DOING BUSINESS IN HONG KONG

(FROM TAX PERSPECTIVES)

APRIL 2022

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CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1: ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHT

ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHT

COVID-19 pandemic has been challenging both individuals and businesses continuously for the last two years. Governments around the world including Hong Kong SAR Government ("HKSAR") are taking all steps to control the spread of COVID-19.

In the middle of 2021, the economic atmosphere and the daily life of Hong Kong people have been gradually getting back to normal. As per the 2022-23 Budgeted recently delivered by the Financial Secretary, Mr. Paul Chan that the forecast surplus for 2021-22 shall be HK$18.9 billion and the fiscal reserves are expected to be HK$946.7 billion by 31 March 2022 which indicate that Hong Kong has a strong financial health and a sign that Hong Kong has the ability to get back the right track.

The 2022-23 Budget speech emphasized that Hong Kong is an international financial center, Hong Kong along with 137 jurisdictions have agreed to implement the international corporate tax reform proposals prepared by Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development ("OECD") to address Base Erosion and Profit Shifting ("BSPE 2.0"). Hong Kong designated to enhance tax transparency and combat tax evasion and is expected to actively implement the BEPS 2.0 proposal.

The HKSAR has invested substantial amount of resources in developing the digital transformation of the tax administration in Hong Kong so as to code with the international tax standard and move further to electronic filing.

In addition to the improvement on the tax administrative, the HKSAR has enacted tax legislation purpose to enhance the competitiveness of Hong Kong, the legislation includes but not limited to the revised foreign tax deduction, tax concession for carried interest, foreign funds re-domiciliation mechanism.

Even though Hong Kong is now experiencing the fifth wave of the epidemic, the economic outlook for Hong Kong is still positive with the support from China and our advantages under the "One country, Two Systems" and the potential business opportunities from the Belt-and-Road.

CHAPTER 2: BUSINESS TAXATION

BUSINESS TAXATION

Hong Kong adopts territorial tax system. Profits tax shall be charged on every person carrying on trade, profession or business in Hong Kong in respect of the profits arising in or derived from Hong Kong from such trade, profession or business regardless of the nationality, domicile or residence of a person.

Under the general charging rules, only Hong Kong sourced income shall be subject to profits tax whereas certain income which would not be taxed in Hong Kong is deemed to be arising in or derived from Hong Kong from such trade, profession or business in Hong Kong. These income includes royalties received by a non-resident for the use of or right to use the intellectual property ("IP") in Hong Kong or outside Hong Kong but the payer claim deduction on the royalties paid for profits tax purpose.

Expenses that are incurred in the production of chargeable profits are deductible and capital expenditure are generally not deductible except there are special tax relief for certain capital expenditure.

With effect from the year of assessment ("YOA") 2018/19, the two-tiered profits tax rate regime is implemented in Hong Kong. The applicable tax rates are as below:

Assessable Profits	Corporations	Unincorporated Businesses
First HK$ 2 million	8.25%	7.5%
Above HK$ 2 million	16.5%	15%

However, for the purpose of anti-avoidance measure, each group of connected entities can only elect one entity within the group to benefit from the two-tiered tax rate for a given year of assessment.

Tax resident:

Under the domestic law, the taxability of profits determined by 1) whether the person is carrying on trade, profession or business in Hong Kong; 2) whether the profits are arising in or derived from Hong Kong; and 3) whether profits are generated from such trade, profession or business. The residency of corporation is irrelevant.

However, under the comprehensive Double Taxation Agreements ("DTAs"), Hong Kong resident usually refers to a company incorporated in Hong Kong or a company incorporated outside Hong Kong but is normally managed or controlled in Hong Kong.

Capital gains: Gains from disposal or sales of capital assets are capital in nature which are exempted from Hong Kong profits tax.

Dividend: Dividend payable to Hong Kong companies are exempt from Hong Kong profits tax while dividend income payable to overseas company are offshore in nature and not taxable in Hong Kong.

Losses: Tax losses shall be carried forwarded indefinitely to set-off against future taxable profits of a Hong Kong companies subject to specific anti-avoidance legislation. Losses cannot be carried backward.

Foreign tax relief: Foreign tax paid is deductible under Hong Kong profits tax by a Hong Kong or a non-Hong Kong resident subject to certain regulations. Tax credits are available for Hong Kong tax resident paid foreign tax in a DTA jurisdiction given that the same income is subject to Hong Kong profits tax.

Tax treaties: Hong Kong currently has entered into 45 DTAs with the following jurisdictions: -

- Austria
- Belarus
- Belgium
- Brunei
- Cambodia
- Canada
- China
- Czech
- Estonia
- Finland
- France
- Georgia
- Guernsey
- Hungary
- India
- Indonesia
- Ireland
- Italy
- Japan
- Jersey
- Korea
- Kuwait
- Latvia
- Liechtenstein
- Luxembourg
- Macau
- Malaysia
- Malta
- Mexico
- The Netherlands
- New Zealand
- Pakistan
- Portugal
- Qatar
- Romania
- Russia
- Saudi Arabia
- Serbia
- South Africa
- Spain
- Switzerland
- Thailand
- United Arab Emirates
- United Kingdom
- Vietnam

Remittance tax: Hong Kong has not remittance tax.

Transfer pricing: The transfer pricing regime was enacted and came into force in July 2018, there are three-tiered documentation structure including master file, local file and country-by country reporting. Hong Kong entity engaging in related-party transaction are mandated to prepare Master file and local file but exemption will be granted if threshold are met.

Thin Capitalisation: Hong Kong has no thin Capitalisation rules.

Control Foreign Companies ("CFC"): Currently Hong Kong has no CFC rules.

Tax Administration: YOA starts from 1 April each year to 31 March of the following year. While basic period, which is normally the accounting year ending in the YOA, refers to the period for computing the taxable profits for a YOA.

Compliance requirement: Profits tax returns are normally issued to companies for completion in the first working day of April each year. Companies are required to furnish the profits tax return along with the audited financial statements within one month from the profits tax return issue date. Extension of the filing date may be granted by the Hong Kong Inland Revenue Department ("IRD") according to the year ended date of the companies under the block scheme if a tax representative is formally appointed.

Assessment notice will be issued subsequent to the lodgment of the profits tax return to the IRD. Taxpayer is required to settle tax payable (final tax and provisional tax) on or before the due date. Provisional tax paid from preceding year will be offset against the final profits tax assessed in the assessment year.

CHAPTER 3: PERSONAL TAXATION

PERSONAL TAXATION

Hong Kong salaries tax is charged on every individual in respect of his/her income arising in or derived from any **office**, **employment** or any **pension** in Hong Kong. All income from a "Hong Kong sourced employment" is liable to tax irrespective of the locations for rendering the services, subject only to certain statutory exemptions. On the other hand, income from a "non-Hong Kong sourced employment" can be apportioned on day-in-day-out basis so that only a portion of the income proportionate to the time spent by the employee in Hong Kong is chargeable to salaries tax.

Source of Employment Income

The IRD will generally view a non-Hong Kong employment exists if the following three factors are met:

i) The contract of employment was negotiated and entered into, and is enforceable outside Hong Kong;

ii) The employer is resident outside Hong Kong (which normally refers to the locality of its "central management and control"); and

iii) The employee's remuneration is paid to him outside of Hong Kong.

The place where remuneration is paid is usually regarded by the IRD as the least important factor in determining the source of employment.

Hong Kong Sourced Employment:

i) No-time apportionment of taxable income

ii) Income is fully chargeable even though some services are rendered outside Hong Kong

iii) Two exceptions to the above general rule where income of a Hong Kong employment is exempt from tax if one of the below conditions is satisfied: -

a) The employee performs all services for the Hong Kong employment outside Hong Kong; or

b) The employee visits Hong Kong for 60 days (60-Days Rule) or less during the assessment year.

iv) If part of the employment income has already been charged to tax in an overseas jurisdiction during the assessment year, employee is eligible to claim partial exemption of income from salaries tax in Hong Kong subject to certain conditions. However, employee will have to furnish evidence to support his/her claim

Non- Hong Kong Sourced Employment:

Only income derived from services rendered in Hong Kong will be taxed. The taxable income will generally be determined by the number of days the employee stays in Hong Kong during the assessment year

Source of Income from Office

The source of income from an office (e.g., director's fees) is determined by the location of the office. The location of the office is the place whether the company which pay director's fees is managed and controlled.

Tax Rate: An individual will be subject to Hong Kong Salaries for the income arising in or derived from any office, employment or pension in Hong Kong regardless the residency of the individual.

The amount of tax payable is calculated at the lower of:

i) The standard rate (i.e., 15%) on chargeable income after deduction of charitable donations; or

ii) The applicable progressive rates on net chargeable income after deduction of charitable donations and personal allowance.

For the YOA 2021/22, the progress rates are as follow:

	Net Chargeable Income HK$	Rate	Tax HK$
On the First	50,000	2%	1,000
On the Next	50,000	6%	3,000
	100,000		4,000
On the Next	50,000	10%	5,000
	150,000		9,000
On the Next	50,000	14%	7,000
	200,000		16,000
Remainder		17%	

Tax Resident

An individual shall subject to Hong Kong Salaries tax if such income is sourced in Hong Kong regardless his/her citizenship, domicile or residence under the domestic law.

However, an individual will generally be considered as Hong Kong tax resident for the purpose of DTA if an individual who: -

i. Ordinarily resides in Hong Kong; or

ii. Stays in Hong Kong for more than 180 days during an assessment year or for more than 300 days in two consecutive years of assessment.

Outgoings and Expenses: other than expenses of a domestic and private in nature, are deductible if they are wholly, exclusively and necessarily incurred in the production of assessable income.

Concessionary Deductions: Individual taxpayers are eligible to claim deduction on below subject to certain conditions.

Charitable Donations

Charitable donation made in cash to an approved charitable institution is deductible if the aggregated amount is not less than HK$100 for the assessment year. The deduction on the approved charitable donations shall not exceed 35% of the assessable income after allowable deductions of the YOA 2021/22.

Elderly Residential Care Expenses

Individual taxpayer or spouse paid fees to residential care home for parent or grandparent who is aged 60 years old or above, such fees are eligible to claim deduction up to a maximum of HK$100,000 for each parent or grandparent for each YOA.

Home Loan Interest

Home loan interest is a deductible expense if the property is situated in Hong Kong and is owned by the taxpayer and is exclusively or party used as his/her place of resident during the year of assessment. The maximum deduction of home loan interest is HK$100,000 for each assessment year for 20 years of assessment.

Contribution to Mandatory Provident Fund ("MPF") Scheme or Recognized Retirement Scheme

Mandatory contribution to MPF scheme and contribution to other recognized retirement scheme are deductible subject to a ceiling of HK$18,000 for each YOA starting from the YOA 2015/16 onwards.

Voluntary contributions to an MPF scheme and qualifying annuity premiums

Beginning from the YOA 2019/20 onwards, individual taxpayer is eligible to claim deduction on a) qualifying annuity premiums paid to qualifying deferred annuity policy and b) voluntary contribution made to the tax deductible MPF voluntary contributions.

The total allowable deduction for a and b above for each YOA may not exceed HK$60,000.

If an individual taxpayer is eligible for deduction on both qualifying annuity premiums and MPF voluntary contribution in a YOA, the allowable deduction will firstly for MPF voluntary contribution and subsequently for qualifying annuity premiums.

Health Insurance Premiums

Starting from the YOA 2019/20 onwards, individual taxpayer is eligible to claim deduction on qualifying premiums paid to certified insurance plan. The maximum allowable deduction for qualifying premiums paid during an assessment year for the insured person is HK$8,000.

Domestic Rent Deduction

The 2022/23 Budget proposed a tax deduction for domestic rental expenses from the YOA 2022/23 subject to the enactment of the ordinance. Taxpayers who are liable to salaries tax or tax charged under personal assessment who do not own any domestic property is eligible to claim deduction for rent paid subject to a yearly ceiling of HK$100,000.

Personal Allowances are granted to taxpayer who are subject to Salaries tax and who are eligible to elect personal assessment given that the prescribed conditions are fulfilled. The amount of each allowance for the YOA 2021/22 are listed on below: -

Personal Allowances	**HK$**
Basic allowance	132,000
Married person's allowance	264,000
Child allowances (For each of the 1st to 9th child)	120,000
Child allowances (For the year of birth)	120,000
Dependent parent or grandparent allowance (each dependent)	
Aged 60 and above	
• Not residing with taxpayer	50,000
• Residing with taxpayer throughout the whole year	100,000
Aged 55 to 59	
• Not residing with taxpayer	25,000
• Residing with taxpayer throughout the whole year	50,000
Dependent brother or sister allowance	37,500
Single parent allowance	132,000
Disable dependent allowance (each dependent)	75,000
Personal disability allowance	75,000

Foreign tax relief: To eliminate the effect of double taxation where income derived by an individual from a jurisdiction which has not signed double tax agreements with Hong Kong, unilateral relief (i.e., an exemption for income subject to salaries tax) may be available if an individual rendered his/her employment services outside Hong Kong and such income is subject to tax which is similar to the nature of Hong Kong salaries tax in the jurisdiction in which services are rendered. For income derived by an individual from a jurisdiction which has entered into a double tax agreement with Hong Kong, tax credit is available to an individual to avoid double taxation.

Tax Administration: YOA starts from 1 April each year to 31 March of the following year.

Assessment Basis: individual taxpayer is assessed on his/her income regardless of he/she is single or married. Married couples may elect joint assessment if it is beneficial to them. If an individual generate income from employment, property and business, he/she may elect personal assessment as so to relieve tax burden.

Compliance requirement: Individual tax returns are normally issued to individual taxpayers for completion in the first working day of May each year. Individuals are required to furnish the individual tax return within one month from the individual tax return issue date. One month extension will be granted automatically if the individual tax return filed electronically.

Assessment notice will be issued subsequent to the lodgment of the individual tax return to the IRD. Taxpayer is required to settle tax payable (final tax and provisional tax) on or before the due date. Provisional tax paid from preceding year will be offset against the final profits tax assessed in the assessment year.

CHAPTER 4: WITHHOLDING TAX

WITHHOLDING TAX

Royalties

Royalties received by or accrued to a non-resident for the use of or right to use the IPs in Hong Kong or outside Hong Kong (if the royalty payment are deductible for the payer) are deemed to be taxable in Hong Kong. The deemed taxable amount shall be 30% of the gross royalty income which result in an effective rate of 2.475% (for the first HK$2 million of assessable profits) and 4.95% (for the remaining amount of assessable profits)

The Hong Kong payer of the royalty is obligated to furnish the non-resident tax return and withhold sufficient amount for the payment on the non-resident profits tax on royalty income and make payment to the IRD.

Dividend

No withholding tax charged on dividends distributed from Hong Kong entity to a HK or non-HK resident.

Interest

No withholding tax charged on dividends distributed from Hong Kong entity to a HK or non-HK resident.

CHAPTER 5: OTHER TAXES

OTHER TAXES

Betting Duty

Betting duty is charged on the authorized betting on horse race, authorized betting on football matches, authorized lotteries and the authorized cash-sweeps.

Business Registration fees

Persons who carry on business in Hong Kong is required to apply for business registration with a fee within one month from the business commencement date. The business registration certificate shall be renewed with payment of fee on an annual basis or every three years

Customs and Excise Duty

Generally speaking, Imposts into Hong Kong are tax-free except motor vehicles for use on the road shall be subject to a Frist Registration Tax by the Transport Department of HKSAR.

There are four types of dutiable commodities shall be subject to excise duties, regardless of they are imported or locally manufactured. These commodities are liquors, tobacco, hydrocarbon oil and methyl alcohol.

There are no tax or excise duty on exports from Hong Kong.

Estate Duty

Estate duty has been abolished in 2006.

Property Tax

Rental income derived by property owner from the property situated in Hong Kong shall be subject to Hong Kong property tax. Hong Kong property tax is charged at a standard rate of 15% on the Net Assessable Value ("NAV") of any land or building in Hong Kong. The NAV is the assessable value (i.e., rental income after deduction of irrecoverable rent and rates paid by owner) less a notional allowance of 20% for repairs and maintenance.

Rental income received by a company from the property situated in Hong Kong shall be subject to Hong Kong profits tax. An application for an exemption from property tax shall be applied by the Hong Kong company. If the company does not apply the exemption, it may deduct the property tax paid against the profits tax payable.

Government Rates and Rent

Rates are the indirect tax on Hong Kong properties which is charged at a rate of 5% of the rateable value which is the estimated annual value of a property at a designated valuation reference date. The designated valuation reference date is 10 October 2021 effective from 1 April 2021.

The 2022-23 Budget Proposed to grant the future rate concessions for domestic properties only to those eligible owners who are natural persons for one domestic property under their name. The proposal for rate concession for domestic properties will be rolled out in the 1st phase in 2023/24.

Annual rateable value (equivalent monthly rental)	**Proposed rate %**	**% of private domestic properties**
HK$550,000 or below	5%	97.8% (around 1.87M properties)
HK$550,001 – HK$800,000	First HK$550,000: 5% Next HK$250,000: 8%	1.3% (around 25,000 properties)
Above HK$800,000	First HK$550,000: 5% Next HK$250,000: 8% Above HK$800,000: 12%	0.9% (around 17,000 properties)

Value-added Tax (“VAT”)

No VAT, goods and services tax or sales tax imposed by the HKSAR.

Mandatory Provident Fund (MPF) Contribution

Employers and employees are obliged to make 5% mandatory contribution of the employees’ relevant income into employee’s MPF account, subject to the minimum and maximum relevant income level (i.e., HK$7,100 and HK$30,000 respectively).

Plastic Shopping Bags (“PSBs”) Charging Scheme

PSBs is an environmental levy scheme, all retailers are obliged to charge at least HK$0.5 for each plastic bag distributed to consumers.

Stamp Duty

Property tax is charged on instruments (i.e., documents) relating to the lease, sale or transfer of Hong Kong stock as well as sales or transfer of Hong Kong immovable property.

Lease

Stamp duty on the lease of immovable property is calculated at a specified rate of the yearly rent and shall be varies depends on the lease period. The stamp duty rate are as below: -

Lease Period	**Rate**
Not defined or is uncertain	0.25% of the yearly or average yearly rent
1 year of less	0.25% of the total rent of the lease
More than 1 year but less than 3 years	0.5% of the yearly or average yearly rent
More than 3 years	1% of the year or average yearly rent

Hong Kong Stock

Stamp duty on the transfer of share is calculated as below:

Nature	Rate
Contract Note for sales and purchase of Hong Kong Stock	0.13% of the consideration or the value of shares.
Transfer operating as a voluntary disposition inter vivos	HK$5 + 0.26% of the values of stock to be transferred.
Transfer of any other kinds	HK$5

Immovable Properties transactions

For immovable properties in Hong Kong, the ad valorem stamp duty ("AVD") is calculated at a specified rate that vary with the amount of consideration or value of the residential and non-residential property. The applicable AVD on transfer of immovable properties is levied as below: -

i. The AVD for transfer of residential property is a flat rate of 15% except the single residential property is acquired by a Hong Kong permanent resident who does not own any other residential property in Hong Kong at the time of purchase.

ii. A scale 2 rate ranging from HK$100 (the consideration of the property does not exceed HK$2,000,000) to 4.25% shall be applicable to the single residential property which is acquired by a Hong Kong permanent resident who does not own any other residential property in Hong Kong at the time of purchase.

iii. The applicable AVD for transfer of non-residential property is at Scale 2 rates ranging from HK$100 (the consideration of the property does not exceed HK$2,000,000) to 4.25%.

In addition to the AVD, Special Stamp Duty ("SSD") is imposed on residential properties of all values at the point of resale if the properties are resold within 36 months after acquisition. The SSD is calculated in accordance with the stated consideration or the market value of the resold property (whichever is higher) at the rates ranging from 5% to 20%.

On top of AVD and SSD, a Buyer Stamp Duty ("BSD") is levied on the residential property acquired by any person, including a limited company, except a Hong Kong permanent resident. BSD is charged at a flat rate of 15% on the stated consideration or the market value of the resold property (whichever is higher).

CHAPTER 6: TAX INCENTIVES FOR PROMOTION OF INVESTMENT

TAX INCENTIVES FOR PROMOTION OF INVESTMENT

There are several preferential tax regimes encouraging investment, they are: -

- Interest income and trading gains from qualifying debt instruments issued on or after 1 April 2018 of any duration are 100% exempted from Hong Kong Profits Tax.

- Eligible carried interest distribution is eligible for 0% concessionary tax rate for qualifying persons who are subject to Hong Kong profits tax and for qualifying employees subject to Hong Kong salaries tax, subject to the fulfillment on certain conditions and the substantial activities threshold requirements.

- Tax exemption for all funds regardless of its sizes, types and place of residence subject to fulfilment of certain conditions.

- Concessionary profits tax rate of 8.25% (half of the normal profits tax rate) is available for profits derived from corporate treasury activities by qualified corporate treasury center provided that an irrevocable election is made.

- Starting from 1 April 2018, qualifying research and development ("R&D") expenditure is eligible for an enhanced deduction. For the first HK$2 million qualifying R&D expenditure is eligible for 300% deduction and the remaining qualifying R&D expenditure is eligible for 200% deduction without subject to any cap on the amount. For those R&D expenditure that are not qualify for the enhanced deduction are eligible for 100% deduction if certain conditions are met.

- Concessionary profits tax rate of 8.25% is available for income derives from the business of reinsurance as a professional reinsurer and ii) for income derives from the business of insurance as an authorized captive insurer provided that an irrevocable election is made.

- Concessionary profits tax rate of 8.25% available for profits derived from certain qualifying insurance-related business including i) general reinsurance business of a direct insurer; ii) certain types of general insurance business of a specified insurer; and iii) certain types of insurance brokerage business provided that substantial activity requirements are met.

- Concessionary profits tax rate at 8.25% available for profits derived from aircraft leasing and aircraft leasing management business provided that specific conditions are fulfilled.

- Concessionary profits tax rate at 8.25% available for profits derived from qualifying aircraft leasing management activities carried out by qualifying aircraft leasing managers in Hong Kong provided that specified conditions are fulfilled.

- Concessionary profits tax rate at 0% available for profits derived from qualifying ship leasing activities for both an operating lease and a finance lease, including a sales and leaseback arrangement, derived by a qualifying ship lessor provided that an irrevocable election is made and certain conditions are met.

- Concessionary profits tax rate at 0% available for profits derived from qualifying ship leasing management activity by a qualifying ship leasing manager for an associated corporation provided that an irrevocable election is made and 8.25% for qualifying ship leasing management activity by a qualifying ship leasing manager for a non-associated corporation.

CHAPTER 7: TAX AUDIT

TAX AUDIT

Filed Audit and Investigation

Hong Kong is one of the lowest tax regimes in the world which requires a high degree of compliance of taxpayers. In order to protect government revenue, the IRD will review the submitted tax returns periodically by way field audit and investigation.

There are three tiers of audit: -

Desk audit

It is an examination of cases from the automated assessment. During the desk audit, the assessing officer would examine all aspect of case to see if there are any errors or omission of the reported profits and income. Usually, the written enquiries will be issued to taxpayer for clarification on suspected figures. Taxpayers are obliged to furnish the required information as requested by the assessing officer.

Filed audit

Field audit will be initiated when the IRD detected irregularities or indication on of non-compliance with the Inland Revenue Ordinance.

In the course of field audit, the field auditor will not only examine books and records but also site visiting. Filed audit work is normally focused on the most recent year of assessment for which a tax return has been submitted. Field auditors will project differences for back years in accordance with the field audit findings. Other methods may also be applied to ascertain the understated amount of profits for the years involved.

Investigation

Investigation is an in-depth examination when tax evasion is suspected. An investigation normally covers 6 years of assessment prior to the year in question. For fraud or willful evasion, the investigation is extended to cover 10 years of assessment.

ABOUT:
ABACUS CPA LIMITED

ABOUT ABACUS CPA LIMITED

Company Background

Abacus has been practicing under a CPA Firm since 2007. In November 2009, Abacus CPA Limited was set up and practicing under a corporate practice since then. We have more than 30 staffs handling audit and assurance assignments where over 1/3 are qualified certified public accountants (CPA). Our group has around more than 70 staff in Hong Kong upon consolidation with other professional firms in 2018 aiming to provide structured, personalized and wider coverage of services of our clients.

In addition to the domestic network, we are associated to an international accounting network with over 500 foreign professionals giving support to our valuable clients in different locations including but not limited to China, Singapore, Malaysia, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia, Myanmar, Cambodia, United Kingdom, Japan, Dubai, Philippines, Netherlands and Australia with top range professional services.

Services Provided

With years of development, our supports to clients have entered into new era. In addition to statutory audit to general business, we now also provide assurance service to regulated business / operation (such as but not limited to insurance broker, lawyer and government subsidized education) with support of additional qualified professional joined with the group.

With amalgamation with other business associate, our group is able to provide services to a wider extent such as pre-listing business review, forensic accounting and fraud examination, management consultancy, internal control system review and analysis

For taxation, our services are further enhanced to tax investigation and tax field audit, tax optimization review, oversea taxation services with support by international network of which our group being a member of.

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