it shall be certified by the notary organisation of the host country or fulfil the certification procedures stipulated in the relevant treaties concluded between China and the host country. Evidence involving identity relations shall be certified by the notary organisation of the host country and authenticated by the Chinese Embassy or Consulate in that country or shall fulfil the certification procedures stipulated in the relevant treaties concluded between China and the host country. Evidence formed in Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan shall fulfil the relevant certification procedures. Evidence such as foreign documents and registration certificates in a foreign language shall be accompanied by an accurate Chinese translation by an organisation qualified in translation or other translation, and by the seal of the translation organisation or the signature of the translator.

Grievance Redressal Authority	Complaint Channels	
Shenzhen Administration for Market Regulation and subordinate supervisory bureaus	Tel.: 12315; 12345 Internet: www.12315.cn E-mail:12315@mail.amr.sz.gov.cn	
Document Name	Download Address	
<i>Intellectual Property Infringement Complaint Guide (Trademark)</i>	https://amr.sz.gov.cn/xxgk/qt/ztlm/wqzy/bhzy/content/post_11554323.html	

iv.Foreign-Related Copyright Services

1.Foreign-Related Copyright Registration

In China, copyright registration is based on the principle of voluntary registration. The protection of copyright does not take registration as an essential requirement. However, if there is a copyright dispute, the first step for the author to defend the rights is to confirm the attribution. Only by proving the attribution of the rights of the

work can the protection of copyright rights be carried out effectively. The copyright registration can quickly prove the copyright of the work.

According to the *Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works*, the works of citizens, legal persons of member countries enjoy national treatment in other countries. The authors' work may be registered for copyright in China, as well as in other countries.

Document Name	Download Address	
<i>Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works</i>	https://www.wipo.int/treaties/en/ip/berne/	

2.Foreign-Related Copyright Registration Organisation

Copyright registration in China is divided into software copyright registration and non-software copyright registration. The registration authorities include the National Copyright Administration and provincial copyright administrations, and the copyright registration certificates issued by each copyright registration authority have the same legal effect.

The National Copyright Administration's work registration processing agency is the China Copyright Protection center:

Agency	Address	
China Copyright Protection center	https://www.ccopyright.com.cn/	

The Shenzhen Copyright Society is the only workstation of the Guangdong Copyright Administration in Shenzhen, responsible for the pre-acceptance and preliminary examination of copyright registration in Shenzhen. The business includes copyright registration service; TSA electronic evidence curing service; E-Fang Biao original copyright protection platform; infringement monitoring and comparison service and other services.

3. Guide to Foreign-Related Copyright Registration

Matters	Address	
Membership Registration	https://www.scs.org.cn/mobile/guide.php?id=1	
Guidelines for Registration of Copyright in Works	https://www.scs.org.cn/mobile/guide.php?id=4	
Computer Software Copyright Registration Process	https://www.scs.org.cn/mobile/guide.php?id=3	
TSA Electronic Evidence Curing Business Clerk's Guide	https://www.scs.org.cn/mobile/guide.php?id=2	
Introduction to the People's Mediation Committee of Shenzhen Municipality for Copyright Dispute	https://www.scs.org.cn/mobile/guide.php?id=6	
Business Guidelines of Expert Appraisal Committee of Shenzhen Copyright Society	https://www.scs.org.cn/mobile/guide.php?id=7	

Introduction to the Intelligent Tools for Intellectual Property Protection Series	https://www.scs.org.cn/mobile/guide.php?id=5	
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4.Complaint Handling Service for Copyright Infringement

If a copyright owner or any interested party complains of copyright infringement by others, he or she shall submit the complainant’s identification, power of attorney (if any), complaint letter, preliminary evidence of attribution, and evidence of infringement.

Grievance Redressal Authority	Complaint Channels	
Shenzhen Administration for Market Regulation and subordinate supervisory bureaus	Tel.: 12315; 12345 Internet: www.12315.cn E-mail: 12315@mail.amr.sz.gov.cn	
Document Name	Download Address	
Guide to Reporting Intellectual Property Infringement (Copyright)	https://amr.sz.gov.cn/xxgk/qt/ztlm/wqzy/bhzy/content/post_11383786.html	

v.Trade Secrets Protection Services

1.Legal Basis for Trade Secrets Protection

The *Civil Code of the People’s Republic of China* (hereinafter referred to as the *Civil Code*) lists trade secrets as objects of intellectual property rights protection. Trade secrets refer to technical information, business information and other commercial information that is not known to the public, has commercial value and has been subject to corresponding confidentiality measures taken by the right holder. Trade secrets have the particularity of right efficacy and cannot be enforced against a

bona fide third party. China has constructed a legal system for the protection of trade secrets, including the *Civil Code*, the *Anti-Unfair Competition Law*, the *Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China* (hereinafter referred to as the *Criminal Law*) and relevant Judicial Interpretations.

Document Name	Download Address	
<i>Civil Code of the People's Republic of China</i>	http://en.npc.gov.cn.cdurl.cn/pdf/civilcodeofthepeoplesrepublicofchina.pdf	
<i>Anti-Unfair Competition Law of the People's Republic of China</i>	http://ipr.mofcom.gov.cn/zhuanti/jkblh/iplaws/againstunfair/fbzdz.pdf	
<i>Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China</i>	http://www.npc.gov.cn/zgrdw/englishnpc/Special_11_5/2012-01/19/content_1691154.htm	

2. Trade Secrets Protection System

(1) The *Civil Code*

Article 123 of the *Civil Code* provides that trade secrets are one of the objects of protection of intellectual property rights. This confirms the legal attribute of trade secrets, i.e., trade secrets are a kind of intellectual property and lays the basic institutional foundation for the protection of trade secrets.

(2) The *Anti-Unfair Competition Law*

Article 9 of the *Anti-Unfair Competition Law* provides that a business operator shall not commit the following acts of infringing upon trade secrets: Acquiring a trade secret from the right holder by theft, bribery, fraud, coercion, electronic intrusion, or any other illicit means. Disclosing, using, or allowing another person to use a trade secret acquired from the right holder by any means as specified in the preceding sentence. Disclosing, using, or allowing another person to use a trade secret in its

possession, in violation of its confidentiality obligation or the requirements of the right holder for keeping the trade secret confidential. Abetting a person, or tempting, or aiding a person into or in acquiring, disclosing, using, or allowing another person to use the trade secret of the right holder in violation of his or her non-disclosure obligation or the requirements of the right holder for keeping the trade secret confidential.

An illegal act as set forth in the preceding paragraph committed by a natural person, legal person or unincorporated organisation other than a business operator shall be treated as infringement of the trade secret. Where a third party knows or should have known that an employee or a former employee of the right holder of a trade secret or any other entity or individual has committed an illegal act as specified in the preceding paragraph but still acquires, discloses, uses, or allows another person to use the trade secret, the third party shall be deemed to have infringed upon the trade secret.

(3) The *Criminal Law*

According to Article 219 of the *Criminal Law*, whoever commits any of the following conduct to infringe upon a trade secret shall, if the circumstances are serious, be sentenced to imprisonment of not more than 3 years and a fine or be sentenced to a fine only; or if the circumstances are especially serious, be sentenced to imprisonment of not less than 3 years but not more than 10 years and a fine: Obtaining a right holder's trade secret by theft, bribery, fraud, coercion, electronic intrusion, or any other illicit means. Disclosing, using, or allowing any other person to use a trade secret obtained from a right holder by any means as mentioned in the preceding sentence. Disclosing, using, or allowing any other person to use a trade secret known by him or her in violation of confidentiality obligations or the right holder's requirements for keeping the trade secret confidential.

Whoever knows any conduct set forth in the preceding paragraph but still acquires, discloses, uses, or allows any other person to use the trade secret shall be punished for infringing upon the trade secret.

3. Administrative Remedies for Trade Secret Infringement

The supervisory inspection departments may take the following measures in investigating suspected acts of unfair competition: Entering business premises

suspected of acts of unfair competition for inspection. Questioning business operators, interested persons, and other relevant entities and individuals under investigation, and requiring them to provide relevant explanations or other materials relating to the acts under investigation. Consulting or duplicating agreements, account books, documents, files, records, business letters, and other materials relating to the suspected acts of unfair competition. Seizing or impounding property relating to the suspected acts of unfair competition. Inquiring about the bank accounts of the business operators suspected of acts of unfair competition.

Where a business operator or any other natural person, legal person or unincorporated organisation infringes upon a trade secret, the supervisory inspection department shall order the violator to cease the illegal act, shall confiscate any illegal income, and impose a fine of not less than 100,000 yuan nor more than 1 million yuan, or, if the circumstances are serious, a fine of not less than 500,000 yuan nor more than 5 million yuan. Where the property of a business operator or any other natural person, legal person or unincorporated organisation is insufficient to cover all the civil, administrative, and criminal liabilities for infringement of trade secrets, the property shall be first used for assumption of civil liability.

Grievance Redressal Authority	Complaint Channels	
<p><i>Shenzhen Administration for Market Regulation and subordinate supervisory bureaus</i></p>	<p>Tel.: 12315; 12345 Internet: www.12315.cn E-mail: 12315@mail.amr.sz.gov.cn</p>	

4. Local Standards for the Management of Trade Secrets in Enterprises

On 25 April 2022, Shenzhen issued the first municipal local standard for trade secrets in the province, the *Specifications for Management of Trade Secrets of Enterprises*. Any enterprise registered in accordance with the law in the administrative area of Shenzhen (including the Shenzhen-Shanwei Special Cooperation Zone), with independent legal personality and no adverse business records can voluntarily apply to become a pilot enterprise to implement the *Specifications for Management of Trade Secrets of Enterprises*, and to improve the management system of trade secrets of

enterprises.

Document Name	Download Address	
<i>Specifications for Management of Trade Secrets of Enterprises</i>	https://amr.sz.gov.cn/attachm ent/0/965/965378/9728481.p df	

5.Guidance on Responding to Trade Secret Disputes

In 2023, Shenzhen established the Golden Inner Bay Foreign-Related Trade Secrets Protection Base to provide counselling and guidance to legally registered enterprises, institutions, social organisations and other entities in the Golden Inner Bay region (the working scope involves parts of six municipalities of Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Foshan, Dongguan, Zhongshan, and with regard to Shenzhen tentatively comprising the Qianhai Shenzhen-Hong Kong Modern Service Industry Cooperation Zone and the five districts of Futian, Nanshan, Bao'an, Longhua, and Guangming) in the case of trade secret disputes that occur outside of China. The scope of advice includes: trade secret infringement disputes; trade secret-related trade investigation disputes; trade secret-related transfer/licence disputes; trade secret compliance management; other trade secret disputes.

Document Name	Download Address	
<i>Guide to Foreign-Related Trade Secret Protection Services</i>	http://www.sziprs.org.cn/s zipr/ztl/hwsymm/fwzn/co ntent/post_1151005.html	

vi.Intellectual Property Customs Services

1.Protection of Intellectual Property Rights on Customs Records

According to the *Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Customs Protection of Intellectual Property Rights*, intellectual property rights holders may apply to the General Administration of Customs for recordation of the name and

content of the intellectual property rights, the status quo relating to licensing of the intellectual property rights, the place of origin, the Customs at the port of entry or exit, the importer and exporter, the main features, the price and other relevant information. The types of intellectual property rights that can be filed include: trademark rights, patent rights (invention, design, utility model), copyrights and the related rights.

The record of customs protection of intellectual property rights shall take effect from the date of approval of the record by the General Administration of Customs and shall be valid for 10 years. For the record, the Customs found that the import and export goods are suspected of infringing the recorded intellectual property rights, shall immediately notify the intellectual property right holder in writing. Intellectual property right holder from the date of service of the notice within 3 working days may present an application and provide security in accordance with the provisions. The Customs shall detain the suspected infringing goods, notify the intellectual property right holder in writing, and the Customs Detention Receipt will be served to the consignee or consignor.

Document Name	Download Address	
<p><i>Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Customs Protection of Intellectual Property Rights</i></p>	<p>http://www.customs.gov.cn/ /customs/302249/302266/302267/357072/index.html</p>	

2. Intellectual Property Rights Customs Protection Record Process

First, the applicant logs into the system of customs protection of intellectual property rights, fills in the online recording application form and submits the recording application. Second, the system accepts the application, the applicant, if finds that the application is incorrect and needs to be corrected, can withdraw the application before the Customs examination and approval, and after the Customs examination and approval, the applicant will finish the filing process.

	Address	
Customs Recordation of Intellectual Property Protection	http://202.127.48.145:8888/auth/logon!LoadUser.do	

IV.Foreign-Related Notarisation Services

i.Overview

Notarisation is an activity whereby a notary institution, based on the application of a natural person, a legal person or another organisation, certifies the authenticity and legality of a civil legal act, a fact of legal significance or a document in accordance with statutory procedures. Notarisation has the effect of evidence, enforcement and the establishment of a specific legal act. Shenzhen vigorously promotes the development of foreign-related notarisation services and practices the notarisation service for the convenience and benefit of all the people.

At present, all 10 notary institutions in Shenzhen are able to handle foreign-related notarisation matters. Approximately 70 percent of the notaries hold foreign language certificates of Band 4 or Band 6. There are a total of 158 notaries with foreign-related notarisation qualifications, among whom three senior notaries have been selected in the province's foreign-related rule of law expert pool. In addition, a total of 19 translators who can directly provide translation services in English, French, Italian, Spanish, Japanese and other foreign languages have been employed.

In July 2020, the Shenzhen Notary Association formulated the *Guiding Opinions on Handling Overseas Remote Video Notarisation (for Trial Implementation)*, to practically address the realistic needs of overseas parties to handle notarisation remotely. In 2023, five notary institutions, including the Shenzhen Notary Office, the Qianhai Notary Office, the Nanshan Notary Office, the Luohu Notary Office, and the Yantian Notary Office in Shenzhen were designated by the Ministry of Justice as institutions that can carry out overseas remote video notarisation. Among them, the Shenzhen Notary Office is the first pilot unit of statutory institutions reform in China, and the Qianhai Notary Office is the first notary office in the Free Trade Zone in China.

Since 2023, the Shenzhen Municipal Bureau of Justice and the Shenzhen

Notarization Association have jointly convened five consecutive sessions of the Directors' Joint Conference of Shenzhen Notarization Institutions, comprehensively and deeply engaging in the development of the city's notarization industry. Additionally, the two entities organize annual comprehensive capacity-building training programs for notarization professionals in Shenzhen, aiming to enhance the overall competencies of the notarization workforce. They also conduct special inspections and on-site investigations to strengthen oversight and management within the notarization sector.

ii. Service Content

1. Overseas Remote Video Notarisation

Overseas remote video notarisation means that after the relevant domestic notary institution agrees to accept the application, the overseas citizen only needs to go to the Chinese Embassy or Consulate in their locality. Under the witness of the consular officers, the overseas citizen can complete the notarisation procedure through a video link with the domestic notary.

(1) Scope of Applicants

According to the *Circular of the General Office of the Ministry of Justice on Advancing the Pilot Program of Overseas Remote Video Notarisation*, the party applying for overseas remote video notarisation should be a resident of Chinese Mainland with the nationality of the People's Republic of China, and reside permanently in the country where the pilot embassy or consulate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is located (meaning that he/she has stayed in the host country for up to 180 days consecutively, or he/she has obtained the host country's permanent or long-term residence identity document, or a long-term visa for work or study). Overseas remote video notarisation is not applicable if the parties need linguistic or behavioural assistance from other persons and cannot communicate directly with the notary.

Document Name	Download Address	
<i>Circular of the General Office of the Ministry of Justice on Advancing the Pilot Program of Overseas Remote Video Notarisation</i>	https://www.moj.gov.cn/pub/sfbgwapp/zwgk/tzggApp/202205/t20220505_454342.html	
<i>Guidelines on Handling Overseas Remote Video Notarization (for Trial Implementation)</i>	http://www.sznotary.com/detail/799ff59cbf2a46f7aa138b5dcefee2c9?infoId=85eeb2c130624d00a23d038e83069d5b	

(2) Scope of Business

①Application Conditions. The notarisation matters applied for overseas remote video notarisation belong to the cases where the embassies and consulates abroad do not have the conditions for processing and the notarial certificates are in principle used in China (except Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan). The parties may voluntarily choose the pilot notary institution in their domestic domicile, habitual residence, place of behaviour, or place where the fact occurred to handle overseas remote video notarisation.

②Applicable Matters. The Matters that can be applied for overseas remote video notarisation include: declarations, power of attorney (including property-related matters such as real estate, equity, inheritance, etc.), marital status, nationality, name, birth, death, kinship, no criminal record, experience, diploma, certificates (licences), signatures on instruments, seals, notarisation of conformity of the text, etc.

③Notarisation of Declarations Involving the Disposal of Property. Such notarisation shall also be subject to the following conditions: it is required for the notary institution to handle related notarisation matters; and the party undertakes to send the original paper copy of his/her handwritten and signed declaration to the notary by post through the pilot embassy/consulate or the visa center to the notary institution for archiving.

④Power of Attorney Notarisation Involving Disposal of Property. Such

notarisation shall also be subject to the following conditions: the trustee is a close relative of the principal; the disposal follows the principle of fairness; the trustee has no right of sub-delegation; and the price of the disposal is transferred in full to the principal's own bank account in China.

2.Consular Legalisation of Foreign-Related Notarial Certificates

Consular legalisation refers to the activities of consular legalisation agencies in confirming the authenticity of the last seal or signature on domestic foreign-related notarial certificates, other certifying documents or foreign-related documents on the basis of the application of natural persons, legal persons or other organisations. Domestic consular legalisation agencies refer to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the foreign affairs departments of local people's governments entrusted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (local foreign affairs offices). Foreign consular legalisation agencies refer to embassies and consulates abroad and other agencies entrusted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

On 7 November 2023, the *Convention Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents* entered into force in China. As a public document, a notarial certificate can be sent directly to more than 120 contracting parties to the Convention by applying for an Apostille Certificate at the entrusted foreign affairs department by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the place where the notary institution is located, without the need to go through the procedure of consular dual legalisation, thus significantly saving the time and economic costs for the processing of certificates.

The original procedure applies for consular legalisation between China and States not parties to the Convention.

Requirements for Application:

(1) The applicant must have full capacity for civil conduct. The acceptance window may check the identity of the sender, such as requiring him/her to produce a certificate of entrustment, identity documents, and so on.

(2) For public documents issued by the issuing agency in Shenzhen, to be sent to foreign countries for use, the applicant can apply for consular legalisation or Apostille Certificates; For public documents issued by the issuing agency in Shenzhen, to be sent to the Hong Kong SAR for use, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs can execute the confirmation procedure; For public documents issued by the issuing agency outside of Shenzhen and within Guangdong Province, the Foreign Affairs Office of Shenzhen can execute relevant legalisation procedure.

Document Name	Download Address	
<p><i>Convention Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents</i></p>	<p>https://www.hcch.net/en/instruments/conventions/full-text/?cid=41</p>	

3. One-Stop Service of "Notarisation + the Consular Legalisation / Apostille Certificate"

Shenzhen Notary Office, Qianhai Notary Office, Longgang Notary Office, Futian Notary Office and other notary offices, in collaboration with the relevant foreign affairs departments, have established the "Notary +" one-stop foreign-related notary service channel, whereby the person concerned can choose to have the notary staff to handle the legalisation procedure on behalf of him/her in one-stop after he/she has applied for notarisation at a notary office. The one-stop service of "one application, one window acceptance, and linkage processing" has been realised.

4. Notary Services in the Greater Bay Area

Shenzhen notaries serve the construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area through innovative notary initiatives. In July 2024, the Qianhai Cooperation Zone and the Shenzhen Notary Office cooperated to incorporate 48 categories of nearly 200 notary services into the service scope of the Qianhai Hong Kong Enterprises Service Terminal, making full use of the 5G video technology and

adopting the "online + offline" service mode to provide one-on-one professional notary consultation and application services for the personalised needs of Hong Kong people and Hong Kong enterprises.

5.Foreign-Related Notarisation Services

In July 2023, the Ministry of Justice issued the *Guiding Opinions of the Bureau of Public Legal Services Administration under the Ministry of Justice and the China Notary Association on Further Effectively Administering the List of Supporting Documents for Notary Matters*. The *List of Supporting Documents for Notarial Matters (2023)* attached to the Guiding Opinions regulates 81 notarial matters of 33 categories, which include academic qualification, degree, no criminal record, kinship, income status, inheritance, will, house purchase and sale, pre-marital property agreement, school assignment (lottery) and other notarial matters that are closely related to the people’s lives.

In addition, according to the Guiding Opinions, notary offices may further streamline notarial supporting documents in light of their business practice, and where the list of notarial supporting documents already published in various places is inconsistent with the requirements for supporting documents set out in the 2023 version of the *List of Supporting Documents*, the 2023 version shall prevail.

Document Name	Download Address	
<p><i>Guiding Opinions of the Bureau of Public Legal Services Administration under the Ministry of Justice and the China Notary Association on Further Effectively Administering the List of Supporting Documents for Notary Matters</i></p>	<p>https://www.moj.gov.cn/pub/sfbgwapp/zwgk/tzggApp/202307/t20230706_482092.html</p>	

6.Online Notarisation

(1) Processing Cycle

According to the application of the parties, the certificate will be issued within three working days under normal circumstances; For the expedited demand, the certificate can be issued on the same day of the application at the fastest.

(2) For Matters

At present, the Shenzhen Notary Office opens online application for notarial matters as below: no criminal record, academic certificates, degree certificates, transcripts, ID card, household registration book (Guangdong), used names, marriage certificate (Guangdong), divorce certificate (Guangdong), passport (China), certificate of deposit (water bill), personal tax certificate, real estate title certificate (Shenzhen), driver's licence, business licence (Guangdong), birth medical certificate (Guangdong).

(3) Application Channel

Follow the WeChat official account "XX Notary Office" or "XX Notarisation"—"Online Notary"—"Online Appointment and Application"—"Apply Online". The entire process, including application, acceptance, document upload and payment, can be completed online. Once the examination is passed, the applicant shall visit the notary office in person to verify the documents and collect the notarial certificate.

Download the "i Shenzhen APP", go to "Special Zone Services"—"Public Legal Service Zone"—"Notary Services"—"Online Application" to apply for notarization. The entire process, including application, acceptance, uploading documents, and payment, can be completed online. After the application is approved, go to the notary office in person to verify the documents and collect the notarized certificate.

7. Notary Fees

Prices for notary services are regulated by government-guided prices and market-adjusted prices according to the different attributes of the items. At present, the charges for notary services with government-guided prices in Shenzhen follow the unified standards of Guangdong Province, including notary charges for proving legal facts and notary charges for proving documents and instruments. In addition, the

prices of other notary services are adjusted by the market and are determined by the negotiation between the notary institution and the applicant and are charged in accordance with the notary service contract signed by both parties, the fee agreement or the fee confirmation signed by both parties.

Meanwhile, according to Article 10 of the *Circular of the Guangdong Provincial Development and Reform Commission, the Department of Justice of Guangdong Province and the Guangdong Administration for Market Regulation on Issuing the Measures for the Administration of Notary Service Prices*, notary offices should reduce or waive the notary service fees for eligible parties when dealing with notary matters that are subject to the administration of the government-guided price.

Document Name	Download Address	
<p><i>Circular of the Guangdong Provincial Development and Reform Commission, the Department of Justice of Guangdong Province and the Guangdong Administration for Market Regulation on Issuing the Measures for the Administration of Notary Service Prices</i></p>	<p>https://www.gd.gov.cn/zw/gk/gongbao/2023/23/content/post_4246337.html</p>	

iii. Service Guidance

Notary Agency		Contact Details
Shenzhen Notary Office	The Industrial Bank Branch Office	Address: 17th and 18th Floor, Industrial Bank Building, No. 4013 Shennan Blvd, Futian District, Shenzhen
	The Guotou Branch Office	Address: 4th and 5th Floor, International Trust Building, Hongling Middle Road, Luohu District, Shenzhen
	The Tianping	Address: 4/F, Tianping Building, No. 72

Branch Office	Jingtian Road, Futian District, Shenzhen
The Nanshan Branch Office	Address: 7/F, West Block, Coastal Building, Haide 3 Road, Nanshan District, Shenzhen
The Longhua Branch Office	Address: 20/F, Block A, Zhongzhi Times Square, No. 8 2nd East Ring Road, Longhua District, Shenzhen
The Guangming Branch Office	Address: No. 16-25, 01/F, Building 7, Keyu New Village, Guangming District, Shenzhen
Notary Service Window of Public Legal Service Center	Address: 2nd Floor, Shenzhen Public Legal Service Center, Intersection of Antoshan 9th Road and Helian 2nd Road, Futian District, Shenzhen
The Guangming Notary Service Window	Address: Shop No. 10, Building 4, Huayu Road, Guangming New Village, Guangming District, Shenzhen
The Notary Service Window of Real Estate Registration center	Address: 101G, 101H, 1/F, Block B, Podium Building, Xinhao eDu, No. 7018 Caitian Road, Futian District, Shenzhen
The Shenzhen-Shanwei Notary	Address: Shenzhen-Shanwei Special Cooperation Zone Public Legal Services center, 4th Floor, Building A4, Dabaihui Science and Technology Park, Chishi Town,

	Service Window	Shenzhen
	The Minzhi Notary Service Window	Address:Room 103, 1/F, Baoshan Times Building,Longhua District, Shenzhen
Unified customer service line for each office: 0755-83053935 Official website URL: https://www.szgzc.net.cn		
Qianhai Notary Office	The Head Office	Address:2/F, Podium Building, Zhongke Building, Gaoxin South Road, Nanshan District, Shenzhen Tel.:0755-86309505
	The China Resources Qianhai Building Branch Office	Address:28th Floor, Block A, China Resources Qianhai Building, Menghai Blvd, Qianhai Cooperation Zone, Shenzhen Tel.:0755-61193332
	The Qianhai Enterprise Mansion Branch Office:	Address:1/F, Trading center, Building B, Special Area, Qianhai Enterprise Mansion, No. 63, Qianwan 1st Road, Qianhai Cooperation Zone, Shenzhen, China Tel.:0755-61193332/0755-88980158
	Real Estate Registration Center Service Window	Address:601B, Baomin 1st Road Plaza Building, Bao'an District, Shenzhen Tel.:19924486475
	The Guangming Notary	Address:08-09, 19th Floor, Block B, Building 1, Lefu Plaza Building, Fenghuang City, Guangming District, Shenzhen

	Service center	Tel.:0755-86309505
	The Qianhai Notarial Archive Service center	Address:QA207, Block A, United Plaza, Futian District, Shenzhen Tel.:19924484094
	Qianhai Notary Office's Official Website URL: https://www.qhnotary.com	
Xianxing Notary Office	The Head Office	Address:Unit 06, 12th Floor,Chengmai Center, 1068 Hongling North Road, Luohu District, Shenzhen Tel.:0755-82777571
	The Futian Branch Office	Address: 11/F, Jindi center, No. 2007 Shennan Building, Futian District, Shenzhen
	 (WeChat official account)	
Futian Notary Office	The Head Office	Address:8th Floor, Block B, Jiahe Huaqiang Building, Shennan Middle Road, Futian District, Shenzhen Tel.:0755-83794032
	The Shenzhen Metro Property Building Branch	Address:39/F, Shenzhen Metro Property Building, No. 6011-8 Shennan Blvd, Futian District, Shenzhen Tel.:0755-83794075

	Office	
	The Jiangsu Mansion Branch Office	Address:15th Floor, Block A, Jiangsu Mansion, No. 6013, Yitian Road, Futian District, Shenzhen Tel.:0755-83799662
	Futian Notary Office's Official Website URL: http://www.ftgzc.cn	
Luohu Notary Office	The Head Office	Address:24th Floor, Block A, Jinfeng City, No. 5015 Shennan Road East, Luohu District, Shenzhen Tel.:0755-25834768
	The Jinxiu Building Branch Office:	Address:9th Floor, Block A, Jinxiu Building, Wenjin Middle Road, Luohu District, Shenzhen Tel.:0755-25406092
	The Cuizhu Building Branch Office	Address:1412, Cuizhu Building, No. 2028, Cuizhu Road, Luohu District, Shenzhen Tel.:0755-22164985
	The Huiming Building Branch Office	Address:10th Floor, Huiming Building, Aiguo Road, Luohu District, Shenzhen Tel.:0755-22743465
	The Shui Bei Community Service Point	Address: Shui Bei Community Service center, Jingji Honghu Garden, No. 168 Shuitian 1st Street, Luohu District, Shenzhen Tel.:0755-25835062
		

	(WeChat official account)	
Nanshan Notary Office	The Head Office	Address:13th Floor, New Baohui Building, Nanhai Blvd, Nanshan District, Shenzhen Tel.:0755-86367008
	The Xili Branch Office	Address:Room 503, Building A, Nanshan Smart Valley Industrial Park,Nanshan District, Shenzhen
	The OCT Branch Office	Address:19A2, 19th Floor, Da Chong International center, Nanshan District, Shenzhen
	Notary Service Window of Nanshan Intellectual Property Protection Center	Address:Nanshan Intellectual Property Protection center, 3/F, Block B, Building 7, Shenzhen Bay Technology and Eco City, Nanshan District, Shenzhen
		
	(WeChat Consultation Account)	
Bao'an Notary Office	The Head Office	Address: 8th Floor, Shenxin Taifeng Building, Qianjin 1st Road, Bao'an District, Shenzhen Tel.:0755-27399900
	Notary Service Window of Bao'an District Public Legal	Address:1st floor, Xinxin Taifeng Building, Qianjin Yilu, Bao'an District, Shenzhen Tel.:0755-27399900

	Service Center	
	The Longhua Branch Office	Address:12/F,Huashang International Building, Donghuan 2nd Road, Longhua District, Shenzhen Tel.:0755-81704833
	The Xinqiao Branch Office	Address:Room 102, Labour Justice Building, Chuangxin Road, Bao'an District, Shenzhen Tel.:0755-27243948
	The Fuhai Notary Service Window	Address:1st Floor, Comprehensive Governance center, No.2 Yingchun Road, Bao'an District, Shenzhen Tel.:0755-23590297
	The Songgang Notary Service Window	Address:No.2 Yanhe North Road, Bao'an District, Shenzhen Tel.:0755-23591337
	The Shiyan Notary Service Window	Address:Comprehensive Governance center, Ground Floor of the Administrative Law Enforcement Building, Aiqun Road, Tong Fuyu Industrial Zone,Bao'an District, Shenzhen Tel.:0755-23311429
	The Shajing Consultation Window	Address: Certificate Hall, 1st Floor, Shajing Sub-district Judicial Office, No. 488 Xinsha Road, Bao'an District, Shenzhen
		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>(WeChat service account)</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>(WeChat subscription account)</p> </div> </div>
Longgang Notary	The Head	Address:12th Floor, West Block, Customs

Office	Office	Building, Qinglin Middle Road, Zhongxin City, Longgang District, Shenzhen Tel.:0755-28948855
	The Buji Branch Office	Address:No. A28, Zhongfang Yifen Garden, Longgang District, Shenzhen Tel.:0755-84730017
	The Longgang Public Legal Services Center Branch Office	Address: Commercial Building 1, City Garden Phase 2, Jixiang Road, Longgang District, Shenzhen Tel.:0755-28917148ext.3
	The Pinghu China South City Branch Office	Address:No.1 Fu'an Blvd, Pinghu Sub-district, Longgang District, Shenzhen Tel.:0755-28948855
	The Bantian Star River WORLD Branch Office	Address:1/F, Building 3, IEO Headquarters Building, No. 8 Yaxing Road,Longgang District, Shenzhen Tel.:0755-28948855
	 (WeChat service account)	
Yantian Notary Office	The Head Office	Address: 1705-1710, 17th Floor, Building 1, One City center, One Mall, Shenyang Road, Yantian District, Shenzhen Tel.:0755-25551435
	Notary Service	Address:Window 1, 1st Floor, Yantian District Public Legal Service Center, 1018 Haijing 2nd

	Window of Yantian District Public Legal Service Center	Road, Yantian District, Shenzhen Tel.:0755-25350148
	<div style="text-align: center;">  <p>(WeChat service account)</p> </div>	
Pingshan Notary Office	The Head Office	Address:20th Floor, Block A, Innovation Plaza, No. 2007 Pingshan Blvd, Pingshan District, Shenzhen Tel.:0755-89668663
	The Dapeng Branch Office	Address: No.1-06, Jinxin Road, Dapeng New District, Shenzhen Tel.:0755-89668548
	The Pingshan District	Address:Window No. 31, Ground Floor of Government Service center, No. 12 Jinniu West Road, Pingshan District, Shenzhen
	The Dapeng New District Government Service center Notary Service Window	Address:Window No. 5, Government Service center, Building B13, Life Science Industrial Park, No. 140 Jinye Blvd, Dapeng New District, Shenzhen

	Pingshan Notary Office's Official Website URL: https://www.psgzc.com	
Note: The above addresses and telephone numbers are for reference only and subject to the latest announcement on the official website.		

Foreign-Related Notarisation Services:

Directory of foreign-related notarization agencies, list of notarization agencies participating in overseas remote video notarization, and directory of foreign notaries: Download the "iShenzhen APP", go to "Special Zone Services"—"Public Legal Service Zone"—"Foreign Notarization Services".

V.Foreign-Related Litigation Services

i.Overview

In 1988, the Shenzhen Intermediate People's Court set up the first foreign-related economic trial division of the national court, marking the trial of foreign-related, Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan cases in China on a professional track. Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, led by Xi Jinping Thought on the Rule of Law, Shenzhen courts have accelerated the modernisation of the trial system and trial capacity in foreign-related, Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan cases, and strived to enhance the credibility and influence of litigation services in foreign-related, Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan cases.

1.A Team of Foreign-Related Civil and Commercial Trial Judges

Shenzhen courts systematically cultivate legal talents who are well versed in domestic and foreign legal systems and international rules, enhance the ability of foreign-related civil and commercial trial judges to apply domestic and foreign legal systems in dealing with legal affairs involving foreign countries, Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan, and take the lead in the country in the formation of a foreign-related trial pattern characterised by "courts of specific jurisdiction, specialised judiciary, and specialised judging personnel".

2.Number of Foreign-Related Civil and Commercial Trial Cases

In 2023, Shenzhen courts concluded 3,285 first-instance foreign-related and Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan civil and commercial cases, with a total amount of claims of 6.24 billion RMB, covering 61 countries along the "Belt and Road" region. 76 international and interregional judicial assistance cases including Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan were concluded as well. ¹Several foreign-related trial cases from Shenzhen courts have been selected as typical cases in courts across the country and

¹ See Shenzhen Intermediate People's Court website: "*Report on the Work of the Shenzhen Intermediate People's Court in 2023*", 13 November 2024 accessed.

the province.

3. Centralised Jurisdiction over Foreign-Related Civil and Commercial Cases

Shenzhen was the first in China to implement the reform measure of having the primary People's Courts accept some foreign-related, Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan administrative cases.

The Primary People's Court of Qianhai Cooperation Zone in Shenzhen, Guangdong Province has centralised jurisdiction over first-instance foreign-related, Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan commercial cases. The Primary People's Court of Longhua District of Shenzhen Municipality has centralised jurisdiction over foreign-related, Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan family cases of the first instance. The Primary People's Court of Futian District of Shenzhen Municipality has centralised jurisdiction over first-instance foreign-related, Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan intellectual property civil, administrative (including administrative non-litigation review), and criminal cases. The Primary People's Court of Longgang District of Shenzhen Municipality has centralised jurisdiction over foreign-related, Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan environmental resources civil (civil, criminal, and administrative) cases of first instance.

4. Foreign-Related Civil and Commercial Trial Mechanisms

Shenzhen courts' modern trial system known as the "Smart Court," online cross-border mediation mechanism, online trial of cross-border cases + sole trial of ordinary procedure cases, reform of the scope of application of foreign laws, and the application of sole trial of ordinary procedure in the field of foreign-related commerce have been successively recognized as institutional innovation cases in the China (Guangdong) Pilot Free Trade Zone. In 2023, a total of 63 cases at all levels of courts in Shenzhen applied international treaties and foreign law for trial. ¹

¹ See Shenzhen Intermediate People's Court website: "*Report on the Work of the Shenzhen Intermediate People's Court in 2023*", 13 November 2024 accessed.

5. Cross-Border Commercial Regulations and Litigation Guidelines

Shenzhen courts have issued the "1+8" cross-border commercial regulatory interface system, the *White Paper Series on the Interface of Cross-Border Commercial Regulations*, 10 comparative lists of regulations between the Chinese Mainland and Hong Kong, and the *Guidelines on Foreign-Related, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan Litigation Services*, providing cross-border commercial entities with guidance services on cross-border commercial regulations and litigation activities.

6. Allowing Wholly-Owned Hong Kong Enterprises to Be Subject to Hong Kong Law and Allowing Wholly-Owned Macao Enterprises to Be Subject to Macao Law

According to the *Regulations on the Qianhai Shenzhen-Hong Kong Modern Service Industry Cooperation Zone of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone*, if one of the parties to a civil or commercial contract is a Hong Kong-invested enterprise, Macao-invested enterprise, Taiwan-invested enterprise, or foreign-invested enterprise registered in the Qianhai Cooperation Zone, it may agree to choose the law applicable to the contract. Under the provisions of the *Second Agreement Concerning Amendment to the Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement Agreement on Trade in Services*, a party to a civil or commercial contract that is a Hong Kong-invested enterprise registered in a pilot city in the Greater Bay Area may agree to choose to use Hong Kong law as the law applicable to the contract.

Document Name	Download Address
<i>Regulations on the Qianhai Shenzhen-Hong Kong Modern Service Industry Cooperation Zone of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone</i>	https://qh.sz.gov.cn/sygnan/xxgk/xxgkml/zcfg/zzwj/content/post_8054840.html 1



<p><i>Second Agreement Concerning Amendment to the Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement Agreement on Trade in Services</i></p>	<p>https://www.tid.gov.hk/sc_chi/cepa/legaltext/files/cepa19_main.pdf</p>	
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7. Ascertainment and Application of Foreign Law

In 2015, Shenzhen courts formulated China's first *Measures for the Ascertainment of Foreign Law* and subsequently issued a series of systems such as the *Several Provisions on the In-depth Implementation of Ascertainment and Application of Foreign Law in Foreign-Related, Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan Cases*, the *Procedural Guidelines for Ascertainment and Application of Foreign Law* and the *Guidelines for Experts to Ascertain Foreign Law in Foreign-Related, Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan Cases*, etc., promoting the standardisation and normalisation of the process of ascertaining and applying foreign law.¹ Shenzhen Courts also built the first "Belt and Road" legal public service platform in China, collecting laws, regulations, and relevant cases from 31 countries and regions along the "Belt and Road" initiative.² The Primary People's Court of Longhua District of Shenzhen Municipality has constructed a platform for ascertainment of foreign law in foreign-related, Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan family trial centers.

8. Overseas Jurors, Mediators and Mediation Institutions

Shenzhen courts have taken the lead in establishing a systematic and standardised Hong Kong juror system in China, with three batches of 81 jurors from Hong Kong being appointed from 2016 to present to form collegial benches with judges to hear foreign-related, Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan commercial cases. As

¹ See the People's Court of Qianhai Co-operation Zone, Shenzhen website: *"Improving the System of Identification and Application of Extraterritorial Laws Improving the System of Identification and Application of Extraterritorial Law and Promoting Efficient Resolution of International Commercial Disputes"*, 13 November 2024 accessed.

² See Guangdong Court Network website: *"Shenzhen Intermediate People's Court Shenzhen Qianhai Co-operation Zone People's Court: In-depth Exploration of Cross-border Judicial Rules Convergence and Mechanism Docking"*, 13 November 2024 accessed.

of 30 April 2024, Hong Kong jurors have been involved in the hearings of 419 cases, effectively enhancing the credibility of the judiciary. Shenzhen courts have adopted a new model of "overseas mediator + Chinese mainland mediator or mediation judge", and engaged 45 invited mediators from Hong Kong and Macao to participate in the mediation of cross-border commercial cases, thus facilitating the integration and development of mediation practices, methods, and cultures between the Chinese mainland and Hong Kong. As of 30 April 2024, a total of 2,534 cases were mediated by invited mediators from Hong Kong and Macao.¹ Shenzhen Courts established the first Belt and Road International Commercial Commercial Litigation and Mediation center in China and introduced several domestic and foreign professional mediation institutions to provide parties with diversified means of dispute resolution.

9. Artificial Intelligence-Assisted Trial System

On 28 June 2024, the Shenzhen Intermediate People's Court launched the country's first large model in the judicial process in a vertical domain named "Artificial Intelligence-Assisted Trial System". This model introduced artificial intelligence into the field of judicial trial and provides parties with high-efficiency trial services.

ii. Service Content

1. Identification of Foreign-Related Civil and Commercial Cases

According to Article 520 of the *Interpretation of the Supreme People's Court on the Application of the Civil Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China (Amended in 2022)* (the "*Interpretation of the Civil Procedure Law*"), a case that falls under any of the following circumstances can be deemed a foreign-related civil case by a People's Court: a party or both parties involved in the case are foreigners, stateless persons, foreign enterprises or organisations; a party or both parties involved

¹ See Shenzhen Intermediate People's Court website: "*Shenzhen Qianhai: focusing on talent cultivation, modernisation of foreign-related trial work further enhanced*", 13 November 2024 accessed.

in the case have their habitual residence outside the territory of the People's Republic of China; the subject matter involved is outside the territory of the People's Republic of China; the legal fact that establishes, changes or terminates the civil relation occurs outside the territory of the People's Republic of China; other circumstances under which a case may be deemed a foreign-related civil case.

According to Article 549 of the *Interpretation of Civil Procedure Law*, a People's Court may hear civil litigation cases involving the Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions (SAR) and Taiwan region with reference to the special provisions on foreign-related civil procedures.

Document Name	Download Address	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Interpretation of the Supreme People's Court on the Application of the Civil Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China (2022 Amendment)</i></p>	<p>http://gongbao.court.gov.cn/Details/d6a2b69e70910361e42fbfc00a258a.html</p>	

2. Territorial Jurisdiction and Appropriate Connection Jurisdiction

According to Article 276 of the *Civil Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China (Amended in 2022)*(the "*Interpretation of the Civil Procedure Law*"), where an action for a foreign-related civil dispute other than that involving identity relationship is instituted against a defendant that has no domicile within the territory of the People's Republic of China, if the place where the contract is signed or performed, where the subject matter of the action is located, where any impoundable property is located, or where the tort is committed, or the place of domicile of the representative office is within the territory of the People's Republic of China, the people's court at the place where the contract is signed or performed, where the subject matter of the action is located, where the impoundable property is located, where the tort is committed, or where the domicile of the representative office is located may have jurisdiction over the action. If a foreign-related civil dispute has other appropriate

connections with the People's Republic of China, in addition to those mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the People's Court may have jurisdiction.

Document Name	Download Address	
<i>Civil Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China (2023 Amendment)</i>	https://flk.npc.gov.cn/detail2.html?ZmY4MDgxODE4YTIxZGMxMzAxOGI0MjUzMDNiNzA4NmQ%3D	

3. Jurisdiction by Forum Level and Centralised Jurisdiction over Foreign-Related Civil and Commercial Cases

According to Article 4 of the *Provisions of the Supreme People's Court on Several Issues concerning Jurisdiction over Foreign-Related Civil and Commercial Cases*, where a high People's Court deems that it is truly necessary in light of the actual circumstances within the jurisdiction, after reporting to and obtaining approval of the Supreme People's Court, it may designate one or several primary People's Courts and intermediate People's Courts to separately exercise cross-regional centralised jurisdiction over foreign-related civil and commercial cases in the first instance as prescribed in Articles 1 and 2 of these Provisions.

(1) The Primary People's Court of Qianhai Cooperation Zone of Shenzhen of Guangdong Province has centralised jurisdiction over first-instance foreign-related, Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan commercial cases of first instance commercial cases involving foreign elements, Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan with an amount in dispute below 50 million RMB within the jurisdiction of Shenzhen City;

(2) The Primary People's Court of Longhua District of Shenzhen Municipality has centralised jurisdiction over foreign-related, Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan family cases of the first instance;

(3) The Primary People's Court of Futian District of Shenzhen Municipality has centralised jurisdiction over first-instance foreign-related, Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan intellectual property civil, administrative (including administrative

non-litigation review), and criminal cases;

(4) The Primary People's Court of Longgang District of Shenzhen Municipality has centralised jurisdiction over foreign-related, Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan environmental resources civil (civil, criminal, and administrative) cases of first instance with an amount in dispute amount below 50 million RMB;

(5) Other primary courts of Shenzhen Municipality have jurisdiction over other foreign-related, Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan civil cases of the first instance with an amount in dispute below 50 million RMB according to their jurisdictions;

(6) The Intermediate People's Court of Shenzhen City of Guangdong Province has jurisdiction over foreign-related, Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan civil and commercial cases of first-instance with an amount in dispute of 50 million RMB or above and an amount in dispute below 5 billion RMB.

Document Name	Download Address	
<i>Provisions of the Supreme People's Court on Several Issues concerning Jurisdiction over Foreign-Related Civil and Commercial Cases</i>	http://gongbao.court.gov.cn/Details/5fdec7c5a7c0ccb27598fd487c521e.html	
<i>Announcement of the Shenzhen Intermediate People's Court on the Centralized Jurisdiction over Foreign, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan-Related Intellectual Property Cases by the Primary People's Courts</i>	https://www.szcourt.gov.cn/article/1238889913151488	

4.Consensual Jurisdiction

According to Article 277 of the *Civil Procedure Law*, where the parties to a foreign-related civil dispute, by a written agreement, choose a People's Court to exercise jurisdiction, the chosen People's Court may have jurisdiction.

According to Article 278 of the *Civil Procedure Law*, where a party raises no objection to jurisdiction and responds to the action by submitting a written statement of defense or filing a counterclaim, the People's Court shall be deemed to have jurisdiction.

5.Exclusive Jurisdiction

According to Article 279 of the *Civil Procedure Law*, the People's Court shall have exclusive jurisdiction over the following civil cases: An action instituted for a dispute arising from the formation, dissolution, or liquidation of a legal person or any other organisation formed within the territory of the People's Republic of China, or the validity of a resolution made by such a legal person or other organisation. An action instituted for a dispute over the validity of intellectual property rights that have been examined and granted within the territory of the People's Republic of China. An action instituted for a dispute arising from the performance of a contract for a Chinese-foreign equity joint venture, a contract for a Chinese-foreign contractual joint venture, or a contract for Chinese-foreign cooperative exploration and exploitation of natural resources within the territory of the People's Republic of China.

6.Coordination of international (Inter-district) Jurisdiction Conflicts

According to Article 280 of the *Civil Procedure Law*, where the parties are involved in the same dispute, one party institutes an action in a foreign court, while the other party institutes an action in a People's Court, or one party institutes an action in both a foreign court and a People's Court, the People's Court which has jurisdiction in accordance with this Law may accept the action. If the parties enter into an exclusive jurisdiction agreement and choose a foreign court to exercise jurisdiction, which does not violate the provisions of this Law on exclusive jurisdiction and does not involve the sovereignty, security, or public interest of the People's Republic of China, the People's Court may rule not to accept the action or render a ruling to dismiss the action if the action has been accepted.

According to Article 281 of the *Civil Procedure Law*, after a People's Court accepts a case in accordance with the provisions of the preceding article, if a party applies to the People's Court in writing for suspending the proceedings on the ground that the foreign court has accepted the case prior to the People's Court, the People's Court may render a ruling to suspend the proceedings, except under any of the following circumstances: The parties, by an agreement, choose a People's Court to exercise jurisdiction, or the dispute is subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of a People's Court. It is evidently more convenient for a People's Court to try the case.

If a foreign court fails to take necessary measures to try the case or fails to conclude the case within a reasonable time limit, the People's Court shall resume proceedings upon the written application of the party.

If an effective judgment or ruling rendered by a foreign court has been recognized, in whole or in part, by a People's Court, and the party institutes an action against the recognized part in the People's Court, the People's Court shall rule not to accept the action, or render a ruling to dismiss the action if the action has been accepted.

According to Article 282 of the *Civil Procedure Law*, where the defendant raises any objection to jurisdiction concerning a foreign-related civil case accepted by a People's Court under all the following circumstances, the People's Court may rule to dismiss the action and inform the plaintiff to institute an action in a more convenient foreign court: It is evidently inconvenient for a People's Court to try the case and for a party to participate in legal proceedings since basic facts of disputes in the case do not occur within the territory of the People's Republic of China. The parties do not have an agreement choosing a People's Court to exercise jurisdiction. The case does not fall within the exclusive jurisdiction of a People's Court. The case does not involve the sovereignty, security, or public interest of the People's Republic of China. It is more convenient for a foreign court to try the case.

If a party institutes a new action in a People's Court since the foreign court refuses to exercise jurisdiction over the dispute, fails to take necessary measures to try the case, or fails to conclude the case within a reasonable period after a People's Court

renders a ruling to dismiss the action, the People's Court shall accept the action.

iii. Service Guidance

1. The Methods for Parties to Engage in Foreign-Related Litigation

(1) Case Filing Methods for Foreign-Related Civil and Commercial Cases

Parties may file a civil and commercial case involving foreign countries, Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan through the following channels:

① On-site case filing: Parties can go to the filing window (litigation service center) of the court with jurisdiction to submit the filing materials for on-site filing.

② Case filing by mail: Parties can directly mail the file and related notarised materials to the competent court window (litigation service center) for case filing.

③ Online case filing: Parties can engage in online cross-border litigation through the "Guangdong Court Litigation Service Network" (ssfw.gdcourts.gov.cn) or the WeChat mini-program "Shenzhen Mobile Micro Court". Once parties register and verify their identities on these online platforms, they can perform online case filing.

(2) Engagement of Foreign Citizens, Entities and Organisations in Litigation

Article 521 of the *Interpretation of the Civil Procedure Law* provides that, a foreign national participating in litigation shall submit the passport and other documents used for proving its identity, a foreign enterprise or organisation that participates in an action shall submit to the People's Court its identity certification documents which have been legalized by a notary office in the home country and authenticated by the Chinese embassy or consulate stationed in that country or has undergone the legalization formalities prescribed in the relevant treaty concluded by the People's Republic of China and that country. The person that participates in an action on behalf of a foreign enterprise or organisation shall submit to the People's Court the certificate on his or her right to participate in the action as the representative, which have been legalized by a notary office in the home country and authenticated by the Chinese embassy or consulate stationed in that country or has undergone the legalization formalities prescribed in the relevant treaty concluded by the People's

Republic of China and that country. For the purpose of this Article, "home country" means the third country where a foreign enterprise or organisation is formed and registered, or has undergone business registration formalities.

Article 522 of the *Interpretation of the Civil Procedure Law* provides that, if the country where the foreign party is located has not established a diplomatic relationship with the People's Republic of China, the certificate may be legalized by a notary office in the home country and authenticated by an embassy or consulate of a third country which has a diplomatic relationship with the People's Republic of China in that country, and then be authenticated by the embassy or consulate of the People's Republic of China in the third country.

(3) Engagement of Residents, Entities and Organisations from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan in Litigation

When participating in litigation, residents of Hong Kong, Macao, or Taiwan shall submit to the People's Courts certificates used for proving their identity. Valid identity documents including passports, Hong Kong and Macao (permanent) identity cards, residence permit for Hong Kong, Macao, or Taiwan residents, mainland travel permit for Hong Kong and Macao residents, Mainland travel permits for Taiwan residents.

When participating in litigation, an entity or organisation from Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan is required to submit identity documents of the entity or organisation itself, together with documents demonstrating the authority of the person representing the entity or organisation, and to complete the following procedures:

① For entities or organisations from Hong Kong, the documents mentioned above shall first be attested by a China-Appointed Attesting Officer (Hong Kong), and then reviewed and submitted by China Legal Service (H.K.) Ltd. after having its official seal affixed thereto;

② For entities or organisations from Macao, the documents mentioned above shall first be attested by a China-Appointed Attesting Officer (Macao), and then verified by China Legal Service (Macao) with an authentication seal affixed thereto;

③ For entities or organisations from Taiwan, the documents mentioned above shall be notarized in Taiwan, with a copy of the notarial certificate to be mailed by the

Straits Exchange Foundation to the Guangdong branch of the China Notary Association and the original notarial certificate to be submitted by the party concerned to the Guangdong branch of the China Notary Association for verification.

(4) Natural Persons, Legal Persons or Other Organisations from Foreign Countries Appoint Litigation Representatives

Article 274 of the *Civil Procedure Law* provides that, a foreign national, a stateless person, or a foreign enterprise or organisation which needs to be represented by a lawyer in instituting or responding to an action in a People's Court must retain a lawyer of the People's Republic of China.

Article 526 of the *Interpretation of the Civil Procedure Law* provides that, the foreign party in a foreign-related civil action may retain a person, as a non-lawyer, with the same nationality as him or her litigation representative. Any official in the embassy or consulate of a foreign country in China may, upon entrustment of the citizen in his or her own name, however. He or she will not enjoy diplomatic or consular privileges and immunities in the litigation.

For specific civil cases involving Hong Kong and Macao, the parties concerned may appoint Hong Kong and Macao lawyers qualified as lawyers in the Greater Bay Area to act as litigation agents, or Hong Kong and Macao residents who have obtained Mainland lawyers' practising certificates to act as litigation agents in the capacity of Mainland lawyers.

According to Article 275 of the *Civil Procedure Law* and Articles 523 and 524 of the *Interpretation of the Civil Procedure Law*, if a foreigner, legal person, or other organisation signs a power of attorney within the territory of the People's Republic of China, it shall be signed as witnessed by the judge of the People's Court or notarised by a notary office in the Mainland. If the power of attorney posted or forwarded from outside the territory of the People's Republic of China is valid only after it has been legalized by a notary office in the home country and authenticated by the Chinese embassy or consulate stationed in that country or has undergone the legalization formalities prescribed in the relevant treaty concluded by the People's Republic of China and that country.

Parties from Hong Kong and Macao may appoint lawyers practising in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area as their litigation representatives by signing a power of attorney without further actions.

Taiwan residents holding a residence permit for Taiwan residents may appoint mainland lawyers or any other persons as their litigation representatives by signing a power of attorney without further actions. The power of attorney transmitted by the agent to the People's Court does not need to be notarised for authentication or to fulfil other certification formalities.

(5) Language Requirements

Article 273 of the *Civil Procedure Law* provides that when trying foreign-related civil cases, a People's Court shall use the spoken and written languages commonly used in the People's Republic of China. Upon request of the parties, interpretation may be provided at the expense of the parties.

Article 525 of the *Interpretation of the Civil Procedure Law* provides that, where the written materials submitted by a litigant to a People's Court are written in a foreign language, the litigant shall at the same time submit a copy of the Chinese translation of the materials to the People's Court. Where the litigants have an objection to the copy of the Chinese translation of the materials, they shall jointly entrust a translation agency to provide a translated text; and where the litigants cannot reach a consensus on the choice of a translation agency, such translation agency shall be determined by the People's Court.

Document Name	Download Address	
<p><i>Answers of the Guangdong High People's Court on Issues Concerning the Litigation Procedures for Foreign-Related, Hong Kong, Macao and</i></p>	<p>https://www.gdcourts.gov.cn/sszy/susongzhinan/content/post_1842906.html</p>	

<i>Taiwan-Related Civil and Commercial Cases</i>		
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2.Contact Information for Courts in Shenzhen at All Levels

Organisation	Contact Information
Shenzhen Intermediate People's Court, Guangdong	<p>Address: No.6003, Caitian North Road, Futian District, Shenzhen</p> <p>Postal Code: 518036</p> <p>Tel.: 0755-83535000</p> <p>Official Website: https://www.szcourt.gov.cn</p> 
Primary People's Court of Qianhai Cooperation Zone, Shenzhen, Guangdong	<p>Address: Qianhai rule of law building, Linhai Avenue, Nanshan District, Shenzhen</p> <p>Postal Code: 518000</p> <p>Litigation Service Tel.: 0755-86705988</p> <p>Mailing address for filing materials: Qianhai rule of law building, Linhai Avenue, Nanshan District, Shenzhen</p> <p>Attn: Mailing filing, Tel.: 0755-86705392</p> <p>Official Website: https://www.szhcourt.gov.cn</p>
Futian Primary People's Court, Shenzhen, Guangdong	<p>Address: No.123, Fumin Road, Futian District, Shenzhen</p> <p>Postal Code: 518048</p> <p>Tel.: 0755-82918999</p> <p>Litigation Service Line: 0755-21981523</p> <p>Official website: https://www.ftcourt.gov.cn/</p>
Yantian Primary People's Court, Shenzhen, Guangdong	<p>Address: Court Office Building, Administrative center, No. 2088 Shenyan Road, Yantian District, Shenzhen</p> <p>Postal Code: 518081</p> <p>Tel.: 0755-25228778/0755-25228662</p> <p>Official Website: https://www.shenpan.gov.cn</p>
Nanshan Primary	Address: No.26 Yuquan Road, Nanshan District, Shenzhen

<p>People's Court, Shenzhen, Guangdong</p>	<p>Postal Code: 518000 Tel.: 0755-12368 Mailing address for filing materials: Nanshan Court, No. 26 Yuquan Road, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Attn: Filing Division, Contact Tel.: 0755-86608465 Official Website: http://gw.nscourt.gov.cn</p>
<p>Longgang Primary People's Court, Shenzhen, Guangdong</p>	<p>Address: No.8 Dezheng Road, center City, Longgang District, Shenzhen Postal code: 518172 Tel.: 0755-12368 Mailing address for filing materials: Litigation Service Hall of Shenzhen Longgang District People's Court, No.8, Dezheng Road, Central City, Longgang District, Shenzhen, Attn: Material Receiving and Transferring Window of Material Flow center of Shenzhen Longgang District People's Court, Contact Tel.: 0755-84869345¹ Official Website: https://fy.lg.gov.cn/lgyf/</p>
<p>Guangming Primary People's Court, Shenzhen, Guangdong</p>	<p>Address: Building 2, Hengtaiyu Mansion, Tonghui Road, Guangming District, Shenzhen Postal code: 518107 Tel.: 0755-12368</p>
<p>Shenzhen-Shanwei Special Cooperation Zone Primary People's Court, Shenzhen, Guangdong</p>	<p>Address: Shenzhen-Shanwei Special Cooperation Zone Shenshan Avenue Yuandun Division (Formerly Chishi Subdistrict, Haifeng County, Shanwei City)² Postal code: 518200 Tel.: 0755-22091952</p>
<p>Bao'an Primary People's Court, Shenzhen, Guangdong</p>	<p>Address: No.3 Jian'an 1st Road, Bao'an District, Shenzhen Postal code: 518101 Tel.: 0755-12368 Mailing address for filing materials: Shenzhen Bao'an District People's Court, No. 3, Jian'an 1st Road, Bao'an District,</p>

¹ See the People's Court of Longgang District, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province Website: "Notice of Submission of Litigation Materials (for Trial Implementation)", 30 June 2023.

² See Guangdong Provincial High People's Court's Website: "Guangdong Provincial High People's Court's Announcement on the Jurisdiction of the Cases of the People's Court of Shenzhen Shenzhen-Shantou Special Co-operation Zone", Article 6, 22 September 2020.

	<p>Shenzhen, Attn: Filing Division, Contact Tel.: 29997314</p> <p>Official Website: http://www.bafy.gov.cn</p>
<p>Longhua Primary People's Court, Shenzhen, Guangdong</p>	<p>Address: No.2 Langteng Road, Longhua District, Shenzhen</p> <p>Postal code: 518109</p> <p>Tel.: 12368</p> <p>Mailing address for filing materials: Shenzhen Longhua District People's Court, No. 2, Langteng Road, Longhua District, Shenzhen</p> <p>Official Website: https://www.szlhcourt.gov.cn</p>
<p>Pingshan Primary People's Court, Shenzhen, Guangdong</p>	<p>Address: No.4123 Dongchenghuan Road, Pingshan District, Shenzhen</p> <p>Postal code: 518118</p> <p>Tel.: 0755-23259222</p> <p>Litigation Service center of Shenzhen Pingshan District People's Court</p> <p>Address: No.4041 Dongchenghuan Road, Pingshan District, Shenzhen</p> <p>Postal code: 518118</p> <p>Tel.: 0755-23259333</p> <p>Official Website: https://szpsfy.gov.cn</p>
<p>Note: The above addresses and telephone numbers are for reference only and subject to the latest announcement on the official website.</p>	

VI.Foreign-Related Commercial Arbitration Services

i.Overview

Foreign-related commercial arbitration, i.e. international commercial arbitration, refers to a dispute resolution method in which citizens, legal persons, and other organisations of equal status voluntarily reach an arbitration clause or an arbitration agreement and choose to submit the dispute to a jointly recognised arbitration institution or arbitral tribunal for adjudication in foreign-related civil and commercial activities. Compared with litigation and mediation, arbitration has the characteristics of greater respect for party autonomy, confidentiality, efficiency, and professionalism, wider international recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards, and greater enforceability of the award.

1.Specialised Legislation for Arbitration Institutions

On 24 November 2012, Shenzhen issued the *Regulations on Shenzhen Court of International Arbitration*, which was the first in the world to enact specific legislation on a specific arbitration institution, pioneering the management mode of a statutory institution and the corporate governance mechanism with the Board of Governors at its core.

On 26 August 2020, Shenzhen passed the *Ordinance on the Shenzhen Court of International Arbitration*. This is the first local people's congress legislation with a focus on arbitration institutions, providing a strong institutional guarantee for enhancing the credibility and international competitiveness of arbitration in Shenzhen.

Document Name	Download Address	
<i>Regulations on Shenzhen Court of International Arbitration</i>	http://sf.sz.gov.cn/fggzywyb/content/post_9479497.html	

<p><i>Ordinance on the Shenzhen Court of International Arbitration</i></p>	<p>https://www.scia.com.cn/en/index/zljz/id/23.html</p>	
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2. Governance Structure of Arbitral Institutions and Arbitrators

The arbitration institutions in Shenzhen integrate international resources, give full play to the professional advantages of domestic and foreign arbitration experts in their respective jurisdictions, and endeavour to enhance the internationalisation of arbitration in Shenzhen. The panel of arbitrators of SCIA covers 129 countries and regions, with 34.88% of overseas arbitrators, and in 2024, foreign arbitrators participated in 338 adjudicatory instances across case hearings.

Document Name	Download Address	
<p><i>SCIA Panel of Arbitrators</i></p>	<p>https://www.scia.com.cn/upload/20220314/622ea1a280c25.pdf</p>	

3. Professional Resources of Arbitration

Shenzhen has built the China (Shenzhen) Intellectual Property Arbitration center, the China (Shenzhen) Securities and Futures Arbitration center and the Maritime Arbitration center, striving to build a "professional team" for high-tech and intellectual property dispute resolution mechanisms, a model highland for arbitration in China's capital market, and a priority place for international maritime dispute resolution, so as to enhance the international competitiveness of the rule of law and business environment in the Greater Bay Area.

4. Dispute Resolution and Case Management Services

With the help of the *United Nations Convention on the Recognition and*

Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, Shenzhen has fully attracted domestic and foreign parties to choose Shenzhen as the seat of arbitration and Shenzhen arbitration institutions as the case management agency in foreign-related civil and commercial cases, significantly enhancing the international influence and credibility of Shenzhen arbitration services. In 2024, the headquarters of the SCIA newly accepted 520 international commercial arbitration cases, with a total dispute amount of 51.039 billion RMB, and the highest case amount for a single case is above 30 billion RMB. The newly accepted international commercial arbitration cases involved parties from 64 countries and regions, while cumulative coverage extended to 142 jurisdictions globally.

Document Name	Download Address	
<i>Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards</i>	http://treaty.mfa.gov.cn/tykfiles/20180718/1531876060479.pdf	

5. Arbitration Co-operation in the Greater Bay Area

In 2019, the Shenzhen Court of International Arbitration (SCIA) established the South China (Hong Kong) International Arbitration Center (SCIAHK) in Hong Kong, marking the first independent arbitration institution established overseas by a mainland Chinese entity. Recognized by the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government as one of only two world-class arbitration institutions authorized to issue visa-exemption Certificates for ad hoc arbitrations conducted in Hong Kong, SCIAHK has cumulatively handled 47 cases involving parties from 10 countries and regions. The SCIA and SCIAHK have synergistically developed a "Six Dual Advantages" framework: Dual City Presence (Shenzhen-Hong Kong); Two-Institution Collaboration (SCIA and SCIAHK); Dual Legal Jurisdictions (Mainland Civil Law and Hong Kong Common Law); Dual Procedural Rules (Mainland and Hong Kong arbitration frameworks); Dual-Track Practices (institutional and ad hoc arbitration);

Dual-Panel Systems (cross-border arbitrator rosters). This integrated model enhances the Greater Bay Area's market-oriented, rule-of-law-driven, and internationally aligned business environment.

On February 10, 2025, the Supreme People's Court and the Ministry of Justice jointly issued the *Opinions on Fully Leveraging the Role of Arbitration to Serve the High-Quality Development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area*, accelerating the establishment of world-class arbitration institutions in the Greater Bay Area. On February 13, 2025, the Supreme People's Court released the *Reply on the Validity of Hong Kong and Macao Investment Enterprises Registered in Mainland Cities of the Greater Bay Area Designating Hong Kong or Macao Law as the Applicable Contract Law or Selecting Hong Kong/Macao as the Seat of Arbitration*. This document clarifies that Hong Kong and Macao-invested enterprises registered in the nine mainland cities of the Greater Bay Area (specifically Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Foshan, Huizhou, Dongguan, Zhongshan, Jiangmen, and Zhaoqing, hereinafter referred to as the Nine Mainland Cities) may designate Hong Kong or Macao as the seat of arbitration even if the disputes involved do not have Hong Kong or Macao-related elements. Additionally, enterprises registered in Shenzhen and Zhuhai are permitted to designate Hong Kong or Macao law as the applicable law for their contracts through mutual agreement.

Document Name	Download Address	
<p><i>Opinions on Fully Leveraging the Role of Arbitration to Serve the High-Quality Development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area</i></p>	<p>https://www.moj.gov.cn/pub/sfbgw/zwxxgk/fdzdgknr/fdzdgknrtzwy/202502/t20250213_514221.html</p>	

<p><i>Reply on the Validity of Hong Kong and Macao Investment Enterprises Registered in Mainland Cities of the Greater Bay Area Designating Hong Kong or Macao Law as the Applicable Contract Law or Selecting Hong Kong/Macao as the Seat of Arbitration</i></p>	<p>https://www.chinacourt.org/article/detail/2025/02/id/8706252.shtml</p>	
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6. Multiple Dispute Resolution

The SCIA promotes the new mechanism of "four-in-one" settlement of disputes in exhibition mediation + SCIA arbitration, chamber of commerce mediation + SCIA arbitration, online mediation + SCIA arbitration, Hong Kong and Macao mediation + Chinese mainland arbitration, foreign mediation + Chinese arbitration, and capital market disputes, providing more choices for Chinese and foreign parties in "Belt and Road" to resolve disputes.

ii. Service Content

1. Jurisdiction

According to the *Arbitration Law of the People's Republic of China* (the "*Arbitration Law*"), contractual disputes and other disputes over rights and interests in property between citizens, legal persons and other organisations that are equal subjects may be arbitrated. The following disputes may not be arbitrated: marital, adoption, guardianship, support and succession disputes; administrative disputes that shall be handled by administrative organs as prescribed by law.

The SCIA provides services for the arbitration of investment disputes between a government and investors from other countries, and has taken the lead in formulating

SCIA Guidelines for the Administration of Arbitration under the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules as the rules for the hearing of investment arbitration cases, and has made Hong Kong the default place of arbitration.

For international or foreign-related cases in which the parties have agreed to apply *the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Arbitration Rules*, the SCIA may provide assistance with financial administration, appointment of arbitrators and decisions on the recusal of arbitrators, as well as, at the request of the parties or the arbitral tribunal, assistance with arbitration communications, transmittal of requests for the preservation of property, and court hearing services.

Document Name	Download Address	
<i>Arbitration Law of the People's Republic of China</i>	http://www.npc.gov.cn/npc/c2/c30834/201905/t20190521_278151.html	
<i>SCIA Guidelines for the Administration of Arbitration under the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules</i>	https://www.scia.com.cn/upload/20240930/66fa1f90ae681.pdf	
<i>United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Arbitration Rules(2021)</i>	https://uncitral.un.org/sites/uncitral.un.org/files/media-documents/uncitral/en/21-07996_expedited-arbitration-e-ebook.pdf	

2. Arbitration Agreement

According to Article 4 of the *Arbitration Law*, the parties' submission to arbitration to resolve their dispute shall be on the basis of both parties' free will and an arbitration agreement reached between them. If a party applies for arbitration in the absence of an arbitration agreement, the arbitration commission shall not accept the case.

According to Article 16 of the *Arbitration Law*, an arbitration agreement shall include arbitration clauses stipulated in the contract and agreements of submission to arbitration that are concluded in other written forms before or after disputes arise. An arbitration agreement shall contain the following particulars: an expression of intention to apply for arbitration; matters for arbitration; and a designated arbitration commission.

According to Article 17 of the *Arbitration Law*, an arbitration agreement shall be null and void under any of the following circumstances: The agreed matters for arbitration exceed the range of arbitrable matters as specified by law; One party that concluded the arbitration agreement has no capacity for civil conducts or has limited capacity for civil conducts; One party coerced the other party into concluding the arbitration agreement.

In the foreign-related commercial arbitration agreement, in addition to the matters expressly provided for in the *Arbitration Law*, the parties may also agree in the arbitration agreement on the place of arbitration, the place of hearing, the language of the arbitration, the manner of organising the hearings, the conditions of the arbitrators, the manner of the hearings, the rules of evidence, the rules of the arbitration, the applicable law, and the sharing of the arbitration fee, and other matters.

3.Arbitration Preservation

Article 28 of the *Arbitration Law* provides that, a party may apply for property preservation if it may become impossible or difficult for the party to implement the award due to an act of the other party or other causes. Article 46 provides that, under circumstances where the evidence may be destroyed or lost or difficult to obtain at a later time, a party may apply for the preservation of the evidence.

Pursuant to the provisions of the *Arrangement Concerning Mutual Assistance in Court-ordered Interim Measures in Aid of Arbitral Proceedings by the Courts of the Mainland and of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region* and *Arrangement of*

the Supreme People's Court Concerning Mutual Assistance in Preservation in Arbitration Proceedings between the Mainland and the Macao Special Administrative Region, the parties may apply to the courts of the Hong Kong and Macao SARs for the preservation of the arbitration in respect of arbitral proceedings administered by the Shenzhen Arbitration Institution.

Document Name	Download Address	
<p><i>Arrangement Concerning Mutual Assistance in Court-ordered Interim Measures in Aid of Arbitral Proceedings by the Courts of the Mainland and of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region</i></p>	<p>https://cicc.court.gov.cn/html/1/219/208/210/1204.html</p>	
<p><i>Arrangement of the Supreme People's Court Concerning Mutual Assistance in Preservation in Arbitration Proceedings between the Mainland and the Macao Special Administrative Region</i></p>	<p>http://gongbao.court.gov.cn/Details/fd6931cc35245a79ec11f8155c1090.html</p>	

4. Materials to be Submitted for the Application of Arbitration

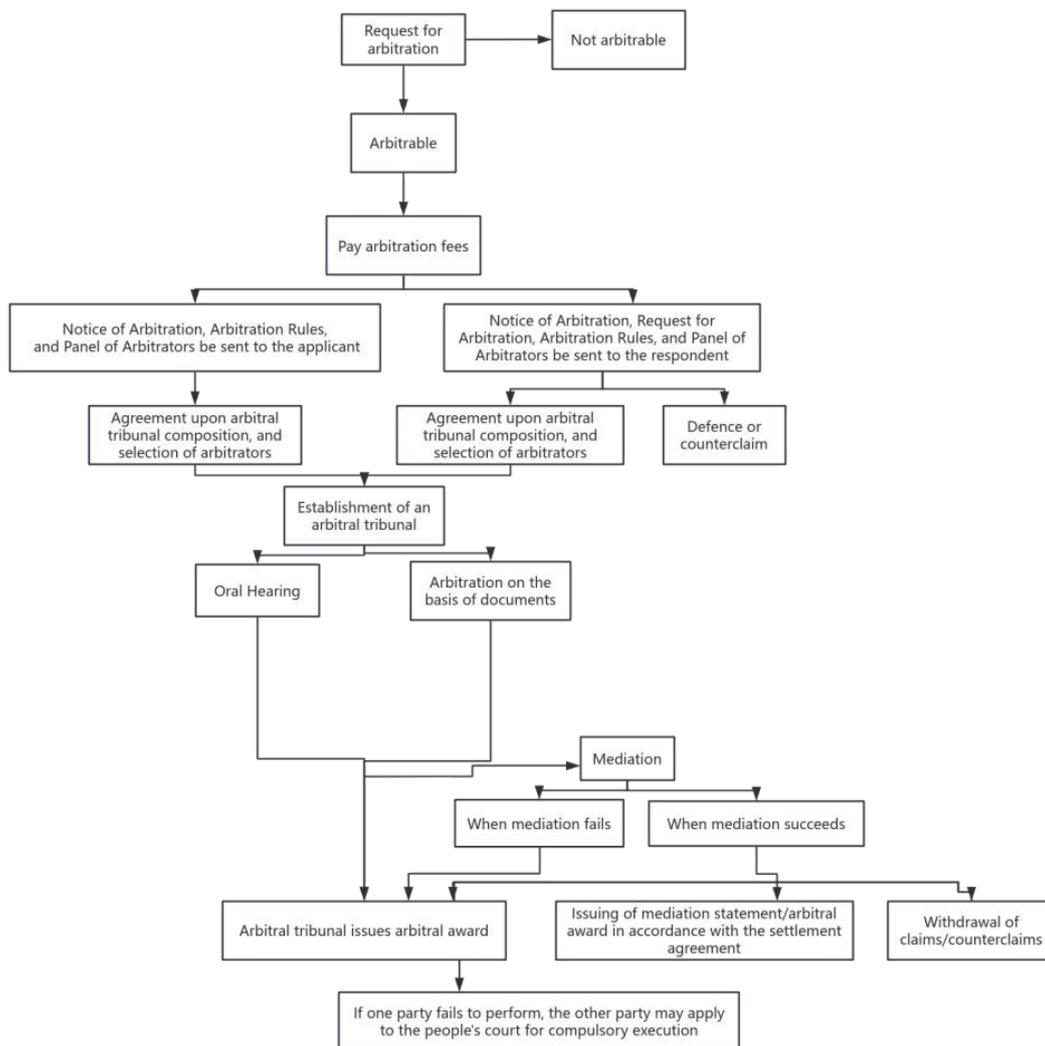
When a natural person, legal person or other organisation applies for arbitration, it shall submit the Request for Arbitration for arbitration and the attached evidentiary materials and evidence list. If the Claimant is a natural person, he/she shall submit the identification; if the Claimant is a legal person or other organisation, they shall submit information on the main body, such as the business licence or registration certificate issued by the registration authorities, and certificate of identity of the legal representative or person in charge of the Claimant.

If there is a need for preservation (including property, evidence and act preservation), the Request for Preservation should be submitted.

A party who needs to apply for interim measure(s) due to any emergency may

submit a written application to the SCIA for the appointment of an emergency arbitrator. The written application shall include the information and contact details of the relevant parties and their representative(s); the interim measure(s) being sought and the grounds of the application; and opinions on the place, language, and applicable laws on the emergency arbitration proceedings.

5. Flow Chart of Arbitration Procedures



6. Arbitration Procedures

(1) Online Arbitration Services

Shenzhen foreign-related commercial arbitration adheres to the rules of

innovation and openness, and actively develops an online arbitration service platform to provide enterprises with a more efficient and convenient dispute resolution path. In 2024, the Shenzhen Court of International Arbitration (SCIA) achieved full digitalization of case registration (100% online filing), executed 168,296 instances of electronic service, and pioneered synchronized electronic service mechanisms covering 10,080 cases. Additionally, the institution conducted 4,709 virtual hearings.

(2) Parties Self-Service Mechanism

Shenzhen Arbitration actively promotes arbitration to improve efficiency and save resources. With the consent of the parties, the SCIA or the arbitral tribunal may decide that the parties may send arbitration documents and supporting materials directly to other parties or to the online storage system provided by the Court's web-based arbitration service platform when submitting them. The SCIA is the first mainland arbitration institution in China to introduce the party self-service system in institutional arbitration.

(3) Expedited Arbitration Procedure

On 21 February 2019, the SCIA issued *the Shenzhen Court of International Arbitration Arbitration Rules*, renaming the former "Summary Procedure" as "Expedited Procedure" and reducing the time limits for various types of procedures: the time limit for defence and counterclaims was shortened to 10 days, the notice of hearing was given 7 days in advance, and the time for the award to be made was limited to 2 months after the constitution of the arbitral tribunal. On 5 September 2024, the SCIA amended *the Shenzhen Court of International Arbitration Rules* to adjust the upper limit of the amount in dispute for cases subject to the Expedited Procedure to 10 million RMB.

Document Name	Download Address	
<i>Shenzhen Court of International Arbitration Arbitration Rules</i>	https://www.scia.com.cn/upload/20240930/66fa1f90ae681.pdf	

(4) Fee Remission Services

(6) "Twin Cities and Two Courts" Cross-border Synchronised Hearing Service

The SCIA and the South China International Arbitration center (HK) have jointly assisted arbitral tribunals in adopting the "Hong Kong-Shenzhen linkage and cross-border synchronous hearing" approach to adjudicating cases. By the end of 2024, A total of 34 cases were heard in the "Twin Cities and Two Courts" mode.

(7) "One-stop" Diversified Settlement of International Commercial Disputes

On 5 December 2018, the SCIA became one of the first five international arbitration institutions to be included in the "one-stop" diversified settlement mechanism for international commercial disputes. For international commercial disputes accepted by the SCIA, the parties may apply to the International Commercial Court of the Supreme People's Court for evidence preservation, property preservation or conduct preservation before applying for arbitration or before the arbitration proceedings start in accordance with *the Provisions of the Supreme People's Court on Several Issues Regarding the Establishment of the International Commercial Court*. After an arbitral award has been made, the parties may file an application to the International Commercial Court of the Supreme People's Court for setting aside or enforcing the arbitral award in accordance with *the Procedural Rules for the China International Commercial Court of the Supreme People's Court (For Trial Implementation)*.

Document Name	Download Address	
<i>Provisions of the Supreme People's Court on Several Issues Regarding the Establishment of the International Commercial Court</i>	https://cicc.court.gov.cn/html/1/219/199/201/1574.html	

<p><i>Procedural Rules for the China International Commercial Court of the Supreme People's Court (For Trial Implementation)</i></p>	<p>https://cicc.court.gov.cn/html/1/219/193/424/1183.html</p>	
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7. Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign-Related Commercial Arbitral Awards

The parties shall automatically perform the arbitration award in accordance with the time limit specified in the arbitral award. If a party fails to perform the arbitration award, the other party may apply to a court of competent jurisdiction for enforcement in accordance with the relevant provisions of the law.

(1) Enforcement of foreign-related commercial arbitral awards by courts in Mainland China. If the respondent's domicile or assets are located in Mainland China, whether the award is foreign-related or domestic, the claimant may apply to the relevant intermediate People's Court for enforcement.

(2) Foreign-related commercial arbitral awards are applied for recognition and enforcement by the courts of Hong Kong, the Macao SAR and the Taiwan Region. If the domicile or assets of the executed person is located in Hong Kong, Macao or Taiwan, the claimant for recognition and enforcement of the arbitral awards shall be made to the courts of Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan in accordance with the *Arrangements of the Supreme People's Court on the Mutual Enforcement of Arbitral Awards between the Mainland and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region*, *Supplementary Arrangements of Supreme People's Court on Reciprocal Enforcement of Arbitration Awards between the Mainland and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region*, *Arrangement of the Supreme People's Court Concerning Mutual Assistance in Preservation in Arbitration Proceedings between the Mainland and the Macao Special Administrative Region* and the relevant provisions of Taiwan to apply to the courts of Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan for recognition and enforcement.

(3) Application for Recognition and enforcement of foreign-related commercial arbitral awards of the Member States of the 1958 *Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards* (the " *New York Convention*"). Article 72 of *the Arbitration Law* provides that If a party applies for enforcement of a legally effective arbitration award made by a foreign-related arbitration commission and if the party against whom the enforcement is sought or such party's property is not within the territory of the People's Republic of China, he shall directly apply to a competent foreign court for recognition and enforcement of the award. Therefore, if the respondent is domiciled or holds assets outside the territory of the People's Republic of China and the country that is a signatory to the 1958 *New York Convention*, the claimant can apply for enforcement to the court of that country having jurisdiction in accordance with the Convention.

Document Name	Download Address	
<i>Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards</i>	http://treaty.mfa.gov.cn/tykfiles/20180718/1531876060479.pdf	
<i>Arrangements of the Supreme People's Court on the Mutual Enforcement of Arbitral Awards between the Mainland and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region</i>	http://gongbao.court.gov.cn/Details/c6d55b3e3ad0922a6f36f8210d0150.html	
<i>Supplementary Arrangements of Supreme People's Court on Reciprocal Enforcement of Arbitration Awards between the Mainland and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region</i>	http://gongbao.court.gov.cn/Details/542a5ccb1ca16e15b8c9f8210d0150.html	

<p><i>Arrangement of the Supreme People's Court Concerning Mutual Assistance in Preservation in Arbitration Proceedings between the Mainland and the Macao Special Administrative Region</i></p>	<p>http://gongbao.court.gov.cn/Details/fd6931cc35245a79ec11f8155c1090.html</p>	
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8. Judicial Review of Foreign-Related Commercial Arbitration

According to Article 1 of the *Provisions of the Supreme People's Court on Several Issues concerning Deciding Cases of Arbitration-Related Judicial Review*, the courts mainly review the following foreign-related Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan commercial cases: cases where an application is filed recognition of the effect of an arbitration agreement; cases where an application is filed for enforcement of an arbitral award made by a Chinese mainland-based arbitral institution; cases where an application is filed for revocation of an arbitral award made by a Chinese mainland-based arbitral institution; cases where an application is filed for recognition and enforcement of an arbitral award made in the Hong Kong SAR, the Macao SAR, or Taiwan region; cases where an application is filed for recognition and enforcement of a foreign arbitral award; Other arbitration-related judicial review cases.

Document Name	Download Address	
<p><i>Provisions of the Supreme People's Court on Several Issues concerning Deciding Cases of Arbitration-Related Judicial Review</i></p>	<p>https://cicc.court.gov.cn/html/1/219/199/201/782.html</p>	

iii. Service Guidance

Shenzhen Court of International Arbitration

Shenzhen Court of International Arbitration (SCIA), also known as South China International Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission, International arbitration center in the Greater Bay Area, Shenzhen Arbitration Commission, formerly known as China International Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission South China Sub-Commission and China International Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission Shenzhen Sub-Commission

Official website: <https://www.scia.com.cn>



Model Arbitration Clause	Any dispute arising from or in connection with this contract shall be submitted to the Shenzhen Court of International Arbitration (the SCIA) for arbitration.	
Contact information	Qianhai New Headquarters	Address:35-40/F, SCIA International Arbitration Tower , One Excellence T1, 5033 Menghai Blvd, Nanshan District, Shenzhen(services such as case filing and consultations on 35/F, and services for hearings on 36/F). Tel.: 0755-83501700/0755-83501704 Fax: 0755-82468591
	Futian Office and China (Shenzhen) Securities and Futures Arbitration center	Address:Futian Office and China (Shenzhen) Securities and Futures Arbitration center: 41/F, West Square of Shenzhen Stock Exchange, 2012 Shennan Blvd., Futian District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-83501703 Email: info@scia.com.cn
	Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area	Address:16th Floor, Building 1, Changfu Jinmao Building, No. 5 Shihua Road, Hetao Shenzhen Hong Kong Science and Technology Innovation Cooperation Zone, Shenzhen Tel.:0755-83501229

	International Arbitration Hub Exchange and Cooperation Platform and China (Shenzhen) Intellectual Property Arbitration Center	
<p>Note: The above addresses and telephone numbers are for reference only and subject to the latest announcement on the official website.</p>		

VII.Foreign-Related Commercial Mediation Services

i.Overview

Foreign-related commercial mediation, also termed international commercial mediation, refers to an alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanism in cross-border civil and commercial activities. Under this framework, disputing parties voluntarily entrust their existing or potential foreign-related commercial disputes to a neutral third party, which facilitates a mutually acceptable settlement agreement through structured negotiation, thereby resolving the dispute. Commercial mediation has gained increasing recognition among business entities due to its defining features — flexibility, efficiency, non-confrontational nature, cost-effectiveness, and stringent confidentiality — which effectively address the dual objectives of dispute resolution and commercial relationship preservation. As of the end of 2024, Shenzhen Municipality has established:40 civil non-enterprise commercial mediation institutions;1 public institution-type commercial mediation organization;2,598 accredited commercial mediators; 243,900 mediated cases accepted cumulatively.

1.Legislation of Foreign-Related Commercial Mediation

The *Regulations of Shenzhen Special Economic Zone on the Diversified Resolution of Conflicts and Disputes* came into force on 1 May 2022. Chapter 3, Section 4 of the *Regulations* contains special provisions on commercial mediation, which clearly define the scope of commercial mediation, the establishment of commercial mediation organisations, commercial mediation market-based fees, and provisions on confidentiality. It is the first in China to regulate the establishment and management of commercial mediation organisations, providing a legal basis for the healthy and stable development of commercial mediation.

Document Name	Download Address	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Regulations of Shenzhen Special Economic Zone on the Diversified Resolution of Conflicts and Disputes</i></p>	<p>https://sf.sz.gov.cn/ztl/yhyshj/yhyshjzcwjywyb/content/post_11625872.html</p>	

2. System of Foreign-Related Commercial Mediation

In 2021, Shenzhen Commercial Mediation Association (SCMA) has issued the *Rules for Assessing the Qualifications of Commercial Mediators of the Shenzhen Commercial Mediation Association (for Trial Implementation)*, which establishes a mechanism for assessing and accrediting the qualifications of mediators. In 2023, the Justice Bureau of Shenzhen Municipality and the Intermediate People's Court of Shenzhen City of Guangdong Province implemented the *Implementation Measures on Regulating the Mediation Charges of Commercial Documents (for Trial Implementation)* to regulate the market-based fees of commercial mediation. In 2023, the SCMA has issued the *Measures for the Administration of the Rating of Commercial Mediation Organisations in Shenzhen (for Trial Implementation)*, which carries out the rating work of commercial mediation organisations. In September 2024, the Shenzhen Justice Bureau, Guangming District Justice Bureau, Shenzhen Commercial Mediation Association, Guangming District Commercial Mediation Association, and Shenzhen Institute of Standards and Technology jointly released the first group standard of the *Specification for commercial mediation work*, which covers the basic requirements of commercial mediation, mediation organisations, mediators, mediation parties, mediation associations, mediation procedures, institutional safeguards and work guidance, filling the gap of a unified standard for the work of commercial mediation.

Document Name	Download Address	
<i>Rules for Assessing the Qualifications of Commercial Mediators of the Shenzhen Commercial Mediation Association (for Trial Implementation)</i>	https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/B9ntfGdo038oszXqNJj2AQ	
<i>Implementation Measures on Regulating the Mediation Charges of Commercial Documents(for Trial Implementation)</i>	https://www.sz.gov.cn/zfgb/2023/gb1313/content/post_11042351.html	
<i>Specification for commercial mediation work</i>	https://www.szstandards.com/upload/2024/11-07/14-33-2707911785771733.pdf	

3.The Guangdong, Hong Kong & Macao Arbitration & Mediation Alliance

On 7 December 2013, the SCIA took the lead in launching the Guangdong, Hong Kong & Macao Arbitration & Mediation Alliance, which brought together 15 influential commercial arbitration and mediation institutions in Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao as its core members, and proposed a pioneering model of "independent mediation + independent arbitration" for resolving cross-border commercial disputes. Up to now, the Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao Arbitration and Mediation Alliance has successfully mediated disputes between parties from 119 different countries.¹

¹ See the Shenzhen International Arbitration Court website: "Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao Arbitration and Mediation Alliance",13 November 2024.

Organisation	Official Website	
Guangdong, Hong Kong & Macao Arbitration & Mediation Alliance	https://www.scia.com.cn/index.php/En/index/serviceinfo4/id/16.html	

4."Mediation+" Multi-disputes Resolution Services

Shenzhen Futian District has established the "Shenzhen One-Stop Dispute Resolution Center for Hong Kong, Macao and Foreign-Related Commercial Cases", which has bridged the gap between mediation, arbitration, litigation and notarisation in the provision of legal services. The Benchmark Chambers International & Benchmark International Mediation Center is the first in China to explore the mediation model of "International commercial mediation + Foreign Law Ascertainment". The Hetao International Commercial Mediation center integrates the combination model of "domestic and foreign mediators + Chinese mainland judges".The Shenzhen Qianhai International Commercial Mediation Center is dedicated to institutional innovation, developing an international commercial mediation framework benchmarked against Hong Kong, Macao, and global standards, while incorporating distinctive features reflective of Shenzhen's regional dynamics and China's national characteristics.

ii.Service Content

1.Jurisdiction

The jurisdiction covers disputes arising between equal legal entities (including domestic and foreign natural persons, legal entities, and other organizations) in commercial domains such as intellectual property rights, trade, investment, finance, transportation, real estate, technology transfer, engineering construction, and related fields. Cases involving personal injury claims, labor disputes, traffic accidents, or marital and family matters are explicitly excluded from the purview of foreign-related

commercial mediation institutions.

2.Documents to be Submitted for Application for Mediation

Disputing parties shall formally submit a mediation request to the commercial mediation institution in writing by completing the Commercial Mediation Application Form. Required submissions include:

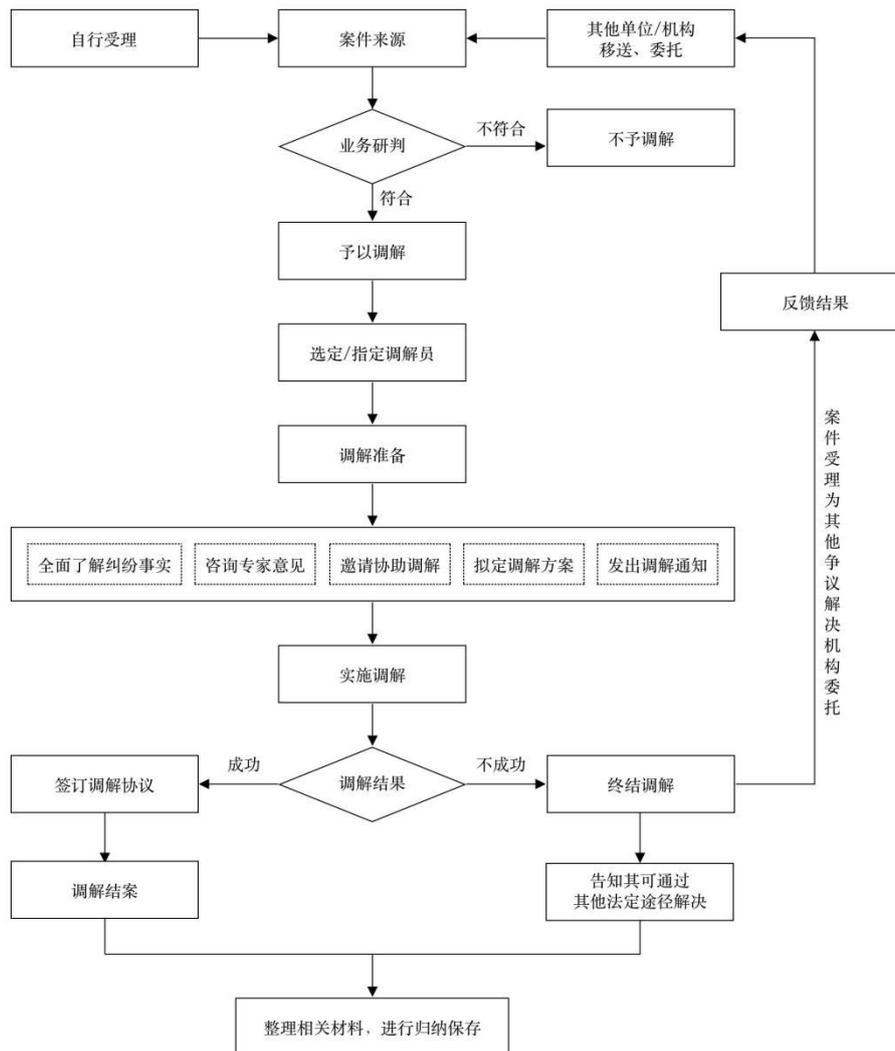
①Proof of Legal Capacity: Copies of identity documents (e.g., ID card, passport), business license, or certificate of legal representative's identity;

②Authorization Documentation: A Commercial Mediation Power of Attorney and other supporting identity credentials;

③Evidentiary Materials.

For disputes involving representation by an authorized agent, the Commercial Mediation Power of Attorney must be submitted. This document shall explicitly define the agent's scope of authority and validity period, accompanied by the principal's signature or official seal. During mediation proceedings, agents are required to present the original *Commercial Mediation Power of Attorney and relevant identity verification documents to enable the mediation institution or mediator to authenticate their credentials and delegated authority.

3.Mediation Flow Chart



iii. Service Guidance

Organisation	Contact Information
<p>The China Council for the Promotion of International Trade Shenzhen Mediation center</p>	<p>Address:13F, North Tower, East Zone, Greater China International Exchange Square, Fuhua Road, Futian District, Shenzhen Tel.:0755-88100017 Fax:0755-88100033 Postal code: 518048 Website: http://www.ccpitsz.org.cn/ssflfw/sstj/ywjj/content/post_1090.html</p>
<p>Benchmark</p>	<p>Address:Room 2112, 21F, SCIA International Arbitration</p>

Chambers International & Benchmark International Mediation center	Tower, One Excellence T1,5033 Menghai Blvd.,Nanshan District, Shenzhen Tel.:0755-82804677 E-mail: info@bcisz.org Fax:0755-82804651 Website: www.bcis�.org
Shenzhen Qianhai International Commercial Mediation center	Address:23F, SCIA International Arbitration Tower, One Excellence T1,5033 Menghai Blvd.,Nanshan District,Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-26901260 E-mail: info@sqicmc.com Website: http://www.sqicmc.com
Shenzhen Futian District Hetao International Commercial Mediation center	Address:F6, CFC Changfu center, No. 5, Shihua Road, Hetao Cooperation Zone, Shenzhen Tel.:0755 8252 2242 E-mail: htimc@htimc.org.cn Website: https://www.htimc.org.cn
Shenzhen One-Stop Dispute Resolution Center for Hong Kong, Macao and Foreign Related Commercial Cases	Address: F6, CFC Changfu center, No. 5, Shihua Road, Hetao Cooperation Zone, Shenzhen Tel.:0755-8252 2242 E-mail: htimc@htimc.org.cn
Shenzhen Zhengxin Civil and Commercial Mediation center	Address:F1, Transaction Center, Block B, Qianhai Enterprise Mansion, Special Zone Pavilion, No. 63, Qianwan 1st Road, Qianhai Cooperation Zone, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-88980158 E-mail: tjzx@szccmc.org.cn Website: https://www.szccmc.org.cn
Note: The above addresses and telephone numbers are for reference only and subject to the latest announcement on the official website.	

VIII.Foreign Law Ascertainment Services

i.Overview

In the context of foreign-related civil and commercial transactions, the correct application of foreign laws and the reasonable resolution of foreign-related civil and commercial disputes are crucial for fostering an internationalized, rule-of-law-based, and market-oriented business environment, and for creating a favorable environment for international civil and commercial exchanges.

Shenzhen is the first city to encourage the development of foreign law ascertainment services by means of legislation. Article 52 of the *Regulations on the Qianhai Shenzhen-Hong Kong Modern Service Industry Cooperation Zone of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone* provides that, Shenzhen and Hong Kong are encouraged to cooperate in the establishment of a legal ascertainment mechanism to provide foreign law ascertainment services for commercial activities in the Qianhai Cooperation Zone. Article 39 of the *Regulations on the Protection of Investors in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone on Qianhai Shenzhen-Hong Kong Modern Service Industry Cooperation Zone* provides that, the Primary People's Court of Qianhai Cooperation Zone, Shenzhen, Guangdong shall take the lead in promoting the reform of the mechanism for the ascertainment and application of foreign laws, broadening the channels and means of ascertainment of foreign laws, supporting the provision of assistance by legal professionals from Hong Kong and Macao in the examination and adjudication of cases for the purposes of legal ascertainment, and reinforcing the application of the ascertainment and application of foreign laws for the purpose of protecting the legitimate interests of subjects of cross-border commercial investment.

In 2014, Shenzhen Benchmark Chambers International (now renamed Benchmark Chambers International & Benchmark International Mediation center, hereinafter referred to as BCI&BIMC) is the first legal service provider in China that focuses on foreign law finding and expert witness service for both public and private sectors. The BCI&BIMC has been awarded the "Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan and

Foreign Laws Ascertainment Base" by the Supreme People's Court of P.R.C., and is one of the five co-builders of the foreign law ascertainment platform of the Supreme People's Court's International Commercial Court.

In 2015, the Primary People's Court of Qianhai Cooperation Zone of Shenzhen issued the *Rules on Foreign Law Ascertainment of Primary People's Court of Qianhai Cooperation Zone of Shenzhen*.

In 2017, the Authority of Qianhai supported the construction of the Belt and Road Law Map Database, which provides services for identifying information on legal systems, legal risk assessments, international arbitration, and mediation in countries along the "Belt and Road" route. As of the end of 2023, the database has completed the macro-commercial and investment information and micro-legal compilation and translation work for 69 countries and regions along the "Belt and Road" route.

In 2019, the Supreme People's Court launched the professional institution identification section on the foreign law ascertainment platform of the International Commercial Court website, which includes the following five institutions: the China-ASEAN Legal Research Center of Southwest University of Political Science and Law, the Benchmark Chambers International & Benchmark International Mediation Center, the Foreign Law Ascertainment and Research Center of CUPL, ECUPL Center for Proof of Foreign Law, the Wuhan University Center of Ascertainment of Foreign Law.

On December 1, 2023, the Supreme People's Court issued *the Interpretation of the Supreme People's Court on Several Issues Concerning the Application of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Application of Laws to Foreign-Related Civil Relations (II)*. This is the first judicial interpretation in our country aimed at the ascertainment and application of foreign law, marking the official establishment of a systematic and standardised mechanism for foreign law ascertainment in mainland China.

ii. Service Content

1.Law Ascertainment

(1)Ascertainment of Laws

The law ascertainment services provided by the foreign law ascertainment agency in Shenzhen include both the search for and interpretation of the law. The foreign law ascertainment agency is commissioned by courts, arbitration institutions and parties to ascertain foreign laws and to issue reports or provide counselling on how the laws are to be understood.

(2) Ascertainment of Legislative Experience

The foreign law ascertainment Service in Shenzhen carries out research on foreign law systems and comparative law studies for the drafting of legislation by relevant institutions, and provides services for the ascertainment of foreign legislative experience, so as to provide references for legislative amendments.

(3) Ascertainment of Laws for Enterprises Going out and Coming in

In the process of enterprises going out and coming in, the ascertainment of foreign laws is often an important step in their pre-exhaustive investigation. The foreign law ascertainment agency in Shenzhen provides multifaceted and multidisciplinary foreign law ascertainment services for enterprises' cross-border trade and investment.

(4) The Legal Map of Belt and Road

The foreign law ascertainment agency in Shenzhen has built the first large legal database in China serving "the Belt and Road" Initiative, and provides professional platform services for foreign laws ascertainment in the form of a "Legal Expert Pool and Legal Database".

	Address	
Legal Map of Belt and Road	http://qhsk.sz.gov.cn/qhbr/index	

(5) Chinese Law Ascertainment

The foreign law ascertainment agency in Shenzhen also accepts the commission of foreign parties and extraterritorial courts to provide Chinese law ascertainment services.

2.Application Guidelines on Foreign Law Ascertainment in Shenzhen

(1) Entrusted Subjects

Article 10, paragraph 1, of the *Law of the People's Republic of China on Choice of Law for Foreign-Related Civil Relationships* (hereinafter referred to as the *Law on Choice of Law for Foreign-Related Civil Relationships*) provides that, foreign laws applicable to foreign-related civil relations shall be ascertained by the People's Court, arbitral authority or administrative organ. If any party chooses the applicable foreign laws, he shall provide the laws of this country. However, in the practice of foreign-related civil and commercial dispute resolution, either the court or the parties may delegate the ascertainment of foreign laws.

(2) Means of Ascertainment

Article 2 of the *Interpretation of the Supreme People's Court on Several Issues Concerning the Application of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Application of Laws to Foreign-Related Civil Relations (II)* stipulates that the People's Court may ascertain a foreign law by a law ascertainment service institution or Chinese or foreign legal experts. The provision of legal ascertainment services is one of the statutory ways of ascertaining foreign laws.

(3) Expenses of Ascertainment

Taking the BCI&BIMC as an example, the costs for the ascertainment of foreign laws include the management costs of the BCI&BIMC, the costs of the ascertainment services of experts (which are determined according to the specific entrusted matters, the degree of difficulty of the ascertainment and the amount of work involved), and other costs incurred in accordance with the special requirements of the client, such as notary certification and translation.

(4) Coverage of Expenses

Article 11 of the *Interpretation of the Supreme People's Court on Several Issues Concerning the Application of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Application of Laws to Foreign-Related Civil Relations (II)* stipulates that, where the parties have agreed on the assumption of expenses for ascertaining a foreign law, such an agreement shall prevail; and if there is no agreement, the People's Court may determine the assumption of the aforesaid reasonable expenses when making a judgment based on the claims of the parties and the specific circumstances of the case.

Document Name	Download Address	
<p><i>Law of the People's Republic of China on Choice of Law for Foreign-Related Civil Relationships</i></p>	<p>https://www.gov.cn/flfg/2010-10/28/content_1732970.htm</p>	
<p><i>Interpretation of the Supreme People's Court on Several Issues Concerning the Application of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Application of Laws to Foreign-Related Civil Relations (II)</i></p>	<p>http://gongbao.court.gov.cn/Details/190e38dd05e8f28d8e14a7bdadd93d.html</p>	

iii. Service Guidance

Organisation	Official Website	
<p>The Supreme People's Court Foreign Law Ascertainment Platform</p>	<p>https://cicc.court.gov.cn/html/1/219/index.html</p>	

China-ASEAN Legal Research Center of Southwest University of Political Science and Law	https://cicc.court.gov.cn/html/1/219/353/357/365/index.html	
Benchmark Chambers International & Benchmark International Mediation center	www.bcisz.org/html/ywwz/	
The Foreign Law Ascertainment and Research Center of CUPL	https://cicc.court.gov.cn/html/1/219/353/357/367/index.html	
ECUPL Center for Proof of Foreign Law	https://cicc.court.gov.cn/html/1/219/353/357/369/index.html	
Wuhan University Center of Ascertainment of Foreign Law	https://cicc.court.gov.cn/html/1/219/353/357/371/index.html	
Foreign Law Ascertainment Platform, Foreign-Related and Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan-Related Family Trial Center, Primary People's Court of Longhua District of Shenzhen	https://ywfcmtpt.szlhcourt.gov.cn:8443/home	

IX.Foreign-Related Public Legal Services

i.Overview

In order to fully implement the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the 20th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, deeply study and implement Xi Jinping Thought on the Rule of Law, accelerate the high-quality development of Shenzhen's foreign-related rule of law construction, and serve Shenzhen's higher-level opening-up, Shenzhen are committed to establishing foreign-related public legal service centers, continuously optimizing service functions based on the foreign-related needs of enterprises and citizens, providing a greater supply of service products, and contributing legal strength to Shenzhen enterprises, organisations, and individuals in their efforts to go global and attract investments.

Shenzhen integrates and optimizes the city's foreign-related legal resources to establish a comprehensive one-stop platform for foreign-related legal services including lawyers, notaries, judicial expertise, arbitration, foreign law ascertainment and commercial mediation, providing efficient and convenient online and offline foreign-related legal services for enterprises, organisations and individuals. At present, there are seven foreign-related public welfare legal service entities in Shenzhen, including Shenzhen Foreign-Related Legal Service Center, Shekou Foreign Legal Assistance Center, Yantian Shenzhen-Hong Kong Cooperation Public Legal Service Center, Nanshan Innovation and Entrepreneurship Legal Service Center (Qianhai Area), Pingshan Public Legal Service Center for Foreign-Related and Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan-Related Public Legal Service Center, Longhua Foreign-Related Laws and Notarisation Service Station and Qianhai International Legal Service Center. Moreover, legal service sections have been set up on online service platforms such as "iShenzhen" APP and "SheniQi" WeChat mini program, offering public foreign-related legal services including foreign-related lawyer inquiries and foreign-related notarization appointments.

ii. Service Content

1. Shenzhen Foreign-Related Legal Service Center

Shenzhen Foreign-Related Legal Service Center is a public-benefit legal service

platform established by the Shenzhen Municipal Bureau of Justice, with daily operation and management overseen by the Shenzhen Lawyers Association. It leverages the expertise of the Leading Talent Pool of Foreign-Related Lawyers in Shenzhen, the Emerging Talent Pool, the Shenzhen Foreign-Related Legal Service Team, and Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Lawyers practicing in Shenzhen to provide on-duty legal support. Currently, the Shenzhen Foreign-Related Legal Service Center offers foreign-related legal consultation services to the public, safeguarding enterprises and individuals in their efforts to "go global" and "attract inbound investments".

2. Shekou Foreign Legal Assistance Center

The Shekou Foreign Legal Assistance Center integrates various international service resources and provides inclusive, public welfare and optional public international services directly to foreign residents. The center provides seven public services, including foreign-related legal consultation, foreign-related mediation, foreign-related notarisation, foreign-related taxation consultation, visa consultation, psychological counseling and intellectual property affairs consultation. The detailed service content is as follows.

(1) Foreign-Related Legal Consulting Services

① Foreign-related Legal Consultation. The consultation content includes but not limited to labor relations, property, house leasing, buying and selling, marriage, inheritance, consumer protection, personal injury, etc.

② Foreign-Related Legal Instruments Drafting Service. The scope of legal instruments includes but not limited to contracts, lawyer's letters, litigation documents (such as complaints and answers), etc.

(2) Mediation of Foreign-Related Disputes

Mediation matters include but not limited to labor disputes, inheritance disputes, housing disputes, neighborhood disputes, partnership disputes, etc.

(3) Foreign-Related Notarisation Services

Notarisation services include but not limited to the following services:

①Notarisation of No Criminal Record. Notarisation used to prove that overseas residents have no criminal record during their stay in Shenzhen.

②Notarisation of Marriage (Divorce) Certificate. Notarisation to prove the fact that foreign citizens and Chinese Mainland residents get married/divorced through the registration procedure.

③Notarisation of Birth Certificate. Used to notarise the birth of children of overseas residents in institutions such as hospitals of Shenzhen.

④Notarisation of Academic Certificate/ Degree Certificate/ Transcript/ Certification of Enrollment. It is a notarisation used to prove the authenticity and legality of the academic certificate/ degree certificate/transcript/certification of enrollment obtained by the overseas residents in Chinese Mainland.

⑤Notarisation of the House Leasing Contract. Notarisation used to prove the authenticity and legality of the agreement and contract signing between the lessor and lessee regarding the leasing of the real property.

⑥Fingerprint Notarisation. Notarisation used to prove the fingerprint collection of overseas residents residing in Shenzhen.

⑦Notarisation of Cohabitation Property Division Agreement. The notarisation of cohabitation property division agreement refers to the activity of a notary institution, in accordance with legal provisions and the application of the parties, to prove the authenticity and legality of the voluntary agreement between the parties on the distribution of property purchased during cohabitation and the signing of the property division agreement.

⑧Entrusting Notarisation. Notarisation used to prove the authenticity and legality of the entrusting of overseas residents in Shenzhen to act as agents for relevant affairs within China.

⑨Translation of Overseas Certificates (Licenses). Notary institutions can provide notarisation and translation services for documents such as overseas driving licenses.

(4)Foreign-Related Tax Advisory Services

To address tax-related inquiries from expatriate residents, provide professional advice and guidance on legal tax compliance, and offer policy information regarding tax incentives available to expatriate residents under relevant regulations.

(5) Visa Advisory Services for Lawful Residence

To provide professional and comprehensive visa information supporting expatriate residents' lawful stay in China, this consultation service has been established to operate every Thursday morning by appointment. Visa advisory specialists conduct one-on-one consultations in order of appointment scheduling, assisting expatriate residents in clarifying procedural complexities and formulating compliance strategies through systematic guidance.

(6) Psychological Counseling Services

To assist expatriate residents requiring psychological counseling or advice in overcoming language barriers, the Shekou Expatriate Service Center has invited Paula, a Canadian registered psychological counselor, to provide complimentary psychological counseling services to expatriate residents.

(7) Intellectual Property Consulting Services

Intellectual property consulting services include but not limited to the following services:

① Intellectual Property Application Consultation. Business scope includes but not limited to domestic and foreign invention patent applications, utility model patent applications and design patent applications, PCT international patent applications, trademark registration applications, Madrid international trademark registration applications, copyright registration applications, searches and patent translations.

② Consultation on Intellectual Property Related Affairs. Other matters related to intellectual property include but not limited to changes in the name and address of applicants for domestic and foreign patents and trademarks, transfers, licenses, objections, rejections, reexaminations, renewal and maintenance, submission of evidence of use and revocation.

③ Intellectual Property Infringement Consultation. Patent and trademark infringement consultation includes but not limited to infringement reports, no

infringement reports, lawsuits, Amazon infringement complaints and revocation complaints.

3. Yantian Shenzhen-Hong Kong Cooperation Public Legal Service Center

The Shenzhen Yantian District Shenzhen-Hong Kong Cooperation Public Legal Service Center provides comprehensive public-benefit legal services for Hong Kong-related matters within its jurisdiction and has formulated regulatory guidelines for Shenzhen-Hong Kong legal services. In addition to offering traditional public legal services such as Hong Kong-related legal aid, legal consultation, people’s mediation, and notarization, the Center has incorporated resources of Hong Kong-qualified lawyers and organizes Hong Kong-related legal lectures, seminars, and training programs, thereby providing talent support and policy support for cross-border legal services between Shenzhen and Hong Kong.

Document Name	Download Address	
Working Rules of Yantian District for Shenzhen-Hong Kong Cooperation Public Legal Services (for Trial Implementation)	http://www.yantian.gov.cn/attachment/0/722/722146/8569051.pdf	
Working Rules of Yantian District for Foreign Law Ascertainment (for Trial Implementation)	http://www.yantian.gov.cn/YTQSF/attachment/0/722/722211/8261784.pdf	
Working Rules of Yantian District for Mediation of Hong Kong Related Commercial Disputes (for Trial Implementation)	http://www.yantian.gov.cn/YTQSF/attachment/0/722/722198/8261682.pdf	

<p>Working Rules of Yantian District for People's Mediation of Hong Kong Related Tourism Consumption Disputes (for Trial Implementation)</p>	<p>http://sf.sz.gov.cn/attachment/1/1206/1206014/10925589.pdf</p>	
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4.Nanshan Innovation and Entrepreneurship Legal Service Center (Qianhai Area)

The Nanshan Innovation and Entrepreneurship Legal Service Center is a public welfare legal service organisation established by the Nanshan District Justice Bureau through the purchase of services. It comprehensively covers innovation and entrepreneurship of small and medium-sized enterprises within the entire district, providing free legal consultation, legal knowledge promotion, legal instrument review and other services for enterprises. At the same time, it will offer preferential representation for enterprises in litigation, arbitration cases, financing services and intellectual property services. At present, the Nanshan District Justice Bureau has provided special legal services for innovation and entrepreneurship in four areas of Xili, Gaoxin, Qianhai, and Shenzhen Bay in Nanshan District. These services are respectively undertaken by Guangdong Pinrui Law Firm, Beijing Weiheng (Shenzhen) Law Firm, Deheheng (Qianhai) Joint Law Firm, and Guangdong Wannuo Law Firm, providing public legal services for small and medium-sized enterprises engaged in innovation and entrepreneurship in these areas.

5.Pingshan Public Legal Service Center for Foreign-Related Cases, as well as Legal Matters Involving Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan

Shenzhen Pingshan District Foreign-Related and Hong Kong-Macao-Taiwan Public Legal Service Center established through collaboration between the Shenzhen Pingshan District Bureau of Justice and the Shenzhen Lawyers Association, this

center serves as a "one-stop" foreign-related legal service platform. It integrates six core functions: legal consultation, people's mediation, legal aid, notarization services, commercial mediation, and legal awareness promotion, providing diversified and tailored foreign-related legal services to market entities, citizens, compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan, and foreign nationals with cross-border legal needs.

6.Longhua Foreign-Related Laws and Notarisation Service Station

The Longhua International Cooperation Center is building a foreign-related laws and notarisation service station, providing foreign-related notarisation services and free legal consultation services to service recipients through setting up foreign-related laws and notarisation consultation days, organising lectures on foreign-related laws and regulations, and other forms. The detailed service content is as follows.

(1)Foreign-Related Legal Services

Foreign-related legal services are provided by the Longhua District Justice Bureau and professional institutions in Shenzhen, including the following legal consulting services:

①Legal consulting services for women and children, labor and employment, family and marriage affairs, house leasing, passports, and visas for both Chinese and foreign individuals.

②Legal consulting services for foreign enterprises and employees, including company establishment, cross-border trade and investment, labor disputes, tax laws, commercial contracts, etc.

(2)Foreign-Related Notarisation Services

The foreign-related notarisation business is handled by the professional team of the Longhua Branch Office of the Shenzhen Notary Office, providing one-on-one notarisation consultation and processing services, including overseas study, tourism and family visits, work and business, immigration and settlement, notarisation related to Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan, etc. Some businesses can be applied for online without "running errands". At the same time, the Longhua Branch Office can also

provide consultation and handling of a series of domestic notarisation matters such as entrusting, declaration, will, donation, prenuptial agreement and postnuptial agreement, inheritance, real estate sales contract, evidence preservation, etc.

①For foreign-related business of individuals, the Longhua Branch Office provides notarisation services including family relationship notarisation, birth (certificate) notarisation, entrusting guardianship (declaration) notarisation, personal identification documents (ID card, household registration book, passport) notarisation, marital status (unmarried/unremarried/married/divorced, etc.) notarisation, etc.

②For foreign-related business of commercial entities, the Longhua Branch Office provides notarisation services including business license notarisation, dispatch letter/employment certificate notarisation, company articles of association notarisation, legal person authorisation notarisation, signature/seal authenticity notarisation, etc.

7."i Shenzhen" APP Public Legal Service Section

The "i Shenzhen" APP public legal service section has six services, including lawyer services, lawyer verification, notarisation services, administrative reconsideration, rule of law map, and foreign-related public legal services, all of which allow online application processing. In addition to specialised services, it also enables searching various public information, such as "personal bankruptcy", "agency functions", "work dynamics", etc.

(1)Lawyer Services

Lawyer Services provides lawyers with online lawyer identity authentication, personal information searching, updating certificate information, generating lawyer identity code, and inquiring and downloading various proof documents.

(2)Lawyer Verification

Lawyer Verification provides lawyer identity verification service and proof documents verification service for lawyers. On the one hand, the competent authority can scan the QR code of the document through the "Lawyer Verification" entrance of the "iShenzhen" APP to verify the validity of the proof document; On the other hand,

citizens can also verify the lawyer's identity by scanning the lawyer's ID code to prevent fraud by lawbreakers.

(3)Notarisation Services

Notarisation Services provides citizens with an online pre-examination and appointment entrance, as well as information on notarisation procedures and real-time updates on the notary industry. Click on "Online Pre-examination Application", first complete the facial recognition verification, and then select "Application Matters" and "Notary Office Address" according to the instructions. Lastly, complete the information filling and upload the attachment materials. In "My Application", citizens can timely check the progress and decisions of the application pre-examination. If the pre-examination fails, the applicant can edit and submit supplementary materials without the need to reapply; After the approval of the application, citizens only need to go to the site at the scheduled time to handle it. To make an "Online Appointment", you can verify identity by facial recognition, select "Appointment Matters", "Notary Office Address", and "Appointment Time" to complete the appointment. Citizens who have successfully made an appointment and arrive at the notary office within the designated time are given priority in handling their business.

(4)Administrative Reconsideration

Administrative Reconsideration provides convenient services such as online application for administrative reconsideration and online inquiry of processing progress to the public and applicants. It is the first "mobile reconsideration" system launched in China. This system not only effectively solves the problem of identity authentication for applicants, but also facilitates the parties to submit administrative reconsideration applications. Applicants can apply for administrative reconsideration and check the progress of reconsideration online without leaving their homes.

(5)Rule of Law Map

Through the Rule of Law Map, citizens can access basic information on all registered legal service agencies and institutions in Shenzhen, including over 1000 law firms, 800 people's mediation organisations, 27 judicial expertise institutions, 749 community legal advisory points, 91 judicial administrative agencies, 220 political

and legal affairs agencies, and other public legal service platforms, as well as basic information on practitioners. The "Rule of Law Map" will also be interconnected with various business systems of the Justice Bureau of Shenzhen Municipality. Citizens can click on "Lawyer Consultation" to start online legal consultation, and can also use the "Rule of Law Map" to apply and handle business online.

8. Legal Service Section of the "SheniQi" Online Service Platform

The "SheniQi" online service platform has set up "Legal Section" and "Legal Service" function areas in the featured sections and service modules of each district. The featured "Legal Section" provides two major service contents: cross-border legal consultation (CTILS) and legal consultation. Among these districts, Nanshan District, Yantian District, Luohu District, Bao'an District, Longgang District, Shenshan Special Cooperation Zone, Qianhai Shenzhen-Hong Kong Modern Service Industry Cooperation Zone, and Dapeng New District have already settled in service modules of "SheniQi" online service platform, and set up "Legal Service" function areas to provide legal consultation, free legal examination, legal service institution inquiry, foreign-related lawyer inquiry, international commercial mediation, foreign law ascertainment, neutral evaluation and other services.

9. "Futian Legal Aid at Fingertips" Mini Program

The "Futian Legal Aid at Fingertips" mini program sets up a column for foreign-related legal services, providing services such as foreign-related lawyer inquiries in Futian District, Greater Bay Area lawyer inquiries, and Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao joint law firm inquiries.

10. "Qianhai International Legal Service Center" Online Platform and Service Counter

The Qianhai Authority has launched the "Qianhai International Legal Service Center" Online Platform and Service Counter, creating a one-stop, full-chain legal

support assistant for enterprises. The legal services zone covers ten specialized modules: legal counsel, litigation, procuratorial services, arbitration, notarization, mediation, legal fact-finding, judicial expertise, intellectual property protection, and legal information verification.

iii. Service Guidance

1. Entity Platform For Foreign-Related Public Legal Services

Platform Name	Consultation Method and Appointment Platform	Address
Shenzhen Foreign-Related Legal Service Center	0755-82019603	Room 203, Shenzhen Public Legal Service Center
Shekou Foreign Legal Assistance Center	0755-26678381 / 0755-88278656 WeChat: MSCE26678381 Appointment Platform: https://shekoumsce.mikecrm.com/XO3S9Na 	Intersection of Nanshui Road and Shiyun Road , Nanshan District, Shenzhen
Luohu Shenzhen-Hong Kong Integrated Development Legal Service Station	17688160878	19th Floor, Greater China Global Financial Center, 110 meters northeast of No. 1002 Jianshe Road, Luohu District, Shenzhen
Yantian Shenzhen-Hong Kong Cooperation Public Legal Service Center	0755-25227186	F1 Floor, Jingmao Import Commodity Exhibition and Trading Center, 1018 Haijing 2nd Road, Yantian District, Shenzhen

<p>Nanshan Innovation and Entrepreneurship Legal Service Center (Qianhai Area)</p>	<p>0755-86727685</p>	<p>Bays Work, 3rd Floor, North Area, Qianhai Shenzhen-Hong Kong Youth Innovation and Entrepreneur Hub, Qianhai Cooperation Zone, Shenzhen</p>
<p>Pingshan Public Legal Service Center for Foreign-Related Cases, as well as Legal Matters Involving Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan</p>	<p>0755-84208324</p>	<p>2nd Floor, Podium Building, Building A, Innovation Plaza, No. 2007 Pingshan Avenue, Pingshan District, Shenzhen</p>
<p>Longhua Foreign-Related Laws and Notarisation Service Station</p>		<p>Longhua International Cooperation Center International Service Living Room Business Reception Room A, 4th Floor, Tower B, OCT North Station No.1, Mintang Road, Longhua District, Shenzhen</p>
<p>Qianhai International Legal Service Center Counter</p>	<p>0755-88105320</p>	<p>5thFloor, Huahai Financial Innovation Center (Tower B), Qianhai International Talent Hub, Shenzhen</p>
<p>Note: The above addresses and telephone numbers are for reference only and subject to the latest announcement on the official website.</p>		

2. Online Platform For Foreign-Related Public Legal Services

Platform Name	Service Entry Point
Public Legal Service Section of the "iShenzhen" APP	
Legal Service Section of the "ShenQi" Online Service Platform	
"Futian Legal Aid at Fingertips" Mini Program	
Qianhai International Legal Service Center Online Platform	

X.Foreign-Related Legal Services

i.Overview

In recent years, Shenzhen Lawyers has experienced rapid development, with the industry size and team growth being relatively swift. The number of practicing lawyers and law firms have both maintained a growth rate of around 10%. As of December 2023, the number of practicing lawyers in Shenzhen reached 24,630, and the number of law firms stood at 1,283. The demand for high-quality foreign-related

lawyer services is particularly significant for multinational corporate activities and international transactions. Shenzhen has made great efforts to build a foreign-related lawyer service team to provide comprehensive and one-stop foreign-related legal services for Chinese and foreign clients.

The *Three-Year Action Plan for the High-Quality Development of Shenzhen Legal Industry(2023-2025)* and the *Implementation Rules of the Three-Year Action Plan for the High-Quality Development of Shenzhen Legal Industry(2023-2025)* were released successively, encouraging Shenzhen law firms to set up branches in the world's major economies and countries or regions along the Belt and Road; encourages Shenzhen lawyers to serve as legal advisers to overseas law firms and obtain overseas lawyer qualifications and practice licenses; supports well-known overseas law firms in setting up representative offices in the Qianhai Shenzhen-Hong Kong International Legal-services District and Hetao Shenzhen-Hong Kong Science and Technology Innovation Cooperation Zone; organizes lawyers to participate in foreign-related legal service personnel training program, support Shenzhen Lawyers Association to organize foreign-related legal service discussion and exchange activities and encourage Shenzhen lawyers to participate in law degree education in overseas law schools.

Document Name	Download Address	
<p><i>Three-year Action Plan for the High-quality Development of Shenzhen Lawyers (2023-2025)</i></p>	<p>https://sf.sz.gov.cn/xxgk/xxgkml/gsgg/content/post_10799514.html</p>	

<p><i>the Implementation Rules of the Three-year Action Plan for the High-quality Development of Shenzhen Lawyers (2023-2025)</i></p>	<p>https://sf.sz.gov.cn/gkmlpt/content/11/11230/post_11230774.html#2749</p>	
<p><i>Three-year Action Plan for the High-quality Development of Foreign-Related Legal Services (2023-2025)</i></p>	<p>https://drive.weixin.qq.com/s?k=ADsAYAfLAAoYvmdrGQ</p>	

ii. Service Content

1. Cross-border Investment and M&A Legal Services

Shenzhen has gathered numerous elite lawyers with rich experience in cross-border investment and M&A, who can provide legal services for cross-border investment and M&A. Throughout the entire process of cross-border investment and M&A, Shenzhen foreign lawyers provide all-round legal support to both domestic and foreign clients, including but not limited to: assisting the buyer in reviewing the investment overview materials provided by the seller; participating in the bidding process and signing confidentiality agreements to ensure the security of information; assisting the buyer in making one to three rounds of non-binding offers according to the progress of the merger and acquisition; fully assisting the buyer in conducting due diligence; providing professional advice during the negotiation of transaction documents and signing of formal agreements; and assisting the buyer in dealing with the transaction including providing professional advice during the negotiation of transaction documents and signing of formal agreements; and assisting the buyer with all pre-settlement matters, including domestic and international compliance reviews, to ensure the smooth implementation of the transaction.

2. Legal Services for Foreign-Related Intellectual Property

Shenzhen lawyers specialise in handling cross-border intellectual property disputes, providing services such as intellectual property valuation, financing, and transaction strategies, assisting enterprises in international trademark registration and protection, safeguarding patent rights and interests, handling copyright protection and litigation cases, and strictly protecting trade secrets. The foreign-related intellectual property rights legal services in Shenzhen not only cover traditional industries but also extend widely to cutting-edge fields such as new energy, artificial intelligence, blockchain technology, automatic driving, biomedicine, satellite communications and other cutting-edge fields, demonstrating Shenzhen lawyers' deep heritage and forward-looking vision in the field of foreign-related intellectual property rights services.

3. Legal Services for Foreign-Related Compliance

Against the backdrop of profound transformation and change in the global economy, enterprises are facing increasingly complex and severe external regulatory and legal environments in their cross-border operations. They must face up to a series of compliance challenges, including anti-corruption, anti-commercial bribery, anti-monopoly, anti-money laundering, environmental protection, data security and privacy protection, work safety and international labour norms. Lawyers in Shenzhen, with their professional legal due diligence, help enterprises accurately identify potential risks; build bridges of cross-border communication by facilitating overseas cooperation; and provide clients with efficient and accurate legal compliance services by applying their rich experience in dispute resolution.

4. Foreign-Related Financial Legal Services

Driven by emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence, big data, and blockchain, the modes and means of financial transactions are undergoing profound changes of an unprecedented scale, giving rise to a series of innovative financial

transaction models and financial products. Shenzhen foreign-related financial legal services for a wide range of client groups, covering domestic and foreign banks, non-bank financial institutions, multinational corporations, state-owned enterprises, private enterprises and foreign-invested enterprises. Shenzhen lawyers participate in foreign financial legal services, including but not limited to financing, debt issuance, the establishment of financial institutions, non-performing assets disposal, financial data compliance, payment and clearing derivatives transactions and other areas.

5. Legal Services for Foreign-Related Tax Matters

As an economic special zone and the "frontier" of China's opening up to the outside world, Shenzhen is facing a continuous surge in demand for cross-border tax-related legal services. Shenzhen lawyers provide a series of cross-border tax legal services for foreign-related enterprises, including but not limited to tax compliance review and due diligence on enterprises, carefully setting up tax-related compliance clauses to ensure that the rights and interests of the clients are adequately protected; tailor-made tax planning solutions to anticipate international tax risks; and fully assisting the clients and representing them in tax administrative litigation or arbitration to ensure that the legitimate rights and interests of the clients are effectively safeguarded.

6. Legal Services for Foreign-Related Marriage and Family Matters

With the rapid growth of China's economy, the group of ultra-high-net-worth family clients is expanding swiftly, and their wealth management needs are becoming increasingly diversified and complex. The scope of foreign-related marriage and family legal services of Shenzhen lawyers covers a wide range of key areas such as cross-border marriage management, overseas inheritance planning, family wealth inheritance strategy, family overseas trust establishment, family asset allocation optimisation, family professional consultancy services, family enterprise governance structure, family insurance planning customisation as well as family offshore fund

operation.

7. Legal Services for Foreign-Related Litigation and Arbitration

Shenzhen lawyers have participated in the settlement of many major litigation and arbitration cases, and acted as lawyers in litigation or arbitration cases in domestic and foreign courts, arbitration institutions and administrative agencies, and are specialised in providing constructive legal opinions and commercial solutions for cross-jurisdictional as well as transnational civil and commercial disputes, and have demonstrated remarkable professional capabilities in various aspects of legal practice, including contract drafting, evidence review, pre-litigation or pre-arbitration preparations, court hearings, mediation, negotiation and settlement, and so forth.

iii. Service Guidance

1. Shenzhen Lawyers Association

Shenzhen Lawyers Association has formulated *the Three-Year Action Plan for the High-Quality Development of Foreign-Related Legal Service (2023-2025)* to promote the high-quality development of foreign-related lawyers' service industry in Shenzhen. Shenzhen Lawyers Association set up 26 specialised committees and 80 professional committees, including 2 specialised committees on international exchanges and co-operation and the Greater Bay Area, as well as 6 professional committees on foreign-related law in maritime commerce and maritime affairs, the Belt and Road, Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan, international trade, international investment, and customs law. The Shenzhen Lawyers Association sets up Shenzhen lawyers' foreign-related legal service base in Futian District Hetao Cooperation Zone and Qianhai Cooperation Zone, sets up in foreign-related, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan legal service base in Pingshan district, sets up exit and entry hall of foreigners service base in Shenzhen Public Security Bureau. Shenzhen Lawyers Association Launches the "*Shenzhen Foreign-Related Legal Professionals Forum*" Training Brand, compiles "Shenzhen Foreign Lawyers Directory" and "Shenzhen

Non-English-speaking" to improve the information database of foreign-related legal services in Shenzhen, carries out the selection of "Shenzhen Model Law Firms for Foreign-Related Legal Services".

Organisation	Official Website	
Shenzhen Lawyers Association	www.szlawyers.com/en/	

2. Outstanding Foreign-Related Law Firms

No.	Law Firm	Contact Information
1	Beijing Dacheng Law Offices, LLP (Shenzhen)	Address:3rd, 4th, and 12th floors, Building A, Shenzhen International Innovation Center (Futian Technology Plaza), 1006 Shennan Avenue, Futian District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-26224888
2	DeHeng Law Offices(ShenZhen)	Address:38th Floor, Luohu Business Center Building, 2028 Shennan East Road, Luohu District, Shenzhen Tel.:0755-88286488
3	Guantao Law Firm	Address:Units 5601-5602, Building 1, Huanggang Business Center, Jintian Road, Futian District, Shenzhen Tel.:0755-25980966
4	BEIJING JINCHENGTONGDA & NEAL LAW FIRM	Address:42nd Floor, Radio and Television Financial Center, No. 9 Pengcheng 1st Road, Futian District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-22235518

5	Global Law Office, Shenzhen Office	Address:Unit 04-08, 27th Floor, Block B, China Resources Land Building, 9668 Shennan Avenue, Nanshan District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-83885988
6	Longan law firm	Address:Unit 01-03 and 05-06, 61st Floor, Block A, Ping An Financial Center, No. 5033 Yitian Road, Futian District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-23980467
7	ZHONG LUN LAW FIRM	Address:Unit 01, 02, 06, 58-59, 57th Floor, Block A, Ping An Financial Center, No. 5033 Yitian Road, Futian District, Shenzhen Tel.:0755-33256666
8	Guanghe Law Firm	Address:8th and 10th floors, Building A, Shenzhen International Innovation Center, 1006 Shennan Avenue, Futian District, Shenzhen Tel.:0755-83679909
9	China Commercial Law Firm	Address:21A-3, 22A2, 3A, 24A, 25A, 26A floors, Hong Kong China Travel Service Building, 4011 Shennan Avenue, Futian District, Shenzhen Tel.:0755-83025555
10	SD&PARTNERS	Address:17th and 25th floors, Building A, Shenzhen International Innovation Center, 1006 Shennan Avenue, Futian District, Shenzhen

		Tel.:0755-83663333
11	SUNDIAL LAW FIRM	Address:11th and 12th floors, Taiping Financial Building, 6001 Yitian Road, Futian District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-88265288
12	Guangdong Yingzun Law Firm	Address:2701-2712, Building A, Xintian Century Business Center, Shixia North Second Street, Futian District, Shenzhen Tel.:0755-82737376
13	China Commercial LAM LEE LAI (Qianhai) Associate Law Firm	Address: 23rd Floor, SCIA International Arbitration Tower, One Excellence T1, 5033 Menghai Blvd,Nanshan District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-88980111
14	ALL BRIGHTLAW OFFICES (SHENZHEN)	Address: Units 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, and 10, 23rd Floor, Building 1, Huanggang Business Center, Futian District, Shenzhen Tel.:0755-82737376
15	P.C. WOO & ZHONGLUN W.D. LLP	Address: 13th Floor, Block T1, Kerry center, Qianhai Avenue, Nanshan District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-89830009
16	Beijing Jingtian Gongcheng Law Firm, Shenzhen Office	Address:Room 01A and 03B, 14th Floor, Building 2, Qianhai Kerry Business Center Phase IV, Qianhai Avenue,NanshanDistrict, Shenzhen Tel.:0755-21557000
17	Sincere Qianhai Law Offices	Address:Unit C, 8th Floor, Hongyi Building, No.1 Guiwan Financial Street,

		Nanshan District, Shenzhen Tel.:0755-82737376
18	Landing (shenzhen) law office	Address:2204,Building1,Shuimu Yifang Building,Northeast Corner, Intersection of Nanguang Road and Nanxue Road,Nanshan District, Shenzhen Tel.:0755-82737376
Note: The above addresses and telephone numbers are for reference only and subject to the latest announcement on the official website.		

3.Shenzhen Foreign-Related Legal Service Model Law Firms

In 2024, in accordance with the *Shenzhen Foreign-Related Legal Service Model Law Firms (First Batch) Selection Plan*, the Shenzhen Lawyers Association organized and carried out the selection work for foreign-related legal service demonstration law firms (first batch), with a total of 17 law firms being selected.

Document Name	Official Website	
<i>Shenzhen Foreign-Related Legal Service Model Law Firms (First Batch) Selection Plan</i>	http://www.szlawyers.com/info/d60c49cd8152445d9ae61ebc267f19c3	

4.Shenzhen Foreign Lawyers

As of February 2025, Shenzhen has 1008 lawyers selected into the Foreign-Related Lawyer Talent Pool in Shenzhen, 275 lawyers selected into the Foreign-Related Lawyer Talent Pool in Guangdong and 27 lawyers selected into the Foreign-Related Lawyer Talent Pool in China.

Document Name	Official Website
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<p><i>List of the First Batch of Leading Talents and Reserve Talents in Shenzhen Foreign-Related Lawyers Pool</i></p>	<p>http://www.szlawyers.com/info/c1c66b5f858f4b8593c493c5f2bfe858</p>	
<p><i>List of the Second Batch of Leading Talents in Shenzhen Foreign-Related Lawyers Pool</i></p>	<p>http://www.szlawyers.com/info/6cdd1c3eb050496e896db471eabbfe37</p>	
<p><i>List of the Third Batch of Leading and Reserve Talents in the Shenzhen Foreign-Related Lawyers Pool</i></p>	<p>http://www.szlawyers.com/info/b41de7389b7d471a9dd49b748102ffe7</p>	
<p><i>List of the Fourth Batch of Leading and Reserve Talents in the Shenzhen Foreign-Related Lawyers Pool</i></p>	<p>http://www.szlawyers.com/info/26135651db39478b8ca975d1a4479a82</p>	
<p><i>List of the Fifth Batch of Leading and Reserve Talents in the Shenzhen Foreign-Related Lawyers Pool</i></p>	<p>http://www.szlawyers.com/info/da2e6ec129644409b3ac7dacbfd3de86</p>	
<p><i>List of the Sixth Batch of Leading and Reserve Talents in the Shenzhen Foreign-Related Lawyers Pool</i></p>	<p>http://www.szlawyers.com/info/85a81636814941988184b8e13ad73141</p>	

<p style="text-align: center;"><i>List of the Seventh Batch of Leading and Reserve Talents in the Shenzhen Foreign-Related Lawyers Pool</i></p>	<p>http://szlawyer.lsxh.homolo.net/info/399b10cc904949a49cb91e014821e2aa</p>	
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5. Sino-Foreign joint Law Firms

In May 2021, the Central Committee for Comprehensively Governing the Country by the Law issued the *Opinions on Supporting Shenzhen's Development as a Pioneering Demonstration City for Socialist Rule of Law with Chinese Characteristics*, which explicitly proposed that "Mainland Chinese law firms and foreign law firms shall be permitted to establish joint operations in Qianhai." On February 13, 2023, the Department of Justice of Guangdong Province promulgated the *Implementation Measures for Pilot Joint Operations Between Chinese and Foreign Law Firms in the Qianhai Shenzhen-Hong Kong Modern Service Industry Cooperation Zone*, making Shenzhen's Qianhai the third region in China (after the Shanghai Pilot Free Trade Zone and Hainan Pilot Free Trade Zone) authorized to conduct pilot programs for joint operations between Chinese and foreign law firms.

In August 2023, the Justice Bureau of Shenzhen Municipality issued the *Three-Year Action Plan for the High-Quality Development of the Lawyer Industry in Shenzhen (2023-2025)*, which explicitly proposes to "implement the pilot project of associating Chinese law firms with foreign law firms Qianhai, so as to comprehensively enhance the international competitiveness of foreign-related legal services in Shenzhen. "

On 26 July 2024, Guangdong Zhiheng Law Firm joined hands with the Celeblaws, P.A.(USA) to formally set up the Qianhai Joint Venture Office. It is Guangdong's first Sino-foreign law firm joint venture license issued to this collaborative office, making Qianhai the second region in China to host such a joint venture office.¹

¹ Justice Bureau of Shenzhen Municipality website: "Landing in Shenzhen! The first joint office of Chinese and foreign law firms in Guangdong Province was formally established", 13 November 2024 accessed.

6. Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Joint Law Firm

In January 2014, the Ministry of Justice approved the pilot implementation of joint ventures between mainland law firms and law firms from the Hong Kong and Macao SARs in the Qianhai, Hengqin, and Nansha areas of Guangdong Province. In August 2014, the Department of Justice of Guangdong Province formulated the *Pilot Measures for the Joint Ventures in Guangdong Province Between Law Firms from the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the Macao Special Administrative Region and Law Firms from Mainland*, which led to the emergence of law firms practicing partnership joint ventures between the mainland and the Hong Kong and Macao. On 7 November 2014, the first Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao joint venture law firm, China Commercial Lam Lee Lai (Qianhai) Law Firm, was established in Shenzhen.

Document Name	Official Website	
<i>Trial Measures for the Implementation of Partnership-Based Joint Operations between Law Firms in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, the Macao Special Administrative Region and Law Firms in Mainland China in Guangdong Province</i>	https://www.gd.gov.cn/zwgk/gongbao/2019/20/content/post_3366404.html	

As of December 2024, a total of 16 Guangdong -Hong Kong- Macao Joint law firms (including 2 branches) have settled in Shenzhen, with over 200 practicing lawyers.

No.	Name of Joint Ventures Law Firm	Joint Ventures Entities			Contact Information
		Mainland	Hong Kong	Macao	
1	China Commercial	China Commercial	LAM.LEE&LAI		Address: 23rd Floor, SCIA

	LAM LEE LAI (Qianhai) Associate Law Firm	Law Firm			International Arbitration Tower, One Excellence T1, 5033 Menghai Blvd,Nanshan District, Shenzhen Website: http://www.hs-lll.cn Tel.: 0755-88980111
2	DKLQIANH AI LAW FIRM ¹	DHH Law Firm	Fred Kan & Co.	L&L ADVO GADO S CART ÓRIO DE NOTÁ RIO PRIVA DO	Address: 22nd Floor, SCIA International Arbitration Tower, One Excellence T1, 5033 Menghai Blvd,Nanshan District, Shenzhen E-mail: dkl@deheheng.com Tel.: 0755-86727685

¹ In 2022, the name was changed from DHH Fred Kan Yongbenyue (Qianhai) to DHH (Qianhai) Law Firm.

3	CHENG GONG FUNG WONG NG LAM (Qianhai) LAW FIRM 1	ChengGong Law Firm	Fung, Wong, Ng & Lam	Address: Room 2211, SCIA International Arbitration Tower,One Excellence T1,5033 Menghai Blvd, Nanshan District, Shenzhen Website: http://www.cg148.com/ Tel.: 0755-26916812
4	Hylandslaw- WKLL (Qianhai) Law Firm	Hylandslaw Law firm	Woo KWANLEE&Lo	Address: Rooms 2208/2109/2110, SCIA International Arbitration Tower,One Excellence T1, 5033 Menghai Blvd, Nanshan District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-86969989
5	CHINA COMMERCIAL LAM LEE LAI	Guangdong China Commercial Law Firm	LAM.LEE&LAI	Address: 1705-2, 17th Floor, Block B, Innovation Plaza, Pingshan District,

¹ In 2020, the name was changed from 诚公顾叶（前海）联营律师事务所 to 诚公冯黄伍林（前海）联营律师事务所.

	(QIANHAI· PINGSHAN) LAW FIRM				Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-88980111
6	China Commercial Hastings (Futian) Associate Law Firm	Guangdong China Commercial Law Firm	Hastings & Co.		Address: 6 th Floor, CFC Changfu center, No. 5, Shihua Road, Hetao Cooperation Zone, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755—8860 9699
7	JINGSH & H Y LEUNG (Qianhai) Law Firm	Jingsh Law Firm	H Y Leung & Co. LLP Solicitor		Address: Rooms 2105-2107, SCIA International Arbitration Tower, One Excellence T1, 5033 Menghai Blvd, Nanshan District, Shenzhen Tel.: 18588206222
8	Menghai & TSE PAUL W (Qianhai) Joint Venture Law Firm	Guangdong Menghai Law Firm	Paul W. Tse		Address: Unit B, No. 02, 25 th Floor, Block A, Qianhai Hongrongyuan Center, No. 5059, Tinghai Avenue, Nanshan District, Shenzhen

					Tel.: 0755-88980068
9	GRAND& PASSION (Qianhai) Joint Venture Law Firm	W&H Law Firm	WT Law Offices		Address: Rooms 1710-1712, 17th Floor, SCIA International Arbitration Tower, One Excellence T1, 5033 Menghai Blvd, Nanshan District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-86703090
10	YINGKE HUI AND PAOLINO&S IN (FUTIAN) LAW FIRM	Yingke Law Firm	CHENG&WON G		Address: 6th Floor, Block 2, South Kerry Plaza, 1st Road West Fuhua, No. 1 Central 4th Road, Futian District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-33009033
11	P.C. WOO & ZHONGLUN W.D. LLP	Zhonglun W&D Law Firm	P.C Woo & Co		Address: 13th Floor, Block T1, Kerry center, Qianhai Avenue, Nanshan District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-89830009
12	ZLF Law	Zhong Yin	FONGS	Rato, LING,	Address: 23rd Floor, SCIA

	Office	Law Firm		LEI & CORTE S – ADVO GADO S LEKTO U	International Arbitration Tower,One Excellence T1, 5033 Menghai Blvd, Nanshan District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0756-8868308
13	GuangHe Keith Tang (Qianhai) Law Firm	Guanghe Law Firm	TANG & CO., K.M.		Address: 8th Floor, Champagne Building, Qianhai , Shenzhen Tel.: 18128111985
14	Yinghe Guoen (Futian) Associate Law Firm				Address: 3701, Building A, Rongchao Business Center, Futian District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-83501500
15	DENA &LEUNG (Longhua) Joint Venture Law Firm	DENA LAW FIRM,GUA NGDONG	LEUNG & CO., JOHNNY K.K.		Address: No. 01 and 02, 10th Floor, Building 1, Huide Building Phase II, Intersection of

					Liuxian Avenue and Mintang Road (Industrial Zone), Longhua District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-82805160
16	LIANG GAO & ANTHON Y SIU (Luohu) Joint Venture Law Firm	BEI JING LIANG GAO LAW FIRM	ANTHONY SIU & Co. SOLICITORS & NOTARIES		Address: Room 1501, 15th Floor, Shenghua Building, 2098 Shennan East Road, Luohu District, Shenzhen Tel.: 18826577787
Note: The above addresses and telephone numbers are for reference only and subject to the latest announcement on the official website.					

7. Greater Bay Area Lawyers

In August 2022, the first batch of 21 Greater Bay Area lawyers were issued with practising certificates, which signifies the official landing of the Greater Bay Area lawyers' practice in Shenzhen. As of December 2024, a total of 300 Greater Bay Area lawyers have applied to practise in Shenzhen, providing more diversified and convenient cross-border legal services to clients. In June 2024, Guangdong Province Law Society launched the establishment of the Greater Bay Area Lawyers Pool.

<i>First Batch List of the</i>	Query Method
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<p><i>Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Legal Practitioners Roster</i></p>	
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In June 2022, the Justice Bureau of Shenzhen Municipality issued the *Working Guidelines on the Application for the Practice of Law in Shenzhen by Greater Bay Area Lawyers*, which provides specific operational guidelines for Greater Bay Area lawyers to practice in Shenzhen.

Document Name	Official Website	
<p><i>Working Guidelines on the Application for Practice in Shenzhen by Greater Bay Area lawyers</i></p>	<p>https://sf.sz.gov.cn/xxgk/xxgkml/gsgg/content/post_9922691.html</p>	

Lawyers practicing in the Greater Bay Area who apply for practice in Shenzhen can access their information through the WeChat mini-program "Futian Legal Aid at Fingertips". The specific path is: Foreign-Related Legal Services Column - the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Lawyers.

<p><i>Information on Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Lawyers</i></p>	Query Method
	

8.Foreign Legal Consultants in Shenzhen Law Firms

In March 2017, the Ministry of Justice issued the *Notice of the Ministry of Justice on Implementing the Pilot Program of Retaining Foreign Lawyers to Serve as Foreign Legal Consultants in Domestic Law Firms*, intending to retain foreign lawyers to serve as foreign legal consultants in domestic law firms will be implemented in Guangdong province.

In addition to providing the domestic law firm retaining him or her with the consulting services on the legal information, legal environment and other aspects of the country where he or she is approved to practice as a lawyer, and the consulting of relevant international treaties and international conventions, a foreign legal consultant may provide clients with consulting and agency services involving the application of foreign laws (excluding litigation agency) in the identity of foreign legal consultants, and may cooperate with domestic lawyers in the law firm to provide cross-border or international legal services in the form of division of work and cooperation. According to incomplete statistics, in 2024, Shenzhen law firms employed a total of 157 legal consultants from Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan, and 21 foreign legal consultants.

Document Name	Official Website	
Notice of the Ministry of Justice on Implementing the Pilot Program of Retaining Foreign Lawyers to Serve as Foreign Legal Consultants in Domestic Law Firms	https://www.moj.gov.cn/policyManager/policy_index.html?showMenu=false&showFileType=2&pkid=79c07968d26e412083af7c32e4f601b3	

9. Shenzhen Representative Offices of Foreign Law Firms

As of December 2024, seven foreign law firms have set up representative offices in Shenzhen.

No.	Name of the Shenzhen Representative Office of a Foreign Law Firm	Contact Information
1	the U.K.-based Holman Fenwick Willan LLP (HFW) Shenzhen Representative Office	Address: SCIA International Arbitration Tower, 5033 Menghai Blvd, Nanshan District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-36861818
2	the U.S.-based Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP Shenzhen	Address: F05, 10th Floor, Block B, Aerospace Science and Technology

	Representative Office	Plaza, No. 1688 Haide Third Road, Nanshan District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-83025555
3	the U.S.-based Celeblaws, P.A.Shenzhen Representative Office	Address: 13th Floor, Hongyi Building, Qianhai Cooperation Zone, Shenzhen Tel.: 02081536395/16616693730
4	the Singapore -based Rajah & Tann LLP Shenzhen Representative Office	Address: 2411 Room, SCIA International Arbitration Tower, 5033 Menghai Blvd, Nanshan District, Shenzhen E-mail:wenmi@rajahtann.com
5	the U.K.-based Maucher Jenkins Shenzhen Representative Office	Address: 7F-B09, Block B, Aerospace Science and Technology Plaza, Intersection of Houhaibin Road and Haide Third Road, Nanshan District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-21846822
6	the U.S.-based Fish & Richardson P.C. Shenzhen Representative Office	Address: 6th Floor, Units 1-5, China Resources Building, No. 2666 Keyuan South Road, Nanshan District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-33237943
7	CROWELL & MORING LLP SHENZHEN REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE (USA)	Address: Room 3417, Block B, Zhongzhou Holdings Financial Center, No. 9 Wenxin 3rd Road, Nanshan District, Shenzhen Tel.: 0755-86522736

Note: The above addresses and telephone numbers are for reference only and subject to the latest announcement on the official website.

10.Overseas Branches of Shenzhen Law Firms

Up to December 2024, a total of eight law firms in Shenzhen have set up 13

overseas branches, located in Hong Kong, New York, Australia, Sydney, Toronto, Canada and other places.

No.	Name of Domestic Law Firm	Name of Overseas Branch	Place of Establishment of Overseas Branch (specific to city)	Contact Information Overseas Branch
1	Guangdong Sincere Partners	Sincere Partners & Attorneys	Hong Kong SAR	Address: Unit 1601 & 03, Fairmont House, 8 Cotton Tree Drive, Central, Hong Kong Tel.:(00852)2388-8680
2	China Commercial Law Firm	China Commercial (Sydney) Law Firm	Sydney, Australia	Address: 2/112 Terralong St., Kiama NSW PO Box 720, Kiama NSW2533,Australia E-mail: chenyingyuan@huashang.cn
3	China Commercial Law Firm	China Commercial (Hong Kong) Law Firm	Hong Kong SAR	Address: SUITE 803B, TOWER TWO, LIPPO center,89 QUEENSWAY, ADMIRALTY, HONG KONG Tel.:(00852)2115-9525
4	China Commercial Law Firm	Aton Law Litigation	Toronto, Canada	Address: 26 Routliffe Lane, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M2N OA5 Tel.: 18620448546/15913173186
5	China Commercial Law Firm	China Commercial (New York) Law Firm	New York, America	Address:418 Broadway,STE N,Albany, NY12207 E-mail:liuwenzhuo@huashang.cn
6	China Commercial	China Commercial	Myanmar	Address:Unit 7(A), No. 20, Parami Road,

	Law Firm	(Myanmar) Law Firm Co., Ltd		Mayangone Township, Yangon E-mail:dengjiao@hua shang.cn
7	Guanghe Law Firm	Guanghe (South America) Law Firm	Uruguay City of Davidia	Address:VAguirreLec ube4844,Montevideo ,Uruguay Tel.:(00598)+2984397 56
8	Guanghe Law Firm	Guanghe (Los Angeles) Law Firm	Los Angeles, USA	Address:20955 Pathfinder Road,Suite388, Diamond Bar,CA91765 Tel.:(626)861-1036
9	Sundial Law Firm	Sundial Law Firm (Hong Kong)	Hong Kong SAR	Address: ROOM 1105, 11/F, NEW WORLD TOWER 1, 18 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONG KONG Tel.:(00852)2363-268 8
10	Guangdong Haipal Law Firm	Guangdong Haipal Law Firm	Hong Kong SAR	Address: 8/F, 8 PILKEM COMMERCIAL center,8 PILKEM STREET JORDON, KOWLOON, HONG KONG Tel.:(00852)3583-591 3
11	Zhi Heng Law Firm	Zhi Heng Law Firm	Hong Kong SAR	Address: 9/F, 80 GLOUCESTER ROAD, WANCHAI, HONG KONG Tel.:(00852)3618-993 4
12	Guangdong Zhuojian Law Firm	Zhuojian Foreign Legal Affairs Defense Office	Tokyo,Japan	Address:100-0005 New International Building,3-4-1 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku,Tokyo, Japan

13	Guangdong Panxin Law Firm	Vietnam Guanghe Law Firm Co., Ltd	Hanoi, Vietnam	
Note: The above addresses and telephone numbers are for reference only and subject to the latest announcement on the official website.				

Annex: Guidelines for Foreign-Related Legal Service Information

Annex

Guidelines for Foreign-Related Legal Service Information

i.Relevant Legal and Policy Documents

<i>Foreign Investment Law of the People's Republic of China</i>	https://english.www.gov.cn/service/s/investment/202102/24/content_WS6035aa38c6d0719374af9609.html	
<i>Foreign Investment Guide of the People's Republic of China (2024 Edition) (Chinese, English, Japanese and Korean Version)</i>	https://wzs.mofcom.gov.cn/ztxx/art/2024/art_ed0e85fac43441419b9eec06bd76910c.html	
<i>Companies Law of the People's Republic of China</i>	http://www.npc.gov.cn/npc/c2/c30834/202312/t20231229_433999.html	
<i>Law of the People's Republic of China on Partnerships</i>	http://www.npc.gov.cn/zgrdw/englishnpc/Law/2008-01/02/content_1388020.htm	
<i>Regulations of Shenzhen Special Economic Zone on Foreign Investment</i>	https://www.sz.gov.cn/zfgb/2022/gb1261/content/post_10211471.html	

<p><i>Regulations on the Qianhai Shenzhen-Hong Kong Modern Service Industry Cooperation Zone of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone</i></p>	<p>https://qh.sz.gov.cn/sygnan/xxgk/xgkml/zcfg/zzwj/content/post_8054840.html</p>	
<p><i>Development Plan for the Shenzhen Park of the Hetao Shenzhen-Hong Kong Science and Technology Innovation Cooperation Zone</i></p>	<p>https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202308/content_6900743.htm</p> <p>https://www.pkulaw.com/en_law/9dec908cb4fc7e3bbdfb.html</p>	 
<p><i>Implementation Measures for Further Intensifying Attraction and Utilization of Foreign Capital</i></p>	<p>https://sf.sz.gov.cn/gfxwjcx/szfgfxwj/szf/content/post_11337995.html</p>	
<p><i>Commerce Bureau of Shenzhen Municipal Investment Guide (2024 Edition)</i></p>	<p>https://commerce.sz.gov.cn/tzfw/tzn/content/post_11422680.html</p>	

<p><i>Catalogue of Encouraged Industries for Foreign Investment (2022 Edition)</i></p>	<p>https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/2022-11/29/content_5730383.htm</p>	
<p><i>Special Administrative Measures (Negative List) for the Access of Foreign Investment (2024 Edition)</i></p>	<p>https://www.gov.cn/gongbao/2024/issue_11606/202409/content_6976935.html</p>	
<p><i>Special Administrative Measures (Negative List) for the Access of Foreign Investment in Pilot Free Trade Zones (2021 Edition)</i></p>	<p>https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/2022-11/28/content_5713318.htm</p>	
<p><i>Regulations on the Administration of Approval and Filing for Enterprise Investment Projects</i></p>	<p>https://www.gov.cn/gongbao/content/2017/content_5157169.htm</p>	
<p><i>Administrative Measures on Approval and Filing for Enterprise Investment Projects</i></p>	<p>https://zfxgk.ndrc.gov.cn/upload/images/20233/202332120491838.pdf</p>	

<p><i>Administrative Measures on the Approval and Filing for Foreign Investment Projects</i></p>	<p>https://www.gov.cn/foot/site1/20140521/a41f7268496414e6a27f01.pdf</p>	
<p><i>Catalogue of Investment Projects Subject to Governmental Approval (2016 Edition)</i></p>	<p>https://www.gov.cn/gongbao/content/2017/content_5157179.htm</p>	
<p><i>Catalogue of Investment Projects Approved by the Government of Guangdong Province (2017 Version)</i></p>	<p>http://www.gd.gov.cn/zwgk/gongbao/2017/32/content/post_3365655.html</p>	
<p><i>Measures of Shenzhen Municipality for Encouraging the Establishment of Headquarters Enterprises by Multinational Corporations (Revised Version)</i></p>	<p>https://www.sz.gov.cn/gkmlpt/content/11/11093/post_11093689.html#749</p>	

<p><i>Notice of Expanding the Pilot Program of High-Level Opening-up of Cross-Border Trade and Investment</i></p>	<p>https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202312/content_6920515.htm</p>	
<p><i>Foreign Trade Law of the People's Republic of China</i></p>	<p>http://en.npc.gov.cn.cdurl.cn/2022-12/30/c_909988.htm</p>	
<p><i>Export Control Law of the People's Republic of China</i></p>	<p>http://en.npc.gov.cn.cdurl.cn/2020-10/17/c_689302.htm</p>	
<p><i>Anti-foreign Sanctions Law of the People's Republic of China</i></p>	<p>https://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2021-06/11/content_5616935.htm</p>	
<p><i>Electronic Commerce Law of the People's Republic of China</i></p>	<p>http://en.npc.gov.cn.cdurl.cn/2018-08/31/c_697283.htm</p>	

<p><i>Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Consumer Rights and Interests</i></p>	<p>https://www.gov.cn/jrzg/2013-10/25/content_2515601.htm</p>	
<p><i>Advertising Law of the People's Republic of China</i></p>	<p>https://www.samr.gov.cn/zw/zfxxgk/fdzdgknr/fgs/art/2023/art_5474cf75173c45d6a0379730fb4e8d97.html</p>	
<p><i>Personal Information Protection Law of the People's Republic of China</i></p>	<p>http://en.npc.gov.cn.cdurl.cn/2021-12/29/c_694559.htm</p>	
<p><i>Data Security Law of the People's Republic of China</i></p>	<p>http://en.npc.gov.cn.cdurl.cn/2021-06/10/c_689311.htm</p>	
<p><i>Cybersecurity Law of the People's Republic of China</i></p>	<p>https://www.cac.gov.cn/2016-11/07/c_1119867116.htm</p>	

<p><i>Anti-Unfair Competition Law of the People's Republic of China</i></p>	<p>https://www.gov.cn/banshi/2005-08/31/content_68766.htm</p>	
<p><i>Customs Law of the People's Republic of China</i></p>	<p>http://www.customs.gov.cn/customs/302249/302266/302267/356575/index.html</p>	
<p><i>Tariff Law of the People's Republic of China</i></p>	<p>https://gss.mof.gov.cn/gzdt/zhengcefabu/202404/t20240426_3933677.htm</p>	
<p><i>Tax Collection Administration Law of the People's Republic of China</i></p>	<p>https://fgk.chinatax.gov.cn/zcfgk/c100009/c5195081/content.html</p>	
<p><i>Provisions on the Unreliable Entities List</i></p>	<p>https://english.mofcom.gov.cn/Policies/AnnouncementsOrders/art/2020/art_26e3c471536d443c944d60c91bacaf9a.html</p>	

<p><i>The Rules on Counteracting Unjustified Extra-territorial Application of Foreign Legislation and Other Measures</i></p>	<p>https://jm.mofcom.gov.cn/CommercialNews/art/2021/art_74195d066bab4c0f93fc9ae8ab836530.html</p>	
<p><i>Regulation of the People's Republic of China on the Export Control of Dual-use Items</i></p>	<p>https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/content/202410/content_6981399.htm</p>	
<p><i>Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (RCEP)</i></p>	<p>http://fta.mofcom.gov.cn/rcep/rcep_new.shtml</p>	
<p><i>Several Measures for Conducting the Pilot Program of Aligning with International High Standards and Promoting Institutional Opening up in Eligible Pilot Free Trade Zones and the Hainan Free Trade Port</i></p>	<p>https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202306/content_6889027.htm</p>	

<p><i>Regulation of the People's Republic of China on the Administration of the Import and Export of Goods</i></p>	<p>http://xzfg.moj.gov.cn/front/law/detail?LawID=1719&Query= 货物进出口管理条例</p>	
<p><i>Catalogue of Technologies Prohibited or Restricted by China from Export</i></p>	<p>https://www.most.gov.cn/tztg/202312/W020231221620858841394.pdf</p>	
<p><i>Catalogue of Technologies Prohibited or Restricted by China from Import</i></p>	<p>http://fms.mofcom.gov.cn/cms_files/oldfile//fms/202111/20211116131222501.pdf</p>	
<p><i>Special Administrative Measures (Negative List) for Cross-border Trade in Services (Edition 2024)</i></p>	<p>http://fms.mofcom.gov.cn/cms_files/oldfile//fms/202403/20240322165804597.pdf</p>	
<p><i>Special Administrative Measures (Negative List) for Cross-border Trade in Services in Pilot Free Trade Zones (Edition 2024)</i></p>	<p>http://fms.mofcom.gov.cn/cms_files/oldfile//fms/202403/20240322165820645.pdf</p>	

<p><i>General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS)</i></p>	<p>https://www.wto.org/english/docs_e/legal_e/gats_e.htm</p>	
<p><i>Reference Paper on Services Domestic Regulation</i></p>	<p>http://m.mofcom.gov.cn/article/bnjg/202212/20221203374521.shtml</p>	
<p><i>Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP)</i></p>	<p>https://gjs.mofcom.gov.cn/wjzl/zymyq/art/2021/art_d730af75744a4a30901c9812bdef2ab6.html</p>	
<p><i>Digital Economy Partnership Agreement (DEPA)</i></p>	<p>https://gjs.mofcom.gov.cn/cms_files/oldfile//gjs/202111/20211111093601709.pdf</p>	
<p><i>Agreement on Trade in Services of the Framework Agreement on Comprehensive Economic Co-operation between the People's Republic of</i></p>	<p>http://fta.mofcom.gov.cn/china_dongmeng_upgrade/annex/fwmyxieyi_en.pdf</p>	

<p><i>China and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations</i></p>		
<p><i>Anti-Dumping Regulations of the People's Republic of China</i></p>	<p>https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fimages.mofcom.gov.cn%2Ftrb%2Faccessory%2F201204%2F1335597446670.doc&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK</p>	
<p><i>Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Countervailing Measures</i></p>	<p>https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fimages.mofcom.gov.cn%2Ftrb%2Faccessory%2F201204%2F1335597446670.doc&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK</p>	
<p><i>Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Safeguards</i></p>	<p>https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fimages.mofcom.gov.cn%2Ftrb%2Faccessory%2F201204%2F1335597446670.doc&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK</p>	
<p><i>Measures of the Customs of the People's Republic of China for the Supervision and Administration of Processing Trade Goods</i></p>	<p>http://www.customs.gov.cn/customs/302249/zfxxgk/hggzk/4082301/index.html</p>	

<p><i>Legal Service Guidelines for Chinese Enterprises in Responding to Export Control</i></p>	<p>https://gdfirls.com/v/Guidelines_202409_4/</p>	
<p><i>Comprehensive Governance Guidelines for Cross-border E-commerce Platforms</i></p>	<p>https://gdfirls.com/v/Guidelines_202409_3/</p>	
<p><i>Measures for the Supervision and Administration of Online Trading</i></p>	<p>https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/2021-03/16/content_5593226.htm</p>	
<p><i>Notice on Improving the Supervision over Cross-border E-Commerce Retail Imports</i></p>	<p>http://cws.mofcom.gov.cn/swcjsc/art/2019/art_399cd4ef63e7401a853f6c00ba391247.html</p>	
<p><i>Announcement on Matters concerning the Supervision of Retail Imports and Exports in Cross-Border E-commerce</i></p>	<p>http://www.customs.gov.cn//customs/302249/302266/302267/2141321/index.html</p>	

<p><i>Measures for the Administration of Internet Advertising</i></p>	<p>https://www.gov.cn/gongbao/2023/issue_10506/202306/content_6885261.html</p>	
<p><i>Measures for Cybersecurity Review</i></p>	<p>https://www.cac.gov.cn/2022-01/04/c_1642894602182845.htm</p>	
<p><i>Regulation of the People's Republic of China on Customs Audits</i></p>	<p>http://www.customs.gov.cn//customs/302249/302266/302267/356585/index.html</p>	
<p><i>Regulation of the People's Republic of China on the Implementation of Customs Administrative Punishment</i></p>	<p>http://www.customs.gov.cn//customs/302249/302266/302267/356578/index.html</p>	
<p><i>Provisions of the Customs of the People's Republic of China on the Administration of Declaration of Imported and Exported Goods</i></p>	<p>http://www.customs.gov.cn//customs/302249/302266/302267/357087/index.html</p>	

<p><i>Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Registration and Administration of Overseas Manufacturers of Imported Food</i></p>	<p>https://images.mofcom.gov.cn/cy/202112/20211215174521802.pdf</p>	
<p><i>Announcement on Matters concerning Voluntary Disclosure of Violations of Regulations by Advanced Authorized Economic Operators(Announcement No. 87 [2024] of the General Administration of Customs)</i></p>	<p>http://www.customs.gov.cn//customs/302249/302266/302267/6001674/index.html</p>	
<p><i>Announcement on Simplification of Documents Accompanying Customs Declarations(Announcement No. 1 [2021] of the Shenzhen Customs)</i></p>	<p>http://www.customs.gov.cn//shenzhen_customs/zfxxgk15/zfxxgkml63/3907927/index.html</p>	

<p><i>Instructions of the Customs for Completing the Customs Declaration Forms for the Import and Export of Goods</i></p>	<p>https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/2019-11/04/content_5448488.htm#:~:text=</p> <p>http://www.customs.gov.cn//customs/302249/302266/302267/5758885/index.html</p>	 
<p><i>Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Import and Export Duties</i></p>	<p>https://fgk.chinatax.gov.cn/zcfgk/c100010/c5211542/content.html</p>	
<p><i>Customs Import and Export Tariff of the People's Republic of China</i></p>	<p>https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202404/content_6947938.htm</p>	
<p><i>Regulation of the People's Republic of China on the Place of Origin of Import and Export Goods</i></p>	<p>http://www.customs.gov.cn//customs/302249/302266/302267/3989417/index.html</p>	

<p><i>Measures of the Customs of the People's Republic of China for the Administration of the Collection of Duties on Imported and Exported Goods</i></p>	<p>http://www.customs.gov.cn//customs/302249/302266/302267/6176833/index.html</p>	
<p><i>Measures of the Customs of the People's Republic of China for Determining the Taxable Value of Imported and Exported Goods</i></p>	<p>http://www.customs.gov.cn//customs/302249/302266/302267/356036/index.html</p>	
<p><i>Provisions of the Customs of the People's Republic of China on the Commodity Classification of Import and Export Goods</i></p>	<p>http://www.customs.gov.cn//customs/302249/302266/302267/3898724/index.html</p>	
<p><i>Provisions of the Customs of the People's Republic of China on the Administration of Preferential Origins of Imported and Exported Goods</i></p>	<p>http://www.customs.gov.cn//customs/302249/zfxxgk/hggzk/4065808/index.html</p>	

<p><i>Interim Measures of the Customs of the People's Republic of China for the Administration of Pre-ruling</i></p>	<p>http://www.customs.gov.cn//customs/302249/zfxxgk/hggzk/4054195/index.html</p>	
<p><i>Announcement on Matters Concerning Extending the Period of the Advance Rulings of the Customs and Other Relevant Matters(Announcement No. 32 [2024] of the General Administration of Customs)</i></p>	<p>http://gdfs.customs.gov.cn/customs/302249/302266/302267/5769044/index.html</p>	
<p><i>Registration and Administration of Overseas Manufacturers of Imported Food</i></p>	<p>http://www.customs.gov.cn//customs/302249/302266/302267/3625372/index.html</p>	
<p><i>Standards for Advanced Certified Enterprises Authorized by the Customs</i></p>	<p>http://www.customs.gov.cn//customs/302249/zfxxgk/zfxxgkml34/4670510/index.html</p>	

<p><i>Measures of the Customs of the People's Republic of China for the Administration of Approved Exporters</i></p>	<p>http://www.customs.gov.cn/customs/302249/302266/302267/4020565/index.html</p>	
<p><i>Announcement on Matters Relating to the Handling of Voluntary Disclosure of Violations (Announcement [2023] No. 127 of the General Administration of Customs)</i></p>	<p>http://gdfs.customs.gov.cn/customs/302249/302266/302267/5432572/index.html</p>	
<p><i>Notice of the Preferential Enterprise Income Tax Policies for the Shenzhen Park of the Hetao Shenzhen-Hong Kong Science and Technology Innovation Cooperation Zone</i></p>	<p>https://www.chinatax.gov.cn/chinatax/n810341/n810765/c102496/202401/c5221968/content.html</p>	

<p><i>Notice of the Preferential Individual Income Tax Policies for the Shenzhen Park of the Hetao Shenzhen-Hong Kong Science and Technology Innovation Cooperation Zone</i></p>	<p>https://www.sz.gov.cn/szzt2010/wgkzl/jcgk/jcygk/zdzcjc/content/mpos t_11138381.html</p>	
<p><i>Notice of the Preferential Individual Income Tax Policies for the Shenzhen Qianhai Shenzhen-Hong Kong Modern Service Industry Cooperation Zone</i></p>	<p>http://szfb.sz.gov.cn/attachment/1/1438/1438860/11249567.pdf</p>	
<p><i>Notice of the Preferential Enterprise Income Tax Policies for the Shenzhen Qianhai Shenzhen-Hong Kong Modern Service Industry Cooperation Zone</i></p>	<p>https://szfb.sz.gov.cn/attachment/1/1438/1438859/11249574.pdf</p>	

<p><i>Several Measures to Support the Innovative Development of Tax-related Service Industry in the Qianhai Shenzhen-Hong Kong Modern Service Industry Cooperation Zone</i></p>	<p>https://www.sz.gov.cn/zfgb/2024/gb1342/content/post_11511790.html</p>	
<p><i>Provisions on the Procedures for the Handling of Tax Auditing Cases</i></p>	<p>https://www.chinatax.gov.cn/chinatax/n810214/n810641/c102061/c102062/c5171586/content.html</p>	
<p><i>Announcement of the State Taxation Administration on Issuing the List of Matters Subject to “No Tax Administrative Punishment for First-time Violation”</i></p>	<p>https://fgk.chinatax.gov.cn/zcfgk/c100012/c5192941/content.html</p>	
<p><i>Announcement of the State Taxation Administration on Issuing the List of Matters Subject to “No Tax Administrative</i></p>	<p>https://fgk.chinatax.gov.cn/zcfgk/c100012/c5194634/content.html</p>	

<p><i>Punishment for Second-time Violation”</i></p>		
<p>Shenzhen Tax Service of the State Taxation Administration <i>“Q&A on Advance Tax Compliance Assessment Services for Cross-border Matters”</i></p>	<p>https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/OmN93KFiUno4XY-Nr-M56A</p>	
<p><i>Notice by the Shenzhen Customs and the Shenzhen Tax Service of the State Taxation Administration on the Implementation of Transfer Pricing Collaborative Management for Related Imported Goods</i></p>	<p>https://shenzhen.chinatax.gov.cn/sztax/xxgk/tzgg/202205/6576bebfd0454258a62236c6da7ae94c.shtml</p>	
<p><i>Rules for Tax Administrative Reconsideration</i></p>	<p>https://fgk.chinatax.gov.cn/zcfgk/c100011/c5195239/content.html</p>	
<p><i>Regulations of Shenzhen Special Economic Zone on Protection of</i></p>	<p>http://sf.sz.gov.cn/ztl/yhyshj/yhshjzcwjjwyb/content/mpost_9442635.html</p>	

<p><i>Intellectual Property Rights</i></p>		
<p><i>Sixteen Measures for Jointly Building the Qianhai Shenzhen-Hong Kong Intellectual Property Rights Innovation High Ground</i></p>	<p>https://sf.sz.gov.cn/gfxwjcx/szfbmgfxwj/sgqtdw/qhglj/content/post_11196650.html</p>	
<p><i>Provisions of Shenzhen Municipality on Intellectual Property Protection of Internet Software</i></p>	<p>http://www.sz.gov.cn/en_szgov/laws/content/post_1351358.html</p>	
<p><i>Management Measures for the Intellectual Property Protection Workstation of Shenzhen Market Supervision Administration</i></p>	<p>https://amr.sz.gov.cn/xxgk/qt/tzgg/content/post_11115580.html</p>	
<p><i>Intellectual Property Infringement Complaint Guide (Trademark)</i></p>	<p>https://amr.sz.gov.cn/xxgk/qt/ztlm/wqzy/bhzy/content/post_11554323.html</p>	

<p><i>Guide to Reporting Intellectual Property Infringement (Copyright)</i></p>	<p>https://amr.sz.gov.cn/xxgk/qt/ztlm/wqzy/bhzy/content/post_11383786.html</p>	
<p><i>Intellectual Property Infringement Complaint Guide (Patent)</i></p>	<p>https://amr.sz.gov.cn/xxgk/qt/ztlm/wqzy/bhzy/content/post_11383770.html</p>	
<p><i>Copyright Law of the People's Republic of China</i></p>	<p>https://www.gov.cn/guoqing/2021-10/29/content_5647633.htm</p>	
<p><i>Patent Law of the People's Republic of China</i></p>	<p>https://www.cnipa.gov.cn/art/2020/11/23/art_97_155167.html</p>	
<p><i>Trademark Law of the People's Republic of China</i></p>	<p>https://www.cnipa.gov.cn/art/2019/7/30/art_95_28179.html</p>	

<p><i>Regulation on the Implementation of the Trademark Law of the People's Republic of China</i></p>	<p>https://english.cnipa.gov.cn/art/2022/9/9/art_3045_10.html</p>	
<p><i>Shenzhen Municipal Administration for Market Regulation Business Entity Name Registration Well-Known Trademarks and Famous Brand Name Protection Measures</i></p>	<p>https://amr.sz.gov.cn/gkmlpt/content/9/9390/post_9390261.html#928</p>	
<p><i>Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works</i></p>	<p>https://www.wipo.int/treaties/en/ip/berne/</p>	
<p><i>Civil Code of the People's Republic of China</i></p>	<p>http://en.npc.gov.cn.cdurl.cn/pdf/civilcodeofthepeoplesrepublicofchina.pdf</p>	
<p><i>Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China</i></p>	<p>http://www.npc.gov.cn/zgrdw/englishnpc/Special_11_5/2012-01/19/content_1691154.htm</p>	

<p><i>Anti-Unfair Competition Law of the People's Republic of China</i></p>	<p>http://ipr.mofcom.gov.cn/zhuanti/jkblh/iplaws/againstunfair/fbzdjz.pdf</p>	
<p><i>Specifications for Management of Trade Secrets of Enterprises</i></p>	<p>https://amr.sz.gov.cn/attachment/0/965/965378/9728481.pdf</p>	
<p><i>Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Customs Protection of Intellectual Property Rights</i></p>	<p>http://www.customs.gov.cn//customs/302249/302266/302267/357072/index.html</p>	
<p><i>Guiding Opinions on Handling Overseas Remote Video Notarisation (for Trial Implementation)</i></p>	<p>http://www.sznotary.com/detail/799ff59cbf2a46f7aa138b5dcefee2c9?infoId=85eeb2c130624d00a23d038e83069d5b</p>	
<p><i>Circular of the General Office of the Ministry of Justice on Advancing the Pilot Program of Overseas Remote Video Notarisation</i></p>	<p>https://www.moj.gov.cn/pub/sfbgwapp/zwgk/tzggApp/202205/t20220505_454342.html</p>	

<p><i>Guidelines for the Construction of Compliance Management System of Notary Institutions in Shenzhen</i></p>	<p>http://www.sznotary.com/detail/b492489fecec4c1982a22098c2863208?infoId=dc54b69dab84458887f57aac45bb753b</p>	
<p><i>Convention Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents</i></p>	<p>https://www.hcch.net/en/instruments/conventions/full-text/?cid=41</p>	
<p><i>Guiding Opinions of the Bureau of Public Legal Services Administration under the Ministry of Justice and the China Notary Association on Further Effectively Administering the List of Supporting Documents for Notary Matters</i></p>	<p>https://www.moj.gov.cn/pub/sfbgwapp/zwgk/tzggApp/202307/t20230706_482092.html</p>	
<p><i>Circular of the Guangdong Provincial Development and Reform Commission, the Department of Justice of Guangdong</i></p>	<p>https://www.gd.gov.cn/zwgk/gongbao/2023/23/content/post_4246337.html</p>	

<p><i>Province and the Guangdong Administration for Market Regulation on Issuing the Measures for the Administration of Notary Service Prices</i></p>		
<p><i>Second Agreement Concerning Amendment to the Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement Agreement on Trade in Services</i></p>	<p>https://www.tid.gov.hk/sc_chi/cepa/legaltext/files/cepa19_main.pdf</p>	
<p><i>Interpretation of the Supreme People's Court on the Application of the Civil Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China (2022 Amendment)</i></p>	<p>http://gongbao.court.gov.cn/Details/d6a2b69e70910361e42fbfc00a258a.html</p>	
<p><i>Civil Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China (2023 Amendment)</i></p>	<p>https://flk.npc.gov.cn/detail2.html?ZmY4MDgxODE4YTIxZGMxMzAxOGI0MjUzMDNiNzA4NmQ%3D</p>	

<p><i>Provisions of the Supreme People's Court on Several Issues concerning Jurisdiction over Foreign-Related Civil and Commercial Cases</i></p>	<p>http://gongbao.court.gov.cn/Details/5fdec7c5a7c0ccb27598fd487c521e.html</p>	
<p><i>Announcement of the Shenzhen Intermediate People's Court on the Centralized Jurisdiction over Foreign, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan-Related Intellectual Property Cases by the Primary People's Courts</i></p>	<p>https://www.szcourt.gov.cn/article/1238889913151488</p>	
<p><i>Answers of the Guangdong High People's Court on Issues Concerning the Litigation Procedures for Foreign-related, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan-related Civil and Commercial Cases</i></p>	<p>https://www.gdcourts.gov.cn/sszy/susongzhinan/content/post_1842906.html</p>	

<p><i>Regulations on Shenzhen Court of International Arbitration</i></p>	<p>http://sf.sz.gov.cn/fggzywyb/content/post_9479497.html</p>	
<p><i>Ordinance on the Shenzhen Court of International Arbitration</i></p>	<p>https://www.scia.com.cn/en/index/zljz/id/23.html</p>	
<p><i>Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards</i></p>	<p>http://treaty.mfa.gov.cn/tykfiles/20180718/1531876060479.pdf</p>	
<p><i>Opinions on Fully Leveraging the Role of Arbitration to Serve the High-Quality Development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area</i></p>	<p>https://www.moj.gov.cn/pub/sfbgw/zwxgk/fdzdgknr/fdzdgknrtzjw/202502/t20250213_514221.html</p>	
<p><i>Reply on the Validity of Hong Kong and Macao Investment Enterprises Registered in Mainland Cities of the Greater Bay Area Designating</i></p>	<p>https://www.chinacourt.org/article/detail/2025/02/id/8706252.shtml</p>	

<p><i>Hong Kong or Macao Law as the Applicable Contract Law or Selecting Hong Kong/Macao as the Seat of Arbitration</i></p>		
<p><i>Shenzhen Court of International Arbitration Arbitration Rules</i></p>	<p>https://www.scia.com.cn/upload/20240930/66fa1f90ae681.pdf</p>	
<p><i>Arrangement on Promoting Harmonious and Efficient Dispute Resolution among Parties</i></p>	<p>https://www.scia.com.cn/home/index/newsdetail/id/3374.html</p>	
<p><i>SCIA Guidelines for the Optional Appellate Arbitration Procedure</i></p>	<p>https://www.scia.com.cn/upload/20240930/66fa1f90ae681.pdf</p>	
<p><i>Procedural Guidelines of Shenzhen Court of International Arbitration on the Application of the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade</i></p>	<p>https://www.scia.com.cn/upload/20240930/66fa1f90ae681.pdf</p>	

<i>Law</i>		
<i>Provisions of the Supreme People's Court on Several Issues Regarding the Establishment of the International Commercial Court</i>	https://cicc.court.gov.cn/html/1/219/199/201/1574.html	
<i>Procedural Rules for the China International Commercial Court of the Supreme People's Court (For Trial Implementation)</i>	https://cicc.court.gov.cn/html/1/219/193/424/1183.html	
<i>United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Arbitration Rules(2021)</i>	https://uncitral.un.org/sites/uncitral.un.org/files/media-documents/uncitral/en/21-07996_expedited-arbitration-e-ebook.pdf	
<i>Arbitration Law of the People's Republic of China</i>	http://www.npc.gov.cn/npc/c2/c30834/201905/t20190521_278151.html	
<i>Arrangement Concerning Mutual Assistance in Court-ordered Interim Measures in Aid of Arbitral Proceedings by the</i>	https://cicc.court.gov.cn/html/1/219/208/210/1204.html	

<p><i>Courts of the Mainland and of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region</i></p>		
<p><i>Arrangement of the Supreme People's Court Concerning Mutual Assistance in Preservation in Arbitration Proceedings between the Mainland and the Macao Special Administrative Region</i></p>	<p>http://gongbao.court.gov.cn/Details/fd6931cc35245a79ec11f8155c1090.html</p>	
<p><i>Arrangement of the Supreme People's Court on the Mutual Enforcement of Arbitral Awards between the Mainland and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region</i></p>	<p>http://gongbao.court.gov.cn/Details/c6d55b3e3ad0922a6f36f8210d0150.html</p>	
<p><i>Supplementary Arrangement of Supreme People's Court on Reciprocal Enforcement of Arbitration Awards between the</i></p>	<p>http://gongbao.court.gov.cn/Details/542a5ccb1ca16e15b8c9fbe703fbed.html</p>	

<p><i>Mainland and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region</i></p>		
<p><i>Arrangement of the Supreme People's Court on the Mutual Enforcement of Arbitral Awards between the Mainland and the Macau Special Administrative Region</i></p>	<p>http://gongbao.court.gov.cn/Details/558f3cbd47905d33e4694ecf49bcc7.html</p>	
<p><i>Provisions of the Supreme People's Court on Several Issues concerning Deciding Cases of Arbitration-Related Judicial Review</i></p>	<p>https://cicc.court.gov.cn/html/1/219/199/201/782.html</p>	
<p><i>Regulations of Shenzhen Special Economic Zone on the Diversified Resolution of Conflicts and Disputes</i></p>	<p>https://sf.sz.gov.cn/ztlz/yhyshj/yhshjzcwjjwyb/content/post_11625872.html</p>	
<p><i>Implementation Measures on Regulating the Charges of Commercial</i></p>	<p>https://www.sz.gov.cn/zfgb/2023/gb1313/content/post_11042351.html</p>	

<i>Mediation (for Trial Implementation)</i>		
<i>Specification for Commercial Mediation Work</i>	https://www.szstandards.com/upload/2024/11-07/14-33-2707911785771733.pdf	
<i>Rules for Assessing the Qualifications of Commercial Mediators of the Shenzhen Commercial Mediation Association (for Trial Implementation)</i>	https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/B9ntfGdo038oszXqNJj2AQ	
<i>Regulations on the Protection of Investors in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone on Oianhai Shenzhen-Hong Kong Modern Service Industry Cooperation Zone</i>	https://qh.sz.gov.cn/sygnan/xxgk/xxgkml/zcfg/zzwj/content/post_10934319.html	
<i>Law of the People's Republic of China on Choice of Law for Foreign-related Civil Relationships</i>	https://www.gov.cn/flfg/2010-10/28/content_1732970.htm	
<i>Interpretation of the</i>	http://gongbao.court.gov.cn/Details	

<p><i>Supreme People's Court on Several Issues Concerning the Application of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Application of Laws to Foreign-Related Civil Relations (II)</i></p>	<p>/190e38dd05e8f28d8e14a7bdadd93d.html</p>	
<p><i>Working Rules of Yantian District for Shenzhen-Hong Kong Cooperation Public Legal Services (for Trial Implementation)</i></p>	<p>http://www.yantian.gov.cn/attachment/0/722/722146/8569051.pdf</p>	
<p><i>Working Rules of Yantian District for Foreign Law Ascertainment (for Trial Implementation)</i></p>	<p>http://www.yantian.gov.cn/YTQSF/attachment/0/722/722211/8261784.pdf</p>	
<p><i>Working Rules of Yantian District for Mediation of Hong Kong Related Commercial Disputes (for Trial Implementation)</i></p>	<p>http://www.yantian.gov.cn/YTQSF/attachment/0/722/722198/8261682.pdf</p>	
<p><i>Working Rules of Yantian District for People's Mediation</i></p>	<p>http://sf.sz.gov.cn/attachment/1/1206/1206014/10925589.pdf</p>	

<p><i>of Hong Kong Related Tourism Consumption Disputes (for Trial Implementation)</i></p>		
<p><i>Three-year Action Plan for the High-quality Development of Shenzhen Lawyers (2023-2025)</i></p>	<p>https://sf.sz.gov.cn/xxgk/xxgkml/gsgg/content/post_10799514.html</p>	
<p><i>the Implementation Rules of the Three-year Action Plan for the High-quality Development of Shenzhen Lawyers (2023-2025)</i></p>	<p>https://sf.sz.gov.cn/gkmlpt/content/11/11230/post_11230774.html#2749</p>	
<p><i>Three-year Action Plan for the High-quality Development of Foreign-related Legal Services (2023-2025)</i></p>	<p>https://drive.weixin.qq.com/s?k=ADsAYAfLAAoYvmdrGQ</p>	
<p><i>Shenzhen Foreign-Related Legal Service Model Law Firms (First Batch) Selection Plan</i></p>	<p>http://www.szlawyers.com/info/d60c49cd8152445d9ae61ebc267f19c3</p>	
<p><i>List of the First</i></p>	<p>http://www.szlawyers.com/info/c1c</p>	

<p><i>Batch of Leading Talents and Reserve Talents in Shenzhen Foreign-related Lawyers Pool</i></p>	<p>66b5f858f4b8593c493c5f2bfe858</p>	
<p><i>List of the Second Batch of Leading Talents in Shenzhen Foreign-Related Lawyers Pool</i></p>	<p>http://www.szlawyers.com/info/6cd1c3eb050496e896db471eabbfe37</p>	
<p><i>List of the third Batch of Leading and Reserve Talents in the Shenzhen Foreign-related Lawyers Pool</i></p>	<p>http://www.szlawyers.com/info/b41de7389b7d471a9dd49b748102ffe7</p>	
<p><i>List of the fourth Batch of Leading and Reserve Talents in the Shenzhen Foreign-related Lawyers Pool</i></p>	<p>http://www.szlawyers.com/info/26135651db39478b8ca975d1a4479a82</p>	
<p><i>List of the fifth Batch of Leading and Reserve Talents in the Shenzhen Foreign-related Lawyers Pool</i></p>	<p>http://www.szlawyers.com/info/da2e6ec129644409b3ac7dacbfd3de86</p>	
<p><i>List of the Sixth Batch of Leading and Reserve Talents in the Shenzhen Foreign-related Lawyers Pool</i></p>	<p>http://www.szlawyers.com/info/85a81636814941988184b8e13ad73141</p>	

<p><i>List of the Seventh Batch of Leading and Reserve Talents in the Shenzhen Foreign-related Lawyers Pool</i></p>	<p>http://szlawyer.lsxh.homolo.net/info/399b10cc904949a49cb91e014821e2aa</p>	
<p><i>Pilot Measures for the Joint Ventures between Law Firms from the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the Macao Special Administrative Region and Law Firms from Mainland in Guangdong Province</i></p>	<p>https://www.gd.gov.cn/zwgk/gongbao/2019/20/content/post_3366404.html</p>	
<p><i>Working Guidelines on the Application for Practice in Shenzhen by Greater Bay Area lawyers</i></p>	<p>https://sf.sz.gov.cn/xxgk/xxgkml/gsgg/content/post_9922691.html</p>	
<p><i>Notice on Implementing the Pilot Program of Employing Foreign Lawyers to Serve as Foreign Legal Consultants in Domestic Law Firms</i></p>	<p>https://www.moj.gov.cn/pub/sfbgw/zwxxgk/fdzdgknr/fdzdgknrtzwj/202101/t20210129_207614.html</p>	

ii. Service Platforms and Institutions

<p>The State Council of the People's Republic of China</p>	<p>https://www.gov.cn</p>	
<p>National Development and Reform Commission</p>	<p>https://www.ndrc.gov.cn</p>	
<p>Ministry of Justice of the People's Republic of China</p>	<p>https://www.moj.gov.cn/</p>	
<p>Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China</p>	<p>https://www.mofcom.gov.cn</p>	
<p>General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China (GACC)</p>	<p>http://www.customs.gov.cn</p>	
<p>State Taxation Administration of the People's Republic of China</p>	<p>https://www.chinatax.gov.cn</p>	

State Administration for Market Regulation	https://www.samr.gov.cn	
China National Intellectual Property Administration	https://www.cnipa.gov.cn/	
National Copyright Administration of the People's Republic of China	https://www.ncac.gov.cn/	
State Administration of Foreign Exchange	http://www.safe.gov.cn	
China Copyright Protection Centre	https://www.ccopyright.com.cn/	
People's Government of Guangdong Province	http://www.gd.gov.cn	
Guangdong Provincial Development and Reform Commission	https://drc.gd.gov.cn/	

<p>Department of Justice, Guangdong</p>	<p>http://sft.gd.gov.cn/</p>	
<p>Department of Commerce of Guangdong Province</p>	<p>http://com.gd.gov.cn</p>	
<p>Guangdong Administration for Market Regulation (Guangdong Intellectual Property Administration)</p>	<p>https://amr.gd.gov.cn/</p>	
<p>Guangdong Sub-administration of GACC</p>	<p>http://gdfs.customs.gov.cn</p>	
<p>Guangdong Copyright Network</p>	<p>https://www.gd-copyright.cn/</p>	
<p>Shenzhen Municipal People's Government (Shenzhen Government Online)</p>	<p>https://www.sz.gov.cn</p>	
<p>Foreign Affairs Office of Shenzhen Municipal People's Government</p>	<p>https://fao.sz.gov.cn/</p>	

Development and Reform Commission of Shenzhen Municipality	http://fgw.sz.gov.cn	
Justice Bureau of Shenzhen Municipality	https://sf.sz.gov.cn/	
Commerce Bureau of Shenzhen Municipality (Investment Promotion Bureau of Shenzhen Municipality)	https://commerce.sz.gov.cn	
Shenzhen Administration For Market Regulation (Shenzhen Intellectual Property Administration)	https://amr.sz.gov.cn	
Shenzhen Branch of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange	http://www.safe.gov.cn/shenzhen/	
Shenzhen Customs District People' s Republic of China	http://shenzhen.customs.gov.cn	

<p>Shenzhen Tax Service, State Taxation Administration</p>	<p>https://shenzhen.chinatax.gov.cn</p>	
<p>ShenZhen Intellectual Property Protection Centre (ShenZhen State Intellectual Property Office Patent Agency)</p>	<p>http://www.sziprs.org.cn/</p>	
<p>Shenzhen Foreign Affairs Service Centre</p>	<p>http://www.szwaishi.com/</p>	
<p>The People's Government of Futian District</p>	<p>https://www.szft.gov.cn</p>	
<p>Luohu District People's Government</p>	<p>https://www.szlh.gov.cn</p>	
<p>Yantian District People's Government of Shenzhen</p>	<p>http://www.yantian.gov.cn</p>	

Nanshan Government Online	https://www.szns.gov.cn	
Bao'an District People's Government	https://www.baoan.gov.cn	
Longgang Government Online	http://www.lg.gov.cn	
Longhua Government Online	https://www.szlhq.gov.cn	
The People's Government of Pingshan District	https://www.szpsq.gov.cn/cn/	
Guangming Government Online	https://www.szgm.gov.cn	
Dapeng Government Online	https://www.dpxq.gov.cn	

<p>The People's Government of Shenzhen-Shanwei Special Cooperation Zone</p>	<p>https://www.szss.gov.cn</p>	
<p>Authority of Qianhai Shenzhen-Hongkon g Modern Service Industry Cooperation Zone of Shenzhen</p>	<p>http://qh.sz.gov.cn</p>	
<p>Hetao Shenzhen-Hong Kong Science and Technology Innovation Cooperation Zone</p>	<p>https://www.htcz.com</p>	
<p>The Supreme People's Court of the People's Republic of China</p>	<p>https://www.court.gov.cn/index.html</p>	
<p>Guangdong High People's Court</p>	<p>https://www.gdcourts.gov.cn</p>	
<p>Shenzhen Intermediate People's Court</p>	<p>https://www.szcourt.gov.cn</p>	

<p>ShenZhen Qianhai Cooperation Zone People's Court</p>	<p>https://www.szqhcourt.gov.cn</p>	
<p>Futian Primary People's Court, Shenzhen, Guangdong</p>	<p>https://www.ftcourt.gov.cn/</p>	
<p>Luohu Primary People's Court, Shenzhen, Guangdong</p>	<p>https://guanwang.szlhfy.gov.cn</p>	
<p>Yantian Primary People's Court, Shenzhen, Guangdong</p>	<p>https://www.shenpan.gov.cn</p>	
<p>Nanshan Primary People's Court, Shenzhen, Guangdong</p>	<p>http://gw.nscourt.gov.cn</p>	
<p>Longgang Primary People's Court, Shenzhen, Guangdong</p>	<p>https://fy.lg.gov.cn/lgyfy/</p>	
<p>Bao'an Primary People's Court, Shenzhen, Guangdong</p>	<p>http://www.bafy.gov.cn</p>	

<p>Longhua Primary People's Court, Shenzhen, Guangdong</p>	<p>https://www.szlhcourt.gov.cn</p>	
<p>Pingshan Primary People's Court, Shenzhen, Guangdong</p>	<p>https://szpsfy.gov.cn</p>	
<p>China (South) Intellectual Property Centre</p>	<p>https://www.sipc26.com/</p>	
<p>Shenzhen Stock Exchange Technology Achievement and Intellectual Property Trading Centre</p>	<p>https://www.szte.com/</p>	
<p>Shenzhen Court of International Arbitration</p>	<p>https://www.scia.com.cn</p>	
<p>South China International Arbitration Centre (Hong Kong)</p>	<p>https://www.scia.org.hk/sc/index</p>	
<p>Guangdong, Hong Kong & Macao Arbitration & Mediation Alliance</p>	<p>https://www.scia.com.cn/Home/index/serviceinfo4/id/16.html</p>	

Hetao International Mediation Centre	https://www.htimec.org.cn	
CCPIT Shenzhen Mediation Centre	http://www.ccpitsz.org.cn/ssflfw/sstj/ywjj/content/post_1090.html	
Shenzhen Qianhai International Commercial Mediation Centre	http://www.sqicmc.com	
Shenzhen Lawyers Association	http://szlawyer.lsxh.homolo.net/	
Shenzhen Copyright Society	https://www.scs.org.cn/	
Shenzhen Notary Association	http://www.sznotary.com/	
Guangdong Courts Litigation Service Network	https://ssfw.gdcourts.gov.cn	

Guangdong Foreign-Related Legal Service	https://gdfrls.com	
Legal Map of Belt and Road	https://qhsk.sz.gov.cn/qhbr/index	
Shenzhen Customs Informatisation Service Platform for Enterprises	https://szc.singlewindow.cn	
China(ShenZhen) International Trade Single Window	https://sz.singlewindow.cn/index	
Foreign Law Ascertainment Platform of China International Commercial Court	https://cicc.court.gov.cn/html/1/218/347/index.html	
China-Asean Legal Research Centre-Southwest University of Political Science & Law	https://cicc.court.gov.cn/html/1/218/347/327/339/index.html	
Benchmark Chambers International & Benchmark	www.bcisz.org/html/ywwz/	

International Mediation center		
The Foreign Law Ascertainment and Research Centre of the China University	https://cicc.court.gov.cn/html/1/218/347/327/341/index.html	
ECUPL Center for Proof of Foreign Law	https://cicc.court.gov.cn/html/1/219/353/357/369/index.html	
Wuhan University Centre of Ascertainment of Foreign Law	https://cicc.court.gov.cn/html/1/218/347/327/345/index.html	
Foreign Law Ascertainment Platform of Shenzhen Foreign-related, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan Affairs Family Trial Centre	https://ywfcempt.szlhcourt.gov.cn:8443/home	
Shekou Foreign Legal Assistance Centre Appointment Platform	https://shekoumsce.mikecrm.com/XO3S9Na	
Longhua Foreign-related Laws and Notarisation Service Station		

<p>Cross-border Trade and Investment Legal Services (CTILS)</p>	
<p>Public Legal Service Section of the "iShenzhen" APP</p>	
<p>Legal Service Section of the "SheniQi" Online Service Platform</p>	
<p>"Futian Legal Aid at Fingertips" Mini Program</p>	
<p>Qianhai International Legal Service Center Online Platform</p>	

iii. Precaution Platforms

<p>Justice Bureau of Shenzhen Municipality “Enterprise Compliance Risk Alerts and Early Warning Information”</p>	
<p>Compliance Services of the Commerce Bureau of Shenzhen Municipality</p>	
<p>Shenzhen Intellectual Property Protection Centre “Guidance on Overseas Intellectual Property Disputes”</p>	
<p>Shenzhen Cross-Border E-Commerce Online Integrated Service Platform</p>	

