

United States Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and New Zealand Customs Service (NZCS): Implementing the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Framework



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Border Protection

Fundamental Concepts

** To Create an Environment for the Secure and Efficient Movement of Goods, Service and People Across Borders in the Region Through Policy Alignment and Economic and Technical Cooperation**

- Requires Committed Partnership
- Recognizing complementary roles
- Balancing border security with facilitating legitimate trade
- Focusing on greatest risks
- Developing strategies in the light against global terrorism

CBP and NZCS: Implementing the APEC Framework

Four Core Elements of Framework:

- Advance Electronic Manifest Information
- Common Risk-Management Approach
- Outbound Inspection of High-Risk Containers Using Non-Intrusive Detection Equipment Upon Specific Request by the Importing Economy
- Enhanced Trade Facilitation for Legitimate Trade Through Direct Participation in Customs-to-Business Partnership

Two Pillars:

- Customs-to-Customs
- Customs-to-Business Partnership

CBP and NZCS: Pillar One

Customs-to-Customs Network Arrangements:

- Integrated Supply Chain Security Without Unduly Impeding the Flow of Commerce
- Cargo Inspection Authority
- Modern Technology
- Advance Electronic Information
- Targeting and Communication
- Outbound Security Inspection
- Security Assessments
- Employee Integrity



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CBP and NZCS: Network Arrangements

- CBP/NZCS National Targeting Centers
- 24 Hour Advance Manifest Rule
- Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT)
- Secure Exports Partnership Scheme (SES)

CBP National Targeting Center (NTC)

Mission:

- to provide tactical targeting and analytical research support for CBP anti-terrorism efforts

Mission Scope:

- conduct tactical targeting
- identify actionable targets
- generate advances queries

NTC Liaison Role:

- interfaces with NZCS NTC whereby CBP NTC targets for exam high-risk cargo exported from or transiting through New Zealand and destined for the United States

C-TPAT

Mission:

- to apply security measures to secure international supply chains against terrorism

Mission Scope:

- Securing the supply chain by providing appropriate security at all times, at every facility and for every means of conveyance

C-TPAT

- 39 validation conducted in New Zealand in 2006

Secure Exports Partnership Scheme (SES) Program

- an integrated component of NZCS's operational supply chain security initiative
- based on security and comparable implementation with C-TPAT
- very solid program whereby CBP and NZCS officials work and train jointly in assessing program implementation

24 Hour Advance Manifest Rule

- Effective in 2002.
- Requires presentation of cargo declaration to CBP 24 hours before is loaded on vessels bound for the U.S.
- High-risk containers are identified prior to vessel load and inspected at the load port.

CBP and NZCS: Supply Chain Security Arrangement

Success:

- *Muhammed Abdullah Case*
 - > CBP/NZCS identified Mr. Abdullah as a lookout during its review of shipments destined for the U.S. from New Zealand.
 - > Specific information sharing between CBP and NZCS resulted in Mr. Abdullah's deportation.
 - > Information that identified Mr. Abdullah as a potential terrorist with ties to the September 11, 2001 perpetrators.



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