



Decree of the General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China

Number 262

The Decision of the General Administration of Customs on Amending Some Regulations was deliberated and adopted by the Executive Meeting of the General Administration of Customs on March 2023, 3, and is hereby promulgated and will come into force on April 6, 2023.

Director Yu Jianhua

March 2023, 3

Decision of the General Administration of Customs on the revision of some regulations

In order to implement the spirit of the 22th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, in accordance with the relevant requirements of the Party Central Committee and the State Council on optimizing the business environment and comprehensively implementing the management of the list of administrative licensing matters, the General Administration of Customs has decided to amend <> rules including the Interim Measures for the Administration of Customs Advance Rulings of the People's Republic of China, the specific contents of which are as follows:

236. The Interim Measures for the Administration of Advance Rulings of the Customs of the People's Republic of China (promulgated by Order No. <> of the General Administration of Customs) are amended as follows:

- (1) In Article 4, "registration" is revised to "filing".
- (2) In the first paragraph of Article 7, "registration" is revised to "filing".

219. The Measures of the People's Republic of China for the Supervision of Goods for Processing Trade (promulgated by Order No. 235 of the General Administration of Customs, amended by Order No. 240, No. 243, No. 247 and No. <> of the General Administration of Customs) are amended as follows:

- (1) In the first paragraph of Article 12, "in accordance with the provisions of Articles 11 and 12 of these Measures" is revised to "in accordance with the provisions of Articles 10 and 11 of these Measures".
- (2) In Article 40, "processing trade enterprises, including business enterprises and processing enterprises registered with the customs" is revised to "processing trade enterprises, including business enterprises and processing enterprises registered with the customs"; "Operating enterprises" refers to all kinds of import and export enterprises and foreign-invested enterprises responsible for signing import and export contracts for processing trade with foreign countries, as well as foreign processing and assembly service companies that have been approved to obtain a contract processing business license. "Revised as" refers to all kinds of import and export enterprises and foreign-invested enterprises responsible for signing import and export contracts for processing trade with foreign countries, as well as foreign processing and assembly service companies that carry out processing business activities in accordance with the law. "

150. The Measures of the People's Republic of China for the Supervision of the Network of Customs Processing Trade Enterprises (promulgated by Order No. <> of the General Administration of Customs) are amended as follows:

In Article 3.1.2, "registration" is amended to read "filing".

208. The Measures of the Customs of the People's Republic of China for the Supervision of the Pingtan Comprehensive Experimental Zone (for Trial Implementation) (promulgated by Order No. 243 of the General Administration of Customs, amended by Order No. <> of the General Administration of Customs) are amended as follows:

(1) In Articles 2 and 5.1, "registration" is revised to "filing".

(2) In Item 2 of Article 27, "Article 45 of the Administrative Measures of the Customs of the People's Republic of China for Tax Reduction and Exemption of Import and Export Goods" is revised to "Article 29 of the Administrative Measures of the Customs of the People's Republic of China for Tax Reduction and Exemption of Import and Export Goods".

209. The Measures of the Customs of the People's Republic of China for the Supervision of Hengqin New Area (for Trial Implementation) (promulgated by Order No. 243 of the General Administration of Customs, amended by Order No. <> of the General Administration of Customs) are amended as follows:

In Articles 2 and 5.1, "registration" is revised to "filing".

91. The Measures of the Customs of the People's Republic of China on the Handling of Imported Goods That Have Not Been Declared Outside the Time Limit, Imported Goods Accidentally Unloaded or Overflowed and Abandoned Imported Goods (promulgated by Order No. 198 of the General Administration of Customs, amended in accordance with Order No. 218, No. 238, No. 243 and No. <> of the General Administration of Customs) are amended as follows:

In Article 12, "registered with the customs declaration" is revised to "filing with the customs declaration unit".

152. The Measures of the Customs of the People's Republic of China on the Supervision of the Shanghai Diamond Exchange (promulgated by Order No. 240 of the General Administration of Customs, amended by Order No. <> of the General Administration of Customs) are amended as follows:

In Article 11, "customs approval for registration" is revised to read "upon customs recordation".

92. The Interim Measures for the Administration of Customs Administrative Rulings of the People's Republic of China (promulgated by Order No. <> of the General Administration of Customs) are amended as follows:

(1) In the first paragraph of Article 4, "registration" is revised to "filing".

(1) Amend the "Customs Declaration Registration Code" in the Application for Customs Administrative Ruling of the People's Republic of China (Formats 2, 3 and <>) to "Customs Filing Code".

104. The Measures of the Customs of the People's Republic of China on the Supervision of Inbound and Outbound Express Shipments (promulgated by Order No. 147 of the General Administration of Customs, amended in accordance with Order No. 198, No. 240 and No. <> of the General Administration of Customs) are amended as follows:

(1) Article 7 is revised to read: "Where an operator applies to handle customs declaration for inbound and outbound express shipments, it shall go through registration formalities at the local customs. "

(2) The first paragraph of Article 8 is revised to read: "(1) The "International Freight Forwarding Enterprise Filing Form" that has been handled by the competent department of foreign trade under the State Council or the filing agency entrusted by it, except as otherwise provided by laws and regulations. "Amend "registration" to "filing" in item 3; One item is added as Item 9, which reads: "(9) It has obtained an international express delivery business license issued by the postal administration. "

(3) In Article 9, "Customs cancels the operator's qualifications to engage in inbound and outbound express customs declaration" is revised to "Customs cancels the operator's registration".

(4) The second paragraph of Article 26 is deleted.

103. The Administrative Measures for the Inspection and Appraisal of Import and Export Commodities Quantity and Weight (promulgated by Order No. 172 of the former General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine, amended in accordance with Order No. 238 of the former General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine and Orders No. 240 and <> of the General Administration of Customs) are amended as follows:

(1) In the first paragraph of Article 14, delete the words "solid wastes that can be used as raw materials".

(2) Delete Article 26.

(3) In Article 27, "all types of domestic and foreign inspection and appraisal institutions that have been licensed by the General Administration of Customs must accept the entrustment of foreign economic and trade relations within the scope of their permits" is revised to "all types of domestic and foreign inspection institutions established in accordance with law may accept the entrustment of foreign economic and trade relations parties".

(10) The first paragraph of Article 6 is deleted; The second paragraph is revised to read: "Where an inspection institution engaged in the inspection and appraisal of import and export commodities violates the relevant provisions of the State and disrupts the order of inspection and appraisal, the competent customs shall order corrections, confiscate the illegal gains, and may also impose a fine of not more than <>, <> yuan, and the customs may suspend its inspection and appraisal business for less than six months." "

97. The Administrative Measures for the Inspection and Appraisal of Damage to Imported Commodities (promulgated by Order No. 238 of the former General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China, amended by Order No. <> of the General Administration of Customs) are amended as follows:

(1) In the first paragraph of Article 4 and Article 6, "with the permission of the General Administration of Customs" is revised to "established in accordance with law".

(2) Delete Article 22.

(3) In the first paragraph of Article 23, "all types of domestic and foreign inspection institutions that have been licensed by the General Administration of Customs must be within the scope of the permit" is revised to "all types of domestic and foreign inspection institutions established in accordance with law may".

(4) The first paragraph of Article 26 is deleted.

62. The Measures for the Administration of Inspection and Quarantine of Imported and Exported Genetically Modified Products (promulgated by Order No. 196 of the former General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine, amended in accordance with Order No. 238 of the former General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine and Orders No. 243 and <> of the General Administration of Customs) are amended as follows:

Delete article 5.

185. The Measures for the Administration of Quarantine of Entry-Exit Cruise Ships (promulgated by Order No. 238 of the former General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China, amended by Orders No. 240 and No. <> of the General Administration of Customs) are amended as follows:

The third paragraph of Article 24 is revised to read: "Quarantine handling shall be carried out in accordance with law and subject to customs supervision. "

38. The Measures for the Administration of Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine of Ships on International Voyages (promulgated by Order No. 196 of the former General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine, amended in accordance with Order No. 238 of the former General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine and Orders No. 240 and <> of the General Administration of Customs) are amended as follows:

Article 33 is revised to read: "The Customs shall administer the license of units engaged in the supply of food and drinking water to ships, as well as units engaged in the quarantine and pest elimination of animals and plants entering and leaving the country; Implement record-filing management for units engaged in ship agency and ship material services. "

17. The Administrative Measures for the Inspection and Quarantine of Inbound and Outbound Containers (promulgated by Order No. 238 of the former General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China, amended by Order No. <> of the General Administration of Customs) are amended as follows:

(1) Article 11 is deleted.

(2) Article 21 is revised to read: "The work of sanitary and pest elimination treatment of inbound and outbound containers shall be carried out in accordance with law and subject to customs supervision. "

110. The Measures of the Customs of the People's Republic of China on the Supervision of Containers and Containerized Wagons Used to Load Goods under Customs Supervision (promulgated by Order No. 198 of

the General Administration of Customs, amended by Orders No. 240 and <> of the General Administration of Customs) are amended as follows:

(1) In the first paragraph of Article 7, "an international container liner company or its agent shall declare to the customs of the place of transfer and the place of transfer on the basis of the approval documents of the competent department of transportation and the self-made container transfer list." The contents of the transfer list shall include: the name, voyage (shift) number, and date of the original inbound vessel of the container, the name, flight (shift) number, container number, size, port of destination, number of containers, etc. of the ship carrying the empty container, and transmit relevant electronic data to the customs of the place of transfer and the place of transfer. Amended to read: "International container liner companies or their agents shall declare relevant electronic data in accordance with customs regulations." "

(2) In Articles 23 and 24, "registration" is revised to "filing".

(3) Article 30 is deleted.

88. The Measures of the Customs of the People's Republic of China on the Administration of Transport Enterprises and Their Vehicles Carrying Goods under Customs Supervision by Road within the Territory (promulgated by Order No. 121 of the General Administration of Customs, amended in accordance with Order No. 227, 235, 240 and <> of the General Administration of Customs) are amended as follows:

(一) 将第二条中的“经海关注册登记”修改为“向海关备案”。

(二) 将第三条、第四条、第六条、第九条、第十三条中的“注册登记”修改为“备案”。

(三) 将第二章章名修改为“备案”。

(四) 将第五条中的“资格条件”修改为“条件”。

(五) 将第七条修改为：“海关对运输企业递交的有关材料进行审核，符合规定的，予以备案。

“备案有效期为其营业执照上注明的营业期限。”

(六) 将第十条修改为：“海关对车辆监管条件及相关文件进行审核，符合规定的，予以备案。

“车辆备案有效期为其机动车行驶证上注明的强制报废期。”

(七) 删除第十一条、第十四条、第十六条。

(八) 将第十二条中的“应向注册地海关交回《注册登记证书》、《汽车载货登记簿》等相关证件，办理手续”修改为“应向备案地海关办理备案注销手续”。

(九) 将第十七条修改为：“海关可以对备案车辆实施卫星定位管理。”

(十) 删除第二十三条第二项中的“如实填报交验汽车载货登记簿或者”；删除第五项；将第六项改为第五项，修改为：“(五) 更换车辆(车辆发动机、车牌号码)，改装车厢、车体，未向海关重新办理备案手续的”；将第七项改为第六项。

(十一) 将第二十五条中的“海关可以撤销其注册登记或者停止其从事有关业务”修改为“海关可以注销其备案”；将第四项修改为：“(四) 其他需要注销备案的情形。”

(十二) 将第二十六条修改为：“运输企业备案有效期届满未续展的，海关应当依照有关规定办理注销手续。”

(十三) 将第二十七条中的“海关注销其承运海关监管货物运输资格”修改为“海关注销其备案”。

十八、对《中华人民共和国海关对免税商店及免税品监管办法》(海关总署令第132号公布，根据海关总署令第240号修正)作如下修改：

(一) 将第二条、第七条中的“设立”修改为“经营”。

(二) 将第二章章名修改为：“免税商店的经营和终止”。

(三) 将第八条修改为：“海关总署按照《中华人民共和国行政许可法》及《中华人民共和国海关行政许可管理办法》规定的程序和期限办理免税商店经营许可事项。”

(四) 删除第九条、第十条中的“的设立”。

(五) 将第十一条第一款、第十二条第二款中的“经批准设立的免税商店”修改为“经审批准予经营的免税商店”。

(六) 将第十八条第二款、第十九条、第二十条中的“人员”修改为“旅客”。

(7) A paragraph is added as the second paragraph of Article 26, which reads: "Except for the circumstances specified in the preceding paragraph, if duty-free goods need to be returned, duty-free shops shall go through relevant customs formalities with the competent customs. "

(8) In Article 30, "duty-free shops" refers to enterprises approved by the General Administration of Customs and whose business units set up sales venues that meet the requirements of customs supervision and supervised warehouses for storing duty-free goods at locations approved by the State Council of the People's Republic of China or its authorized departments, and sell duty-free goods to specified targets. "Revised as" refers to enterprises established

with the approval of the relevant departments of the State Council and operated with the approval of the General Administration of Customs to sell duty-free goods to specified targets. ”

118. The Measures for the Supervision and Administration of Inspection and Quarantine of Import and Export Feed and Feed Additives (promulgated by Order No. 184 of the former General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine, amended in accordance with Order No. 238 of the former General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine and Orders No. 240, 243 and <> of the General Administration of Customs) are amended as follows:

Delete subparagraph 2 of Article 32; Renumber the third subparagraph to the second subparagraph; Renumber the fourth item as the third and delete the words “and provide photographs or video materials of the key areas”; For item 5 read item 4.

47. The Measures for the Administration of Quarantine of Animal Genetic Material Entering the Country (promulgated by Order No. 238 of the former General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine, amended by Order No. 240 and No. <> of the General Administration of Customs) are amended as follows:

Delete Article 20, paragraph 1; Replace the second subparagraph with the first; For the third item read the second paragraph.

159. The Measures for the Supervision and Administration of Inspection and Quarantine of Non-Food Animal Products Entering and Leaving the Country (promulgated by Order No. 184 of the former General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine, amended in accordance with Order No. 238 of the former General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine and Orders No. 240 and <> of the General Administration of Customs) are amended as follows:

(1) Article 31 is deleted.

(2) In the first paragraph of Article 35, “Article 34 of these Measures” is revised to “Article 33 of these Measures”.

(3) In Item 2 of Article 39, “Article 34 of these Measures” is revised to “Article 33 of these Measures”; In Item 5, “Article 38 of these Measures” is revised to “Article 37 of these Measures”.

(4) In Item 2 of Article 43, delete the words “and provide photographs or video materials of key areas”.

(5) In Article 71, “Article 43 of the Regulations for the Implementation of the Import and Export Commodity Inspection Law of the People’s Republic of China” is revised to “Article 42 of the Regulations for the Implementation of the Import and Export Commodity Inspection Law of the People’s Republic of China”.

(6) In Article 72, “Article 44 of the Implementation Regulations of the Import and Export Commodity Inspection Law of the People’s Republic of China” is revised to “Article 43 of the Implementation Regulations of the Import and Export Commodity Inspection Law of the People’s Republic of China”.

(7) In Article 73, “Article 45 of the Regulations for the Implementation of the Import and Export Commodity Inspection Law of the People’s Republic of China” is revised to “Article 44 of the Regulations for the Implementation of the Import and Export Commodity Inspection Law of the People’s Republic of China”.

(8) In the first paragraph of Article 74, “the first paragraph of Article 46 of the Regulations for the Implementation of the Import and Export Commodity Inspection Law of the People’s Republic of China” is revised to “the first paragraph of Article 45 of the Regulations for the Implementation of the Import and Export Commodity Inspection Law of the People’s Republic of China”.

(9) In Article 75, “Article 47 of the Regulations for the Implementation of the Import and Export Commodity Inspection Law of the People’s Republic of China” is revised to “Article 46 of the Regulations for the Implementation of the Import and Export Commodity Inspection Law of the People’s Republic of China”.

(10) In Article 76, “Article 48 of the Regulations for the Implementation of the Import and Export Commodity Inspection Law of the People’s Republic of China” is revised to “Article 47 of the Regulations for the Implementation of the Import and Export Commodity Inspection Law of the People’s Republic of China”.

25. The Administrative Measures for the Examination and Approval of Quarantine of Animals and Plants Entering the Country (promulgated by Order No. 170 of the former General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine, amended in accordance with Order No. 238 of the former General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine and Orders No. 240 and <> of the General Administration of Customs) are amended as follows:

(1) Article 3 is revised to read: "The General Administration of Customs shall uniformly administer the quarantine examination and approval work provided for in these Measures.

"For quarantine examination and approval matters that the General Administration of Customs is responsible for implementing, the General Administration of Customs may entrust the directly subordinate customs to accept the application and carry out the preliminary examination.

"The quarantine examination and approval matters authorized by the General Administration of Customs to be carried out by the directly subordinate customs shall be responsible for the acceptance, review and decision of the quarantine examination and approval by the directly subordinate customs."

(2) The first paragraph of Article 6 is deleted. In paragraph 2 of Article 6, delete the words "preliminary examination body"; Delete paragraph 2 (a); Subparagraph 2 of paragraph 2 is changed to be subparagraph 1, which reads: "(1) Where imported animals require quarantine, a valid quarantine site use certificate shall be submitted; Subparagraph 3 of paragraph 2 is changed to subparagraph 2, which reads: "(2) Animals and plants and their products that need to be designated for production, processing or storage after entering China shall submit information on the production, processing and storage units and materials proving the production, processing and storage capacity that meet the requirements of the customs; "Renumber paragraph 2 (d) as subparagraph 3; Renumber paragraph 2 (e) as subparagraph 4.

(3) In Article 7, "the content of the preliminary examination body's preliminary examination of the applicant's quarantine examination and approval application includes" is revised to "the content of the Customs examination of the applicant unit's quarantine examination and approval application includes".

(4) Articles 8, 9, 12 and 19 are deleted.

(5) In Article 10, "the General Administration of Customs or the preliminary examination body" is revised to read "Customs".

(6) Article 11 is revised to read: "The General Administration of Customs and its authorized customs directly under it shall make a decision on granting or not granting permission within 20 days of accepting the application. If a decision cannot be made within 20 days, it may be extended for 10 days with the approval of the responsible person of the General Administration of Customs or the authorized person directly under the Customs Administration, and the applicant shall be informed of the reasons for the extension.

"Where laws or administrative regulations provide otherwise, follow those provisions."

(7) Article 13 is revised to read: "The Quarantine Permit shall be valid for 12 months or at one time. "

(8) Article 16 is revised to read: "After the State issues a public notice or ban prohibiting the entry of relevant quarantine items into China in accordance with law, the Customs may withdraw the "Quarantine Permit" that has been issued.

"According to Article 11 of these Measures, if all the permitted quantities have been verified or the validity period of the Quarantine License has not been renewed, the Customs shall go through the cancellation procedures for quarantine examination and approval in accordance with law.

"Where other quarantine approvals should be withdrawn, revoked or cancelled in accordance with law, the Customs shall handle them in accordance with relevant laws and regulations."

In addition, the numbering of the provisions in the relevant regulations has been adjusted accordingly.

This Decision shall take effect on April 2023, 4.

"Interim Measures for the Administration of Advance Rulings of the Customs of the People's Republic of China", "Measures of the Customs of the People's Republic of China for the Supervision of Processing Trade Goods", "Measures of the Customs of the People's Republic of China for the Supervision of Pingtan Comprehensive Experimental Zone (for Trial Implementation)", "Measures of the Customs of the People's Republic of China on the Supervision of Hengqin New Area (for Trial Implementation)", "Measures of the Customs of the People's Republic of China on the Handling of Imported Goods That Have Not Been Declared for Imported Goods within the Time Limit, Imported Goods Unloaded or Overloaded by Mistake or Overflow, and Abandoned Imported Goods", "Measures of the Customs of the People's Republic of China on the Supervision of the Shanghai Diamond Exchange", "Interim Measures of the Customs of the People's Republic of China on the Administration of Administrative Rulings", "Measures of the Customs of the People's Republic of China on the Supervision of Inbound and Outbound Express Shipments", "Administrative Measures for the Inspection and Appraisal of the Quantity and Weight of Import and Export Commodities", "Administrative Measures for the Inspection and Appraisal of Damage to Imported Commodities", "Measures for the Administration of Inspection and

Quarantine of Imported and Exported Genetically Modified Products”, “Measures for the Administration of Quarantine of Entry-Exit Cruise Ships”, “Measures for the Administration of Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine of Ships on International Voyages”, Measures for the Administration of Inspection and Quarantine of Inbound and Outbound Containers”, “Measures of the Customs of the People’s Republic of China on the Supervision of Containers and Containerized Trucks Used to Load Goods under Customs Supervision”, “Measures of the Customs of the People’s Republic of China on the Administration of Transport Enterprises and Their Vehicles Carrying Goods under Customs Supervision by Road within China”, “Measures of the Customs of the People’s Republic of China on the Supervision of Duty-free Shops and Duty-free Goods”, “Measures for the Supervision and Administration of Inspection and Quarantine of Import and Export Feed and Feed Additives”, “Measures for the Quarantine Management of Imported Animal Genetic Material”, “The Measures for the Supervision and Administration of Inspection and Quarantine of Non-edible Animal Products Entering and Leaving the Country and the Administrative Measures for the Examination and Approval of Quarantine of Animals and Plants Entering the Country shall be revised accordingly and re-promulgated in accordance with this Decision.

Annexes: 1. Interim Measures for the Administration of Advance Rulings of the Customs of the People’s Republic of China

2. Measures of the Customs of the People’s Republic of China for the Supervision of Processed Trade Goods
3. Measures of the People’s Republic of China Customs for the Online Supervision of Processing Trade Enterprises
4. Measures of the Customs of the People’s Republic of China on the Supervision of Pingtan Comprehensive Experimental Zone (Trial)
5. Measures of the Customs of the People’s Republic of China on the Supervision of Hengqin New Area (Trial)
6. Measures of the Customs of the People’s Republic of China on the handling of imported goods that have not been declared beyond the time limit, imported goods that have been accidentally unloaded or overflowed, and goods that have abandoned imports
7. Measures of the Customs of the People’s Republic of China on the supervision of the Shanghai Diamond Exchange
8. Interim Measures for the Administration of Customs Administrative Rulings of the People’s Republic of China
9. Measures of the Customs of the People’s Republic of China for the supervision of inbound and outbound express shipments
10. Administrative measures for the inspection and appraisal of the quantity and weight of import and export commodities
11. Administrative Measures for the Inspection and Appraisal of Damage to Imported Commodities
12. Measures for the Administration of Inspection and Quarantine of Imported and Exported Genetically Modified Products
13. Measures for the Administration of Quarantine of Entry-Exit Cruise Ships
14. Measures for the Administration of Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine of Ships on International Voyages
15. Measures for the Administration of Inspection and Quarantine of Inbound and Outbound Containers
16. Measures of the Customs of the People’s Republic of China on the supervision of containers and containerized wagons used to load goods under customs supervision
17. Measures of the Customs of the People’s Republic of China on the Administration of Transport Enterprises and Their Vehicles Carrying Goods under Customs Supervision by Road within China
18. Measures of the Customs of the People’s Republic of China on the Supervision of Duty-free Shops and Duty-free Goods
19. Measures for the supervision and administration of inspection and quarantine of imported and exported feed and feed additives
20. Measures for the Quarantine Management of Animal Genetic Material Entering the Country
21. Measures for the supervision and administration of inspection and quarantine of non-edible animal products entering and leaving the country
22. Administrative Measures for the Examination and Approval of Quarantine of Animals and Plants Entering the Country

Interim Measures for the Administration of Advance Rulings of the Customs of the People's Republic of China

Article 1 These Measures are formulated in accordance with the Customs Law of the People's Republic of China, other relevant laws, administrative regulations and relevant international treaties and agreements concluded or acceded to by the Chinese government, in order to promote trade security and facilitation, optimize the business environment and enhance the predictability of import and export trade activities by enterprises.

Article 2 Before the actual import or export of goods, the Customs shall, at the application of the applicant, make an advance ruling on customs affairs related to the actual import and export activities, and these Measures shall apply.

Article 3 Before the actual import or export of goods, the applicant may apply for advance rulings on the following customs affairs:

- (1) commodity classification of imported and exported goods;
- (2) the origin or qualification of the imported and exported goods;
- (3) the relevant elements and valuation methods of the customs value of imported goods;
- (4) Other customs affairs prescribed by the General Administration of Customs.

The "relevant elements of customs value" as used in the preceding paragraph include royalties, commissions, transportation premiums, special relationships, and other elements related to the determination of customs value.

Article 4 The applicant for the advance ruling shall be a foreign trade operator related to actual import and export activities and recorded with the customs.

Article 5 Where an applicant applies for an advance ruling, he or she shall submit the Application for an Advance Ruling of the Customs of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as the "Application for an Advance Ruling") and the relevant materials required by the Customs. If the materials are in a foreign language, the applicant shall submit a Chinese translation that meets the requirements of the Customs at the same time.

The applicant shall bear legal responsibility for the authenticity, accuracy, completeness and standardization of the submitted materials.

Article 6 Where the applicant needs the Customs to keep commercial secrets for him, he shall submit a request to the Customs in writing and specify the specific content. Customs shall undertake confidentiality obligations in accordance with relevant national regulations.

Article 3 The applicant shall submit an application for advance ruling to the customs directly under the place where the goods are to be filed three months before the goods are intended to be imported or exported.

Under special circumstances, if the applicant has a valid reason, he may file an application for advance ruling within 3 months before the goods are intended to be imported or exported.

An Application for an Advance Ruling shall cover only one type of customs matter.

Article 10 The Customs shall, within <> days of receiving the Application for Advance Ruling and relevant materials, review and decide whether to accept the application, and issue the Decision of the People's Republic of China on the Acceptance of the Application for Advance Ruling of the Customs or the Decision of the People's Republic of China on the Inadmissibility of the Application for the Advance Ruling of the Customs of the People's Republic of China.

Where the application materials do not comply with the relevant provisions, the Customs shall, before deciding whether to accept it, inform the applicant to make corrections within the prescribed time limit, and prepare and issue the Notice of Application for Supplementary Correction of the Customs Advance Ruling of the People's Republic of China. The period for supplementing application materials shall not be counted in the period specified in the first paragraph of this Article.

If the applicant fails to submit materials for correction within the prescribed time limit, it shall be deemed that no application for advance ruling has been submitted.

If the Customs does not make a decision on whether to accept the Application for Advance Ruling and the relevant materials within 10 days from the date of receipt of the Application, nor does it inform the applicant at one time

for supplementation, it shall be accepted from the date of receipt of the materials.

Article 9 In any of the following circumstances, the Customs shall make a decision not to accept the case and explain the reasons:

- (1) The application does not comply with the provisions of Articles 3, 4, 5, or 7 of these Measures;
- (2) Customs rules and announcements of the General Administration of Customs already have clear provisions on customs affairs for which an advance ruling is sought;
- (3) The applicant has already filed an application for advance ruling on the same matter and has been accepted.

Article 10 The Customs shall make an advance ruling decision on the customs affairs for which the applicant applies for an advance ruling, and formulate and issue the "Decision of the Customs of the People's Republic of China on the advance ruling" (hereinafter referred to as the "advance ruling decision") in accordance with relevant laws, administrative regulations, customs rules and announcements of the General Administration of Customs.

In the process of making the advance ruling decision, the Customs may require the applicant to submit materials or samples related to the application for customs affairs within the prescribed time limit; The applicant may also submit additional relevant materials to the customs.

Article 60 The Customs shall formulate and issue the "Advance Ruling Decision" within <> days of acceptance.

The Advance Ruling Decision shall be served on the applicant and shall take effect on the date of service.

Where it is necessary to determine the relevant circumstances through testing, testing, appraisal, expert demonstration, or other means, the time required is not to be included in the time limit provided for in the first paragraph of this article.

Article 12 In any of the following circumstances, the Customs may terminate the advance ruling and issue the Decision of the Customs of the People's Republic of China on Termination of the Prior Ruling:

- (1) The applicant declares in writing to the Customs to withdraw the application before the decision of the advance ruling is made, and the Customs agrees to withdraw it;
- (2) The applicant fails to provide relevant materials or samples in accordance with customs requirements;
- (3) The advance ruling decision cannot be made within the time limit provided for in the first paragraph of Article 11 due to reasons attributable to the applicant.

Article 3: Advance ruling decisions are valid for three years.

If the laws, administrative regulations, customs rules and relevant provisions of the announcement of the General Administration of Customs on which the advance ruling decision is based change and affect its validity, the advance ruling decision shall automatically become invalid.

The applicant shall not apply for an advance ruling again during the validity period of the matters covered by the Customs' decision on the advance ruling.

Article 14 The advance ruling decision has no retroactive effect on goods that have actually been imported or exported before it takes effect.

Article 15 The applicant who imports or exports goods under the same circumstances as those specified in the advance ruling decision during the validity period of the advance ruling decision shall declare them in accordance with the advance ruling decision and be approved by the customs.

Article 16 In any of the following circumstances, the Customs shall revoke an advance ruling decision that has taken effect and notify the applicant:

- (1) The advance ruling decision needs to be revoked because the materials provided by the applicant are untrue, inaccurate, or incomplete;
- (2) The advance ruling decision was wrong;
- (3) Other circumstances that require revocation.

The decision to revoke shall take effect on the date on which it is made. Where an advance ruling decision is revoked in accordance with the provisions of subparagraph (1) of the preceding paragraph, the revoked advance ruling decision shall be invalid ab initio.

Article 17: Except where trade secrets are involved, the Customs may disclose the content of the advance ruling decision.

Article 18 Where the applicant is dissatisfied with the advance ruling decision, he may apply to the General Administration of Customs for administrative reconsideration; Those who are dissatisfied with the reconsideration

decision may file an administrative lawsuit with the people's court in accordance with law.

Article 1 Where the applicant provides false materials or conceals relevant information, the Customs shall give a warning and may impose a fine of not more than <>, <> yuan.

Article 20 The General Administration of Customs shall separately formulate and publish the legal documents listed in these Measures.

The term "day" in these Measures refers to a natural day.

Article 21 The General Administration of Customs is responsible for the interpretation of these Measures.

Article 2018: These Measures shall take effect on February 2, 1.

Annex 2

Measures of the Customs of the People's Republic of China for the Supervision of Goods Processed in Trade

Chapter I General Provisions

Article 1 These Measures are formulated in accordance with the Customs Law of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as the Customs Law) and other relevant laws and administrative regulations in order to promote the healthy development of processing trade and regulate the Customs' management of processed trade goods.

Article 2 These Measures shall apply to the formalities for the establishment of manuals for processing trade goods, import and export customs declaration, processing, supervision and verification.

Processing trade operators, processing enterprises and contractors shall accept customs supervision in accordance with the provisions of these Measures.

Article 3 "Processing trade" as used in these Measures refers to the business activities in which a business enterprise imports all or part of raw and auxiliary materials, parts, components, and packaging materials (hereinafter collectively referred to as "materials") and, after processing or assembly, re-exports the finished products, including processing of incoming materials and processing of incoming materials.

Article 4 Unless otherwise stipulated by the State, if the imported materials and parts of processing trade fall under the restrictive provisions of the State on import, the operating enterprise shall be exempted from submitting import licenses to the Customs.

Where the export of finished products in processing trade falls under the state's restrictive provisions on export, the operating enterprise shall obtain an export license. The Customs shall automatically compare and verify the electronic data of the relevant export licenses.

Article 5 Where bonded supervision is exercised for imported materials and parts under processing trade, after the finished processed products are exported, the Customs shall write off them according to the approved actual number of processed and re-exported products.

If the imported materials and parts under processing trade are first levied at the time of import in accordance with the regulations, after the processed finished products are exported, the Customs will refund the collected taxes according to the approved actual processed and re-exported quantity.

Where the export products under processing trade are subject to export tariffs, the Customs shall levy export tariffs in accordance with relevant regulations.

Article 6 The Customs shall implement a guarantee system for processed trade goods in accordance with national regulations.

With the approval of the customs and the relevant procedures, the processed trade goods can be mortgaged.

Article 7 The Customs shall exercise categorical supervision over processing trade, and the specific management measures shall be formulated separately by the General Administration of Customs.

Article 8 Customs may conduct inspections of processing trade enterprises, and the enterprises shall cooperate. Customs verification shall not affect the normal business activities of enterprises.

Article 9 A processing trade enterprise shall, in accordance with the Accounting Law of the People's Republic of China and the relevant provisions of the Customs, set up account books, statements and other relevant documents that meet the requirements of customs supervision, record the import, storage, transfer, transfer, sale, processing, use, loss and export of the processing trade goods related to the enterprise, and record and account for them on the basis of legal and valid vouchers.

Processing trade enterprises shall manage processing trade goods separately from non-processed trade goods. Processing trade goods shall be stored in places recorded by the customs, and special materials shall be put out exclusively. Where an enterprise changes the storage site of processing trade goods, it shall notify the Customs in advance and go through the formalities for filing the change.

Chapter II Establishment of the Manual for Processing Trade Goods

Article 10 An operating enterprise shall go through the formalities for the establishment of a manual for processing trade goods with the competent customs office where the processing enterprise is located.

Article 11 Unless otherwise provided, the establishment of a manual for processing trade goods shall truthfully declare to the Customs the trade method, unit consumption, import and export port, as well as the commodity name, commodity number, specification model, price and place of origin of imported materials and finished products, and submit the contract signed by the business enterprise to the outside world. Where an operating enterprise entrusts processing, it shall also submit the contract signed with the processing enterprise.

If the operating enterprise has its own processing capacity, it shall obtain the "Certificate of Production Capacity of Processing Trade Processing Enterprises" issued by the competent department; Where a business enterprise entrusts processing, it shall obtain the "Certificate of Production Capacity of Processing Trade Processing Enterprises" issued by the competent department.

Article 5 Where an operating enterprise submits complete and valid documentary materials in accordance with the provisions of Articles <> and <> of these Measures and declares the establishment of the manual, the Customs shall complete the formalities for the establishment of the processing trade manual within <> working days from the date of accepting the declaration for the establishment of the enterprise manual.

Where it is necessary to go through the guarantee formalities, the customs shall go through the formalities for the establishment of the manual after the operating enterprise provides the guarantee in accordance with the regulations.

Article 13 In any of the following circumstances, the Customs shall go through the formalities for establishing a manual after the operating enterprise provides a security deposit equivalent to the amount of tax payable or a letter of guarantee from a bank or non-bank financial institution:

(1) Suspected smuggling, which has already been placed on file for investigation by the customs, but the case has not yet been concluded;

(2) Due to management chaos, the Customs requires rectification, within the rectification period.

Article 14 In any of the following circumstances, the Customs may require the operating enterprise to provide a security deposit equivalent to the amount of tax payable or a letter of guarantee from a bank or non-bank financial institution when going through the formalities for the establishment of the manual:

(1) Leasing plant or equipment;

(2) Carrying out processing trade business for the first time;

(3) The processing trade manual has been extended twice (including twice) or more;

(4) Handling procedures for processing trade in different places;

(5) The suspected violation has already been placed on file for investigation by the Customs, but the case has not yet been concluded.

Article 15 In any of the following circumstances, processing trade enterprises shall not go through the formalities for the establishment of manuals:

(1) Imported materials or finished products for export are prohibited by the State;

(2) The processed products are prohibited by the state from being processed and produced within the territory of our country;

- (3) Imported materials and parts are not suitable for bonded supervision;
- (4) Where the business enterprises or processing enterprises are not allowed to carry out processing trade as stipulated by the State;
- (5) Where the operating enterprise fails to report to the Customs within the prescribed time limit for verification of the expired processing trade manual, and then re-declares the establishment of the manual.

Article 16 Where the contents of the declaration and the documents submitted by an operating enterprise are inconsistent with the facts when a manual for handling processed trade goods is established, the Customs shall handle it in accordance with the following provisions:

- (1) If the goods have not been imported, the Customs shall cancel their manuals;
- (2) If the goods have been imported, the enterprise shall be ordered to return the goods out of China.

Under the circumstances specified in Subparagraph (2) of the first paragraph of this Article, an operating enterprise may apply to the Customs for the provision of a security deposit equivalent to the amount of tax payable or a letter of guarantee from a bank or non-bank financial institution, and continue to perform the contract.

Article 17 A business enterprise that has already gone through the formalities for the establishment of a manual for processing trade goods may obtain from the Customs a sub-volume or renewal of the manual for processing trade.

Article 18 Where there is a change in the contents of the manual for the establishment of processed trade goods, the operating enterprise shall go through the formalities for the change within the validity period of the manual for processing trade.

Chapter III Import, export and processing of goods for processing trade

Article 19 Goods imported for processing trade by business enterprises may be imported from overseas or in special customs supervision areas or bonded supervision sites, or may be transferred through deep processing carryover.

Enterprises exporting processed trade goods may export them overseas or to special customs supervision areas or bonded supervision sites, or transfer them out through deep processing carryover.

Article 20 Goods imported and exported by business enterprises in the form of processing trade shall be included in customs statistics.

Article 21 Where a processing trade enterprise carries out deep processing carryover, the transferring enterprise and the transferring enterprise shall make a declaration to their respective competent customs and go through the actual receipt and delivery and customs declaration formalities. The specific administrative regulations shall be formulated and promulgated separately by the General Administration of Customs.

In any of the following circumstances, processing trade enterprises shall not go through the procedures for deep processing carryover:

- (1) failing to meet the requirements of customs supervision and being ordered by the customs to rectify within a time limit, within the rectification period;
- (2) There is a failure to submit the verification manual within the time limit;
- (3) The case has not yet been closed because the suspected smuggling has already been opened for investigation by the customs.

If a processing trade enterprise fails to receive and deliver goods in accordance with customs regulations, it shall not go through the procedures for deep processing carryover again.

Article 3 An operating enterprise carrying out outbound processing business shall go through the filing formalities with the Customs within <> working days from the date of dispatch in accordance with the relevant administrative provisions on outbound processing.

Enterprises engaged in outsourced processing business shall not resell processing trade goods to contractors; The contractor shall not re-export the processed trade goods.

Where an operating enterprise sends all the processes out for processing, it shall, while going through the filing formalities, provide the Customs with a security deposit equivalent to the amount of tax payable for the goods sent out for processing, or a letter of guarantee from a bank or non-bank financial institution.

Article 23 The finished products, surplus materials, scraps, defective products, by-products and other processing trade goods produced in the production process may not be transported back to the enterprise after the operating enterprise has gone through the relevant formalities with the competent customs of the locality.

Article 24 Where the Customs supervises processed trade goods, the operating enterprises and contractors shall cooperate.

Article 25 Processing trade goods shall be used exclusively for specific purposes.

经海关核准，经营企业可以在保税料件之间、保税料件与非保税料件之间进行串换，但是被串换的料件应当属于同一企业，并且应当遵循同品种、同规格、同数量、不牟利的原则。

来料加工保税进口料件不得串换。

第二十六条 由于加工工艺需要使用非保税料件的，经营企业应当事先向海关如实申报使用非保税料件的比例、品种、规格、型号、数量。

经营企业按照本条第一款规定向海关申报的，海关核销时应当在出口成品总耗用量中予以核扣。

第二十七条 经营企业进口料件由于质量存在瑕疵、规格型号与合同不符等原因，需要返还原供货商进行退换，以及由于加工贸易出口产品售后服务需要而出口未加工保税料件的，可以直接向口岸海关办理报关手续。

已经加工的保税进口料件不得进行退换。

第四章 加工贸易货物核销

第二十八条 经营企业应当在规定的期限内将进口料件加工复出口，并且自加工贸易手册项下最后一批成品出口或者加工贸易手册到期之日起30日内向海关报核。

经营企业对外签订的合同提前终止的，应当自合同终止之日起30日内向海关报核。

第二十九条 经营企业报核时应当向海关如实申报进口料件、出口成品、边角料、剩余料件、残次品、副产品以及单耗等情况，并且按照规定提交相关单证。

经营企业按照本条第一款规定向海关报核，单证齐全、有效的，海关应当受理报核。

第三十条 海关核销可以采取纸质单证核销、电子数据核销的方式，必要时可以下厂核查，企业应当予以配合。

The Customs shall cancel the report within 30 days of accepting the report. If an extension is required under special circumstances, it may be extended for 30 days with the approval of the customs director directly under him or the customs chief under his authorization.

Article 31 Where bonded imported materials or finished products for processing trade are sold domestically, the Customs shall levy taxes on bonded imported materials and parts in accordance with law and levy tax-deferred interest, unless otherwise provided.

Where imported materials and parts fall under the state's restrictive regulations on import, the operating enterprise shall also submit an import license to the customs.

Article 32 Where a business enterprise returns imported materials and parts of processing trade out of China for any reason, the Customs shall verify them on the basis of the relevant return documents.

Article 33 The scraps, surplus materials, defective products, by-products and disaster-damaged bonded goods produced by the operating enterprise in the production process shall be handled in accordance with the provisions of the Customs on the administration of processing trade scraps, surplus materials, defective products, by-products and disaster-affected bonded goods, and the Customs shall verify them on the basis of relevant documents.

Article 34 Where a business enterprise loses the processing trade manual, it shall promptly report it to the Customs.

After processing in accordance with relevant regulations, the Customs shall write off the lost processing trade manual.

Article 35 The Customs shall issue a "Notice of Closure of Verification Case" to the operating enterprise for the processing trade manual that has been verified and closed.

Article 36 Where a business enterprise has already handled a guarantee, the Customs shall release the guarantee in accordance with provisions after the case is closed for verification.

Article 3 The documents for the establishment and verification of manuals for processing trade goods shall be retained for three years from the date of completion of the verification of processing trade manuals.

Article 38 Where a processing trade enterprise is divided, merged, bankrupt, dissolved or other circumstances in which normal production and business activities are suspended, it shall promptly report to the Customs and complete the customs formalities.

Where processing trade goods are sealed by the people's courts or relevant administrative law enforcement departments, the processing trade enterprise shall report to the Customs within 5 working days from the date on which the processing trade goods are sealed.

Chapter V Supplementary Provisions

Article 39: Where violations of these Measures constitute smuggling, violations of customs supervision provisions or other violations of the "Customs Law of the People's Republic of China", the Customs shall handle them in accordance with the relevant provisions of the "Customs Law of the People's Republic of China" and the "Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Implementation of Customs Administrative Punishments"; Where a crime is constituted, criminal responsibility shall be pursued in accordance with law.

Article 40: The meaning of the following terms in these Measures:

Incoming processing refers to the business activities in which imported materials and parts are provided by overseas enterprises, operating enterprises do not need to pay foreign exchange for import, processing or assembly is carried out in accordance with the requirements of overseas enterprises, only processing fees are charged, and finished products are sold by overseas enterprises.

Import processing refers to the business activities in which imported materials and parts are imported by foreign exchange paid by operating enterprises, and finished products are exported and exported by operating enterprises.

Processing trade goods refer to imported materials, processed finished products, scraps, defective products, by-products, etc. produced during processing under processing trade.

Processing trade enterprises, including operating enterprises and processing enterprises that have been registered with customs.

Operating enterprises refer to all kinds of import and export enterprises and foreign-invested enterprises responsible for signing import and export contracts for processing trade with foreign countries, as well as foreign processing and assembly service companies that carry out processing business activities in accordance with the law.

Processing enterprises refer to production enterprises entrusted by operating enterprises to be responsible for processing or assembling imported materials and parts and have legal personality, as well as factories established by operating enterprises that do not have legal personality, but implement relatively independent accounting and have applied for industrial and commercial business certificates (licenses).

Unit material consumption refers to the number of imported materials consumed by processing trade enterprises to export finished products under normal production conditions, referred to as single consumption.

Deep processing carryover refers to the business activities of a processing trade enterprise transferring products processed from bonded imported materials to another processing trade enterprise for further processing and then re-exporting.

A contractor refers to an enterprise or individual that has signed a processing contract with a business enterprise and undertakes the outsourcing processing business entrusted by the operating enterprise.

Outbound processing refers to the act of entrusting a contractor to process the processing trade goods and finally re-export the processed products within the specified period.

Verification refers to the act of processing trade business enterprises reporting to the customs for verification on the basis of prescribed documents after processing and re-exporting or going through customs formalities such as domestic sales, and the customs handling the formalities for lifting supervision after verification in accordance with regulations.

Article 41: Processing trade enterprises carrying out online supervision carrying out processing trade business shall be handled in accordance with the Customs' administrative provisions on computer networking supervision of processing trade enterprises.

Article 42 Processing trade enterprises carrying out processing trade business in special customs supervision areas shall handle it in accordance with the relevant regulations of the Customs on the administration of special customs supervision areas.

Article 43 The declaration and approval of single consumption shall be handled in accordance with the provisions of the Customs on the administration of single consumption in processing trade.

Article 44 The Customs shall formulate separate regulations on the administration of taxes first levied upon import of goods in processing trade and tax refunds after export.

Article 45 The General Administration of Customs shall be responsible for the interpretation of these Measures.

Article 2004: These Measures take effect on the date of promulgation. On 2 February 26, the Measures of the Customs of the People's Republic of China on the Supervision of Goods in Processing Trade were promulgated by Order No. 113 of the General Administration of Customs and amended by Order No. 168 and No. 195 of the General Administration of Customs, which were abolished at the same time.

Annex 3

Measures of the People's Republic of China Customs for the Online Supervision of Processing Trade Enterprises

Article 1 These Measures are formulated in accordance with the provisions of the Customs Law of the People's Republic of China and other relevant laws and administrative regulations in order to standardize the Customs' management of processing trade enterprises.

Article 2 The Customs' implementation of online supervision over processing trade enterprises refers to a method of customs supervision of processing trade in which processing trade enterprises submit logistics, production and operation data that can meet the requirements of customs supervision to the Customs through data exchange platforms or other computer networks, and the Customs checks and accounts for the data, and verifies them in combination with physical objects.

Article 3 Processing trade enterprises (hereinafter referred to as networked enterprises) implementing online supervision shall meet the following conditions:

- (1) Have the qualification to operate processing trade;
- (2) Filing with the customs;
- (3) It is a production-oriented enterprise.

These Measures are not applicable to processing trade enterprises in special customs supervision areas and bonded supervision sites.

Article 4 Where processing trade enterprises need to carry out online supervision, they may submit an application to the competent customs; Where the conditions provided for in Article 3 of these Measures are met upon review, the Customs shall carry out online supervision over them.

Article 5: Before network enterprises submit data to Customs through data exchange platforms or other computer network methods, they shall conduct identity authentication for online supervision of processing trade.

Article 6 Online enterprises shall submit to the competent customs the list of imported materials and exported finished products required for carrying out processing trade business and the corresponding commodity numbers, and when necessary, shall also provide relevant materials required to confirm the commodity numbers in accordance with the requirements of the customs.

The competent customs shall, according to the needs of supervision and in accordance with conditions such as commodity names, commodity codes and units of measurement, merge or split the material number-level commodities managed by the network enterprise with the item-level commodities recorded in the electronic ledger, and establish a one-to-many or many-to-one correspondence.

Article 7 Before importing materials and finished products, online enterprises shall separately go through the formalities for filing and changing imported materials and finished products with the competent customs.

Internet enterprises shall go through the formalities for filing and changing the single consumption with the Customs in accordance with the relevant provisions of the General Administration of Customs.

Article 8: Customs shall establish electronic ledgers based on the materials submitted for filing by online enterprises, and implement electronic ledger management for online enterprises. The electronic ledger includes electronic books and electronic manuals.

The electronic ledger is an electronic ledger established by Customs for networked enterprises with enterprises as the unit; Where electronic ledger management is implemented, the networked enterprise only establishes one electronic ledger. Customs shall determine the verification cycle on the basis of the production situation of the networked enterprises and the regulatory needs of the Customs, and carry out write-off management for the networked enterprises that implement electronic account book management in accordance with the verification cycle.

The electronic manual is an electronic ledger established by Customs for networked enterprises based on processing trade contracts; To implement the management of electronic manuals, there is an electronic manual for each processing trade contract of networked enterprises. Customs shall determine the verification date according to the validity period of the processing trade contract, and conduct regular verification management for networked enterprises that implement electronic manual management.

Article 9: Networked enterprises shall truthfully report to the Customs the logistics, inventory, production management of processing trade goods and other dynamic data that meet the needs of customs supervision.

Article 10 The competent customs filing system shall be implemented for the outbound processing of networked enterprises. Before a processing trade enterprise carries out outbound processing, it shall record the enterprise undertaking the outbound processing, the name of the goods and the turnover quantity to the competent customs.

Article 11: Customs may employ methods such as data verification and factory verification to conduct verification of networked enterprises. Factory verification includes special verification and inventory verification.

Article 12 With the approval of the competent customs, online enterprises may go through the procedures for domestic sales tax reimbursement on a monthly basis; After an online enterprise sells processed trade goods domestically, it shall go through the procedures for domestic sales tax reimbursement in the same month.

Article 13 After processing trade goods for domestic sale, online enterprises shall pay tax-deferred interest to the Customs in accordance with regulations.

The commencement date for the payment of deferred interest shall be determined as follows:

- (一) 实行电子手册管理的, 起始日期为内销料件或者制成品所对应的加工贸易合同项下首批料件进口之日;
 - (二) 实行电子账册管理的, 起始日期为内销料件或者制成品对应的电子账册最近一次核销之日。没有核销日期的, 起始日期为内销料件或者制成品对应的电子账册首批料件进口之日。
- 缴纳缓税利息的终止日期为海关签发税款缴款书之日。

第十四条 联网企业应当在海关确定的核销期结束之日起30日内完成报核。确有正当理由不能按期报核的, 经主管海关批准可以延期, 但延长期限不得超过60日。

第十五条 联网企业实施盘点前, 应当告知海关; 海关可以结合企业盘点实施核查核销。

海关结合企业盘点实施核查核销时, 应当将电子底账核算结果与联网企业实际库存量进行对比, 并分别进行以下处理:

- (一) 实际库存量多于电子底账核算结果的, 海关应当按照实际库存量调整电子底账的当期余额;
- (二) 实际库存量少于电子底账核算结果且联网企业可以提供正当理由的, 对短缺的部分, 海关应当责令联网企业申请内销处理;
- (三) 实际库存量少于电子底账核算结果且联网企业不能提供正当理由的, 对短缺的部分, 海关除责令联网企业申请内销处理外, 还可以按照《中华人民共和国海关行政处罚实施条例》对联网企业予以处罚。

第十六条 联网企业有下列情形之一的, 海关可以要求其提供保证金或者银行保函作为担保:

- (一) 企业管理类别下调的;
- (二) 未如实向海关报送数据的;
- (三) 海关核查、核销时拒不提供相关账册、单证、数据的;
- (四) 未按照规定时间向海关办理报核手续的;
- (五) 未按照海关要求设立账册、账册管理混乱或者账目不清的。

第十七条 违反本办法, 构成走私或者违反海关监管规定行为的, 由海关依照《中华人民共和国海关法》和《中华人民共和国海关行政处罚实施条例》的有关规定予以处理; 构成犯罪的, 依法追究刑事责任。

第十八条 本办法下列用语的含义:

“电子底账”, 是指海关根据联网企业申请, 为其建立的用于记录加工贸易备案、进出口、核销等资料的电子数据库。

“专项核查”, 是指海关根据监管需要, 对联网企业就某一项或者多项内容实施的核查行为。

“盘点核查”，是指海关在联网企业盘点时，对一定期间的部分保税货物进行实物核对、数据核查的一种监管方式。

第十九条 本办法由海关总署负责解释。

第二十条 本办法自2006年8月1日起施行。2003年3月19日海关总署令第100号发布的《中华人民共和国海关对加工贸易企业实施计算机联网监管办法》同时废止。

附件4

中华人民共和国海关对平潭综合实验区监管办法（试行）

第一章 总 则

第一条 为了规范海关对平潭综合实验区（以下简称平潭）的管理，根据《中华人民共和国海关法》和其他有关法律、行政法规，制定本办法。

第二条 海关对经平潭进出境、进出平潭的运输工具、货物、物品以及平潭内海关备案企业、场所等进行监管和检查适用本办法。

第三条 平潭与境外之间的口岸设定为“一线”管理；平潭与中华人民共和国境内的其他地区（以下称区外）连接的通道设定为“二线”管理。海关按照“一线放宽、二线管住、人货分离、分类管理”的原则实行分线管理。

第四条 平潭应当设立符合海关监管要求的环岛巡查、监控设施和海关信息化管理平台；“一线”、“二线”海关监管区和平潭内海关监管场所应当设立符合海关监管要求的设施、设备、场地等。经海关总署验收合格后，平潭方可开展相关业务。

第五条 在平潭内从事进出口业务，享受保税、减免税、入区退税政策以及与之相关的仓储物流和从事报关业务的企业和单位（以下简称企业），应当向海关办理备案手续。

企业应当依法设置符合海关监管要求的账簿、报表等，并接受海关稽查。

企业应当建立符合海关监管要求的计算机管理系统，与海关实行电子计算机联网和进行电子数据交换。

第六条 除法律、行政法规、规章另有规定外，海关对进出平潭以及在平潭内存储的保税货物、与生产有关的免税货物以及从区外进入平潭并享受入区退税政策的货物（以下简称退税货物）实行电子账册管理。

第七条 海关对平潭内设立的台湾小商品交易市场实行监管，具体管理办法由海关总署另行制定。

第八条 法律、行政法规、规章禁止进境的货物、物品不得从“一线”进入平潭，法律、行政法规、规章禁止出境的货物不得从“二线”以报关方式进入平潭。

平潭内企业不得开展列入《加工贸易禁止类商品目录》商品的加工贸易业务。

第二章 对平潭与境外之间进出货物的监管

第九条 除法律、行政法规、规章另有规定外，海关对平潭与境外之间进出的保税货物、与生产有关的免税货物及退税货物实行备案管理，对平潭与境外之间进出的其他货物按照进出口货物的有关规定办理报关手续。

第十条 除下列货物外，海关对从境外进入平潭与生产有关的货物实行保税或者免税管理：

- （一）生活消费类、商业性房地产开发项目等进口货物；
- （二）法律、行政法规和规章明确不予保税或免税的货物；
- （三）列入财政部、税务总局、海关总署会同有关部门制定的“一线”不予保税、免税的具体货物清单的货物。

第十一条 除法律、行政法规和规章另有规定外，从境外进入平潭的实行备案管理的货物，不实行进口配额、许可证件管理。从平潭运往境外的货物，实行出口配额、许可证件管理。

第三章 对平潭与区外之间进出货物的监管

第十二条 平潭内保税、减免税、退税货物销往区外，应当按照进口货物有关规定办理报关手续；从区外销往平潭的退税货物，应当按照出口货物的有关规定办理报关手续。上述货物应当经海关指定的申报通道进出平潭；办理相关海关手续后，上述货物可以办理集中申报，但不得跨月、跨年申报。

其他货物经由海关指定的无申报通道进出平潭，海关可以实施查验。

平潭内未办结海关手续的海关监管货物需要转入区外其他监管场所的，一律按照转关运输的规定办理海关申报手续。

第十三条 区外与生产有关的货物销往平潭视同出口，海关按规定实行退税，但下列货物除外：

- （一）生活消费类、商业性房地产开发项目等采购的区外货物；
- （二）法律、行政法规和规章明确不予退税的货物；
- （三）列入财政部、税务总局、海关总署会同有关部门制定的“二线”不予退税的具体货物清单的货物。

入区退税货物应当存放在经海关认可的地点。

第十四条 对设在平潭的企业生产、加工并销往区外的保税货物，海关按照货物实际报验状态照章征收进口环节增值税、消费税。

For bonded goods produced, processed and sold outside the zone by enterprises located in Pingtan, enterprises can apply to choose to pay import tariffs according to materials or according to the actual inspection status. If an enterprise does not submit an application for selective collection of tariffs, the Customs shall levy import tariffs according to the actual inspection status of the goods. If an enterprise applies to pay customs duties according to materials, it shall be handled in accordance with the following provisions:

- (1) The enterprise shall submit an application to the Customs when the manual is recorded; Before customs taxation, the enterprise can change the application;
- (2) Customs levies customs duties on the bonded materials corresponding to the goods;
- (3) If the corresponding materials involve the management of the origin of preferential trade, the enterprise shall take the initiative to declare and submit the relevant documents to the customs when the materials are recorded, otherwise the corresponding preferential tax rate shall not be applied when taxing domestic sales; If the corresponding materials and parts involve anti-dumping, countervailing and other trade remedy measures, the Customs shall implement the relevant trade remedy measures.

Article 15 Goods transported through Pingtan to outside the zone that meet the relevant regulations of the Customs on the administration of origin may apply for preferential tax rates.

Article 16 Import quotas and permits shall be implemented for goods transported from Pingtan to go through customs declaration formalities outside the zone. Among them, for goods under the same quota or license, if the Customs has already verified the quota and permit at the entry stage, it will no longer verify the quota and permit at the exit stage.

Goods transported from outside the zone to Pingtan for customs declaration procedures shall not be subject to export quota and license management.

Chapter IV Supervision of Goods in Pingtan

Article 17 Where goods managed by electronic account books in Pingtan circulate between different enterprises in Pingtan, the enterprises of both parties shall promptly submit relevant electronic data information to the Customs.

Article 18 Enterprises in Pingtan shall not implement the deposit account system of processing trade banks, and the Customs shall not implement unit consumption standard management for processing trade goods in Pingtan.

After completing the relevant customs procedures, enterprises in Pingtan and enterprises outside the zone can carry out processing trade deep processing carryover and outward processing business.

For enterprises engaged in international service outsourcing business, their import and export goods shall be handled in accordance with relevant regulations.

Article 19 In the following circumstances, the sale of bonded goods in Pingtan shall go through the relevant customs formalities and pay import duties and import value-added tax and consumption tax in accordance with Article 14 of these Measures:

- (1) sales to individuals;
- (2) Sold to enterprises in the zone and no longer used for production;
- (3) Other circumstances requiring taxation.

Article 20 The follow-up supervision of duty-exempt goods in Pingtan shall be carried out in accordance with the relevant provisions on tax exemption and reduction.

Article 21 Duty-free goods entering Pingtan from outside the zone shall be supervised in the following manner:

(1) Where the goods are processed into finished products in their original state or exported through the "first line", record-filing management shall be implemented;

(2) Where the goods are sold in the zone and used for production in their original condition or processed into finished products with tax refund goods, electronic account book management shall be implemented;

(3) Where the goods are processed into finished products in their original state or sold to processing trade enterprises outside the zone, or transported to special customs supervision areas or bonded supervision sites, they shall be handled in accordance with the relevant provisions on bonded goods;

(4) Where the original state or the processed goods of the tax refund into finished products belong to the infrastructure materials required for the construction of production plants and storage facilities in the zone, they shall be written off in accordance with the approval items and the quantity consumed approved by the relevant departments;

(5) Where the goods are sold in the zone in their original condition or processed into finished products by duty-rebate goods, but do not fall under the circumstances specified in subparagraphs (2) and (4) of this article, or are sold outside the zone but are not managed in accordance with the bonded goods, customs declaration procedures shall be handled in accordance with the relevant provisions of the imported goods;

(6) In other cases, customs declaration formalities shall be handled in accordance with the relevant provisions of imported goods.

Article 22 The Customs shall continue to exercise bonded supervision over bonded goods exchanged between Pingtan and other special customs supervision areas, bonded supervision sites and processing trade enterprises.

Article 23 If bonded, tax-exempt or tax-refunded goods in Pingtan need to temporarily enter or leave Pingtan due to testing and maintenance, they shall go through relevant customs formalities and shall not be used for processing, production and use outside the zone, and shall be transported back to Pingtan within the specified time.

Article 24 The Customs shall supervise the scraps and by-products produced by enterprises in Pingtan in the process of processing and producing bonded materials and pieces in accordance with the relevant provisions on the scraps and by-products of processing trade.

Article 25 In any of the following circumstances, enterprises in Pingtan shall promptly report in writing to the customs:

- (1) Goods under customs supervision encounter force majeure and other disasters;
- (2) Goods under customs supervision are damaged, damaged or lost due to force majeure factors;
- (3) Where goods under customs supervision are sealed or seized by administrative law enforcement departments or judicial organs;
- (4) Division, merger, or bankruptcy of an enterprise.

Article 26 Where the goods under the supervision of the Customs are damaged, damaged or lost due to force majeure, the enterprise shall truthfully explain the situation and provide relevant certificates from the insurance and disaster appraisal departments when reporting to the Customs in writing. After verification and confirmation by the customs, it shall be handled in accordance with the following regulations:

- (1) Where the goods are lost, or although they are not lost, they have completely lost their use value, the Customs shall go through the formalities for write-off;
- (2) If the goods are damaged or destroyed, and lose their original use value but can be reused, they shall still be subject to customs supervision.

Article 27 Where damage, damage or loss of goods under customs supervision is caused by force majeure factors such as poor storage, it shall be handled in accordance with the following provisions:

(1) For bonded goods entering Pingtan from abroad, enterprises in Pingtan shall, in accordance with relevant regulations, pay import taxes to the Customs in accordance with the customs in accordance with the customs assessment value of the goods before the damage or loss, and at the tax rate and exchange rate applicable on the date the customs accepts the declaration of the damaged, damaged or lost goods; Where import quotas or permits are managed, the relevant import quotas and permits shall be obtained, and the Customs shall automatically compare and verify the electronic data of the relevant import licenses.

(二) 对于从境外进入平潭的减免税货物, 按照《中华人民共和国海关进出口货物减免税管理办法》第二十九条的规定审定补税的完税价格; 属于进口配额、许可证件管理的, 应当取得相关进口配额、许可证件, 海关对相关进口许可证件电子数据进行系统自动比对验核。

(三) 对于从区外进入平潭的退税货物, 按照进口货物的有关规定办理报关手续。

第二十八条 进出平潭的下列海关监管货物, 办理相关海关手续后, 可以由平潭内企业指派专人携带或者自行运输:

(一) 价值1万美元及以下的小额货物;

(2) Goods returned or exchanged in Pingtan due to unqualified quality;

(3) Other goods that have gone through relevant formalities with the customs.

Without going through customs formalities, individuals shall not carry or transport bonded, duty-free and tax-refunded goods in Pingtan into or out of Pingtan.

Chapter V: Supervision of means of transport entering and leaving Pingtan and articles carried by individuals

Article 196 The means of transport entering and leaving Pingtan through the "first line" shall be supervised in accordance with the provisions of the Measures of the Customs of the People's Republic of China for the Supervision of Vehicles Entering and Leaving the Country (Order No. 172 of the General Administration of Customs) and the Measures of the People's Republic of China for the Administration of the Manifests of Vehicles of Transport Entering and Leaving the Country (Order No. <> of the General Administration of Customs).

Customs may inspect all means of transport entering and leaving Pingtan through the "second line", and the means of transport entering and leaving Pingtan through the "second line" shall not transport goods under customs supervision that have not gone through relevant customs formalities.

Article 30 The entry and exit of motor vehicles in the Taiwan region shall go through customs formalities, and the specific supervision measures shall be provided separately.

Article 31 Measures for the Administration of Customs Clearance of Baggage and Items carried by passengers shall be formulated separately by the General Administration of Customs in conjunction with relevant departments.

Chapter VI Supplementary Provisions

Article 32 Except as otherwise provided by laws, administrative regulations and rules, goods entering Pingtan from abroad through the "first line" and goods transported from Pingtan to overseas shall be included in the customs statistics, and the goods entering Pingtan through the designated declaration channels of the "second line" and the goods transported from Pingtan to outside the district shall be included in the customs individual statistics.

Goods transferred or transferred between enterprises in Pingtan, as well as goods exchanged between Pingtan and other special customs supervision areas and bonded supervision places, are not included in customs statistics.

Article 33: Where violations of these Measures constitute smuggling, violations of customs supervision provisions or other violations of the Customs Law, the Customs shall handle them in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Customs Law of the People's Republic of China and the Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Implementation of Customs Administrative Punishments; Where a crime is constituted, criminal responsibility shall be pursued in accordance with law.

Article 34 The General Administration of Customs shall be responsible for the interpretation of these Measures.

Article 2013: These Measures shall take effect on August 8, 1.

Annex 5

Measures of the Customs of the People's Republic of China on the Supervision of Hengqin New Area (Trial)

Chapter I General Provisions

Article 1 These Measures are formulated in accordance with the Customs Law of the People's Republic of China and other relevant laws and administrative regulations in order to standardize the Customs' management of Hengqin New

Area (hereinafter referred to as Hengqin).

Article 2 These Measures shall apply to the supervision and inspection of the means of transport, goods and articles entering and exiting Hengqin through Hengqin, as well as enterprises and venues registered by the Customs in Hengqin.

Article 3 The port between Hengqin and Macao shall be set up as "first-line" management; The passage between Hengqin and other areas within the territory of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as "outside the zone") is set up as a "second-line" management. Customs implements sub-line management in accordance with the principle of "relaxation of the first line, control of the second line, separation of people and goods, and categorical management".

Article 4 Hengqin shall establish roundabout inspection and monitoring facilities and customs information management platforms that meet the requirements of customs supervision; "First-line" and "second-line" customs supervision areas and customs supervision sites in Hengqin shall set up facilities, equipment, venues, etc. that meet the requirements of customs supervision. After passing the acceptance by the General Administration of Customs, Hengqin can carry out relevant business.

Article 5 Enterprises and units engaged in import and export business in Hengqin and enjoying bonded, tax reduction and tax rebate policies for entering the zone, as well as related warehousing and logistics and customs declaration business (hereinafter referred to as enterprises), shall go through the filing procedures with the customs.

Enterprises shall set up account books and statements that meet the requirements of customs supervision in accordance with the law, and accept customs inspections.

Enterprises shall establish a computer management system that meets the requirements of customs supervision, and implement electronic computer networking and electronic data exchange with customs.

Article 6 Unless otherwise provided by laws, administrative regulations and rules, the Customs shall manage the bonded goods entering and leaving Hengqin and stored in Hengqin, the duty-free goods related to production, and the goods entering Hengqin from outside the zone and enjoying the tax refund policy for entering the zone (hereinafter referred to as the tax refund goods).

Article 7 Goods and articles prohibited from entering Hengqin by laws, administrative regulations and rules shall not enter Hengqin from the "first line", and goods prohibited from being exported by laws, administrative regulations and rules shall not enter Hengqin through customs declaration from the "second line".

Enterprises in Hengqin shall not carry out processing trade business for commodities listed in the Catalogue of Prohibited Commodities for Processing Trade.

Chapter II Supervision of goods entering and leaving between Hengqin and abroad

Article 8 Except as otherwise provided by laws, administrative regulations and rules, the Customs shall carry out record-filing management of bonded goods, duty-free goods related to production and duty-free goods imported and exported between Hengqin and abroad, and go through customs declaration procedures for other goods entering and leaving between Hengqin and overseas in accordance with the relevant provisions on import and export goods.

Article 9 Except for the following goods, the Customs shall carry out bonded or tax-free administration for goods entering Hengqin from abroad for production-related goods:

- (1) Imported goods such as daily consumption and commercial real estate development projects;
- (2) Goods expressly denied bonded or exempt from bonded or tax-free by laws, administrative regulations and rules;
- (3) Goods included in the list of specific goods that are not bonded or exempt from bonded or exempt from the "front-line" formulated by the Ministry of Finance, the State Administration of Taxation and the General Administration of Customs in conjunction with relevant departments.

Article 10 Except as otherwise provided by laws, administrative regulations and rules, import quotas and permits shall not be subject to the management of import quotas or permits for goods entering Hengqin from abroad.

Export quotas and licenses shall be implemented for goods shipped overseas from Hengqin.

Chapter III Supervision of incoming and outgoing goods between Hengqin and outside the District

Article 11 If bonded, reduced or tax-refunded goods are sold outside the zone in Hengqin, customs declaration procedures shall be completed in accordance with the relevant provisions on imported goods; Duty-free goods sold to Hengqin from outside the zone shall go through customs declaration procedures in accordance with the relevant provisions on export goods. The above-mentioned goods shall enter and exit Hengqin through the declaration channel designated by the customs; After going through the relevant customs procedures, the above-mentioned goods can be declared centrally, but they cannot be declared across months and years.

Other goods entering and leaving Hengqin through the undeclared channel designated by the Customs may be inspected by the Customs.

If the goods under customs supervision that have not completed customs formalities in Hengqin need to be transferred to other supervision places outside the zone, they shall go through the customs declaration procedures in accordance with the provisions on transit transportation.

Article 12 The sale of production-related goods from outside the zone to Hengqin shall be deemed to be exported, and the Customs shall implement tax rebates in accordance with regulations, except for the following goods:

- (1) Goods purchased outside the zone for daily consumption, commercial real estate development projects, etc.;
- (2) Goods that are expressly not subject to tax refunds by laws, administrative regulations and rules;
- (3) Goods included in the list of specific goods that are not refundable in the "second tier" formulated by the Ministry of Finance, the State Administration of Taxation and the General Administration of Customs in conjunction with relevant departments.

The goods for tax refund in the zone shall be stored in a place approved by the customs.

Article 13 For bonded goods produced, processed and sold outside the zone by enterprises located in Hengqin, the Customs shall levy value-added tax and consumption tax at the import stage in accordance with the actual inspection status of the goods.

For bonded goods produced, processed and sold outside the zone by enterprises located in Hengqin, enterprises can apply to choose to pay import tariffs according to materials or according to the actual inspection status. If an enterprise does not submit an application for selective collection of tariffs, the Customs shall levy import tariffs according to the actual inspection status of the goods. If an enterprise applies to pay customs duties according to materials, it shall be handled in accordance with the following provisions:

- (1) The enterprise shall apply to the Customs when the manual is recorded; Before customs taxation, the enterprise can change the application;
- (2) Customs levies customs duties on the bonded materials corresponding to the goods;
- (3) If the corresponding materials involve the management of the origin of preferential trade, the enterprise shall take the initiative to declare and submit the relevant documents to the customs when the materials are recorded, otherwise the corresponding preferential tax rate shall not be applied when taxing domestic sales; If the corresponding materials and parts involve anti-dumping, countervailing and other trade remedy measures, the Customs shall implement the relevant trade remedy measures.

Article 14 Goods shipped through Hengqin to outside the zone that comply with the relevant regulations of the Customs on the administration of origin may apply for preferential tax rates.

Article 15 Import quotas and permits shall be administered for goods transported from Hengqin to the outside of the zone for customs declaration procedures. Among them, for goods under the same quota or license, if the Customs has already verified the quota and permit at the entry stage, it will no longer verify the quota and permit at the exit stage.

Goods transported from outside the zone to Hengqin for customs declaration procedures are not subject to export quota and license management.

Chapter IV Supervision of Goods in Hengqin

Article 16 Where goods managed by electronic account books in Hengqin circulate between different enterprises in Hengqin, the enterprises of both parties shall promptly submit relevant electronic data information to the customs.

Article 17 Enterprises in Hengqin shall not implement the deposit account system of processing trade banks, and the Customs shall not implement the standard management of single consumption for processing trade goods in Hengqin.

After completing the relevant customs procedures, enterprises in Hengqin and enterprises outside the zone can carry out processing trade deep processing carryover and outward processing business.

For enterprises engaged in international service outsourcing business, their import and export goods shall be handled in accordance with relevant regulations.

Article 18 In the following circumstances for the sale of bonded goods in Hengqin, the relevant customs formalities shall be completed in advance and the import duties and import value-added tax and consumption tax shall be paid in accordance with Article 13 of these Measures:

- (1) sales to individuals;
- (2) Sold to enterprises in the zone and no longer used for production;
- (3) Other circumstances requiring taxation.

Article 19 The follow-up supervision of duty-exempt goods in Hengqin shall be carried out in accordance with the relevant provisions on tax reduction and reduction.

Article 20 Duty-free goods entering Hengqin from outside the zone shall be supervised in the following manner:

(1) Where the goods are processed into finished products in their original state or exported through the "first line", record-filing management shall be implemented;

(2) Where the goods are sold in the zone and used for production in their original condition or processed into finished products with tax refund goods, electronic account book management shall be implemented;

(3) Where the goods are processed into finished products in their original state or sold to processing trade enterprises outside the zone, or transported to special customs supervision areas or bonded supervision sites, they shall be handled in accordance with the relevant provisions on bonded goods;

(4) Where the original state or the processed goods of the tax refund into finished products belong to the infrastructure materials required for the construction of production plants and storage facilities in the zone, they shall be written off in accordance with the approval items and the quantity consumed approved by the relevant departments;

(5) Where the goods are sold in the zone in their original condition or processed into finished products by duty-rebate goods, but do not fall under the circumstances specified in subparagraphs (2) and (4) of this article, or are sold outside the zone but are not managed in accordance with the bonded goods, customs declaration procedures shall be handled in accordance with the relevant provisions of the imported goods;

(6) In other cases, customs declaration formalities shall be handled in accordance with the relevant provisions of imported goods.

Article 21 The Customs shall continue to exercise bonded supervision over bonded goods exchanged between Hengqin and other special customs supervision areas, bonded supervision sites and processing trade enterprises.

Article 22 If bonded, tax-reduced or tax-refunded goods in Hengqin need to temporarily enter or leave Hengqin due to testing and maintenance, they shall go through relevant customs formalities and shall not be used for processing, production and use outside the zone, and shall be transported back to Hengqin within the specified time.

Article 23 The Customs shall supervise the scraps and by-products produced by enterprises in Hengqin in the process of processing and producing bonded materials and pieces in accordance with the relevant provisions on the scraps and by-products of processing trade.

Article 24 In any of the following circumstances, enterprises in Hengqin shall promptly report to the Customs in writing:

- (1) Goods under customs supervision encounter force majeure and other disasters;
- (2) Goods under customs supervision are damaged, damaged or lost due to force majeure factors;
- (3) Where goods under customs supervision are sealed or seized by administrative law enforcement departments or judicial organs;
- (4) Division, merger, or bankruptcy of an enterprise.

Article 25 Where the goods under the supervision of the Customs are damaged, damaged or lost due to force majeure, the enterprise shall, when reporting to the Customs in writing, truthfully explain the situation and provide

relevant certificates from the insurance and disaster appraisal departments. After verification and confirmation by the customs, it shall be handled in accordance with the following regulations:

(1) Where the goods are lost, or although they are not lost, they have completely lost their use value, the Customs shall go through the formalities for write-off;

(2) If the goods are damaged or destroyed, and lose their original use value but can be reused, they shall still be subject to customs supervision.

Article 26 Where damage, destruction or loss of goods under customs supervision is caused by force majeure factors such as poor storage, it shall be handled in accordance with the following provisions:

(1) For bonded goods entering Hengqin from abroad, enterprises in Hengqin shall, in accordance with relevant regulations, pay import taxes to the Customs in accordance with the customs according to the customs value before the destruction or loss of the goods and the tax rate and exchange rate applicable on the date when the customs accepts the declaration of the damaged, damaged or lost goods; Where import quotas or permits are managed, the relevant import quotas and permits shall be obtained, and the Customs shall automatically compare and verify the electronic data of the relevant import licenses.

(2) For duty-exempt goods entering Hengqin from abroad, enterprises in Hengqin shall, in accordance with the provisions on imported goods for general trade, pay import taxes to the Customs in accordance with the customs according to the customs value before the goods are damaged or lost, and at the tax rate and exchange rate applicable on the date when the customs accepts the declaration of the damaged, damaged or lost goods; Where import quotas or permits are managed, the relevant import quotas and permits shall be obtained, and the Customs shall automatically compare and verify the electronic data of the relevant import licenses.

(3) For duty-free goods entering Hengqin from outside the zone, customs declaration procedures shall be handled in accordance with the relevant provisions on imported goods.

Article 27 The following goods under customs supervision entering and leaving Hengqin may be carried by special personnel designated by enterprises in Hengqin or transported by themselves after going through relevant customs formalities:

(1) Small goods worth US\$<>, <> or less;

(2) Goods returned or exchanged in or out of Hengqin due to unqualified quality;

(3) Other goods that have gone through relevant customs formalities.

Without going through the relevant customs formalities, individuals shall not bring or transport bonded, duty-free and duty-free goods in Hengqin into or out of Hengqin.

Chapter V: Supervision of means of transport entering and leaving Hengqin and articles carried by individuals

Article 196 The means of transport entering and leaving Hengqin through the "first line" shall be supervised in accordance with the provisions of the Measures of the Customs of the People's Republic of China for the Supervision of Means of Transport Entering and Leaving the Country (Order No. 172 of the General Administration of Customs) and the Measures of the People's Republic of China for the Administration of the Manifests of Vehicles of Transport Entering and Leaving the Country (Order No. <> of the General Administration of Customs).

Customs can inspect all means of transport entering and leaving Hengqin through the "second line". Means of transport entering and leaving Hengqin through the "second line" shall not transport goods under customs supervision that have not gone through relevant customs formalities.

Article 29 The Customs shall supervise Macao single-plate vehicles entering and exiting between Hengqin and overseas in accordance with the relevant agreements signed between the Guangdong Provincial Government and the Macao SAR Government authorized by the State Council, and the vehicles entering the country through Hengqin shall only drive in Hengqin.

Article 30 Measures for the Administration of Customs Clearance of Baggage and Items carried by passengers shall be formulated separately by the General Administration of Customs in conjunction with relevant departments.

Chapter VI Supplementary Provisions

Article 31 Except as otherwise provided by laws, administrative regulations and rules, goods entering Hengqin from abroad through the "first line" and goods transported abroad from Hengqin shall be included in the customs statistics, and the goods entering Hengqin through the designated declaration channels of the "second line" and the goods transported from Hengqin to outside the zone shall be included in the customs individual statistics.

Goods transferred or transferred between enterprises in Hengqin, as well as goods exchanged between Hengqin and other special customs supervision areas and bonded supervision sites, are not included in customs statistics.

Article 32: Where violations of these Measures constitute smuggling, violations of customs supervision provisions or other violations of the Customs Law, the Customs shall handle them in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Customs Law of the People's Republic of China and the Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Implementation of Customs Administrative Punishments; Where a crime is constituted, criminal responsibility shall be pursued in accordance with law.

Article 33 The General Administration of Customs shall be responsible for the interpretation of these Measures.

Article 2013: These Measures shall take effect on August 8, 1.

Annex 6

Customs of the People's Republic of China on: Imported goods that have not been declared beyond the time limit, unloaded by mistake or Treatment of spilled imported goods and abandoned imported goods

Article 1 These Measures are formulated in accordance with the provisions of the Customs Law of the People's Republic of China in order to strengthen the handling of imported goods that have not been declared beyond the time limit, imported goods that have been mistakenly unloaded or overflowed, and goods that have been abandoned for import.

Article 2 The consignee of imported goods shall make a declaration to the Customs within 14 days from the date of declaration of entry by the means of transport. If the consignee of the imported goods declares to the Customs beyond the above-mentioned specified period, the Customs shall levy the late declaration fee in accordance with the provisions of the Measures of the Customs of the People's Republic of China for Collecting Late Notification Fees for Imported Goods; If the import goods are not declared to the customs for more than three months, the imported goods shall be withdrawn by the customs and sold according to law.

Article 3 If the imported goods that are carried into China by the means of transport entering the country and unloaded to the customs supervision zone or other places approved by the customs for any reason, and are not included in the import cargo list or the waybill declare to the customs that they have entered the country by mistake or overflow, and the customs has verified that the goods are confirmed, the person in charge of the original means of transport carrying the goods shall go through the formalities for direct return and exit to the customs within three months from the date of unloading the goods of the means of transport; Alternatively, the consignee or consignor of the goods shall go through the formalities of returning or declaring the import to the customs within three months from the date of unloading the goods of the means of transport.

Upon application by the person in charge of the original means of transport carrying the goods, or the consignee or consignor of the goods, and with the approval of the Customs, the goods listed in the preceding paragraph may be postponed for three months to complete the formalities for returning the goods out of the country or declaring for import.

Where the goods listed in the first paragraph of this Article exceed the time limit specified in the preceding two paragraphs and fail to go through the formalities of returning them out of the country or declaring them for import to the Customs, they shall be picked up by the Customs and sold according to law.

Article 4 The consignee of the imported goods or its owner declares that the imported goods have renounced shall be taken by the Customs and sold according to law.

Wastes prohibited or restricted by the State and goods that cause environmental pollution shall not be declared abandoned. Except where the goods comply with national regulations, and the import procedures are declared and approved, the Customs shall order the consignee of the goods or its owner, the person in charge of the means of transport carrying the goods into China, to return the goods out of China; If it cannot be returned, the Customs shall order it to destroy it or carry out other proper disposal under the supervision of the Customs and relevant competent authorities, and the cost of destruction and disposal shall be borne by the consignee, and if the consignee cannot confirm it, the person in charge of the relevant means of transport and the carrier shall bear it; Those who violate the relevant laws and regulations of the State shall be punished by the Customs in accordance with law, and where a crime is constituted, criminal responsibility shall be pursued in accordance with law.

Article 5 Bonded goods or temporarily imported goods have exceeded the prescribed period of three months and have not gone through the re-export or other customs formalities with the customs; Where transit, transshipment or transit goods exceed the prescribed time limit for three months and are not transported out of the country, they shall be handled in accordance with the provisions of Article 2 of these Measures.

Article 6 Where imported goods that have not been declared beyond the time limit, imported goods that have been mistakenly unloaded or overflowed or abandoned for import fall within the scope of the catalogue of imported and exported commodities for which the Customs has carried out inspection and quarantine, the Customs shall conduct inspection and quarantine before selling, and the costs of inspection and quarantine and other actual expenses incurred in the disposal of the sale shall be paid from the sale money.

Article 7 In accordance with the provisions of Articles 2, 3 and 5 of these Measures, the Customs shall withdraw the proceeds from the overdue unreported, wrongly unloaded or overflowed goods that have been sold and disposed of in accordance with the law, and after giving priority to the actual expenses incurred for the sale and disposal, the relevant fees and taxes shall be deducted in the following order:

- (1) Transportation, loading and unloading, storage and other expenses;
- (2) import duties;
- (3) Customs collection of taxes at the import stage;
- (4) Late reporting fees.

If the price received is insufficient to cover the related expenses in the same order, it shall be paid on a pro rata basis.

The customs value less the import duty in item (b) above is calculated according to the following formula:

$$\text{完税价格} = \frac{\text{变卖所得价款} - \text{变卖费用} - \text{运输费}}{1 + \text{关税税率} + \text{增值税率} + \text{关税税率} \times \text{增值税率}} \\ 1 - \text{消费税率}$$

Taxes shall be calculated and deducted in accordance with the provisions on taxation for goods subject to volume, compound or other means.

If there is a balance after deducting the relevant fees and taxes in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph of this article, it shall be returned within one year from the date of sale of the goods in accordance with the law upon application by the consignee of the imported goods. If the import is restricted by the state, the permit shall be submitted but cannot be provided, and it will not be returned; If it does not meet the qualifications of the consignee of the imported goods and cannot prove that it has rights in the imported goods, the application shall not be accepted. If there is no application from the consignee of the imported goods within the time limit, the application is not accepted or not returned, and the balance shall be handed over to the state treasury.

Article 8 In accordance with the provisions of Article 4 of these Measures, the Customs shall withdraw the proceeds from the abandoned imported goods sold and disposed of in accordance with the law, and give priority to the expenses actually incurred for the disposal of the sale, and then deduct the expenses for transportation, loading and unloading, storage and other expenses.

If the price obtained is insufficient to cover the above-mentioned transportation, loading and unloading, storage, etc., it shall be paid on a pro rata basis.

Where there is a balance after deducting relevant expenses in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph of this article, it shall be handed over to the State Treasury.

Article 9 Where an applicant applies for the repayment of the balance in accordance with Article 7 of these Measures, the applicant shall provide relevant information proving that it is the consignee of the imported goods.

After examination and approval by the Customs, the applicant shall, in accordance with the Customs regulations on the declaration of imported goods, obtain the relevant import license and complete the import declaration procedures retroactively with the relevant documents. The Customs shall automatically compare and verify the electronic data of relevant import licenses. If there is no valid import license at the time of declaration, the Customs shall handle it in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Implementation of Customs Administrative Penalties.

Article 15 If the consignee of imported goods applies for return or fails to report the imported goods within the time limit after three months from the date of declaration of entry of the means of transport and before the Customs decides to withdraw them for sale according to law, it shall obtain the examination and approval of the Customs and declare to the Customs in accordance with the relevant provisions. If an import is declared, the late declaration fee shall be paid in accordance with the provisions of the Measures of the Customs of the People's Republic of China for Collecting Late Declaration Fees for Imported Goods (the calculation of the late declaration period shall be from the <>th day of the date of the means of transport declaring the entry into China to the date of declaring the import of the goods).

Article 11: Where the goods listed in Articles 2, 3 and 5 of these Measures are dangerous goods or goods that are not suitable for long-term storage, such as fresh, perishable, perishable, invalid, perishable, perishable, or depreciated, the Customs may, on the basis of actual conditions, withdraw them in advance and sell them in accordance with law. The price obtained shall be handled in accordance with the provisions of Articles 7 and 9 of these Measures.

Article 12 "Consignee of imported goods " refers to legal persons, other organizations or individuals within the customs territory of the People's Republic of China that have been registered or approved by the competent department of foreign economic relations and trade and have the qualifications for importing goods and have filed with the customs declaration unit.

Article 13 Items that the owner of imported or exported articles declares to abandon, items that have not gone through customs formalities or are unclaimed within the time limit specified by the Customs, and items that cannot be delivered or returned shall be handled by the Customs in accordance with Articles 2 and 4 of these Measures and other relevant provisions.

Article 14 These Measures shall be interpreted by the General Administration of Customs.

Article 2001: These Measures shall take effect on December 12, 20.

Annex 7

Measures of the Customs of the People's Republic of China on the supervision of the Shanghai Diamond Exchange

Chapter I General Provisions

Article 1 These Measures are formulated in accordance with the Customs Law of the People's Republic of China and other relevant laws and administrative regulations in order to standardize the supervision of the Shanghai Diamond Exchange by the Customs.

Article 2 The Shanghai Diamond Exchange (hereinafter referred to as the Exchange) is a special customs supervision area approved by the State Council to handle the procedures for diamond import and export and diamond trading.

Customs establishes institutions on the Exchange and exercises its functions and powers in accordance with the law, and implements closed management of the area.

Article 3 The exchange may carry out diamond import and export trade, storage, display, commissioned processing and other related businesses approved by the customs.

Article 4 Those who import and export diamonds in the form of general trade shall go through the import and export declaration procedures at the customs agency of the Exchange (hereinafter referred to as the Customs of the Exchange).

Where diamonds are imported or exported in the form of processing trade, import and export declaration formalities shall be completed in accordance with the Measures of the Customs of the People's Republic of China for the Supervision of Processed Trade Goods. Where diamonds under processing trade are transferred to domestic sales, customs declaration formalities shall be completed at the customs of the Exchange with reference to the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

The import and export of industrial diamonds in the form of general trade, that is, diamonds under tariff code 71022100, 71022900, 71049011 and 71051020, are not centralized in the customs declaration procedures of the exchange, and customs duties and import value-added tax are levied according to law.

Article 5 The Customs shall inspect the diamonds entering and leaving the exchange in accordance with law. During the inspection, the owner of the diamond or the member of the exchange entrusted to carry the import and export of diamonds (hereinafter referred to as the member) shall be present and responsible for unpacking and resealing the diamond. After inspection, the Customs shall issue the "Diamond Entry/Export Approval Form", which shall be signed and confirmed by the diamond owner or member, the verifier and the customs inspector respectively.

Article 6 Diamonds that have not gone through customs formalities, as well as goods and articles whose import or export is prohibited by the State, shall not enter or leave the exchange.

Chapter II Management of the Exchange and its Members

Article 7 Members shall go through the relevant registration formalities with the Exchange Customs with the approval documents and other materials of the relevant competent authorities.

After registration, members can go through the diamond import and export customs declaration procedures between the exchange and the outside country, and can also go through the diamond import and export filing procedures between the exchange and overseas.

Article 8 Members shall, in accordance with laws, administrative regulations and other provisions, establish special account books to record the import, export, inventory, display, commissioned processing and other business development of diamonds.

Article 9 Customs may inspect the diamonds and their storage sites in the exchange.

Customs may, in accordance with law, conduct inspections of the Exchange and its members, and may consult and copy written and electronic data such as contracts, invoices, account books, proof of settlement and payment of foreign exchange, business correspondence and telegrams related to import, export or transactions.

Article 10 The Customs shall implement computer network management over the Exchange. The Exchange and its members shall establish a computer management system that meets the requirements of customs supervision and network with the customs.

Chapter III: Supervision of the Entry and Exit of Diamonds Between Exchanges and Overseas Markets

Article 11 Diamonds entering the Exchange from abroad or exiting from the Exchange shall be filed with the Customs by the member or the customs declaration enterprise entrusted by the member or the customs declaration enterprise entrusted by the member (hereinafter referred to as the customs declaration enterprise) to the customs of the exchange, fill in the "Customs Record List of the People's Republic of China Customs for the Record" or the "Customs of the People's Republic of China Outbound Goods Filing List" (hereinafter referred to as the filing list), and submit the relevant documents for inspection in accordance with the regulations.

Article 12 Where diamonds enter the exchange directly from abroad, the Customs shall not levy import duties, import value-added tax or consumption tax.

Article 13 If a diamond leaves the country from the exchange, the Customs shall not issue the relevant documents for handling the export tax rebate formalities.

Article 14 Where diamonds enter the Exchange by way of freight from abroad, the member or customs declaration enterprise shall go through the formalities of advance declaration with the customs of the Exchange and the customs of the place of entry for transit and transportation. If the customs declaration procedures in advance have not been completed, the customs transfer and transportation procedures shall be completed in accordance with the direct transfer method.

Article 15 Where diamonds leave the country by way of freight from the exchange, the formalities from the exchange to the customs office at the place of exit shall be carried out in accordance with the mode of export transit transport.

Article 16 Those who bring diamonds into China with them shall make an advance declaration to the Customs of the Exchange and go through the entry formalities for diamonds at the customs of the place of entry on the basis of the filing list issued by the Customs of the Exchange. After the imported diamonds are sealed by the customs of the place of entry, they shall go through the customs declaration procedures at the customs of the exchange.

Chapter IV Supervision of the entry and exit of diamonds between the Exchange and the outside and outside the territory

Article 17 Where diamonds enter the territory outside the Exchange from the Exchange, the members or customs declaration enterprises shall go through the import declaration and tax payment procedures with the Customs of the Exchange.

Diamonds entering the territory outside the exchange are exempt from import duties, and the consumption tax at the import stage is transferred to the consumption link and collected by the national tax authority; Rough diamonds are exempt from value-added tax at the import stage, and the portion of the actual VAT burden of polished diamond import exceeding 4% shall be levied and refunded by the customs, and the specific measures shall be formulated by Shanghai Customs authorized by the General Administration of Customs.

Article 18 Where diamonds need to temporarily enter the territory outside the territory due to display or other business, they shall submit an application to the customs of the exchange, and after approval by the customs, go through the relevant formalities in accordance with the provisions of the customs on the administration of temporarily imported goods.

Article 19 Where diamonds enter the Exchange from outside the territory, the members or customs declaration enterprises shall go through the export declaration formalities with the Customs of the Exchange.

Article 20 The import and export of diamonds between the Exchange and the territory outside the Exchange shall be counted separately by the Customs of the Exchange.

Chapter V Management of diamond processing

Article 21 Where a member entrusts the processing of diamonds in the exchange to an enterprise in a special customs supervision area, the customs shall supervise it in accordance with the relevant provisions of the bonded zone or export processing zone.

Where diamond processing business is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the processing period shall not exceed 6 months; If there are special circumstances that require an extension of the period, an extension may be applied to the customs of the Exchange once, and the extension period shall not exceed 6 months.

Article 22 If a member entrusts the processing of diamonds in the exchange to an enterprise in a special customs supervision area, it shall go through customs formalities in accordance with the relevant provisions of processing trade.

Article 23 Where a domestic enterprise directly undertakes foreign diamond processing business, it shall handle it in accordance with the provisions on processing trade.

Article 24 Where diamonds (including finished diamond jewelry) under processing trade are sold domestically, the processing trade enterprise shall go through the procedures for domestic sales declaration with the customs of the Exchange. The competent customs shall handle the processing trade verification procedures on the basis of the import declaration form and relevant documents. If diamonds (including polished diamond jewelry) under processing trade are exported to the Exchange, the processing trade enterprise shall go through the export declaration procedures with the Customs of the Exchange, and the competent Customs shall go through the processing trade verification procedures on the basis of the export declaration form and relevant documents.

Chapter VI Supplementary Provisions

Article 25: The meaning of the following terms in these Measures:

Diamonds refer to natural or synthetic diamonds whether processed but not set under Chapter 71 of the Import and Export Tariff Rules of the People's Republic of China, whether processed or not, and natural or synthetic diamond powder under 7102.

The verifier refers to the professional staff of the National Jewelry and Jade Quality Supervision and Inspection Center.

Article 26 Citizens, legal persons or other organizations may not import or export diamonds in the form of small-scale border trade.

Article 27: Where violations of these Measures constitute smuggling or violations of customs supervision provisions, the Customs shall handle them in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Customs Law of the People's Republic of China and the Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Implementation of Customs Administrative Punishments; Where a crime is constituted, criminal responsibility shall be pursued in accordance with law.

Article 28 The documents provided for in these Measures shall be separately formulated and issued by the General Administration of Customs.

Article 29 The General Administration of Customs shall be responsible for the interpretation of these Measures.

Article 2002: These Measures shall take effect on the date of promulgation. The Measures of the Customs of the People's Republic of China on the Supervision of Diamonds of the Shanghai Diamond Exchange, which came into effect on 4 April 29, were abolished at the same time.

Annex 8

Interim Measures for the Administration of Customs Administrative Rulings of the People's Republic of China

Article 1 These Measures are formulated in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Customs Law of the People's Republic of China in order to facilitate foreign trade operators to handle customs formalities, facilitate lawful import and export, and improve the efficiency of customs clearance.

Article 2 Customs administrative rulings refer to the generally binding decisions made by the Customs on customs affairs related to actual import and export activities in accordance with relevant customs laws, administrative regulations and rules on the application of foreign trade operators before the actual import or export of goods.

Administrative rulings shall be made by the General Administration of Customs or authorized agencies of the General Administration of Customs, and shall be uniformly promulgated to the outside world by the General Administration of Customs.

Administrative rulings have the same effect as customs regulations.

Article 3 These Measures apply to the following customs affairs:

- (1) Classification of import and export commodities;
- (2) the determination of the origin of imported and exported goods;
- (3) the application of import and export prohibition measures and permits;
- (4) Other customs affairs for which the General Administration of Customs decides to apply these Measures.

Article 4 The applicant for the customs administrative ruling shall be an import and export goods business unit registered with the customs.

The applicant may apply to the Customs on his or her own, or entrust another person to apply to the Customs.

Article 3 Except in special circumstances, the applicant for an administrative ruling of the Customs shall submit a written application to the General Administration of Customs or the customs directly under the customs three months before the goods are intended to be imported or exported.

An application should contain only one customs service. Where an applicant applies for an administrative ruling on multiple customs affairs, it shall submit it one by one.

The applicant shall not submit an application for an administrative ruling to two or more customs authorities on the same customs matter.

Article 6: Applicants shall fill in an application form for administrative ruling in accordance with customs requirements (see attachment for format), which mainly includes the following content:

- (1) The basic information of the applicant;
- (2) Matters for which administrative rulings are requested;
- (3) The specific circumstances of the goods for which the administrative ruling is sought;
- (4) The estimated date of import and export and the port of import and export;
- (5) Other circumstances that the Customs deems necessary to explain.

Article 7 The applicant shall, in accordance with the requirements of the Customs, provide sufficient information to explain the matters to be applied, including copies of import and export contracts or letters of intent, pictures, instructions, analysis reports, etc.

If the documents attached to the application are in a foreign language, the applicant should provide the original and Chinese translation of the foreign language at the same time.

The application shall be affixed with the applicant's seal, and the documents provided and the application shall be stamped.

Where the applicant entrusts another person to apply, a power of attorney and proof of the agent's identity shall be provided.

Article 8 When the Customs deems it necessary, it may require the applicant to provide samples of the goods.

Article 9: If the information provided by the applicant to the Customs for an application for an administrative ruling involves commercial secrets, the Customs may request that it be kept confidential. Except as required by judicial proceedings, Customs shall not disclose it without the consent of the applicant.

The applicant's request for confidentiality of the information provided shall be submitted in writing to the Customs and specify the content that needs to be kept confidential.

Article 3 The customs directly under the administration that receives the application shall conduct a preliminary examination of the application materials in accordance with the provisions of Articles <>, <> and <> of these Measures. Applications that meet the requirements shall be transferred to the General Administration of Customs or authorized agencies within <> working days from the date of acceptance of the application.

Where the application materials do not comply with the relevant provisions, the Customs shall notify the applicant in writing to make corrections within 10 working days. If the applicant fails to make corrections within the time limit, the application shall be deemed to have been withdrawn.

Article 15 The General Administration of Customs or authorized agencies shall, within <> working days from the date of receipt of the application, examine and decide whether to accept the application and inform the applicant in writing. Where it is inadmissible, the reasons shall be explained.

Article 12 In any of the following circumstances, the Customs shall not accept it:

- (1) The application does not comply with the provisions of Articles 3, 4, and 5 of these Measures;
- (2) The application is unrelated to actual import and export activities;
- (3) The Customs has made effective administrative rulings or other clear provisions on the same customs affairs;
- (4) Other circumstances determined by the Customs to be inadmissible.

Article 13 After accepting an application, the Customs may require the applicant to provide additional relevant materials or samples of the goods before making an administrative ruling.

If the applicant fails to provide valid and complete information or samples within the prescribed time limit, which affects the Customs in making an administrative ruling, the Customs may terminate the examination.

Where the applicant voluntarily provides new information or samples to the Customs as a supplement, the reasons shall be explained. Customs review decides whether to adopt.

Where the Customs accepts supplementary materials, it shall re-examine them on the basis of the supplementary facts and materials, and the time limit for making an administrative ruling shall be recalculated from the date of receipt of the applicant's supplementary materials.

Article 14 The applicant may declare in writing to the Customs that the application will be withdrawn before the Customs makes an administrative ruling.

Article 15 The Customs shall conduct a review and make an administrative ruling on the customs affairs applied by the applicant on the basis of relevant facts and materials and on the basis of relevant laws, administrative regulations and rules.

During the review process, the Customs may solicit the opinions of the applicant and other interested parties.

Article 60 The Customs shall make an administrative ruling within <> days of accepting the application.

The administrative ruling made by the Customs shall be notified to the applicant in writing and published to the public.

Article 17 Administrative rulings made by the Customs shall be uniformly applied within the customs territory of the People's Republic of China from the date of promulgation.

The same administrative rulings shall apply to the import or export of goods in the same circumstances.

The ruling does not apply to imported and exported goods that have completed the relevant formalities for the ruling before it takes effect.

第十八条 海关作出行政裁定所依据的法律、行政法规及规章中的相关规定发生变化，影响行政裁定效力的，原行政裁定自动失效。

海关总署应当定期公布自动失效的行政裁定。

第十九条 有下列情形之一的，由海关总署撤销原行政裁定：

(1) The original administrative ruling was erroneous;

(2) The original administrative ruling needs to be revoked because the application documents provided by the applicant are inaccurate or incomplete;

(3) Other circumstances that require revocation.

Where Customs revokes an administrative ruling, it shall notify the original applicant in writing and announce it to the public. The decision to revoke an administrative ruling shall take effect on the date of promulgation.

Administrative rulings revoked by the General Administration of Customs have no retroactive effect on import and export activities that have already occurred.

Article 20: Where parties to import and export activities are dissatisfied with a specific administrative act made by the Customs and have objections to the administrative ruling on which the specific administrative act is based, they may submit an application for review of the administrative ruling at the same time as applying for reconsideration of the specific administrative act. After accepting the application for reconsideration, the Customs shall transfer the application for review of the administrative ruling therein to the General Administration of Customs, which shall make a decision on the review.

Article 21: Applicants for administrative rulings shall be responsible for the content of the application and the authenticity and completeness of the materials provided. Those who conceal the true situation from the Customs or provide false materials shall bear corresponding legal responsibility.

Article 22 The General Administration of Customs shall be responsible for the interpretation of these Measures.

Article 2002: These Measures shall take effect on January 1, 1.

Annex: Application for Customs Administrative Ruling of the People's Republic of China (Formats 1, 2, 3)
(omitted, please visit the website of the General Administration of Customs for details)

Annex 9

Measures of the Customs of the People's Republic of China on the supervision of inbound and outbound express shipments

Article 1 These Measures are formulated in accordance with the Customs Law of the People's Republic of China and other relevant laws and administrative regulations in order to strengthen the Customs' supervision over inbound and outbound express shipments and facilitate customs clearance of inbound and outbound express shipments.

Article 2 "Inbound and outbound express shipments" as used in these Measures refers to the inbound and outbound goods and articles contracted and transported by the inbound and outbound express operators in the mode of rapid commercial operation promised to customers.

Article 3 "Inbound and outbound express operators" (hereinafter referred to as "operators") as used in these Measures refers to international cargo transportation agency enterprises that are lawfully registered within the territory of the People's Republic of China and registered with the Customs for the record.

Article 4 The operator shall not undertake or transport the items listed in the List of Articles Prohibited from Entering or Leaving the Country of the People's Republic of China, and if discovered, shall not dispose of them without authorization, and shall immediately notify the Customs and assist the Customs in handling them.

Without the approval of the postal department of the People's Republic of China, the operator shall not undertake or carry personal letters.

Article 5 The operator shall not lease, lend or transfer the customs declaration right of the enterprise for inbound and outbound express shipments in any form, and shall not act as an agent for the customs declaration of goods or articles not undertaken or transported by the enterprise.

Article 6 Without the permission of the Customs, inbound and outbound express shipments that have not completed customs formalities shall not be removed from the place of customs supervision, and shall not carry out operations such as loading and unloading, unloading, unpacking, repacking, changing markings, extraction, delivery and shipping.

Chapter II: Registration of Operators

Article 7 Where an operator applies to handle the customs declaration business of inbound and outbound express shipments, it shall go through the registration formalities at the local customs.

Article 8 An operator shall meet the following requirements for registering at the local customs:

(1) The "International Freight Forwarding Enterprise Filing Form" that has been handled by the competent department of foreign trade under the State Council or the filing agency entrusted by it, except as otherwise provided by laws and regulations.

(2) Have obtained the "Business License for Enterprise Legal Person" issued by the administrative department for industry and commerce, and have approved or approved their operation of inbound and outbound express mail.

(3) Have already gone through the formalities for filing with the customs declaration enterprise.

(4) Having domestic and foreign inbound and outbound express transportation networks and two or more overseas branches or agents.

(5) Have the enterprise's special import and exit express mark, waybill, and the transport vehicle meets the requirements of customs supervision and has been verified and prepared by the customs.

(6) Possess the conditions for customs declaration by means of electronic data interchange.

(7) The outer packaging of the express shipment shall be marked with a barcode that meets the requirements of customs automated inspection.

(8) Cooperative transportation contracts or agreements with overseas collaborators (including branches established overseas by domestic enterprise legal persons).

(9) Have obtained the international express business license issued by the postal administration.

Article 9 If an inbound or outbound express shipment operator no longer meets one of the conditions listed in Article 8 of these Measures or does not engage in inbound and outbound express operation within one year, the Customs shall cancel the operator's registration.

Chapter III: Classification of Inbound and Outbound Express

Article 10: These Measures divide inbound and outbound express shipments into three categories: documents, personal effects and goods.

Article 11 Document-type inbound and outbound express shipments refer to documents, documents, bills and materials that are exempt from tax and have no commercial value as stipulated by laws and regulations.

Article 12 Inbound and outbound express shipments of personal belongings refer to the separate transportation of baggage items, items gifted to relatives and friends, and other personal belongings of passengers entering and leaving the country for their own use and within a reasonable number as stipulated by customs laws and regulations.

Article 13 Express shipments imported and exported from China refer to express shipments other than those specified in Articles 11 and 12.

Chapter IV: Supervision of inbound and outbound express shipments

Article 14 Customs clearance of inbound and outbound express shipments shall be carried out in a special place of supervision approved by the Customs, and if it is necessary to carry out outside the special supervision place due to special circumstances, the consent of the local customs shall be obtained in advance.

The operator shall set up special venues, warehouses and equipment that meet the requirements of customs supervision in the special places under the supervision of inbound and outbound express shipments.

Measures for the administration of special supervision sites for inbound and outbound express mail shall be formulated separately by the General Administration of Customs.

Article 15 Customs clearance of inbound and outbound express shipments shall be carried out during the normal office hours of the Customs, and if it is necessary to carry out the customs outside the normal office hours of the Customs, the consent of the local customs shall be obtained in advance.

Article 3 Within <> days from the date of declaration of entry by the means of transport, outbound express shipments shall be declared to the Customs <> hours before the departure of the means of transport.

Article 17 The operator shall transmit or submit the manifest or list of inbound and outbound express shipments to the Customs, and the Customs shall accept the declaration after confirming that it is correct; If the operator needs to declare customs in advance, it shall notify the Customs in writing in advance of the transportation and arrival of the inbound and outbound express shipments, and transmit or submit the manifest or list to the Customs, and the Customs shall accept the advance declaration after confirming that it is correct.

Article 18 When the Customs inspects the inbound and outbound express shipments, the operator shall send personnel to the scene and be responsible for the removal, opening and resealing and packaging of the inbound and outbound express shipments.

When the Customs opens and inspects personal belongings in inbound and outbound express shipments, the operator shall notify the recipient of the inbound express shipment or the sender of the outbound express to be present, and if the recipient or sender cannot be present, the operator shall submit its power of attorney to the Customs to represent the obligation of the receiver/sender and bear the corresponding legal responsibility.

When the Customs deems it necessary, it may open or re-inspect the inbound and outbound express shipments or take samples.

Article 19 Unless otherwise provided, when an operator handles customs declaration formalities for inbound and outbound express shipments, it shall, in accordance with the classification provisions of Articles 11, 12 and 13 of these Measures, submit relevant customs declaration documents to the Customs respectively and go through the corresponding customs declaration and tax payment formalities.

Article 1 When declaring documents for inbound and outbound express shipments, the operator shall submit to the Customs the "Customs Entry and Exit Express KJ<> Declaration Form of the People's Republic of China Customs", the general waybill (copy) and other documents required by the Customs.

第二十一条 个人物品类进出境快件报关时，运营人应当向海关提交《中华人民共和国海关进出境快件个人物品申报单》、每一进出境快件的分运单、进境快件收件人或出境快件发件人身份证件影印件和海关需要的其他单证。

第二十二条 货物类进境快件报关时，运营人应当按下列情形分别向海关提交报关单证：

对关税税额在《中华人民共和国进出口关税条例》规定的关税起征数额以下的货物和海关规定准予免税的货样、广告品，应提交《中华人民共和国海关进出境快件KJ2报关单》、每一进境快件的分运单、发票和海关需要的其他单证。

对应予征税的货样、广告品（法律、法规规定实行许可证件管理的、需进口付汇的除外），应提交《中华人民共和国海关进出境快件KJ3报关单》、每一进境快件的分运单、发票和海关需要的其他单证。

第二十三条 对第二十条、第二十一条、第二十二条规定以外的货物，按照海关对进口货物通关的规定办理。

第二十四条 货物类出境快件报关时，运营人应按下列情形分别向海关提交报关单证：

对货样、广告品（法律、法规规定实行许可证件管理的、应征出口关税的、需出口收汇的、需出口退税的除外），应提交《中华人民共和国海关进出境快件KJ2报关单》、每一出境快件的分运单、发票和海关需要的其他单证。

对上述以外的其他货物，按照海关对出口货物通关的规定办理。

Chapter V: Special Express Shipments for Entry and Exit

Article 25 Special express shipments for entry and exit refer to air express shipments carried by the operator in the form of special escort for entering and leaving the country.

Article 5 In addition to completing registration formalities in accordance with the relevant provisions of Chapter II of these Measures, operators engaged in the business of inbound and outbound special express shipments shall also register with the local customs office the entry and exit port, time, route, means of transport, flight, details and signs of the special courier himself/her own. If there is any change, it shall be registered with the local customs office <> working days before the change.

Article 27 Inbound and outbound special express shipments shall be checked in the form of baggage items, using special packaging, and the name of the operator and the words "Special Express for Entry and Exit" shall be marked in a conspicuous position of the general packaging.

Chapter VI: Legal Liability

Article 28: Where there is illegal smuggling in violation of these Measures, the Customs shall handle it in accordance with the "Customs Law of the People's Republic of China", "Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Implementation of Customs Administrative Punishments" and other relevant laws and administrative regulations; Where a crime is constituted, criminal responsibility shall be pursued in accordance with law.

Chapter VII Supplementary Provisions

Article 29 The documents provided for in these Measures shall be separately formulated and promulgated by the General Administration of Customs.

Article 30 The General Administration of Customs shall be responsible for the interpretation of these Measures.

Article 31 These Measures shall take effect on January 1, 2004.

Annex 10

Administrative Measures for the Inspection and Appraisal of Import and Export Commodity Quantities, Weights

Chapter I General Provisions

Article 1 These Measures are formulated in accordance with the provisions of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Inspection of Import and Export Commodities (hereinafter referred to as the "Commodity Inspection Law") and its implementing regulations, as well as other relevant laws and administrative regulations, in order to strengthen the inspection and appraisal of the quantity and weight of import and export commodities, standardize the inspection and appraisal of import and export commodities and the quantity and weight of import and export commodities by customs and various types of social inspection agencies, safeguard the public interest and the legitimate rights and interests of all parties involved in import and export trade, and promote the smooth development of foreign economic and trade relations.

Article 2 These Measures shall apply to the inspection and appraisal of the quantity and weight of imported and exported commodities within the territory of the People's Republic of China.

Article 3 The General Administration of Customs shall be in charge of the inspection and appraisal of the quantity and weight of imported and exported commodities nationwide.

The competent customs is responsible for the quantity, weight inspection and appraisal of import and export commodities in the area under its jurisdiction, as well as its supervision and management.

Article 4 The scope of quantity and weight inspection carried out by Customs is:

(1) Import and export commodities included in the catalogue of imported and exported commodities subject to inspection and quarantine by the Customs;

(2) Other import and export commodities that must be inspected by customs as stipulated by laws and administrative regulations;

(3) Import and export of dangerous goods and waste articles;

(4) Import and export commodities that implement verification management and quota management and need to be inspected by the customs;

(5) Import and export commodities suspected of fraud;

(6) Import and export commodities provided for in bilateral or multilateral agreements and agreements, international treaties, or entrusted or designated by international organizations;

(7) Import and export commodities provided for in international intergovernmental agreements, or entrusted or designated by domestic and foreign judicial institutions, arbitration institutions and international organizations.

Article 5 The Customs shall, in accordance with national regulations, conduct spot checks and inspections on the quantity and weight of import and export commodities other than those specified above.

Chapter II: Reporting for Inspection

Article 6 For import and export commodities that need to be inspected by the Customs in quantity and weight, the consignee or consignor or its agent shall go through the inspection formalities at the place and within the time limit specified by the Customs.

Article 7 The inspection procedures for the quantity and weight of imported commodities shall be handled with the Customs before unloading.

Article 8 The inspection procedures for the quantity and weight inspection of bulk export commodities shall be handled with the customs at the port of loading within the prescribed time limit.

The inspection procedures for the quantity and weight inspection of packaged (piece) exported commodities shall be handled with the customs of the place where the goods are produced within the prescribed time limit. If it is necessary to renew the certificate at the port for export, the consignor shall apply to the customs at the port of export for inspection within the specified time limit.

For goods whose batches or are poorly marked, poorly packaged, or whose quantity or weight change during transportation before arriving at the port of export, the consignee or consignee shall re-declare the quantity and weight inspection at the port of export.

Article 9 For import and export commodities denominated by quantity handover, the consignee or consignor shall declare the quantity inspection items. For import and export commodities that have clear requirements for quantity or need to calculate the weight of the full batch based on the number of pieces, the consignee and consignee shall declare the quantity inspection items at the same time as declaring the weight inspection items.

Article 10 For import and export commodities priced by weight, the consignee or consignor shall declare the weight inspection items. For import and export commodities that are handed over or have clear provisions on moisture content according to the public or dry quantity pricing, when declaring the quantity and weight inspection, the consignee and consignor shall declare the moisture testing items at the same time.

If density (proportion) is required for weight measurement in the inspection of the quantity and weight of import and export commodities, the consignee and consignor shall declare the density (proportion) testing items at the same time.

When declaring the weight of the cabin for imported bulk liquid commodities by ship, the consignee and consignor shall declare the dry cabin appraisal items at the same time.

Article 11 When handling the formalities for inspection and inspection of the quantity and weight of import and export commodities, the consignee or consignee shall, on the basis of actual conditions and in combination with common international practices, apply to the Customs for the following inspection items:

- (1) Weighing instruments;
- (2) Draft weighing;
- (3) Container weighing: there are three ways of cabin weighing, shore tank weighing, and tank weighing;
- (4) Flow metering;
- (5) Other related inspection items.

Article 12 In any of the following circumstances, the applicant shall simultaneously declare items such as cabin weighing, draft weighing, sealing, loading and unloading:

(1) Bulk commodities imported by sea or land transport need to be transported out of the port for shore tank weighing or weighing instruments, and certification is issued based on the results;

(2) Bulk commodities exported by sea or land need to be shipped out of the inspection place for export after shore tank weighing or weighing instrument verification, and the results of shore tank weighing or weighing instrument weighing are used to prove it.

Article 13 The documents and materials missing by the consignee or consignor or its agent reporting enterprise at the time of inspection shall be submitted within the time limit specified by the Customs.

Chapter III: Inspection

Article 14 Imported commodities shall be inspected at the destination declared by the consignee at the time of inspection. Bulk commodities, perishable and deteriorated commodities, and imported commodities that have been damaged or in short supply shall be inspected in quantities and weights at the port of unloading.

Quantity and weight inspections shall be carried out in the place where the commodities are produced. Bulk export commodities shall be inspected in quantities and weights at the port of loading.

Article 15 The competent customs shall carry out quantity and weight inspections in accordance with the mandatory requirements of the national technical specifications. Where technical specifications and standards have not yet been formulated, the competent customs may refer to the designated relevant standards for inspection.

Article 16 When carrying out quantity and weight inspections, if the Customs discovers that the actual condition of the items reported for inspection does not conform to the requirements of the inspection technical specifications and standards, affecting the normal conduct of the inspection or the accuracy of the inspection results, it shall promptly notify the inspector; The applicant shall cooperate with the customs work and revise or add inspection items within the prescribed time limit.

Article 17 The conditions for customs to carry out on-site inspections of quantities and weights shall meet the requirements of inspection technical specifications and standards.

Consignees and consignees, relevant units and individuals shall take effective measures to provide conditions and necessary equipment that meet the requirements of inspection technical specifications and standards.

If the consignee or consignee, relevant units and individuals fail to provide the necessary conditions and equipment in a timely manner, the Customs shall instruct them to take effective measures in a timely manner to ensure the smooth conduct of the inspection; Where the conditions for inspection are not met and the accuracy of the test results may be affected, the inspection shall not be carried out.

Article 18 The methods by which Customs carries out weighing instruments shall include total weighing, sampling weight, supervision and weighting, and random inspection and re-balance.

Article 19 Solid bulk materials or import and export commodities that are not packed in a fixed weight and do not indicate the weight of each piece may be inspected by full weight; For naked parts or packages that are not repackaged and the weight is indicated piece by piece, the weight shall be weighed piece by piece, and the original shipment weight list submitted by the inspector shall be checked.

For fixed-weight packaging, the net weight of the whole batch can be calculated by extracting a certain number of packaging weights in accordance with the relevant inspection and identification technical specifications and standards.

Article 20 For import and export commodities that are valued by the handover of public or dry quantities or have clear provisions on moisture content, the Customs shall, while inspecting the quantity and weight, take samples to test the moisture.

If abnormal water is found during the inspection, the Customs shall instruct the relevant units to take effective measures in a timely manner to ensure the smooth progress of the inspection.

Article 21 All kinds of weighing systems, flow metering systems, ships and their measuring cargo holds, metering tanks, tanks and related facilities, computer processing systems, relevant charts and data materials provided by the inspector for the quantity and weight inspection of import and export commodities must meet the requirements of relevant technical specifications and standards; All kinds of measuring instruments used for quantity and weight inspection shall be qualified according to law and can only be used within the validity period.

第二十二条 进出口商品的装卸货单位在装卸货过程中应当落实防漏撒措施和收集地脚；对有残损的，应当合理分卸分放。

第二十三条 海关实施数量、重量检验时应当记录，可以拍照、录音或者录像。有关单位和个人应当予以配合，并在记录上签字确认，如有意见分歧，应当备注或者共同签署备忘录。

第二十四条 承担进口接用货或者出口备发货的单位的计重器具、设施、管理措施以及接发货过程应当接受海关的监督管理和检查，并在海关规定的期限内对影响检验鉴定工作及其结果准确性的因素进行整改。

第四章 监督管理

第二十五条 海关依法对在境内设立各类进出口商品检验机构和在境内从事涉及进出口商品数量、重量检验的机构、人员及活动实施监督管理。

第二十六条 依法设立的境内外各类检验机构可以接受对外经济贸易关系人的委托，办理进出口商品的数量、重量鉴定，并接受海关的检查。

Chapter V: Legal Liability

Article 3 Whoever destroys the on-site conditions for the inspection of the quantity and weight of import and export commodities or the import and export commodities without authorization, affecting the inspection results, shall be ordered by the Customs to make corrections and shall be fined not more than <>, <> yuan.

Article 10 Where an inspection institution engaged in the inspection and appraisal of import and export commodities violates the relevant provisions of the State and disrupts the order of inspection and appraisal, the competent customs shall order corrections, confiscate the unlawful gains, and may also impose a fine of not more than 6, <> yuan, and the customs may suspend its inspection and appraisal business for up to six months.

Article 29 Where customs personnel abuse their powers, deliberately make things difficult for the parties concerned, engage in malpractice for personal gain, falsify inspection results, or neglect their duties or delay the issuance of inspection certificates, they shall be given administrative sanctions in accordance with law; Where a crime is constituted, criminal responsibility shall be pursued in accordance with law.

Chapter VI Supplementary Provisions

Article 30: The meaning of the following terms in these Measures:

Metric refers to the net weight of the commodity after weighing and testing the moisture content, converted to the specified moisture regain rate (standard moisture regain rate) or the specified moisture content (the commodities settled in the public mainly include cotton, wool, raw silk and chemical fiber, etc., these commodities are easy to absorb moisture and the price is high).

Dry volume refers to the dry weight of the commodity, and the wet weight actually calculated by the commodity is obtained after deducting the moisture calculated according to the measured moisture content, that is, the dry weight of the commodity (the commodities settled by dry volume mainly include precious mineral products, etc.).

Shore tank weighing refers to the number and weight inspection and identification (including measurement and calculation) of bulk liquid commodities or liquefied gas commodities that have been certified by the national legal measurement and verification department as tools. Among them, tank containers include vertical tanks, horizontal tanks, and tank tanks (removable or non-removable tanks).

Spot check and rebalance is a part of the weighing instrument conformity assessment process. It refers to the inspection method of the conformity assessment object (mainly the consignee or consignor of commodities that often import and export bulk fixed weight packaging), from which the customs randomly selects some representative commodities to be rebalanced on the same weighing instrument, and checks whether the difference between the two weights is within the allowable range to assess whether its procedures are in a qualified state.

Collecting footwork refers to a small part of goods that are scattered, leaked or left after loading and unloading during loading and unloading called footwork goods, and footwork goods should be collected and measured in time, deduct impurities, and combine into the whole batch of weight to issue certificates, and cannot simply be deducted as loss.

Article 31 Where the applicant has objections to the quantity and weight inspection results of the competent customs, he may apply for re-inspection to the competent customs department that made the inspection results or to the customs at the level above or even the General Administration of Customs within the prescribed time limit, and shall retain the current situation of the site and the goods. The customs accepting the re-inspection shall make a re-inspection conclusion within the prescribed time limit.

Where the parties are dissatisfied with the re-examination conclusion made by the Customs, they may apply for administrative reconsideration in accordance with law, and may also file a lawsuit with the people's court in accordance with law.

Article 32 Where a foreign economic and trade relationship has objections to the quantity and weight appraisal results of other inspection and appraisal institutions entrusted, it may complain to the local competent customs or even the General Administration of Customs, and shall retain the current status of the site and goods.

Article 33 The Customs shall carry out quantity and weight inspections in accordance with law and collect fees in accordance with the relevant provisions of the State.

Article 34 The General Administration of Customs shall be responsible for the interpretation of these Measures.

Article 2007 These Measures shall come into force on October 10, 1, and the Administrative Measures for the Weight Appraisal of Import and Export Commodities promulgated by the former State Import and Export Commodity Inspection Administration on December 1993, 12 shall be abolished at the same time.

Annex 11

Administrative Measures for the Inspection and Appraisal of Damage to Imported Commodities

Chapter I General Provisions

Article 1 These Measures are formulated in accordance with the provisions of the "Law of the People's Republic of China on Inspection of Import and Export Commodities" and its implementing regulations, as well as other relevant laws and administrative regulations, in order to strengthen the inspection and appraisal of damage to imported commodities, standardize the inspection and appraisal of damaged goods by customs and various types of social inspection agencies, safeguard the public interest and the legitimate rights and interests of all parties involved in import trade, and promote the smooth development of foreign trade.

Article 2 These Measures shall apply to the inspection and appraisal of damage to imported commodities within the territory of the People's Republic of China.

Article 3 The General Administration of Customs shall be in charge of the inspection and appraisal of damage to imported commodities nationwide, and the competent Customs shall be responsible for the inspection and appraisal of

damage damage to imported commodities and its supervision and management in the areas under its jurisdiction.

Article 4 The competent customs shall be responsible for the inspection and appraisal of the damage of imported commodities subject to statutory inspection. Where damage to imported commodities other than legally inspected commodities requires damage inspection and appraisal, the foreign trade related party may apply to the competent customs for damage inspection and appraisal, or may apply to the inspection agency established in accordance with law for damage inspection and appraisal.

The Customs shall supervise and administer the damage inspection and appraisal behavior of the inspection agency.

Article 5 The Customs shall carry out damage inspection and appraisal of the following imported commodities that are damaged as needed:

(1) Imported commodities included in the catalogue of imported and exported commodities that must be inspected and quarantined by the Customs;

(2) The consignee or other trading related party of the imported commodity other than the statutory inspection discovers that the quality of the imported commodity is unqualified, damaged or in short supply, and applies for the issuance of a certificate;

(3) Imported dangerous goods and waste articles;

(4) Imported commodities subject to verification management and quota management and subject to customs inspection;

(5) Imported commodities suspected of fraud;

(6) Imported commodities for which the consignee or other trading party needs the Customs to issue a certificate for claim;

(7) Imported commodities provided for in bilateral or multilateral agreements and agreements, international treaties, or entrusted or designated by international organizations;

(8) Other imported commodities that are subject to customs inspection as stipulated by relevant laws and administrative regulations.

Chapter II: Declaration

Article 6 Where damage to imported commodities under statutory inspection requires damage inspection and appraisal, the consignee shall apply to the competent customs for damage inspection and appraisal; Where damage to imported commodities other than statutory inspection requires damage inspection and appraisal, the consignee or other trading party may apply to the competent customs or the lawfully established inspection agency for damage inspection and appraisal.

Article 7 The consignee of imported commodities or other trade related persons may apply to the Customs for damage inspection and appraisal on their own, or may entrust the handling of application formalities.

Article 8 For imported commodities that need to be inspected and identified by the Customs, the applicant shall go through the formalities for applying for damage inspection at the place and within the time limit specified by the Customs.

Article 9 Where damage to imported commodities or damage may occur and damage inspection and appraisal are required, the consignee of the imported commodity or other trading related persons shall apply to the customs at the place where the port of unloading of the imported commodity is located for damage inspection and appraisal.

If the imported goods have been found to be damaged before they arrive at the port of import and unloading, or the means of delivery thereof, encountered or have adverse factors during the shipment that may cause damage or loss of the goods, the consignee of the imported goods or other trading parties shall apply before the imported goods arrive at the port of import and unloading, and at the latest before the unpacking, opening or unpacking of the hold or container.

If imported goods are found or damaged during unloading, they shall stop unloading and apply immediately.

Article 20 Where the damage of an imported commodity requires the issuance of a foreign claim certificate, the consignee or other trading party of the imported commodity shall apply <> days before the expiration of the validity period of the claim.

Article 11 For imported commodities that need to be inspected and identified by the Customs, the consignee or other trading party shall protect the current situation of the damaged goods and their packaging materials, reasonably separate the damaged commodities, unload, distribute, and collect them, and keep them properly; For damaged goods that are prone to expand losses or ongoing damage accidents, effective rescue measures shall be taken in a timely manner to stop the accident and prevent the damage from expanding.

Article 12 When the consignee or other trade related party handles the formalities for the inspection and appraisal of damage to imported commodities, it shall, according to the actual situation and in conjunction with international practice, apply to the Customs for the following inspection items:

- (1) Supervise loading and unloading;
- (2) Inspection of ship holds or containers;
- (3) Inspection of container unpacking process;
- (4) Other relevant inspection items.

Chapter III: Inspection and Appraisal

Article 13 The Customs shall carry out damage inspection and appraisal in accordance with the mandatory requirements of the national technical specifications. Where norms and standards have not yet been formulated, reference may be made to relevant foreign technical specifications and standards for inspection.

Article 14 In the following circumstances, inspection and appraisal shall be carried out at the port of unloading of imported commodities:

- (1) Goods imported in bulk are damaged;
- (2) The packaging of the goods or the appearance of the goods is damaged;
- (3) The container carrying the imported commodity is damaged.

Article 15 In the following circumstances, imported commodities shall be transferred to the place of arrival of the commodities for inspection and appraisal:

- (1) Where the State stipulates that it must be transported out of the port promptly;
- (2) It is difficult to restore the original state or load, unloading and transportation after opening the package for inspection;
- (3) It is necessary to determine the cause, degree of loss, quantity and value of damage during installation, debugging or use;
- (4) The packaging of the goods and the appearance of the goods are not obviously damaged, and further inspection is required during installation, debugging or use.

Article 16 When carrying out damage inspection and appraisal, if the Customs discovers that the actual condition of the application item does not conform to the requirements of the inspection technical specifications and standards, affecting the normal conduct of the inspection or the accuracy of the inspection results, it shall promptly notify the consignee or other trade related persons; The consignee or other trading party shall cooperate with the inspection and quarantine work.

Article 17 In the course of carrying out damage inspection and appraisal, the consignee or other trade related parties shall take effective measures to ensure that the on-site conditions and conditions meet the requirements of the inspection technical specifications and standards.

Before the Customs has made a disposition opinion in accordance with law, no unit or individual may handle it without authorization.

If the on-site conditions and conditions do not meet the provisions of these Measures or the requirements of the inspection technical standards and specifications, the Customs may suspend the inspection and appraisal and instruct the consignee or other trade related persons to take effective measures in a timely manner to ensure the smooth progress of the inspection.

Article 18 After applying for damage inspection and appraisal of imported commodities that involve personal and property safety, hygiene, health and environmental protection, the applicant and the parties concerned shall, in accordance with the requirements of the Customs, unload, release, seal and keep them, and properly dispose of them.

Article 19 Where the Customs orders the return or destruction of imported commodities that are damaged by unqualified items such as personal and property safety, hygiene, health or environmental protection, the consignee or other trade related party shall, in accordance with regulations, go through the formalities for returning the goods to the Customs or destroy them, and report the handling to the Customs that made the decision.

Article 20 In carrying out damage inspection and appraisal, the Customs shall carry out on-site investigation and make records, photographs, or audio or video recordings. Relevant units and individuals shall cooperate, sign and confirm on the record, and if there is a difference of opinion, they shall make a remark.

Chapter IV: Supervision and Management

Article 21 The Customs shall, in accordance with law, supervise and administer all kinds of import and export commodity inspection institutions established in China and institutions, personnel and activities engaged in inspection and appraisal of damage damage related to imported commodities within China.

Article 22 All kinds of domestic and foreign inspection institutions established in accordance with law may accept the entrustment of foreign economic and trade relations to handle the inspection and appraisal of damage to imported commodities.

The above-mentioned inspection institutions shall abide by the provisions of laws and administrative regulations, accept the supervision and management of the Customs and investigate and deal with their illegal activities.

Chapter V Supplementary Provisions

Article 23 If the consignee or other trade related party has objections to the damage inspection and appraisal results of the competent customs, it may, within the prescribed time limit, apply for re-inspection to the competent customs department that made the inspection and appraisal results, or to the customs at the level above it or even to the General Administration of Customs, and shall retain the current status of the site and the goods. The customs accepting the re-inspection shall make a re-inspection conclusion in accordance with the provisions on re-inspection.

Where the parties are dissatisfied with the re-examination conclusion made by the Customs, they may apply for administrative reconsideration in accordance with law, and may also file a lawsuit with the people's court in accordance with law.

Article 24 Where the parties have objections to the damage inspection and appraisal results of other inspection agencies entrusted, they may complain to the local customs, and shall retain the current status of the site and the goods.

第二十五条 对违反本办法规定的,海关应当按照《中华人民共和国进出口商品检验法》及其实施条例的规定对有关责任人进行处罚。

第二十六条 海关依法实施残损检验鉴定,按照国家有关规定收取费用。

第二十七条 本办法所称其他贸易关系人,是指除进口商品收货人之外的进口商、代理报检企业、承运人、仓储单位、装卸单位、货运代理以及其他与进口商品残损检验鉴定相关的单位和个人。

第二十八条 本办法由海关总署负责解释。

第二十九条 本办法自2007年10月1日起施行,1989年7月8日原国家进出口商品检验局发布的《海运进出口商品残损鉴定办法》同时废止。

附件12

Measures for the Administration of Inspection and Quarantine of Imported and Exported Genetically Modified Products

Chapter I General Provisions

Article 1: These Measures are formulated in accordance with the provisions of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Inspection of Import and Export Commodities, the Food Safety Law of the People's Republic of China, the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Quarantine of Animals and Plants Entering and Leaving the Country and its implementation regulations, the Regulations on the Safety Management of Agricultural Genetically Modified Organisms, and other laws and regulations, in order to strengthen the inspection and quarantine management of transgenic products entering and leaving the country, to ensure the safety of human health and the safety of animals, plants and microorganisms, and to protect the ecological environment.

Article 2: These Measures apply to the inspection and quarantine of genetically modified products entering or leaving the country through various means (including trade, processing, mailing, carrying, production, multiplication, scientific research, exchange, exhibition, aid, gift, and other means).

Article 3: "Genetically modified products" as used in these Measures refers to agricultural genetically modified organisms and other genetically modified organisms and products provided for in laws and regulations as provided for in the Regulations on the Safety Management of Agricultural Genetically Modified Organisms.

Article 4 The General Administration of Customs shall be responsible for the inspection and quarantine administration of transgenic products entering and leaving the country nationwide, and the competent customs shall be responsible for the inspection, quarantine, supervision and administration of transgenic products entering and leaving the country under its jurisdiction.

Chapter II: Entry Inspection and Quarantine

Article 5 The General Administration of Customs shall implement a declaration system for genetically modified animals and plants and their products, microorganisms and their products and food imported into the country.

Article 6 When handling the formalities for entry and inspection, the cargo owner or its agent shall indicate whether it is a genetically modified product in the name column of the goods in the "Entry Goods Inspection Form". Where a product declared as genetically modified is declared, in addition to providing relevant documents in accordance with regulations, the "Safety Certificate for Agricultural Genetically Modified Organisms" or relevant approval documents issued by the competent department provided by laws and regulations shall also be obtained. Customs conducts systematic automatic comparison and verification of the electronic data of the "Safety Certificate for Agricultural Genetically Modified Organisms".

Article 7: For imported genetically modified products listed in the catalogue of agricultural genetically modified organisms subject to labeling management (formulated and published by the competent administrative department of agriculture under the State Council), if declared to be genetically modified, the Customs shall carry out conformity testing of the transgenic project, and if the declaration is non-genetically modified, the Customs shall conduct random inspection and testing of the transgenic project; Customs may, according to the circumstances, carry out random inspections and testing of transgenic projects for animals and plants and their products, microorganisms and their products and foods that are not included in the catalogue of agricultural genetically modified organisms that are subject to labeling management.

Customs conducts GMO project testing in accordance with nationally recognized testing methods and standards.

Article 8: Those who pass the GMO test shall be allowed to enter China. In any of the following cases, the Customs shall notify the cargo owner or its agent to return or destroy it:

- (1) Declared as a genetically modified product, but its genetically modified ingredients are tested to be inconsistent with the "Safety Certificate for Agricultural Genetically Modified Organisms";
- (2) Declared as a non-GMO product, but tested to contain genetically modified ingredients.

Article 9 Genetically modified products imported for exhibition shall be imported on the basis of relevant approval documents issued by the competent departments provided by laws and regulations, and shall be subject to the supervision of the Customs during the exhibition. After the exhibition, all GM products must be returned or destroyed. If it is necessary to change the use due to special reasons, the entry inspection and quarantine procedures must be completed in accordance with the relevant regulations.

Chapter III: Transit Inspection and Quarantine

Article 10 When transiting genetically modified products into China, the cargo owner or its agent shall make a declaration to the customs at the port of entry with the prescribed documents, and if they pass the customs examination, they shall be allowed to cross the country, and the customs at the port of exit shall supervise their exit. For transit genetically modified products whose original packaging has been changed or the transit route has been changed, the transit formalities shall be re-completed in accordance with regulations.

Chapter IV: Exit Inspection and Quarantine

Article 11 Where it is necessary to test for transgenic products or issue a non-GMO certificate for export products, the cargo owner or its agent shall apply to the local customs in advance and provide the requirements for the import of transgenic products officially issued by the importing country or region.

Article 12: After the Customs accepts the application, on the basis of the information issued by the competent departments provided for laws and regulations approving the application of transgenic technology to commercial production, samples are sampled and sent to transgenic testing laboratories for transgenic project testing in accordance with regulations, and on the basis of the test report issued, it is confirmed that it is a genetically modified product and meets the requirements for the import of transgenic products from the importing country or region, and relevant inspection and quarantine documents are issued; If it is confirmed to be a non-GMO product, a certificate of non-GMO product will be issued.

Chapter V Supplementary Provisions

Article 13: In addition to carrying out testing and supervision of transgenic projects in accordance with the provisions of these Measures, the content of other inspection and quarantine items for transgenic products entering and leaving the country shall be implemented in accordance with laws and regulations and the relevant provisions of the General Administration of Customs.

Article 14: Laboratories undertaking testing of transgenic projects must pass the competency test of the national certification, accreditation, supervision and administration department.

Article 15: Where these Measures are violated, punishments are to be given in accordance with relevant laws and regulations.

Article 16 The General Administration of Customs shall be responsible for the interpretation of these Measures.

Article 17: These Measures take effect on the date of promulgation.

Annex 13

Measures for the Administration of Quarantine of Inbound and Outbound Cruise Ships

Chapter I General Provisions

Article 1 In order to standardize the quarantine supervision of inbound and outbound cruise ships, prevent the spread of epidemic diseases, and promote the development of cruise economy, in accordance with the Law of the People's Republic of China on Border Health Quarantine and its implementation rules, the Law of the People's Republic of China on Animal and Plant Quarantine and its implementation regulations, the Food Safety Law of the People's Republic of China and its implementation regulations, the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases and its implementation measures, the Emergency Regulations on Public Health Emergencies, and These Measures are formulated as prescribed by the Measures for the Inspection of Ships Entering and Exiting the Ports of the People's Republic of China on International Voyages" and other laws and regulations.

Article 2 These Measures shall apply to the quarantine supervision and administration of foreign cruise ships entering and leaving the border ports of the People's Republic of China and cruise ships of the People's Republic of China and related operating and service units sailing international routes.

Article 3 The General Administration of Customs shall uniformly administer the quarantine supervision of entry-exit cruise ships nationwide.

The competent customs is responsible for the quarantine supervision of inbound and outbound cruise ships at the ports under its jurisdiction.

Chapter II: Risk Management

Article 4 Customs shall carry out risk management for inbound and outbound cruise ships.

Article 5 The General Administration of Customs shall, on the basis of the sanitary status of cruise ships, the quarantine risk control ability of operators and their agents, credit rating, on-site supervision and other relevant factors, formulate a technical plan for cruise quarantine risk assessment and determine the standards for dividing cruise quarantine risk levels.

Article 6 The cruise operator shall be responsible for establishing and operating the cruise public health safety system, including:

- (1) Food safety control plan;
- (2) drinking water safety control plans;
- (3) Recreational water safety control plans;
- (4) Medical vector biomonitoring programs;
- (5) Sanitation system in public places of cruise ships;
- (6) waste management system;
- (7) Surveillance and control system for gastrointestinal diseases;
- (8) Working mechanisms for responding to public health emergencies.

Article 7 The cruise operator shall be responsible for establishing a comprehensive pest management measures (IPM) plan for cruise ships, carrying out relevant monitoring, prevention and reporting, and controlling the spread of harmful organisms.

Article 8 The cruise operator or its agent may, in accordance with the principle of voluntariness, submit an application for risk assessment to the customs of the place where the home port is located, and shall submit the following materials when applying:

- (1) Application for cruise quarantine risk assessment;
- (2) Structural drawings of the cruise ship's ventilation system, domestic water supply system, drinking water purification system, and sewage treatment system.

Article 9 The General Administration of Customs shall be responsible for organizing the risk assessment of cruise ships, determining the quarantine risk level of cruise ships, and announcing them to the public.

The competent customs determines the quarantine method, health supervision content and frequency of cruise ships according to the risk level, and implements dynamic classification management.

Chapter III: Entry Quarantine and Inspection

Article 24 <> hours before the cruise ship enters the country or after leaving the previous port, the person in charge of the cruise or his agent shall declare to the customs at the port of entry, and submit information such as the port of arrival, berthing plan, personnel health, "Ship Exemption from Sanitary Control Measures/Certificate of Sanitary Control Measures" and other information.

If there is a change in the content of the declaration, the person in charge of the cruise or his agent shall correct it to the customs in a timely manner.

Article 11 Inbound cruise ships shall undergo quarantine inspection in accordance with law.

The person in charge of the cruise or his agent shall apply to the customs of the port of entry of the first arrival for entry quarantine formalities, and only with the permission of the customs can he enter the country.

Cruise ships subject to entry quarantine are not allowed to board and disembark without the permission of the customs and are not allowed to load and unload cargo, luggage, parcels and other items before the quarantine is completed.

Article 12 Inbound cruise ships shall hang quarantine signals in accordance with regulations and wait for quarantine at designated locations. The quarantine signal shall not be lifted until the Customs issues the entry quarantine certificate or notifies the completion of the quarantine.

When inspection and quarantine personnel board the ship for quarantine, the person in charge of the cruise ship or his agent shall cooperate in carrying out the work.

Article 13 The Customs shall determine the quarantine method according to the declaration information of the inbound cruise ship and the quarantine risk level of the cruise ship, and promptly notify the person in charge of the cruise ship or his agent, and the quarantine methods shall include:

- (1) berthing quarantine;
- (2) Ship-borne quarantine;
- (3) Anchorage quarantine;
- (4) Telecommunications quarantine.

Article 14 Under any of the following circumstances, the Customs may carry out on-board quarantine on inbound cruise ships:

- (4) Entering the country or region for the first time and stopping at the country or region listed in the announcement or warning notice of the General Administration of Customs within <> weeks before entry;
- (2) Entering the country for the first time and the risk to the public health system is unknown;
- (3) In order to facilitate the needs of customs clearance, the person in charge of the cruise ship or his agent applies and the Customs deems it necessary.

The personnel participating in the shipboard quarantine shall be on duty for cruise ship quarantine, and have a medical professional background or have received systematic ship health quarantine business training.

Article 15 In any of the following circumstances, the Customs shall carry out anchorage quarantine on inbound cruise ships:

- (1) Coming from areas affected by quarantine infectious diseases, there are suspected cases of quarantine infectious diseases reported on the cruise ship, and it is necessary to take centralized isolation and observation of close contacts according to requirements;
- (2) The General Administration of Customs has clear requirements in announcements and warning circulars;
- (3) The General Administration of Customs assesses the high risk of quarantine;
- (4) Failure to carry out quarantine on board under the circumstances provided for in Subparagraphs (1) and (2) of the first paragraph of Article 14 of these Measures;
- (5) The person in charge of the cruise or his agent applies and the Customs deems it necessary.

Article 16 If the cruise ship has a low risk of quarantine after risk assessment, the Customs may carry out telecommunications quarantine upon application by the person in charge of the cruise or his agent.

Article 17 In circumstances other than those provided for in Articles 14, 15 and 16 of these Measures, or in an emergency, the Customs shall carry out berthing quarantine on cruise ships.

Article 18 The contents of quarantine inspection carried out by customs personnel on inbound cruise ships include:

- (1) Before boarding, check whether the cruise ship has hoisted quarantine signals;
- (2) Verification of the Certificate of Exemption from Sanitary Control Measures for Ships/Certificate of Sanitary Control Measures for Ships, health certificates for food workers, vaccination certificates for crew members and passengers from vehicles in yellow fever-affected areas;
- (3) Inspecting cruise medical facilities, logbooks, and medical logs, inquiring about the health monitoring of crew members and passengers, and may request the cruise operator or its agent to sign and confirm;
- (4) Inspecting food and drinking water safety, medical vector biological control, waste disposal and hygiene;
- (5) Inspect other relevant content of the public health security system.

Article 19 After completing the entry quarantine, the inspection and quarantine personnel shall immediately issue the "Ship Entry Health Quarantine Certificate" for cruise ships that have not been found to be infected; For

cruise ships that need to implement quarantine treatment measures, after passing the quarantine treatment, the "Ship Entry Quarantine Certificate" will be issued.

Only when the person in charge of the cruise ship receives the "Ship Entry Health Quarantine Certificate" or the "Ship Entry Quarantine Certificate" can the quarantine signal of the inbound cruise ship be lifted, and the personnel can be allowed to load and unload, etc.

Article 20 Inbound passengers, cruise ship employees and other personnel shall undergo quarantine.

During the stay of an inbound cruise ship in China, passengers, cruise employees and other personnel shall not take animals and plants, animal and plant products and other quarantine items off the cruise ship; When it is necessary to take it away, it shall be declared to the port customs.

Chapter IV: Exit Quarantine Inspection

Article 4 Four hours before the departure of the outbound cruise ship, the person in charge of the cruise or his agent shall declare the outbound quarantine information of the cruise ship to the customs at the port of departure.

Article 22 The Customs shall carry out quarantine on outbound cruise ships, and cruise ships that have not completed quarantine matters shall not leave the country.

After the completion of the exit quarantine, the customs staff shall issue the "Exit Health Quarantine Certificate for Transportation" to the outbound cruise ship.

Customs can determine whether to implement boarding quarantine based on the risk assessment.

Article 23 After the exit quarantine of a cruise ship is completed, except for the pilot and personnel authorized by the customs, other personnel shall not board and disembark the cruise ship, and shall not load and unload luggage, parcels, cargo and other items. In violation of the above regulations, the cruise ship must be re-quarantined.

Outbound cruise ships that have not sailed more than 24 hours after the completion of the outbound quarantine shall be subject to re-implementation of the outbound quarantine.

Chapter V: Quarantine Treatment

Article 24 In any of the following circumstances, the cruise operator shall organize the implementation of quarantine treatment in accordance with the requirements of the Customs:

(1) The General Administration of Customs has clear requirements such as issuing announcements or warning circulars;

(2) Where it is discovered that there are medical vector organisms or toxic and harmful substances related to human health;

(3) Discovering diseases and pests listed in the list provided for in Article 18 of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Quarantine of Animals and Plants Entering and Leaving the Country;

(4) Other circumstances provided for by laws and regulations that shall carry out quarantine treatment.

Swill, animal and plant waste, and their storage sites and containers on cruise ships shall be quarantined.

Quarantine handling shall be carried out in accordance with law and subject to customs supervision.

Article 25 If there are animals and plants, animal and plant products and other quarantine articles prohibited from entering the cruise ship, they shall not be unloaded or taken away from the cruise ship during their stay in China. If the risk or potential risk of pest proliferation is discovered, the cruise operator shall take preventive measures on its own initiative and report to the customs in a timely manner.

Article 26 For cruise ships that have passed the quarantine treatment and need to be tracked at the next port, the customs at the port of departure shall promptly report the relevant information to the customs of the next port.

Chapter VI: Handling of Public Health Emergencies

Article 27 In any of the following circumstances, the person in charge of the cruise ship or his agent shall promptly take effective emergency handling measures and immediately report the public health emergency to the port

customs:

- (1) Death of suspected infectious diseases or death of unknown causes occurs during the voyage;
- (2) Where persons infected or suspected of being infected with infectious diseases are discovered, and may pose a public health risk;
- (6) There are 6 or more cases of gastrointestinal diseases within 1 hours during the voyage, or $\geq 10\%$ or more of the crew members or passengers on the cruise ship suffer from digestive tract diseases;
- (24) More than 2% crew members or passengers suffer from respiratory infectious diseases within ≥ 24 hours of the cruise voyage;
- (5) The occurrence of mass diseases of unknown cause;
- (6) Other circumstances that the person in charge of the cruise ship or his agent deems should be reported.

Article 28: The content of public health emergency reports shall include:

- (1) The basic circumstances of the incident, including the port of departure, port of berthing and port of arrival along the route, date of call, name of illness or main symptoms, total number of people, number of sick people, number of deaths, etc.;
- (2) Surveillance logs, medical records, and investigation records of sick persons;
- (3) Emergency response measures taken on board the cruise ship and the results achieved;
- (4) Other information and materials required by laws and regulations.

Article 29 When a cruise ship encounters a public health emergency, it shall follow the principles of unified command, clear responsibilities, scientific and efficient, timely response, and priority treatment. Customs shall facilitate quarantine treatment of personnel.

Article 30: Cruise operators shall establish sound public health emergency handling capabilities, including allocating professionals with the ability to handle emergencies, establishing emergency response plans, and regularly carrying out training and drills.

In the event of a public health emergency, the cruise operator and its agents shall cooperate with the Customs in emergency handling.

Article 31: Customs shall establish emergency response mechanisms for public health emergencies, do a good job of joint prevention and control, periodically carry out training and drills, and guide and coordinate cruise operators to do a good job in the on-site handling of cruise public health emergencies.

Article 32 In the event of a public health emergency on a cruise ship, the infected persons shall be isolated in accordance with law, and the isolation period shall be determined on the basis of the results of medical examinations; For persons suspected of being infected, on-site medical examinations or retention tests are carried out in accordance with law, and the period of on-site medical examination or retention examinations is calculated from the time the person leaves the infected environment, and does not exceed the maximum incubation period of the infectious disease.

In the event of a public health emergency on a cruise ship, the cruise operator may apply for quarantine and inspection on the cruise ship with the consent of the customs; Those who do not meet the conditions for isolation and retention shall be transferred to designated medical institutions.

Chapter VII: Supervision and Management

Article 33 The General Administration of Customs may determine the focus, method and frequency of supervision and management according to the quarantine risk level of cruise ships.

Customs may supervise by means of spot checks, special inspections, and project-wide inspections. If necessary, sampling detection can be carried out.

Article 34 Inspection and quarantine personnel shall carry out health supervision over inbound and outbound cruise ships in accordance with the following requirements:

- (1) Whether the public health safety management system is complete;
- (2) Food and drinking water safety;
- (3) Whether the hygiene of public places such as cabins, decks, restaurants, bars, theaters, swimming pools, and baths is maintained in good condition;

(4) Whether it maintains no sources of infection or pollution, including medical-vector organisms and hosts, and ensures the effective operation of medical-vector biological control measures;

(5) Keeping wastes closed and stored, or having the ability to treat them harmlessly;

(6) Retain complete and standardized medical records, drug consumption and supplementary records;

(7) Whether a sound reporting mechanism for ballast water discharge has been established.

Article 35 Food production and trading units and public places on Chinese cruise ships shall obtain a border port health permit issued by the Customs before engaging in production and business activities.

Article 36 Inspection and quarantine personnel shall supervise and administer the food safety of inbound and outbound cruise ships in accordance with the following requirements:

(1) Food workers on cruise ships shall hold valid health certificates and undergo vocational training, and be able to operate in accordance with food safety control requirements;

(2) The cruise ship operator shall purchase food or catering services from food production and trading units holding valid border port health permits;

(三) 应当建立食品进货查验制度, 并保存相关档案。

第三十七条 海关对境外直供邮轮的进境食品, 可以参照过境检疫模式进行监管:

(一) 境外直供邮轮的动植物源性食品和水果的入境口岸、运输路线、出境口岸等相关事项, 应当向配送地直属海关备案。

(二) 境外直供邮轮的动植物源性食品和水果应当使用集装箱装载, 按照规定的路线运输, 集装箱在配送邮轮前不得开箱。

(3) Overseas direct supply cruise food shall be subject to unpacking quarantine when delivered. When unpacking, inspection and quarantine personnel shall supervise on site, and the cruise ship can be delivered only after checking the lead seal, checking the type and quantity of goods, and implementing quarantine.

Overseas direct supply of cruise food shall not be used for other purposes.

Article 38 For cruise ships that fail to meet the requirements after supervision and management, the Customs shall notify the person in charge of the cruise ship or his agent to carry out rectification, and only after the rectification meets the requirements can the cruise ship enter and exit.

Chapter VIII: Legal Liability

Article 39: Conduct subject to administrative punishment in accordance with the "Law of the People's Republic of China on Border Health and Quarantine" and its implementation rules refers to:

(1) Ships that should undergo entry quarantine do not display quarantine signals;

(2) Entering or exiting the country, before or after the quarantine of entry, loading and unloading luggage, cargo, parcels and other items without authorization;

(3) Refusing to accept quarantine or resisting health supervision, or refusing to accept sanitary treatment;

(4) Forging or altering quarantine documents or certificates, failing to truthfully declare the epidemic;

(5) Vehicles entering or exiting the country without quarantine leave the quarantine site without authorization and evade inspection;

(6) Concealing the epidemic or forging circumstances;

(7) Discharging ballast water without quarantine treatment, removing garbage, dirt and other controlled items;

(8) Transferring corpses or bones without quarantine treatment;

(9) Without customs inspection, removing patients with infectious diseases from the means of transportation, causing the risk of the spread of infectious diseases.

Those who commit acts in items (100) to (5000) shall be given a warning or fined between <> and <>, <> yuan by the customs.

Those who commit acts in items (1000) to (1) shall be fined between <>, <> and <>, <> yuan.

Those who have the conduct in item (5000) shall be fined between 3, <> and <>, <> yuan.

Article 3 In any of the following circumstances in violation of these Measures, the Customs shall, depending on the seriousness of the circumstances, give a warning or impose a fine of not more than <>, <> yuan.

(1) The person in charge of the cruise or his agent fails to perform the declaration obligation in accordance with the provisions of Articles 10 and 21 of these Measures;

(2) The cruise ship operator or the food production and trading unit on the cruise ship purchases food from a food production and trading unit that does not hold a valid border port health license;

(3) Food production and trading units or public places on Chinese cruise ships engage in production and business activities without obtaining a valid border port health permit;

(4) Food, drinking water and public places do not meet the requirements of relevant laws, regulations and health standards, and the cruise operator refuses to rectify them;

(5) When a public health emergency occurs, the cruise operator or its agent fails to promptly report in accordance with customs requirements or fails to carry out hygienic treatment, harm elimination treatment, sealing or destruction in accordance with articles 29 and 30 of these Measures;

(6) The cruise operator or its agents or food practitioners on board the cruise ship violate the provisions of Articles 27 and 28 of these Measures.

Article 5000: Where border health and quarantine provisions are violated, causing the spread of quarantine infectious diseases or there is a serious risk of causing the spread of quarantine infectious diseases, and this constitutes a crime, criminal responsibility shall be pursued in accordance with law; Where a crime is not yet constituted, or the circumstances of the crime are significantly minor, and a criminal punishment is not required in accordance with law, the Customs shall impose a fine of between 3, <> and <>, <> yuan.

Article 2: Where there is any of the following unlawful conduct, criminal responsibility shall be pursued in accordance with law; Where a crime is not yet constituted, or the circumstances of the crime are significantly minor, and a criminal punishment is not required in accordance with law, the Customs shall impose a fine of between 5, <> and <>, <> RMB:

(1) Causing major animal and plant epidemics;

(2) Forging or altering animal and plant quarantine documents, seals, signs, or seals.

Causing major animal and plant epidemic risks, and the circumstances are serious, criminal responsibility shall be pursued in accordance with law.

Chapter IX Supplementary Provisions

Article 43 Regular passenger ships may be managed with reference to these Measures.

Article 44 The General Administration of Customs shall be responsible for the interpretation of these Measures.

Article 2017: These Measures shall take effect on January 1, 1.

Annex 14

Measures for the Administration of Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine of Ships on International Voyages

Chapter I General Provisions

Article 1 These Measures are formulated in accordance with the provisions of the Law of the People's Republic of China on Border Health and Quarantine and its implementation rules, the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Quarantine of Animals and Plants Entering and Leaving China and its implementation regulations, the Law of the People's Republic of China on Import and Export Commodity Inspection and its implementation regulations, and the Measures for the Inspection of Ships Entering and Exiting the People's Republic of China for International Voyage, in order to strengthen the administration of entry-exit inspection and quarantine of ships entering and exiting the country and facilitate the entry and exit of ships entering and leaving the ports of our country on international voyage.

Article 2 "International voyage vessels" (hereinafter referred to as "vessels") as used in these Measures refers to ships of foreign nationality entering and leaving the border ports of the People's Republic of China and ships of

the nationality of the People's Republic of China sailing international routes.

Article 3 The General Administration of Customs shall be in charge of the inspection and quarantine work of ships entering and exiting the border ports of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as ports). The competent customs is responsible for the inspection, quarantine, supervision and management of the import and export ports of ships in the area under its jurisdiction.

Article 4 The import and export ports of ships on international voyages shall carry out inspection and quarantine in accordance with the provisions of these Measures. Chapter II Entry Inspection and Quarantine Article 5 Ships entering the country must undergo quarantine at the designated place where they first arrive at the port of entry and go through the entry inspection and quarantine formalities.

Article 24 The shipowner or its agent shall declare to the customs 24 hours before the vessel's expected arrival at the port (or when leaving the previous port if the voyage is less than <> hours) and fill in the entry quarantine declaration. If there is a change in the dynamics of the ship or the content of the declaration, the ship owner or its agent shall correct it to the customs in a timely manner.

Article 7 If a ship subject to entry quarantine discovers quarantine infectious diseases or suspected quarantine infectious diseases during voyage, or if a person dies without accidental injury and the cause of death is unknown, the ship must immediately report to the customs at the port of entry.

Article 8 The Customs shall examine the content of the declaration, determine the following quarantine methods, and promptly notify the ship owner or its agent.

- (1) Anchorage quarantine;
- (2) telecommunications quarantine;
- (3) berthing quarantine;
- (4) Quarantine on board.

Article 9 Customs shall carry out anchorage quarantine on ships under any of the following circumstances:

- (1) From quarantine infectious disease epidemic areas;
- (2) Come to automatic plant epidemic areas, and the state has clear requirements;
- (3) There are patients with quarantine infectious diseases, patients suspected of being quarantined infectious diseases, or people who died without accidental injury and the cause of death is unknown;
- (4) the goods loaded are live animals;
- (5) It is found that there are abnormal deaths of rodents;
- (6) Scrapped ships;
- (7) Those who do not hold a valid Certificate for Rodent Removal/Exemption from Rodent Removal;
- (8) The ship's application for anchorage quarantine;
- (9) As required for customs work.

Article 10 For ships holding a valid "Vehicle Hygiene Certificate" issued by the Customs of our country and without the circumstances listed in Article 9, upon application by the shipowner or its agent, the Customs shall carry out telecommunications quarantine.

A ship shall be deemed to have carried out telecommunications quarantine upon receipt of the approval of the Customs for telecommunications quarantine. The shipowner or its agent must go through the entry inspection and quarantine procedures within 24 hours of the arrival of the vessel at the port.

Article 11 For ships that do not hold a valid "Vehicle Hygiene Certificate" and do not have the circumstances listed in Article 9 or cannot carry out anchorage quarantine due to weather, tide or other reasons, the Customs may implement berthing quarantine upon application by the ship's party or its agent.

Article 12 The Customs may, upon the application of the ship's party or its agent, carry out quarantine on special vessels such as tourist vessels, military vessels, ships on which dignitaries are visited, as well as ships with special circumstances, such as those on board which patients need medical treatment, special materials urgently need to be loaded and unloaded, or ships in urgent need of emergency repair.

Article 13 Ships subject to entry quarantine must display quarantine signals in accordance with regulations, and shall not lift quarantine signals until the Customs issues an entry quarantine certificate or notifies the completion of quarantine. Except for pilots and persons authorized by customs, no other persons are allowed to board the vessel; It is not allowed to load and unload goods, luggage, postal parcels and other items; Other ships are not allowed to

approach; Personnel on board, except for those in distress due to the vessel, shall not leave the ship without the permission of the customs; Before the quarantine is completed, the pilot shall not lead the vessel away from the quarantine anchorage without the permission of the customs.

Article 14 When going through the entry inspection and quarantine formalities, the ship owner or its agent shall submit to the Customs the "Maritime Health Declaration", "General Declaration Form", "Cargo Declaration Form", "Crew List", "Passenger List", "Marine Items Declaration Form", "Ballast Water Report" and cargo list, and submit the "Certificate of Derodentization/Exemption from Deratization", "Vehicle Hygiene Certificate", "Vaccination Certificate", "Health Certificate" and "Logbook" at the request of inspection and quarantine personnel and other relevant information.

Article 15 When carrying out boarding quarantine, the Customs shall, accompanied by the personnel of the ship, carry out quarantine inspection in accordance with the inspection and quarantine work regulations.

Article 16 The Customs shall issue the Ship Entry Health Quarantine Certificate to an inbound ship that has been judged to be free of the epidemic after quarantine; For inbound ships that are judged to be infected or suspected of being infected by quarantine, or come from infectious disease epidemic areas that should be treated with sanitary hazard elimination or have other restricted matters, the "Ship Entry Quarantine Certificate" shall be issued after the corresponding sanitary and pest elimination treatment is carried out or the sanitary and pest elimination treatment that should be accepted is indicated; For ships that come to the automatic plant epidemic area and are judged to be qualified by quarantine, the "Quarantine Certificate of Means of Transport" shall be issued at the request of the person in charge of the ship or his agent; Where sanitary and hazard elimination treatment is required, the "Notice of Inspection and Quarantine Treatment" shall be issued to the ship, and after the treatment is qualified, the "Quarantine Treatment Certificate for Means of Transport" shall be issued at the request of the ship.

Chapter III: Exit Inspection and Quarantine

Article 17 Ships leaving China shall undergo inspection and quarantine at the port of departure and go through the formalities for exit inspection and quarantine.

Article 4 For a ship leaving China, the ship owner or its agent shall make a declaration to the customs within 24 hours before the departure of the ship and go through the exit inspection and quarantine formalities. If the formalities have been completed but there is a change in personnel or goods or cannot leave the country within <> hours due to other special circumstances, the formalities must be completed again.

If the vessel stays at the port for less than 24 hours, with the consent of the Customs, the ship or its agent may go through the exit formalities at the same time when going through the entry formalities.

Article 19 For the storage of perishable and perishable food and frozen products for export, it must apply for load inspection and obtain an inspection certificate before loading. If it has not passed the inspection, it will not be allowed to be shipped.

Ships loaded with plants, animal and plant products and other quarantine materials leaving the country shall comply with the national regulations on animal and plant epidemic prevention and quarantine and obtain the "Quarantine Certificate of Means of Transport". If it is necessary to carry out pest elimination treatment, it can be shipped only after the harm removal treatment is carried out and the "Quarantine Treatment Certificate of Means of Transport" is obtained.

Article 20 When going through the exit inspection and quarantine formalities, the ship or its agent shall submit to the Customs relevant materials such as the "Maritime Health Declaration", "General Declaration Form", "Cargo Declaration Form", "Crew List", "Passenger List" and Cargo List (those submitted at the time of entry without change may be exempted).

Article 21 If the exit inspection and quarantine materials submitted by the ship or the boarding inspection and quarantine meet the relevant provisions after examination and inspection, the Customs shall issue the "Exit Health Quarantine Certificate for Means of Transport" and endorse it on the contact form for the formalities at the port of export of the vessel.

Chapter IV: Quarantine Treatment

Article 22 Ships with any of the following circumstances shall be treated with sanitary hazard elimination:

- (1) From quarantine infectious disease epidemic areas;
- (2) Contaminated by quarantine infectious diseases or surveillance infectious diseases;
- (3) The discovery of medical vector organisms related to human health, exceeding national health standards;
- (4) Discovering that there are Class I or Class II infectious diseases, parasitic diseases, or dangerous plant diseases, insects, weeds, or general diseases and pests exceeding the prescribed standards;
- (5) Loading bulk waste articles or articles that have deteriorated and hindered public health;
- (6) Loading live animals into the country or transporting live animals out of the country;
- (7) Bringing corpses, coffins, or bones into the country;
- (8) scrapped ships;
- (9) Other ships required by the General Administration of Customs to carry out sanitary and hazard elimination treatment.

Article 23 Persons infected with quarantine infectious diseases on board ships shall be isolated, and suspects infected with the epidemic shall be subjected to retention tests or on-site examinations not exceeding the incubation period of the quarantined infectious diseases.

Article 24 Infected animals on board ships shall be returned, culled or destroyed, and animals that may be infected shall be isolated. Where animals and plants, animal and plant products and other quarantine materials prohibited from entering the country are discovered, they must be sealed or destroyed.

Article 25: Where ballast water from an epidemic area and the State clearly stipulates that sanitary hazard elimination treatment needs to be discharged, corresponding sanitary hazard elimination treatment shall be carried out before discharge. Domestic garbage, swill, animal and plant wastes on board should be placed in sealed and covered containers, and necessary sanitary and hazard removal treatment should be carried out before removal.

Article 26 The companion animals on board the ship shall be isolated in the designated area. Companion animals, marine animals and plants and their products that really need to be taken away from the ship shall be handled in accordance with the relevant quarantine regulations.

Chapter V: Supervision and Management

Article 27 The Customs shall supervise and administer ships sailing or staying at ports, put forward suggestions for improving the poor sanitary conditions and factors that may lead to the spread of infectious diseases or pests, and supervise and guide the adoption of necessary quarantine measures.

Article 28 The Customs accepts the application of the ship or its agent, and handles the "Certificate of Deratization/Exemption from Deratization" (or extension certificate), "Certificate of Sanitation of Means of Transport" and other relevant certificates.

Article 29 During the period of stay at the port, without the permission of the customs, a ship shall not discharge ballast water, remove garbage and dirt, etc., and no unit or individual may take the animals, plants, animal and plant products and other quarantine materials for its own use on board the ship without authorization. During the stay and voyage of the ship in China, it shall not open the seal without permission and use the articles sealed by the customs on the ship.

Article 30 The Customs shall supervise and administer the animal and plant bedding materials on ships, and shall not load or unload them without the permission of the Customs.

Article 31 Ships shall possess and use disinfection, pest control and rodent control equipment and devices in accordance with regulations.

Article 32 If a ship from a domestic epidemic area discovers a quarantine infectious disease or a suspected quarantine infectious disease during domestic navigation, or if a person dies without accidental injury and the cause of death is unknown, the person in charge of the ship shall report to the customs at the port of arrival and accept temporary quarantine.

Article 33 The Customs shall carry out license management for units engaged in the supply of food and drinking water from ships, as well as units engaged in the quarantine and pest elimination of animals and plants entering and leaving the country; Implement record-filing management for units engaged in ship agency and ship material services.

Chapter VI Supplementary Provisions

Article 34 The inspection and quarantine of small vessels sailing to Hong Kong and Macao shall be carried out in accordance with the relevant provisions of the General Administration of Customs.

Article 35 The inspection and quarantine of small ships traveling to and from border areas, ships calling at ports that are not open to the outside world, and ships passing fresh by international shipping shall be implemented with reference to these Measures.

Article 36: Where these Measures are violated, punishment is to be given in accordance with relevant state laws and regulations.

Article 37 The General Administration of Customs shall be responsible for the interpretation of these Measures.

Article 2003: These Measures shall take effect on March 3, 1. The Implementation Measures for the Quarantine of Animals and Plants at Ports of the People's Republic of China (for Trial Implementation) issued by the former State Administration of Animal and Plant Quarantine on May 1995, 5 and the Administrative Measures for the Inspection of Cabins for Loading Export Commodities issued by the former State Administration of Commodity Inspection on December 8, 1994 were abolished at the same time. Where other relevant provisions are inconsistent with these Measures, these Measures shall prevail.

Annex 15

Measures for the Administration of Inspection and Quarantine of Inbound and Outbound Containers

Chapter I General Provisions

Article 1 These Measures are formulated in accordance with the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Inspection of Import and Export Commodities, the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Quarantine of Animals and Plants Entering and Leaving the Country, the Law of the People's Republic of China on Border Health Quarantine, the Food Safety Law of the People's Republic of China and other relevant laws and regulations, in order to strengthen the inspection and quarantine management of inbound and outbound containers.

Article 2 The inbound and outbound containers referred to in these Measures refer to containers prescribed by the International Organization for Standardization, including solid containers and empty containers for exit, entry and transit.

Article 3 The General Administration of Customs shall be in charge of the inspection and quarantine administration of inbound and outbound containers nationwide. The competent customs is responsible for the inspection, quarantine, supervision and management of inbound and outbound containers in the areas under its jurisdiction.

Article 4 Before or during the entry and exit of containers, when entering or exiting or transiting the country, the carrier, cargo owner or its agent (hereinafter referred to as the reporter) must report to the customs for inspection. Customs shall carry out inspection and quarantine on containers for inspection in accordance with relevant regulations.

Article 5 Containers that should be inspected in transit shall be inspected by the customs at the port of entry, and the customs at the port of departure shall no longer inspect and quarantine.

Chapter II: Inspection and Quarantine of Inbound Containers

Article 6 The following inspection and quarantine shall be carried out in accordance with relevant regulations:

- (1) All inbound containers shall be subject to sanitary quarantine;

(2) Animal and plant quarantine shall be carried out for containers containing animals and plants, animal and plant products and other inspection and quarantine materials, as well as containers containing plant-based packaging materials or auxiliary mat materials in the box;

(3) Containers provided for by laws, administrative regulations, international treaties or other trade contracts that shall be subject to inspection and quarantine shall be subject to inspection and quarantine in accordance with relevant provisions and agreements.

Article 7 The importer of imported containers shall report to the customs at the port of entry for inspection, and shall not carry or unpack the container without the permission of the customs.

Article 8 When applying for inspection of inbound containers, documents or information such as the quantity, specification, number, arrival or departure time of the port, place of packing and destination, type and quantity of goods and packaging materials shall be provided.

Article 9 After accepting the application for inspection of imported containers, the Customs shall review the relevant materials provided by the inspectant and notify the inspector of the results of the review.

Article 10 Containers that are cleared at the port of entry and that must be inspected at the port of entry as stipulated by the relevant laws and regulations of the State shall be inspected and quarantined at the port of entry or treated for hygiene and pest elimination.

Refers to the container cleared at the place of transportation, after the customs at the port of entry accepts the inspection report, inspects the appearance of the container (if necessary, sanitary and harmful treatment), handles the procedures for transfer and sealing, and notifies the customs of the place of transportation to carry out inspection and quarantine at the place of transportation.

Article 11 Containers entering China and the goods to be inspected they are allowed to be released after passing the inspection and quarantine; If it fails to pass the inspection and quarantine, it shall be handled in accordance with relevant provisions.

Article 12 If it is found that the transit container may leak in the middle and cause pollution after inspection, the applicant shall take sealing measures in accordance with the requirements of the customs at the port of entry; If sealing measures cannot be taken, transit shall not be permitted. If contaminated or dangerous diseases and pests are found, they shall be treated with sanitary treatment or not allowed to cross the border.

Chapter III: Inspection and Quarantine of Outbound Containers

Article 13 The following inspection and quarantine shall be carried out for outbound containers in accordance with relevant regulations:

- (1) All outbound containers shall be subject to sanitary quarantine;
- (2) Containers containing animals and plants, animal and plant products and other inspection and quarantine materials shall be subject to animal and plant quarantine;
- (3) Containers for shipment and export of perishable and perishable food and frozen products shall be subject to load inspection;
- (4) Containers requiring inspection and quarantine in the importing country shall be subject to inspection and quarantine as required;
- (5) Containers, which shall be subject to inspection and quarantine as stipulated in laws, administrative regulations, international treaties or trade contracts, shall be subject to inspection and quarantine in accordance with relevant provisions and agreements.

Article 14 Outbound containers shall be reported to the local customs for inspection before loading, and shall not be allowed to be shipped without the permission of the customs.

Article 15 Containers loaded with outbound goods shall be verified and released by the customs at the port of exit on the basis of the inspection and quarantine certificate issued by the customs of the place of departure. Except as otherwise provided by laws and regulations.

Article 16 Containers loaded with consolidated goods at the port of exit shall be inspected and quarantined by the customs at the port of exit.

Article 17 In any of the following circumstances, inbound and outbound containers shall be treated with hygiene and pest elimination:

- (1) From quarantine infectious diseases or surveillance infectious disease epidemic areas;
- (2) Contaminated by infectious diseases or likely to spread quarantine infectious diseases;
- (3) Carrying vector insects or rodents related to human health;
- (4) Quarantine discovers the diseases and pests listed in the list of Class I and II animal infectious diseases, parasitic diseases and plant dangerous diseases, insects and weeds published by the state, and other diseases and pests that pose serious dangers to agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery; Detection of general pests and diseases exceeding the prescribed standards;
- (五) 装载废旧物品或腐败变质有碍公共卫生物品的;
- (六) 装载尸体、棺柩、骨灰等特殊物品的;
- (7) The importing country or region requires sanitary and pest elimination treatment;
- (8) National laws, administrative regulations or international treaties provide that it must be treated with sanitary hazard elimination.

Article 18 Containers and their contents shall be avoided from causing unnecessary damage when carrying out sanitary and pest elimination treatment.

Article 19 The methods and drugs used for the sanitary and pesticide treatment of containers shall be approved by the General Administration of Customs.

Chapter V: Supervision and Management

Article 20 The work of sanitary and pest elimination treatment of inbound and outbound containers shall be carried out in accordance with law and subject to customs supervision.

Article 21 The Customs shall supervise and administer the import and export containers loaded with commodities for legal inspection. The specific content of supervision and management includes checking whether the container seal and mark are intact, and whether the box body is damaged, deformed, broken, etc.

Chapter VI Supplementary Provisions

Article 22 The goods to be inspected loaded in inbound and outbound containers shall be inspected and quarantined in accordance with relevant provisions.

Article 23 When the Customs carries out inspection and quarantine work on inbound and outbound containers, relevant units and individuals shall provide necessary working conditions and auxiliary manpower and tools.

Article 24: Those who violate the provisions of these Measures are to be punished in accordance with relevant state laws and regulations.

Article 25 The General Administration of Customs shall be responsible for the interpretation of these Measures.

Article 2000: These Measures shall take effect on February 2, 1. The Measures for Container Inspection issued by the former State Commodity Inspection Bureau, the Several Provisions on the Quarantine Administration of Animals and Plants in and Outbound Containers issued by the former State Administration of Animal and Plant Quarantine, and the Requirements on the Implementation of the Provisions on the Sanitary Management of Inbound and Outbound Containers issued by the former State Health and Quarantine Administration shall be abolished at the same time.

Measures for the supervision of carriages

Chapter I General Provisions

Article 1 These Measures are formulated in accordance with Article 39 of the Customs Law of the People's Republic of China in order to standardize the Customs' supervision of containers and containerized wagons used to load goods under customs supervision.

Article 2 Containers and containerized wagons used to load goods under customs supervision (hereinafter referred to as "containers and containerized wagons") shall be manufactured, modified and repaired in accordance with the requirements and standards stipulated by the General Administration of Customs, and customs-approved license plates shall be installed at designated locations of containers and containerized wagons.

Article 3: The meaning of the following terms in these Measures:

"Operator" means the user in effective control of a container or a container wagon, whether or not it is the owner of the container or container wagon.

"Carrier" means the person in charge of the means of transport carrying containers and containerized wagons into and out of the country.

"Applicant" means a factory that manufactures or repairs containers and containerized wagons for a customs approval license.

Article 4 Containers and containerized trucks shall be subject to customs supervision. Containers and containerized trucks that do not meet the standards prescribed by the General Administration of Customs or have not been installed with customs approval licenses shall not be used to load goods under customs supervision.

Factories manufacturing, modifying and repairing containers and containerized wagons in the territory shall be subject to customs inspection.

Article 5 When a means of transport carrying containers or containerized wagons enters or leaves China, the carrier, operator or its agent shall truthfully declare to the Customs and submit the cargo manifest (manifest). The cargo list (manifest) shall specify the name of the means of transport, the number of the voyage (shift) or the license plate number of the containerized truck, the nationality, the port of unloading, the container box number or the container truck car number, size, gross weight, and self-weight, as well as the commodity name, number and weight of the goods loaded in the box (box), the operator, the consignee and consignee, the bill of lading or the loading list number, and other relevant contents.

Article 6 The operator or its agent shall, in accordance with customs regulations, transmit the electronic data of the relevant cargo manifest (manifest) to the customs.

Article 7 With the approval of the competent department of transportation under the State Council, international container liner companies may transfer their empty containers and rent empty containers between domestic coastal ports. International container liner companies or their agents shall declare relevant electronic data in accordance with customs regulations.

Empty containers transferred or transported by other modes of transport within the territory do not need to go through customs formalities.

Article 8 The operator or carrier of a van used to carry goods under customs supervision whose body is inseparable from the vehicle shall go through customs formalities in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Measures of the Customs of the People's Republic of China on the Administration of Transport Enterprises and Their Vehicles Carrying Goods under Customs Supervision by Road within China.

Article 9 Without the permission of the Customs, no one may open or damage the customs seal, change or deface the box (box) number, take out or load the goods, or remove the container or containerized truck carriage and the goods contained therein from the place of customs supervision.

Chapter II Container Manufacturing Approval

Article 10 Containers manufactured in China may apply for a license approved by the Customs of China, or may apply for an approval license of foreign customs from the authorities of relevant countries abroad that have acceded

to the Customs Convention on Containers of 1972 of the United Nations.

Containers manufactured overseas can apply for the approval license of China's customs.

Article 11 The General Administration of Customs authorizes the China Classification Society to uniformly handle the approval license of China's Customs for containers.

Article 12 China Classification Society shall issue an approval certificate in accordance with the requirements of these Measures.

(1) If the owner of a container manufactured in China applies for a license approved by China's customs, the China Classification Society shall, in accordance with the standards stipulated by the General Administration of Customs, examine the container drawings, conduct physical inspections in accordance with the regulations, and issue the "Certificate of Approval for Stereotyped Design" or "Certificate of Approval for Approval after Production" in accordance with the regulations.

(2) If the owner of a container manufactured overseas applies for a license approved by China's customs, the manufacturer or owner shall submit the relevant drawings of the container, and after examination by China Classification Society and on-site confirmation, the "Certificate of Approval After Production" will be issued.

Article 13 After obtaining the "Certificate of Approval for Stereotyped Design" or the "Certificate of Approval after Production", the applicant for the customs approval license of the container shall install the customs approval license issued by the China Classification Society in accordance with the provisions of these Measures on the approved container, and mark the serial number at the specified position on the outside of the box.

Article 14 The Customs has the right to re-inspect the containers inspected by the Chinese classification society, and may verify the customs approval license of the Chinese classification society at any time. If it is found that the issuance of approval licenses is not well managed, the Customs will decide whether to stop authorizing the issuance of customs approval licenses according to the circumstances.

Chapter III Manufacture or modification of containerized truck carriages

Article 15 The General Administration of Customs authorizes the China Classification Society to uniformly handle the customs approval license for containerized trucks carrying goods under customs supervision in China.

In accordance with the standards stipulated by the General Administration of Customs, China Classification Society shall review the drawings of container truck carriages applying for customs approval licenses, and conduct physical inspection of container truck carriages in accordance with regulations, and issue the "Container Truck Carriage Approval Certificate" if the inspection is qualified.

Article 16 After obtaining the Certificate of Approval for Container Trucks, the applicant for the customs approval license issued by China Classification Society shall install the customs approval license issued by China Classification Society on the approved container wagons in accordance with the provisions of these Measures, and mark the serial number at the specified position outside the box.

Chapter IV Maintenance of containers and containerized wagons

Article 17 Without the permission of the Customs, no one may change the structure of containers and containerized trucks without authorization. The structure of the repaired container and container truck carriage should remain in its original state, and if the characteristics of the container (compartment) body change, the owner or applicant of the container and container truck carriage must remove the customs approval license, and at the same time submit a written inspection application to China Classification Society and re-apply for the customs approval license.

Article 18 The Customs may, at any time, inspect containers and containerized trucks with customs-approved license plates repaired by maintenance factories.

Chapter V Supervision of containers and containerized wagons

Article 19 When containers and containerized trucks are put into operation, customs approval plates shall be installed. The serial number marked on the outside of the container and container wagon shall correspond to the serial number marked on the installed customs approval plate.

Article 20 Where the serial numbers of containers and containerized trucks are changed, a new application for inspection and customs approval of the license shall be processed. Containers and containerized wagons with ambiguous serial numbers and broken carriages shall not be loaded with goods under customs supervision.

Article 21 When containers and containerized wagons are imported or exported as goods, regardless of whether they are loaded with goods or not, the consignee or consignor concerned or its agent shall go through customs declaration formalities with the customs in accordance with the import and export goods.

Article 22 Before containers produced in China and containers purchased and imported by operators in China are put into international transport, the operators shall go through the registration formalities with the customs office where they are located.

Containers produced in China that have gone through export and domestic link tax export tax refund procedures are not registered with customs; Where it has already been registered, it shall be cancelled.

Article 23 After obtaining the Certificate of Approval for Containerized Trucks in a container truck carriage, a transport enterprise carrying goods under customs supervision shall apply to the local customs for the filing of the vehicle in accordance with the provisions of the Measures of the Customs of the People's Republic of China on the Administration of Transport Enterprises and Their Vehicles Carrying Goods under Customs Supervision by Road within China.

Article 24 When the containers and containerized wagons mentioned in the first paragraph of Article 22 and Article 23 of these Measures are scrapped, the operator shall go through the cancellation formalities with the local customs on the basis of the registration or filing materials.

Article 25 Containers and containerized trucks that comply with the provisions of these Measures shall be allowed by the Customs to enter the country temporarily or leave the country regardless of whether they are loaded with goods or not, and the operator or its agent shall not need to go through the customs declaration formalities separately for the container (compartment).

Article 6 Containers and containerized trucks temporarily imported into China shall be re-transported out of China within six months from the date of entry. If the export cannot be resumed on time due to special circumstances, the operator shall submit an application for extension to the customs of the place of temporary entry, which may be extended after approval by the customs, but the extension period shall not exceed 3 months, and the import and tax payment procedures shall be completed with the customs in accordance with the regulations.

For containers that have been registered with the Customs in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph of Article 22 of these Measures, they shall not be subject to the time limit specified in the preceding paragraph when entering or leaving China.

Chapter VI Supplementary Provisions

Article 27: Where violations of the provisions of these Measures constitute smuggling or violations of customs supervision provisions, the Customs shall handle them in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Customs Law of the People's Republic of China and the Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Implementation of Customs Administrative Punishments; Where a crime is constituted, criminal responsibility shall be pursued in accordance with law.

Article 28 The documents provided for in these Measures shall be separately formulated and issued by the General Administration of Customs.

Article 29 The General Administration of Customs shall be responsible for the interpretation of these Measures.

Article 2004: These Measures shall take effect on March 3, 1. The Measures of the Customs of the People's Republic of China on the Supervision of Import and Export Containers and Goods Contained in Import and Export ([1984] Cargo No. 1) implemented on January 1, 83, and the Administrative Measures of the Customs of the People's Republic of China on the Issuance of Approval Licenses for International Containers Used to Transport Customs-sealed Goods ([699] Cargo Word No. 1986), which came into effect on July 7, 22, were abolished at the same time.

Customs of the People's Republic of China on domestic highways Transport enterprises that carry goods under customs supervision and its vehicle management measures

Chapter I General Provisions

Article 1 These Measures are formulated in accordance with the Customs Law of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as the Customs Law) and other relevant laws and regulations in order to strengthen the management of domestic transport enterprises and their vehicles carrying goods under customs supervision.

Article 2 The domestic transport enterprises and vehicles referred to in these Measures refer to enterprises and vehicles that have filed with the Customs in accordance with these Measures and are engaged in the transportation of goods under customs supervision in China.

Article 3 Transport enterprises and vehicles shall apply to the customs directly under the competent place or the customs under the jurisdiction (hereinafter referred to as the competent customs) for filing formalities.

Article 4 The Customs shall implement computer network management of the filing materials of transport enterprises and vehicles.

Chapter II: Filing

Article 5 Transport enterprises carrying goods under customs supervision shall meet the following conditions:

- (1) Have the status of an enterprise legal person;
- (2) Obtain industrial and commercial approval and registration consistent with the business scope of the transportation enterprise.

Article 6 When handling the recordation, a transport enterprise shall submit to the Customs the Application Form for the Filing of Domestic Transport Enterprises Carrying Goods Supervised by the Customs.

Article 7 The Customs shall examine the relevant materials submitted by the transport enterprise and record them if they meet the requirements.

The validity period for filing is the business period indicated on the business license.

Article 8 The vehicle carrying goods under the supervision of the Customs shall be a van or container trailer, or a bulk truck with the approval of the Customs. The above vehicles shall meet the following conditions:

(1) The vehicle used to carry goods under customs supervision must be the own vehicle of the transport enterprise, and the name of the owner of the motor vehicle driving license must be consistent with the name of the transport enterprise to which it belongs;

(2) The body of the van must be fixed with the frame, no dark grid, no partition, with sealing conditions, the screws connected to the carriage must be welded, and the steel plate must be used between the two doors of the carriage to ensure that it cannot be opened after sealing;

If there are special needs and it is necessary to open the side door, it must be approved by the customs and meet the requirements of customs supervision;

- (3) Container trailers must carry containers that meet international standards;
- (4) Bulk trucks can only carry bulk bulk cargoes that do not meet the conditions for sealing, such as mineral sands, grain and oversized machinery and equipment.

Article 9 When handling vehicle filing, the following documents shall be submitted to the Customs:

- (1) Application Form for the Filing of Domestic Transport Vehicles for Goods Carried under Customs Supervision;
- (2) A copy of the "Motor Vehicle Driving License" issued by the public security traffic management department;

(45) Color photo of the vehicle (requirements: <° on the left side of the front; Can clearly display the license plate number; The company name is sprayed on the front of the car and the side of the carriage).

Where the competent customs may obtain the materials specified in the preceding paragraph through network sharing, there is no need to submit them separately.

Article 10 The Customs shall review the vehicle supervision conditions and relevant documents, and if they meet the requirements, they shall be recorded.

The validity period of the vehicle filing is the compulsory scrapping period indicated on the motor vehicle driving license.

Article 11 Where transport enterprises or vehicles are no longer engaged in the business of transporting goods under customs supervision, they shall go through the formalities for filing and cancellation with the customs of the place where they are recorded.

Article 12 Vehicle replacement (including replacement of vehicle, replacement of engine, replacement of vehicle license plate number), modification of vehicle body, etc., shall go through new filing formalities in accordance with the provisions of these Measures.

第三章 海关监管

第十三条 运输企业应将承运的海关监管货物完整、及时地运抵指定的海关监管作业场所，并确保海关封志完好无损，未经海关许可，不得开拆。

第十四条 海关可以对备案车辆实施卫星定位管理。

第十五条 运输企业应妥善保管海关核发的有关证、簿，不得转借、涂改、故意损毁。

第十六条 承运海关监管货物的车辆应按海关指定的路线和要求行驶，并在海关规定的时限内运抵目的地海关。不得擅自改变路线、在中途停留并装卸货物。

Article 17 In case of special circumstances, if the vehicle breaks down during transportation and needs to be replaced with other means of transport, it shall immediately notify the nearby customs and change the equipment under the supervision of the customs, and the nearby customs shall be responsible for promptly notifying the customs at the place of departure and destination of the goods.

Article 18 In the event of loss, deficiency or damage to goods under the supervision of the Customs during transportation, in addition to force majeure, the transport enterprise shall bear the corresponding tax obligations and other legal liabilities.

Chapter IV: Legal Liability

Article 19: Where smuggling violations occur in transport enterprises, the Customs shall impose penalties in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Customs Law of the People's Republic of China and the Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Implementation of Customs Administrative Punishments. Where a crime is constituted, criminal responsibility shall be pursued in accordance with law.

Article 20 In any of the following circumstances, the Customs shall order a transport enterprise to make corrections and may give a warning:

(1) The vehicle carrying goods under the supervision of the Customs does not travel in accordance with the route or scope designated by the Customs;

(2) Where a vehicle carrying goods under customs supervision arrives at or leaves the place where the customs is established, and fails to go through verification formalities with the customs in accordance with provisions;

(3) The vehicle carrying goods under customs supervision fails during transportation and cannot continue to drive, and when it is necessary to change other means of transport, it does not report the situation to the nearby customs or the customs in charge of the goods without justifiable reasons;

(4) Failing to accept the inspection of vehicles and the goods they carry by the Customs in accordance with provisions;

(5) Replacing the vehicle (vehicle engine and license plate number), modifying the carriage or vehicle body, and failing to go through the filing formalities again with the customs;

(6) Where a transport enterprise transfers its name for others to carry goods under customs supervision.

Article 6 In any of the following circumstances, a transport enterprise may be given a warning or suspended from engaging in relevant business for less than <> months:

(1) Smuggling;

(1) There have been three or more major violations of customs supervision provisions within one year;

(3) Poor management has caused repeated damage or loss of goods under customs supervision in custody;

(4) Opening or destroying the seal imposed by the Customs on the vehicle without the permission of the Customs;

(5) Without the permission of the Customs, dismantling, replacing, modifying, lining, transferring, changing markings, diverting or otherwise disposing of the goods under customs supervision;

(6) There are other circumstances where it is necessary to suspend the engagement of relevant operations.

Article 22 In any of the following circumstances, the Customs may cancel the filing of a transport enterprise:

(1) Constituting a smuggling crime that was handled by judicial organs in accordance with law;

(1) There are more than two smuggling acts within one year;

(1) Where the Customs suspends engaging in relevant business due to violation of provisions, and the suspension of relevant business in violation of the provisions of these Measures occurs again within one year after resuming relevant business;

(4) Other circumstances where it is necessary to cancel the filing.

Article 23 If the validity period of the transport enterprise is not renewed upon expiry, the Customs shall go through the cancellation formalities in accordance with the relevant provisions.

Article 24 Where a transport enterprise has its business license revoked by the administrative department for industry and commerce or its qualification for road freight transportation has been revoked by the transportation administration department, the Customs shall cancel its filing.

Chapter V Supplementary Provisions

Article 25 Where a production-oriented enterprise's own vehicles need to carry goods under the customs supervision of the enterprise, they shall be managed in accordance with these Measures.

Article 26 Domestic transport enterprises and their vehicles carrying road transport of the domestic section of transit goods shall be managed *mutatis mutandis* in accordance with these Measures.

Article 27 The documents provided for in these Measures shall be separately formulated and issued by the General Administration of Customs.

Article 28 The General Administration of Customs shall be responsible for the interpretation of these Measures.

Article 2005: These Measures shall take effect on January 1, 1. The former "Measures of the Customs of the People's Republic of China on the Administration of Domestic Motor Transport Enterprises and Their Vehicles Carrying Goods under Customs Supervision in Guangdong Region" (Department Supervision [2001] No. 19), "Measures of the Customs of the People's Republic of China on the Administration of Domestic Motor Vehicles Carrying Goods under Customs Supervision" ([1989] Zhengzi No. 950), "The Chinese People's Reply of the General Administration of Customs of the Republic on the Scope of Application of the Measures of the Customs of the People's Republic of China on the Carriage of Customs Supervision Goods by Vehicles in China (Supervision No. 1990 [958] No. 1990) and the Notice on Forwarding the Minutes of the Work Conference on the Diversion of Freight Vehicles to and from Hong Kong and Macao ([345] Supervision No. <>) are abolished at the same time.

Article 1 These Measures are formulated in accordance with the Customs Law of the People's Republic of China and other relevant laws and administrative regulations in order to standardize the Customs' supervision of duty-free shops and duty-free goods.

Article 2 These Measures shall apply to the operation and termination of duty-free shops, as well as to the import, sale (including free provision) and verification of duty-free goods.

Article 3 Duty-free goods shall be uniformly imported by the business units of duty-free shops and go through the corresponding customs procedures.

Article 4 The business unit shall go through the relevant procedures for the maintenance parts, tools, booths, shelves, etc. of duty-free goods, as well as the backlog of duty-free goods transferred to domestic sales by duty-free shops.

Article 5 The customs directly under the location of the duty-free shop or the subordinate customs authorized by the directly subordinate customs (hereinafter collectively referred to as the competent customs) shall send personnel to verify the business unit and the duty-free shop, and the verification content includes business qualifications, records of duty-free goods entering and leaving the warehouse, sales records, inventory records, etc. Business units and their duty-free shops shall provide necessary assistance.

Article 6 The competent customs may, according to the needs of work, dispatch personnel to duty-free shops to supervise them, and duty-free shops shall provide necessary office conditions.

Chapter II Operation and Termination of Duty-Free Shops

Article 7 A business unit operating a duty-free shop shall submit a written application to the General Administration of Customs and meet the following conditions:

- (1) Have independent legal personality;
- (2) Having duty-free sales venues and duty-free supervision warehouses that meet the requirements of customs supervision;
- (3) Having a computer management system that meets the requirements of customs supervision, and being able to provide customs with information such as the entry and exit and sale of duty-free goods;
- (5) Have a certain scale of operation, of which those applying to operate port duty-free shops shall have no less than <>, <> people entering and leaving the country at the port where the port duty-free shops are located each year;
- (5) Have complete articles of association and complete internal financial management system, including cooperation agreements, business models, legal representatives, etc.;
- (6) Other requirements provided by relevant laws, administrative regulations, and customs rules.

Article 8 The General Administration of Customs shall handle the matters concerning the operation license of duty-free shops in accordance with the procedures and time limits stipulated in the Administrative Licensing Law of the People's Republic of China and the Measures of the People's Republic of China for the Administration of Customs Administrative Licensing.

Article 9 Duty-free sales venues shall comply with customs supervision requirements. The sales premises of duty-free shops at ports shall be located in the port isolation area; The sales premises of duty-free shops for means of transport shall be located in the means of transport engaged in international operations; The sales and pickup points of duty-free shops in the city shall be located in the exit isolation area of the port.

Article 10 The duty-free goods supervision warehouse shall meet the following conditions and requirements:

- (1) Have safety isolation facilities that meet the requirements of customs supervision;
- (2) Establish a special warehouse management system, compile monthly import, exit and storage tables, and allocate full-time warehouse managers to report to the Customs for the record;
- (3) It is only allowed to store duty-free goods from the duty-free shops to which they belong;
- (4) Comply with other requirements and requirements provided by relevant state laws, administrative regulations, and customs rules.

Article 11 A duty-free shop that has been approved for operation shall submit an application for acceptance to the competent customs one month before carrying out its business. After passing the acceptance by the competent

customs, go through the filing procedures with the competent customs and submit the following materials:

- (1) Schematic plans, areas and locations of duty-free business premises and supervision warehouses;
- (2) Stamp impressions for duty-free shop business.

If the contents contained in the above materials are changed, the change formalities shall be completed at the competent customs within 10 working days from the date of the change.

Article 12 An application by a business unit for suspending, terminating or resuming the operation of its duty-free shop shall be subject to the approval of the General Administration of Customs. Duty-free shops shall go through relevant customs formalities such as the closure of inventory duty-free goods before the business unit submits an application for suspension or termination of operation.

If a duty-free shop that has been approved for operation fails to operate outside the business without justifiable reasons within one year from the date of approval, or suspends its operation for more than one year, or changes its business partner, it shall go through the relevant application formalities again in accordance with Article 7 of these Measures.

Article 13 Any change in the name of a duty-free shop, the address or area of a duty-free goods sales venue or a supervised warehouse shall be reported by the business unit to the General Administration of Customs for approval.

Chapter III: Import, Exit, and Transfer of Duty-free Goods

Article 14 A business unit importing duty-free goods for duty-free shops shall fill in the Customs Declaration Form for Imported Goods of the People's Republic of China, affix the special seal for customs declaration filed by the business unit with the competent customs, and go through the formalities for the import of duty-free goods with the competent customs.

If duty-free goods are imported from other places, the business unit shall, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Measures of the Customs of the People's Republic of China for the Supervision of Goods Transported in Transit, transfer and transport the duty-free goods to the competent customs for import formalities.

Article 15 When duty-free goods enter the supervision warehouse, the duty-free shop shall fill in the "Permit for the Entry/Exit of Duty-free Goods into and Out of the Supervision Warehouse", attach other relevant documents, and submit an application to the competent customs. The competent customs office has been reviewed and supervises the warehousing of duty-free goods.

Without the approval of the customs, duty-free goods shall not be processed or assembled after they are put into storage.

Article 16 Before a duty-free shop transfers duty-free goods out of the supervision warehouse and enters the business premises for sale, it shall fill in the "Permit Form for the Entry / Exit of Duty-free Goods into and Out of the Supervision Warehouse" and submit an application to the competent customs. The competent customs office shall supervise the transfer of the relevant duty-free goods from the supervised warehouse into the sales premises after the examination is correct.

Article 17 Where duty-free goods are transferred between duty-free shops, the duty-free shops in the place of transfer shall fill in the "Duty-free Goods Transfer Approval Form" and submit an application to the competent customs. After approval, the duty-free shops at the place of transfer shall transfer the duty-free goods to the duty-free shops in the place of transfer in accordance with the provisions of the Measures of the Customs of the People's Republic of China on the Supervision of Goods in Transit.

Chapter IV Sales of Duty-free Goods

Article 18 The words "China Duty Not Paid" shall be printed in Chinese and English on the inner and outer packaging of duty-free imported tobacco products and alcoholic beverages sold in duty-free shops.

Duty-free shops shall, in accordance with the requirements of the Customs, prepare delivery documents for the sale of duty-free goods, of which port duty-free shops shall fill in relevant content such as the voucher of the means of transport of inbound and outbound passengers or the information of their valid entry and exit certificates on the delivery documents for the sale of duty-free goods.

Article 19 The sales targets of duty-free shops at ports are limited to passengers who have completed exit formalities and are about to go abroad, as well as passengers who have not yet completed entry formalities. Duty-free shops shall sell duty-free goods on the basis of their vouchers for taking the means of transport or valid documents for their entry and exit into the country.

Article 20 The sales targets of duty-free shops of means of transport shall be limited to inbound and outbound passengers taking the means of transport entering and leaving the country. Duty-free shops sell duty-free goods, and the means of transport are limited to operating during international (regional) sailings. Duty-free shops shall submit to the competent customs the "Detailed List of Sales of Duty-free Goods" signed by the person in charge of the means of transport or his agent.

Article 21 The sales targets of duty-free shops in the city are limited to overseas persons who are about to leave the country, and duty-free shops sell duty-free goods on the basis of their valid exit certificates and machine (ship, car) tickets, and shall deliver the duty-free goods to the purchasers themselves in the port isolation area.

Article 22 The sales objects of duty-free shops for diplomatic personnel shall be limited to foreign diplomatic representatives and consular offices in China, their diplomatic personnel and consular officials, as well as other institutions and personnel enjoying diplomatic privileges and immunities, and duty-free shops shall sell duty-free goods in limited quantities and values approved by the customs directly under the location of the above-mentioned institutions and personnel or the subordinate customs authorized by the directly subordinate customs in accordance with relevant regulations.

Article 23 The sales objects of duty-free shops for ships are limited to ships and crew members sailing abroad (region). Duty-free shops for ship supply shall submit an application for ship supply to the competent customs, fill in the "Duty-free Goods Supply Permit", and carry out the supply of international (regional) ships under the supervision of the customs.

Chapter V: Reporting and Write-off of Duty-free Goods

Article 24 Where there is an overflow or shortage of duty-free goods during the storage procedures, the duty-free shop shall promptly report in writing to the competent customs. After verifying that it is correct, the competent customs will issue an inspection record, and allow the duty-free shop to modify the relevant data content of the import / exit of duty-free goods into and out of the supervision warehouse.

Article 25 Where duty-free goods are damaged or lost during storage or sale, duty-free shops shall promptly report in writing to the competent customs. If it is caused by force majeure, the duty-free shop shall fill in the "Duty Free Goods Damage Reporting Authorization Form", and the competent customs shall approve the duty-free closure after verification.

If duty-free goods are damaged or lost due to other reasons during storage or sale, duty-free shops shall pay taxes on the damaged or lost duty-free goods according to law.

Article 26 If duty-free goods cannot be used or deteriorate after expiration, the duty-free shop shall report in writing to the competent customs and fill in the "Duty-free Goods Damage Reporting Permit". After inspection and approval by the competent customs, it shall be allowed to be returned or destroyed under the supervision of the customs.

Except for the circumstances specified in the preceding paragraph, if duty-free goods need to be returned, the duty-free shop shall go through the relevant customs formalities with the competent customs.

Article 25 Duty-free shops shall establish special account books, and before the <>th day of the first month of each quarter, compile a list of the receipt, outbound, sales, inventory, transfer, damage, loss and expiration of duty-free goods in the previous quarter, fill in the "Detailed Account of Duty-free Goods", attach the sales delivery note, "Duty-free Goods Inventory Quantity List" and other relevant documents, and go through the verification procedures for duty-free goods to the competent customs. The competent customs may send personnel to duty-free business premises and supervision warehouses for on-site inspection when deemed necessary.

Chapter VI: Legal Liability

Article 28 In any of the following circumstances, the Customs shall order a business unit or duty-free shop to make corrections and may give it a warning; where the circumstances are serious, it may be handled in accordance with the provisions of Articles 26 and 27 of the Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Implementation of Customs Administrative Punishments:

- (1) Selling duty-free goods to targets outside the prescribed scope;
- (2) Selling duty-free goods in excess of the varieties approved by the Customs or the prescribed limits or values;
- (3) Failure to sell duty-free goods in the prescribed areas;
- (4) Failing to follow provisions to go through formalities such as customs declaration, warehousing, outbound, sales, and verification of duty-free goods;
- (5) leasing, assigning, or transferring the right to operate duty-free shops.

Article 29 Other illegal acts of business units or duty-free shops that violate these Provisions shall be dealt with by the Customs in accordance with the Customs Law of the People's Republic of China and the Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Implementation of Customs Administrative Penalties; Where a crime is constituted, criminal responsibility shall be pursued in accordance with law.

Chapter VII Supplementary Provisions

Article 30: The meaning of the following terms in these Measures:

"Business unit" refers to an enterprise approved by the State Council or its authorized department and qualified to carry out duty-free business.

"Duty-free shops" refer to enterprises established with the approval of the relevant departments of the State Council, operating with the approval of the General Administration of Customs, and selling duty-free goods to specified targets. Specifically, it includes: port duty-free shops, transport duty-free shops, city duty-free shops, diplomatic personnel duty-free shops and ship duty-free shops.

"Duty-free goods" refers to imported commodities, including trial goods and imported gifts, that are transported duty-free by business units to duty-free shops for sale to specified targets in accordance with the business varieties approved by the General Administration of Customs.

"Duty-free sales venue" means a special place where duty-free goods are sold in duty-free shops.

"Duty-free Regulated Warehouse" means a warehouse dedicated to the storage of duty-free goods in a duty-free shop.

Article 31 The documents provided for in these Measures shall be separately formulated and issued by the General Administration of Customs.

Article 32 The General Administration of Customs shall be responsible for the interpretation of these Measures.

Article 2006: These Measures shall take effect on January 1, 1.

Annex: List of repealed documents (omitted)

Annex 19

Measures for the supervision and administration of inspection and quarantine of imported and exported feed and feed additives

Chapter I General Provisions

Article 1 These Measures are formulated in accordance with the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Quarantine of Animals and Plants Entering and Leaving the Country and its implementation regulations, the Law of the People's Republic of China on Import and Export Commodity Inspection and its implementation regulations, the Special Provisions of the State Council on Strengthening the Safety Supervision and Administration of Food and Other

Products, and other relevant laws and regulations, in order to standardize the inspection and quarantine supervision and administration of imported and exported feed and feed additives, improve the safety level of imported and exported feed and feed additives, and protect animal and human health.

Article 2 These Measures shall apply to the inspection, quarantine, supervision and administration of imported, exported and transit feed and feed additives (hereinafter referred to as feed).

Animals and plants used for feed purposes and their products shall be managed in accordance with the provisions of these Measures.

These Measures are not applicable to pharmaceutical feed additives.

Article 3 The General Administration of Customs shall uniformly administer the inspection, quarantine, supervision and administration of feed imported and exported nationwide.

The competent customs is responsible for the inspection, quarantine, supervision and management of imported and exported feed in the area under its jurisdiction.

Chapter II: Risk Management

Article 4 The General Administration of Customs shall implement risk management for imported and exported feed, including, on the basis of risk analysis, implement measures such as product risk grading, enterprise classification, regulatory system review, risk monitoring and risk warning for imported and exported feed.

Article 5 The Customs shall adopt different inspection and quarantine supervision modes and make dynamic adjustments according to the product risk level of imported and exported feed.

Article 6 The Customs shall, in accordance with the product risk level, degree of enterprise integrity, safety and health control ability, and effectiveness of the supervision system, implement enterprise categorical management for registered overseas production, processing and storage enterprises (hereinafter referred to as overseas production enterprises) and domestic export feed production, processing and storage enterprises (hereinafter referred to as export production enterprises), adopt different inspection and quarantine supervision modes and make dynamic adjustments.

Article 7 The General Administration of Customs shall formulate inspection and quarantine requirements for imported feed according to the types of feed products. Conduct risk analysis for countries or regions that export feed to China for the first time, and conduct retrospective reviews of countries or regions that have exported or are exporting feed to China, focusing on their feed safety supervision systems. According to the results of risk analysis or retrospective review, formulate, adjust and publish the list of countries or regions that allow the import of feed and the types of feed products.

Article 8 The General Administration of Customs shall carry out risk monitoring of imported and exported feed, formulate an annual risk monitoring plan for imported and exported feed, and prepare an annual risk monitoring report. Directly subordinate customs formulate specific implementation plans and organize implementation in light of local actual conditions.

Article 9 The General Administration of Customs shall promptly issue risk warning information on the basis of risk analysis based on the safety situation of import and export feed, the problems found in inspection and quarantine, the problems reported by relevant organizations and institutions at home and abroad, and the feed safety problems occurring in domestic and foreign markets.

Chapter III: Import Inspection and Quarantine

Section 1 Registration

Article 10 The General Administration of Customs shall implement a registration system for production enterprises in countries or regions that allow the import of feed, and the imported feed shall come from registered overseas production enterprises.

Article 11 Overseas production enterprises shall meet the relevant requirements of the laws, regulations and standards of the exporting country or region, and meet the equivalent requirements of relevant laws, regulations and

standards of China, and recommend them to the General Administration of Customs after passing the examination by the competent department of the exporting country or region. Recommendation materials should include:

- (1) Enterprise information: enterprise name, address, official approval number;
- (2) Registered product information: registered product name, main raw materials, uses, etc.;
- (3) Official certificate: prove that the recommended enterprise has been approved by the competent authority, and its products are allowed to be freely sold in the exporting country or region.

Article 12 The General Administration of Customs shall review the recommended materials.

If the examination is unqualified, the competent department of the exporting country or region shall be notified to make corrections.

If the examination is qualified, after consultation with the competent authorities of the exporting country or region, the General Administration of Customs will send experts to the exporting country or region to review its feed safety supervision system, and conduct spot checks on the enterprises applying for registration. Enterprises that do not meet the requirements of random inspections will not be registered, and the reasons shall be notified to the competent authorities of the exporting country or region; Other recommended enterprises that meet the requirements of random inspection and those that are not randomly inspected shall be registered and announced on the official website of the General Administration of Customs.

Article 5 The validity period of registration shall be <> years.

For overseas production enterprises that need to be extended, the competent authority of the exporting country or region shall submit an extension to the General Administration of Customs 6 months before the expiration of the validity period. When necessary, the General Administration of Customs may send experts to the exporting country or region to conduct a retrospective review of its feed safety supervision system, and conduct spot checks on overseas production enterprises that apply for extension, and extend the registration validity period for 5 years for other overseas production enterprises that meet the requirements and are not subject to spot checks.

Article 14 Where a registered overseas production enterprise suspends, converts or goes bankrupt, or has its production license or business license revoked by the competent department of the exporting country or region, the General Administration of Customs shall cancel its registration.

Section 2: Inspection and Quarantine

Article 15 Where imported feed needs to apply for a quarantine permit for animals and plants entering the country, a quarantine permit for animals and plants entering China shall be handled in accordance with relevant provisions.

Article 16 The cargo owner or its agent shall report to the customs for inspection before or upon the entry of feed, and shall provide the certificate of origin, trade contract, bill of lading, invoice, etc. when applying for inspection, and provide the inspection and quarantine certificate of the exporting country or region according to the different requirements of the product.

Article 17 Customs shall carry out inspection and quarantine of imported feed in accordance with the following requirements:

- (1) Chinese laws and regulations, national mandatory standards and relevant inspection and quarantine requirements;
- (2) bilateral agreements, protocols and memorandums of understanding;
- (3) The requirements specified in the Quarantine Permit for Animals and Plants Entering the Country.

Article 18 The Customs shall carry out on-site inspection of imported feed in accordance with the following provisions:

- (1) Check the cargo certificate: check whether the document is consistent with the name, quantity (weight) quantity, packaging, production date, container number, exporting country or region, name of the production enterprise and registration number, etc.;
- (2) Label inspection: whether the label meets the national standards for feed labeling;
- (3) Sensory examination: whether the packaging and containers are intact, whether they have exceeded the shelf life, whether they have deteriorated, whether they carry harmful organisms, whether there are soil, animal carcasses,

animal excrement and other prohibited items entering the country

Article 19 In any of the following circumstances during on-site inspection, the Customs shall issue an "Inspection and Quarantine Treatment Notice", which shall be returned or destroyed by the cargo owner or its agent under the supervision of the Customs:

- (1) The exporting country or region is not included in the list of countries or regions permitted for import;
- (2) Products from non-registered overseas production enterprises;
- (3) Non-registered products from registered overseas production enterprises;
- (4) The goods and certificates do not match;
- (5) The label does not meet the standards and cannot be corrected;
- (6) Exceeding the shelf life or deteriorating;
- (7) Soil, animal carcasses, animal excrement, or quarantine harmful organisms are discovered, and effective quarantine treatment cannot be carried out.

Article 20 Where the on-site inspection finds that the loose package or container is broken, the cargo owner or agent shall be responsible for sorting it out. Where the packaging is damaged and there is a risk of spreading animal and plant diseases, the contaminated sites, articles and appliances shall be quarantined.

第二十一条 海关对来自不同类别境外生产企业的产品按照相应的检验检疫监管模式抽取样品, 出具《抽/采样凭证》, 送实验室进行安全卫生项目的检测。

被抽取样品送实验室检测的货物, 应当调运到海关指定的待检存放场所等待检测结果。

第二十二条 经检验检疫合格的, 海关签发《入境货物检验检疫证明》, 予以放行。

If the inspection and quarantine are unqualified, the Customs shall issue a "Notice of Inspection and Quarantine Treatment", and the cargo owner or its agent shall be subject to the treatment, return or destruction of the harm under the supervision of the Customs, and shall be allowed to enter the country after passing the pest elimination treatment; If it is necessary to make a claim abroad, the relevant certificate shall be issued by the customs. Customs shall report the unqualified information of imported feed inspection and quarantine to the General Administration of Customs.

Article 23 The cargo owner or its agent shall not transfer, sell or use imported feed without authorization before obtaining the "Inspection and Quarantine Certificate for Inbound Goods" issued by the Customs.

Article 24 If imported feed is unloaded at a separate port, the customs at the port of prior discharge shall promptly notify the customs at the location of the other port of discharge in writing of the results of inspection and quarantine and the handling situation; If it is necessary to issue a certificate to the outside world, the customs at the port of discharge shall issue a certificate after summarizing it.

Section 3: Supervision and Management

Article 25 There shall be Chinese labels on the packaging of imported feed, and the labels shall comply with the national standards for feed labeling in China.

For imported feed in bulk, the importing enterprise shall pack it in the place designated by the customs and apply feed labels before entering the country, and directly transfer it to the production and processing enterprises designated by the customs for feed production, and it is exempted from adding labels.

Where the state has restrictions on the scope of feed for imported animal-derived feed, the scope of feed shall be indicated on the packaging of animal-derived feed entering the market for sale.

Article 26 The Customs shall carry out record-filing management of feed importing enterprises (hereinafter referred to as importing enterprises). The importing enterprise shall file with the local customs before or at the time of the first inspection application.

Article 2 The importing enterprise shall establish a business file to record the inspection number, product name, number/weight, packaging, exporting country or region, foreign exporter, name of overseas production enterprise and its registration number, "Inspection and Quarantine Certificate of Inbound Goods", the flow of imported feed and other information, and the record retention period shall not be less than <> years.

Article 28 The Customs shall periodically review the business files of the imported enterprises on record, and if the examination is not qualified, it shall be included in the list of enterprises with bad records, and the feed

imported by them shall be strictly inspected and quarantined.

Article 29 Where a feed safety accident occurring abroad involves imported feed, or the relevant domestic departments report or the user complains that there are safety and health problems in the imported feed, the Customs shall carry out a retrospective investigation and handle it in accordance with the relevant provisions of the State.

If the imported feed has the circumstances listed in the preceding paragraph, which may cause damage to the health and life safety of animals and human beings, the feed importing enterprise shall take the initiative to recall it and report to the customs. If the importing enterprise fails to perform the recall obligation, the Customs may order the importing enterprise to recall and include it in the list of enterprises with bad records.

Chapter IV: Export Inspection and Quarantine

Section 1 Registration

Article 30 The General Administration of Customs shall implement a registration system for export production enterprises that export feed, and the exported feed shall come from registered export production enterprises.

Article 31 An enterprise applying for registration shall meet the following requirements:

(1) Plant, process, equipment and facilities.

1. The factory site should avoid industrial pollution sources and keep an appropriate distance from farms, slaughterhouses and residential areas;

2. The layout of the plant and workshop is reasonable, and the production area is separated from the living area and the office area;

3. The process design is reasonable, in line with safety and health requirements;

4. Have plant, equipment and storage facilities suitable for production capacity;

5. Have pest prevention and control facilities (rodents, flies, storage pests, birds, etc.).

(2) Have quality management institutions and professional and technical personnel suitable for the products they produce.

(3) Have testing capabilities that are compatible with safety and health controls.

(4) Management system.

1. Job responsibility system;

2. Personnel training system;

3. Practitioner health examination system;

4. Establish a quality management system in accordance with the principle of hazard analysis and critical control point (HACCP), and carry out self-inspection and self-control on the basis of risk analysis;

5. Standard Hygienic Practice (SSOP);

6. Evaluation and acceptance system of qualified suppliers of raw and auxiliary materials and packaging materials;

7. Feed label management system and product traceability system;

8. Waste and wastewater treatment system;

9. Customer complaint handling system;

10. Emergency management system for quality and safety emergencies.

(5) Export inspection and quarantine requirements formulated by the General Administration of Customs in accordance with the types of feed products.

Article 32 An export production enterprise shall apply for registration with the customs directly under the locality and submit the following materials:

(1) Application Form for Inspection and Quarantine Registration of Export Feed Production, Processing and Storage Enterprises;

(2) Production process flow chart, and indicate the necessary process parameters (except where trade secrets are involved);

(3) Factory floor plan;

(4) List of products and raw materials for registration.

Article 5 The Customs directly under the direct administration shall promptly review the application materials, make a decision on acceptance or inadmissibility within <> days based on the following circumstances, and notify the applicant in writing:

(1) Where there are errors in the application materials that can be corrected on the spot, the applicant is allowed to correct them on the spot;

(5) Where the application materials are incomplete or do not conform to the legally-prescribed form, the applicant shall be informed of all the contents that need to be corrected in writing on the spot or within <> days, and if the application materials are not notified within the time limit, it shall be accepted from the date of receipt of the application materials;

(3) Where the application materials are complete and comply with the legally-prescribed form, or where the applicant submits all supplementary application materials as required, the application shall be accepted.

Article 34 After accepting the application, the Customs directly under the direct administration shall form an evaluation team to conduct an on-site review of the export production enterprises applying for registration. The review team shall submit an evaluation report to the directly subordinate customs after the on-site review.

Article 20 The Customs directly under the jurisdiction shall, within <> days from the date of acceptance of the application, make a decision on whether to approve the registration of the applicant's application; If the registration is approved, the "Inspection and Quarantine Registration Certificate for Export Feed Production, Processing and Storage Enterprises" (hereinafter referred to as the "Registration Certificate") will be issued.

If the directly subordinate customs cannot make a decision within 20 days from the date of acceptance of the application, it may be extended by 10 days with the approval of the responsible person of the directly subordinate customs, and the applicant shall be informed of the reasons for the extension.

Article 5 The "Registration Certificate" shall take effect on the date of issuance and shall be valid for <> years.

Export production enterprises belonging to the same enterprise, located in different locations, with independent production lines and quality management systems, shall apply for registration separately.

Each registered export manufacturer uses a registration number. The registration number of the registered export production enterprise is used exclusively for the special factory.

Article 30 If an export production enterprise changes its name, legal representative, product varieties, production capacity, etc., it shall, within <> days after the change, submit a written application to the customs directly under the place where it is located, fill in the Application Form for Inspection and Quarantine Registration of Export Feed Production, Processing and Storage Enterprises, and submit materials related to the content of the change.

If the name of the enterprise or the legal representative is changed, the customs directly under the direct authority shall directly handle the change procedures after reviewing the relevant materials.

If the product variety or production capacity is changed, the customs directly under the direct jurisdiction shall review the relevant materials and organize an on-site review, and after passing the review, go through the change procedures.

If an enterprise relocates, it shall reapply to the directly subordinate customs for registration formalities.

If the export feed business is no longer engaged in due to suspension of production, conversion of production, bankruptcy or other reasons, the cancellation procedures shall be completed with the local customs directly under the local customs.

Article 3 Where an export production enterprise that has obtained registration needs to extend the validity period of its registration, it shall submit an application in accordance with the provisions of these Measures three months before the expiration of the validity period.

Article 30 The Customs directly under the customs shall report the relevant information to the General Administration of Customs for the record within <> days after completing the registration, modification or cancellation work.

Article 40 Where the importing country or region requests a list of registered export production enterprises, it shall be reported to the General Administration of Customs after passing the examination by the directly affiliated customs. After organizing random inspections and assessments, the General Administration of Customs shall uniformly recommend and go through the relevant procedures to the competent authorities of the importing country or region.

Section 2: Inspection and Quarantine

Article 41 The Customs shall carry out inspection and quarantine of exported feed in accordance with the following requirements:

- (一) 输入国家或者地区检验检疫要求;
- (2) bilateral agreements, protocols and memorandums of understanding;
- (3) Chinese laws and regulations, mandatory standards and relevant inspection and quarantine requirements;
- (4) Quarantine requirements specified in trade contracts or letters of credit.

Article 42 Before the export of feed, the cargo owner or agent shall report to the customs of the place of origin for inspection on the basis of the trade contract, factory qualification certificate and other documents. The Customs shall review the documents provided and accept them for inspection if they meet the requirements.

Article 43 After accepting the application for inspection, the Customs shall carry out on-site inspection and quarantine in accordance with the following provisions:

(1) Check the goods certificate: check whether the document is consistent with the name, quantity (weight) quantity, production date, batch number, packaging, mark, name of the export production enterprise or registration number, etc. of the goods;

(2) Label inspection: whether the label meets the requirements;

(3) Sensory examination: whether the packaging and containers are intact, whether there is spoilage, whether there are harmful organisms, whether there is soil, animal carcasses, animal excrement, etc.

Article 44 The Customs shall take samples of the products of different categories of export production enterprises in accordance with the corresponding inspection and quarantine supervision mode, issue a "Sampling/Sampling Certificate", and send it to the laboratory for testing of safety and health items.

Article 45 If the customs pass the inspection and quarantine, the Customs shall issue the "Certificate Replacement Voucher for Outbound Goods", inspection and quarantine certificate and other relevant certificates; If the inspection and quarantine are unqualified, and the inspection and quarantine pass after effective methods, relevant documents may be issued in accordance with the provisions and released; If there is no effective method of treatment or it is still unqualified despite the re-inspection and quarantine treatment, it will not be released, and a "Notice of Non-conformity of Outbound Goods" will be issued.

Article 46 The customs at the port of exit shall conduct inspections in accordance with the relevant provisions on the replacement and inspection of goods for export, focusing on checking whether the goods certificates are consistent. Those who fail to pass the inspection will not be released.

Article 47 The customs of the place of origin and the customs at the port of exit shall exchange information in a timely manner.

If safety and health problems are discovered during the inspection and quarantine process, corresponding measures shall be taken and promptly reported to the General Administration of Customs.

Section 3: Supervision and Management

Article 48 Export feed production and processing enterprises that have obtained registration shall comply with the following requirements:

- (1) Effectively operate the self-inspection and self-control system.
- (2) Producing export products in accordance with the standards or contract requirements of the importing country or region.
- (3) Abide by China's relevant regulations on the administration of drugs and additives, and shall not store or use drugs and additives prohibited in China and the importing country or region.
- (4) The packaging, loading containers and means of transport of export feed shall meet safety and health requirements. The label shall comply with the relevant requirements of the importing country or region. The name or registration number of the manufacturer and the purpose of the product shall be indicated on the packaging or label.

(2) Establish enterprise archives, record the name, quantity (weight) of raw and auxiliary materials used in the production process and their suppliers, raw material acceptance, self-inspection and self-control of semi-products and finished products, warehousing, warehousing, export, pest control, product recall, etc., and keep the records for at least <> years.

(6) Truthfully fill in the Export Feed Supervision Manual, record customs supervision, sampling, inspection, annual review, and inspection by foreign official agencies.

Feed storage enterprises that have obtained registration shall establish enterprise archives to record the name, number/weight of feed stored, cargo owner, warehousing, outbound, pest prevention and control, and keep the records for at least 2 years.

Article 49 The Customs shall carry out routine supervision and management of export production enterprises registered within its jurisdiction, including:

- (1) environmental sanitation;
- (2) pest prevention and control measures;
- (3) The effectiveness of self-inspection and self-control of toxic and harmful substances;
- (4) Changes in raw and auxiliary materials or their suppliers;
- (5) Packaging, bedding materials and finished product warehouses;
- (6) Safety and health of production equipment, utensils and means of transport;
- (7) Batch and label management;
- (8) Other content related to safety and health;
- (9) The record of the "Export Feed Supervision Manual".

Article 50 The Customs shall carry out an annual examination of registered export production enterprises, and if the annual examination is passed, the annual examination record shall be added to the "Registration Certificate (copy)".

Article 51 The Customs shall carry out record-filing management of feed export enterprises (hereinafter referred to as export enterprises). The exporting enterprise shall file with the local customs before or at the time of the first inspection application.

If the export and production are the same enterprise, it is not necessary to go through the filing.

Article 2 An exporting enterprise shall establish a business file and accept verification by the Customs. The file shall record the inspection number, product name, number (weight) quantity, packaging, importing country or region, foreign importer, supplier enterprise name and its registration number of the exported feed, and the file shall be retained for at least <> years.

Article 53: Customs shall establish registered export production enterprises and creditworthiness archives of export enterprises, and establish a list of enterprises with good records and enterprises with bad records.

Article 54 Where the export of feed is detected by domestic and foreign customs for epidemic diseases, toxic and harmful substances exceeding standards or other safety, health and quality problems, the customs shall implement stricter inspection and quarantine supervision measures after verifying the relevant circumstances.

Article 24 When a registered export production enterprise and a registered export enterprise discovers that the relevant products produced or operated by them may be contaminated and affect feed safety, or that their export products are suspected of causing feed safety incidents abroad, they shall report to the local customs within 24 hours, and at the same time take control measures to prevent unqualified products from continuing to leave the factory. After receiving the report, the Customs shall report it to the General Administration of Customs within <> hours.

Article 56 In any of the following circumstances, the customs directly under the direct administration shall revoke the registration of an export production enterprise that has already been registered:

- (1) The objective circumstances on which registration is granted have undergone major changes and do not meet the requirements of the requirements for registration;
- (2) Where the contents of the registration are changed and the formalities for the change are not completed;
- (3) The annual review is unqualified.

Article 57 In any of the following circumstances, the Customs directly under the authority may, at the request of the interested party or on the basis of its authority, revoke the registration:

- (1) Directly subordinate customs personnel abuse their power or neglect their duties to grant registration;
- (2) Exceeding the legally-prescribed authority in granting registration approval;
- (3) Granting registration in violation of legally-prescribed procedures;
- (4) Granting registration to export production enterprises that do not have the qualifications to apply or do not meet the legally-prescribed requirements;
- (5) Other circumstances where registration may be revoked in accordance with law.

Where an export production enterprise obtains registration by fraud, bribery or other improper means, it shall be revoked.

Article 58 In any of the following circumstances, the customs directly under the direct administration shall go through the formalities for cancellation of registration in accordance with law:

- (1) The validity period of the registration is not renewed upon expiration;
- (2) where the export production enterprise is terminated in accordance with law;
- (3) The enterprise no longer engages in export feed business due to suspension of production, conversion of production, bankruptcy or other reasons;
- (4) Where the registration has been revoked, withdrawn, or revoked in accordance with law;
- (5) The registration matters cannot be implemented due to force majeure;
- (6) Other circumstances provided for by laws and regulations that registration shall be cancelled.

Chapter V: Transit Inspection and Quarantine

Article 59 When transporting feed across the border, the carrier or escort shall report to the customs at the port of entry for inspection with the waybill and the certificate issued by the competent authority of the exporting country or region, and submit the transit transport route in writing.

Article 60 The means of transport and the packaging and containers for loading feed in transit shall be intact, and if upon inspection by the customs at the port of entry, it is found that the means of transport, packaging or loading containers may cause leakage en route, the carrier or escort shall take sealing measures in accordance with the requirements of the customs at the port; If sealing measures cannot be taken, transit shall not be permitted.

Article 61 Where the exporting country or region is not included in the list of countries or regions permitted for import as provided for in Article 7, it shall obtain the approval of the General Administration of Customs before transiting the border.

Article 62 The customs at the port of entry shall inspect the documents of feed in transit, check that the goods certificate is consistent, release it after applying sealing, and notify the customs at the port of exit, and the customs at the port of exit shall supervise the exit.

Chapter VI: Legal Liability

Article 63 In any of the following circumstances, the Customs shall impose penalties in accordance with the Special Provisions of the State Council on Strengthening the Safety Supervision and Administration of Food and Other Products:

- (1) Storing or using drugs, additives and other raw and auxiliary materials prohibited by China or the importing country or region;
- (2) Using products produced by unregistered feed production or processing enterprises to pass off as products of registered production enterprises;
- (3) Knowing that there are potential safety hazards, concealing and failing to report, or refusing to perform accident reporting obligations to continue import and export;
- (4) Refusal to perform product recall obligations.

Article 3000 In any of the following circumstances, the Customs shall impose a fine of between 3,000 and 10,000 yuan in accordance with the Regulations for the Implementation of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Quarantine of Animals and Plants Entering and Leaving the Country:

(1) Unloading imported or transit feed from the means of transport or delivering it without the approval of the Customs;

(2) Opening the packaging of cross-border feed without authorization, or opening or damaging animal and plant quarantine seals or marks without authorization.

Article 2: In any of the following circumstances, criminal responsibility is pursued in accordance with law; Where a crime is not yet constituted, or the circumstances of the crime are significantly minor and do not require a criminal punishment according to law, the Customs shall impose a fine of between 5,000 and 100,000 yuan in accordance with the Regulations for the Implementation of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Quarantine of Animals and Plants Entering and Leaving the Country:

(1) Causing major animal and plant epidemics;

(2) Forging or altering animal and plant quarantine documents, seals, signs, or seals.

Article 3 In any of the following circumstances, where there are unlawful gains, the Customs shall impose a fine of not more than three times the unlawful gains, with a maximum of 300,000 yuan; where there are no illegal gains, a fine of not more than 100,000 yuan shall be imposed:

(1) Using forged or altered animal and plant quarantine documents, seals, signs, or seals;

(2) Using forged or altered quarantine certification documents from the competent departments of the exporting country or region;

(3) Using forged or altered other relevant supporting documents;

(4) Refusing to accept customs supervision and administration.

Article 67 Customs personnel who abuse their powers, deliberately make things difficult, engage in malpractice for personal gain, falsify inspection results, or neglect their duties, delay the issuance of inspection certificates, shall be given administrative sanctions in accordance with law; Where a crime is constituted, criminal responsibility shall be pursued in accordance with law.

Chapter VII Supplementary Provisions

Article 68: The meanings of the following terms in these Measures are:

Feed: refers to products and raw materials for animal consumption that have been planted, raised, processed and made, including live animals for bait, chilled and frozen animal products and aquatic products for feed (including bait), processed animal protein and oil, pet food and chewing gum, forage, silage, feed grains and cereals, bran cake meal residue, processed plant protein and plant meal, compound feed, additive premixed feed, etc.

Feed additives: refers to a small amount or trace amount of substances added during feed processing, production and use, including nutritional feed additives, general feed additives, etc.

Processed animal protein and oil: including meat meal (livestock and poultry), meat bone meal (livestock and poultry), fish meal, fish oil, fish paste, shrimp meal, squid liver meal, squid meal, squid paste, squid powder, fish essence powder, dried shellfish powder, blood meal, plasma powder, blood cell meal, serum powder, fermented blood powder, animal scraps powder, feather powder, hydrolyzed feather powder, hydrolyzed hair protein powder, leather protein powder, hoof powder, horn powder, chicken miscellaneous powder, intestinal membrane protein powder, gelatin, whey powder, milk powder, egg powder, dried silkworm pupae and its powder, bone meal, ashes, bone charcoal, Bone dicalcium phosphate, shrimp shell powder, eggshell powder, bone glue, animal oil residue, animal fat, feed grade mixed oil, dried insects and their powder, etc.

Factory certificate: refers to the document issued by the registered export feed or feed additive production and processing enterprises to prove that its products have been assessed as qualified by the self-inspection and self-control system of the enterprise.

Article 69 The General Administration of Customs is responsible for the interpretation of these Measures.

Article 2009: These Measures shall take effect on September 9, 1. From the date of implementation, if the provisions on inspection and quarantine management of imported and exported feed are inconsistent with these Measures, these Measures shall prevail.

Measures for the Quarantine Management of Animal Genetic Material Entering the Country

Chapter I General Provisions

Article 1 These Measures are formulated in accordance with the provisions of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Quarantine of Animals and Plants Entering the Country and its implementation regulations and other laws and regulations, in order to standardize the quarantine, supervision and management of the genetic material of animals entering the country and to protect the safety of animal husbandry production in our country.

Article 2: These Measures apply to the quarantine, supervision and management of the genetic material of animals entering the country.

Article 3: "Animal genetic material" as used in these Measures refers to mammalian semen, embryos and egg cells.

Article 4 The General Administration of Customs shall uniformly administer the quarantine, supervision and administration of animal genetic material imported from the country.

The competent customs is responsible for the quarantine and supervision and management of the genetic material of animals entering the country within its jurisdiction.

Article 5 The General Administration of Customs shall carry out risk analysis and management of the genetic material of animals entering the country. Based on the results of the risk analysis, the General Administration of Customs signs bilateral quarantine agreements (including agreements, agreements, protocols, memorandums, etc.) with the relevant competent authorities of the national or regional governments that intend to export animal genetic material to China.

Chapter II: Quarantine Examination and Approval

Article 6 Those who import animal genetic material must go through quarantine examination and approval procedures in advance, obtain the "Quarantine License for Animals and Plants Entering the People's Republic of China" (hereinafter referred to as the "Quarantine License"), and stipulate China's quarantine requirements in trade contracts or relevant agreements.

Article 7: Those applying for quarantine examination and approval of animal genetic material shall submit the following materials to the customs directly under the locality:

(1) Application Form for Quarantine Permit for Animals and Plants Entering the Country of the People's Republic of China;

(2) In the case of agent import, provide a copy of the agency import contract or agreement signed with the cargo owner.

Article 8 The customs directly under the customs shall complete the preliminary examination within the time specified by the General Administration of Customs. If the preliminary examination is qualified, it shall be submitted to the General Administration of Customs for review, and the General Administration of Customs shall complete the examination within the specified time. If the examination is qualified, the "Quarantine Permit" will be issued; If the examination is not qualified, the "Notice of Unapproved Application for Quarantine Permit for Animals and Plants Entering the Country of the People's Republic of China" will be issued.

Chapter III: Entry Quarantine

Article 9 Before importing animal genetic material, the General Administration of Customs may, according to the needs of quarantine work, send quarantine personnel to the exporting country or region to conduct pre-inspection of the origin of animal genetic material.

Article 10 The General Administration of Customs shall carry out quarantine registration of foreign production units exporting animal genetic materials, and shall regularly or irregularly send quarantine personnel to assess registered foreign production units.

Article 11: Imported animal genetic material shall be imported into China in accordance with the ports designated in the "Quarantine Permit".

Article 12: Cargo owners or their agents importing animal genetic material shall, before the animal genetic material enters China, report to the customs at the port of entry for inspection on the basis of valid documents such as trade contracts or agreements, invoices, etc. When animal genetic material enters China, the original quarantine certificate issued by the official quarantine authority of the exporting country or region shall be submitted to the customs at the port of entry.

Article 13 Where the genetic material of imported animals does not have a valid quarantine certificate issued by the official quarantine authority of the exporting country or region, or has not gone through quarantine examination and approval formalities, the customs at the port of entry may, according to the specific circumstances, return or destroy it.

Article 14 When imported animal genetic material arrives at the port, quarantine personnel shall carry out on-site quarantine:

(1) Check whether the quarantine certificate meets the requirements of the Quarantine License and the bilateral quarantine agreement signed between China and the exporting country or region;

(2) Check whether the goods and certificates are consistent;

(3) Check the packaging and storage status of the goods.

Article 15 Those who pass the on-site quarantine inspection at the port of entry shall be transferred to the place designated by the "Quarantine Permit" to carry out quarantine.

Article 16: Where animal genetic material needs to be transferred out of the port of entry, the cargo owner or its agent shall make a declaration to the customs at the destination.

Article 17 Customs shall carry out quarantine in accordance with the requirements of the Quarantine Permit. Quarantine supervision and management of animal genetic materials that pass quarantine shall be carried out by the Customs in accordance with law; If the quarantine is unqualified, it shall be returned or destroyed under the supervision of the customs.

Chapter IV: Quarantine Supervision

Article 18 The Customs shall carry out quarantine supervision and administration over the processing, storage and use of genetic material of imported animals (hereinafter collectively referred to as use); Filing of first-generation descendants of animal genetic material.

Article 19: Units using animal genetic materials entering the country shall file with the customs directly under the locality where they are located.

Article 20: User units shall fill in the "Filing Form for Units Using Imported Animal Genetic Material" and provide the following explanatory materials:

(1) Professionals familiar with techniques for the preservation, transportation, and use of animal genetic material;

(2) Having special storage sites for the genetic material of imported animals and other necessary facilities.

Article 21 The directly subordinate Customs shall report the registered user units to the General Administration of Customs.

Article 22: User units shall establish a management system for the use of imported animal genetic materials, fill in the "Quarantine Supervision File for Imported Animal Genetic Materials", and accept customs supervision; At the end of the use of the genetic material of each batch of imported animals, the "Quarantine Supervision File of Imported Animal Genetic Material" shall be reported to the Customs for the record.

Article 23: Customs shall, as needed, monitor the health status of descendants of genetic material of imported animals, and relevant units shall cooperate.

Article 24 Where the provisions of these Measures are violated, the Customs shall impose penalties in accordance with the provisions of relevant laws and regulations.

Article 25 The documents provided for in these Measures shall be separately formulated and promulgated by the General Administration of Customs.

Article 26 The General Administration of Customs shall be responsible for the interpretation of these Measures.

Article 27 These Measures shall take effect on July 1, 2003.

Annex 21

Measures for the Supervision and Administration of Inspection and Quarantine of Non-edible Animal Products Entering and Leaving the Country

Chapter I General Provisions

Article 1 These Measures are formulated in accordance with the "Law of the People's Republic of China on the Quarantine of Animals and Plants Entering and Leaving the Country" and its implementation regulations, the "Law of the People's Republic of China on Import and Export Commodity Inspection" and its implementation regulations, and other laws and regulations, in order to standardize the inspection, quarantine, supervision and management of non-edible animal products entering and leaving the country, prevent the introduction and transmission of animal infectious diseases, parasitic diseases and other harmful organisms into and out of the country, and protect the production of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery production and human health.

Article 2: These Measures apply to the inspection and quarantine supervision and administration of non-edible animal products entering, exiting and transiting the country.

These Measures are not applicable to animal-derived feed and feed additives, animal genetic material, animal-derived biological materials and products.

Article 3 The General Administration of Customs shall be in charge of the inspection, quarantine, supervision and administration of non-edible animal products entering and leaving the country.

The competent customs is responsible for the inspection, quarantine, supervision and management of non-edible animal products entering and leaving the country under its jurisdiction.

Article 4: Enterprises producing, processing, storing and trading non-edible animal products entering or leaving the country shall engage in production and business activities in accordance with laws, regulations and relevant standards, be responsible to society and the public, ensure the quality and safety of non-food animal products entering and leaving the country, accept social supervision, and bear social responsibility.

Chapter II: Risk Management

Article 5 The General Administration of Customs shall carry out risk management for non-edible animal products entering and leaving the country, and on the basis of risk analysis, implement product risk grading, enterprise classification, quarantine access, risk warning and other risk management measures.

Article 6 The General Administration of Customs shall determine the risk level of products based on the animal health and public health risks of non-edible animal products entering and leaving the country. The product risk level and quarantine supervision mode are published on the website of the General Administration of Customs.

Article 7: Based on the degree of creditworthiness of enterprises, quality and safety control capabilities, etc., the Customs implements categorical management of enterprises producing, processing and storing non-edible animal products entering and leaving the country, and employs corresponding inspection and quarantine supervision measures.

Article 8 The General Administration of Customs shall, on the basis of risk analysis, issue risk warning information on the basis of risk analysis and decide to adopt risk management measures such as initiating emergency response plans, restricting entry and exit, and suspending entry and exit.

Chapter III: Entry Inspection and Quarantine

Section 1: Quarantine Access

Article 9 The General Administration of Customs shall implement a quarantine access system for non-edible animal products entering the country, including product risk analysis, regulatory system assessment and review, determination of inspection and quarantine requirements, and registration of overseas production enterprises.

Article 10 The General Administration of Customs shall conduct product risk analysis and regulatory system assessment of countries or regions that export non-food animal products to China for the first time, and conduct retrospective reviews of the regulatory systems of countries or regions that have exported or are exporting non-food animal products to China.

Based on the results of risk analysis, assessment and review, the General Administration of Customs shall consult with the competent authorities of the exporting country or region to determine the inspection and quarantine requirements for the export of non-edible animal products to China, and negotiate and sign relevant bilateral agreements or determine inspection and quarantine certificates.

The General Administration of Customs is responsible for formulating, adjusting and publishing on the website of the General Administration of Customs the list of countries or regions that are allowed to import non-food animal products and the types of products.

Article 11 The General Administration of Customs shall implement a registration system for overseas production, processing and storage enterprises exporting non-edible animal products to China (hereinafter referred to as overseas production and processing enterprises).

The list of non-edible animal products that need to be registered by overseas production and processing enterprises shall be formulated, adjusted and published by the General Administration of Customs.

Section 2: Registration of Overseas Production and Processing Enterprises

Article 12: Overseas production and processing enterprises exporting non-food animal products to China shall comply with the relevant requirements of the laws, regulations and standards of the exporting country or region, and meet the requirements of relevant laws, regulations and mandatory standards of China.

Article 13: Overseas production and processing enterprises of non-edible animal products that carry out registration management shall be recommended to the General Administration of Customs after passing the examination by the competent departments of the exporting country or region.

After receiving the recommended materials and passing the written review, the General Administration of Customs shall, when necessary, after consultation with the competent authorities of the exporting country or region, send experts to the exporting country or region to assess or retrospectively review its regulatory system, and inspect the overseas production and processing enterprises that apply for registration.

Overseas production and processing enterprises in countries or regions that meet the requirements shall be registered after passing the inspection.

Article 5 The registration period of overseas production and processing enterprises shall be five years.

For overseas production and processing enterprises that need to be extended, the competent authority of the exporting country or region shall submit an application for extension to the General Administration of Customs 6 months before the expiration of the validity period. The General Administration of Customs may send experts to the exporting country or region to conduct a retrospective review of its regulatory system, and conduct spot checks on overseas production and processing enterprises that apply for extension.

For countries or regions that meet the requirements for retrospective review, the validity period of registration shall be extended by 5 years for overseas production and processing enterprises that meet the requirements and other

overseas production and processing enterprises that have not been randomly inspected and who have applied for extension.

Article 15: Where a registered overseas production and processing enterprise no longer exports non-food animal products to China, the competent department of the exporting country or region shall notify the General Administration of Customs, which shall cancel its registration.

Article 16 Where non-edible animal products exported to China by registered overseas production and processing enterprises fail to pass inspection and quarantine, and the circumstances are serious, the General Administration of Customs may revoke their registration.

Section 3: Inspection and Quarantine

Article 17: Imported non-edible animal products shall meet the following requirements:

- (a) the relevant requirements determined by bilateral agreements, protocols, memorandums of understanding and other bilateral agreements;
- (2) the relevant requirements stipulated in the inspection and quarantine certificates confirmed by both parties;
- (3) China's laws, regulations, and mandatory standard requirements;
- (4) the requirements specified in the quarantine permit for animals and plants entering the country (hereinafter referred to as the quarantine permit);
- (5) Other inspection and quarantine requirements stipulated by the General Administration of Customs.

Article 18: Where quarantine permits are required for the import of non-edible animal products, cargo owners or their agents shall handle it in accordance with relevant provisions.

Where non-edible animal products with a high product risk level should be transported to a designated storage or processing site (hereinafter referred to as a designated enterprise) for quarantine after entering China due to port conditions or other reasons, when applying for a quarantine permit, the cargo owner or its agent shall clearly designate the enterprise and provide corresponding supporting documents.

Article 19 The cargo owner or its agent shall report to the customs at the port of entry for inspection before or when importing non-edible animal products, and shall provide documents such as certificates of origin, trade contracts, invoices, bills of lading, inspection and quarantine certificates issued by the competent authorities of the exporting country or region, and shall obtain a quarantine permit if quarantine examination and approval is required.

Article 20 The Customs at the port of entry shall examine the documents provided by the cargo owner or its agent when applying for inspection, and verify the number (weight) of the quarantine permit approved.

For products with certificate requirements, if there is no valid quarantine license or a valid inspection and quarantine certificate issued by the competent department of the exporting country or region, it shall be returned or destroyed.

Article 21 Non-edible animal products imported into China shall be inspected and quarantined by the customs at the port of entry.

Due to port conditions or other reasons, non-edible animal products that should be transported to the designated enterprise for quarantine after entering the country shall be notified to the customs where the designated enterprise is located after the customs at the port of entry carries out on-site inspection and corresponding epidemic prevention and disinfection treatment. After the cargo owner or its agent transports non-edible animal products to the designated enterprise specified in the quarantine license, it shall declare to the customs of the location of the designated enterprise, and the customs of the designated enterprise shall carry out inspection and quarantine, and carry out quarantine supervision over the storage and processing process.

Article 22 The Customs shall carry out on-site inspections of non-edible animal products entering the country in accordance with the following requirements:

- (1) Inquire about the time of departure, port, country or region through which it passes, loading list, etc., to check whether the documents are true and valid, and whether the documents are consistent with the name, number (weight) of the goods, country or region of export, packaging, marks, marks, etc.;

(2) Whether the packaging and containers are intact, whether they contain animal and plant packaging and bedding materials, and comply with relevant provisions of China;

(3) Whether there is corruption and deterioration, whether there are harmful organisms, animal excrement or other animal tissues;

(4) Whether they are carrying animal carcasses, soil, and other prohibited items.

Article 23: During on-site inspections, the Customs shall carry out epidemic prevention and disinfection treatment on relevant parts of means of transport, containers containing non-edible animal products, packaging surfaces, bedding materials, contaminated sites, and so forth.

Article 24 In any of the following circumstances during on-site inspection, the Customs shall issue a Notice of Inspection and Quarantine Treatment and take corresponding quarantine treatment:

(1) Where entry is prohibited by laws and regulations, with prohibited items, where the goods do not match, or where serious corruption or deterioration is discovered, it shall be returned or destroyed.

(2) If the bulk package or container is broken, the cargo owner or its agent shall be responsible for sorting it out and in good order before it can be unloaded from the means of transport. Customs disinfects contaminated sites, articles and appliances.

(3) Where quarantine harmful organisms, animal excrement or other animal tissues are to be carried out, quarantine treatment shall be carried out in accordance with relevant provisions. If it cannot be effectively handled, it shall be returned or destroyed.

(4) Where suspected of being contaminated by pathogens and other toxic and harmful substances, seal the relevant goods and take samples for laboratory testing, and disinfect the relevant contaminated sites.

Article 25 Non-edible animal products transferred to China shall be declared by the cargo owner or its agent to the customs at the port of entry before or at the time of entry, and the inspection and quarantine certificates and other documents issued by the competent departments of the exporting country or region shall be provided according to the different requirements of the products.

Customs at the port of entry shall conduct a written review of the documents provided. If the review is unqualified, it shall be returned or destroyed. If the examination is qualified, the container body surface and means of transport loaded with non-food animal products shall be subject to epidemic prevention and disinfection treatment in accordance with relevant regulations. After the goods arrive at the place of customs clearance, the cargo owner or its agent shall report to the customs at the place of customs clearance for inspection. Customs at the place of customs clearance shall carry out inspection, quarantine and quarantine supervision of the goods.

Article 26 The Customs shall take samples in accordance with the requirements for inspection and quarantine of non-edible animal products, issue a "Sampling/Sampling Certificate", and send them to the laboratory for testing of relevant items.

Article 27 Only after the Customs issues the "Certificate of Inspection and Quarantine of Imported Goods" after the Customs has passed the inspection and quarantine and the Customs has passed the inspection and quarantine can it be sold, used or processed in designated enterprises.

If the inspection and quarantine are unqualified, the Customs shall issue a "Notice of Inspection and Quarantine Treatment", and the cargo owner or its agent shall remove, return or destroy the harm under the supervision of the Customs, and shall be allowed to enter China after passing the pest elimination treatment. If it is necessary to make a claim abroad, the relevant certificate shall be issued by the customs.

Information on unqualified inspection and quarantine of non-edible animal products entering the country shall be reported to the General Administration of Customs.

Article 28: Without the consent of the Customs, non-edible animal products entering China must not be unloaded from the means of transport or transported.

Article 29 During the unloading and delivery of imported non-food animal products from the means of transport entering China, the cargo owner or its agent shall take measures to prevent leakage and scattering caused by damage to the containers and packaging of the goods.

Article 30 Non-edible animal products shipped to designated enterprises for quarantine shall be stored and processed at designated enterprises specified in the quarantine permit. If it is necessary to change the designated enterprise due to special reasons, the cargo owner or its agent shall handle the change of quarantine license,

declare to the customs where the designated enterprise is located, and accept inspection and quarantine and quarantine supervision.

Section 4: Supervision and Management

Article 31: Customs shall implement a quarantine supervision system for the storage and processing of non-edible animal products entering the country.

Article 32: Enterprises intending to engage in the storage and processing of imported non-edible animal products with a high product risk level may submit an application for designation to the local customs directly under the locality.

In accordance with the relevant requirements formulated by the General Administration of Customs, the directly subordinate customs shall inspect and review the application materials, technological processes, veterinary health and epidemic prevention systems, etc. of the applicant enterprises, and verify the types and capabilities of storing and processing non-edible animal products.

Article 33 Designated enterprises shall comply with the provisions on animal quarantine and veterinary epidemic prevention and comply with the following requirements:

- (1) Carry out epidemic prevention work in accordance with the prescribed veterinary health and epidemic prevention system;
- (2) Processing and using non-edible animal products imported into China in accordance with prescribed techniques;
- (3) Dispose of waste in accordance with prescribed methods;
- (2) Establish and maintain enterprise archives, including records such as warehousing, production and processing, epidemic prevention and disinfection, and waste disposal, and keep the archives for at least <> years;
- (5) Truthfully fill in the "Manual for the Supervision of Designated Enterprises for the Production, Processing and Storage of Non-Food Animal Products Entering the Country";
- (6) Other provisions related to safety and health.

Article 34 The Customs shall carry out routine supervision and management of designated enterprises in accordance with the provisions of Article 33 of these Measures.

Designated enterprises shall submit annual reports to the local customs directly under the customs as required to ensure that they meet the relevant requirements formulated by the General Administration of Customs.

Article 35: Customs shall establish creditworthiness archives for designated enterprises, consignees and their agents, and establish a list of enterprises with good records and a list of enterprises with bad records.

Article 36: When designated enterprises, consignees and their agents discover major animal epidemics or public health problems, they shall immediately report to the local customs, and the customs shall handle and report in accordance with relevant provisions.

Article 37: Where the name, address, legal representative, type, storage, production and processing capacity, processing technology, and other veterinary health and epidemic prevention conditions of the designated enterprise change, it shall promptly report to the local customs directly under the customs and go through the formalities for change.

Article 38 If the Customs discovers that a designated enterprise has the following circumstances, it shall cancel the designation:

- (1) The enterprise is terminated in accordance with law;
- (2) Failing to comply with article 33 of these Measures, refusing rectification or failing to pass rectification;
- (3) failing to submit an annual report;
- (4) Those who have not engaged in the storage or processing of non-edible animal products imported into China for two consecutive years;
- (5) Failure to complete formalities for changes in accordance with article 37 of these Measures;
- (6) Other circumstances provided for by laws and regulations that shall cancel the designation.

Article 30 The directly subordinate customs shall report the relevant information to the General Administration of Customs for the record within <> days after completing the designation or modification of the storage or processing enterprise.

Chapter IV: Exit Inspection and Quarantine

Section 1: Registration of Outbound Production and Processing Enterprises

Article 40 Where the importing country or region requires China to register the production, processing and storage enterprises exporting non-food animal products to it (hereinafter referred to as outbound production and processing enterprises), the General Administration of Customs shall register the outbound production and processing enterprises.

Article 41 Outbound production and processing enterprises applying for registration shall comply with the relevant provisions of the laws and regulations of the country or region entering the country, and comply with the following requirements:

- (1) Establishing and maintaining the registration requirements provided for by the relevant laws and regulations of the country or region entering the country;
- (2) Organize production in accordance with the established veterinary health and epidemic prevention system;
- (3) Organize production in accordance with the established qualified raw material supplier evaluation system;
- (4) Establish and maintain enterprise files to ensure the traceability of raw materials and products;
- (5) Truthfully fill in the "Manual for the Supervision of Enterprises Registered for the Production, Processing and Storage of Exported Non-Food Animal Products";
- (6) Meet the requirements of other Chinese laws and regulations.

Article 42 Outbound production and processing enterprises shall apply for registration with the customs directly under the locality. When applying for registration, the following materials shall be submitted:

- (1) Application Form for Inspection and Quarantine Registration of Enterprises Producing, Processing and Storing Non-Food Animal Products Exported Abroad;
- (2) Factory floor plan;
- (3) Process flow chart, including production and processing temperature, type, concentration and pH value of chemical reagents, processing time and relevant equipment used.

Article 43 The Customs directly under the direct administration shall handle the application submitted by the applicant separately according to the following circumstances:

- (1) Where the application matters do not require obtaining an administrative license in accordance with law, the applicant shall be notified immediately;
- (2) Where the matters applied for do not fall within the scope of that administrative organ's authority in accordance with law, a decision of inadmissibility shall be made immediately, and the applicant shall be informed to apply to the relevant administrative organ;
- (3) Where there are errors in the application materials that can be corrected on the spot, the applicant shall be allowed to make corrections on the spot;
- (5) Where the application materials are incomplete or do not conform to the legally-prescribed form, the applicant shall be informed on the spot or within <> working days of all the contents that need to be corrected, and if the application materials are not notified within the time limit, it shall be accepted from the date of receipt of the application materials;
- (5) Where the application materials are complete, comply with the legally-prescribed form, or the applicant submits all supplementary application materials as required, the application shall be accepted.

Where an application is accepted or rejected by the directly subordinate customs, a written certificate affixed with the special seal of that administrative organ and dated shall be issued.

Article 44 After accepting the application, the customs directly under the customs shall form an evaluation team to conduct an on-site review of the outbound production and processing enterprises applying for registration. The review team shall submit the review report to the directly subordinate customs in a timely manner after the on-site review is completed.

Article 20 The Customs directly under the direct administration shall, within <> days from the date of acceptance of the application, make a decision on whether to approve the registration of the applicant's application; Where registration is approved, the "Registration Certificate for Inspection and Quarantine of Enterprises

Production, Processing and Storage of Outbound Non-edible Animal Products” (hereinafter referred to as the “Registration Certificate”) will be issued.

If the directly subordinate customs cannot make a decision within 20 days from the date of acceptance of the application, it may be extended by 10 days with the approval of the responsible person of the directly subordinate customs, and the applicant shall be informed of the reasons for the extension.

Article 46 The Customs directly under the Customs shall report the list of enterprises approved for registration to the General Administration of Customs. The General Administration of Customs organizes random inspections and assessments, uniformly recommends and handles relevant procedures to the competent departments of the country or region entering the country.

Article 5 The Registration Certificate shall take effect on the date of issuance and shall be valid for <> years.

Article 30 Where a registered outbound production and processing enterprise changes its enterprise name, legal representative, product type, storage, production and processing capacity, etc., it shall, within <> days of the change, submit a written application to the customs directly under the authority that approved the registration, fill in the “Application Form for Inspection and Quarantine Registration of Enterprises Production, Processing and Storage of Outbound Non-Food Animal Products”, and submit materials related to the content of the change.

If the name of the enterprise or the legal representative is changed, the customs directly under the direct authority shall directly handle the change procedures after reviewing the relevant materials.

If the product type or production capacity is changed, the directly affiliated customs shall review the relevant materials and organize an on-site review, and after passing the review, go through the change procedures.

If an enterprise relocates, it shall reapply to the directly subordinate customs for registration formalities.

Article 3 Where an outbound production and processing enterprise that has obtained registration needs to extend the validity period of its registration, it shall submit an application in accordance with the provisions of these Measures three months before the expiration of the validity period.

Article 50 The Customs shall carry out an annual examination of registered outbound production and processing enterprises, and if they pass the annual examination, they shall add an annual examination qualification record to the “Registration Certificate (copy)”.

Article 51 In any of the following circumstances, where a registered export production and processing enterprise undergoes a major change in the objective circumstances on which the registration is granted, and the requirements for registration are not met, the customs directly under the direct jurisdiction shall revoke its registration:

- (1) Where the content of the registration has been changed and the formalities for the change have not been completed;
- (2) Failing the annual review;
- (3) Other major changes have occurred in the objective circumstances on which they are based.

Article 52 In any of the following circumstances, the Customs directly under the authority may, at the request of the interested party or on the basis of its authority, revoke its registration:

- (1) Directly subordinate customs personnel abuse their power or neglect their duties to grant registration;
- (2) Exceeding the legally-prescribed authority in granting registration approval;
- (3) Granting registration in violation of legally-prescribed procedures;
- (4) Granting registration to outbound production and processing enterprises that do not have the qualifications to apply or do not meet the legally-prescribed requirements;
- (5) Other circumstances where registration may be revoked in accordance with law.

Where an outbound production and processing enterprise obtains registration by fraud, bribery or other improper means, it shall be revoked.

Article 53 In any of the following circumstances, the customs directly under the direct administration shall go through the formalities for deregistration in accordance with law:

- (1) Where the validity period of registration expires without applying for renewal;
- (2) Where the outbound production and processing enterprise is terminated in accordance with law;
- (3) Where outbound production and processing enterprises no longer engage in the production, processing, or storage of outbound non-food animal products due to reasons such as suspension of production, conversion of

production, or closure;

- (4) Where the registration has been revoked, withdrawn, or revoked in accordance with law;
- (5) The registration matters cannot be implemented due to force majeure;
- (6) Other circumstances provided for by laws and regulations that registration shall be cancelled.

Section 2: Inspection and Quarantine

Article 54 The Customs shall carry out inspection and quarantine of non-edible animal products exported in accordance with the following requirements:

- (a) bilateral agreements, protocols, memorandums of understanding and other bilateral agreements;
- (2) the inspection and quarantine requirements of the importing country or region;
- (3) Chinese laws and regulations, mandatory standards and inspection and quarantine requirements stipulated by the General Administration of Customs;
- (4) Quarantine requirements specified in trade contracts or letters of credit.

Article 55 Before the export of non-food animal products, the cargo owner or its agent shall report to the customs of the place of origin for inspection and provide relevant documents such as trade contracts, self-inspection and self-control certificates. The Customs shall review the documents provided and accept them for inspection if they meet the requirements.

Article 56 After accepting the inspection application, the Customs shall carry out on-site inspection and quarantine in accordance with the following provisions:

- (1) Check the goods certificate: check whether the document is consistent with the name, quantity (weight) quantity, production date, batch number, packaging, mark, name of the export production enterprise or registration number, etc. of the goods;
- (2) Sampling: sampling is carried out according to the corresponding standards and the requirements of the importing country or region, and the "Sampling/Sampling Voucher" is issued;
- (3) Sensory examination: whether the packaging and container are intact, appearance, color, tissue state, viscosity, odor, foreign matter, different color and other related items.

Article 57 The Customs shall, in accordance with relevant regulations, send samples of products that require laboratory inspection and quarantine to laboratories for testing.

Article 58 Where the customs pass the inspection and quarantine, the customs shall issue an inspection and quarantine certificate. If the inspection and quarantine are unqualified, and the inspection and quarantine pass through effective methods, relevant documents may be issued in accordance with the provisions and the exit may be granted; If there is no effective method of handling or it is still unqualified despite re-inspection and quarantine, it will not be exported, and a "Notice of Unqualified Outbound Goods" will be issued.

Article 59 Customs at the port of exit shall, in accordance with relevant provisions, focus on verifying whether the cargo certificates are consistent. Those who fail to pass the inspection will not be released.

Article 60 The customs of the place of origin and the customs at the port of exit shall exchange information in a timely manner.

If major safety and health problems are discovered during the inspection and quarantine process, corresponding measures shall be taken and promptly reported to the General Administration of Customs.

Section 3: Supervision and Management

Article 61 Outbound production and processing enterprises that have obtained registration shall comply with the following provisions:

- (1) Effectively operate the self-inspection and self-control system;
- (2) Producing products for export in accordance with the standards or contract requirements of the importing country or region;
- (3) Carry out health and epidemic prevention work in accordance with the veterinary health and epidemic prevention system recognized by the customs;

(2) Maintenance of enterprise archives, including records such as warehousing, production and processing, epidemic prevention and disinfection, and waste quarantine treatment, and the records and archives shall be retained for at least <> years;

(5) Truthfully fill in the "Manual for the Supervision of Enterprises Registered in the Production, Processing and Storage of Outbound Non-Food Animal Products".

Article 62 The Customs shall carry out routine supervision and administration of outbound production and processing enterprises registered within its jurisdiction, including:

(1) Implementation of veterinary health and epidemic prevention systems;

(2) The operation of the self-inspection and self-control system, including the self-inspection and self-control of raw and auxiliary materials and finished products, the control of production and processing processes, the entry and exit of raw materials and finished products, and the records of production and processing;

(3) Other relevant content related to safety and health;

(4) Filling in the "Manual for the Supervision of Enterprises Involved in the Production, Processing and Storage of Exported Non-Food Animal Products".

Article 63: Customs shall establish creditworthiness archives for registered outbound production and processing enterprises, and establish a list of enterprises with good records and enterprises with bad records.

Article 64 Where non-edible animal products exported abroad are detected with epidemic diseases, toxic and harmful substances exceeding standards or other safety and health problems, the Customs shall implement tighter inspection and quarantine supervision measures after verifying the relevant circumstances.

Article 24 When a registered export production and processing enterprise discovers that the relevant products may be contaminated and affect the safety of non-edible animal products, or its exported products are suspected of causing a safety incident of non-food animal products abroad, it shall report to the local customs within 24 hours, and at the same time take control measures to prevent the unqualified products from continuing to leave the factory. After receiving the report, the local customs shall report it to the General Administration of Customs within <> hours.

Chapter V: Transit Inspection and Quarantine

Article 66 Where non-food animal products are transported across the border, the carrier or escort shall submit the transit transport route in writing with the waybill and the certificate issued by the competent department of the exporting country or region, and report to the customs at the port of entry for inspection.

Article 67: The means of transport and packaging and loading containers for non-food animal products in transit shall be intact. If after inspection by the customs at the port of entry, it is found that there is a hidden danger of leakage of non-edible animal products in transit, the carrier or escort shall take sealing measures in accordance with the requirements of the customs at the port; If sealing measures cannot be taken, transit shall not be permitted.

Article 68: Where the exporting country or region of non-edible animal products in transit is not included in the list provided for in Article 10 of these Measures, it shall obtain the approval of the General Administration of Customs before transiting the border.

Article 69 Non-food animal products in transit shall be inspected by the customs at the port of entry, sealed and released, and notified at the same time to the customs at the port of exit. After arriving at the port of exit, the customs at the port of exit will confirm that the original container, original packaging and original seal are in good condition, and allow the exit.

Chapter VI: Legal Liability

Article 5:Where these Measures are violated by selling or using imported non-edible animal products that have not been inspected or have not been inspected without authorization, the Customs shall confiscate the unlawful gains in accordance with Article 20 of the "Regulations for the Implementation of the Import and Export Commodity Inspection Law of the People's Republic of China" and impose a fine of between <>% and <>% of the value of the non-

edible animal products; Where a crime is constituted, criminal responsibility shall be pursued in accordance with law.

Article 5:Where these Measures are violated by unauthorized export of non-edible animal products that have not been declared for inspection or have not been inspected and are subject to statutory inspection, the Customs is to confiscate the unlawful gains in accordance with Article 20 of the "Regulations for the Implementation of the Import and Export Commodity Inspection Law of the People's Republic of China" and impose a fine of between <> and <> of the value of the non-edible animal products; Where a crime is constituted, criminal responsibility shall be pursued in accordance with law.

Article 3 Where non-edible animal products imported into China that fail to pass statutory inspections or spot checks are sold or used, or non-edible animal products that fail to pass statutory inspections or spot checks are exported, the Customs shall, in accordance with the provisions of Article <> of the Regulations for the Implementation of the Import and Export Commodity Inspection Law of the People's Republic of China, order the cessation of sales, use or export, confiscate unlawful gains and illegally sold, used or exported non-edible animal products, and confiscate the sale. A fine of not more than <> times the value of the goods used or exported non-food animal products; Where a crime is constituted, criminal responsibility shall be pursued in accordance with law.

Article 5 Where the consignee, consignor, agent inspection reporting enterprise or inspection personnel of non-food animal products entering or leaving the country fail to truthfully provide the true situation of the imported and exported non-food animal products that are subject to statutory inspection, obtain relevant certificates from the Customs, or refuse to report for inspection of imported and exported non-edible animal products that are legally inspected, and evade the inspection of import and export commodities, the Customs shall confiscate the unlawful gains in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph of Article 20 of the Regulations for the Implementation of the Import and Export Commodity Inspection Law of the People's Republic of China. A fine of between <> and <> of the value of non-edible animal products shall also be imposed.

Where the consignee or consignor of non-edible animal products entering or leaving the country entrusts an agent to handle the inspection formalities, fails to provide the agent inspection application enterprise with the true situation of the entrusted inspection matters in accordance with the provisions, and obtains the relevant certificates of the customs, the client shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Article 74:Where forging, altering, buying, selling, or stealing inspection certificates, seals, signs, or seals, or using forged or altered inspection documents, seals, signs, or seals, which constitutes a crime, criminal responsibility shall be pursued in accordance with law; Where criminal punishment is not sufficient, the Customs shall, in accordance with Article 46 of the Regulations for the Implementation of the Import and Export Commodity Inspection Law of the People's Republic of China, order corrections, confiscate the illegal gains, and impose a fine of up to the equivalent value of non-edible animal products.

Article 10 Where samples taken by the Customs or non-edible animal products entering or leaving the country that pass the Customs inspection are exchanged without authorization, the Customs shall order corrections and give warnings in accordance with Article 50 of the Regulations for the Implementation of the Import and Export Commodity Inspection Law of the People's Republic of China; where the circumstances are serious, a fine of between <> and <> of the value of non-edible animal products shall be imposed concurrently.

Article 5000 Whoever commits any of the following illegal acts shall be fined not more than <>, <> yuan by the Customs in accordance with Article <> of the Regulations for the Implementation of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Quarantine of Animals and Plants Entering and Leaving the Country:

- (1) Failing to report for inspection, or failing to go through quarantine approval formalities in accordance with law, or failing to follow the provisions of quarantine examination and approval;
- (2) Non-edible animal products reported for inspection are inconsistent with reality.

Where there is conduct listed in subparagraph (2) of the preceding paragraph and quarantine documents have been obtained, it shall be revoked.

Article 3000 In any of the following circumstances, the Customs shall, in accordance with Article 3 of the Regulations for the Implementation of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Quarantine of Animals and Plants Entering and Leaving the Country, impose a fine of between <>, <> and <>, <> yuan:

(1) Unloading or transporting non-edible animal products that enter, exit or transit without the approval of the Customs;

(2) Opening the packaging of non-edible animal products in transit without authorization, or opening or damaging animal and plant quarantine seals or marks without authorization.

Article 2: In any of the following circumstances, criminal responsibility shall be pursued in accordance with law; Where a crime is not yet constituted, or the circumstances of the crime are significantly minor and do not require a criminal punishment according to law, the Customs shall, in accordance with Article 5 of the Regulations for the Implementation of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Quarantine of Animals and Plants Entering and Leaving the Country, impose a fine of between <>, <> and <>, <> yuan:

(1) Causing major animal and plant epidemics;

(2) Forging or altering animal and plant quarantine documents, seals, signs, or seals.

Article 3 In any of the following circumstances, where there are unlawful gains, the Customs shall impose a fine of not more than three times the unlawful gains, with a maximum of 3,1 yuan; where there are no illegal gains, a fine of not more than <>, <> yuan shall be imposed:

(1) Production, processing, or storage of non-food animal products that require enterprise registration or designated management without registration or designation;

(2) Selling, using, or exporting non-edible animal products that should have been subject to spot checks and inspections without random inspections without unauthorized sales, use, or export of non-food animal products that should have been subject to spot checks and inspections;

(3) Buying, selling, or using forged or altered animal and plant quarantine documents, seals, signs, or seals;

(4) Buying, selling, or using forged or altered inspection and quarantine certification documents of the competent departments of the exporting country or region;

(5) Buying, selling, or using forged or altered other relevant supporting documents;

(6) Refusing to accept customs supervision and administration;

(7) Failing to make a declaration to the customs where the designated enterprise is located in accordance with relevant provisions;

(8) Importing non-edible animal products that are subject to enterprise registration or designated management, and without approval, the cargo owner or its agent changes the production, processing, or storage of the enterprise without authorization;

(9) Disposing of wastes generated during the use or processing of imported non-edible animal products that have not been quarantined without authorization.

Article 80 Where a production, processing or storage enterprise applying for registration conceals relevant circumstances or provides false materials to apply for registration, the Customs shall not accept the application or refuse to register and may give a warning.

Where a registered production, processing or depository enterprise obtains registration by fraud, bribery or other improper means, and has unlawful gains, the Customs shall impose a fine of not more than three times the unlawful gains, with a maximum of 3,3 yuan; where there are no illegal gains, a fine of not more than 1, <> yuan shall be imposed.

Article 81 Where customs personnel abuse their powers, deliberately make things difficult for the parties concerned, engage in malpractice for personal gain, falsify inspection and quarantine results, or neglect their duties and delay the issuance of inspection and quarantine certificates, they shall be given administrative sanctions in accordance with law; Where a crime is constituted, criminal responsibility shall be pursued in accordance with law.

Chapter VII Supplementary Provisions

Article 82: For the purposes of these Measures, non-food animal products refer to animal by-products and their derivatives and processed products that are not directly intended for human or animal consumption, such as animal skins, hairs, fibers, bones, hooves, horns, oils, gelatin, specimens, handicrafts, offal, fertilizers of animal

origin, silkworm products, bee products, aquatic products, milk products, etc that are not directly intended for human or animal consumption.

Article 83: Where non-edible animal products entering or leaving the country shall be subject to sanitary quarantine, they shall be implemented in accordance with the provisions of the laws and regulations on border health quarantine.

Article 84 The General Administration of Customs shall be responsible for the interpretation of these Measures.

Article 2015: These Measures shall take effect on February 2, 1. From the date of implementation, where the regulations on the inspection and quarantine of non-edible animal products entering and leaving the country are inconsistent with these Measures, these Measures shall prevail.

Annex 22

Administrative Measures for the Examination and Approval of Quarantine of Animals and Plants Entering the Country

Chapter I General Provisions

Article 1 These Measures are formulated in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Quarantine of Animals and Plants Entering and Leaving the Country (hereinafter referred to as the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Quarantine of Animals and Plants Entering and Leaving the Country) and its implementing regulations, in order to further strengthen the management of the examination and approval of the quarantine examination and approval of animals and plants entering the country, and to prevent the introduction of zoonotic diseases, parasitic diseases, dangerous plant diseases, insects, weeds and other harmful organisms.

Article 2: These Measures apply to the quarantine examination and approval of imported animals (including animals in transit), animal and plant products, and prohibited items requiring special examination and approval under the Law on the Quarantine of Animals and Plants Entering and Leaving the Country and its implementing regulations, as well as relevant provisions of the State.

In accordance with the relevant provisions of laws and regulations and the list of prohibited objects issued by the relevant departments of the State Council, the General Administration of Customs shall formulate, adjust and publish a list of animals and plants and their products that require quarantine approval.

Article 3 The General Administration of Customs shall uniformly administer the quarantine examination and approval work provided for in these Measures.

The General Administration of Customs is responsible for the quarantine examination and approval matters, and the General Administration of Customs may entrust the directly subordinate customs to accept the application and carry out the preliminary examination.

The General Administration of Customs shall be responsible for accepting, reviewing and deciding on quarantine examination and approval matters authorized by the directly subordinate customs.

Chapter II: Applications

Article 4 The unit applying for quarantine examination and approval formalities (hereinafter referred to as the applicant unit) shall be a unit with independent legal personality and directly signing trade contracts or agreements with the outside world.

The applicant unit for the transit animal shall be the unit with independent legal personality and directly sign trade contracts or agreements with the outside world or its agent.

Article 5 Before signing a trade contract or agreement, the applicant unit shall apply to the examination and approval authority and obtain the Quarantine Permit.

Before the transit animal crosses the border, the applicant unit shall submit an application to the General Administration of Customs and obtain a Quarantine Permit.

Article 6 The applicant unit shall provide the following materials:

- (1) Where imported animals need to be quarantined, a valid quarantine site use certificate shall be submitted;
- (2) For animals and plants and their products that need to be designated for production, processing or storage after entering China, information on the production, processing and storage units and materials proving the production, processing and storage capacity that meet the requirements of the Customs shall be submitted;
- (3) Where animals are in transit, the transit route shall be explained, and the animal health certificate (copy) issued by the official quarantine department of the exporting country or region and the certificate of permission for animals to enter the country issued by the official quarantine department of the importing country or region shall be provided;
- (4) Those who introduce prohibited items listed in the first paragraph of Article 5 of the Law on the Quarantine of Animals and Plants entering or leaving the country due to special needs such as scientific research, must submit a written application stating their quantity, use, method of introduction, epidemic prevention measures after entry, scientific research project initiation report and relevant competent department approval certification documents.

Chapter III: Review and Approval

Article 7 The contents of the Customs examination and approval application for quarantine examination and approval by the applicant unit shall include:

- (1) Whether the materials submitted by the applicant unit are complete and comply with the provisions of Articles 4 and 6 of these Measures;
- (2) Whether there are relevant animal and plant diseases in the exporting and passing countries or regions;
- (3) Whether it complies with the relevant animal and plant quarantine laws and regulations of China and departmental rules;
- (4) Whether it complies with bilateral quarantine agreements (including quarantine agreements, protocols, memorandums of understanding, etc.) signed between China and the exporting country or region;
- (5) Animals and plants and their products that need to be quarantined and supervised over production and processing after entering China, review whether their transportation, production, processing, storage and handling meet the conditions for quarantine prevention and supervision, and verify the number of animals and plants entering the country according to the processing capacity of production and processing enterprises;
- (6) For imported animal and plant products that can be verified for sale, the use and verification of the "Quarantine Permit" that was last approved shall be reviewed in accordance with relevant provisions.

Article 8 When the Customs deems it necessary, it may organize relevant experts to conduct risk analysis on the products applied for import, and the applicant unit shall be obliged to provide relevant materials and samples for testing.

Article 9 The General Administration of Customs and its authorized directly subordinate customs shall make a decision on granting or not granting a permit within 20 days from the date of acceptance of the application. If a decision cannot be made within 20 days, it may be extended for 10 days with the approval of the responsible person of the General Administration of Customs or the authorized person directly under the Customs Administration, and the applicant shall be informed of the reasons for the extension.

Where laws or administrative regulations provide otherwise, follow those provisions.

Chapter IV: Management and Use of Licensing Documents

Article 10 The validity period of the "Quarantine Permit" shall be 12 months or once valid.

Article 11 Where imported animal and plant products that can be verified in accordance with provisions are imported in batches within the permitted quantity or repeatedly applied for inspection and use the "Quarantine Permit", the customs at the port of entry shall register the entry of quarantine items in the "Quarantine Permit" attached to the "Quarantine Permit".

Article 12 In any of the following circumstances, the applicant unit shall reapply for a "quarantine permit":

- (1) Changing the variety of quarantine materials entering the country or exceeding the permitted quantity by more than 5 percent;
- (2) changing the exporting country or region;
- (3) Changing the port of entry, the place of transportation or the route of transportation.

Article 13 After the State prohibits the entry of quarantine materials into China in accordance with law, the Customs may withdraw the issued Quarantine Permit.

In accordance with Article 11 of these Measures, if all the permitted quantities have been cancelled or the validity period of the Quarantine License has not been renewed, the Customs shall go through the cancellation formalities for quarantine examination and approval in accordance with law.

Where quarantine approval shall be withdrawn, revoked or cancelled in accordance with law, the Customs shall handle it in accordance with relevant laws and regulations.

Article 14 After the applicant unit obtains the license, it shall not buy, sell or transfer it. When accepting an inspection application, the port customs must check whether the applicant unit of the license is consistent with the consignee on the inspection and quarantine certificate and the contracting party of the trade contract.

Chapter V Supplementary Provisions

Article 15 Where the applicant unit violates the provisions of these Measures, the Customs shall impose penalties in accordance with the provisions of relevant laws and regulations.

Article 16 When handling the examination and approval of animal and plant quarantine work entering the country, the Customs and its staff must abide by the principles of openness, fairness and transparency, administer according to law, be faithful to their duties, and conscientiously accept social supervision.

Where customs personnel violate laws, regulations and the provisions of these Measures, abuse their powers, engage in malpractice for personal gain, or deliberately make things difficult, the unit to which they belong or the institution at a higher level shall investigate and deal with them in accordance with the provisions.

Article 17 The General Administration of Customs shall be responsible for the interpretation of these Measures.

Article 2002: These Measures shall take effect on September 9, 1.

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