



Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority

(NVWA)

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Electronic Certification

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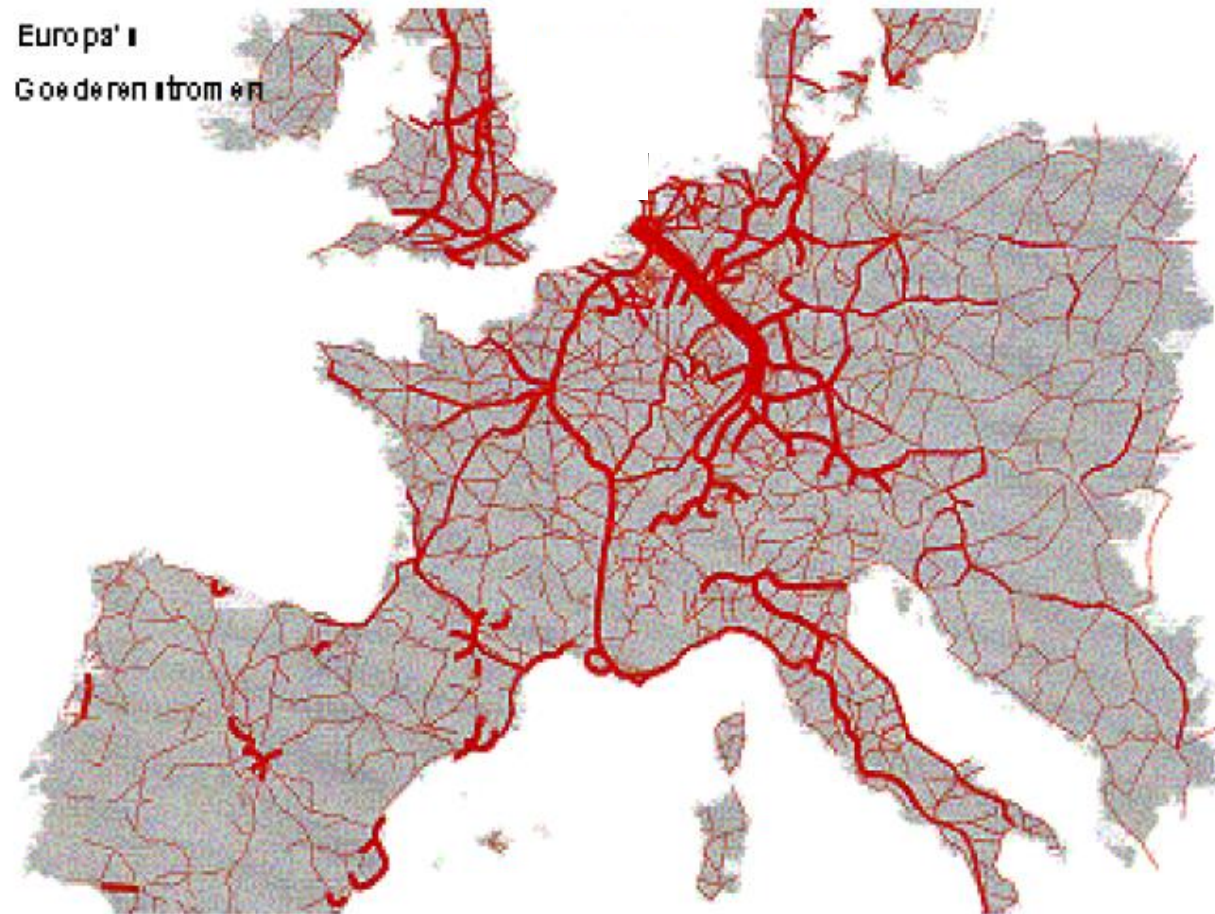


Content

- The “Why” of Electronic Certification
- The national IT-tooling (eCert-NL)
- Figures
- “What” is considered electronic certification
- “How” does Electronic Certification work
- International projects (eCert)



Flow of goods in Europe





Figures Agri-Food Import

(covered by certificates)

- Annual turn over € 2,5 billion
- 250.000 import certificates
- \pm 100 countries



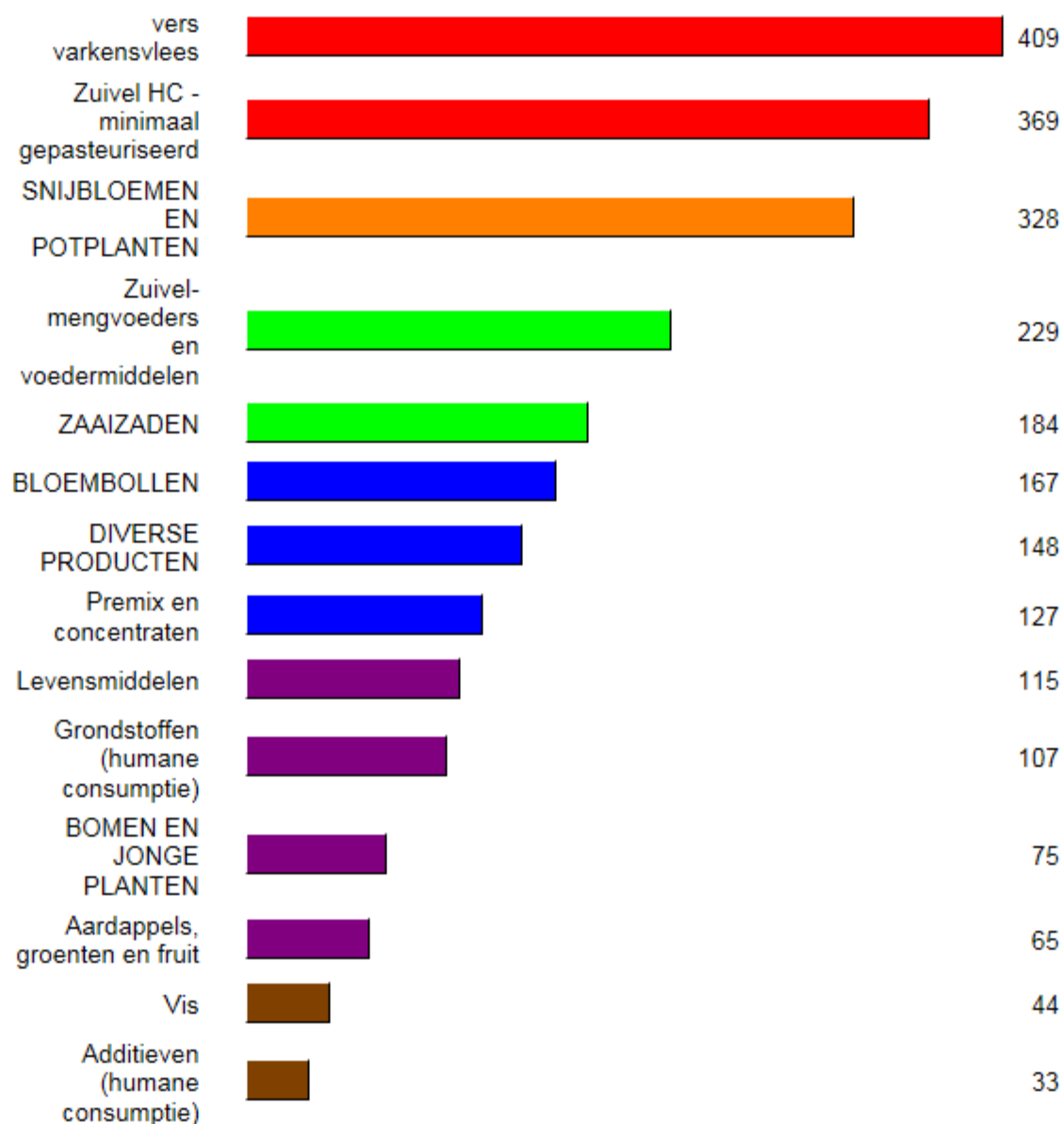
Figures Agri-Food Export

(covered by certificates)

- Annual supported turnover € 15 billion
(€ 81 billion incl. EU common market)
- 600.000 certificates
- ± 180 countries



Aantal zendingen per product





Contributions

Private Sector

- Speed up border clearance
- Reduce transaction costs
- Reduce administrative burden
 - Single assignment
 - Re-use of data

Government

- More efficient certification process
- Contributes to Risk based enforcement
- Contributes to Food Security
- Reduces fraud (CODEX)
- Transparency



e-Cert.NL

- Electronic support system for import and export certification
 - Application of certificates
 - Decision support for de certifying inspector
 - Automated production of certificates
- Electronic messages
- Signing and Verification Module
- On line Verification module (reference number)





What is considered
to be e-Cert



How does Electronic Certification work?




- XML language, communication between computer systems
- All certificate elements in the XML message
- Secure transmission between Competent Authorities

1 Name and address of exporter		2 PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE No. EC / NL / 	
3 Declared name and address of consignee		4 Plant Protection Organization of the Netherlands to Plant Protection Organization of	
6 Declared means of conveyance		5 Place of origin	
7 Declared point of entry		 agriculture, nature and food quality	
8 Distinguishing marks, number and description of packages; name of product (botanical name of plants)		9 Quantity declared	
10 This is to certify that the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described herein: — have been inspected and/or tested according to appropriate official procedures, and — are considered to be free from the quarantine pests specified by the importing contracting party, and — are considered to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing contracting party, including those for regulated non-quarantine pests.			
11 Additional declaration			
DISINFESTATION AND/OR DISINFECTION TREATMENT 12 Treatment		18 Place of issue	
13 Chemical (active ingredient)		Date:	
14 Duration and temperature		Name of authorized officer:	
15 Concentration		Stamp of Organization:	
16 Date			
17 Additional information			


This certificate shall attach to the consignment in accordance with the provisions of the Phytosanitary Convention.

<Name>Phytosanitary certificate<Name>
<ID>EC/NL/04026805<ID>
<IssueDateTime>2011-07-20<IssueDate Time>
<IssuerSPSParty>
<Name>Plant Protection Organization
of the Netherlands<Name>
<RecipientSPSParty>
<Name>APHIS<Name>
<Description>Cut flowers<Description>
<ScientificName>Rosa spp.<ScientificName>


Exchange mechanism



National
System
Export
Certification



Module to
produce
electronic
certificate




111101101110

Signing
Server

Certificate
Mastering
System

Electronic certificates issued in Exporting country



 111101101110

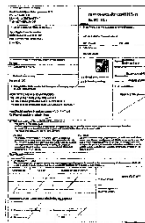
Certificate
Mastering
System



Verification

Document
check

National
system
import



Electronic certificates received in Importing country



What can you do with e-Cert data

1. Print the eCert data and compare with the data in the Paper certificate
2. Use the eCert data in the Import System to support the Import Process
3. Process the eCert data in the Import System to perform automatic checks and risk analysis
4. Use the eCert data in the Import System as an legal alternative for paper (paperless)



Difficult & Expensive?

Yes, understanding the details of the concept (only once)

No, common technology and standards available

Yes, the first bilateral implementation (investment)

No, UNCEFACT standardization drops costs



e-Certification (Bilateral)

- Australia
- Belarus
- Chile
- China
- Colombia
- Indonesia
- Hong Kong
- Kenya
- Peru
- Russia
- South Korea
- USA



e-Certification (Multilateral)

- IPPC - ePhyto
- OIE - Encouraging e-Certification as standard for Veterinary Certification
- CODEX - e-Certification recognised but need further implementation
- UNCTAD - Enabling Developing Countries to use E-cert
- UN/CEFACT - Using the Trade library at implementation at IPPC , OIE and CODEX. Guidelines for implementation



Questions?

www.e-cert.nl

