



# Progress Report on the China-Mongolia Joint Customs Control

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# Background of the China-Mongolia Joint Customs Control



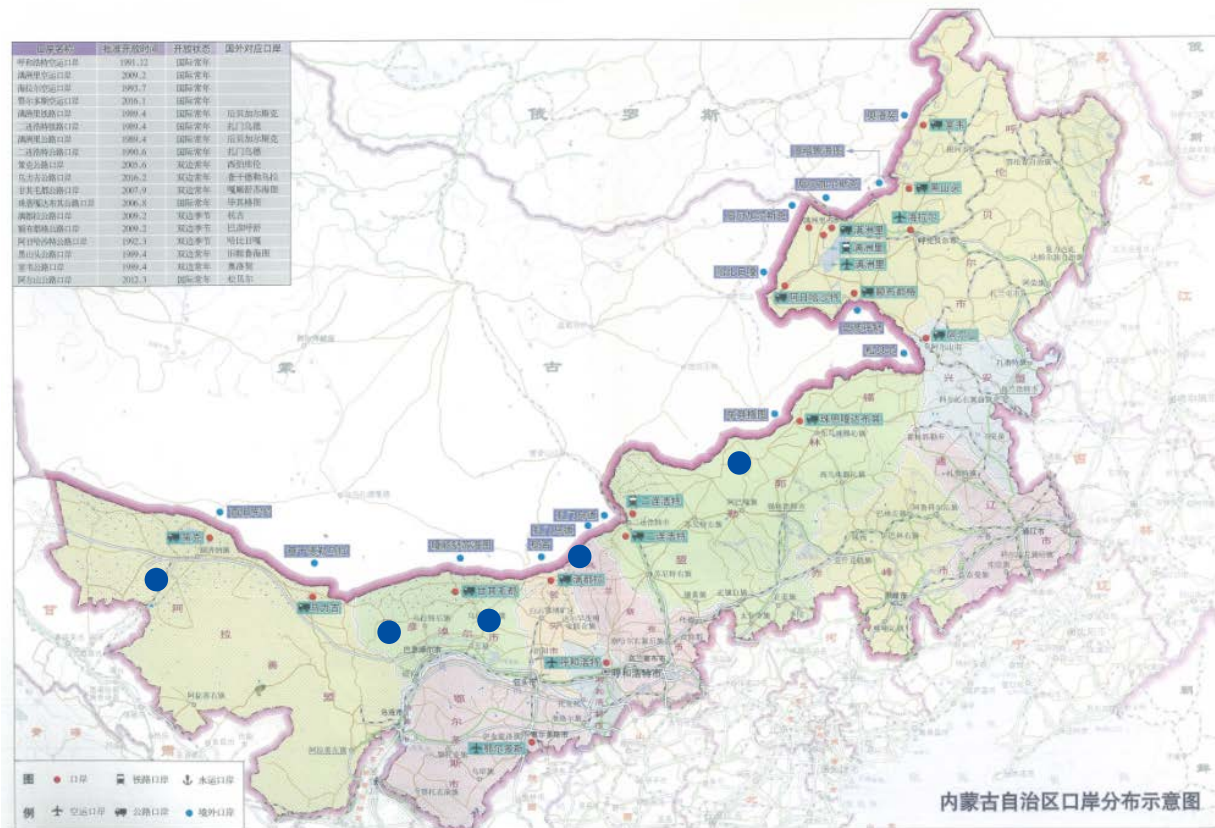
Mongolia is China's neighbor in the north with a border of 4673 kilometers.

The two economies are highly complementary.

In 2005, the then Deputy Director General of the General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China visited Mongolia.

# Background of the China-Mongolia Joint Customs Control

口岸名称	批准开放年份	开放状态	国外对应口岸
呼和浩特航空口岸	1981.12	国际常年	
满洲里公路口岸	2009.3	国际常年	
海拉尔航空口岸	1993.7	国际常年	
额尔齐斯河口岸	2016.1	国际常年	
满洲里铁路口岸	1989.4	国际常年	后贝加尔斯克
二连浩特铁路口岸	1989.4	国际常年	扎门乌德
满洲里公路口岸	1988.4	国际常年	后贝加尔斯克
二连浩特铁路口岸	1990.6	国际常年	扎门乌德
集二线公路口岸	2005.6	双边常年	西凉桥站
包兰公路口岸	2016.2	双边常年	额济纳旗口岸
甘毛都公路口岸	2007.9	双边常年	额济纳旗口岸
集二线公路口岸	2006.8	国际常年	华武特南
满洲里公路口岸	2009.2	双边常年	扎赉诺尔
额尔齐斯河口岸	2009.3	双边常年	后贝加尔斯克
阿拉善公路口岸	1982.3	双边常年	塔仁口岸
黑河公路口岸	1989.4	双边常年	伊尔库茨克
霍尔布津口岸	1986.4	双边常年	黑河
阿拉善公路口岸	2012.3	双边常年	托县



- Zhu'engadabuqi
- Erenhot
- Mandala
- Gan Qimaodu
- Ceke

# Background of the China-Mongolia Joint Customs Control

To implement the JCC in three

1

## Unified documents

Importers and exporters can declare their goods to both Chinese and Mongolian customs separately using the same document;

2

## The mutual recognition of the inspection results.

One customs will approve the inspection results provided by the other, and the goods already inspected by one customs will no longer be examined by the other;

3

## Joint borderoperation .

The two customs will coordinate with each other to take regulatory actions in order to achieve the JCC.

## Development of the Unified Documents

The unified cargo manifest mechanism started between Erenhot (China) and Zamiin-Uud (Mongolia) and soon spread to many other crossing points, covering all highway ports regulated under Hohhot customs.

- ✓ Erenhot (China) - Zamiin-Uud (Mongolia)
- ✓ Gan Qimaodu (China) - Gashuun Sukhait (Mongolia)
- ✓ Ceke (China) - Shivee Khuren (Mongolia)
- ✓ Zhu'engadabuqi (China) - Bichigt (Mongolia)
- ✓ Mandula (China) - Khangii (Mongolia)

## Development of the Unified Documents

### The Progress to Implement the Paper Cargo Manifest

#### Sep. 2005 and Jan. 2006

"The Meeting Minutes Between the General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China and the General Administration of Customs of Mongolia" (the Minutes).  
The 1<sup>st</sup> JCC Working Conference was held in Hohhot

#### Jul. 2007

The 2<sup>nd</sup> JCC meeting was held in Ulaanbaatar. Mongolia and China both parties confirmed that they would set up specialized working groups to study the format and language of "The Cargo Manifest".

#### Mar. 2007

"The Detailed Implementation Rules for the First Phase of the China-Mongolia JCC between the Erenhot Port and the Zamiin-Uud Highway Port" and "The Cargo Manifest of Inbound/Outbound Vehicles on the Highway"

**Dec. 2009**

The trial of the unified cargo manifest kicked off at the Erenhot - Zamiin-Uud border crossing points.



**Mar. and May. 2014**

The pilot scheme moved on to include the Ceke (China) - Shivee Khuren (Mongolia) ports and Zhu'engadabuqi (China) - Bichigt (Mongolia) ports.

**Nov. 2009**

The 3<sup>rd</sup> JCC Working Conference was held.

**Nov. 2011**

The mechanism expanded to the Gan Qimaodu (China) - Gashuun Sukhait (Mongolia) ports.



## Development of the Unified Documents

### The Progress to Implement the Electronic “Cargo Manifest”

**Nov. 2013**


The 6<sup>th</sup> JCC Working Conference was convened in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.

**May. 2014**

The Hohhot customs handed in the finalized version of "The China-Mongolia JCC Requirements Report on the Data Management System for the Cargo Manifest" that proved feasible during a demonstration procedure at the GACC.

**Aug. 2014**

China and Mongolia Customs held the first meeting dedicated to addressing the project of data exchange of the electronic cargo manifest between China and Mongolia.



**Jul. 2015**

the 7<sup>th</sup> JCC Working Conference hammered out a technical solution and settled on the timetable and pilot ports for the transmission of data relating to the cargo manifest.

**Oct. 2018**

The 9<sup>th</sup> JCC Working Conference decided to launch a pilot exchange project between Erenhot (China) and Zamiin-Uud (Mongolia) and to eliminate the paper cargo manifest, effective April 1, 2019.

**Nov. 2018**

The GACC publicized the "GACC Announcement of Adjustments to the Cargo Manifest between China and Mongolia Customs" (Announcement No. 2018: 170).

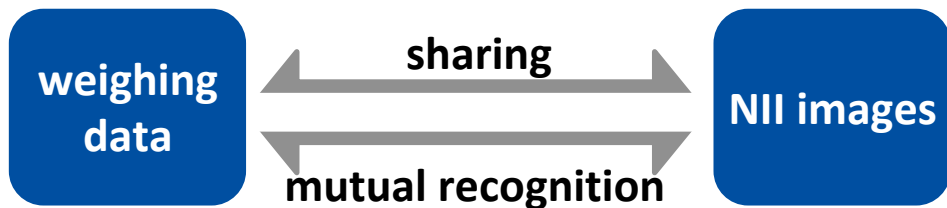
**2019**

The Chinese ports and the Mongolian ports started to exchange electronic cargo manifest data on January 1, 2019 ; the paper "Cargo Manifest" would be eliminated from April 1, 2019.



# Progress in the Mutual recognition of the Inspection Results

- Overview



Pilot Scheme to Implement  
the Second Phase of the JCC  
-- Mutual recognition of the  
Inspection Results

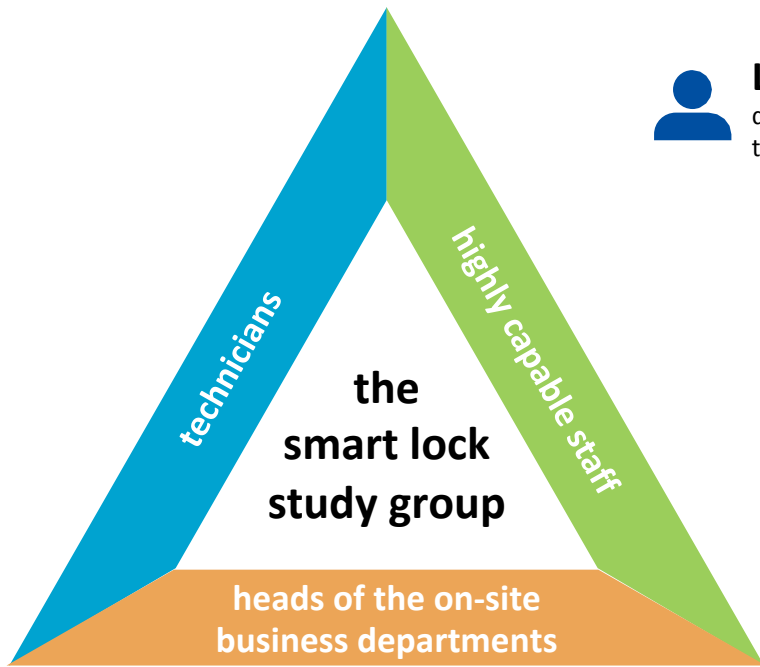
2017

China and Mongolia agreed on striving to start the mutual recognition of the NII images and weighing results for particular types of container goods by sharing smart locks.



# Progress in the Mutual recognition of the Inspection Results

- Improvement Measures



**Liu Shiyuan**

deputy commissioner of Erenhot affiliated to the Hohhot customs administration



**Ce Gendengceben** (策·根登策本)

deputy commissioner of Zamiin-Uud customs administration



dedicated to studying the application of the smart lock to China-Mongolia ports

# IV.

## JCC Achievements



**The unified  
“Cargo Manifest”  
mechanism has...**

enabled both customs administrations to use the same supervision document for transportation tools and to exchange regulatory information,

cleared most of the obstacles that would otherwise obstruct the importers, exporters, and carriers in the two countries,

enhanced the customs clearance efficiency for goods imported from and exported to both countries,

avoided the asymmetric information, and made sure that the two countries enforce the relevant laws and regulations under the same framework.

The JCC has facilitated the bilateral trade, fixed loopholes in the customs supervision of two countries, avoided risks, and offered a more orderly environment for import and export.

# IV.

## JCC Achievements



### November 20 ~28, 2014

Asian Development Bank appointed Dutch experts to carry out field research into the JCC, examining the “Best Practice” of the inter-customs cooperation in the region.

The field research group fully recognized and approved of the JCC. Both customs administrations are satisfied with the mechanism, and importers, exporters and other parties involved in the change appreciate it.

# V.

## Future Improvements and Suggestions

- The JCC Will Cover More Areas

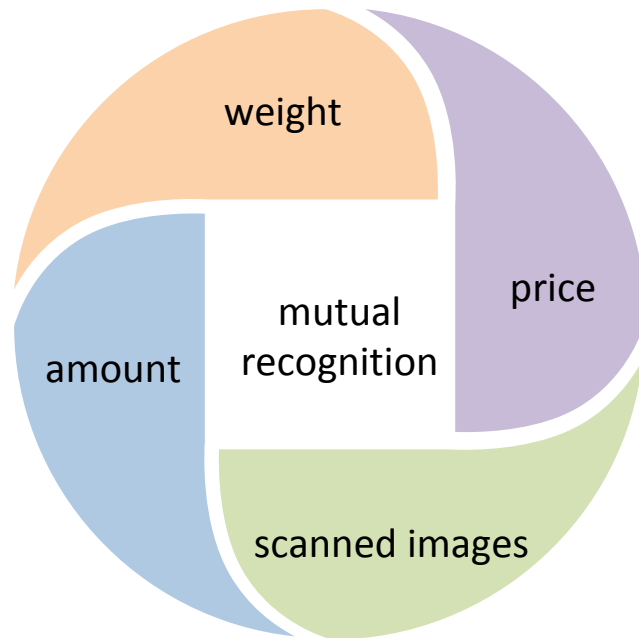
the unified documents mechanism



the mutual recognition of the inspection results

joint operation on the border

...



# V.

## Future Improvements and Suggestions

- The JCC Will Feature More Diverse Cooperation Ways



China Customs and Mongolia Customs have been constantly exploring cooperation methods and mechanisms as the JCC keeps reaching new levels. The two countries will enrich the existing structure to further strengthen the ties.



**Thanks**

