

**Income Tax Law of the People's Republic of China for Enterprises  
with Foreign Investment and Foreign Enterprises**

(Adopted at the Fourth Session of the Seventh National People's Congress on April 9, 1991, promulgated by Order No. 45 of the President of the People's Republic of China on April 9, 1991 and effective as of July 1, 1991)

Article 1 Income tax shall be paid in accordance with the provisions of this Law by enterprises with foreign investment within the territory of the People's Republic of China on their income derived from production, business operations and other sources.

Income tax shall be paid in accordance with the provisions of this Law by foreign enterprises on their income derived from production, business operations and other sources within the territory of the People's Republic of China.

Article 2 "Enterprises with foreign investment" referred to in this Law mean Chinese-foreign equity joint ventures, Chinese-foreign contractual joint ventures and foreign-capital enterprises that are established in China.

"Foreign enterprises" referred to in this Law mean foreign companies, enterprises and other economic organizations which have establishments or places in China and engage in production or business operations, and which, though without establishments or places in China, have income from sources within China.

Article 3 Any enterprise with foreign investment which establishes its head office in China shall pay its income tax on its income derived from sources inside and outside China. Any foreign enterprise shall pay its income tax on its income derived from sources within China.

Article 4 The taxable income of an enterprise with foreign investment and an establishment or a place set up in China to engage in production or business operations by a foreign enterprise, shall be the amount remaining from its gross income in a tax year after the costs, expenses and losses have been deducted.

Article 5 The income tax on enterprises with foreign investment and the income tax which shall be paid by foreign enterprises on the income of their establishments or places set up in China to engage in production or business operations shall be computed on the taxable income at the rate of thirty percent, and local income tax shall be computed on the taxable income at the rate of three percent.

Article 6 The State shall, in accordance with the industrial policies, guide the orientation of foreign investment and encourage the establishment of enterprises with foreign investment which adopt advanced technology and equipment and export all or greater part of their products.

Article 7 The income tax on enterprises with foreign investment established in

Special Economic Zones, foreign enterprises which have establishments or places in Special Economic Zones engaged in production or business operations, and on enterprises with foreign investment of a production nature in Economic and Technological Development Zones, shall be levied at the reduced rate of fifteen percent.

The income tax on enterprises with foreign investment of a production nature established in coastal economic open zones or in the old urban districts of cities where the Special Economic Zones or the Economic and Technological Development Zones are located, shall be levied at the reduced rate of twenty-four percent.

The income tax on enterprises with foreign investment in coastal economic open zones, in the old urban districts of cities where the Special Economic Zones or the Economic and Technological Development Zones are located or in other regions defined by the State Council, within the scope of energy, communications, harbour, wharf or other projects encouraged by the State, may be levied at the reduced rate of fifteen percent. The specific measures shall be drawn up by the State Council.

Article 8 Any enterprise with foreign investment of a production nature scheduled to operate for a period of not less than ten years shall, from the year beginning to make profit, be exempted from income tax in the first and second years and allowed a fifty percent reduction in the third to fifth years. However, the exemption from or reduction of income tax on enterprises with foreign investment engaged in the exploitation of resources such as petroleum, natural gas, rare metals, and precious metals shall be regulated separately by the State Council. Enterprises with foreign investment which have actually operated for a period of less than ten years shall repay the amount of income tax exempted or reduced already.

The relevant regulations, promulgated by the State Council before the entry into force of this Law, which provide preferential treatment of exemption from or reduction of income tax on enterprises engaged in energy, communications, harbour, wharf and other major projects of a production nature for a period longer than that specified in the preceding paragraph, or which provide preferential treatment of exemption from or reduction of income tax on enterprises engaged in major projects of a nonproduction nature, shall remain applicable after this Law enters into force.

Any enterprise with foreign investment which is engaged in agriculture, forestry or animal husbandry and any other enterprise with foreign investment which is established in remote underdeveloped areas may, upon approval by the competent department for tax affairs under the State Council of an application filed by the enterprise, be allowed a fifteen to thirty percent reduction of the amount of income tax payable for a period of another ten years following the expiration of the period for tax exemption or reduction as provided for in the preceding two paragraphs.

After this Law enters into force, any modification to the provisions of the preceding three paragraphs of this Article on the exemption from or reduction of income tax on enterprises shall be submitted by the State Council to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress for decision.

Article 9 The exemption from or reduction of local income tax on any enterprise with foreign investment which operates in an industry or undertakes a project encouraged by the State shall, in accordance with the actual situation, be at the discretion of the people's government of the relevant province, autonomous region or municipality directly under the Central Government.

Article 10 Any foreign investor of an enterprise with foreign investment which reinvests its share of profit obtained from the enterprise directly into that enterprise by increasing its registered capital, or uses the profit as capital investment to establish other enterprises with foreign investment to operate for a period of not less than five years shall, upon approval by the tax authorities of an application filed by the investor, be refunded forty percent of the income tax already paid on the reinvested amount. Where regulations of the State Council provide otherwise in respect of preferential treatment, such provisions shall apply. If the investor withdraws its reinvestment before the expiration of a period of five years, it shall repay the refunded tax.

Article 11 Losses incurred in a tax year by any enterprise with foreign investment and by an establishment or a place set up in China by a foreign enterprise to engage in production or business operations may be made up by the income of the following tax year. Should the income of the following tax year be insufficient to make up for the said losses, the balance may be made up by its income of the further subsequent year, and so on, over a period not exceeding five years.

Article 12 Any enterprise with foreign investment shall be allowed, when filing a consolidated income tax return, to deduct from the amount of tax payable the foreign income tax already paid abroad in respect of the income derived from sources outside China. The deductible amount shall, however, not exceed the amount of income tax otherwise payable under this Law in respect of the income derived from sources outside China.

Article 13 The payment or receipt of charges or fees in business transactions between an enterprise with foreign investment or an establishment or a place set up in China by a foreign enterprise to engage in production or business operations, and its associated enterprises, shall be made in the same manner as the payment or receipt of charges or fees in business transactions between independent enterprises. Where the payment or receipt of charges or fees is not made in the same manner as in business transactions between independent enterprises and results in a reduction of the taxable income, the tax authorities shall have the right to make reasonable adjustment.

Article 14 Where an enterprise with foreign investment or an establishment or a place set up in China by a foreign enterprise to engage in production or business operations is established, moves to a new site, merges with another enterprise, breaks up, winds up or makes a change in any of the main entries of registration, it shall present the relevant documents to and go through tax registration or a change or cancellation in registration with the local tax authorities after the relevant event is registered, or a change or cancellation in registration is made with the administrative agency for industry and commerce.

Article 15 Income tax on enterprises and local income tax shall be computed on an annual basis and paid in advance in quarterly installments. Such payments shall be made within fifteen days from the end of each quarter and the final settlement shall be made within five months from the end of each tax year. Any excess payment shall be refunded and any deficiency shall be repaid.

Article 16 Any enterprise with foreign investment and any establishment or place set up in China by a foreign enterprise to engage in production or business operations shall file its quarterly provisional income tax return in respect of advance payments with the local tax authorities within the period for each advance payment of tax, and it shall file an annual income tax return together with the final accounting statements within four months from the end of the tax year.

Article 17 Any enterprise with foreign investment and any establishment or place set up in China by a foreign enterprise to engage in production or business operations shall report its financial and accounting systems to the local tax authorities for reference. All accounting records must be complete and accurate, with legitimate vouchers as the basis for entries.

If the financial and accounting bases adopted by an enterprise with foreign investment and an establishment or a place set up in China by a foreign enterprise to engage in production or business operations contradict the relevant regulations on tax of the State Council, tax payment shall be computed in accordance with the relevant regulations on tax of the State Council.

Article 18 When any enterprise with foreign investment goes into liquidation, and if the balance of its net assets or the balance of its remaining property after deduction of the enterprise's undistributed profit, various funds and liquidation expenses exceeds the enterprise's paid in capital, the excess portion shall be liquidation income on which income tax shall be paid in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

Article 19 Any foreign enterprise which has no establishment or place in China but derives profit, interest, rental, royalty and other income from sources in China, or though it has an establishment or a place in China, the said income is not effectively

connected with such establishment or place, shall pay an income tax of twenty percent on such income.

For the payment of income tax in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the income beneficiary shall be the taxpayer and the payer shall be the withholding agent. The tax shall be withheld from the amount of each payment by the payer. The withholding agent shall, within five days, turn the amount of taxes withheld on each payment over to the State Treasury and submit a withholding income tax return to the local tax authorities.

Income tax shall be exempted or reduced on the following income:

(1) the profit derived by a foreign investor from an enterprise with foreign investment shall be exempted from income tax;

(2) income from interest on loans made to the Chinese government or Chinese State banks by international financial organizations shall be exempted from income tax;

(3) income from interest on loans made at a preferential interest rate to Chinese State banks by foreign banks shall be exempted from income tax; and

(4) income tax of the royalty received for the supply of technical know-how in scientific research, exploitation of energy resources, development of the communications industries, agricultural, forestry and animal husbandry production, and the development of important technologies may, upon approval by the competent department for tax affairs under the State Council, be levied at the reduced rate of ten percent. Where the technology supplied is advanced or the terms are preferential, exemption from income tax may be allowed.

Apart from the aforesaid provisions of this Article, if preferential treatment in respect of reduction of or exemption from income tax on profit, interest, rental, royalty and other income is required, it shall be regulated by the State Council.

Article 20 The tax authorities shall have the right to inspect the financial, accounting and tax affairs of enterprises with foreign investment and establishments or places set up in China by foreign enterprises to engage in production or business operations, and have the right to inspect tax withholding of the withholding agent and its payment of the withheld tax into the State Treasury. The entities and the withholding agents being so inspected must report the facts and provide relevant information. They may not refuse to report or conceal any facts.

When making an inspection, the tax officials shall produce their identity documents and be responsible for confidentiality.

Article 21 Income tax payable according to this Law shall be computed in terms of Renminbi (RMB). Income in foreign currency shall be converted into Renminbi according to the exchange rate quoted by the State exchange control authorities for

purposes of tax payment.

Article 22 If any taxpayer fails to pay tax within the prescribed time limit, or if the withholding agent fails to turn over the tax withheld within the prescribed time limit, the tax authorities shall, in addition to setting a new time limit for tax payment, impose a surcharge for overdue payment, equal to 0.2 percent of the overdue tax for each day in arrears, starting from the first day the payment becomes overdue.

Article 23 The tax authorities shall set a new time limit for registration or submission of documents and may impose a fine of five thousand yuan or less on any taxpayer or withholding agent which fails to go through tax registration or make a change or cancellation in registration with the tax authorities within the prescribed time limit, or fails to submit income tax return, final accounting statements or withholding income tax return to the tax authorities within the prescribed time limit, or fails to report its financial and accounting systems to the tax authorities for reference.

Where the tax authorities have set a new time limit for registration or submission of documents, they shall impose a fine of ten thousand yuan or less on the taxpayer or withholding agent which again fails to meet the time limit for going through registration or making a change in registration with the tax authorities, or for submitting income tax return, final accounting statements or withholding income tax return to the tax authorities. Where the circumstances are serious, the legal representative and the person directly responsible shall be investigated for criminal responsibility by applying *mutatis mutandis* the provisions of Article 121 of the Criminal Law.

Article 24 Where the withholding agent fails to fulfil its obligation to withhold tax as provided in this Law, and does not withhold or withholds an amount less than that should have been withheld, the tax authorities shall set a time limit for the payment of the amount of tax that should have been withheld, and may impose a fine up to but not exceeding one hundred percent of the amount of tax that should have been withheld.

Where the withholding agent fails to turn the tax withheld over to the State Treasury within the prescribed time limit, the tax authorities shall set a time limit for turning over the taxes and may impose a fine of five thousand yuan or less on the withholding agent; if the withholding agent fails to meet the time limit again, the tax authorities shall pursue the taxes according to law and may impose a fine of ten thousand yuan or less on the withholding agent. If the circumstances are serious, the legal representative and the person directly responsible shall be investigated for criminal responsibility by applying *mutatis mutandis* the provisions of Article 121 of the Criminal Law.

Article 25 Where any person evades tax by deception or concealment or fails to

pay tax within the time limit prescribed by this Law and, after the tax authorities pursued the payment of tax, fails again to pay it within the prescribed time limit, the tax authorities shall, in addition to recovering the tax which should have been paid, impose a fine up to but not exceeding five hundred percent of the amount of tax which should have been paid. Where the circumstances are serious, the legal representative and the person directly responsible shall be investigated for criminal responsibility in accordance with the provisions of Article 121 of the Criminal Law.

Article 26 Any enterprise with foreign investment, foreign enterprise or withholding agent, in case of a dispute with the tax authorities on payment of tax, must pay tax according to the relevant regulations first. Thereafter, the taxpayer or withholding agent may, within sixty days from the date of receipt of the tax payment certificate issued by the tax authorities, apply to the tax authorities at the next higher level for reconsideration. The higher tax authorities shall make a decision within sixty days after receipt of the application for reconsideration. If the taxpayer or withholding agent is not satisfied with the decision, it may institute legal proceedings in the people's court within fifteen days from the date of receipt of the notification on decision made after reconsideration.

If the party concerned is not satisfied with the decision on punishment by the tax authorities, it may, within fifteen days from the date of receipt of the notification on punishment, apply for reconsideration to the tax authorities at the next higher level than that which made the decision on punishment. Where the party is not satisfied with the decision made after reconsideration, it may institute legal proceedings in the people's court within fifteen days from the date of receipt of the decision made after reconsideration. The party concerned may, however, directly institute legal proceedings in the people's court within fifteen days from the date of receipt of the notification on punishment. If the party concerned neither applies for reconsideration to the higher tax authorities, nor institutes legal proceedings in the people's court within the time limit, nor complies with the decision on punishment, the tax authorities which made the decision on punishment may apply to the people's court for compulsory execution.

Article 27 Where any enterprise with foreign investment which was established before the promulgation of this Law would, in accordance with the provisions of this Law, otherwise be subject to higher tax rates or enjoy less preferential treatment of tax exemption or reduction than before the entry into force of this Law, in respect to such enterprise, within its approved period of operation, the law and relevant regulations of the State Council in effect before the entry into force of this Law shall apply. If any such enterprise has no approved period of operation, the law and relevant regulations of the State Council in effect before the entry into force of this Law shall apply within the period prescribed by the State Council. Specific measures shall be drawn up by the

State Council.

Article 28 Where the provisions of a tax agreement concluded between the government of the People's Republic of China and a foreign government are different from the provisions of this Law, the provisions of the agreement shall prevail.

Article 29 Rules for implementation shall be formulated by the State Council in accordance with this Law.

Article 30 This Law shall enter into force on July 1, 1991. The Income Tax Law of the People's Republic of China for Chinese Foreign Equity Joint Ventures and the Income Tax Law of the People's Republic of China for Foreign Enterprises shall be annulled as of the same date.