共同推进
"智慧海关、智能边境、智享联通"
建设与合作的倡议

Initiative on
"Smart Customs, Smart Borders
and Smart Connectivity"

中华人民共和国海关总署

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前 言

边境相隔，海关相连。为推动建立公平、公正、平等的全球经济治理体系，世界海关组织（WCO）推出"二十一世纪海关"战略文件，确立未来海关建设的基本原则和要素，近期积极倡导"为无缝链接的贸易、旅行和运输打造智能边境"，以此引领国际海关界聚焦海关现代化建设，维护全球贸易安全与便利。

中国海关积极响应WCO倡议，借鉴世界各国最佳实践，结合自身实际，在现代化建设方面进行了不懈探索。为应对新一轮科学技术变革，适应国际贸易新业态新模式，促进贸易便利，保障供应链安全，维护全球自由贸易体系和开放型世界经济，特制定并发布《共推"智慧海关、智能边境、智享联通"建设与合作的倡议》。

一、时代背景

人类的全球化进程，不断推动人类文明的发展进步。曲折中前行的全球化，持续推动国际贸易走向繁荣，为国际民生的改善注入源源不断的动力。全球化强调发展的包容性与可持续性，对全球互联互通提出了更高要求。

海关是保障国际贸易安全与便利的关键力量，在全球经济治理体系中发挥着不可或缺的作用。当前，国际贸易和经济一体化带来了新的全球安全挑战，国际贸易总量和复杂性大幅增加，以跨境电商为代表的新业态、新模式迅猛发展，贸易碎片化加剧，传统与非传统安全威胁相互交织，对海关监管与服务带来挑战，同时社会各界对于贸易安全与便利的期待也在持续增加。监管资源不足、信息不对称、监管手段相对滞后等问题仍然制约着海关等边境管理部门监管效能的提升。

21世纪以来,科技创新空前密集活跃,伴随着新一轮科技革命,重大颠覆性技术正在创造新产业新业态,重塑全球经济结构,推动各领域依托科技创新构建全新的全球经济治理体系,也为全球海关应对困难和挑战带来了机遇。

近年来,国际海关界聚焦智能化建设,应用颠覆性技术探索重构海关治理体系,进一步促进互联互通。2008年,WCO倡导建设全球海关网络(GNC,Globally Networked Customs),进一步拉近各成员海关的联系。欧盟应用区块链技术,优化ATA单证管理,改善政企互动。美国海关与边境保护局制定"境外通关计划",创新边境协调管理模式。日本海关应用人工智能技术,提升图像识别和风险评估能力。格鲁吉亚海关开发智能合同,对原产地证书进行数字化管理。各国海关都期待借助"智能"这把钥匙,打开前进道路上的重重大门。

中国海关历来重视科技创新，秉持"科技兴关"理念，在智能化建设方面进行积极实践。启动智慧海关建设，推进"金关工程"，实现各领域信息化全覆盖。实施全国通关一体化改革，建立新型风险防控和税收征管模式。国际贸易"单一窗口"覆盖到全国所有口岸及主要通关业务流程，主要申报业务应用率达到90%以上。大规模配备现代化监管装备、设备，率先利用人工智能开发智能审图项目并推广到全国。2018年机构改革后，关检深度融合，WCO所倡导的协调边境管理理念在中国得到进一步落实。中国海关对于新时代国际海关合作与治理进行了深入思考。2019年在第二届"一带一路"国际合作高峰论坛上，中国海关首次提出"智慧海关、智能边境、智享联通"（以下简称"三智"）理念，倡导国际海关共同构建智能治理新模式。

二、合作内容

"智慧海关、智能边境、智享联通"是以新一代信息技术为支撑，应用新思维、新方法、新系统、新装备，实现监管智能化、治理智能化、合作智能化的国际合作新理念，以推动打造将各国（地区）海关及供应链相关各方联接起来的全球价值链，营造包容发展的经济环境。

（一）智慧海关。

智慧海关倡导各国（地区）海关聚焦新一代科技应用，结合自身发展水平和实际需求，加强硬件设施和软件系统建设，实现监管过程的自动化和智能化，提高内部运转效能。

——聚焦基础设施智能化。基于地理信息、智能识别、溯源信息、机器人、无人机等新技术，研发配备相关软硬件基础设施，推动业务监管和内部管理的现代化，缩小各国（地区）海关发展差距。

——聚焦行政管理智能化。将智能化管理贯穿到整个海关行政管理之中，高效配置人财物等资源，提升海关政务运转成效，优化内部风险控制，降低行政运作成本，提高海关廉政水平。

——聚焦海关监管智能化。优化通关作业流程，利用大数据技术，提升挖掘、共享及应用数据信息的能力，建设海关智能作业平台，推动物流监管智能预警、安全风险智能研判、企业信用智能分析、产品信息智能溯源，提高海关监管的透明度、精准度、公平性、公正性。

（二）智能边境。

智能边境倡导各国（地区）海关在智慧海关建设或相关领域智能化管理均取得一定进展的基础上，将智能化合作拓展至跨界、跨境的其他边境管理部门，创新边境治理理念，配备智能软硬件设施，通过信息共享、风险联防联控、执法互助，打造边境治理新格局。

——**聚焦边境监管手段智能**。推动边境各相关部门加大对信息化设备等基础设施的建设投入，完善数据自动采集功能，搭建跨部门可兼容的信息化系统，如具备条件，实现数据实时传输。

——聚焦边境协同监管智能。深化国际贸易"单一窗口"等应用，完善数据标准设置和数据库建设，推进边境相关各方的信息共享、流程优化，夯实边境跨部门大数据运用基础，促进跨部门信息智能推送、风险智能评估、违规智能处置、结果智能共享，真正实现进出口企业一次性递交所需信息和单证，减少重复查验。

——聚焦边境跨境合作智能。围绕货物快速通关、跨境监管资源共享、监管结果互认等共同需求开展跨境合作，统一数据传输标准，通过联合监管、远程监控、安全认证、案件协查等措施，推进跨境执法智能互助。将智能协同监管理念和方法运用到跨境合作中，共同应对各国（地区）边境保护面临的挑战。

（三）智享联通。

智享联通倡导在WTO和WCO合作框架下，协调各国（地区）海关之间、海关与全球供应链相关各方之间，以智能化协同治理理念为指导，运用新科技设备，建立互联互通、实时协作关系，进而实现全球供应链点对点的无缝管理，共同促进全球贸易安全与便利。

——**聚焦海关网络智能互联。**积极呼应WCO关于建设GNC的倡议，开展试点建设，建立以新科技为支撑的全球"电子海关"网络，通过数字认证、量子计算等技术，消除各方关于海关联网监管中，供应链数据交换共享可能产生的信息安全、可信、完整等顾虑，逐步实现全球海关的互联互通。

——聚焦海关治理智能对接。推动在WCO框架下开展全球海关协同治理研究，各国（地区）海关积极分享最佳实践，借鉴各国（地区）海关制度、政策、标准，形成全球海关在智能、安全、共赢条件下开展务实合作的共识，共同推动全球海关治理现代化。

——聚焦全球供应链智能合作。积极落实WTO《贸易便利化协定》、《实施卫生与植物卫生措施协定》和《技术性贸易壁垒协定》等相关多边协定，充分应用《经修订的世界海关组织简化与协调海关制度公约》《世界海关组织全球贸易安全与便利标准框架》等国际海关制度，探索建立以智能化为核心的全球贸易"单一窗口"，推进全球供应链信息无缝对接，深入开展供应链相关各方在贸易安全与便利方面的智能合作。

智慧海关作为"三智"体系的基本点，是智能边境与智享联通的基础；智能边境作为"三智"体系的连接线，是基于智慧海关对于跨境跨界海关合作的延伸；智享联通作为"三智"体系的拓展面，是智慧海关与智能边境的进一步提升，是海关国际合作实现全球供应链智能治理的最终目标。

"三智"是在新时代和新技术背景下对"三互"的继承、发展与创新，既强调硬"智能"，注重加强智能化设施配备及新技术应用，又聚焦软"智能"，注重治理理念和制度的创新。

三、目标愿景

"三智"合作是对WCO关于"智能"治理理念的积极探索，顺应历史发展潮流，回应各界对贸易安全与便利的期待，符合全球供应链各方利益。

提升智能管理水平。不同地域、不同发展阶段的海关以智能化建设为基础开展合作，全面提升各国（地区）海关在高新技术应用、信息共享及智能化管理等方面的能力，有助于缓解人力资源短缺、完善决策机制、共享创新红利、防控廉政风险。

优化边境管理格局。海关和其他边境管理部门通过开展智能合作，创新边境管理制度和理念，实现网络互联、系统对接、数据共享，形成高效协同的边境管理格局，管理和合规成本逐步降低，工作效能显著提升，营商环境更加优化。

推动实现互联互通。全球供应链相关各方共同参与"三智"合作，增进合作互信，实现全方位、多层次、高水平的互联互通，应对新兴贸易业态发展和安全威胁的能力不断增强，有效解决监管、打私、安全、反恐等方面挑战。

"三智"建设与合作将共同打造普惠普适的公共产品，为贸易安全与便利保驾护航，共同促进经济全球化朝着更加开放、包容、普惠、平衡、共赢方向发展。

四、基本原则

坚持共建共享、开放包容。"三智"建设与合作是一个开放包容的平台，全球海关及相关部门、组织和企业均可参与，共建成果将惠及更广泛的区域。

坚持分类施策、循序渐进。尊重各国（地区）海关管理模式的选择、科技应用水平的差异，根据不同国家（地区）海关的自身特点、发展需求分类别、分阶段开展合作。

坚持凝聚智慧、互利共赢。兼顾各方关注，凝聚各方智慧，寻求利益契合点和最大公约数，以互助的思维、共赢的方式，各施所长，各尽所能，共享成果。

坚持市场运作、遵守规则。遵循市场规律和国际贸易通行规则，确保政府发挥适当作用，让全球供应链相关各方都有充分获得感。

五、未来行动

（一）共同履行国际义务。

遵守国际经贸规则、履行国际义务是"三智"实施的重要内容。在推进"三智"合作过程中，各国（地区）海关和边境管理机构需要首先履行国际责任和义务，用好双多边合作机制，重点实施好国际公约、协定和工具（涉及WTO、WCO和其他贸易管理领域的国际组织与机构）中与智能化相关的内容，争取将"三智"建设与合作纳入相关合作框架。

（二）共同促进合作共识。

加强对话协商，增进各方对"三智"内涵的理解，充分认识"三智"建设与合作对促进跨境货物、人员和运输工具快速跨境流通的重要作用，在海关管理等相关领域加大对新装备、新科技的投入。发挥

海关在全球供应链智能化管理中的引领作用，推动各方搭建"三智"合作平台。对接政策标准，共同探索和制订适应不同发展程度和发展阶段的智能化合作规划。

（三）共同建设试点项目。

选取相对成熟、实践效果好的合作项目先行先试，在关键领域取得早期收获。可包括但不限于：推动GNC建设，推进各方在提升数据质量、统一数据标准、加强数据交换、提高数据分析应用能力等方面加强合作；加快各国国际贸易"单一窗口"建设，推动不同国家（地区）"单一窗口"对接；深化经认证经营者（AEO）互认合作，构建新型海关与商界合作伙伴关系；完善全球传染病疫情监测体系，推进检验检疫电子证书国际合作，建立联网核查机制。开展阶段性评估，分享"三智"建设与合作最佳实践，丰富"三智"合作内容。

（四）共同推动多方参与。

推动各国（地区）海关、海关与商界、海关与其他政府部门间建立更加紧密的协作关系。深化各国海关之间的智能化合作，完善合作机制，推动信息资源共享和新技术应用，共同提升智能监管服务水平。构建海关与商界战略伙伴关系，充分了解商界需求，优化信息交换合作，实现互利共赢。加强海关与其他政府部门间的合作，共同探索边境管理有效解决方案，优化国际贸易营商环境。

（五）共同拓展发展资源。

建立"三智"联络协调机制，定期举行交流活动，共同协商"三智"建设与合作发展重点。建立"三智"智库合作，协同开展"三智"研究，定期发布研究成果。加大投入力度，培养"三智"建设与合作人才。探索设立"三智"发展基金，用于支持发展中国家海关基础设施建设和开发信息系统等。

（六）共同促进能力建设。

依托WTO、WCO等国际组织和机构能力建设平台，为"三智"建设与合作提供多层次、宽领域的能力建设支持。充分利用WCO海关合作基金（中国），充分发挥WCO亚太地区培训中心（中国）、金砖国家海关培训中心（中国）以及中国海关"一带一路"海关培训中心作用，打造"三智"建设与合作能力建设基地，为推进"三智"建设与合作提供保障。"三智"能力建设可通过但不限于专家授课、专题研讨、培训交流、跟班作业、问题诊断等方式实现。

结束语

未来已来，唯变不变。"三智"建设与合作顺应全球化和区域经济一体化趋势，顺应国际海关现代化建设要求。中国海关愿与国际海关界及相关各方共同携手，抓住新一轮科技革命契机，共商海关现代化治理之道，打造高效协同的智能边境，促进全球供应链互联互通，不断推进"智慧海关、智能边境、智享联通"建设与合作，为建设更具活力、更加开放、更趋稳定、更可持续、更多包容的全球经济作出海关贡献。

Preface

Borders divide, Customs connects. The World Customs Organization (WCO), in order to build a fair, impartial and equitable global economic governance system, has proposed the strategic paper of "Customs in the 21st Century" to define the basic principles and key elements of future Customs operations, and is promoting "SMART borders for seamless trade, travel and transport", to lead the international Customs community to focus on Customs modernization, and to safeguard the security and facilitation of global trade.

In response to the call of the WCO, China Customs has learned from successful practices of other Customs authorities around the world, and, based on its own situation, has undertaken an unremitting effort to advance modernization within its Administration. In order to adapt to the new round of technological changes and new modes of international trade, as well as to promote trade facilitation, safeguard supply chain security and maintain the international free trade system and the open global economy, China Customs develops and publishes *the Initiative on "Smart Customs, Smart Borders, and Smart Connectivity"*.

1. Background

Globalization is continuously accelerating the progress of human civilization. Forging ahead in the midst of obstacles, it is progressively enhancing the prosperity of international trade, as an ongoing driving force in the improvement of people's lives. Emphasizing inclusive and sustainable development, globalization requires stronger global connectivity.

Customs is an instrumental driver for safeguarding international trade security and facilitation, and plays an indispensable role in global economic governance. Today, global security is confronted with new challenges arising from international trade and economic integration. Customs control and services are facing new challenges arising from the surge in the total volume and complexity of international trade, emerging modes of trade represented by cross-border e-commerce, growing fragmentation, and the intertwining of traditional and non-traditional security threats. At the same time, all parties involved in the global supply chain have rising expectations for trade security and facilitation. Issues such as lack of regulatory resources, asymmetry of information and outdated supervisory practices still hinder the enhancement of the efficiency and effectiveness of Customs and other border agencies.

The 21st century is witnessing unprecedented intensity and dynamism in scientific and technological innovations. Along with the advent of a new technological revolution, major disruptive technologies are creating new industries and new forms of business, reshaping the global economic structure, and pushing all sectors and industries to build a new system of global economic governance to adapt to these scientific and technological innovations. This also offers opportunities for the international Customs community to find solutions to difficulties and challenges.

During recent years, the international Customs community has focused on digital development and has applied disruptive technologies to reengineer Customs governance for better global connectivity. In 2008, WCO proposed the concept of Globally Networked Customs (GNC) to bring closer connections between Customs administrations. Against this backdrop, the EU Member Customs authorities have applied block chain to improve ATA carnet management and communication between government and businesses. US Customs and Border Protection has implemented US Border Pre-clearance as an innovative form of coordinated border management. Japan Customs has applied artificial intelligence (AI) to enhance image recognition and risk assessment capabilities. Georgia Revenue Service has developed smart contract to implement digital management of certificates of origin[1]. The international Customs community has come to realize that "smart" Customs is the key to cope with various emerging challenges.

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[1] Excerpted from WCO Study Report on Disruptive Technologies.

China Customs has always put technological innovation as a priority and kept exploring and practicing in this regard. China Customs has implemented the Golden Customs Program for building up Smart Customs, to achieve full information technology coverage in all aspects. The reforms implemented under nationwide integrated Customs clearance are underway, and new models of risk prevention and revenue collection have been established. The national Single Window, available for major Customs clearance operations, has been applied at all ports of entry. Over 90% of declarations are now processed through the Single Window platform. Modern Customs control facilities and equipment have been put into wide use. An AI-based image recognition system has been developed and applied nationwide. In 2018, China Customs undertook organizational restructuring and integrated the workforce and functions of Quarantine and Inspection, putting the WCO's concept of coordinated border management into practice. In this regard, China Customs has deeply studied international Customs cooperation and governance in the new era. At the 2nd Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation in 2019, China Customs, for the first time, proposed a new initiative known as "Smart Customs, Smart Borders, and Smart Connectivity" (hereinafter referred to as "3S") encouraging World Customs community to jointly build a new paradigm of smart governance.

2. Cooperation Programs

The idea of **"Smart Customs, Smart Borders and Smart Connectivity"** relies largely on the latest information technology. Applying new thinking, new methods, new systems and new equipment, the "3S" initiative aims to facilitate smart Customs control, smart governance and smart cooperation, to construct a global supply chain that connects international Customs community and other stakeholders, and fosters an inclusive environment for economic development.

(1)Smart Customs

"Smart Customs" encourages each Customs authority to focus on the application of new technologies based on the level of their own development and actual needs, and enhance development of both hardware facilities and software systems, to achieve automated and smart Customs control and improve efficiency.

> **A. Infrastructure.** Develop and deploy software and hardware infrastructure based on geographic information, intelligent identification, source-tracing information, robots, drones, and other new technologies; promote the modernization of both operation control and internal management, and narrow the gaps in development among different Customs authorities worldwide.

B. Customs administration. Integrate smart management throughout the Customs administrative process, to optimally allocate human resources and assets, improve Customs administrative efficiency, optimize internal risk controls, reduce operating costs and enhance Customs integrity standards.

C. Customs control. Improve Customs clearance procedures, employ Big Data technology, enhance the capability to mine, share and apply data, and build a smart Customs operation platform to promote early warning in logistics control, identification and analysis of potential risks, analysis of corporate credit and product source-tracing, to increase transparency, accuracy, fairness and impartiality in Customs control.

(2) Smart Borders

"Smart Borders" encourages each Customs authority, based on their progress made in building smart Customs or related smart management, to extend cooperative smart operations to other trans-border agencies, to innovate border management, to equip software and hardware facilities, to create a new approach to effective border management through information-sharing, cooperation in risk prevention and control, and mutual assistance in law enforcement.

> **A. Border control measures.** Encourage border agencies to increase investment in infrastructure such as IT equipment, improve automatic data collection, build information systems compatible among different agencies, and carry out real-time data transmission where possible.

> **B. Coordinated border management.** Deepen the use of Single Window, improve data standards and database development, facilitate information-sharing and procedure streamlining among border agencies, consolidate the foundation for Big Data applications across border agencies, accelerate digital development of cross-agency information sharing, risk assessment, violation handling and result sharing. Our goal is to let import and export businesses submit documents only once and save redundant inspections.

C. Cross-border cooperation. Carry out cross-border cooperation based on common needs in faster goods clearance, resource sharing of cross-border control and mutual recognition of Customs control results, unifying standards for data transmission, and facilitating mutual-assistance in cross-border law enforcement through joint control, remote monitoring, safety certification and assisted investigations. Apply the idea of smart coordinated control to cross-border cooperation, making joint efforts to tackle challenges facing border agencies worldwide.

(3) Smart Connectivity

"Smart Connectivity" refers to coordination among Customs authorities, and among Customs and all other stakeholders in the global supply chain under the frameworks of the WTO and the WCO. Under the guidance of smart coordinated governance, it encourages all concerned parties to adopt new technologies and equipment, so as to establish inter-connected and real-time cooperation to achieve seamless end-to-end management of the global supply chain and to promote the security and facilitation of global trade.

> **A. Connectivity of the Customs network.** Support the WCO's GNC initiative, carry out pilot projects, and study on establishing a global network for e-Customs based on new technologies. E.g. we can use digital certification to eliminate various parties' potential misgivings about data safety, credibility and integrity arising from data exchange and sharing in networked Customs control and thus progressively achieve connectivity in a global network linking Customs authorities worldwide.

> **B. Aligning smart Customs governance.** Under the WCO framework, promote research on coordinated governance among Customs authorities worldwide, sharing best practices among Customs authorities in systems, policies and standards, to achieve consensus among the international Customs community to carry out practical cooperation with a smart, safe, and win-win approach, to jointly promote modernization of Customs governance worldwide.

C. Global cooperation in building a smart supply chain. Actively implement relevant multilateral agreements such as WTO's *Trade Facilitation Agreement, Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, and Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade*; make full use of international Customs standards and systems under *the International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures and Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade,* issued by the WCO, to explore development of the Single Window, thus promoting seamless communication among parties in the global supply chain, and deepening smart cooperation among all parties for trade security and facilitation.

"Smart Customs", as the basis for the "3S" system, is the foundation of "Smart Borders" and "Smart Connectivity". "Smart Borders" is the junction of the "3S" system and extends "Smart Customs" to broader cooperation among various sectors, countries and regions. "Smart Connectivity", as an extension of the "3S" system, builds on "Smart Customs" and "Smart Borders". It is the ultimate goal of international Customs cooperation to achieve smart governance of the global supply chain.

The "3S" initiative builds on the legacy of "3M" (mutual sharing of information, mutual recognition of control, mutual administrative assistance) and adds new contents to it. In a new era with new technologies, 3S focuses on both hardware development, which values application of smart facilities and technologies, and software development, which encourages innovative concepts of Customs governance.

3. Vision and Goals

"3S" cooperation is an exploration of the smart concept advocated by the WCO. Following trends in historical development, 3S serves the interests of all parties in the global supply chain and meets all sectors' expectations for trade security and facilitation.

It helps to improve smart management. Customs authorities of different regions and at different stages of development can carry out smart cooperation to comprehensively enhance their national/regional capabilities in the application of high and new technologies, information sharing and smart management, which will help to alleviate the shortage of human resources, improve decision-making processes, unleash the potential of innovation and prevent integrity risks.

It helps to optimize border management structure. Through smart cooperation, Customs and other border agencies can innovate border management systems and concepts, to achieve network-based interconnectivity, system integration and data sharing, to form an efficient and coordinated border management structure, with a gradual reduction of management and compliance costs, significantly improved efficiency and optimized business environment.

It helps to achieve connectivity. With more and more parties involved in the global supply chain participating in "3S" cooperation, the comprehensive, multi-tiered, high-level connectivity will be better achieved, and the ability to cope with emerging trade modes and security threats can be increased, and the challenges regarding control, anti-smuggling, security and counter-terrorism can be effectively met.

"3S" cooperation will produce public outcomes which benefit and suit all concerned parties, to safeguard trade security and facilitation, and advance economic globalization to achieve greater openness, inclusiveness, common benefits, balanced progress and win-win results.

4. Basic Principles

Upholding the principles of joint contribution, shared benefits, openness and inclusiveness. Cooperation under "3S" serves as an open and inclusive platform in which Customs authorities, related agencies, organizations and enterprises worldwide can participate in and jointly achieve results which will benefit an even wider area.

Advancing cooperation in a tailor-made and step-by-step manner. This principle takes into consideration the Customs management modes adopted by various countries/regions, as well as disparities in their respective application of science and technology. It is suggested that cooperation be carried out in various ways and phases according to the unique circumstances and needs of Customs in different countries/regions.

Pursuing collective wisdom, mutual benefits and win-win results. This principle takes into account the concerns of all parties, pools their wisdom, seeks the convergence of interests to the greatest extent possible, and shares results through mutual assistance, win-win relationships, respective contributions and respective efforts among all parties.

Giving play to the decisive role of market operations and adhering to market rules. Comply with market rules and generally accepted international trade practices, with governments playing an appropriate role when necessary, so that all parties involved in the global supply chain can fully obtain what they want.

5. Future Actions

(1) To jointly fulfill international obligations

Abiding by international economic and trade rules and fulfilling international obligations are important components in the implementation of "3S" cooperation. In advancing "3S" cooperation, Customs and border management agencies in various countries and regions must prioritize international responsibilities and obligations, and make good use of bilateral and multilateral cooperation mechanisms, with an emphasis on duly implementing content related to smart development under international conventions, agreements and instruments (involving the WTO, the WCO and other international organizations and agencies engaged in trade management), and striving to incorporate "3S" cooperation into the relevant cooperation frameworks and mechanisms.

(2) To jointly achieve consensus on cooperation

We could enhance dialogue and consultation, to enable all parties to understand "3S", and to fully appreciate the vital role that 3S development and cooperation plays in promoting rapid growth in cross-border trade, travel and transport, to boost investment in new equipment and technologies in Customs management and other related areas. We will give full play to the leading role of Customs in the smart management of the global supply chain, and encourage all parties to consider building "3S" cooperation platforms. We should align policies and standards, to jointly explore and formulate smart cooperation plans that are suitable for different levels and stages of development.

(3) To jointly develop pilot projects

Mature projects with effective results can be chosen for pilots to achieve early outcomes in key areas, which include but are not limited to: further developing GNC, aimed at boosting cooperation among all parties on improving data quality, unifying data standards, enhancing data exchange and increasing data analysis and application capabilities; speeding up development and interoperability of Single Window; deepening the cooperation and mutual recognition among Authorized Economic Operators (AEO) to build a new type of partnership between Customs and the business community; improving global monitoring systems for epidemics, advancing international cooperation on SPS e-certificates and establishing a networked verification mechanism. Implement periodic assessments and share good practices in "3S" construction and cooperation, to enrich the content of "3S" cooperation.

(4) To jointly promote multi-party participation

Promote closer ties among national/regional Customs authorities, between Customs and businesses, and between Customs and other government agencies. Deepen digital cooperation among Customs authorities, improve cooperation mechanisms, promote the sharing of information and resources, strengthen the use of new technologies, and work together to raise the level of smart controls and services. Build a strategic partnership between Customs and the business community, fully understand the needs of the private sector, optimize information exchange and cooperation, and achieve mutual benefit and win-win results. Strengthen cooperation between Customs and other government agencies, jointly explore effective border management solutions, and optimize the business environment for international trade.

(5) To jointly expand development resources

Establish a liaison and coordination mechanism for "3S" cooperation, and conduct regular exchanges to jointly discuss priorities for future cooperation. Establish 3S think-tank cooperation, collaborate on relevant research and regularly publish research reports. Increase investment in cultivating talented individuals to build and cooperatively work on "3S". We will explore the possibility of establishing a "3S" development fund to support the development of Customs infrastructure and information systems in developing countries.

(6) To jointly promote capacity building

Relying on the capacity building platforms of the WTO, the WCO and other international organizations, we will provide multi-level and wide-ranging support for "3S" cooperation. We will make full use of the WCO's Customs Cooperation Fund of China (CCF-China), give full play to the WCO Asia-Pacific Regional Training Centers (China), Customs Training Center of BRICS (China), and Customs Training Center of the Belt and Road Initiative, to strengthen "3S" cooperation. Capacity building for "3S" cooperation can be achieved through lectures, seminars, training programs, attachment programs, in-field diagnosis, etc.

Conclusion

The future is unfolding and the only constant is change itself. "3S" cooperation is in step with the trend towards globalization, regional economic integration, and the modernization requirements of international Customs. China Customs is willing to collaborate with other Customs authorities and relevant parties to seize opportunities in the new wave of scientific and technological transformation, to discuss important issues pertaining to the modernization of Customs governance, to build effective and collaborative smart borders and promote the connectivity of the global supply chain. Through ongoing promotion of smart Customs, smart borders, and smart connectivity, the construction of the "3S" system can enable the international Customs community to contribute to the global economy that is more dynamic, open, stable, sustainable, and inclusive.

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