The Role of Information and Data in Knowledge Management

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Outlines:

1. The relationship between Knowledge Management and Customs Administration
2. The implementation of Knowledge Management in Customs Administration
3. The outcome of the implementation of Knowledge Management in Customs Administration
4. Epilogue
The relationship between Knowledge Management and Customs Administration

- Focusing on people
- Customs Knowledge Management
- Using the information technology as the platform
- Aiming at knowledge sharing
- Basing on knowledge
Outter factors

- Rapid increase of the volume of importation and exportation vs. the limited resources of inspection and surveillance
- The contradiction between facilitation and effective control

Inner factors

- The supervision and management on the imports and exports is more and more anti-terrorism oriented to ensure the border security
- The role of Customs was changing from the passive public service provider to active propellant of economy and society development
In recent 3 years, the number of smuggling cases detected by China Customs has increased continuously. In particular, in the year of 2010, the volume of importation and exportation increased 34.7% while the cases detected by China Customs increased 29.1%. However, the human resources and logistics did not increase.
The implementation model of Knowledge Management in Customs Administration.

1. Collecting all kinds of data and information from the law-enforcement environment
2. Analyzing the intelligence of smuggling
3. Giving the policy-makers the directions with intelligence,
4. Transforming the policy-maker’s decision to concrete tactics and actions
5. To change the law-enforcement environment
Three characteristics

1、Intelligence and information is crucial.

2、The decision making based on intelligence and information is the core point.

3、Proactive detection and accurate combating are the important goals.
Four factors

Technology
- Guarantee—An effective intelligence and information system

Organization
- Guarantee—An intelligence and information center

Human
- Resources guarantee—professional intelligence officers

Mechanism
- Guarantee-standardized intelligence and information working procedure
The outcome of the implementation of Knowledge Management in Customs Administration.

- Data on the imported and exported commodities, companies, passengers, vessels and vehicles and their declared information
- The statistics, risk profiling, law-enforcement evaluation, anti-smuggling cases, performance appraisal and integrity management systems derived produce mass secondary information
- Information through the international law-enforcement cooperation and cooperation with associations, other law-enforcement agencies
- Personal expertise and techniques of customs officers

The whole "knowledge" of Customs
Outcomes: contribute to the policy making

Information technology

Customs knowledge

One of the most important bases of state’s policy making.
Became the most important reference for the high-level decision.
Outcomes: improve customs capacity of supervision and service

- Improve the competitive capacity of Chinese companies
- Share the information within the administrative agencies at ports
- Improves the law-enforcement ability of government
Outcomes: promote the international trade security and facilitation

China Customs echoed to the recommendations of standardized construction such as GIIS, WCO module and UCR.

Taking the opportunity of hosting RILO AP, China Customs encourages the members within AP region to exchange smuggling case information and enter the data into WCO CEN.

China Customs proposed China Customs and EU Customs to conduct “Mutual Recognition of controls, Mutual administrative assistance and Mutual exchange of information” to the second HED and EU Customs gave positive response.

On the website of China Customs, the guidance for fulfilling customs formalities abroad was launched so as to help the companies to overcome the financial crisis and to provide support for the companies to go to the international market.
The knowledge management in the anti-smuggling work also made fruitful achievement.

For example, in September 2011, Xiamen Anti-smuggling Bureau got a piece of intelligence from Anti-smuggling Bureau of GACC provided by Australia Custom, stating that a company in Xiamen had connection to a cigarettes smuggling case. An intelligence officer entered this information into a database.

In Nov, 2011, Xiamen Anti-smuggling Bureau had a tip off, stating that a consignment of cigarettes will be exported from Xiamen Port.

After the analysis, the legal person of the company notified by ACS has another company and had exportation recently, the characters of which were similar to what was told by the tip off. However, 7 containers exported by the company were exported to different countries. ASB notified relevant Customs through international enforcement cooperation channel. Finally, Australia, South Africa, Jordan, France, Egypt, Ireland and Spain detected 4594 master cases of counterfeit cigarettes, which is the biggest seizure through international enforcement cooperation in recent years.
At present, with the globalization of economy, Customs stands in the teeth of the storm. Facing the increasing volume of imports and exports, it is necessary for Customs to collect and master overall information and intelligence to improve the capacity of supervision and facilitation. Therefore, we wish to strengthen the cooperation with Customs of the world, and the companies and the industries to maintain a fair and rational international trade order.
Thank you for your attention!