



China (CN)

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National Guaranteeing Association

China Chamber of International Commerce (CCOIC)
China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT)

Date of accession to the ATA system

01/01/1998

Field of application notified

ATA Convention

Convention concerning facilities for the importation of goods for display or use at exhibitions, trade fairs, meetings or similar events. Istanbul Conventions and its Annexes A, B1, B2 & B3, with a reservation on Annex B3, Article 2, paragraphs (2) and (3).

**The expansion to Annex B2 and B3 was announced on 9 January 2019 via GACC (General Administration of Customs of the P.R. China) [Announcement No. 13 of 2019](#)*

Application under national laws:

According to the *Announcement of the General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China (GACC) [No. 193 2019](#)*, China customs accept ATA carnets under use of sporting goods as of 1 st Jan 2020. Sports requisites and other articles for use in sports contests or demonstrations or for training could be cleared under ATA carnets.

Territorial coverage

Customs territory

Other applications

ATA Carnets **are** accepted for transit operations within the meaning of the ATA and Istanbul Conventions.

ATA Carnets **are not** accepted for postal traffic.

Languages in which Carnets should be completed

Chinese and English

Replacement carnet

Yes, in accordance with Article 14, Annex A of the Istanbul Convention

Regularization fee requested by Customs

None

**Cancelled as of 1 January 2013 based on GACC letter No 133/2012.*

Customs offices

All Customs offices opening hours

Special observations

Conveyance of goods within the Chinese territory

If the goods under cover of ATA Carnets need to be conveyed from the entry Customs office to another Customs office within the Chinese territory to go through temporary importation formalities, blue transit sheets should be used for this conveyance.

Chinese Customs database

China Customs will take electronic control over ATA Carnets. All ATA Carnets' Chinese texts will be transmitted to Customs' database. The transmitting function will be performed by CCPIT/CCOIC. For ATA goods transported as freight goods, the broker shall contact CCPIT/CCOIC for electronic data registration before declaring to China Customs. For hand-carry goods, holders may undergo paper verification by China Customs firstly and then go to CCPIT/CCOIC for electronic data registration in the following three working days. For more details and contact info of major branch offices, please refer to the ATA China website: [English-ATA \(eatachina.com\)](http://English-ATA(eatachina.com))

Reservation on Annex B3 regarding its paragraphs (2) and (3) of Article 2

Per to the reservation on Annex B3 Article 2 paragraphs (2) and (3), containers, accessories and equipment for temporarily admitted containers, and component parts intended for the repair of containers are excluded from the use of ATA Carnets. Goods listed under these two paragraphs will be administered under national procedures in accordance with the Decree of the General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China No 110.

Customs rules and regulations

Unclear description of goods

Descriptions of goods in General Lists should be clear enough to be readily understandable by Customs officials. Unclear or handwritten lists may lead to a rejection of Carnets.

Late re-exportation of goods

Per to article 2 of the General Administration of Customs Announcement No. 13, 2019 (Notice on the Administration of Temporarily Imported and Exported Goods), the final date for reexportation of a foreign ATA Carnet shall be the same as the validity of the ATA Carnet.

The rule applies to ATA carnets, which are presented to China customs after 13 Jan 2019. It does not apply automatically to Carnets which entered before 13 Jan 2019. Holders need to pay attention to the final date of re-exportation given by Customs at the time of entry to avoid Claims and penalties.

Moreover, the rule does not apply to replacement carnets. Carnet holders or their representatives shall contact the entry port office with both the original carnet and the replacement carnet to apply for an extension of the temporary importation period at least 2 weeks before the expiry of the original carnet.

Goods subject to import licenses

On the basis of considerations of public order and security, goods subject to import licenses must be re-exported out of China. The list of goods subject to import licenses includes but is not limited to vehicles, motorcycles, aircrafts, dual-use goods. The full list, produced by the Ministry of Commerce and General Administration of Customs of the P.R. China, is updated every year. It is the holders' responsibility to check if the goods are subject to import licenses.

Moreover, used vehicles or right rudder vehicles need to get approval before temporary importation.

Claims against carnets with the goods subject to import licenses cannot be closed with the payment. The holder has to re-export those goods or complete importation declaration with required licenses issued by the Ministry of Commerce or the relevant government departments. Therefore, the Chinese NGA strongly suggests issuing chambers to explain this regulation to the holders and issue cautiously.

Supporting material

During entry declaration, customs may require supporting documents to verify if the use of the goods is the same as the use typed in column C on green cover & vouchers. For carnets with different intended uses, the supporting document varies:

- Exhibitions and Fairs: copy of exhibition registration form (the most effective one), copy of exhibition booth confirmation letter/invoice, etc.
- Professional equipment: approval letter issued by a relevant government department (if any), or contract/agreement (indicating the carnet holder's name and the details of the activity), etc.
- Commercial Samples: approval letter issued by a relevant government department (if any), or contract/agreement (indicating the carnet holder's name and the details of the activity), etc.
- Sporting goods: approval letter issued by a relevant government department (if any), invitation letter issued by the event organizer, etc.