
中國外匯管理年報
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國家外匯管理局
State Administration of Foreign Exchange

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局长致辞

1999年,中国克服各种困难,实现了国民经济增长的预期目标,改革开放和现代化建设取得了新的成就。全年国内生产总值增长7.1%,经济发展质量有所提高;外贸出口转降为升,全年出口增长6.1%,实现贸易顺差292亿美元;外资继续大量流入,全年实际利用外商直接投资404亿美元。

在国家宏观调控取得成效,经济运行好转的情况下,1999年中国外汇形势保持了良好态势,人民币汇率基本稳定,国家外汇储备增至1547亿美元,国际收支经常项目和资本金融项目均实现顺差。

1999年,外汇管理部门坚决贯彻国务院关于鼓励扩大外贸出口和鼓励外商投资的统一部署,认真汲取亚洲金融危机的教训,主动应对加入世贸组织的挑战,按照“说得清、管得住、服务好”的目标,积极清理管理思路,完善管理,改进服务,改善投资环境,便利企业经营,促进了国际收支平衡和人民币汇率稳定。

2000年,中国加入世界贸易组织在即,中国经济将进一步融入世界经济主流。面对前所未有的机遇和挑战,外汇管理部门将围绕促进国际收支和外汇收支平衡这个中心,从强化法制、网络、制度等基础建设和加强部门协调两方面开展工作,妥善处理好加强管理与改革开放、堵塞漏洞与便利经营的关系,为对外贸易和外商投资创造良好的金融环境,为推动中国涉外经济健康发展作出新的贡献。



Director-general's Address

In 1999, by striving to overcome various difficulties, China reached her preset national economic development targets, and made new achievements in the process of economic reform and opening-up as well as in modernization construction. The value of GDP increased by 7.1 per cent, and the quality of economic development was improved. Export showed dramatic recovery, the export value in the year expanded by 6.1 per cent and trade surplus amounted to USD 29.2 billion. The capital inflows kept strong momentum with the real utilization of FDI tapping USD 40.4 billion.



With the effectual macro adjustment and the recovery of the overall economy, in 1999, China made a favorable achievement in external sectors. The RMB was basically stable, the foreign exchange reserves amounted to USD154.7 billion, and both the current account and the capital and financial account in BOP achieved surpluses.

In 1999, the State Administration of Foreign Exchange and its subsidiaries (SAFE) took active steps to carry out policies on promoting export and attracting capital inflows under the unified guidance of the State Council. By learning lessons from the Asian financial crisis, and in order to meet the challenges of accessing the WTO, the SAFE also took measures to perfect administrations and improve services. With the aim at "well founded presentation, well administration, and good service", great efforts were paid in upgrading administration, perfecting regulations and improving services. All these measures have helped to improve the investment environment, facilitate enterprises' businesses and maintain the BOP and the stability of RMB exchange rate. In 2000, China is going to access the WTO membership, which indicates the Chinese economy will integrate into the world economy further. Confronted with the unprecedented challenges and opportunities, the SAFE will improve the administration further in two aspects by placing maintaining external equilibrium at the center. One is to consolidate the fundamental construction of regulations, network and internal controls; the other is to strengthen the cooperation and coordination with other departments. The SAFE will collect efforts to deal with the relationships between regulation and deregulation, striking against illegal activities and facilitating legal businesses. All in all, the SAFE will try its best to create a favorable financial environment to facilitate foreign trade and foreign investment and to make further achievements in propelling the healthy development of China's external economy.

1999 年中国国际收支状况

1999 年,在国际市场环境逐步好转的大背景下,我国刺激内需以及鼓励扩大出口和引进外资的宏观调控政策取得显著成效,经济快速增长,物价止跌企稳、出口强劲回升,人民币汇率稳定,促进了对外贸易和外商来华投资,为国际收支平衡奠定了物质基础。1999 年我国国际收支经常帐户和资本金融帐户均实现顺差,外汇储备继续增长,国际收支总体保持了健康的发展态势。全年国际收支发展呈现以下特点:



经常项目顺差规模下降

按照国际收支统计口径,1999 年国际收支经常项目实现顺差 156.67 亿美元,与 1998 年相比下降 50%。影响经常项目顺差规模下降的主要项目发生了以下变化:

—— **对外贸易总量大幅增长,但顺差规模有所下降。**根据国际收支口径,1999 年我国对外贸易总额为 3532.26 亿美元,比 1998 年增长 10%。其中,在国际市场好转和国家支持扩大出口的措施激励下,全年出口由降转升,达到 1947.16 亿美元,比上年增长 6%;国内刺激内需的政策增加了我国进口需求,同时,各部门协调动作,严厉打击走私,启用报关单联网核查系统堵塞进口骗汇的漏洞,也使得我国合法渠道的进口增加,全年进口达到 1585.10 亿美元,比上年增长 16%。全年实现顺差 362.06 亿美元,较 1998 年下降 22%。

—— **服务项目收支逆差有所扩大,达到 75.09 亿美元,增长 52%。**导致服务项目逆差扩大的主要原因是,1999 年服务项下收入与上年基本持平的同时支出同比上升了 17%。国际旅游、涉外建筑、计算机和信息服务等项的收入保持增长,而通讯、保险及咨询等项的收入出现了较大幅度下降。1999 年我国服务项下的国际运输、旅游及商业服务支出增长较快,造成服务项下总体支出规模扩大。

—— **收益项下仍存在较大逆差,达到 179.73 亿美元,比上年增长 8%。**与往年情况相同,收益项下的逆差主要源自来华直接投资的利润再投资。在来华直接投资保持增长的情况下,历年来的利润再投资保持在较大的规模,同时利润汇出在 1999 年也有所增长。1999 年我国外债对外支付利息高于往年水平。

资本和金融项目由逆差转为顺差

1999年我国资本金融项目扭转了1998年出现的逆差,实现顺差76.42亿美元。

——直接投资项下实现顺差369.78亿美元。外国来华直接投资依然是我国外资流入的主要方式,1999年外国来华直接投资流入404.1亿美元,比上年下降了11%。我国对外直接投资呈现回落,对外投资23.77亿美元,同比下降16%。

——证券投资项下逆差大幅增长,达到112.34亿美元。主要原因是我国金融机构对境外证券投资规模增长较快,1999年末比上年末增长了106.64亿美元,占1999年我国证券投资流出的82%。1999年我国外债中对外发行的长短期债券还本有所增加,同时新发行的股本债券和债务证券出现下降。

——外债余额继续增加,外债结构合理。1999年底全国登记外债余额为1518.3亿美元,比上年末增加57.9亿美元,增长4.0%。其中,中长期外债余额1366.5亿美元,比上年末增加79.5亿美元;短期外债余额151.8亿美元,比上年末减少21.6亿美元。新借入外债300.5亿美元,偿还外债本息309.9亿美元,汇率差及调整数为67.3亿美元。从债务类型看,国务院部委借入的主权债务余额为473.0亿美元,比上年末增长13.6%;国内金融机构债务余额为409.0亿美元,比上年末减少2.6%;外商投资企业债务余额为473.0亿美元,比上年末增长4.6%;国内企业债务余额为147.1亿美元,比上年末减少5.1%;其它债务余额为16.2亿美元,与上年末基本持平。

——其他投资项目收支逆差下降,其中贸易信贷总体逆差96.31亿美元,比1998年逆差220.92亿美元下降了56%。贸易信贷巨额逆差下降的主要原因是国家宏观经济基本面良好,以及国家有关部门加大了打击走私和逃骗汇的力度,使货物与资金的非正常流出大量减少。

净误差与遗漏额下降

由于国际收支统计制度的进一步完善,加上非正常的资金流动减少,促进了我国国际收支误差与遗漏项目的改善。1999年净误差与遗漏缩小为负148亿美元,占贸易总值的比重为4.2%,较上年下降近1个百分点。

国际储备保持增长

在经常和资本金融帐户双顺差的推动下,我国国际储备保持增长,其中,外汇储备年末达到1546.75亿美元,较上年增加97.16亿美元。此外,特别提款权增加0.41亿美元,在基金组织的储备头寸减少12.52亿美元。

BOP Performance in 1999

In 1999, against the background of the recovery of international market, China's macro adjustment policies in stimulating internal demand, promoting exports and attracting foreign capitals have gradually shown their effects. The economy grew rapidly, the prices turned stable from falling, the exports resumed its momentum growth, and the RMB remained stable. As a result, the foreign trade and FDI in China were promoted, which set a solid foundation for the balance of payments. The year 1999 witnessed a favorable BOP performance of China with surpluses in both the current account and the capital and financial account, and a steady rise of the foreign exchange reserves. The BOP situation in 1999 would be characterized as follows.

The surplus in current account decreased

According to the BOP statistics, in 1999, the current account achieved a surplus of USD 15.667 billion, a drop of 50% over the year before. The drop would be ascribed to the changes in the following items.

Total value of trade in goods increased, but the surplus decreased. In BOP term, in 1999, the total imports and exports amounted to USD 353.226 billion with an increase of 10% over that of 1998. Thanks to the recovery of international market and the stimulation of national export promoting policies, the exports turned its momentum growth from falling, with total amount of USD 194.716 billion, an increase of 6%. Meanwhile, the measures to stimulate domestic demand rendered a hike in demand for imports. And all related departments jointly combated against smuggle and blocked the loopholes for the fraud of foreign exchange by using a computerized inspection network of the Customs declaration form, which also rendered an increase in imports through the legal channel. As a result, the imports increased significantly by 16 % to USD 158.51 billion. The total trade surplus reached USD 36.206 billion, a drop of 22% over 1998.

The deficit of trade in services increased by 52% to USD 7.509 billion. China's service account remained in red with an increasingly expanded scale. In 1999, the payments of trade in services increased by 17% over the year before, while the income was almost the same. Although the income of travel, construction services, and computer and information services kept rising, the income of telecommunication service, insurance and consulting services decreased significantly. In 1999, the payments for transportation, travel and other business services grew rapidly, which led the payments of trade in services to increase as a whole.

The deficit of income remained, amounting to USD 17.973 billion, up 8%. The deficit of income was, as before, mainly attributed to the reinvested earnings of FDI in China. With a continuous growth of the foreign direct investment in China, the amount of reinvested earnings has stood at a high level for years, and the remitted earnings also increased in 1999. In addition, the payment of interest on debts in 1999 was higher than previous years.

The capital and financial account turned to surplus from the deficit of a year before

The capital and financial account turned to surplus from the deficit of a year before. In 1999, China achieved a surplus of USD 7.642 billion in the capital and financial account, with the following characteristics.

The surpluses of direct investment was USD 36.978 billion. In 1999, the FDI in China was USD 40.41 billion with a drop of 11%, and it was still the main source of capital inflows into China. The FDI abroad decreased by 16% to USD 2.377 billion.

The deficit of portfolio investment increased significantly to USD11.234 billion. The deficit mainly came from the rapid growth of Chinese financial institutions' investment in foreign securities, which increased by USD 10.664 billion over the year before, accounting for 82% of China's total external portfolio investment in 1999. The repayments of the principal of bonds issued abroad increased in 1999, while the initial public offering of both equity securities and debt securities decreased.

The outstanding external debt continued to increase with a sound structure. By the end of 1999, the outstanding external debt has reached USD151.83 billion, an increase of USD 5.79 billion or 4% over the previous year. Among which, the medium and long-term debt stood at USD 136.65 billion with an increase of USD 7.95 billion, while the short-term debt was USD 15.18 billion, down USD 2.16 billion. The newly borrowed debt was USD 30.05 billion, the repayment of the principal and interest was USD 30.99 billion, and the amount of exchange rate changes and other adjustments was USD6.73 billion. The total external debt can be subdivided by types of debtors as follows. The debt borrowed by government departments increased by 13.6% to USD47.30 billion. The debt borrowed by domestic financial institutions decreased by 2.6% to USD40.90 billion. The debt borrowed by the foreign-funded enterprises increased by 4.6% to 47.30 billion. The debt borrowed by domestic enterprises decreased by 5.1% to USD14.71 billion. And the debt borrowed by others was USD1.62 billion, almost the same as the year before.

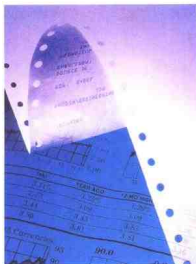
The deficits in other investment decreased, among which the deficit of trade credit totaled USD 9.631 billion, a decrease of 56% compared with the deficit of USD 22.092 billion in 1998. The decrease of the huge amount of trade credit deficit should be ascribed to the sound macroeconomic fundamentals, the anti-smuggling struggle and the striking against fraud, evasion and illegal arbitrage of the foreign exchange, which made the illegal flows of both goods and capitals reduce remarkably.

The amount of net error and omission decreased

The further improvement of BOP statistic system and the decrease in the abnormal capital flows was reflected in the item of net error and omission of BOP. In 1999, the net error and omission reduced to minus USD 14.8 billion, 4.2% of the trade volume. This ratio decreased almost one percentage point over the previous year.

International reserves remained increasing

Thanks to the twin surpluses in the current account and the capital and financial account, the international reserves kept rising, among which, the foreign exchange reserve reached USD154.675 billion with an increase of USD9.716 billion. The SDR contributed an increase of USD 41 million additionally, while the reserve position in the IMF decreased by USD1.252 billion.



外汇市场和人民币汇率

1999年,我国外汇市场继续保持平稳运行,其主要特征是:

外汇市场总体呈现供大于求的局面

继1998年外汇市场供求关系趋向平衡后,1999年银行间外汇市场继续保持供大于求的局面,国家外汇储备持续增加。

人民币汇率继续保持稳定

全年人民币对美元汇率基本保持稳定,1999年12月30日最后一个交易日人民币对美元加权平均汇率为1美元兑换8.2793元人民币,与上年末相比,人民币汇率微贬6个基本点。

1999年银行间外汇市场平稳运行和人民币汇率稳定有着坚实的经济基础,主要表现在:

——国民经济保持稳健运行态势,各项宏观调控政策的综合作用对扩大内需,促进国民经济实现平稳发展发挥了关键性作用,宏观调控的主要经济目标基本实现。这是维护外汇市场和人民币汇率相对稳定的重要基础。

——国际收支状况转好。1998年下半年国家出台的一系列鼓励出口政策措施,其政策效应在1999年逐步显现。外贸出口从1999年7月份开始大幅回升,全年达到1949亿美元,比上年增长6.1%。实际利用外商直接投资比上年略有减少,但仍保持了相当规模。国际收支状况良好和出口形势好转是人民币汇率保持稳定的决定性因素。

——中央银行宏观调控能力增强,外汇市场运行机制进一步规范。中国人民银行根据外汇市场供求状况对外汇市场进行适当的宏观调控以及国家有关管理部门进一步完善各项法规,加大外汇管理执法力度,为外汇市场平稳运行和人民币汇率稳定提供了重要的制度保障。

Foreign Exchange Market and RMB Exchange Rate

The foreign exchange market ran smoothly in 1999. The main features would be characterized as follows:

Continued excess of supply over demand

After basically balanced in 1998, the foreign exchange inter-bank market was in glut again in 1999, which led to the continued growth of foreign exchange reserve.

The steady exchange rate of RMB

The RMB exchange rate remained basically stable. On December 30, the last trading day of 1999, the market weighted average exchange rate stood at 8.2793 yuan per US dollar, indicating a slight depreciation of 6 basic points compared with the rate of the year before.

The smooth operation of exchange market and the stability of RMB supported by a solid economic fundamental

The national economy kept a stable development. Various macroeconomic policies played a key role in stimulating domestic demand and facilitating the smooth development of national economy. The major economic targets have been achieved as planned. The healthy performance of the overall economy was the underlying fundamentals supporting the stability of exchange market and RMB exchange rate.

The BOP performance turned favorable. In the second half of 1998, the government carried out a series of measures to promote exports, which came into effects gradually in 1999. The exports have revived since July 1999 and came out to \$194.9 billion for the whole year with an increase of 6.1% over the previous year. The actual utilization of foreign direct investment remained at a reasonably high level, though with a slight decrease. The sound performance of BOP and the growth in exports have played a key role in maintaining the stability of exchange market and exchange rate.

Central bank's macroeconomic management capacity has been strengthened further and the operation mechanism of exchange market has become more mature. The People's Bank of China monitored and intervened the exchange market appropriately to cushion the relationship between demand and supply. In addition, the relevant authorities strengthened exchange administrations by perfecting laws and regulations. All these efforts have systemically ensured the smooth operation of the foreign exchange market and the stability of RMB exchange rate.

支持扩大出口、引进外资的政策措施

按照党中央、国务院的统一部署,国家外汇管理局及时调整政策措施,支持扩大外贸出口,鼓励吸收外商投资。这些政策主要是:

取消出口收汇结汇和入帐的审核,经常项目外汇收入直接办理结汇和入帐。10月1日起实施的“关于暂停执行《经常项目外汇管理办法》和《关于简化(经常项目外汇管理办法)有关结汇或入帐手续的通知》的通知”,取消了出口收汇结汇和入帐的审核,境内机构经常项目外汇收入,均可直接到外汇指定银行办理结汇或入帐手续。

扩大了“出口收汇荣誉企业”可保留外汇的限额比例,取消出口后180天收汇规定。为奖励“出口收汇荣誉企业”,从2000年5月1日起,“出口收汇荣誉企业”的外汇结算帐户最高限额由现行的年度进出口的15%扩大到30%;境外外汇收入汇回期限可从6个月延长为1年。

简化了境外带料加工装配业务的外汇管理。为鼓励境外带料加工,根据《关于简化境外带料加工装配业务外汇管理的通知》规定,境外带料加工装配项目免交汇回利润保证金;适当延长企业的出口收汇核销期限,不涉及购汇或汇出外汇的,可不作外汇风险审查。

规范了深加工结转(转厂)的售付汇及核销。允许外汇指定银行按照《关于印发〈深加工结转(转厂)售付汇及核销操作程序〉的通知》的规定,为深加工结转(转厂)业务办理售付汇或境内外汇划转,以支持加工贸易的发展。

改进外汇担保项下人民币贷款的管理。根据《关于改进外汇担保项下人民币贷款管理的通知》规定,取得外汇担保人民币贷款的外商投资企业,不再办理或有负债和外汇质押登记手续;对提供信用保证的境外外资银行信用等级不再做具体要求,由中资贷款银行自主进行风险评估;外商投资企业质押外汇来源,由外债项下外汇收入扩大到资本金和经常项目外汇收入;放宽外汇担保人民币贷款用途,除不得用于购汇外,可用于满足流动资金需求,或用于固定资产投资,并放宽贷款期限,最长可到5年。

调整有关外商投资企业结算帐户管理。根据《关于调整外商投资企业结算帐户管理有关规定的通知》规定,取消了外商投资企业外汇结算帐户不得作定期存款的限制,允许外商投资企业外汇结算帐户内的资金可以转为定期存款。

按属地管理原则下放对包括外商投资企业在内的所有企业的资本项下外汇收入结汇的审批权限和外债项下还本付息购汇的核准权限(《关于授权分局办理外商投资企业转股、清算外汇业务的通知》)。

允许外商投资企业凭企业设立时的技术转让协议及批准文件办理技术引进项下的售付汇手续,简化外商投资企业技术引进售付汇管理手续(《关于简化外商投资企业技术引进售付汇管理手续的通知》)。

Measures for Promoting Exports And Attracting Foreign Capital Inflows

According to the unified assignment of the Central Committee of CCP and the State Council, the SAFE promptly adjusted the policy measures to promote exports and attract foreign capital inflows as follows:

Abolish the verification of surrender or crediting-to-accounts of export receipts, and permit the direct surrender or crediting-to-account of the foreign exchange receipts from current account transactions. On October 1,1999, the *Circular on Suspending the Implementation of Procedures on the Regulation over the Foreign Exchange Surrender under Current Accounts and Circular on Simplifying the Procedures of Foreign Exchange Surrender or Entering into the Account in Procedures on the Regulation over the Foreign Exchange Surrender under Current Accounts* was put into effect. According to the circular, the surrender or crediting-to-accounts of export receipts was exempt from verification, and the domestic institutions' foreign exchange receipts from current account transactions can be directly surrendered or credited to account through designated foreign exchange banks.

Relax the limitation on the "honorable enterprises for collecting export receipts" retaining foreign exchange, and withdraw the provision on collecting export receipts within 180 days. In order to reward the "honorable enterprises for collecting export receipts", on May 1,2000, the honorable enterprises were permitted to retain foreign exchange receipts in the settlement account up to 30% of their annual foreign trade volume, an increase from 15%. And besides, the time limit on collecting export receipts was also prolonged from 6 months to 1 year for these enterprises.

Simplify the exchange administration on the business of processing and assembling abroad with domestic materials. To promote the business of processing and assembling abroad with domestic materials, the *Circular on Simplifying the Exchange Administration of the Operation of Processing and Assembling Abroad with Domestic Materials* was issued. Enterprises were exempt from submitting profit-remit guarantee deposits when conducting businesses of processing and assembling abroad with domestic materials. Moreover, the deadline for export receipts verification was extended, and enterprises were no longer subject to the exchange risk examination if purchases or remittances of foreign exchange were not involved.

Standardize the sales and payments of foreign exchange and the verification of export receipts and import payments under the item of transfer-between-factories during further processing. In order to promote the processing trade, designated foreign exchange banks were authorized to undergo the sales, payments and transfer within country of foreign exchange for the transferring-out enterprises to do the processing trade, in accordance with the *Circular on Distributing Operational Procedures for the Sales, Payments and Verification of Import Payments under the Item of Transfer-between-factories During Further Processing*.

Improve the administration of the RMB loans guaranteed in foreign exchange. According to the *Circular on Improving the Administration of the RMB Loans Guaranteed in Foreign Exchange*, foreign-funded enterprises were exempt from the registering procedure of contingent liability and exchange pledge, when obtaining RMB loans guaranteed in foreign exchange. And there was no specific requirement for the credit rank of oversea foreign-funded banks, providing the enterprises with credit guarantee. The Chinese-funded banks assessed the risk of such loans independently. The source of the pledged foreign exchange was broadened to the investment capital and the exchange receipts from current account transactions besides exchange receipts from external debts. The usage of such loans was also diversified to meet the demand for working capital or fixed assets investment, except for purchasing foreign exchange. The maturity of such loans was also prolonged up to five years.

Adjust administrations on settlement accounts of foreign-funded enterprises According to the *Circular on Amending Relevant Regulations Concerning the Administration on Settlement Accounts of Foreign-funded Enterprises*, lifted was the restriction that the foreign exchange in the FFEs' settlement accounts should not be converted into term-deposit. The fund in settlement accounts of foreign-funded enterprises can be converted to time deposit.

Transfer to local offices the authority of approving sales of exchange receipts from capital account transactions and the authority of verifying purchases of foreign exchange for purpose of principal repayments and interest payments of external debt for all enterprises including foreign-funded enterprises, according to the domiciliation principle. Details are referred to the *Circular on Authorizing SAFE Branches to Deal with the Equity Transfer, Liquidation, and Other Foreign Exchange Business for Foreign-funded Enterprises*.

Allow the foreign-funded enterprises to engage in purchases or payments of foreign exchange, by submitting the technology-acquisition agreement and approval documents at the establishment and simplify the administrative procedure for foreign-funded enterprises purchasing or paying foreign exchange for technology-acquisition purposes. Details are referred to the *Circular on Simplifying Administrative Procedure for Purchases or Payments of Foreign Exchange for Technology-acquisition by Foreign-funded Enterprises*.

进出口收付汇核销



在全国推广使用进口报关单联网核查系统

为加强进口付汇核销工作,提高管理效率,年初在全国正式启用海关、银行与外汇局之间的进口报关单联网核查系统,及时跟踪解决核查系统运行中出现的新问题,保证了核查系统正常有效地运行,基本堵住了货到付款项下利用伪造或变造报关单进行逃、骗汇的渠道。

改进现行进口付汇核销机制

研究建立对部分贸易付汇业务进行事前审核、备案,事后核销的整体监管机制;建立了“报关单分类管理系统”,对报关单的贸易方式进行重新分类和定义,有效制止不法分子利用不需要对外付汇的报关单进行骗汇的活动;将转口贸易、预付款等事前审批转为备案处理,手续上与核销业务合并,管理重心从事前审批向事后审核过渡,简化了手续,提高了管理效益。

出口收汇考核机制

朱镕基总理在1998年12月中央经济工作会议上指出,今后国家外贸出口的考核要从考核出口值为主,转向考核出口收汇额为主。为了更好地发挥出口收汇核销的作用,在继续加强和完善出口核销业务操作及数据统计分析的基础上,1999年建立了出口收汇考核机制。国家外汇管理局和对外贸易经济合作部决定,自1999年5月1日起在全国实行《出口收汇考核试行办法》,通过交单率、出口收汇率等考核指标对所有出口企业的出口收汇状况进行考核,评定企业的出口收汇等级,并对不同等级企业分别予以奖励或惩罚。此办法既是国家支持出口,提高出口质量,保证出口收汇的一项重要举措,也是对现行出口收汇核销制度的完善和发展,对防止国家外汇流失,维护国际收支平衡将产生积极影响。



1999 年年度出口收汇考核评定结果：

—— 考核期内全国平均交单率为 97%，平均收汇率为 98%，后者较 1998 年实施考核前统计的收汇率 87% 提高了 11 个百分点，考核制度收到较好的效果。

—— 1999 年全国参加年度考核评定的中资企业 15731 家，其中“出口收汇荣誉企业”12603 家，占参加考评企业的 80%；“出口收汇达标企业”971 家，占参加考评企业的 6%；“出口收汇风险企业”191 家，占参加考评企业的 1%；“出口收汇高风险企业”1966 家，占 13%。

—— 通过考核，外汇局和企业共同努力使出口收汇核销状况得以改善。年度考评中“出口收汇荣誉企业”所占比重为 80%，较 1999 年第一季度考核所占比重 78% 提高了两个百分点；年度考评中“出口收汇高风险企业”所占比重为 13%，较第一季度考核结果的 15% 下降了两个百分点。

依据《出口收汇考核试行办法》，国家外汇管理局和对外贸易经济合作部联合制定了《出口收汇考核试行办法奖惩细则》。对于“出口收汇荣誉企业”将在管理政策上提供便利，对于“出口收汇高风险企业”，除由外经贸部门暂停其进出口经营权外，还将由外汇检查部门进行查处并对逾期未收汇进行追索。

