

Customs Reform and Modernization

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Part One

Introduction to China Customs

- China Customs is a ministerial level state agency under the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

Organization Chart of the Administration of China Customs

**Management
Board**

**Departments
Within the General Administration**

Disciplinary Inspection Office of the Supervisory
Department of the Central Disciplinary
Committee in the GACC

**Directly Subordinated
Institutions In Beijing**

Social Institutions

Departments within General Administration

General Office (Office of Ports of Entry)

Department of Policy and Legal Affairs

Department of Duty Collection

Department of Customs Control and Inspection

Department Processing Trade and Customs Bond Operation

Department of Statistics

Bureau of Investigation

Anti-smuggling Criminal Investigation Bureau

Department of Scientific and Technological Development

Department of International Cooperation

Department of Personnel and Education

Department of Finance and Equipment

**The Party Committee of the Headquarters
(Office of Theological and Political Affairs)**

Office of Specially Appointed Supervisors

Office of Retired Employees

Directly Subordinated Institutions In Beijing

Logistics Support and Service Center

Education and Training Center

Information Center

Procurement and Supply Center

“China Customs” Publishing House

China E-port Data Center

Social Institutions

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graph TD; A([China Customs Society]) --- B([China Port Association]); A --- C([China Customs Brokers Association]);
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*China Customs
Society*

*China Port
Association*

*China Customs
Brokers Association*

Distribution Map of Customs Districts In China Customs



Number of Personnel

- Number of General Customs Administration
- Number of *Directly Subordinated Institutions In Beijing*
- Number of *Social Institutions*
- Number of Regional Customs Houses

Four Major Functions

***To control inward and outward means of transportation ,
goods, personal articles, mail and parcels, etc.***

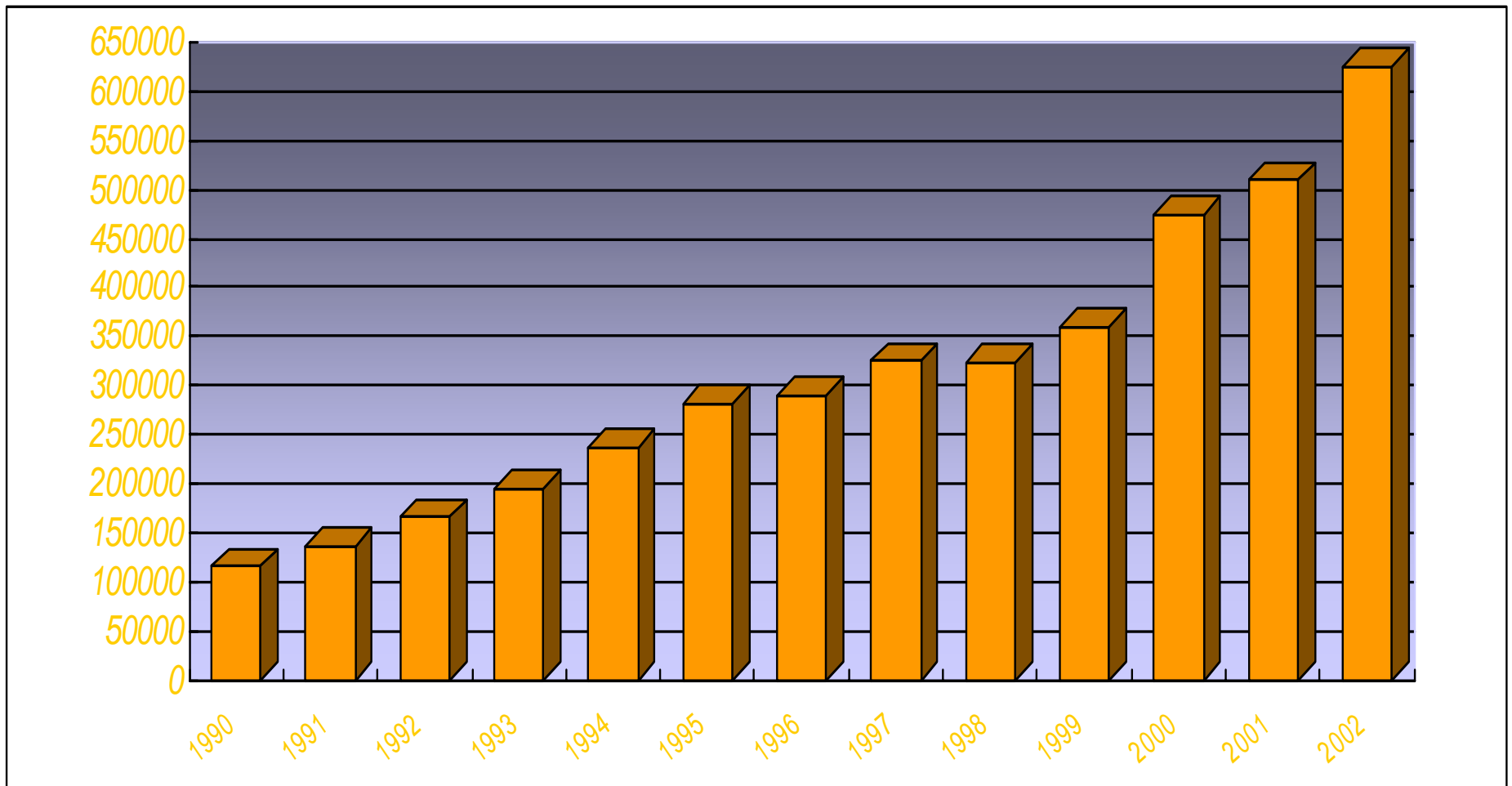
To collect Customs duties and taxes

To combat smuggling activities

***To compile Customs Statistics,
and handle other Customs matters***

The trade volume From 1990-2003

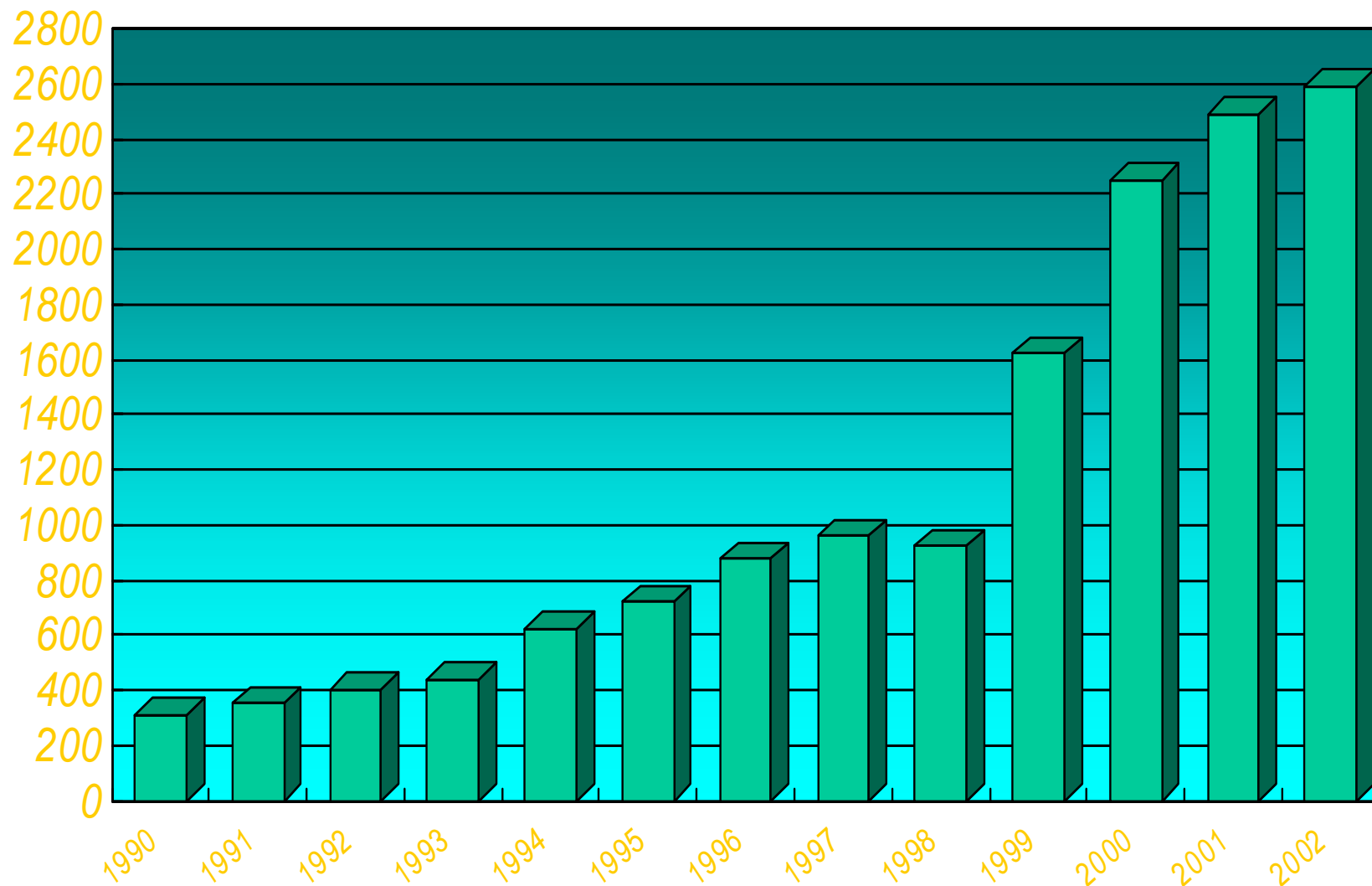
Unit: million US dollars



The Customs Duties and Taxes

from 1990-2003

Unit: million US dollars



Part Two

Customs Reform and Modernization

Working guiding line

- Exercising Law-based administration,
- Safeguarding the national gateway,
- serving the national economic interests
- promoting social development.

China Customs Modernization Drive

1998-2003 first step

- Setting up the initial Customs modern procedures

2004-2010 second step

- setting up a more technology based, service-oriented, efficiency-focused and integrity-minded Customs Service.

The main objectives of China Customs Modernization Drive

- The Customs supports the socialist market economy and is adapted to the international rules and practices,
- The Customs administrative management is standardized, harmonized and efficient.

The main objectives of China Customs Modernization Drive(con)

- The management methodologies and means are scientific and advanced.
- The Customs staffs is committed to work, impartial in law enforcement, efficient in providing services and clean-handed.

The main characteristics of China Customs Modernization Drive

A. Development of information-based Customs

- Using of the Customs Clearance

Management H883 system in 1993

symbolized the inception of utilization of
information technologies in Customs
control

The main characteristics of China Customs Modernization Drive(con)

- The E-Customs project in 1998 that networked the customs procedures and controls in different Customs districts.
- The E-Port Project in 1999, symbolized that China Customs had realized cross-departmental data exchanges.

The main characteristics of China Customs Modernization Drive(con)

-The E-General-Administration project in 2001, symbolized the digitization of routine monitoring and analysis of the nation-wide Customs operations and the digitization of decision-making process.

The main characteristics of China Customs Modernization Drive(con)

B.Risk management

China Customs has developed a risk management platform ,which collects all kinds of operational data and relevant data, and this platform can get full picture of risk areas and focus on specific enterprises, goods and documents through targeting.

The main characteristics of China Customs Modernization Drive(con)

C. Rendering transparent law-based administration

- international rule based-laws
- Providing standardized, open and service
- Providing the public ready access to all customs related information
- Consultation service to public

The main characteristics of China Customs Modernization Drive(con)

D.Human Resources

- Higher education background (85.2%)
- More training courses to all levels of staffs
- More strict internal management and supervision mechanisms
- Integrity

The main characteristics of China Customs Modernization Drive(con)

E. International cooperation

- WTO membership 2001
- WCO membership 1983
- Hosting international and regional meetings and simmers
- Establishing cooperative relations with 75 countries and region with 21 agreements

Part Three

China Customs Initiative on Trade Facilitation(1)

- Promoting the transparency of laws and regulations
- Pushing the “paperless trading” initiative
- 24 hours a day, 7 days a week working says
- Implimenting pre-classification, pre-value of goods, pre-clearance
- Setting up “Green Channel”for big Hi-tech companies

China Customs Initiative on Trade Facilitation(2)

- Promoting the establishment of Customs E-port
- Accepting the “Door to door checking ” to facilitate trade
- Improving “the Customs open day” and “the director reception day” system
- Signing MOU with business sector

China Customs Initiative on Trade Facilitation(3)

Undertaking simplified and harmonized
Customs procedures at the border with Hong-
Kang Customs

- Unified manifest
- Green-lack
- Unified Declaration From(on going)

Part Four

Further cooperation among CCC countries though ADB

- Implementing international rule based (WTO WCO) and unified Customs procedures
- Focusing on top priorities with more specific action plans
- Setting up assessment mechanism
- High level officials involvement

Thank you

Questions and Answers