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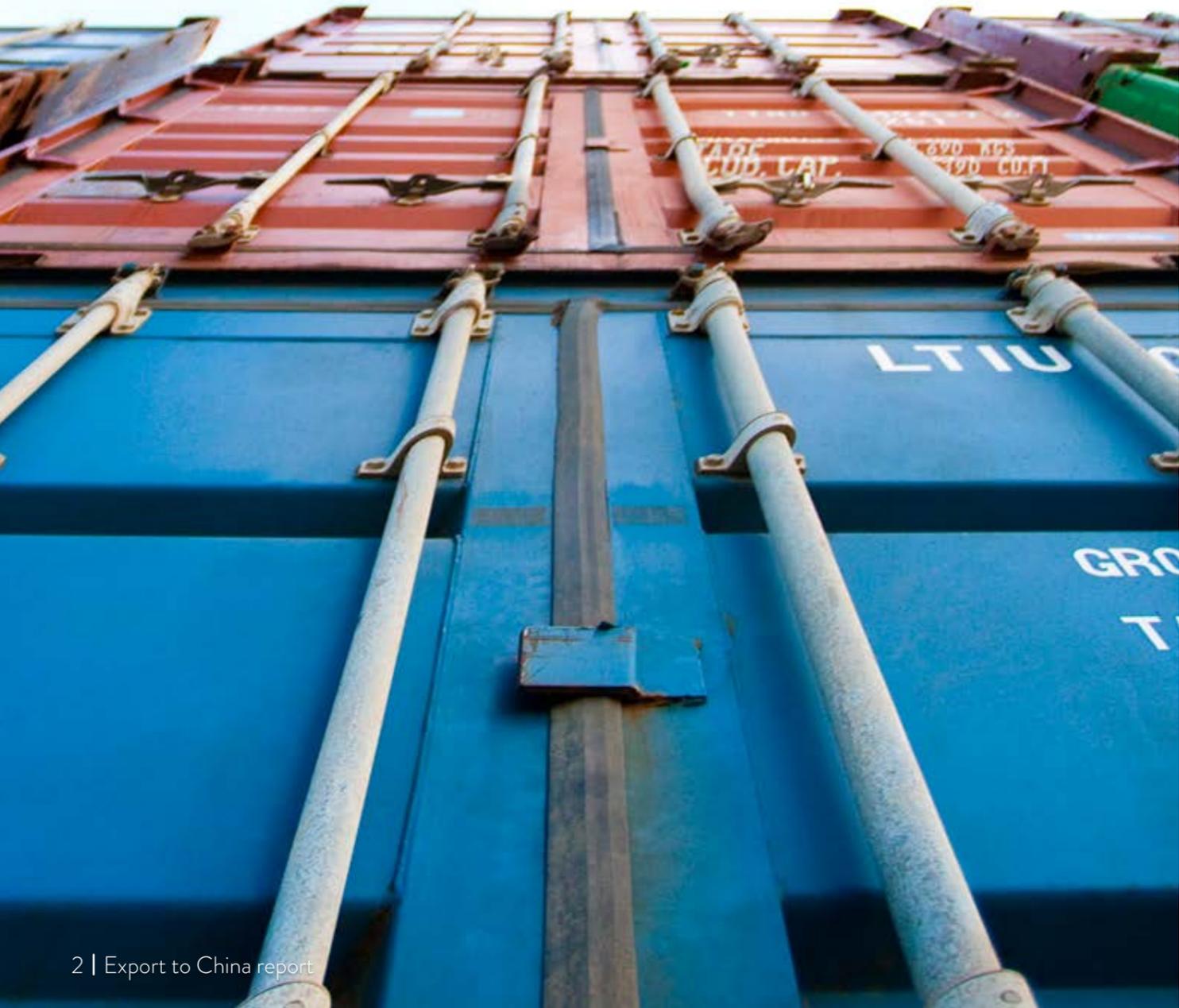
Export to China

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Technical obligations

Companies doing business in China need to consider the following technical requirements for the Chinese market.



Standards

Chinese Standards can be either mandatory (required by the Chinese government), or voluntary (encouraged or recommended, but not required by the Chinese government). Products sold in the Chinese market are generally required to have a label indicating which standard(s) have been followed. In addition to national standards, companies may also need to follow Professional Standards (often referred to as “Industry Standards”), Local Standards (often referred to as “Provincial Standards”), and/or Enterprise Standards. There is no centralized directory to search for or purchase these standards.

Technical Regulations

In addition to voluntary and mandatory standards, many Chinese regulatory agencies also issue technical regulations for products and services in the Chinese market.

Demonstrating Compliance to Standards and Regulations

Once the relevant standards and technical regulations for a given product or service have been identified, the next step is to determine what (if any) measures

are required to demonstrate conformance with those requirements. The most prominent Chinese mandatory certification is the “China Compulsory Certification” scheme (or “CCC scheme”). The CCC is a unified national certification and marking scheme that covers several product areas, including toys, electrical products, auto components, medical devices, etc. Outside of the CCC scheme, there are may be other product- and industry sector-specific mandatory testing and certification schemes that may be required in China.

Import license

Similar to export, many countries have import controls by an import license system. In order to import, an importer must obtain an import license from the government. Importers should find out whether a license is needed and can be obtained before he starts the negotiation. This is particularly important when the negotiation itself would involve considerable cost. Our company have all the necessary import licences to import your products in China.

Transporting your products to China

There are two means of transporting products to China : with sea freight or air freight.

Air freight

Air freight is more expensive in comparison with sea freight and not applicable for exports of heavy products. That can be machineries, tools, furnitures, food or clothes for instance. Products that require large volumes are not optimal for air freight. Air freight is recommended for goods with high values and/or low volumes, such as prototypes, test samples, product samples, products to be exhibited at trade fairs. In addition, there will be time critical situations when you simply don't have time to use sea freight. The reasons might be due to empty stocks or replacement of parts that are broken.

Sea freight

Sea freight is the most common way of transporting commodities and there's one major reason for that: Lower costs. Weight and volumes are not as critical as for air freight. It is recommended to use seafreight for heavy and spacious products, like furnitures, food, vehicles, machineries, industrial products, or textiles.

» *FCL shipping (Full container load on boat)*

FCL is used for deliveries of high volumes. FCL is the least expensive option for exporters.

» *LCL shipping (Less than a container load on boat)*

LCL is used when the goods cannot fill up a 20" or 40" container cargo. For LCL, you need to share container space with other exporters. And that's a great option when the size of your cargo is not sufficient to use FCL, but too heavy and big for air freight.



Customs clearance

The imported goods must be cleared through the customs. Some forms must be filled out. The customs officer will check the goods against the documents.

Import duty & taxes are to be considered for this particular step

Import duty and taxes are due when importing goods into China. The valuation method is CIF (Cost, Insurance and Freight), which means that the import duty and taxes payable are calculated on the complete shipping value, which includes the cost of the imported goods, the cost of freight, and the cost of insurance. In addition to duty, imports are subject to consumption tax and sales tax (VAT).

Duty Rates

Duty rates in China vary from 0% to 100%, with an average duty rate of 12.47%.

Sales Tax

Goods imported into China are subject to VAT at a standard rate of 17%, or a reduced rate of 13% on certain products, calculated over the CIF value plus any applicable duty and consumption tax.

Other taxes and customs fees

Consumption tax is imposed inter-alia on imports of alcohol, petrol, jewellery and cars. The relevant rates are between 1% and 45%. It is calculated over the CIF value plus any applicable duty.

Sample test

Some imported products are subject to sample test even if you have provided all the license and relative legal documents (foods products, electronic products etc..). These sample test will occur every time you ship products to China.

Delivery

With the shipping documents goods are to be delivered from the carrier to the final consignee.

Thank you

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