

Vehicles for foreign investment in China

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Chinese "Eldorado"?





Choosing your investment vehicle...

- Representative Office (RO)
- Equity Joint Venture (EJV)/ Cooperative Joint Venture (CJV)
- Wholly Foreign-Owned Enterprise (WFOE)
- Foreign Invested Company limited by Shares (FICLS)
- Foreign Invested Partnerships (FIPs)
- Acquisitions of domestic enterprises by foreign investors



What to do... Where to go?

Foreign Investment Industrial Guidance Catalogue (2011)

1. Encouraged Categories

- preferential treatment
- e.g. high-end. equipment manufacturing, biotechnology, new compound pharmaceuticals, new information technology, new energy power, etc.

2. Permitted Categories

- neutral treatment
- foreign investment projects that are not categorized as encouraged, restricted and prohibited projects

3. Restricted Categories

- face more strict scrutiny from the government or require approval from higher levels of the government
- e.g. transportation service, banking, insurance, telecommunications, etc.

4. Prohibited Categories

- not open to foreign investment
- e.g. news agency, publishing of books, newspapers and periodicals, gambling, mining of radioactive materials, air traffic control, social research, etc.

What is determined by Guidance Catalogue

- Establishment procedures (difficult/easy,fast/slow)
- Authorities involved: e.g. MOFCOM, SAIC, SFDA (pharmaceuticals), PBC (banking), etc.
- Certain tax incentives: e.g. import tax exemption for certain equipments of encouraged projects, etc.
- Necessity of Chinese Partners (academic educational institutions, railway lines, market research)

MOFCOM: Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China; SAIC: State Administration of Industry and Commerce; SFDA: State Food and Drug Administration; PBC: The People's Bank of China;



Representative Office (RO)

First step to enter the Chinese market ?

Advantages / Permitted Activities	Inconvenients
- No capital requirements	- No commercial operations/ not- profitable
- Simplified registration procedures	- HR limitation (≤4 representatives, HR agency)
- Establishing business contacts	- Duration limitation (1 year)
- Market research	- Taxation issue
- Promotion of foreign parent company	- Registration and exit is almost equally time-consuming

becoming less attractive...



Equity Joint Venture (EJV)/ Cooperative Joint Venture (CJV)

- Initial investment vehicle since 1979
- Joint ownership of foreign and Chinese investors
- Share management, profits and losses
- Benefits from Chinese partners
- Potential risks



Equity Joint Venture (EJV)/ Cooperative Joint Venture (CJV)

Comparison between EJV & CJV

	EJV	CJV
Form	- LLC	- LLC or other form
Registered capital	- At least 25%	- No requirement
Management	- Two-tiered management	- No requirement
Profit & loss sharing	- In proportion to equity contribution	- Contractual agreement



Equity Joint Venture (EJV)/ Cooperative Joint Venture (CJV)

Joint Venture

Advantages	Inconvenients
- Less capital expenditure compared with WFOE	 Shared management and profits
- Various support from Chinese partners (financial, market, culture, networks, etc.)	- IP, Know-how & technology risks
- Access to the industries merely open for JVs	- Conflict between partners, side business

Wholly Foreign Owned Enterprise (WFOE)

Most popular investment vehicle!

- Introduction since 1986
- Wholly owned by foreign investors (individual or entity)
- Typically in the form of LLC (limited liability company)
- Receive all profits and bear all risks
- Non-listing vehicle



Wholly Foreign Owned Enterprise (WFOE)

Advantages/ Permitted Activities	Inconvenients
- Maximum flexibility & independance	- Capital requirements
- Limited liability	- Complicated registration procedures (compared with ROs)
- Profit-making operations	
- More effective know-how & IP protection (compared with JVs)	
- Capability of profit repatriation	
- Direct HR management (compared with ROs)	



Wholly Foreign Owned Enterprise (WFOE)

Management Structure





Shareholders meeting /Single shareholder





Board of directors(3-13) / Executive director (1) (Term: 3 years + reelection)

Supervisory Body



Board of supervisors (≥3) / Supervisor(s) (1-2) (Term: 3 years + reelection)



RO vs. WFOE

	RO	WFOE
Registration Complexity	- Incorporation documents and bank statement of credibility (3-4 months)	- Requires business plan, forecasts and name approvals process (3-6 months)
Tax Treatment	 Simplifies tax compliance (~11% on expenditures) 	 Tax optimization Expenses deductible
Duration of entity	- 1 year (annual extension necessary)	- 15-30 years, max. 50 years (renewable)
Capital investment	- N/A	- Min. investment dependent upon industry and WFOE location
Liability	 Liability assumed by parent company 	- Limited Liability Company
Scalability	- Not scalable	- Potential for branch offices and subsidiaries
Overhead	- Minimal	 Increased overhead due to additional compliance requirements
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Foreign Invested Company limited by Shares (FICLS)

- Real introduction since 2001 (merely overseas shares during 1995-2000)
- Purpose: access to CN capital market (A, B Shares)
- Min. registered capital CNY 30 million (CNY 5 million for domestic CLS)
- Joint holding by Chinese and foreign shareholders
- Foreign equity no less than 25% (10% after IPO)
- Promoters: 2-200, at least one promoter as foreign shareholder
- Promoters' shares are subject to a 3-year lock-up period
- Board of directors (5-19), Board of supervision (≥3)



Foreign Invested Partnerships (FIPs)

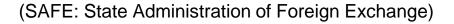
- Introduction since 2010 (domestic partnerships since 2006)
- Feature: unlimited joint and several liability
- Types: General Partnership (GP), Special General Partnership (SGP), Limited Partnership (LP)
- Advantages:
- Individuals and legal persons as partners
- No MOFCOM approval required
- Taxation at partner level (no double taxation)
- Independent management of general partners



Foreign Invested Partnerships (FIPs)

SGP	LP
- General partners (unlimited liability to intentional or serious wrongful acts, otherwise only limited liability to the extent of capital contribution)	- General partners + limited partners
- Fault-based system	- 2-50 partners, at least one general partner
- Professional service providers, e.g. law firms, accounting firms	- Private Equity (PE) Funds

- 2008 SAFE Circular 142
- Restrictions on equity investment lead to approval of each specific PE project
- WFOE became infeasible for PE Funds
- Since then LP has become the main vehicle for PE Funds in China



Acquisition of domestic enterprises by foreign investors

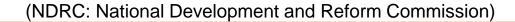
- Target company: private or state-owned enterprises
- Acquiring market shares or accessing restrictive industries
- Equity or asset deal
- Subject to MOFCOM approval and SAIC registration
- Anti-Monopoly/Market Concentration Examination
- National Security Review

Footnote: MOFCOM- Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China; SAIC - State Administration of Industry and Commerce



Acquisition of domestic enterprises by foreign investors

Market Concentration Examination	National Security Review
 Total global turnover > CNY 10 billion Each CN turnover > CNY 400 million (at least two parties) During last financial year 	- Sectors: military equipment, key agricultural products, energy, infrastructure, transport, etc.
 Total CN turnover > CNY 2 billion Each CN turnover > CNY 400 million (at least two parties) During last financial year 	- Authority in charge: MOFCOM and NDRC
- Victim: Coca Cola acquiring Huiyuan	- Victim: ?



Summary

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- RO, EJV, CJV becoming less attractive
- WFOE the most popular vehicle
- FICLS listing purpose
- FIPs mainly PE Funds
- Acquisition acquiring market shares or accessing restrictive industries



Major Practice Areas of Eiger Law

Eiger is a full service law firm with offices in Greater China Area, we are specialized in the following practice areas:

- Establishment of commercial presence (including set-up of various investment vehicles, legal due diligence, etc.)
- Corporate
- Merger & Acquisitions
- Finance & Restructuring
- IP filing, licensing, infringement (i.e. Trademark, Copyright, Patent, Domain Names and know-how)
- Cross-border and domestic taxation and customs law
- Real estate and construction laws
- HR management, compliance and labor dispute settlement
- Dispute Resolution (Arbitration & Litigation)



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