# Regulations of the PRC on Customs Statistics

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Promulgated by the State Council as Order No. 454 on December 25, 2005; amended in accordance with the Decision of the State Council on Amending and Repealing Some Administrative Regulations dated March 29, 2022. Effective: March 1, 2006.

Article 1 — These Regulations are formulated in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Customs Law of the People's Republic of China and the Statistics Law of the People's Republic of China for the purpose of carrying out customs statistical work in a scientific and effective manner and ensuring the accuracy, timeliness, and completeness of customs statistics.

Article 2 — Customs statistics are statistics compiled by customs, in accordance with the law, on trade in imported and exported goods, and constitute a component part of national economic statistics.

The tasks of customs statistics are to conduct statistical surveys, statistical analysis, and statistical supervision of trade in imported and exported goods, to carry out import and export monitoring and early warning, to compile, administer, and publish customs statistical data, and to provide statistical services.

Article 3 — The General Administration of Customs shall be responsible for organizing and administering customs statistical work nationwide.

Customs statistical organs and statisticians shall perform their duties in accordance with the Statistics Law of the People's Republic of China, the Regulations for the Implementation of the Statistics Law of the People's Republic of China, and these Regulations.

Article 4 — Goods that actually enter or leave the territory and cause an increase or decrease in the material stock within the territory shall be included in customs statistics.

Articles entering or leaving the territory in excess of quantities for personal use or reasonable quantities shall be included in customs statistics.

Article 5 — The following imported and exported goods shall not be included in customs statistics:

(1) goods in transit, goods in transshipment, and goods in through transport;

(2) goods temporarily imported or exported;

(3) currency and monetary gold;

(4) goods imported or exported under lease with a lease term of less than one year;

(5) imported or exported goods compensated or replaced free of charge on account of damage, shortage, poor quality, or non-conformity of specifications; and

(6) other goods that the General Administration of Customs prescribes shall not be included in customs statistics.

Article 6 — The statistical items of imported and exported goods shall include:

(1) description and code;

(2) quantity and price;

(3) consignees and consignors of imported and exported goods;



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(4) mode of trade;

(5) mode of transport;

(6) the country (region) of origin, country (region) of dispatch, and domestic destination of imported goods;

(7) the country (region) of final destination, country (region) of arrival, and domestic place of origin of exported goods;

(8) date of import and export;

(9) customs office; and

(10) other statistical items prescribed by the General Administration of Customs.

In light of the needs of national economic development and customs supervision, the General Administration of Customs may adjust the statistical items.

Article 7 — The description and code of imported and exported goods shall be classified and counted in accordance with the Commodity Catalogue for Customs Statistics of the People's Republic of China.

The quantity of imported and exported goods shall be counted in accordance with the units of measurement prescribed in the Commodity Catalogue for Customs Statistics of the People's Republic of China.

The Commodity Catalogue for Customs Statistics of the People's Republic of China shall be published by the General Administration of Customs.

Article 8 — The price of imported goods shall be counted as the sum of the price of the goods and the transport and related charges and insurance premiums incurred before unloading at the place of entry within the territory of the People's Republic of China.

The price of exported goods shall be counted as the sum of the price of the goods and the transport and related charges and insurance premiums incurred before loading at the place of exit within the territory of the People's Republic of China, from which the export duty included therein shall be deducted.

Article 9 — Imported goods shall be counted separately by their country (region) of origin, country (region) of dispatch, and domestic destination.

Exported goods shall be counted separately by their country (region) of final destination, country (region) of arrival, and domestic place of origin.

Article 10 — Consignees and consignors of imported and exported goods shall be counted as legal persons, other organizations, or individuals engaged in import and export business activities.

Article 11 — The modes of trade of imported and exported goods shall be counted by category in accordance with customs supervision requirements.

Article 12 — The modes of transport of imported and exported goods shall be counted according to the mode of transport at the time the goods enter or leave the territory, including waterway transport, railway transport, road transport, air transport, and other modes of transport.

Article 13 — The date of imported goods shall be counted according to the date of customs release; the date of exported goods shall be counted according to the date on which the customs formalities are completed.

Article 14 — Imported and exported goods shall be counted by the customs office that accepts the declaration.

Article 15 — Customs statistical data shall include the original customs statistical data and the relevant statistical information collected and compiled on the basis of the original data.

The original customs statistical data referred to in the preceding paragraph means the declaration forms for imported and exported goods confirmed by customs and other relevant documents.

Article 16 — The General Administration of Customs shall regularly provide the relevant comprehensive statistical data to the relevant departments of the State Council free of charge.

The customs offices directly under the General Administration of Customs shall regularly provide the relevant comprehensive statistical data to the relevant departments of the people's governments of the provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government where they are located, free of charge.

Article 17 — Customs shall establish a system for the regular publication of statistical data and publish customs statistical information to the public.

Customs may provide statistical services according to the needs of the public.

Article 18 — Customs statisticians shall have the obligation to keep confidential the State secrets and commercial secrets that come to their knowledge in the course of statistical work.

Article 19 — A party shall have the right to consult, within the retention period, the original customs statistical data and related information declared by itself; where the party has doubts about the results of the consultation, it may apply to customs for verification, and customs shall verify and answer the relevant questions.

Article 20 — Where customs has doubts about the items that a party is required by law to declare, it may make an inquiry to the party, and the party shall give a timely reply.

Article 21 — Where items required by law to be declared are not declared, or are declared inaccurately, thereby affecting the accuracy of customs statistics, customs shall order the party to make corrections; where administrative penalties need to be imposed, penalties shall be imposed in accordance with the Regulations on the Implementation of Administrative Penalties of the Customs of the People's Republic of China.

Article 22 — These Regulations shall enter into force on March 1, 2006.

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