



China Tax Alert

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Significant reduction of Import Tariffs on Automotive Vehicles and Parts

Topic discussed in this issue:

- *Announcement on the Reduction of Import Tariffs on Automotive Vehicles and Parts* (Shui Wei Hui Announcement [2018] No.3) issued on 22 May 2018 and becomes effective on 1 July 2018

Background

On 22 May 2018, the Customs Tariff Commission of the State Council issued the *Announcement on the Reduction of Import Tariffs on Automotive Vehicles and Parts* (Shui Wei Hui Announcement [2018] No.3), which reduces vehicle tariff rate of 135 tariff codes (25%) and that of 4 tariff codes (20%) respectively to 15%; and reduces auto parts tariff rates of 8%, 10%, 15% and 20% respectively for a total of 79 tariff codes to 6%. Commodities and tax rates covered are summarized below:

Commodity category	Commodity details	8-digit tariff codes	Existing MFN rates	MFN rates after tariff reduction
Automotive vehicles	Item 87.04: trucks with a vehicle weight above 5 tons	4	20%	15%
	Item 87.02, 87.03: passenger buses and other passenger vehicles; Item 87.04: trucks with a vehicle weight below 5 tons and other trucks	135	25%	
Automotive parts	Item 87.06: chassis for vehicles designed for off-highway use	1	8%	6%
	Item 87.06: chassis for trucks and other vehicles; Item 87.07: bodies of vehicles; Item 87.08: parts and accessories of various vehicles	70	10%	
	Item 87.08: non-driving axles and parts for large buses and other parts and accessories for special vehicles	2	15%	

	Item 87.06: chassis for large buses and crane lorries	2	20%	
	Item 87.08: frames or other parts of large buses and light trucks	4	25%	
Total		218		

Following the reduction, the most-favored nation (MFN) rate for automotive vehicles averages 13.8% while that of the auto parts averages 6%. The reduction of import tariff will have a far-reaching effect on the automobile and related industries.

We understand that commodities of corresponding tariff codes which have been entitled to the MFN rates under various free trade agreements (FTA) China entered into with other countries and regions (especially those under China-Korea FTA, China-ASEAN FTAs) will also be entitled to the reduced tariffs in the short term. Considering the practical operation of customs reporting system, for confirming whether the certificate of origin still needs to be submitted, guidance of the Customs in charge shall be sought in time.

KPMG Observation

1 Direct impact on various automobile entities

Potential direct impact on entities engaging in importing and manufacturing vehicles and auto parts (for definitions of suppliers, distributors and after-sale service providers, please refer to the *Measures for the Administration of Automobile Sales* (Decree [2017] No. 1 of the Ministry of Commerce)) includes:

- Suppliers (importers of automotive vehicles):

Apart from the direct cut in the tariff costs brought by the reduction of import tariff, the consumption tax levied on goods imported will also be lowered, which will be a good news to vehicle importers. In addition, the contraction of the tax base will lead to a reduction of VAT at import, and thereby increasing the cash flow of vehicle importers. It is worth noting, however, that the reduction in import VAT as an input tax will slightly inflate the tax base for calculating the surcharges, and similar effect can also be observed on importers of auto parts and components.

- Suppliers (manufacturers of automotive vehicles):

For entities engaging in car manufacturing, there will be a drop in the manufacturing costs due to the lower tariff costs of production parts and CKD after the tariff reduction. It is likely that manufacturers will consider increasing the purchase of imported parts.

- Manufacturers of auto parts:

The reduction of import tariffs on auto parts may weaken the price competitiveness of domestic manufacturers of alternative parts and components, which may in turn affect the bargaining power of domestic manufacturers of auto parts and downstream manufacturers of vehicles.

- Vehicle distributors and after-sale service providers (4S shops):

As automobile retailers and repairs and maintenance (R&M) service providers that interact with consumers directly, they are under the mixed influence of cheaper imported automobiles and parts on one hand, but lower price of end products on the other.

- Vehicle parallel importers:

As a new business model, parallel import has been developing rapidly over recent years. The tariff reduction may have some impact on the competitiveness of parallel imported cars, but the positive side is cost of imported R&M parts and components will be decreased.

2 Indirect impact on the automobile industry

The reduction of import tariffs on vehicles and auto parts will also have a significant impact on the pricing and supply chain management of automobile entities besides direct impact on import costs:

- The decline of import costs will have a lingering impact on operating costs of entities as it makes its mark on automobile multinationals when they develop and adjust their transfer pricing (TP) policies. In recent years, China Customs has been increasingly focusing on the TP arrangement of multinationals. As import costs of imported vehicles and auto parts decline and profits rise, it is more than likely that the Customs will challenge the pricing in related party transactions of imported vehicles and parts.
- Multinationals also need to optimize their cross-border supply chain by making timely response and adjustments in parts and components procurement, functional and risk management of related entities, as well as product sales.

The significant changes in car costs and prices will inevitably have an impact on other sectors of the automobile industry. For example, auto finance companies may need to adjust their financing scale, financing costs and auto credit policies in due course; while EV enterprises need to evaluate the cost of spare parts purchase, and accelerate the transformation of R&D results, so as to compete and cooperate with their counterparts in traditional automobile industry.

KPMG Recommendations

In order to cope with the potential impact of the tariff reduction in a proactive way, automobile entities are recommended to conduct a comprehensive evaluation of the impact and opportunities brought by the Customs policy change through the following aspects, which include but are not limited to:

- Make timely and reasonable arrangement for import logistics to meet the time limit imposed by the Customs on import declaration and enjoy the reduced tariff starting on 1 July;
- Review the TP policy and its implementation, and conduct a rationality analysis of dutiable price of imported vehicles and auto parts from the perspective of customs valuation in advance;
- Summarize and review HS codes of imported goods, conduct a quantitative analysis of imported goods that may be affected, and assess the accuracy and consistency of HS codes to fully enjoy the reduced tariff;
- Re-examine the existing trade model and revise the planning accordingly. For example, manufacturers of vehicles and components engaging in processing trade need to analyze the pros and cons of the bond model in view of the relatively high cost of bonded goods management against the backdrop of a significant reduction in tariff rates;

- Re-evaluate the method and results in determining origins of vehicles and auto parts if rate of preferential origins is claimed, in order to ensure compliance in determining the country of origin;
- Automobile entities that have been or are subject to the Customs' queries and apportionment adjustment of customs valuation, R&M expenses, and non-trade remittance (including royalties) are recommended to reassess the impact of the tariff reduction on each category of queries and apportionment results, and communicate with the inspection, tax management, price and other departments of the Customs on a timely basis.

How KPMG's Trade & Customs Team can help:

KPMG's Trade & Customs Team includes a unique combination of policy, process and technology specialists. By tapping into our wide range of trade and customs knowledge and experience, as well as a global network, we can deliver a successful trade solution implementation to improve the efficiency velocity and costs of managing trade operations globally.

We are able to provide the following services in response to the tariff reduction:

- Assist in reviewing prices, HS codes, origins, etc. of imported commodities, and assessing and quantifying their customs and tax implications taking into account the individual case of each enterprise;
- Advice enterprises on the optimization of cross-border supply chain in consideration of preferential policies such as the tariff reduction and FTAs, and provide assistance in implementation;
- Assist enterprises in detecting potential tax risks, working with the Customs in its queries and audits, and communicating with the Customs effectively and efficiently;
- Assist enterprises in conducting customs price research, completing annual price filing, applying for import price adjustments, and analyzing the customs impact on year-end transfer pricing adjustments.

KPMG's Trade & Customs Contacts

North China

Eric Zhou

Partner, Head of Trade & Customs
China
Tel: +86 (10) 8508 7610
Email: ec.zhou@kpmg.com

Helen Han

Partner, Trade & Customs
Beijing
Tel: +86 (10) 8508 7627
Email: h.han@kpmg.com

Central China

Dong Cheng

Partner, Trade & Customs
Shanghai
Tel: +86 (21) 2212 3410
Email: cheng.dong@kpmg.com

Rachel Tao

Director, Trade & Customs
Shanghai
Tel: +86 (21) 2212 3473
Email: rachel.tao@kpmg.com

South China

Grace Luo

Partner, Trade & Customs
Guangzhou
Tel: +86 (20) 3813 8609
Email: grace.luo@kpmg.com

Philip Xia

Senior Manager, Trade & Customs
Guangzhou
Tel: +86 (20) 3813 8674
Email: philip.xia@kpmg.com

Hong Kong SAR

Daniel Hui

Partner, Tax
Hong Kong SAR
Tel: +852 2685 7815
Email: daniel.hui@kpmg.com

For any enquiries, please send to our public mailbox: taxenquiry@kpmg.com or contact our partners/directors in each China/HK offices.

Khoonming Ho

Head of Tax,
KPMG Asia Pacific
Tel. +86 (10) 8508 7082
khoonming.ho@kpmg.com

Lewis Lu

Head of Tax,
KPMG China
Tel. +86 (21) 2212 3421
lewis.lu@kpmg.com

Beijing/Shenyang/Qingdao

Vincent Pang
Tel. +86 (532) 8907 1728
vincent.pang@kpmg.com

Tianjin

Eric Zhou
Tel. +86 (10) 8508 7610
ec.zhou@kpmg.com

Shanghai/Nanjing/Chengdu

Anthony Chau
Tel. +86 (21) 2212 3206
anthony.chau@kpmg.com

Hangzhou

John Wang
Tel. +86 (571) 2803 8088
john.wang@kpmg.com

Guangzhou

Lily Li
Tel. +86 (20) 3813 8999
lilly.li@kpmg.com

Fuzhou/Xiamen

Maria Mei
Tel. +86 (592) 2150 807
maria.mei@kpmg.com

Shenzhen

Eileen Sun
Tel. +86 (755) 2547 1188
eileen.gh.sun@kpmg.com

Hong Kong

Karmen Yeung
Tel. +852 2143 8753
karmen.yeung@kpmg.com

Northern China

Vincent Pang

Head of Tax,
Northern Region
Tel. +86 (10) 8508 7516
+86 (532) 8907 1728
vincent.pang@kpmg.com

Cheng Chi

Tel. +86 (10) 8508 7606
cheng.chi@kpmg.com

Conrad TURLEY

Tel. +86 (10) 8508 7513
conrad.turley@kpmg.com

Milano Fang

Tel. +86 (532) 8907 1724
milano.fang@kpmg.com

Tony Feng

Tel. +86 (10) 8508 7531
tony.feng@kpmg.com

Flora Fan

Tel. +86 (10) 8508 7611
flora.fan@kpmg.com

John Gu

Tel. +86 (10) 8508 7095
john.gu@kpmg.com

Rachel Guan

Tel. +86 (10) 8508 7613
rachel.guan@kpmg.com

Helen Han

Tel. +86 (10) 8508 7627
h.han@kpmg.com

Michael Wong

Tel. +86 (10) 8508 7085
michael.wong@kpmg.com

Josephine Jiang

Tel. +86 (10) 8508 7511
josephine.jiang@kpmg.com

Henry Kim

Tel. +86 (10) 8508 5000
henry.kim@kpmg.com

David Ling

Tel. +86 (10) 8508 7083
david.ling@kpmg.com

Li Li

Tel. +86 (10) 8508 7537
li.li@kpmg.com

Lisa Li

Tel. +86 (10) 8508 7638
lisa.h.li@kpmg.com

Larry Li

Tel. +86 (10) 8508 7658
larry.y.li@kpmg.com

Lucia Liu

Tel. +86 (10) 8508 7570
lucia.j.liu@kpmg.com

Alan O'Connor

Tel. +86 (10) 8508 7521
alan.oconnor@kpmg.com

Shirley Shen

Tel. +86 (10) 8508 7586
yinghua.shen@kpmg.com

Joseph Tam

Tel. +86 (10) 8508 7605
laiyiu.tam@kpmg.com

Joyce Tan

Tel. +86 (10) 8508 7666
joyce.tan@kpmg.com

Cynthia Xie

Tel. +86 (10) 8508 7543
cynthia.py.xie@kpmg.com

Christopher Xing

Tel. +86 (10) 8508 7072
christopher.xing@kpmg.com

Irene Yan

Tel. +86 (10) 8508 7508
irene.yan@kpmg.com

Adams Yuan

Tel. +86 (10) 8508 7596
adams.yuan@kpmg.com

Jessie Zhang

Tel. +86 (10) 8508 7625
jessie.j.zhang@kpmg.com

Sheila Zhang

Tel. +86 (10) 8508 7507
sheila.zhang@kpmg.com

Tiansheng Zhang

Tel. +86 (10) 8508 7526
tiansheng.zhang@kpmg.com

Tracy Zhang

Tel. +86 (10) 8508 7509
tracy.h.zhang@kpmg.com

Eric Zhou

Tel. +86 (10) 8508 7610
ec.zhou@kpmg.com

Vivian Zhou

Tel. +86 (10) 8508 3360
v.zhou@kpmg.com

Central China

Anthony Chau

Head of Tax,
Eastern & Western Region
Tel. +86 (21) 2212 3206
anthony.chau@kpmg.com

Yasuhiko Otani

Tel. +86 (21) 2212 3360
yasuhiko.otani@kpmg.com

Johnny Deng

Tel. +86 (21) 2212 3457
johnny.deng@kpmg.com

Cheng Dong

Tel. +86 (21) 2212 3410
cheng.dong@kpmg.com

Chris Ge

Tel. +86 (21) 2212 3083
chris.ge@kpmg.com

Chris Ho

Tel. +86 (21) 2212 3406
chris.ho@kpmg.com

Henry Wong

Tel. +86 (21) 2212 3380
henry.wong@kpmg.com

Jason Jiang

Tel. +86 (21) 2212 3527
jason.tj.jiang@kpmg.com

Sunny Leung

Tel. +86 (21) 2212 3488
sunny.leung@kpmg.com

Michael Li

Tel. +86 (21) 2212 3463
michael.y.li@kpmg.com

Karen Lin

Tel. +86 (21) 2212 4169
karen.w.lin@kpmg.com

Benjamin Lu

Tel. +86 (21) 2212 3462
benjamin.lu@kpmg.com

Christopher Mak

Tel. +86 (21) 2212 3409
christopher.mak@kpmg.com

Naoko Hirasawa

Tel. +86 (21) 2212 3098
naoko.hirasawa@kpmg.com

Ruqiang Pan

Tel. +86 (21) 2212 3118
ruqiang.pan@kpmg.com

Amy Rao

Tel. +86 (21) 2212 3208
amy.rao@kpmg.com

Wayne Tan

Tel. +86 (28) 8673 3915
wayne.tan@kpmg.com

Tanya Tang

Tel. +86 (25) 8691 2850
tanya.tang@kpmg.com

Rachel Tao

Tel. +86 (21) 2212 3473
rachel.tao@kpmg.com

Janet Wang

Tel. +86 (21) 2212 3302
janet.z.wang@kpmg.com

John Wang

Tel. +86 (571) 2803 8088
john.wang@kpmg.com

Mimi Wang

Tel. +86 (21) 2212 3250
mimi.wang@kpmg.com

Jennifer Weng

Tel. +86 (21) 2212 3431
jennifer.weng@kpmg.com

Grace Xie

Tel. +86 (21) 2212 3422
grace.xie@kpmg.com

Bruce Xu

Tel. +86 (21) 2212 3396
bruce.xu@kpmg.com

Jie Xu

Tel. +86 (21) 2212 3678
jie.xu@kpmg.com

Robert Xu

Tel. +86 (21) 2212 3124
robert.xu@kpmg.com

Jason Yu

Tel. +86 (21) 2212 3316
jim.yu@kpmg.com

William Zhang

Tel. +86 (21) 2212 3415
william.zhang@kpmg.com

Hanson Zhou

Tel. +86 (21) 2212 3318
hanson.zhou@kpmg.com

Michelle Zhou

Tel. +86 (21) 2212 3458
michelle.b.zhou@kpmg.com

Eric Zhang

Tel. +86 (21) 2212 3398
eric.zhang@kpmg.com

Kevin Zhu

Tel. +86 (21) 2212 3346
kevin.x.zhu@kpmg.com

Southern China

Lilly Li

Head of Tax,
Southern Region
Tel. +86 (20) 3813 8999
lilly.li@kpmg.com

Vivian Chen

Tel. +86 (755) 2547 1198
vivian.w.chen@kpmg.com

Nicole Cao

Tel. +86 (20) 3813 8619
nicole.cao@kpmg.com

Sam Fan

Tel. +86 (755) 2547 1071
sam.kh.fan@kpmg.com

Joe Fu

Tel. +86 (755) 2547 1138
joe.fu@kpmg.com

Ricky Gu

Tel. +86 (20) 3813 8620
ricky.gu@kpmg.com

Fiona He

Tel. +86 (20) 3813 8623
fiona.he@kpmg.com

Angie Ho

Tel. +86 (755) 2547 1276
angie.ho@kpmg.com

Aileen Jiang

Tel. +86 (755) 2547 1163
aileen.jiang@kpmg.com

Cloris Li

Tel. +86 (20) 3813 8829
cloris.li@kpmg.com

Jean Li

Tel. +86 (755) 2547 1128
jean.j.li@kpmg.com

Sisi Li

Tel. +86 (20) 3813 8887
sisi.li@kpmg.com

Mabel Li

Tel. +86 (755) 2547 1164
mabel.li@kpmg.com

Kelly Liao

Tel. +86 (20) 3813 8668
kelly.liao@kpmg.com

Patrick Lu

Tel. +86 (755) 2547 1187
patrick.c.lu@kpmg.com

Grace Luo

Tel. +86 (20) 3813 8609
grace.luo@kpmg.com

Ling Lin

Tel. +86 (755) 2547 1170
ling.lin@kpmg.com

Maria Mei

Tel. +86 (592) 2150 807
maria.mei@kpmg.com

Chris Xiao

Tel. +86 (755) 3813 8630
chris.xiao@kpmg.com

Eileen Sun

Tel. +86 (755) 2547 1188