



Customs Control in E-commerce with New Technologies

R&D and Equipment Division
Yonghwan CHOI

yonghwanc@korea.kr



Contents

1 E-commerce Overview

2 Innovation with New Technologies

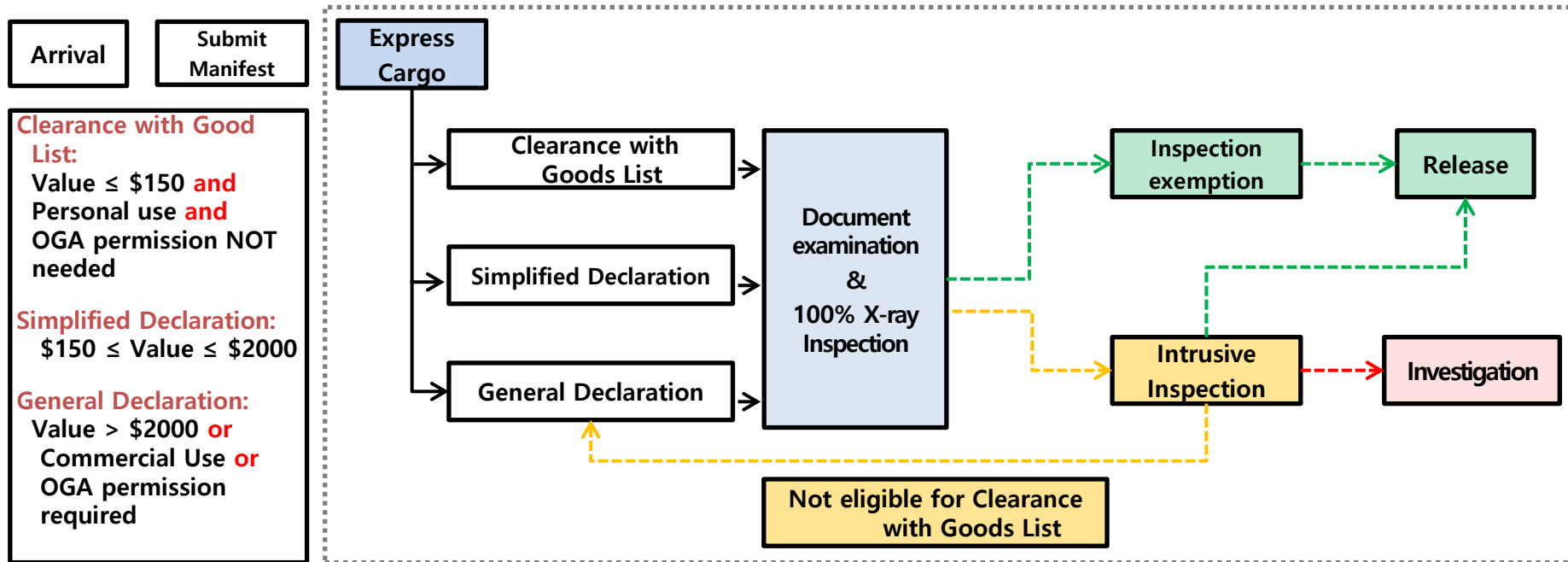
3 Blockchain

4 AI & Big Data

5 Conclusion

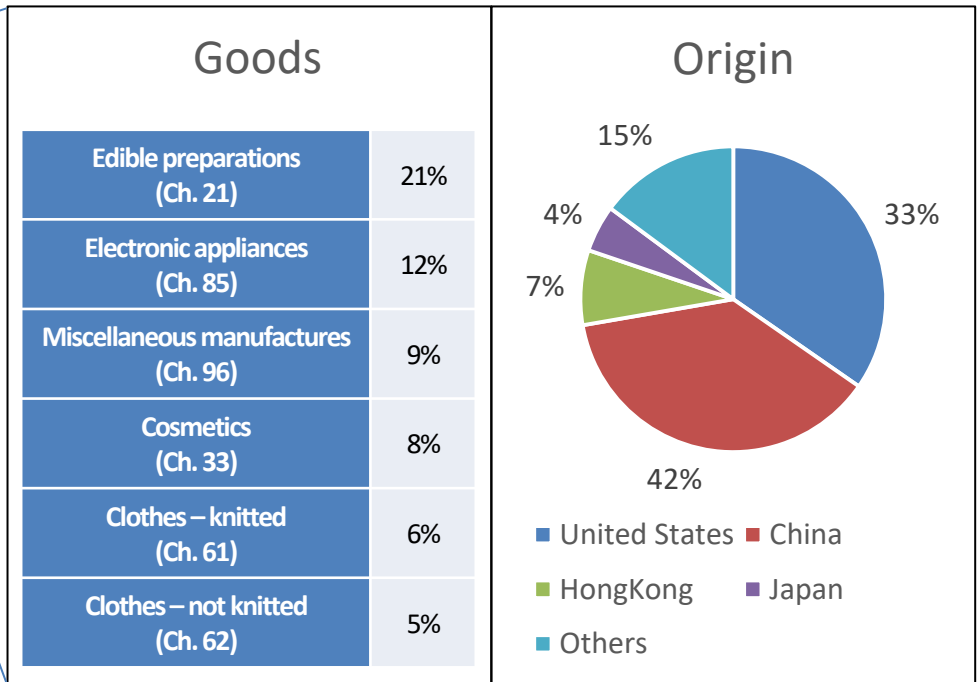
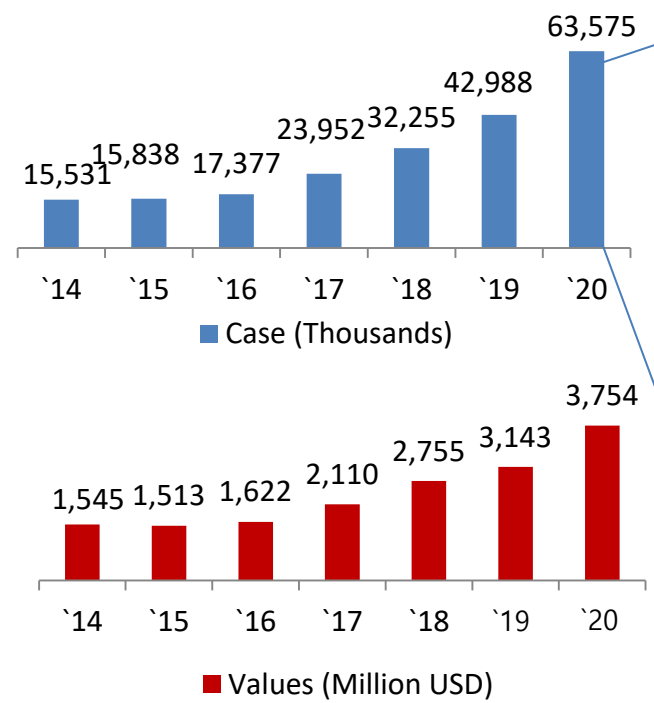
1. E-Commerce Overview

Process: E-commerce goods delivered by **express carriers**



1. E-Commerce Overview

Statistics



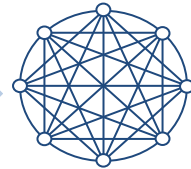
2. Innovation in E-Commerce

❖ Background & Groundwork for Adopting New Technologies

Continuous informatization building on the trade statistics system in 1970s

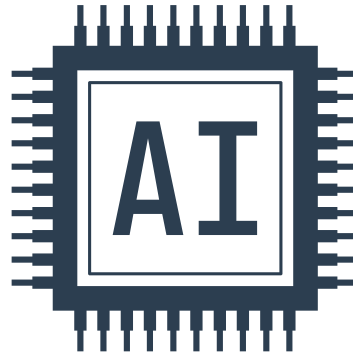
Vast data accumulation
(e.g. Finance and customs duties data)

Customs administration based on data Analysis
(e.g. Cargo selectivity)



Accumulated
IT infrastructure

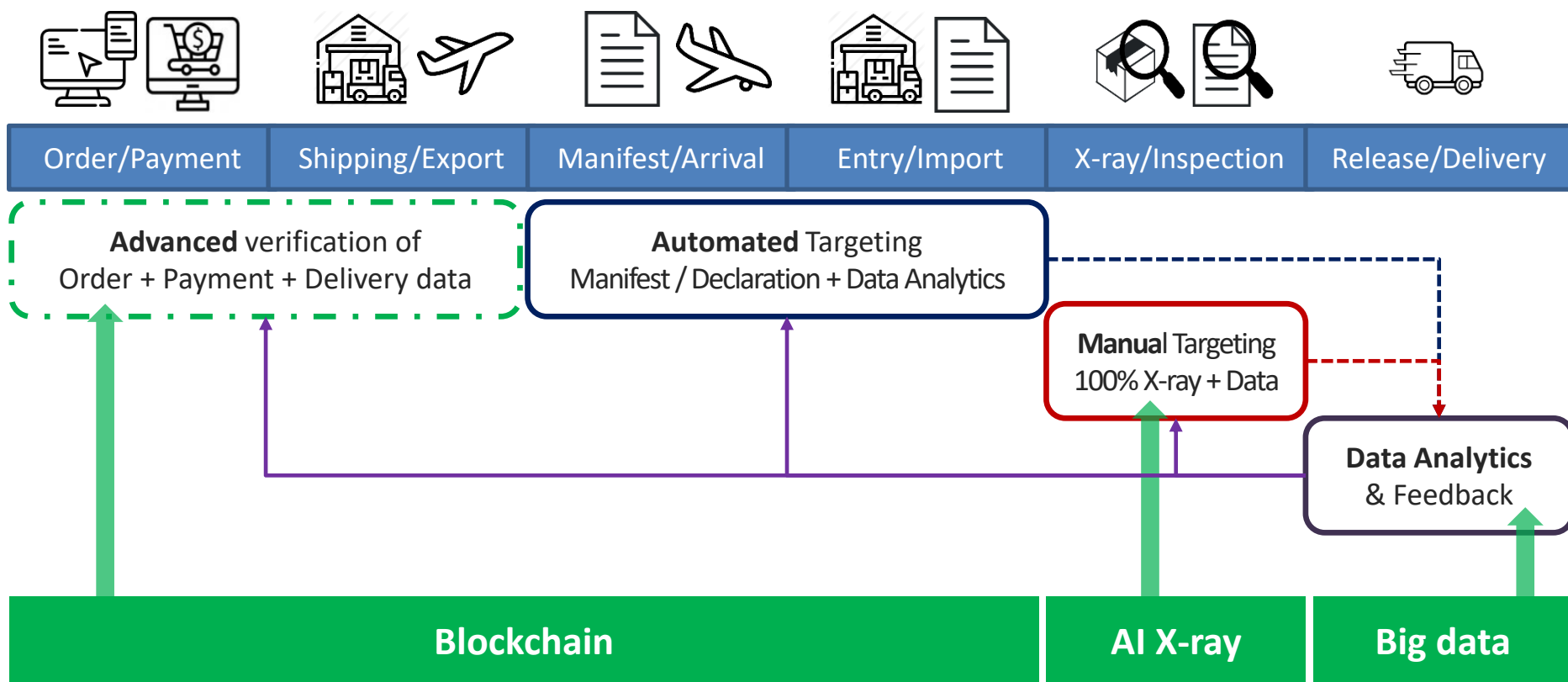
New technology trends in the 4th Industrial Revolution Age



Blockchain

Active adaption for new technologies since 2017

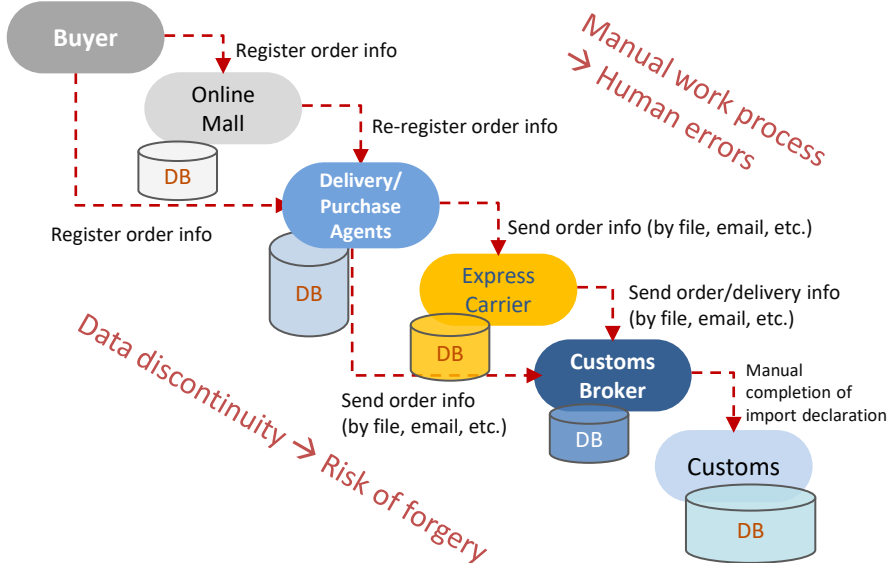
2. Innovation in E-Commerce



3. Blockchain in E-commerce

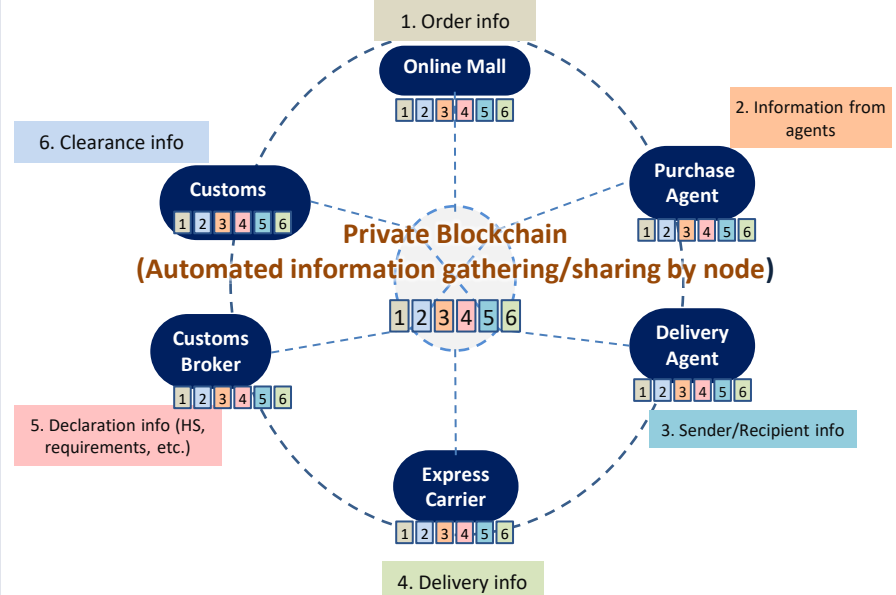
AS-IS

- ◆ Vertical, step-by-step processing flow
- ◆ Manual work is needed at each step due to **data discontinuity**



TO-BE

- ◆ Horizontal, multiple links
- ◆ Elimination of repetitive/duplicate work, minimized human errors & forgery-prone links



3. Blockchain in E-commerce

Accomplishments of Blockchain Pilot Projects

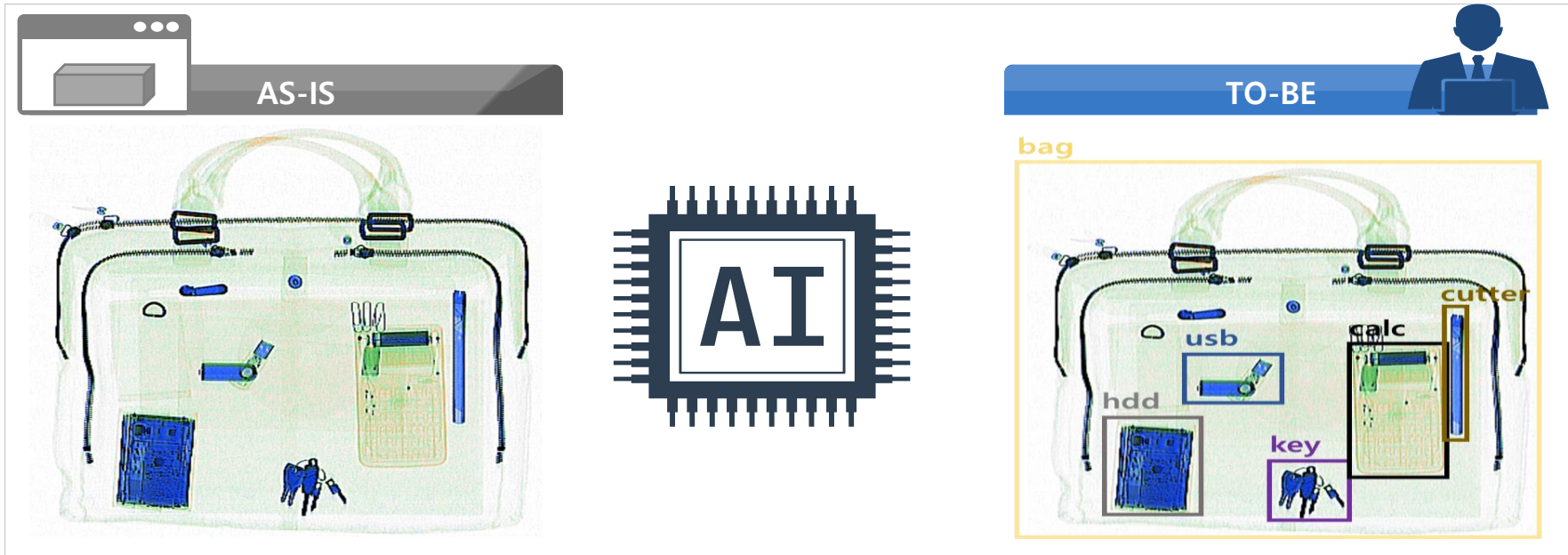
1. **Customs as an active participant** in cross-border E-commerce supply chain.
2. **Authenticity** between Import declaration data and purchase detail secured.
3. Fundamental change in the **data exchange process**
 - : Submission of declarations with finalized data → **real-time sharing of live data**
4. **More efficient and facilitated** e-commerce consignment clearance process.
 - Less inspection on low-risk packages (purchase detail = import declaration)
 - Focus workforce on high-risk packages (items purchased through non-participating supply chains or with non-corresponding data)

Improvements to Make for Pilot Project

1. **Initial cost** for connecting the blockchain and **maintenance cost** are **high**.
 - : Blockchain DB server & special experts to maintain blockchain system are required. → This increased the maintenance cost.
2. It is not feasible to obtain **100% system stability**.
 - The blockchain is based on open source, and with continuously upgraded versions for bugs or system errors.
3. **Emergence of new technologies** related to the blockchain.
 - A newly established system may be more efficient than reusing the existing system that was previously developed.

4. AI X-Ray Scanner

- Final selectivity of goods for inspection after the 2nd screening by officers in charge of X-ray image interpretation of the primarily targeted high-risk goods by the AI.
- It provides clues to the officers to intensively focus on the goods which may not be targeted with the naked eye.



4. AI X-Ray Scanner

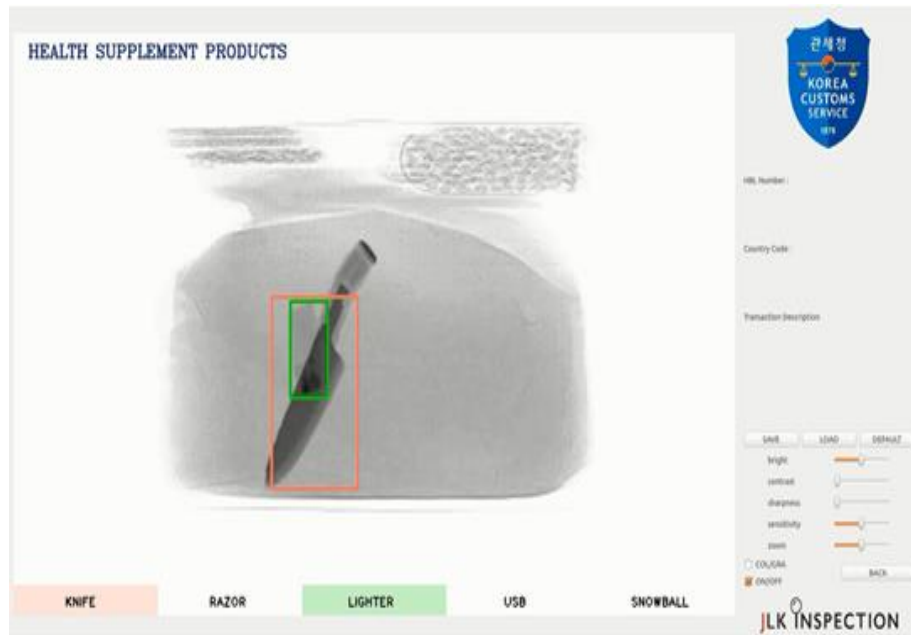


Image from the research in 2018

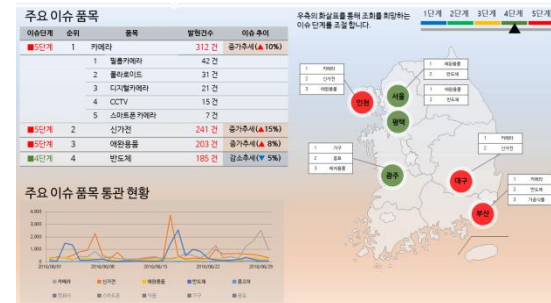
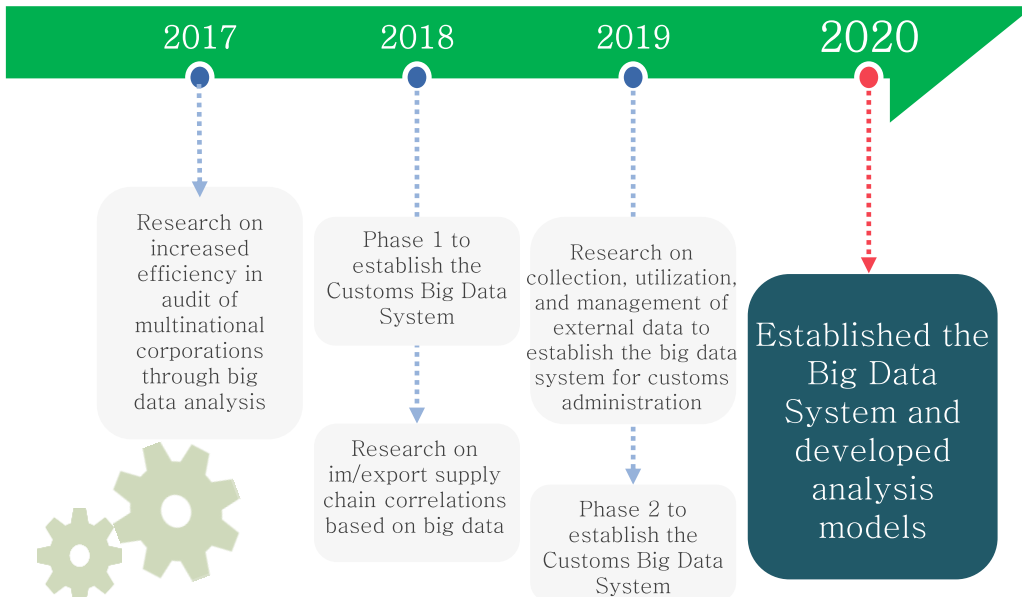


Image from the development project in 2020

4. Big Data

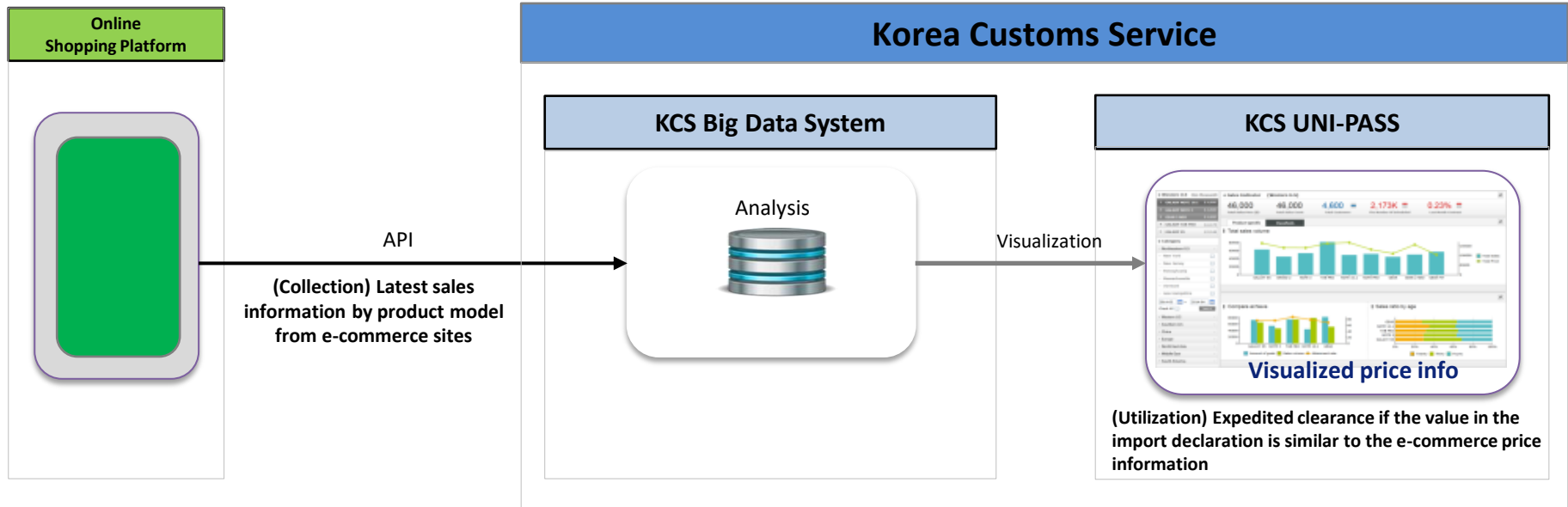
◆ Background of the system development

To utilize the big data analysis technology in customs areas and prepare for data-based digitalization of customs administration, the system was developed in phases considering the urgency, frequency, and scalability.



4. Big Data

◆ E-Commerce Big Data Case – Prices Comparison by marketplaces



5. Conclusion

- ✓ Prerequisites are **data** and **data analysis capability**.
- ✓ Keys to the success are **data, technological maturity**, and **needs from work fields** (Customs & private sector).
- ✓ Essential elements are **persistent interest of the executive management, seamless collaboration among divisions within the organization**, and **cross-border cooperation**.

Thank You

