The Customs of the People’s Republic of China Issued New Rules on Tax Collection and Price Verification of Imported Aircraft

Regulations discussed in this issue:

- Recently, the General Administration of Customs (GAC) has passed the Announcement of the General Administration of Customs on Issues Concerning Collection of Taxes on Maintenance Guarantee for Aviation Supplies (Announcement of the General Administration of Customs [2016] No. 6) and the Announcement on Revising the Relevant Provisions on the Assessment and Determination of the Duty-paid Value of Aircraft under Operating Leases (Announcement of the General Administration of Customs [2016] No. 8). The two announcements were published and implemented on 29 January, 2016.

Background

Production factors required for the normal operation of airline companies are mainly various aviation equipment for management and operation. Most of the aviation equipment is high-tech product of relatively high value. Therefore, a considerable amount of the import tax paid by airline companies are incurred due to maintenance of aviation equipment. Before the introduction of Announcement No. 6, methods for the classification and administration of tax collection of imported aviation supplies with maintenance guarantee were not unified among local customs to facilitate tax collection. Furthermore, understanding towards and handling of price-verification of the maintenance and overhaul fees at the end of aircraft leasing differed among local customs. Such institutional defect has become a bottleneck for the import and export of aviation supplies with maintenance guarantee, which has increased customs clearance costs, lowered clearance efficiency and raised the hidden risk of profit loss caused by failure of provision of aviation supplies with maintenance guarantee on a timely basis. Therefore, to standardise law enforcement and regulate the management of the import of aviation supplies with maintenance guarantee, the GAC drafted and issued Announcement No. 6 to provide practice guidelines for the law enforcement of local customs and the import and export business of aviation supplies with maintenance guarantee.

development of new types of aviation business and the interaction between local customs and enterprises regarding customs clearance has suggested that announcements No.47 and No.55 are not practical enough, fail to adapt to the development of new types of business and fall behind the actual needs. To meet the development of aviation industry and make the policies more practical, the GAC drafted and published announcement No.8 based on such two announcements.

Main contents

Analysis of Announcement No.6:
Announcement No.6 clarifies two important principles for the administration of tax collection of aviation supplies with maintenance guarantee. Firstly, instead of taxing the actual imported and exported aviation equipment, the Customs imposes tax on the maintenance guarantee fees paid under the maintenance guarantee contract; Secondly, the maintenance guarantee fees allocated for the physically imported and exported aviation supplies shall be treated as dutiable value and subject to taxation. In addition, airline companies shall also pay attention to the followings of Announcement No.6:

• The Announcement clarifies the definition and tax scope of maintenance guarantee for aviation supplies and stipulates that the two kinds of maintenance guarantee – repair and replacement of damaged aviation supplies, are both under the scope of the Announcement. Administration of tax collection is based on contracts and the taxing period is determined based on the payment cycle of maintenance guarantee fees.

• Domestic airlines shall voluntarily declare their business of maintenance guarantee for aviation supplies, and local customs shall review such declaration. Local Customs exercise integrated management of airline companies, including pre-registration and post verification. If more than one competent customs are involved, the local customs shall be in charge.

• The Announcement clarifies that the Customs shall impose tax on the maintenance guarantee fees paid under the maintenance guarantee contract, rather than on the actual imported and exported aviation supplies. The Customs shall regulate the air materials physically imported and exported based on the method of “repairing items” and impose tax on maintenance guarantee fees allocated to the aviation supplies physically imported or exported during each period. The taxing period is determined based on the instalments of maintenance guarantee fees agreed by domestic airline companies under the maintenance guarantee contract.

• The Announcement stipulates that imported aviation supplies with maintenance guarantee shall be declared under “1300 repairing items”. During the declaration, airline companies need to provide the Form of Maintenance Guarantee of Aviation Supplies and the List of Declaration for Maintenance Guarantee Fees of Aviation Supplies. Based on these materials, the Customs will collect tax and handle clearance procedures.
• The Customs imposes tax on the maintenance guarantee fees allocated to individual aviation supplies imported and calculates tax based on the tax rate determined by the HS Code of the individual aviation equipment, replacing the previous calculation method which based on the average tax rate of all aviation supplies imported during current period.

• The Announcement also clarifies tax collection methods under special maintenance guarantee fee adjustments, such as hourly fee adjustment, maintenance and overhaul fees, and maintenance guarantee contract change and so on. Airlines should report and file such situations on a timely basis according to the Announcement.

**Analysis of Announcement No.8:**

The Announcement clarifies the price-verification issues based on recent development of aircraft leasing industry and requirements of Announcement No. 6, and make its provisions more rigorous and practical. Main points are listed as follows:

• The Announcement clarifies its scope of application, which is only applicable to aircraft under operating leases. As for price verification issues of finance lease, the Measures of the Customs of the People’s Republic of China for the Assessment and Determination of the Dutiable Value of Importing and Exported Goods (hereinafter referred to as “the Measures”) shall be applied.

• According to the Announcement, overseas payment borne by the lessee should be included in the dutiable value according to the Measures.

• The Announcement replaces industry names such as Overhaul Reserve Fund with detailed description of specific business behaviour in order to solve the problems caused by unclear definition to law enforcement and enterprise tax payment, and to make the policy more targeted and practical.

• The Announcement clarifies the following price-verification issues of dutiable value:
  - The maintenance and overhaul fees, whether incurred at home or abroad, shall be included in the duty paid price as rent.
  - Where the maintenance margin of the lessee is not returned at the end of aircraft lease, the rent shall be included in the duty paid price.
  - The insurance expenses other than those related to normal operation borne by the lease during the lease period fall within the scope of indirectly paid rent and shall be included in the duty paid price.
  - Specifies the types of domestic withholding taxes necessary for tax collection, including the rent agreed under the contract, and withholding tax, business tax, value-added tax borne by the lease for the lessor, which shall be included in the duty paid price.
• Deletes certain operational requirements, such as the filling methods of declaration form, conditions for the import of materials taxed under repairing items to reflect the principle of the Announcement.

KPMG observations

GAC Announcement No.6:
• The introduction of GAC Announcement No.6 improves the protection system of reliance interest of airlines and facilitates customs clearance and tax payment of aviation supplies with maintenance guarantee. At the same time, it increases responsibility of airlines, requiring them to properly keep and manage the related documents necessary for tax payment, such as the Form of Maintenance Guarantee of Aviation Supplies, the customs declaration form for imported and exported aviation supplies and attached documents, invoices of maintenance fees and related contracts.

• The GAC Announcement No.6 sets out different processes and time limits for tax payment of airlines, such as declaration of imported and exported aviation supplies and tax declaration of the maintenance guarantee fees. Announcement No.6 also establishes tax collection methods of the maintenance and overhaul fees and allocation methods of maintenance guarantee fees, which calls for enhanced internal control system of the import and export of airlines.

GAC Announcement No.8:
• GAC Announcement No.8 maintains and improves relevant provisions of previous announcements No.47 and No.55. During the start-up stage, enterprises still need to pay attention to the retrospective effect of the regulations, which is mainly the following three aspects:
  - For the maintenance and overhaul completed before the implementation of this Announcement, if the maintenance fees, whether incurred at home or abroad, shall be borne by the lessee as agreed in the aircraft leasing contract, such fees shall be included in dutiable value as rent.
  - For the domestic tax that has been paid before the implementation of the Announcement, enterprises shall handle the domestic tax based on Announcement No.8.
  - For the insurance fee that has been paid before the implementation of the Announcement, different measures shall be applied depending on the circumstances. If all-risk insurance for the fuselage and separate parts, third party liability insurance and operational risk insurance in the insurance policy cannot be divided, the insurance fee shall not be included in the dutiable value of rent according to the requirements of previous Announcement No.47. Apart from this, the insurance fee shall be handled according to article 5 of Announcement No.8.
These two announcements gradually improves and updates customs regulation on airline business and resolves the problems such as unstandardized law enforcement between different Customs, lack of management regulations, and the failure to adapt to the development of new-style industry. It also reflects the trend towards standardised regulation of the development and management of airline business at the national level. Considering the retrospective effect of the policies, related enterprises shall also focus on potential customs inspection risk.

**KPMG Services**

**For Announcement No.6:**

- Provide professional advisory services for airlines with maintenance guarantee business for aviation supplies, point out the risks associated with customs business and assist enterprises with the assessment and review of information system, procedure arrangement and the internal control system.

- Provide advisory services regarding the procedures of registration, deregistration and filling of maintenance guarantee business of aviation supplies.

- Assist airlines with issues related to classification and price-verification appeared in the course of customs clearance.

- Assist airlines to estimate and calculate customs duty involved in the business of maintenance guarantee for aviation supplies and offer the most economical solution.

- As airlines shall re-register with the Customs within 3 months from 29 January 2016 for the maintenance guarantee contracts which have been filed to the Customs before the implementation of the Announcement, KPMG can provide support and advisory services regarding the retrospective effect of this Announcement.

**For Announcement No.8:**

- Analyse and assess relevant regulations on national aviation leasing industry comprehensively. Provide policy advisory services for strategic development and business arrangement.

- Provide advisory services regarding the aircraft leasing business, related import and export business, conclusion of contracts, business operations and procedure optimisation.

- Assist enterprises with the calculation of related rent and tax fees in the aviation leasing business, provide relevant tax advisory services and the most economical solution.

- Assist enterprises with customs issues of classification and price verification appeared in the aircraft leasing business.
The information contained herein is of a general nature and is not intended to address the circumstances of any particular situation 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 upon such information without appropriate professional advice after a thorough examination of the particular situation.