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# NEWS LETTER

## 比中经贸委员会 通讯

A PUBLICATION OF THE BELGIAN-CHINESE  
ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL COUNCIL

[1] **CHONGQING AND CHENGDU: THE PERFECT GATEWAYS TO PARTICIPATION IN THE GO WEST POLICY** 重庆和成都是参与西部大开发政策、进入中国中西部地区的最佳门户 [2] **INTERCULTURAL AWARENESS: A KEY FACTOR IN SUCCESSFUL COOPERATION** 跨文化意识：中欧成功合作的关键要素 [3] **CHINESE OWNED ENTERPRISES IN EUROPE: A STUDY OF CORPORATE AND ENTREPRENEURIAL FIRMS AND THE ROLE OF SISTER CITY RELATIONSHIPS** 2013-2014中欧投资报告简介：中国国有企业和创业型民营企业在欧洲的投资概况及中欧友好城市关系对中国投资欧洲的影响 [4] **ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL - HOW TO CLOSE DOWN A BUSINESS IN CHINA** 结果好，万事好 - 如何关闭在中国设立的公司 [5] **CHINA NEW VISA REGULATIONS INTO FORCE ON SEPTEMBER 1, 2013** 2013年9月1日起，中国实施入境签证新规定

This last issue of our Newsletter for 2013 illustrates some of the changes and new challenges in China.

The Minister-President of Flanders, Kris Peeters, led a trade mission to Beijing, Chongqing and Chengdu in September, underlining the increased role of the second and third cities in the Chinese economy as well as the increased importance of Chinese investment abroad.

This was the first time that an economic and trade mission from Belgium had focused on central and west China, acknowledging the success of China's "Go West Policy". It also encourages our Chamber to follow and to develop activities from our Chengdu office. The second edition of the ANTWERP FORUM held on September 25 and 26 was a success. An important Chinese delegation led by Mr WANG Jinzhen, Vice-Chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT), attended the event in the presence of Mrs Cathy Berx, Governor of the Province of Antwerp. The Forum provided a unique opportunity for Belgian companies to establish links with their Chinese counterparts. I would like to take this opportunity to thank our co-organisers and partners - POM Antwerp, the Antwerp Management School, the Antwerp Port Authority, the Antwerp World Diamond Center, Flanders Investment and Trade and CCPIT for their very efficient help and support.

The ANTWERP FORUM offered a chance to hear the very interesting Professor Haiyan Zhang (Academic Director of the Euro-China Center) who provided a summary of his study - written together with Professor Van Den Bulcke - concerning Chinese



### Foreword 序言

BERNARD DEWIT, CHAIRMAN OF BCECC  
比中经贸委员会主席 德威特

本《通讯》2013年的最后一期描述了中国当今的变化和新的挑战。

今年9月，法兰德斯地区首席部长克里斯·彼得斯率领一支经贸代表团访问了北京、重庆和成都。这体现了中国的第二和第三大城市在中国经济中日益提高的角色作用以及中国投资海外的重要性。

这是我国经贸代表团首次将考察重点聚焦中国的中西部地区，也是对中国成功实施“西部大开发政策”的认同。同时，它还极大地鼓励了我们商会成都办事处继续扩展业务。

于2013年9月25至26日举行的第二届安特卫普商务论坛取得了圆满成功。由中国国际贸易促进委员会副会长王锦珍先生率领的中国重要代表团专程前来出席了论坛。安特卫普省省长 Cathy Berx 女士出席了开幕式并在会上致辞。安特卫普论坛是比利时公司与中国同行建立联系的一个独特平台。藉此机会，我诚挚地感谢本届论坛的主办方和合作伙伴 - 安特卫普省经济发展局、安特卫普管理学院、安特卫普港务局、安特卫普钻石

investment in Europe. This study revealed the increasing role of private companies in investing outside China. In the last two years Chinese companies have intensified their cross-border M&As to acquire new technology, brand and distribution channels as part of their corporate restructuring strategies.

Sino-European sister-city agreements have led to a higher concentration of Chinese firms in European cities that have established a better and more formal structural cooperation with a Chinese entity. This should lead our Belgian cities to develop deeper relationships with Chinese cities.

Every business person going to China is confronted with the new visa regulations which came into force on September 1 this year. We are very thankful to Mrs Guo Lin and Mr Liu Song, Visa Officers at the Chinese Embassy, for providing us with a summary of these regulations.

Many conferences and seminars which have taken place around the world over the past 25 years have dealt with the matter of how to set up companies in China. It is also important, however, to know how to close down a representative or company office in the Middle Kingdom. Thanks to the EU SME Centre, with its office in Beijing, we are pleased to offer you more information on that important topic.

I would like to thank our Director-General, Mrs Lieve Peeters, for all the hard and efficient work she has provided in her six years with our Chamber. She will now undertake new professional challenges and will without doubt succeed in those as much as she has with us.

Once again we are nearing the end of a year. This gives me the opportunity to wish you all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. I hope we will have many opportunities to meet over the course of 2014. ■

Bernard Dewit, Chairman

中心和法兰德斯投资贸易局 – 为论坛的成功举办所给予的有效帮助和大力支持。

安特卫普管理学院欧洲中国中心张海晏教授在论坛报告会上介绍了《2013-2014年欧洲-中国投资报告》。从该报告中可以看到，中国私营公司在海外的投资不断增加。在过去的两年，中国公司加大了跨国并购，以期获得新的技术、品牌和分销渠道，由此作为企业重组战略的一部分。

中欧友城协议为中国企业在欧洲城市的拓展打下了良好基础，开辟了更好、更有结构性的双边合作。这将有助于引领比利时城市进一步发展同中国城市的合作关系。

所有前往中国开拓商机的商界人士都需要了解于2013年9月1日生效的签证新规定。我们十分感谢中国大使馆签证处过琳女士和刘松先生为我们提供了有关这些新法规的概要介绍。

在过去的25年间，世界各地举办的众多会议和研讨会都介绍了如何在中国设立公司。然而，了解如何在中国撤销公司代表的方式亦十分重要。感谢欧盟中小企业中心在本期中为读者们提供了相关的重要信息。

在此，我要感谢本商会总经理Lieve Peeters女士6年来为商会的业务拓展所做出的努力和高效工作。此后，她将迎接新的职业挑战。毫无疑问，她将像在商会任期一样取得成功。

年终岁末，让我祝愿大家圣诞快乐，新年顺达。希望我们在来年还有许许多多相会的机会。■

德威特  
比中经贸委员会主席

It is easier for east  
to meet west  
if your guide knows  
his way around



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# [1] Chongqing and Chengdu: The Perfect Gateways to Participation in the Go West Policy

## 重庆和成都是参与西部大开发政策、进入中国中西部地区的最佳门户

Lieve Peeters, Director-General of the BCECC / 比中商会总经理



The Minister-President of Flanders, Kris Peeters, accompanied by more than 35 company delegates and representatives from the universities of Antwerp, Ghent and Brussels, led a trade mission to Beijing, Chongqing and Chengdu from September 9 to 13 this year.

It was the first time that an economic mission, organised by Flanders Investment and Trade (FIT) and the Flemish Department of Foreign Affairs, had focused on Central and West China rather than the east coast sites such as Shanghai and Guangzhou.

By choosing Chongqing and Chengdu as their main destinations, FIT acknowledged China's "Go West Policy", aimed at developing the more western part of China in order to boost domestic consumption. Compared with the more competitive east coast, there are still many opportunities Chongqing and Chengdu. Indeed it was because of this that the BCECC set up a representative office in November 2009 to assist Belgian companies find their way in this fast developing market and vice versa, and to stimulate Chinese delegations from the region to target their missions on Belgium. BCECC Chengdu has been led since the very beginning by our Office Manager, Mrs Eileen Wang, who has built an extensive network of local officials and business people in Sichuan province.

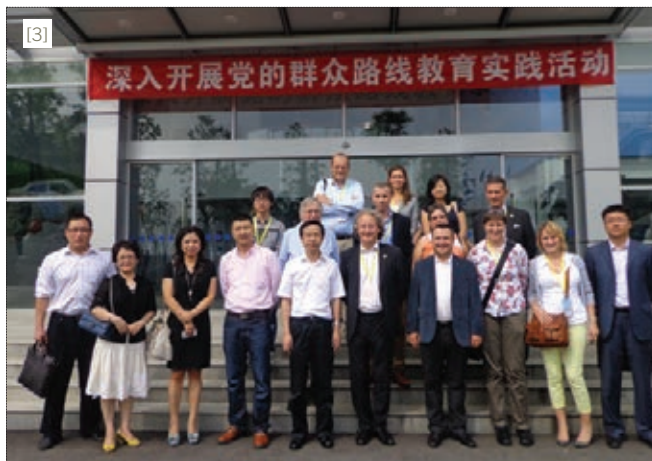
During the mission BCECC Chengdu assisted FIT in organising an investment seminar in Chengdu to inform potential Chinese investors about the various opportunities that wait for them in Flanders. In addition, BCECC Chengdu also organised a networking dinner together with FIT and the Flemish Department of Foreign Affairs, to bring together Belgian businessmen who are already active in Chengdu and the visiting Flemish companies and Minister-President. The dinner was held at the ViaVia Travelers Café in Chengdu on September 12, during which a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between the ViaVia the Travelers Café Chengdu, the ViaVia Tourism Academy,



2013年9月9日至13日，法兰德斯地区首席部长克里斯·彼得斯率领一支由35家企业和安特卫普、根特以及布鲁塞尔大学代表组成的贸易代表团访问了北京、重庆和成都。

这是法兰德斯投资贸易局和法兰德斯外事局首次组织经贸代表团考察中国的中西部地区。法兰德斯投资贸易局认同并跟进中国的“西部大开发政策”，选择了重庆和成都为此行的主要目的地，以期开辟更多的合作契机。与颇具竞争力的东部沿海地区相比，重庆和成都拥有许多有待开拓的机会。正因为此，2009年11月比中商会在成都设立了代表处，旨在帮助比利时公司在快速发展的中西部地区找到自己的发展之路，同时鼓励该地区的公司企业前来比利时拓展。比中商会成都代表处经理王月女士同四川省地方官员和企业界均已建立了广泛的联系网络。

在访问期间，比中商会协助法兰德斯投资贸易局在成都举办了投资研讨会，向潜在的中国投资者介绍法兰德斯地区的各种发展潜力。此外，比中商会成都代表处还联手法兰德斯投资贸易局和法兰德斯外事局举办了企业家联谊晚宴，已在当地发展的比利时企业家、代表团成员和首席部长一同出席了活动。2013年9月12日在成都ViaVia旅行者咖啡馆举行的晚宴上，ViaVia旅游学院、鲁汶大学和成都理工大学旅游学院之间还签署了一份合作备忘录。该备忘录的第一个具体成果将是在成都理工大学旅游学院设立第二个ViaVia旅行者咖啡馆，并将它作为校园学生的培训中心。



KHLeuven University College and the Chengdu Polytechnic School of Tourism. Together they will launch educational projects on tourism, entrepreneurship and intercultural management. A first concrete result of the MoU will be the setting up of a second ViaVia Travelers Café on the Chengdu Polytechnic School of Tourism campus that will function as a training centre for their students.

Besides BCECC Chengdu's activities, FIT also offered the participating Flemish business people a mix of B2Bs, seminars and interesting company visits to the booming car industry in Chengdu. The mission also aimed to increase two-way investments. Western China, with its flagship cities Chengdu and Chongqing, will be the main motor of China's future economic growth, according to Minister-President Kris Peeters. "Everything is happening here," he said. "Chongqing is the biggest agglomeration in the world with 31 million inhabitants, while Chengdu is a city with some 14 million inhabitants. Both cities are developing economically at a rapid speed. These places are the perfect gateways to participation in the Go West Policy and for entering the South-West of China".<sup>1</sup> ■

1) Source: [www.belgiuminchina.org](http://www.belgiuminchina.org), Sino-Belgian Trade and Investment Portal



1. Networking dinner with the Minister-President of Flanders, Mr Kris Peeters, organised by BCECC Chengdu Office / 法兰德斯地区首席部长克里斯·彼得斯出席比中商会成都代表处举办的工作晚宴
2. Michèle Surinx, Area Manager Asia-Pacific of FIT, and Mr Kris Stroobants, founder and artistic manager of the symphonic orchestra 't Muziek Frascati / 法兰德斯投资贸易局亚太区域经理Michèle Surinx 与 Muziek Frascati 交响乐团艺术总监 Kris Stroobants 在一起
3. Company visit / 公司访问
4. B2B / 企业对接

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除比中商会成都代表处的活动外，法兰德斯投资贸易局为代表团的成员组织了企业对接和贸易研讨会，并参观访问了成都蓬勃发展的汽车行业。法兰德斯地区首席部长克里斯·彼得斯说，此次访问旨在促进双向投资，作为中国西部的旗舰城市，成都和重庆将是中国未来经济增长的引擎。

“这里的一切都在发生变化。重庆拥有3100万居民，是世界人口最多的都市，而成都是一个拥有1400万居民的城市。这两座城市的经济发展迅速，这里是参与西部大开发政策，进入中国中西部地区的最佳门户。” 克里斯·彼得斯首席部长如是说。 ■



# [2] Intercultural Awareness: A Key Factor in Successful Cooperation

## 跨文化意识：中欧成功合作的关键要素

After the first edition of the 'ANTWERP FORUM - Linking business between China and Europe' in 2011, the Belgian-Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Development Authority of the Province of Antwerp (POM Antwerp) and the Antwerp Management School jointly organised a second Antwerp Forum on September 26 this year at the Antwerp Learning & Meeting point (ALM). Some 220 Chinese and Belgian business representatives, government officials and academics shared experiences with experts and leaders in order to seek opportunities for future cooperation. Mrs Cathy Berx, Governor of the Province of Antwerp, and Mr WANG Jinzhen, Vice-Chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT) attended the event and welcomed participants to the opening ceremony.

The Forum was hosted by Bernard Dewit, Chairman of the Belgian-Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and Luc Broos, General Manager of the Development Authority of the Province of Antwerp (POM Antwerp). Mr Dewit said: "China is an important trading partner for Belgium. According to the National Bank of Belgium, China ranked ninth on the list of countries to which Belgium exported goods in 2012 (2.2% of total Belgian exports valued at €7.6 billion). China is the seventh most important country from which Belgium sources import goods (3.96% of total Belgian imports of €13.5 billion)."

Mr Broos pointed out that today's initiative enhanced Antwerp's visibility as an interesting economic region on a number of levels. "We can also rely on the support of organizations which dedicate efforts to increasing awareness among Chinese, such as the Antwerp Management School, the Antwerp Port Authority, the Antwerp World Diamond Centre, the Province of Antwerp and Flanders Investment & Trade. These joint efforts are crucial to reinforcing current relations and building new contacts."

### Europe leads in M&A

In the morning Professor Haiyan Zhang, Academic Director of the Euro-China Center, presented the *Euro-China Investment Report 2013-2014*. He noted an increase in Chinese foreign direct investment (FDI) in the EU27 in 2012 for the fourth consecutive year, up to €3.19 billion. A majority of Chinese FDI in Europe involved mergers and acquisitions (M&As). For the second consecutive year Europe was ranked first, with one third of all cross-border M&A deals carried out by Chinese firms. France, Germany and the United Kingdom stood out as the preferred countries for the completion of Chinese M&As, particularly in the high-technology and knowledge intensive sectors. Yet Eastern and Central Europe had gained in popularity. M&As not only involved Chinese state-owned companies, but private firms had also become the initiators of a large range of the acquisitions.

The Euro-China Investment Report also focused on the importance of relations between European and Chinese cities and regions. Over the last 35 years 710 sister-city agreements had been signed. In many European countries these had had a positive effect as sister-city relationships focused increasingly on economic exchanges.



自2011年成功举办首届《安特卫普论坛 - 中欧之间的商务纽带》之后，2013年9月26日，比中商会、安特卫普省经济发展局和安特卫普管理学院再次联手举办了第二届安特卫普商务论坛。220位中国和比利时的企业代表、政府官员和学者齐聚安特卫普，共同分享了专家学者和企业精英对商界合作的跨文化思考与亲身体验。安特卫普省省长Cathy Berx、中国贸促会副会长王锦珍出席了开幕式并在会上致辞。

本届论坛由比中商会主席德威特、安特卫普省经济发展局总经理吕可·布罗斯共同主持。德威特说：“安特卫普论坛十分重要，尤其是在当前经济不稳定的背景下。中国是比利时的重要贸易伙伴。据比利时国家银行数据，2012年中国是比利时的第九大出口目的地（占比利时出口总额的2.2%，达76亿欧元）和第七大进口来源国（占比利时进口总额的3.96%，达135亿欧元）。”

吕可·布罗斯则指出，今天的创意提升了安特卫普作为具有合作潜力的经济区域知名度。我们可以依靠多家机构的支持，如安特卫普管理学院、安特卫普港务局、安特卫普世界钻石中心、安特卫普省和法兰德斯投资贸易局，努力提高中国伙伴对安特卫普的了解。联合各方力量至关重要，它将加强我们业已建立起来的关系，并开辟新的合作。

### 连续两年，欧洲名列中国企业跨境并购的首位

安特卫普管理学院欧洲中国中心张海晏教授在当天上午的报告会上介绍了《2013-2014年欧洲-中国投资报告》。他指出，2012年中国在欧盟27国的对外直接投资连续第四年持续增长，达到31.9亿欧元。中国在欧洲的大多数对外直接投资属于兼并和收购。连续第二年，欧洲排在中国企业跨境并购的首位，占有并购交易的三分之一。法国、德国和英国明显是中国实现并购的首选国家，尤其是在高科技和知识密集的产业。然而，东欧和中欧也越来越被中国企业看好。不仅中国国有企业在兼并和收购中走在前列，而且中国民营企业亦已成为广泛范围并购的发起者。



The *Euro-China Investment Report 2013-2014* showed another notable trend – the fact that many Chinese firms were targeting sectors in which European companies had built up world-class expertise, and that they actively sought established names and well-known brands in Europe. Transactions along these lines had taken place in Belgium. Steven Chen, President of the League Company, shared with the Forum his testimonial concerning the acquisition of Hedgren in Belgium.

#### **Intercultural awareness not to be underestimated**

China and Europe are considered two of the major world economic powers and are of the utmost importance to each other as trading partners. Increasing numbers of European companies are finding their way to the Far East, and vice versa. Several Chinese companies can already mark up success stories in Europe. The role of intercultural awareness in such two-way cooperation is not to be underestimated. Hence the ANTWERP FORUM 2013 created a dialogue platform of bilateral meetings for the exchange of innovative ideas.

Such economic exchanges are also aimed at boosting mutual understanding. Indeed, to do business successfully in an international context requires awareness of other (business) cultures. As a result, intercultural awareness was the central theme of this year's ANTWERP FORUM.

In the afternoon at the inspirational sessions of "Cross-Cultural Leadership" and "Creativity Driving Innovation", prominent people from the worlds of academia, business, sport and the arts, inclu-

欧洲-中国投资报告同时还聚焦中欧城市 and 地区之间关系的重要性。据该报告，在过去的35年里，中欧双边签署了710个友好城市协议。这些协议在欧洲许多国家都产生了积极的效果，尤其是姐妹友好城市更加关注双边的经贸往来。

《2013-2014年欧洲-中国投资报告》还揭示了另一个趋势，即许多中国企业都瞄准拥有世界一流专业知识的欧洲公司，而且积极寻求并购已在欧洲享有声望的知名品牌。这些并购同样也在比利时实现。力高控股有限公司董事长陈晓军在论坛上介绍了其收购Hedgren（海格林）公司的亲身体验。

#### **跨文化意识在双向合作中具有不可低估的作用**

中国和欧洲是世界的两大重要经济体。越来越多的欧洲公司在向远东发展中找到了自己的路径，同时许多中国公司在进军欧洲市场中亦取得了斐然业绩。跨文化意识在这些双向合作中发挥着不可低估的作用。安特卫普论坛为双边创建了一个促进跨国相会并鼓励创新思想交流的对话平台。

交流对话有助于增进彼此的相互理解，在国际范围开辟贸易合作更需要对（贸易）文化的充分认识。正因为此，本届安特卫普论坛的中心议题锁定跨文化意识。

在当天下午的“跨文化领导力”和“创造推动创新”两场启发性研讨会上，国际知名的学术界、商界、体育和艺术界杰出人士，如前国际奥委会主席雅克·罗格、Franco Dragone娱乐集团艺术总监马修·叶斯勒、巴斯夫集团安特卫普公司总经理沃特·德海斯、博优国际集团总裁杰特·鲁任





斯以及中国驻比利时大使馆经济商务参赞郭建军同与会者们分享了他们对取得业务成功应具备的领导力、创造力、创新和投资这一重要性观点的分析和丰富经验。

论坛结束时，安特卫普管理学院院长保罗·马戴森做了题为“重新设计中欧关系——东方快车2.0”的大会总结。他认为，拥有全球发展视野的行动者都应搭上这趟列车。开辟合作，不仅仅需要建立关系网络，还需善于咨询当地服务供应商，了解当地法规和商业行为，建立值得信赖的合作伙伴关系，并具有长期的发展战略。

论坛召开的前一天，主办方于9月25日还专为中国代表团安排了一天独特的活动。中国代表团成员有机会访问了安特卫普世界钻石中心、参观企业、乘船游览了安特卫普港，并在当晚出席了由安特卫普省省长Cathy Berx在Ursel城堡专设的欢迎晚宴。（文/阎敏）■

ding Jacques Rogge (Honorary President of the International Olympic Committee), Matthew Jessner (Production Artistic Director of Franco Dragone Entertainment Group), Wouter De Geest (CEO, BASF), Geert Roelens (CEO, Beaulieu Group) and GUO Jianjun, Economic and Commercial Counsellor at the Embassy of the People's Republic of China to Belgium, shared their views on the importance of leadership, creativity, innovation and investment for a successful business. All speakers and panel members had a wealth of European and Chinese experience and were therefore among the first to acknowledge the importance of intercultural awareness.

In his closing speech entitled “The Orient Express 2.0 Redesigning Chinese and European Relations”, Paul Matthyssens, Dean of the Antwerp Management School, said that China and Europe were closer than we thought and that global ambition players should take this train. To develop successful business cooperation, players should not simply rely on the *Guanxi* network for information but also consult local service providers, become acquainted with local regulations and buying behaviour, and establish trustworthy partner relationships in the long term.

A day before the Forum, 25 September, an exclusive city-tour had been organised for the Chinese delegation with a visit to the Antwerp Diamond Bourse, company visits and a boat tour through the Port of Antwerp. The delegates also attended a reception and welcome dinner at the Castle d'Ursel offered by Mrs Cathy Berx, Governor of Antwerp Province. (By Min Yan) ■



1. Group picture / 集体合影
2. Inspirational session "Cross-Cultural Leadership": Mr Jacques Rogge, Honorary President of the International Olympic Committee / 国际奥委会名誉主席雅克·罗格在“跨文化领导力”研讨会上
3. Inspirational session "Creativity driving innovation": Matthew Jessner, Production Artistic Director at Franco Dragone Entertainment Group / Franco Dragone娱乐集团艺术总监马修·叶斯勒
4. Mr Wouter De Geest (left), President of the Flanders Industrial Council and CEO of BASF Antwerp, and Mr Chris Morel, Honorary Citizen of Shanghai and Beijing / 巴斯夫集团安特卫普公司总经理沃特·德海斯（左）与上海市、北京市荣誉市民莫瑞尔
5. Mr Henri Lederhandler, Vice-President BCECC, and Mr Wang Jinzhen, Vice-Chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT) / 比中商会副主席李德汉与中国贸促会副会长王锦珍
6. Em. Professor Danny Van Den Bulcke (left), Euro-China Center at AMS, Marc Van Gastel (middle), Head of the Department Invest at FIT, and Guo Jianjun, Economic and Commercial Counsellor at the Chinese Embassy to Belgium / 欧洲中国中心范登布鲁克教授（左）、法兰德斯投资贸易局投资部主管马克·范哈斯特（中）、中国驻比利时大使馆经济商务参赞郭建军在论坛上
7. Closing speech by Paul Matthyssens, Dean of AMS/安特卫普管理学院院长保罗·马戴森在闭幕式上发言
8. Luc Broos, CEO of POM Antwerpen / 安特卫普省经济发展局总经理吕可·布罗斯
9. Bernard Dewit, Chairman of the BCECC / 比中商会主席德威特  
(Copyright: Madelien Waegemans)
10. Boat tour around the Port of Antwerp / 乘船游览安特卫普港
11. Company visit to the Antwerp World Diamond Centre (AWDC) / 参观安特卫普世界钻石中心
12. Shopping event (Boarding Lounge) 购物活动
13. Dinner offered by the Province of Antwerp at the Castle d'Ursel (Hingene) / 安特卫普省省长Cathy Berx在Ursel城堡专设欢迎晚宴  
(Copyright: Eric Van Eemeren)

# [3] Introduction of Euro-China Investment Report 2013-2014

## Chinese owned enterprises in Europe: A study of corporate and entrepreneurial firms and the role of sister city relationships

2013-2014中欧投资报告简介:

### 中国国有企业和创业型民营企业在欧洲的投资 概况及中欧友好城市关系对中国投资欧洲的影响

Prof. Dr. Haiyan Zhang | Academic director of Euro-China Centre at Antwerp Management School / 安特卫普管理学院欧洲中国中心学术主任张海晏博士、教授

#### Highlights of the report

Since the last decade there has been an enormous expansion of Chinese outward direct investment. This unexpected development has caught the attention of the media and today all kinds of comments are formulated when a Chinese firm takes over a European or other company. The last few years a number of studies have documented this amazing growth of the Chinese enterprises abroad. However, these studies concentrate on the most visible dimension of the Chinese outward investment, i.e. the acquisition of foreign/European firms by Chinese state owned enterprises. In 2011 the Euro-China Centre of the Antwerp Management School published its first bi-annual Euro-China Investment Report (Zhang, Yang, & Van Den Bulcke, 2011) in which a broader and more complete picture of the Chinese presence in Europe was presented. Since then the China's economy has undergone several important changes which also had repercussions on its outward foreign direct investment. The second Euro-China Investment Report, written by the same authors, not only provides an update of the previous research study, but also tries to identify relevant characteristics and trends. It also offers essential insights and background information for decision makers at the level of the regional and national governments in Europe and China, as well as for the managers responsible for the strategies of their companies.

Although it is not possible to present all the results of the 83 page report, some of the main findings are the following:

- China in 2012 became the third most important investor abroad after the US and Japan in terms of outward investment flows (UNCTAD 2013). Its total outward foreign direct investment (FDI) stock has reached 509 US\$ billion.
- China's FDI flows to the EU-27 multiplied about 30 times in 2011 as compared to 2009 and accounted for €3.19 billion reaching €15.03 in terms of stock (Eurostat 2013). Europe has become a more favoured destination of Chinese investment abroad and surpassed the US in attractiveness.
- A total of 7,148 Chinese enterprises, wholly or partly owned by Chinese companies, families and individual entrepreneurs,



Prof. Dr. Haiyan Zhang  
张海晏博士、教授

#### 报告摘要

近十年来, 中国对外投资急剧增长。这一意想不到的发展引起了媒体的高度重视, 每起对欧洲或别国企业的收购都会众说纷纭。近年来, 虽然有一些报告记载研究了中国企业海外投资的高速发展, 但是这些报告往往局限于中国对外投资中最引人注目的部分, 即中国国营企业的兼并案例。2011年, 安特卫普管理学院欧洲-中国中心发表了第一份欧洲-中国双年度报告(Zhang, Yang, & Van Den Bulcke, 2011), 从更为广泛和全面的角度分析了中国在欧洲的直接投资情况。近两年来, 中国经济发生了一系列重大的变化, 并对中国对外直接投资产生了深远的影响。本欧中双年投资报告对两年前的报告内容进行了更新, 同时试图识别和分析新的发展趋势和特点。报告还为中国和欧洲中央及地方政府的决策及企业的战略管理提供了必要的背景资料和见解。



were active in 35 countries in Europe at the beginning of 2013 (Amadeus database 2013) as compared to 4,525 firms in 28 European countries in 2011. This is an increase with 66% in a two year period.

- In 2011 companies with Chinese shareholders employed 27,381 people. In 2013 the number of jobs provided by companies in Europe with a Chinese participation in the equity capital went up to 123,780 jobs, a multiplication with 3.5. For the assets controlled by Chinese investors the increase was even higher. While the manufacturing sector counts only six per cent of the total number of Chinese firms in Europe, it employs 51,000 persons, or two fifths of the Chinese employment in Europe.

- More than 4 out of 5 (82%) of Chinese enterprises are individual and family-owned firms. The proportion of the corporate subsidiaries slightly increased from 16% in 2011 to 18% in 2013.

- The international development of Chinese entrepreneurs is clearly illustrated by the surge of Chinese private business in Central and East Europe. The Chinese corporate investors, including the growing privately owned Chinese corporations, are mainly active in West and North Europe.

- Although the Chinese firms are spread all over Europe, there is a strong concentration in a small number of countries. The top five European host countries are: Romania, Germany, Serbia, the Czech Republic and Hungary. Together these countries have attracted 80% of the Chinese firms.

- Chinese companies also tend to agglomerate in a small number of cities and their hinterland: such as Bucharest, Belgrade, Prague, Budapest, Hamburg, Moscow, Düsseldorf, and Frankfurt.

- France, the United Kingdom and Germany stand out as the preferred countries for mergers and acquisitions by Chinese corporate investors, especially for deals in high technology manufacturing and knowledge intensive services. Especially German medium sized firms have been targeted by Chinese investors looking for technology, brands and know-how. In fact more and more Chinese FDI takes the form of such 'asset augmenting' investment in order to strengthen their competitive position in their home market and continue their global expansion.

- The individual and family businesses are more inclined to enter into joint venture arrangements, although mainly with other Chinese. State owned enterprises and private corporate investors prefer relatively more wholly- owned subsidiaries and majority owned joint ventures.

- In the previous report about three quarters of the Chinese enterprises in Europe recorded a positive result in the latest available accounting year. In the new report only about half of those firms (53 per cent) registered profits in the latest available year. That this is likely linked to the worsening economic situation in Europe is confirmed by the fact that the enterprises in South and East Europe suffered most.

### Impact of Sino-European Sister city relationship on Chinese FDI in Europe

On the basis of a questionnaire survey, the report analysed the impact of sister city relationship (CSR) on Chinese FDI in Europe. At the end of June 2013, 710 sister city agreements have been signed between Chinese and European local governments. While

本文虽然无法全面介绍这份83页的投资报告，其主要内容可概括如下：

- 2012年，以境外直接投资流量计算中国成为继美国和日本之后的第三大重要直接投资来源国，中国境外直接投资总存量达到5090亿美元。

- 2011年中国流入欧盟27国的对外直接投资大约是2009年和2010年的30倍，总计31.9亿欧元，中国对欧盟的直接投资总存量达到150亿欧元。欧洲显然已经超过美国，成为最吸引中国的投资目的地。

- 基于Amadeus数据库的企业所有权信息，中国在欧洲直接投资的企业数量在两年内增加66%，从2011年的4,525家增加至2013年初的7,148家，中国企业所涵盖的欧洲国家也由28个增至35个。这些企业包括国企、民企和私人或家庭投资者投资的全资或合资企业。

- 2011年中国在欧洲投资企业雇佣27,381名员工，而2013年这一数量上升到123,780人，增加3.5倍之多。中资企业的资产增加幅度更大。

- 制造业企业在中国对欧投资企业的比例仅为6%，但雇佣员工5.1万人，占了中国在欧洲雇佣员工总数的五分之一。

- 欧洲82%的中资企业由个人或家庭投资者所拥有。国企和民企投资企业的比例也有所上升，从2011年的16%上升到现在的18%。

- 企业的分公司，尤其是国有企业的分公司，相对更集中在西欧和北欧，而个人企业往往聚集在东欧。

- 尽管中国投资企业在欧洲分布广泛，但主要集中于少数几个国家。拥有中国企业最多的五个欧洲国家是罗马尼亚、德国、塞尔维亚、捷克共和国及匈牙利，它们占中国投资企业总数的80%。

- 中国企业往往聚集在少数几个城市和这些城市的周边地区，如布加勒斯特、贝尔格莱德、布拉格、布达佩斯、汉堡、莫斯科、杜塞尔多夫及法兰克福。

- 法国、英国和德国成为中国完成并购的首选国家，尤其是在高科技行业 and 知识密集型行业进行的交易。德国中型企业由于它们所拥有的技术、知识和品牌已成为中国企业收购的首选对象。越来越多的中国企业以“资产提升”为目的投资欧洲，以增加自身在国内市场和全球扩展中的竞争地位。

- 个人和家庭持有的中国公司更倾向于成立合资企业，且合资方多为来自中国的投资者或当地华人。相比之下，国有企业和民营企业更倾向于建立独资分公司或拥有多数股权的合资企业。

- 在上一份《欧洲-中国投资报告》中，大约有四分之三的中国公司营业情况乐观，根据新的报告，只有一半略多的中国企业盈利，而另一半（47%）在最新财政年登报了亏损。持续的经济和金融危机导致欧洲经济环境日益恶化，中国的盈利企业比例大幅下降可能受到了这种经济环境的影响。

### 中欧友城关系对中国投资欧洲的影响

本报告通过问卷调研，研究了中欧友城关系对中国投资欧洲所产生的影响。2013年6月底，中国和欧洲地方政府之间

the European perspective on SCR puts more emphasis on cultural exchanges, the Chinese central and local governments consider the SCR as an important way to enhance economic and business exchanges with foreign countries.

The statistical analysis of the geographical distribution of SCR and Chinese OFDI in Europe shows a strong correlation between the number of Sino-European SCR agreements and China's OFDI stock in Europe at the country level. The analysis of location patterns of European based Chinese owned firms at the level of the city and region also provides a co-relation between the SCR and location of Chinese firms, indicating the positive impact of SCR on the locational choice for Chinese firms investing in Europe.

This high concentration of Chinese firms in sister cities allows to advance some tentative remarks. First, Chinese firms tend to locate in European cities that set up a better or more formal structural cooperation with a Chinese counterpart. The existence of SCR agreements might be seen by Chinese investors as a shortcut to get better access to the local administration, receive favourable treatment and maybe even investment incentives. Such agreements might also be interpreted as guaranteeing a lower investment risk and a way to get acquainted with an unfamiliar market. Second, when selecting sister city partners, Chinese local governments might already take the economic potential of the European cities and their hinterland into account. In this latter case the establishment of the Chinese firms would be based on the presence of specific comparative and location advantages. Therefore the concentration of Chinese firms in the twinned cities would consist of an indirect effect and would be due to the locational advantages rather than the existence of sister city relationship.

On the basis of experiences and suggestions of survey respondents, several recommendations could be formulated on behalf of European cities aiming to attract Chinese FDI into their economy. First, although economic development has become a priority of local administrations, especially with regard to employment, the local governments still need to emphasize people-to-people mutual understanding as the fundamental ingredient of the SCR in order to create deliberate connections among local businesses as a means for future growth. At the same time, the exchanges of students, ideas, arts and researches on a regular basis are needed to continue to nurture strong-based relationships. By contrast, building a vision of the future solely based on economic and business exchanges and immediate results might create a disconnection between the two peoples and negatively impact on the core aspect of the sister city links that is to be found in the promotion of people-to-people mutual understanding. Second, given the limited resources at the local administrative level, especially as compared to China's huge counterpart cities and regions, it is recommended that cities should seek for the support of their stakeholders in the business, educational and cultural fields and encourage them to integrate different priorities into a common framework in the context of SCR. Such a coordinated and integrated SCR strategy and implementation can strengthen the city's image and attractiveness vis-à-vis Chinese investors. Thirdly, given that most European cities/regions rely on general information and traditional communication tools to promote their cities and compete with each other to attract foreign and Chinese investors, it might be more effective to provide tailor-made instead of general information packages. To promote specific location advantages of their cities, it is necessary to develop appropriate promotional instruments on the basis of personal contacts and social networks. Fourth, the SCR should be used as a promotional tool by the trade and investment promotion agencies at the country and city level. As it is believed that Chinese investors emphasize the importance of these relationships, such collaboration might be determining factor in the locational decision of Chinese investors.



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签订了710个友好城市协议(SCR)。欧洲政府审视SCR的视角往往放在文化交流上,而中国中央和地方政府将SCR视为增强同外国经济和商业交流的重要途径。

SCR及中国在欧洲直接投资分布的分析显示,中欧SCR协议的数量和中国在欧洲的境外直接投资存量在国家层面有很强的相关性。在城市和地区层面,中国公司的分布也和友城关系紧密相关,这表明SCR影响着中国公司在欧洲投资时的区位选择。对于中国公司高度集中于友好城市的现象尝试做如下评论。首先,中国企业往往选址在与中国伙伴建立了更好或更加正式的结构合作关系的欧洲城市。中国投资者可能将城市间的协议视为更好地与当地行政机关交流,获得优惠待遇甚至是投资奖励的捷径。这种协议也可以是降低投资风险的保障和熟悉陌生市场的途径。其次,中国地方政府在选择友好城市伙伴时,可能已经考虑到欧洲城市及其腹地的经济潜力。此后在建立中国企业时就会相对有具体的区位优势。因此中国企业在友好城市的集中受友好城市关系的间接影响,而且是因为这些城市的区位优势而非这种关系本身。

总之,对旨在吸引中国投资其经济的欧洲城市来说,受访者的经验和建议可以概括为以下提议。首先,虽然促进经济发展已成为地方行政机构的当务之急,特别是关系到就业时,但是地方政府还需要重视人与人之间的相互理解这一SCR的基本成分,以期为两地商业联系创造机会,促进未来增长。与此同时,为继续培育基础深厚的关系,需要定期交换学生,交流思想、艺术和研究成果。相比之下,建立纯粹基于经济和商业交流并希望效果立竿见影的未来愿景可能会隔断人民之间的交流,从而不利于发挥友好城市关系促进人与人之间的相互理解这一核心作用。第二,由于当地行政区域拥有的资源有限,尤其是同大得多的中国友好城市 and 地区



## Conclusion

China's policy to move its economy to a new and different stage of development has a number of effects on its outward FDI in Europe. First, Chinese companies intensified their cross-border M&As to acquire new technology, brand and distribution channels as part of their corporate restructuring strategy. In this asset-augmenting process, not only Chinese state owned enterprises, but increasingly private owned firms have become more active in cross-border M&As. Second, facing the decline in their export markets, combined with the increasing competition in China due to rising labour costs and over-capacities in production, Chinese manufacturing firms had to take a more pro-active attitude to secure their exports through market seeking investment, especially by establishing distribution channels or take over existing ones. To avoid tariff barriers or anti-dumping measures, the EU member countries, especially in lower-cost Central and Eastern Europe, may expect to receive more investment from Chinese manufacturers of consumer and industrial goods, especially in assembling activities. Third, due to the growing income of China's middle class, combined with the mounting concern about product quality and safety, Chinese companies might speed up their M&A activities in Europe to acquire well-known brands, particularly in consumer goods – especially food and clothing – and leisure services, to compete and sell in their domestic market. Fourth, besides a surge in M&As by SOEs in Europe, Chinese Sovereign Wealth Funds will continue to invest in European public utilities and infrastructure as a way to diversify their foreign reserves and to build a more balanced portfolio of their assets. Last but not least, Chinese individuals and family businesses will continue to invest in East and South Europe to look for new business opportunities combined with migration objectives. With the special efforts of some less developed European countries in attracting Chinese investment, there is a rapid expansion of Chinese individual and family investors – to be considered as international entrepreneurs – in these countries. Yet, given the volatility of this type of opportunity seeking investment, changes in the migration policy and business regulations might affect such investments in the near future.

For the first time an emerging country has rapidly become a substantial source of FDI in an upstream economy mainly to acquire – instead of transferring – tangible and intangible assets. Moreover, the Chinese economic system – often considered as state-led capitalism – as well as its principal actors, the Chinese state owned firms, are seen as “unconventional” or “unfamiliar” from a western perspective. The rapid expansion of Chinese individual and family investors in Europe also brought new challenges for European host countries' economy and society. A better understanding of these unconventional investors is important not only for the government to update and implement its existing policy and regulatory system, but also for the local business communities to maximise the positive impact from these investors. The national and regional authorities should try to optimize the contributions of the Chinese entrepreneurial individual and family firms that have spread all over Europe. ■

比较时，这个问题就更加突出。建议这些城市寻求它们的利益相关者在商业、教育和文化等领域的支持并鼓励它们在SCR的背景下，在共同的框架下整合不同重点。在面对中国投资者时，实行这样一个协调的、综合的SCR策略可以提升城市形象，增强城市吸引力。第三，由于大多数欧洲城市/地区都依赖一般信息和传统通信工具宣传自己并在吸引外国投资者和中国投资者时相互竞争，因此提供有针对性的特制信息可能会比提供一堆一般信息更有效。要想宣传城市具体的区位优势，根据个人联系和社交网络制定合适的宣传文件是必要的。第四，对国家和城市来说，SCR应该作为贸易和投资促进机构的宣传工具。人们认为中国投资者重视这种关系，这种合作可能是中国投资者区位选择的决定因素。

## 报告结论

中国为推动其经济走向新型、不同发展阶段而采取的政策对其在欧洲的境外直接投资有许多影响。首先，中国企业将加强跨境并购，获得新技术、品牌和分销渠道，作为企业结构调整战略的一部分。在这个资产增加的过程中，不仅是中国国有企业还有日益发展的私有企业都在跨境并购中日益活跃。第二，由于中国出口市场紧缩，同时劳动力成本上升和生产过剩导致中国国内竞争日益激烈，中国的制造企业不得不采取更积极主动的态度通过投资开拓市场，特别是通过建立分销渠道或接管现有的分销渠道确保出口。为了避免关税壁垒或倾销措施，制造消费品和工业产品，尤其是从事组装活动的中国制造商可能会在欧盟成员国，尤其是成本较低的中欧和东欧国家进行更多投资。第三，由于中国中产阶级的收入不断增加，而且日益关注产品质量和安全，中国企业可能加快其在欧洲并购交易以收购知名品牌，特别是消费品行业 – 尤其是食品和服装 – 及休闲服务品牌，在国内市场竞争并销售。第四，除了国有企业在欧洲的并购激增之外，中国的主权财富基金将继续投资于欧洲的公用事业和基础设施，并以此作为其外汇储备多元化和建立更加平衡的资产组合的方式。最后一点，也是相当重要的一点，中国的个人和家庭企业将继续在东欧和南欧投资，以寻找新的商业机会和移民为目的。由于一些欠发达的欧洲国家在吸引中国投资方面做出了很大努力，被视为国际企业家的中国个人和家庭投资者在这些国家迅速增多。然而，由于这种类型的寻求投资机会具有波动性，在不久的将来，移民政策和商业法规的变化可能会影响此类投资。

在世界对外直接投资史上，第一次一个新兴国家已迅速成为一个上游经济体的主要外国直接投资来源，主要是收购 – 而非转让 – 有形资产和无形资产。从西方的角度看，中国的经济制度 – 往往被视为国家主导的资本主义 – 和其主要的操纵者即中国国有企业，都被看作是“非常规的”或“陌生的”。同时，中国个人和家庭创业型企业在海外的迅速扩展也给东道国的经济和社会带来新的挑战。更好地理解这些非常规的投资者不仅对政府更新和执行现有的政策监管制度很重要，对当地商界把这些投资者的积极影响最大化也同样重要。 ■

# [4] All's well that ends well

## How to close down a business in China

### 结果好，万事好

#### — 如何关闭在中国设立的公司

When doing business in China, preparation is everything. As legally winding up a company can be just as time-consuming as establishing one, it is advisable to consider your options and prepare for phase-out well in advance. Keeping the requirements in mind from the beginning will help make this process as smooth and cost-efficient as possible.

#### Closing down a representative office (RO)

As a RO is not allowed to engage in any profit-making activities in China, shutting it down is a relatively straightforward process. It can be divided into two parts:

- 1.) tax clearance and cancellation of the tax registration;
- 2.) deregistration at the State Administration of Industry and Commerce (SAIC).

Even though tax clearance might appear simple for an RO that has not generated any profits in China, it usually takes much longer than expected. Audits by certified public accountants tend to be very thorough and collecting all necessary documents takes time. Once the notice of cancellation of tax registration has been received, the customs certificate has been cancelled and bank accounts have been closed, the official deregistration of the RO at the SAIC can take place. In all, closing down an RO usually takes three to six months.

#### Closing down a wholly foreign-owned enterprise (WFOE)

The starting point for closing down a WFOE is the decision by the shareholders to do so. Any of the following legal reasons must be given for this decision:

- expiry of business operation;
- poor operations and serious losses;
- incapacity and serious losses due to force majeure;
- any termination reason given in the WFOE's articles of association.

Once the decision has been made, a liquidation committee, made up of representatives of the shareholder companies with the legal representative of the WFOE acting as person in charge, has to be formed to manage the process. The duties of the committee are as follows:

- clearing the company's property and verifying creditor claims;
- preparing an inventory list and balance sheet;
- formulating principles for property evaluation and calculation;
- drafting a liquidation plan;
- notifying known and unknown creditors in writing and through public announcements;
- paying overdue taxes;
- clearing credits and debts;
- preparing a liquidation report;
- participating in civil lawsuits on behalf of the company.

One of the main tasks of the committee will be to deal with remaining creditors. After the deadlines for the reporting of any claims have passed, the liquidation committee draws up a liquidation plan with payments being prioritised in the following order:



在中国经商需要做好一切准备。从法律程序来说，关闭一家公司与设立一家公司同样费时费力。所以，建议您事先有所考虑并做好准备。

#### 撤销一家代表处

在中国，代表处不能从事任何营利性活动，所以将其关闭是一个相对简单的过程。可以分成两部分：

- 1) 清税和注销税务登记；
- 2) 在工商局取消注册。

尽管代表处的清税程序比较简单，但通常需要比预期更长的时间。审计会计事务所往往对收集和检查必要文件十分细致。代表处经常需要在此过程中偿还尚未支付的雇员税收或代表处未申报的收入税。一旦收到税务登记的注销通知，海关证书即被注销，银行账户将被关闭，随后代表处在国家工商总局的正式注册被撤销。总之，撤销代表处的周期通常在三至六个月。

#### 关闭一家外商独资企业

按照中国的法律，任何关闭决定必须符合如下法律理由：

- 经营期届满；
- 经营不善和严重亏损；
- 因不可抗力所造成业务能力丧失和严重损失；
- 外商独资企业章程规定做出的任何终止理由。

一旦做出决定，必须成立清盘委员会以便管理清盘过程。该委员会职责如下：

- 清理公司财产，并核实债权人的债权；
- 准备存货清单和资产负债表；
- 制定财产评估和计算原则；
- 起草清盘方案；
- 以书面形式通知已知和未知的债权人，包括以公告的方式；
- 缴纳欠税；
- 清理债权、债务；
- 编制清盘报告；
- 代表公司参与民事诉讼。

公司清盘后，与职工的劳动合同便可终止。清盘报告需要在清盘委员会成立180天后提交给登记机关。此后，该公司



- 1.) expenses incurred during the liquidation, such as management costs, lawsuits or arbitration;
- 2.) salaries and social insurance contributions for employees;
- 3.) taxes;
- 4.) secured credit rights;
- 5.) unsecured credit rights.

If the assets prove to be insufficient to cover all costs, the committee can apply for bankruptcy at the appropriate People's Court.

After the liquidation of the company, the employment contracts with the employees can be terminated. 180 days after the establishment of the liquidation committee, the liquidation report has to be submitted to the registration authority. Following this, the company books will be audited by a certified public accountant and all outstanding taxes need to be paid before the final tax clearance certificate can be issued. Finally, the WOFE can apply for the cancellation of the tax registration at the local and national tax bureaus as well as the cancellation of the registration at the SAIC. Depending on the business scope and the completeness of the necessary documents, the whole process normally takes six to twelve months.

### Closing down a joint venture (JV)

The procedures for closing down a JV are similar to those for winding up a WOFE, differing only in details. Firstly, there are two additional acceptable reasons for the dissolution of a JV: the failure of one of the partners to fulfil the obligations prescribed in the agreements and the inability to achieve the business operation objectives and development in the future. Secondly, the decision to close down the JV has to be made unanimously by all directors present at the respective board meeting. And lastly, all accounting books and materials have to remain in the custody of the Chinese partner once the process has been completed successfully.

### Taxes and suspension of staff

The Chinese authorities check any company's tax records meticulously before issuing a deregistration certificate.

Authorities and local governments also keep a watchful eye on layoffs, especially mass redundancies. Failing to handle these issues with adequate care can lead to delays in the business exit. ■

To find out more, visit: [www.eusmecentre.org.cn](http://www.eusmecentre.org.cn)

账本应由执业会计师审计，待所欠税款支付后方能出具最后完税证明。根据不同业务范围和所需文件，整个清盘过程通常需要六到十二个月。

### 关闭一家合资企业

关闭一家合资企业同关闭外商独资企业的程序基本相似，不同的只是一些细节。首先，合资企业的解体需要两个可以被接受的理由，一是合作伙伴的其中一方未履行协定所规定的义务，而无法实现经营和发展目标；其次，董事会上所有董事做出合资企业解体的一致决定。最后，一旦这个过程全部完成，所有账本和资料必须由中国合作伙伴一方保存。

### 税务及员工

有关部门对公司的纳税记录进行审核之后才会发放注册撤销证书。

主管部门和地方政府也密切关注裁员问题，尤其是涉及大规模的裁员。未能妥善处理裁员问题将会导致程序进展的拖延。 ■（摘译）

# [5] China new visa regulations into force on September 1, 2013

## 2013年9月1日起，中国实施入境签证新规定

The government of the People's Republic of China recently passed a series of new visa regulations which have come into force on September 1, 2013.

Under the new Regulations, an "R" visa designed to attract foreign talent has been added into the new system. The current visiting visa, the "F" visa, will be issued to visitors coming to China for non-commercial visits; an "M" visa has been added for visits with business and trade purposes. Tourists will still apply for an "L" visa, while overseas Chinese holding foreign passports may obtain a new "Q" visa for home visits, with which they may be granted a longer stay than ordinary tourists. spouses, parents, children under 18, and spouses' parents may obtain a new "S" visa for purposes of accompanying foreigners who reside in China for work, study, or other purposes or those coming to China for other personal matters.

1. The new Visa policy keeps the old four categories: diplomatic Visa, courtesy Visa, official Visa, ordinary Visa. About the normal Visa, the eight old categories remain the same and continue being marked by the first alphabet of Chinese pronunciation. At the same time, in order to improve the scientific management, attract high level foreign talents and provide convenience to the overseas Chinese, there are new categories come into being: R-high-level talents, M-commercial, Q1-long-term families, Q2-short-term families, S1-long-term private affairs, S2-short-term private affairs, X2-short-term study etc.

2. The invitation letter is a crucial material in the process of issuing Visa. Censoring the invitation letter is a widely used means adopted by lots of countries in the world. With the development of socialist market economy, the unit inviting foreigners to China has become more and more diversified and can not be restricted only to those "Authorized unit". Hence, according to the regulation, all the organizations and individuals within China mainland can issue the invitation letter to the foreigners, but must be responsible to the authenticity of the content, otherwise will face the relevant legal charges.

3. Based on the sovereignty principle, the consular officer can decide whether or in what condition the applicant is allowed to enter China, which also an international common practice. Hence, the regulation explains six situations under which the Visa can not be issued and the Embassy or the Consulate General reserves the right of not explaining the reason of rejection.

4. Providing Visa-free service to the foreigners in accordance with special conditions is an important reflect of China broadening the Reform and Opening-up policy further more. Hence, the regulation explains the Visa-free situation: bilateral agreements Visa, Certificate of residence Visa, Transit Visa and other situations issued by the State Council.

5. Visa on arrival is a practice to provide convenience to the foreigners coming to China in the beginning period of Reform and Opening-up. With many years, Visa on arrival plays an active role in many aspects, like providing convenience to the foreigners in accordance with certain conditions, improving the competence of our tourism market etc. Hence, after considering the security of country and development profits, the government decides to keep this category and regulate the issuance situation and execution. (Visa on arrival can only be used in the emergency affairs of Humanism assist)

6. There are more detailed explanation about the Visa extension, renewal, and reissuance. ■

1. 沿用了外交签证、礼遇签证、公务签证、普通签证4个基本类别划分。关于普通签证，保留了原有的8个基本签证类别，并继续以汉语拼音首字母进行标志。同时，为提高管理的科学化水平，进一步吸引外籍高层次人才并为广大海外华人提供入境便利，增设了R字（人才类）、M字（商贸类）、Q1字（亲属长期类）、Q2字（亲属短期类）、S1字（私人事务长期类）、S2（私人事务短期类）、X2字（学习短期类）等类别签证。

2. 邀请函是签证审发的重要参考依据，查验邀请函是世界各国在签证审查过程中的通行做法。随着社会主义市场经济的发展，邀请外国人来华主体日益多元化，已不能仅限于“被授权单位”这一范畴。为此，法律规定，中国境内单位和个人均可为外国人签发邀请函，但必须对邀请内容的真实性负责，否则将承担相应的法律责任。

3. 国家基于主权原则，可自主决定是否接纳或以何种条件接纳外国人入境，这也是国际社会的通行做法。为此，法律规定了6种可不予签发签证的情形，并进一步规定“对不予签发签证的，签证机关可以不说明理由”。

4. 为符合特定条件的外国人提供免签证待遇，是进一步扩大改革开放政策的重要体现。为此，法律规定了双边协议免签、居留证件免签、过境免签和国务院规定的其他情形免签等。

5. 口岸签证是改革开放初期为便利外国人来华所采取的一项便利入境措施。多年来，口岸签证在便利符合特定条件的外国人来华、提高我旅游市场的竞争力等方面发挥了积极作用。为此，法律在综合考虑国家安全和利益的基础上，保留了这一制度并对签发情形和签发办法做出了进一步规范。（此口岸签证只用于人道主义救援等紧急事务）

6. 对签证延期、换发、补发的情形做出了具体规定。 ■



# [6] BCECC's activities photos 比中经贸委员会活动图片

For more pictures, please visit our website : [www.bcecc.be](http://www.bcecc.be)



On October 16, 2013 BCECC organised an Information session on "China New visa policy" at Sheraton Brussels Airport Hotel

2013年10月16日比中商会在布鲁塞尔机场喜来登酒店举办《中国入境签证新规定》信息会。 © BCECC



On October 29, 2013, the IPR China and IPR Asean Conference at the Diamant Building in Brussels, organized by AGORIA, in cooperation with BCECC, FIT, BIE, AWEX, FCCC, Belgian Chambers, CCIBW, CCIBV and EU China IPR SME Helpdesk.

2013年10月29日，比中商会联手AGORIA产业联合会在布鲁塞尔DIAMANT 大楼举办了中国与东盟知识产权研讨会。 © BCECC



On November 8, 2013, BCECC organised a Lunch meeting with a delegation led by the State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of the State Council (SASAC) at the Sheraton Brussels Airport Hotel in Brussels

2013年11月8日比中商会在布鲁塞尔机场喜来登酒店为国务院国有资产监督管理委员会代表团举办了工作午餐会。 © ERIC VAN EEMEREN



November 26, 2013 BCECC organized a Visit to the Company behind the Smurfs, International Merchandising Promotion & Services (IMPS) s.a.

2013年11月26日比中商会为会员们组织了蓝精灵国际营销推广及服务公司的参观访问。 © ERIC VAN EEMEREN





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