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Notice on Issuing the Business Entity Registration Document Standards and Submission Material Standards (2026 Edition)

Issued by: State Administration for Market Regulation
Issue No.: Guoshijianzhufa[2026]No. 5
Release Date: January 12, 2026
Effective Date: May 1, 2026
Links: https://www.samr.gov.cn/zw/zfxxgk/fdzdgknr/djzci/art/2026/art_cccd.html

Starting from May 1, 2026, the State Administration for Market Regulation nationwide will adopt the 2026 versions of registration document standards and submission material standards. The main changes are as follows:

- Simplify the standards for submitted materials. For change registration or filing, the entity's official seal is no longer required; instead, the signature confirmation shall be made by the entity's legal representative and the relevant persons involved in the change. For equity transfer, the equity transfer agreement is no longer required. If hard copies of business license have already been obtained, the original and duplicate of the business license do not need to be returned.
- Add requirements for the register of shareholders. Submission of the register of shareholders is required in the following circumstances: (1) change in registered capital of a limited liability company, change in shareholders, or changes in the subscribed capital amount and method of capital contribution of shareholders; (2) registration of the establishment of equity pledge of a limited liability company.
- Standardize the capital contribution period. The registered “capital contribution (subscription) time” shall be adjusted to “capital contribution period”, with the subscribed capital amount, method of contribution, and the start and end dates of the payment period specified for each capital installment.
- Supplement and improve the material requirements for change registration of registered capital due to a shareholder's loss of rights, and for change registration of capital reduction due to loss compensation.
- Standardize the name verification procedures. Natural persons and legal persons (organizations) related to the registration or filing matters are required to complete name verifications. Natural persons may complete the verification through facial recognition; if a person cannot complete the verification by himself, he may authorize a representative to complete the on his behalf, submitting a power of attorney notarized by a notary public or certified by a lawyer. Legal persons (organizations) shall preferably complete the verification using an electronic business license; if they are not able to complete verification using an electronic business license, their legal representative or an authorized representative shall complete the verification.
- Strengthen information management of registration contact persons. An enterprise may appoint one to three registration contact persons. A registration contact person shall be a person who holds a Chinese Identity Card or has a habitual residence within China. The registration contact person can be served by the company's legal representative, director, supervisor, senior manager, shareholder, employee, or other such personnel.

- Strengthen the protection of personal information. In the registration documents, personal information such as identity card numbers, domicile, and mobile phone numbers is listed on a separate page and not disclosed to the public.

Implementation Plan for Establishing a Comprehensive Evaluation System for Enterprise Credit Status

Issued by: General Office of the State Council
Issue No.: Guobanfa [2026] No. 8
Release Date: April 2, 2026
Links: https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/content/202604/content_7064504.htm

This Implementation Plan aims to systematically establish a nationwide unified and standardized enterprise credit evaluation system, focusing on addressing current issues including repetitive evaluations, inconsistent standards, and inadequate application of evaluation results.

- Clarify the establishment of a comprehensive evaluation system based on public credit evaluation and supplemented by market-oriented credit evaluation.
 1. Public credit evaluation: Conducted by government departments on a public-interest basis, mainly reflecting an enterprise's compliance with laws and regulations, and serving government administration. The National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) takes the lead in establishing a comprehensive public credit evaluation system; industry regulators, based on this system, establish their own industry-specific credit evaluation systems, and incorporate the comprehensive evaluation results into them.
 2. Market-oriented credit evaluation: Carried out by third-party institutions such as credit reference agencies and credit rating agencies, provided on a fee-for-service basis, mainly reflecting the default risk of enterprises in their market activities, and serving market activities such as financing, credit extension, and commercial transactions.
- Clarify three unified requirements:
 1. Unified evaluation criteria: public credit evaluation results are divided into four grades of A, B, C and D, with at least one evaluation conducted annually, and local protectionism shall not be set up in the name of credit evaluation.
 2. Unified industry management: Competent industry authorities shall formulate nationwide unified evaluation rules and implement differentiated supervision based on the evaluation results. Local governments shall not, in principle, carry out their own industry-specific credit evaluations. Any such evaluations conducted without authorization must be rectified and phased out by the end of 2026.
 3. Unified disclosure channels: Evaluation results shall be publicly disclosed through the "Credit China" website and the official websites of the competent authorities. Enterprises may query the results themselves or authorize others to do so.
- Encourage financial institutions to make reasonable use of public credit evaluation results: reduce guarantee requirements for enterprises with high credit ratings and expand credit loans to them.

- Establish a credit repair and objection/appeal mechanism: After the minimum public disclosure period has expired, enterprises may apply for credit repair through the "Credit China" website. If an enterprise disagrees with an evaluation result, it may file an objection or request a re-evaluation.

Provisions on the Supervision and Administration of Network Food Sellers in Fulfilling Their Primary Responsibilities for Food Safety

Issued by: State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR)
Issue No.: Order No. 124 of SAMR
Release Date: January 27, 2026
Effective Date: May 20, 2026
Links: https://www.samr.gov.cn/zw/zfxxgk/fdzdqknr/fqs/art/2026/art_2f.html

The issuance of these Provisions aims to implement the primary responsibilities of all parties involved in online food sales, address the shortcomings in the regulatory provisions for platform management responsibilities, and marks a new stage of "substantive review" in online food supervision. The main contents are as follows:

- Applicable Subjects: Providers of third-party platforms for online food transactions and online food sellers (including food sellers operating through platforms as well as through self-built websites).
- Responsibilities and Obligations of Platform Providers:
 1. Establish a food safety management body, appoint a food safety director and safety officers. The principal responsible person of the platform provider bears overall responsibility for food safety on the platform and shall convene a safety meeting monthly, with minutes retained.
 2. Register online sellers under their real names, conduct substantive reviews through technical identification, on-site inspections, and other means, with verification and updates performed every six months. Formulate a risk control list and strengthen risk identification through technical monitoring and real-time inspections. Issue immediate warnings upon detection of potential hazards. Upon discovering any illegal conduct, take immediate action to stop it and report to the market regulatory authorities, while simultaneously taking measures such as search ranking demotion, information blocking, link removal, and inclusion on a blacklist.
 3. Establish a product selection system and standards, verify supplier qualifications and food compliance certificates, and refrain from promoting foods that are prohibited from sale or pose risks.
- Responsibilities and Obligations of Online Food Sellers:
 1. Obtain food production and business licenses or filing records in accordance with the law, and conduct sales within the approved business scope. They shall not use false or others' qualifications, sell prohibited food products, or engage in false advertising or make claims related to disease prevention or treatment functions.
 2. Display labels of prepackaged food and producer information of bulk food on their homepages. Dynamic information such as shelf-life shall be updated in real time, and other label information shall be consistent with the actual products.

3. Appoint food safety officers (chief supervisors shall be appointed for businesses meeting the specified scale requirements), and establish mechanisms for daily risk control, weekly inspections and monthly coordination. Immediately suspend sales and remove relevant links upon detection of hidden dangers; stop sales immediately and report to regulatory authorities in case of accident risks.
- Legal Liabilities: Platform providers that conduct inadequate reviews or fail to take effective disposal measures shall be imposed fines in accordance with the law. Online food sellers engaging in illegal advertising, qualification fraud and other violations will face fines, license revocation and inclusion in the serious dishonesty list. Relevant persons-in-charge of enterprises that commit intentional illegal acts shall be subject to a fine ranging from one to ten times their income obtained from the enterprise in the previous year.

Foreign Exchange

Notice on Adjusting Matters Concerning Offshore Lending Business of Banking Financial Institutions

Issued by: People's Bank of China and State Administration of Foreign Exchange

Issue No.: Yinfa [2026] No. 72

Release Date: April 15, 2026

Effective Date: April 15, 2026

Links: <https://www.safe.gov.cn/safe/2026/0415/27357.html>

To support Chinese enterprises in "going global" and to promote the international use of the RMB, the Notice makes the following two adjustments:

- Raising the ceiling on outstanding balance of overseas loans: (1) Increase the overseas lending leverage ratio of domestic foreign-funded banks from 0.5 to 1.5; (2) Raise the leverage ratio of the Export-Import Bank of China from 3 to 3.5; (3) Increase the ceiling on banks' outstanding balance of overseas loans from RMB 2 billion to RMB 10 billion.
- Optimizing regulatory requirements for indirect lending: Where domestic banks extend funds to overseas banks to indirectly grant local and foreign currency loans with a term of over one year to overseas enterprises, the overseas banks may handle such loans in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations of their home jurisdictions. The previous restriction under Article 7 of Circular Yinfa [2022] No. 27, which required overseas banks to comply with domestic rules, is abolished.

Announcement on Matters Concerning the Levy of Consumption Tax on Beer

Issued by: State Administration of Taxation
Issue No.: No.8, 2026 of the Announcement of State Administration of Taxation
Release Date: April 1, 2026
Effective Date: April 1, 2026
Links: <https://fgk.chinatax.gov.cn/zcfgk/c100012/c5248635/content.html>

To standardize tax collection and administration in the beer industry and prevent enterprises from reducing taxable prices through related-party transactions, the Announcement clarifies the taxable price for beer consumption tax:

- Adjusting the principle for determining the taxable price: Instead of solely relying on the external sales price of related sales entities, the higher of the ex-factory price of the production enterprise and the external sales price of the related sales entity shall be used as the standard for determining the consumption tax amount.
- Clarifying that both the ex-factory price and the external sales price are weighted average prices calculated by brand and specification. The calculation formulas are as follows:
 - 1) Ex-factory price = Total monthly sales amount of the production enterprise ÷ Total monthly sales volume of the production enterprise
 - 2) External sales price = Total monthly external sales amount of all related sales entities ÷ Total external sales volume

Quick Q&A on Taxpayers' Compliant Issuance of Invoices (Part 1)

Issued by: State Taxation Administration
Release Date: April 24, 2026
Links: <https://www.chinatax.gov.cn/chinatax/c102414/c5249173/content.html>

To guide taxpayers in issuing invoices in compliance with regulations and to prevent issues such as false invoicing, tax fraud, and economic problems related to invoicing, the State Taxation Administration has released a Q&A and a list of positive and negative practices for issuing compliant invoices. These documents clarify the compliance boundaries from four dimensions: the invoicing entity, the transaction, the invoice face content, and the time limit. The main contents are as follows:

- Positive List (16 items) – the “benchmark” for compliant invoicing. Taxpayers may refer to the positive list to determine whether an invoice is compliant across the four dimensions:
 1. Compliance of the invoicing and invoice-receiving entities: The entity is duly registered according to law, has a normal tax status, and possesses operational capacity commensurate with the scale of invoicing. The information of the “six roles” (legal representative, financial responsible person, tax filer, investor,

invoice receiver, and invoice issuer) is true and valid. Invoices are issued by tax personnel who have completed real-name identity verification in the Tax Pre-collection Phase.

2. Compliance of production and business operations: The transaction has a reasonable commercial purpose, is genuine, involves fair pricing, and aligns with business logic. In principle, the “four flows are consistent” (contract flow, goods/service flow, fund flow, and invoice flow), and the supporting documentation is complete.
 3. Compliance of invoice face information elements: The correct type of invoice is used, all required information on the invoice face is filled in completely and accurately, and red-letter invoices (credit notes) are issued in accordance with prescribed procedures.
 4. Compliance of invoice issuance timing: Invoices are issued strictly at the point when revenue is recognized, neither earlier nor later.
- Negative List (28 items) – the “warning line” for non-compliant invoicing, mainly including:
 1. Entity non-compliance: false registration, shell companies or “four-lacks” enterprises (no actual office premises, no employees enrolled in social insurance, no utility consumption, no fixed assets); using private bank accounts to conceal income and facilitate fund backflows; inverted purchase and sales (e.g., cost of goods sold higher than sales price), abnormal tax burdens, and other similar situations.
 2. Business non-compliance: issuing invoices for fictitious transactions, circular invoicing without a reasonable commercial purpose, issuing invoices under a borrowed name or through affiliation, artificially splitting transactions, fabricating transaction links, inconsistency among the “four flows”, mismatch between input and output tax, an obvious mismatch between business premises, personnel, etc. and the scale of invoicing, and other similar situations.
 3. Invoice face non-compliance: missing, incomplete, or false information; incorrect application of tax rates; non-compliant remarks column; improper red-letter invoicing/voiding, etc.
 4. Timing non-compliance: issuing invoices earlier or later to adjust revenue, refusing to issue invoices, a serious disconnect between the timing of invoice issuance and the underlying transaction, etc.

Recent Hot Topics

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- The declaration of social insurance contribution wages for employers for the year 2026 commenced in May. How should enterprises declare in compliance, and what are the practical points to note?
- How does the tax authority generally track "shell companies" registered under multiple entities at one address? What punitive measures does the tax authority typically take against such enterprises?

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