



China Tax Alert

Issue 14, April 2019

Revisions to the Unverified List of the United States Export Administration Regulations affect Chinese companies and institutions

Regulations discussed in this issue:

- The U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Industry & Security announced a rule to amend the Unverified List under the U.S. Export Administration Regulations

Background

On April 11, 2019, the Bureau of Industry & Security (BIS) announced a rule to amend the Unverified List (i.e. "UVL") under the U.S. Export Administration Regulations (EAR) which entered into force on the same day. It added and deleted dozens of companies and institutions from China, the United Arab Emirates, Malaysia, Indonesia, Finland and Russia, which included adding 37 companies, universities and research institutions from mainland China and six companies from Hong Kong, adding one additional address of one Hong Kong company currently in the UVL, and removing 3 companies and institutions from mainland China.

Main contents

According to the rule, the above Chinese companies, universities and institutions involved include:

Newly-added companies and institutions from mainland China	24 companies, from the industries of auto parts, LCD, optics, electronics, non-ferrous metals, machinery, aviation, automation, instruments, sensors, lasers, etc.; including not only manufacturing and trading companies, but also R & D centers; both Chinese and foreign invested companies.
	5 universities, and 8 research institutions of nanotechnology, high pressure technology, metrology, chemical, physics, astronomy, etc.
Companies from Hong Kong were added and updated address	7 companies, of electronics and logistics industry

Companies and institutions from mainland China were removed	1 non-ferrous metal companies, 1 university, and Yantai Salvage Bureau, under the Ministry of Transport
---	---

The main purpose of the EAR is to control the exports, re-exports, transfers (in country), deemed exports, and other transactions regarding U.S. commercial and dual-use items, software or technology within and outside the U.S. It requires that, in some instances, an exporter or transferor apply to the U.S. Department of Commerce for an export license prior to proceeding in the above transactions. However, when certain conditions are met, the export or transfer may not require an export license or a "license exception" may be applicable, so that the items may be shipped without formal a formal export license.

According to the EAR, companies and institutions added to the UVL are often because, due to various reasons, the BIS cannot verify their bona fides through end-use checks. Sometimes there may not be sufficient information to add an entity under to the Entity List under stricter controls, so the BIS may add the entity to the UVL instead.

Any party transferring items subject to the EAR (including U.S. origin items among other things) to a UVL entity may not do so unless the following apply: (a) for shipments that do not require an export license or the use of a license exception, the shipping party must first obtain a UVL statement; or (b) for shipments that require the use of a license exception, a BIS export license must be obtained. A common example is encryption items classified under Export Control Classification Number (ECCN) 5A002, which requires a BIS license for shipment to the UVL entities. These requirements may create substantial obstacles to parties dealing with those on the UVL especially when they are engaged in international trade, technology exchanges or other international business event that involve the U.S. dual-use items, software or technology.

The BIS may remove a company from the UVL if it make corrections and submit documented evidence to verify the bona fides for U.S. export controls purpose.

KPMG observation

In recent years, the U.S has tightened its export control enforcement involving Chinese companies, universities and institutions in international trade and technology exchange. This includes not only import and export trade of goods and technology, but also the M&A of relevant enterprises, assets and technology, establishing R&D institutions, participating overseas technology exchanges and training. Furthermore, China is also drafting its own Export Control Law and it has been included in the National People’s Congress (“NPC”) legislative plan in this year. It means China is also strengthening its own export control management in accordance with its own industrial development and security needs. Therefore it is necessary for companies, universities and institutions to raise their awareness regarding the export control policies and regulations of major countries around the world, and positively strengthen their compliance now.

KPMG's global Trade and Customs practice has a dedicated global export control and sanction team that provides the following services for export control regulations in major countries around the world:

- Classification of export control items and construction of the related internal control systems;
- Compliance review of export controls and the related training;
- Assistance in applying for export control licenses;
- Export control risk assessment and mitigation in cross-border M & A transactions, including transfer of original licenses, process integration, etc.;
- Export control risk assessment and mitigation in companies and universities' overseas R&D cooperation program, investment and donations, personnel exchanges and information sharing, etc.





并肩赋能 税道渠成

The information contained herein is of a general nature and is not intended to address the circumstances of any particular individual or entity. Although we endeavour to provide accurate and timely information, there can be no guarantee that such information is accurate as of the date it is received or that it will continue to be accurate in the future. No one should act on such information without appropriate professional advice after a thorough examination of the particular situation.

© 2019 KPMG Advisory (China) Limited, a wholly foreign owned enterprise in China and a member firm of the KPMG network of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Cooperative ("KPMG International"), a Swiss entity. All rights reserved.

The KPMG name and logo are registered trademarks or trademarks of KPMG International.

Contact us

Northern Region



Eric Zhou
China Trade and Customs Services
Lead Partner
Email: ec.zhou@kpmg.com
Tel: +86 (10) 8508 7610



Helen Han
Partner
Email: h.han@kpmg.com
Tel: +86 (10) 8508 7627

Eastern and Western Region



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



Dong Cheng
Partner
Email: cheng.dong@kpmg.com
Tel: +86 (21) 2212 3410



Rachel Tao
Director
Email: rachel.tao@kpmg.com
Tel: +86 (21) 2212 3473

Southern Region



Grace Luo
Partner
Email: grace.luo@kpmg.com
Tel: +86 (20) 3813 8609



Vivian Chen
Partner
Email: vivian.w.chen@kpmg.com
Tel: +86 (755) 2547 1198



Phillip Xia
Director
Email: Philip.xia@kpmg.com
Tel: +86 (20) 3813 8674

Hong Kong



Daniel Hui
Partner
Email: daniel.hui@kpmg.com
Tel: +852 2522 7815

United States



Steven Brotherton
Global Export Controls & Sanctions Lead
Principal
Email: sbrotherton@kpmg.com
Tel: +1 415 963 7861

The information contained herein is of a general nature and is not intended to address the circumstances of any particular individual or entity. Although we endeavour to provide accurate and timely information, there can be no guarantee that such information is accurate as of the date it is received or that it will continue to be accurate in the future. No one should act on such information without appropriate professional advice after a thorough examination of the particular situation.

© 2019 KPMG Advisory (China) Limited, a wholly foreign owned enterprise in China and a member firm of the KPMG network of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Cooperative ("KPMG International"), a Swiss entity. All rights reserved. The KPMG name and logo are registered trademarks or trademarks of KPMG International.

