

Expert Group on International Merchandise Trade Statistics First meeting New York, 3-6 December 2007

Country Presentation

The People's Republic of China

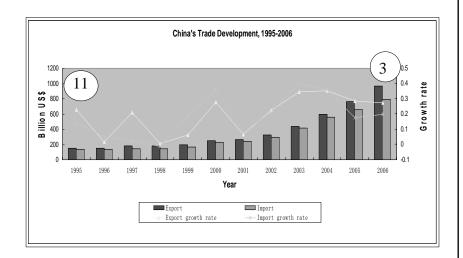
Item 6: Goods for Processing

China's Practice in Statistics of Goods for Processing

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IMTS EGM, December 3-6, 2007

China's Trade Development, 1995-2006



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High Proportion of Inward Processing Trade

Proportion of Total Export												
Customs Regimes	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Processing Trade	50%	56%	55%	57%	57%	55%	55%	55%	55%	55%	55.00%	52.70%
Ordinary Trade	48%	42%	43%	40%	41%	42%	42%	42%	42%	41%	41%	42.10%
Other	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%	5. 20%
Proportion of Total Import												
Customs Regimes	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Processing Trade	44%	45%	49%	49%	44%	41%	39%	41%	39%	40%	42%	40.60%
Ordinary Trade	33%	28%	27%	31%	40%	44%	47%	44%	45%	44%	42%	42.10%
Other	23%	27%	23%	20%	15%	14%	15%	15%	15%	16%	16%	17. 30%



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Inward Processing



Definition of Inward processing

- The Customs procedure under which certain goods can be brought into China Customs territory for manufacturing or processing with subsequent exportation
- Type I: (Customs Regime 14)
 The imported inputs remain the property of the foreign supplier.
- Type II: (Customs Regime 15)
 The ownership of imported inputs are transferred to Chinese producers, more commonly FIEs



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Policy

- Areas:
 - Bonded Areas
 - Export processing Areas
 - Processing factories in other places
- Benefits from duties exemptions (bonded system)
- There is difference in domestic tax administration (VAT) between type I and Type II inward processing



Administration Procedure I

- Enterprise: to apply of processing qualification certificate, from the administration agency of commerce in local city, bonded areas, export processing zones.
- Each processing contract: to get approval from the administration agency of commerce, not category of forbidden products, restriction etc. (valid 1-2 years)



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Administration Procedure II

- Customs registration: account book (each contract)
- Bank of China :bank account (guarantee of customs duty)
- Declaration to Customs by filling declaration form, records on the account book, (for each transaction of import/export)
- Check & cancellation (a contract completed):
 Customs, Bank, foreign currency administration



Simplification Procedure

- Commerce administration: No need approval on each contract, in bonded areas, export processing zones etc.
- Customs:
 - -Processing trade network control system in Customs
 - -Pre-classification for inward processing goods
 - -Check & cancellation periodically (half year) for big enterprises, not by contract
- Bank & Foreign currency administration: Check & cancellation periodically

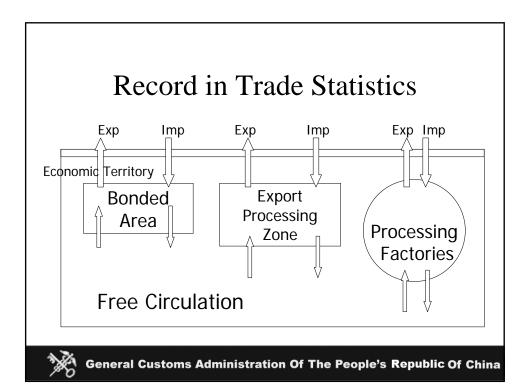


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Records in Trade Statistics

- According to information on declaration forms (enterprise transaction level)
- Special customs regimes (type I and type II)
- Same procedure of data collection and verification in trade statistics





Valuation

• Import: CIF

Type I: cost for the material, parts,

components

Type II: transaction value for the material,

parts, components

• Export: FOB

Type I: cost of material + cost of labor

Type II: transaction value



Country of origin

- Import goods
 - Preferential Rule of Origin
 - Non-preferential Rule of Origin of China
 - --wholly produced goods
 - -- substantial transformation

(HS4 change, 30% value added)

- Export goods
 - same rules as for import goods
 - Country of origin is not necessarily declared to China Customs
 - Origin certificate is needed when it is required by the importing partner



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Other regimes related to Inward processing

- Merchandise statistics
 - import of equipment invested by Foreign invested enterprises (regime 25)
 - import of equipment for processing Trade (regime 20)
- Separate information
 - Processing material, processed products into free circulation
 - Processing material, processed products into 2nd step processing
 - Processing equipment into free circulation, etc.



Outward processing



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- The Customs procedure under which goods in free circulation in China Customs territory may be temporarily exported for manufacturing, processing abroad and then re-imported.
- Customs regime 27- outward processing good
- Valuation: export:value of material, import:value of material + processing cost
- Country of origin
- Small proportion in China total trade,57 million US\$ in 2006, 0.003 %



Problems and Difficulties on Inward Processing Statistics



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China made products are re-imported

- 55.1 billion US\$ in 2005, 8.3% of total imports 73.3 billion US\$ in 2006, 9.3% of total imports
- 95.2% from Hong Kong
- 70% imported by Guangdong
- 73.5% as inward processing materials



Reasons:

- Geographic and logistic convenience of Guangdong with Hong Kong
- Business management for multinational enterprises, distribution center in Hong Kong
- Inward processing supervision system
- Other reasons



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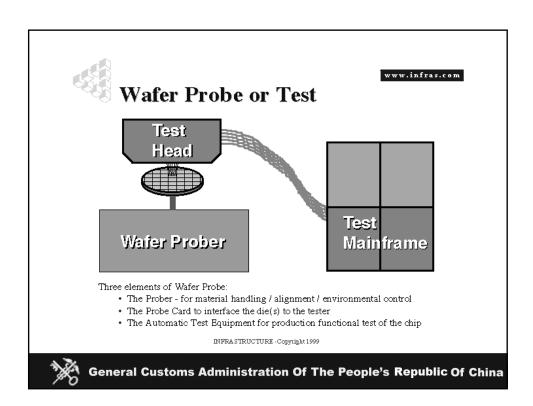
Problems with the data quality

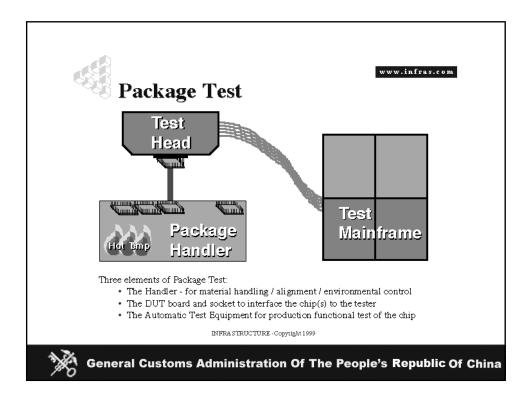
- Poor declaration on final destination of exported good of inward processing one of the causes for the difference on merchandise trade statistics between China and its trade partners.
- Affiliated trade may have influence on the value of processing goods
- Warehousing trade



- Type I and II inward processing may be mixed up for 2 or more steps of inward processing.
- Domestic material may be mixed with imported material in the final exported products, still under the Customs procedure of inward processing goods.
- May be mixed with goods for repair
- New processing test







Test Processing

- Merchandise trade or service trade?
- In principle: trade in service
- In practice: may regarded as inward processing of merchandise trade;
- Recommendation: clarify this in the new IMTS.



