

The Joint Border Management System (JBMS) (New Zealand)

1. Description of initiative

New Zealand's border system protects New Zealanders from economic, social, and environmental harm, and collects over \$12 billion a year of Government revenue. It is important that it remains fit for the task.

As the volumes of people, goods and craft coming into New Zealand continue to grow, those involved in trade and travel seek a more seamless border system; one that will ensure an efficient and predictable supply chain into the future.

Currently, this movement relies on CusMod and Quantum – the computer systems operated by the New Zealand Customs Service (Customs) and MPI respectively. These systems are now each over twelve years old and will eventually be unable to handle the growing complexity of New Zealand's needs at the border.

This is why the JBMS programme has been initiated. Its purpose is to ensure that New Zealand can continue to fulfill its border responsibilities well into the future. JBMS is building a replacement information system able to handle all of New Zealand's border management needs. It will be a set of modern, integrated information technology products designed to give MPI and Customs better information and risk assessment tools for the protection of the country, its people, trade, and biosecurity. It will also ultimately provide a single channel for international traders and carriers to comply with border requirements (the trade single window (TSW)).

JBMS will enable Government border sector agencies and industry to work together to keep New Zealand's border safe and secure. It will make processes more effective and efficient, reduce duplication, assure government revenue collection, and enhance New Zealand's international reputation as a highly desirable trading partner and tourist destination.

Industry will benefit from a more efficient and competitive supply chain thanks to streamlined processes, earlier certainty of border requirements, and reduced complexity.

Better information and risk assessment tools will lead to better targeting of people, goods and craft; faster clearance for those who comply; and more attention paid to those who do not.

JBMS is being built and implemented in two stages (tranches) in order to manage the risks associated with large and complex information systems.

Tranche one – Implementing JBMS

The first tranche is already under way. It includes:

- MAFPax – an enhancement to CusMod that allows MPI staff to analyse shared information about passengers before they arrive and enable MPI to facilitate those who don't pose a risk. MAFPax went live on 22 November 2011.
- Trade Single Window (TSW) – will ultimately enable parties involved in international trade and transport to submit craft and cargo clearance data required by New Zealand border agencies, electronically, once, through one entry point.
- An enhanced risk and intelligence capability – new tools providing sophisticated data mining, risk rating, and pattern analysis, to improve the identification and targeting of Customs, biosecurity, and food related risks.
- Replacing key elements of CusMod that are no longer supported.

Tranche two

The final details and timing of Tranche 2 are not yet confirmed. However it is planned to involve fully replacing the CusMod and Quantum systems, and add further enhancements and the remaining business functions to the TSW. Planned TSW functions are border information subscription and pushing by subjects and audiences; and integrated website services to provide collated border agency requirements and information in responses to a single query or search.

2. Impact of initiative

JBMS will deliver the following benefits:

Passengers:

- Faster processing of low-risk travellers

Industry:

- Easier compliance through a common set of new electronic messages sent to one system for both Customs , The Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI), Maritime New Zealand and Port Health Officers
- Better trade facilitation when high quality information is provided by industry
- Less intervention in low-risk goods and craft, reducing costs and delays
- Different options for connecting to the system providing opportunities for cost savings

Government and Agencies

- Improved targeting of people likely to pose a customs or biosecurity risk
- Increased disruption of criminal networks
- Greater ability to manage biosecurity risks
- Access to higher quality information within and between agencies enabling better decisions for carrying out Customs' work
- Allow better use of staff time for targeted border protection work

Staff

- Capturing and sharing staff knowledge so everyone can do a better job.

The first Tranche of JBMS will cost NZ\$76 million to build, with around 50% of the additional operating costs recovered from the international cargo industry via transaction fees.

3. Relevant government agencies

- Animal quarantine
- Agriculture
- Health
- Plant quarantine
- Statistics
- Maritime safety agency)

4. Relevant private sector parties and industry groups

- Port companies
- Freight software developers
- Customs brokers and freight forwarders representative body
- Express courier representatives
- Shipping line and airline representatives
- Importer and exporter stakeholders

5. Actions included in the initiatives/practices

- Single Window
- Joint controls (including joint examinations)
- Information sharing (apart from SW)
- National targeting centre
- Shared accommodation and public counters
- Joint Customs and MPI border clearance information material