

Resource Tax Taxpayers

Aimed at protection and improvement of the reasonable development and utilization of State-owned natural resources, the Resource Tax is levied in China on the specified natural resources to adjust the income derived from the grade differentiation of natural resource. The current Provisional Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Resource Tax was promulgated by the State Council on December 25, 1993 and coming into effect from January 1, 1994.

The administration of Resource Tax is shared by the offices of SAT and the local tax bureaus. The revenue from it is shared between the Central Government and the local governments. In 2004, the revenue from Resource Tax of China is 9.88 billion yuan, accounting for 0.4% of the total tax revenue of China.

The payers of Resource Tax include the State-owned enterprise, collective enterprise, private enterprise, joint equity enterprise, the enterprises with foreign investment, foreign enterprise, other enterprise, administrative units, institutions, military units, social organizations, other units, individual business operators and other individuals engaged in the exploitation of taxable mineral products or production of salt within the territory of China.

The independent mines, joint enterprises and other units who purchase untaxed mineral products shall be the withholding agents for Resource Tax.

According to the present regulations, mining district use fees are levied, in replacement of Resource Tax, upon oil and natural gas extracted by Chinese-foreign contractual joint ventures.

At present, the revenue of Resource Tax in China mainly comes from the State owned enterprise, collectively owned enterprises, private enterprises, joint equity enterprises and individual household business persons engaged in exploitation of crude oil, coal, iron ores and limestone and production of salt.

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