

UN/eQuality

Part I: eQuality Certificate Platforms

Part II: eQuality Certificate Exchange

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- Trade Facilitation Section -

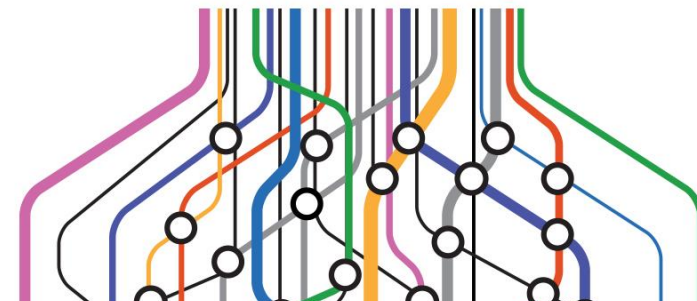
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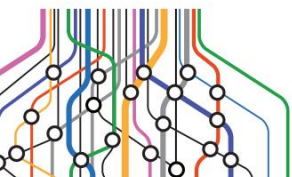
UNECE

June 2020



UN / CEFAC





Where you are now

- ☐ You have already implemented an eQuality Certificate system
 - ☐ Electronic certificate request system
 - ☐ Electronic workflow for the the approval, issuance and payment of the certificate
 - ☐ Electronic risk management for scheduling of inspections
 - ☐ Electronic exchange with customs and inspection services
 - ☐ Perhaps even statistics and trade analysis modules

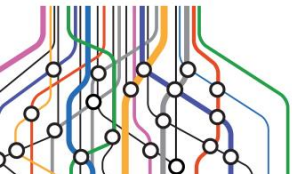
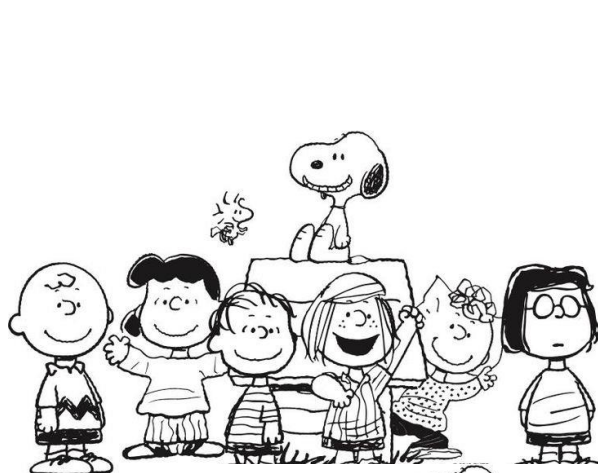




Where you want to be

You want to do the final step and implement electronic exchange of Quality certificates

- ☐ Exchange of electronic certificates with other countries
- ☐ UN/eQuality Certificate Exchange (CE)

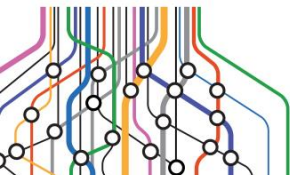


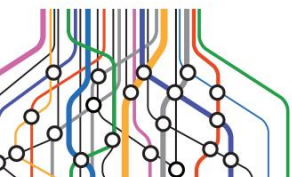


What means „electronic document“ ?

Document types:

- ☐ “paper”: document on paper. Often distinguish between “original” and “copy”
- ☐ “digital”: an electronic image of the paper document; Think fax, foto, PDF, ..
- ☐ “electronic”: data is in a structured format that can be semantically processed by a computer system. Think XML, EDIFACT, JASN,..
- ☐ “hybrid”: document can take several forms at the same time. Example: PDF document with QR code that links to an XML instance of the document





What is eQuality CE

Definition: exchange of electronic UN/eQuality certificates between Authorities of **different countries**

Prerequisites

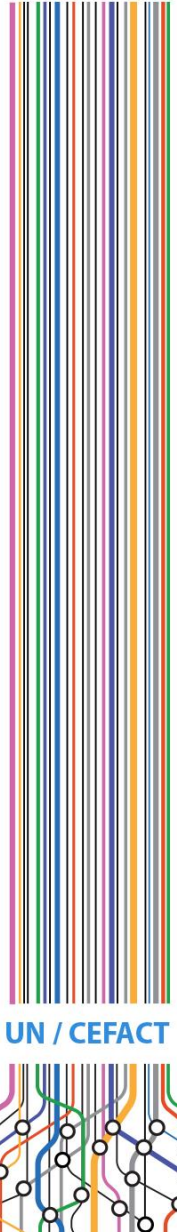

- ☐ National eQuality system
- ☐ Electronic certificate exchange with Customs (?)
- ☐ ...

Why eQuality CE?

- ☐ End to end control of certificates
- ☐ Scheduling of inspections and controls
- ☐ ...



Things to address when exchanging electronic documents

- ☐ Architecture: Point-to-point or Hub architectures for electronic certificate exchange
 - ☐ Orchestration: How will Competent Authorities and Stakeholders exchange electronic certificate
 - ☐ Electronic certificate & XML: How the data in the electronic certificate relates to the standard paper certificate
 - ☐ Electronic and digital signatures: How to deal with the electronic equivalent of physical signatures and seals in certificates
 - ☐ Digital paper & QR codes (raised already in last weeks WS)
 - ☐ Pilots: finding general solutions from practical examples
- 
- 

UN/eQuality Certificate Exchange

Architecture



Architecture: Central Hub or (and) Point 2 Point*

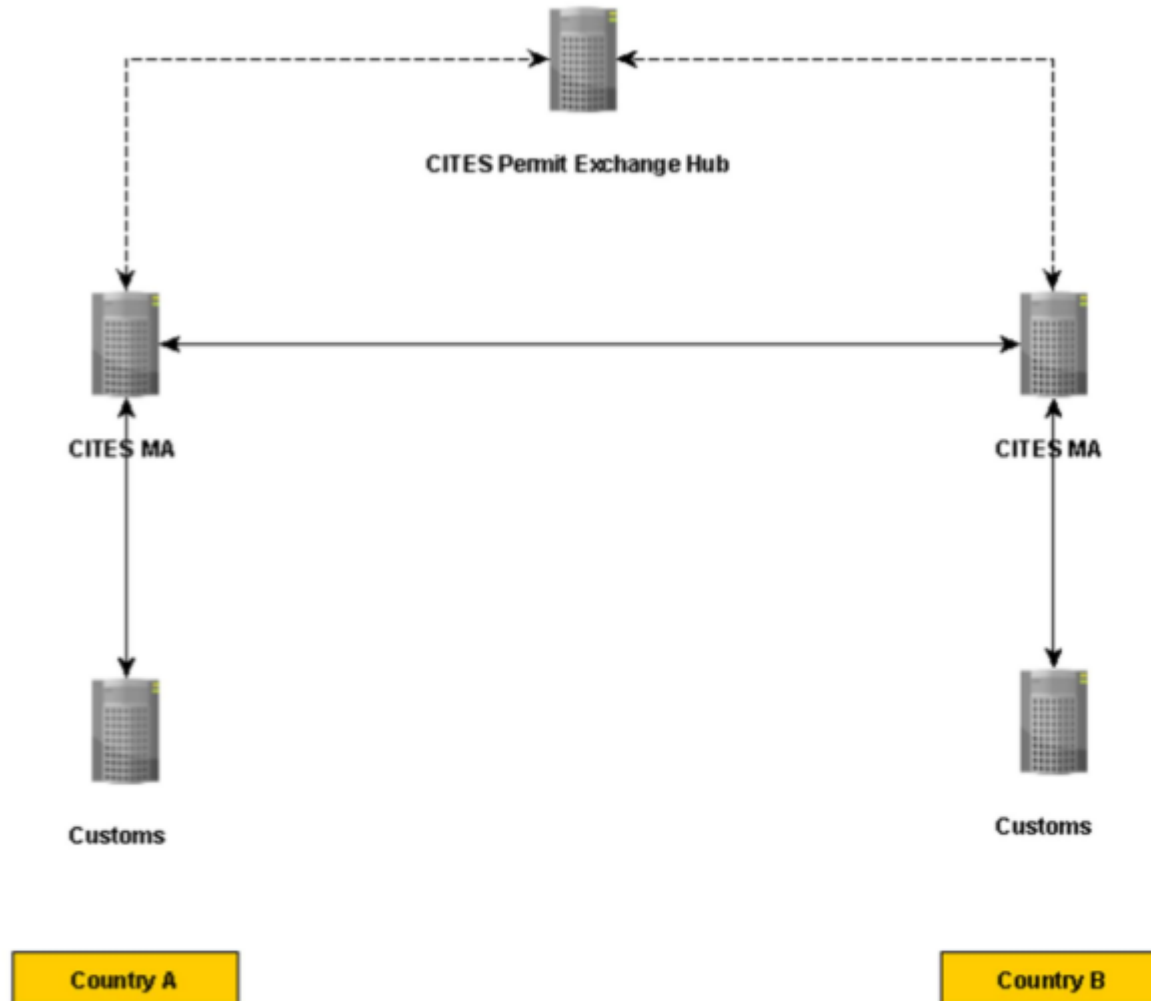


Figure 2.1: Overview of Electronic Permit Information Exchange (EPIX) between two Parties

*Note: Blockchain is not considered here

Hubs

A sends to Hub, Hub sends to B

- ☐ If B is offline, message will still be delivered (..but A will wait a long time for a confirmation)
- ☐ A only has to be compliant with the Hub, not with B (B has to be compliant with the Hub too)
- ☐ Hub is a middleman that coordinates exchanges
- ➔ The staff of the Hub plays the role of the benevolent dictator (sets the standards, protocols, gathers the community, manages the onboarding, ...)
- ☐ Hubs cost money (development, ongoing operation, management and supervision)
- ➔ Significant funding risks, sustainability, freeloaders ..
- ☐ Hubs are single points of failure/control
- ➔ Parties have different opinions regarding availability, security, ...

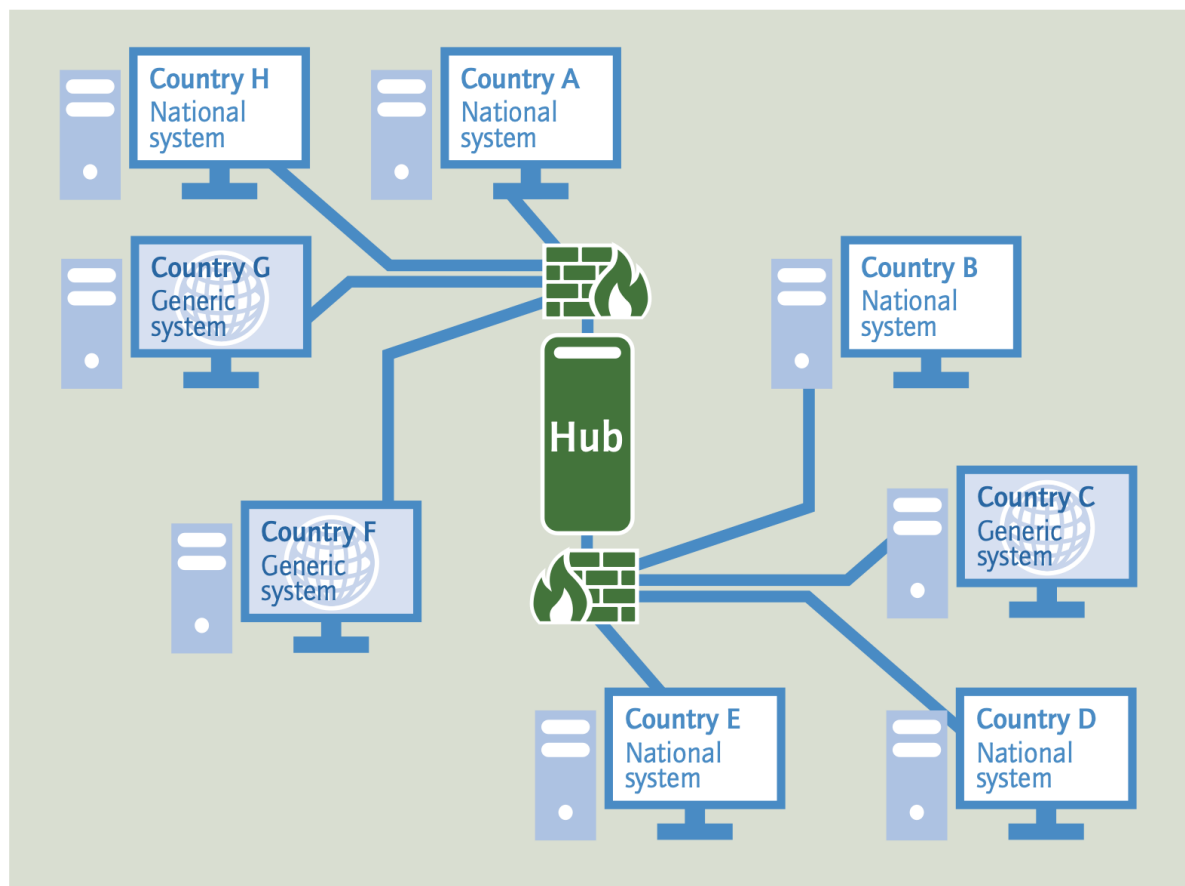


Figure 1

The Hub allows NPPOs to exchange certificates with other NPPOs connected to the Hub via a generic web-based or an existing national system containing harmonized rules for participation.

IPPC/STDF ePhyto Hub; Source [FAO](#)

Point-2-Point (P2P)

A sends to B

- ☐ If A or B are offline, no messages can be exchanged (but both immediately know)
- ☐ A and B have to be compliant to each other
- ➔ Some other mechanism must be in place to define standards, protocols, ... The *onboarding* becomes crucial!
- ☐ Cut out the middleman/point of failure
- ☐ Higher set up costs (testing), close to zero operation costs
- ☐ It just takes two to start a pilot; projects can start immediately

P2P or Hub: Does it matter?

Discussion in the eCITES project team:

- ☐ Countries are already using P2P exchanges and will continue to use them
 - ☐ We already know that there will be (many) different Hubs in the future (IPPC Hub, EU TRACIS Hub, ASEAN SW Hub, ..) → there will be no “one-single-hub” situation
 - ☐ Countries that use Hubs also use P2P exchanges
 - ☐ In the future we will see A2B, A2Hub2B, A2Hub2Hub2B, ??, exchanges
 - ☐ Remember: We haven’t talked about Blockchain yet!
-
- We are looking at an architecture mix that will rapidly evolve
 - If we have standards for the exchange and choreography it is easier to deal with multiple proprietary solutions
 - It is important to agree on standards and guidelines that are compatible with P2P and Hub implementations

Only standards and documentation will save us from our ingenuity!

UN/eQuality Certificate Exchange

Orchestration

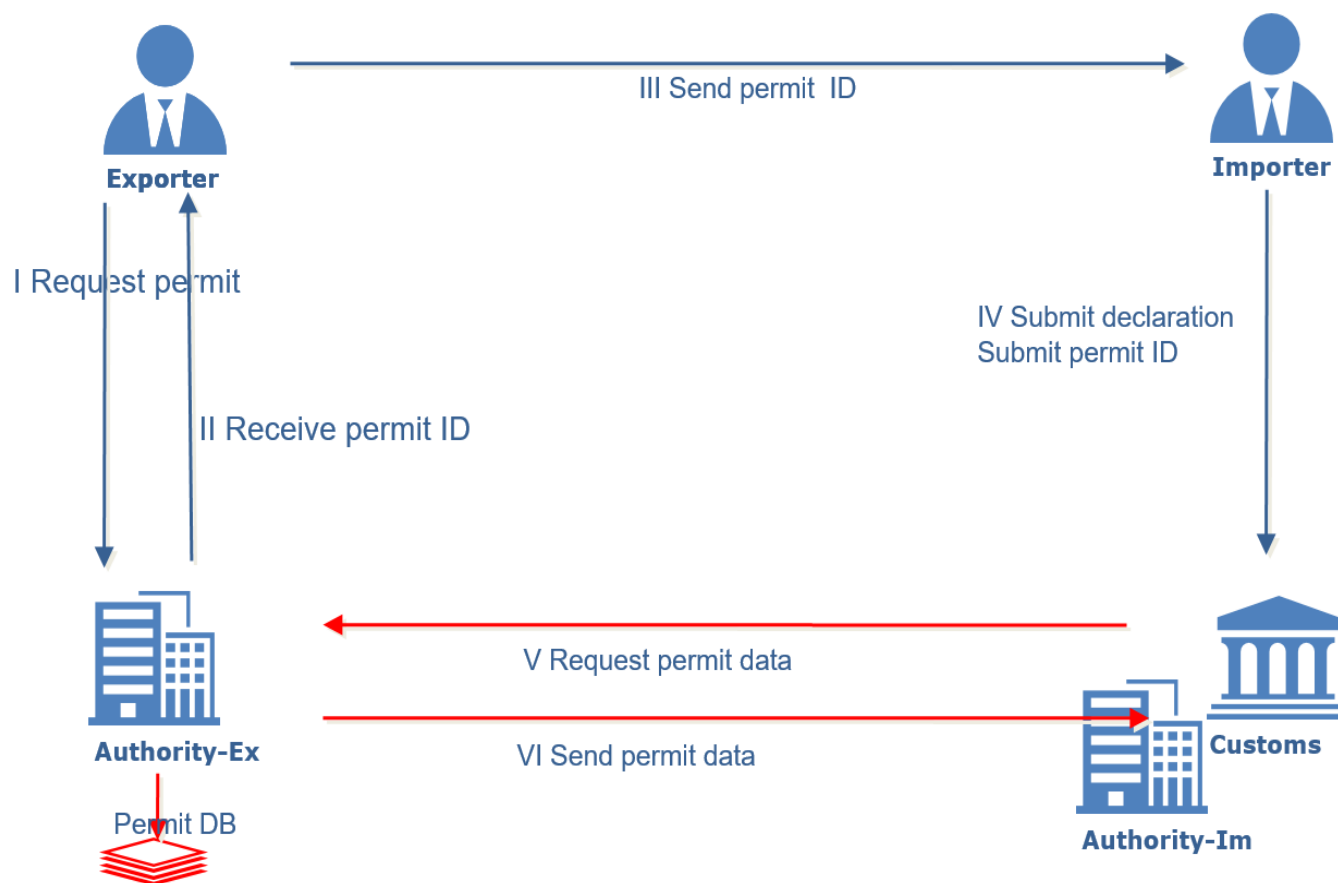
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Orchestration: How do we collaborate when exchanging electronic certificates?

EPIX Permit cross border workflow

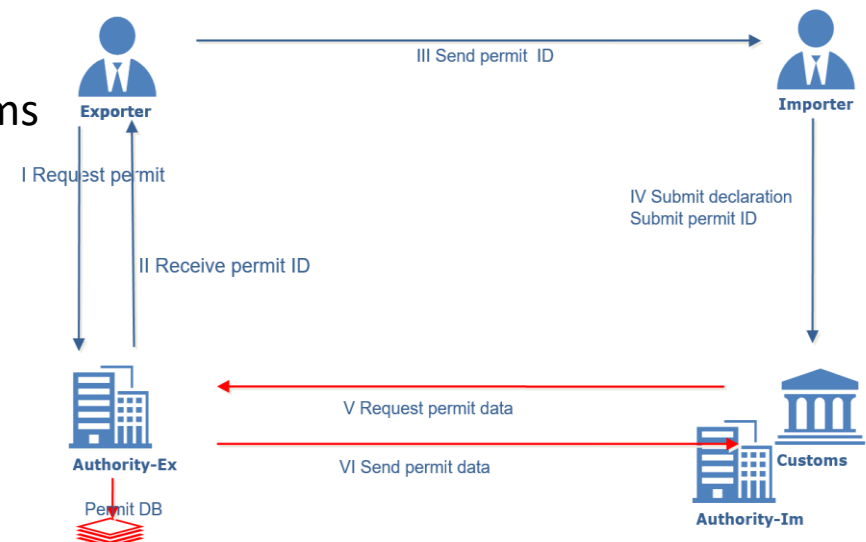


Orchestration: Simplified Model of the Permit exchange process

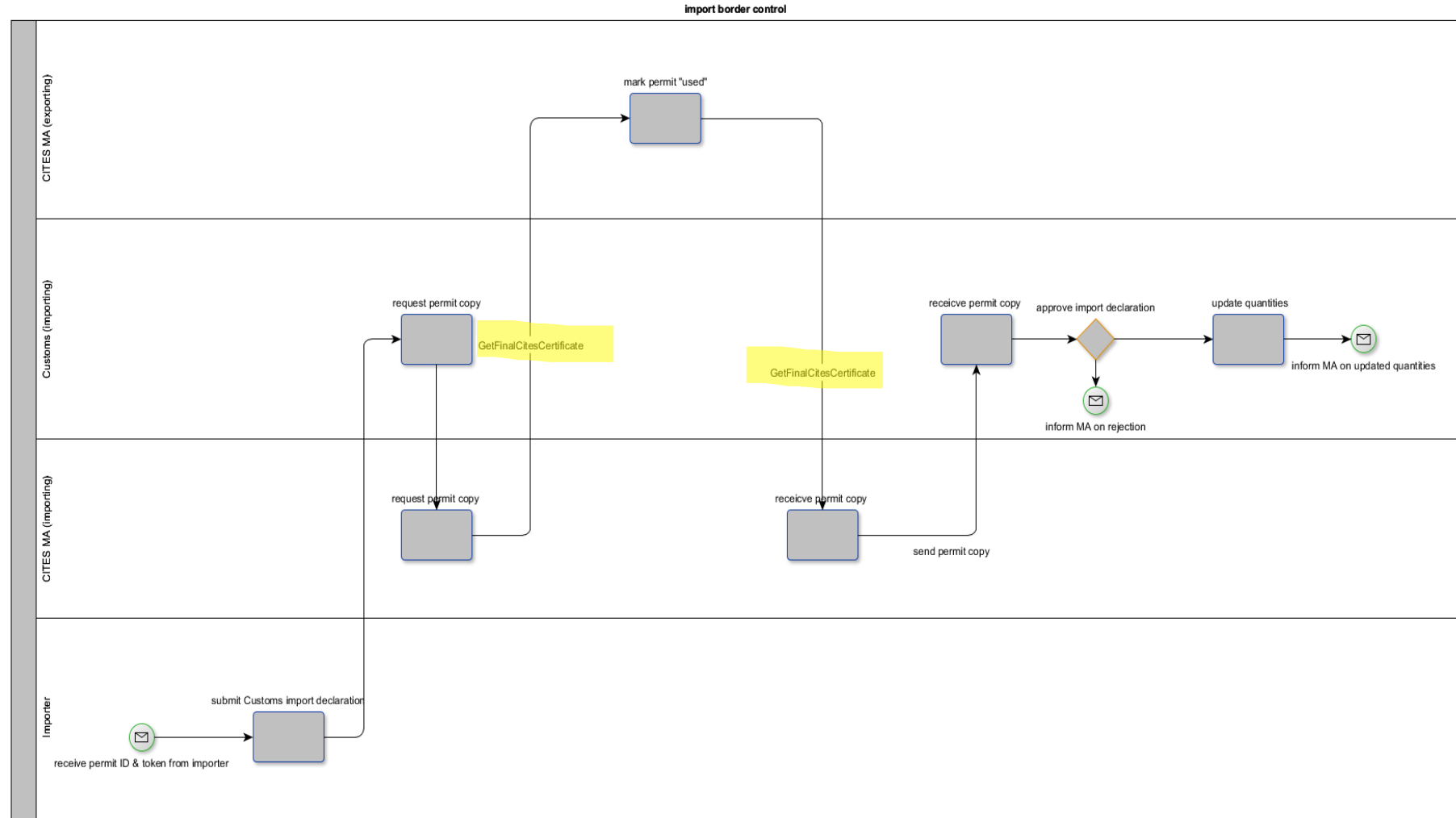
- ❑ Exporter request permit
- ❑ MA-Ex issued permit and sends permit ID and optional paper/PDF copies of the permit (no signature/seal) to Exporter
- ❑ Exporter sends permit ID to importer
- ❑ Importer submits permit ID in the Customs declaration
- ❑ Customs notifies MA-Im. MA-Im sends electronic permit request to MA-Ex
- ❑ MA-Ex sends electronic permit to MA-Im
- ❑ MA-Im sends electronic permit to Customs

EPIX Permit cross border workflow

*electronic workflows/exchange in red



Orchestration: Exchange Guidelines



Orchestration: Exchange Guidelines (cont.)

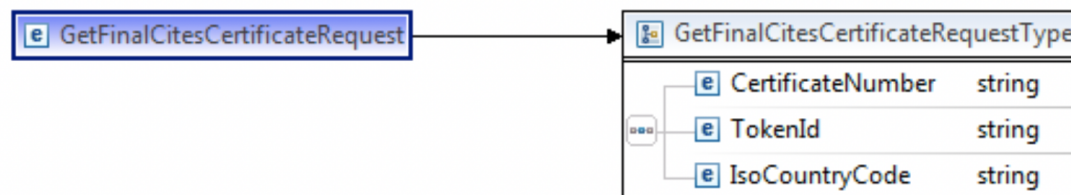


Name of the process area	import border control
Process participants	<input type="checkbox"/> Importer <input type="checkbox"/> CITES Management Authority (exporting) <input type="checkbox"/> CITES Management Authority (importing) <input type="checkbox"/> Customs (importing)
Input criteria to enter/begin the business process	<input type="checkbox"/> Importer has obtained the CITES permit ID and token from the exporter
Activities and associated documentary requirements	<p><i>submit customs import declaration</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The importer submits a Customs import declaration <input type="checkbox"/> The CITES permit ID and the token are registered as “supporting documents” in the Customs declaration <p><i>request permit copy (Customs)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Customs sends an electronic request to transmit the permit data to the Management Authority (importing). This message could be in the same format as the <i>GetNonFinalCitesCertificate</i> message. <p><i>request permit copy (importing Management Authority)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Management Authority (importing) sends an electronic request (<i>GetNonFinalCitesCertificate</i> optional; not shown in the above diagram) to the Management Authority (exporting) to receive the permit data. This message may be sent any number of times. <input type="checkbox"/> If Customs has informed the Management Authority (importing) that the importer has submitted the final import declaration the Management Authority (importing) will issue <i>GetFinalCitesCertificate</i> message. This message may be sent only one time. <p><i>mark permit “used”</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Management Authority (exporting) marks the permit as “used”. This permit cannot be used for further import operations. <input type="checkbox"/> The Management Authority sends the permit data to the Management Authority (importing) <p><i>receive permit copy</i></p>

Orchestration: Exchange Guidelines (cont.)

3.1.1 GetFinalCitesCertificate

Request Parameters



GetFinalCitesCertificateRequestType contains the ID of the CITES certificate.

- The CertificateNumber element contains the CITES number.
- The Token element must contain the random value allocated to this certificate.
- The IsoCountryCode element defines the partner country with which communication is to be set up.

XML attribute	Data type	Cardinality
CertificateNumber	String	1
Token	String	1
IsoCountryCode	String	1

Response Parameters

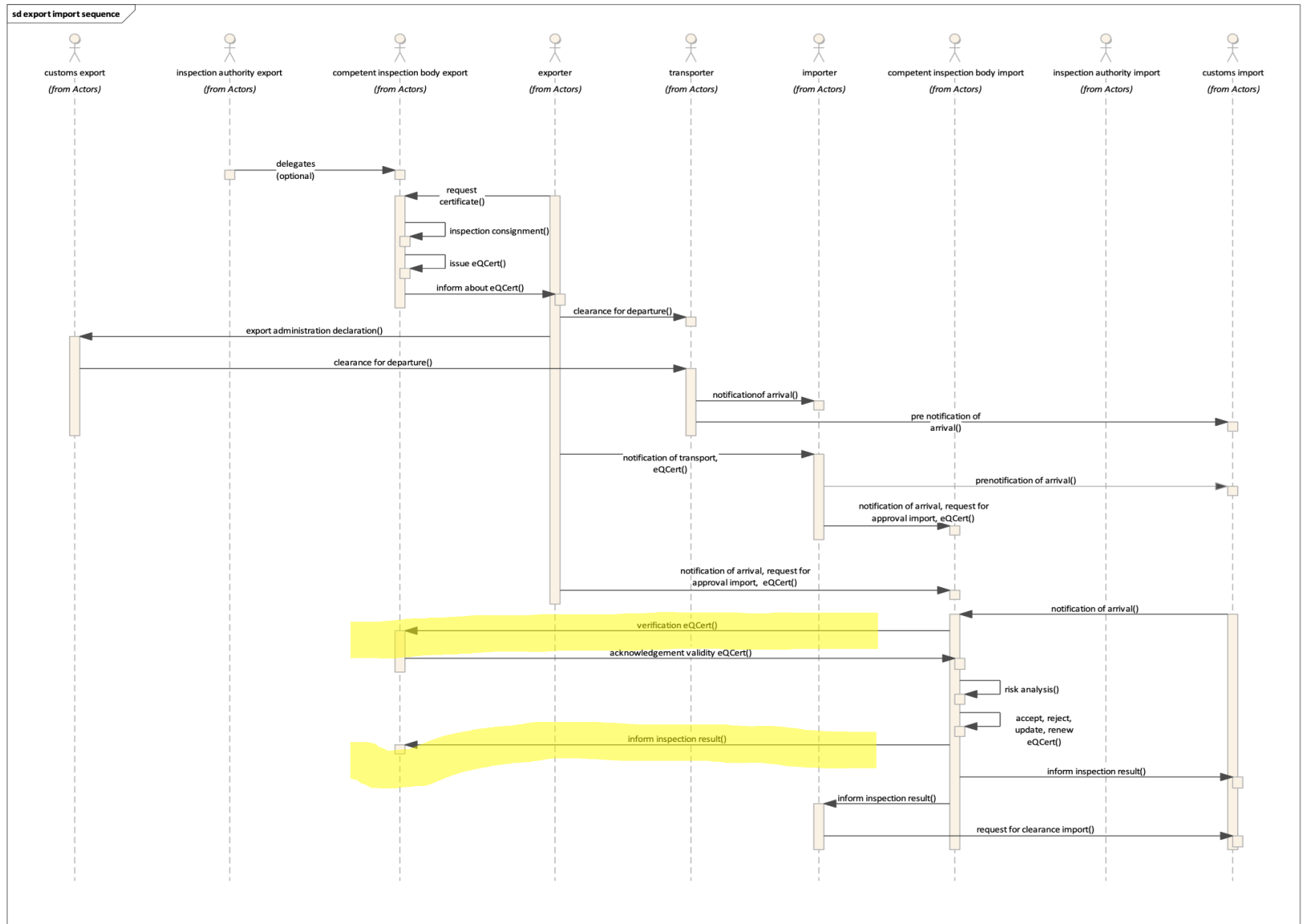


Figure 9 – Business Process Activity Diagram

https://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/unecefact/BRS/BRS-AGRI-eQuality_v1.pdf

EU TRACES



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UN/eQuality Certificate Exchange

The Message Standard

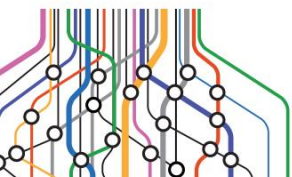
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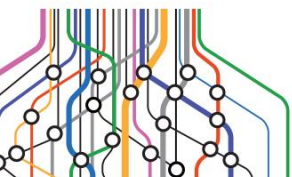
eQuality Certificate Standard

- ☐ The UN/eQuality data structure is based on a more general data structure: UN/CEFACT eCERT standard
- ☐ This standard is also used for
 - ☐ electronic SPS (IPPC Recommendation)
 - ☐ electronic CITES certificate (CITES CoP Recommendation)
 - ☐ electronic agriculture Certificate of Origin
 - ☐ can be used for other agriculture permits (Halal, ..)
- ➔ This means for example, the data structure of the “Exporter” in the eSPS and in the eCITES message are the same
- ➔ You can electronically validate an eSPS against an eCITES and an eQuality





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From a paper permit to an electronic permit - Step 1 Well aligned paper form (CEFACT UNLK)

APPENDIX I: MODEL CONFORMITY CERTIFICATE

1 Exporter		OECD SCHEME	CONFORMITY CERTIFICATE N°		
		This certificate is for the exclusive use of control services			
2 Packer as indicated on packing (if other than exporter)		3 Control service			
		4 Country of origin *		5 Country of destination	
6 Identification of means of transport		7 Space reserved for national regulations **			
8 Number (and kind **) of packages	9 Nature of produce (variety when specified by the standard)	10 Quality class	11 Total weight in kg gross/net ***		
The consignment referred to above conforms, at issue time , with the standards .					
Customs office of departure **		Place and date of issue			
Duration of validity days					
Signatory (name in block capitals)					
Signature		Seal of Authorized Control Service			
13 Observations					
* When the produce is re-exported, indicate its origin after the nature of the produce ** Optional ***					


Format of the certificate: printed on a 297 mm x 210 mm sheet



From a paper permit to an electronic permit - Step 1 Well aligned paper form (CEFACT UNLK)

Annex 2

Standard CITES form

 CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA		PERMIT/CERTIFICATE No. <input type="checkbox"/> EXPORT <input type="checkbox"/> RE-EXPORT <input type="checkbox"/> IMPORT <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:		Original	
<div>3. Importer (name and address)</div>		4. Exporter/re-exporter (name, address and country)		2. Valid until	
				Signature of the applicant	
3a. Country of import		6. Name, address, national seal/stamp and country of Management Authority			
5. Special conditions If for live animals, this permit or certificate is valid only if the transport conditions comply with the <i>IATA Live Animals Regulations</i> ; if for live plants, with the <i>IATA Perishable Cargo Regulations</i>					
5a. Purpose of the transaction (see reverse)		5b. Security stamp no.			
7/8. Scientific name (genus and species) and common name of animal or plant		9. Description of specimens, including identifying marks or numbers (age/sex if live)		10. Appendix no. and source (see reverse)	
11. Quantity (including unit)		11a. Total exported/Quota			
A	7/8.	9.	10.	11.	11a.
	12. Country of origin * Permit no. Date	12a. Country of last re-export Certificate no. Date	12b. No. of the operation ** or date of acquisition ***		
B	7/8.	9.	10.	11.	11a.
	12. Country of origin * Permit no. Date	12a. Country of last re-export Certificate no. Date	12b. No. of the operation ** or date of acquisition ***		
C	7/8.	9.	10.	11.	11a.
	12. Country of origin * Permit no. Date	12a. Country of last re-export Certificate no. Date	12b. No. of the operation ** or date of acquisition ***		
D	7/8.	9.	10.	11.	11a.
	12. Country of origin * Permit no. Date	12a. Country of last re-export Certificate no. Date	12b. No. of the operation ** or date of acquisition ***		

* Country in which the specimens were taken from the wild, bred in captivity or artificially propagated (only in case of re-export)

Instructions and explanations

(These correspond to block numbers on the form)

1. Tick the square which corresponds to the type of document issued (export permit, re-export certificate, import permit or other). If the box "other" has been ticked, the type of document must be indicated. The original number is a unique number allocated to each document by the Management Authority.
2. For export permits and re-export certificates, the date of expiry of the document may not be more than six months after the date of issuance (one year for import permits).
3. **Complete** name and address of the importer.
- 3a. ~~The name of the country must be written in full.~~
4. **Complete** name and address of the exporter/re-exporter. The name of the country must be stated. The absence of the signature of the applicant renders the permit or certificate invalid.
5. Special conditions may refer to national legislation or special conditions placed on the shipment by the issuing Management Authority. This block can also be used to justify the omission of certain information.
- 5a. The following codes should be used: **T** for commercial, **Z** for zoo, **G** for botanical garden, **Q** for circus or travelling exhibition, **S** for scientific, **H** for hunting trophy, **P** for personal, **M** for medical, **E** for education, **N** for reintroduction or introduction into the wild, **B** for breeding in captivity or artificial propagation and **L** for law enforcement / judicial / forensic.
- 5b. Indicate the number of the security stamp affixed in block 13.
6. The name, address and country of the issuing Management Authority should already be printed on the form.
- 7-8. Indicate the scientific name (genus and species, where appropriate subspecies) of the animal or plant as it appears in the Convention Appendices or the reference lists approved by the Conference of the Parties, and the common name of the animal or plant as known in the country issuing the permit.
9. Describe, as precisely as possible, the specimens entering trade (live animals, skins, flanks, wallets, shoes, etc.). If a specimen is marked (tags, identifying marks, rings, etc.), whether or not this is required by a Resolution of the Conference of the Parties (specimens originating in a ranching operation, specimens subject to quotas approved by the Conference of the Parties, specimens of Appendix-I species bred in captivity for commercial purposes, etc.), indicate the number and type of mark. The sex and age of the live animals should be recorded, if possible.
10. Enter the number of the Appendix of the Convention (I, II or III) in which the species is listed.
Use the following codes to indicate the source:
 - W** Specimens taken from the wild
 - R** Ranchered specimens: specimens of animals reared in a controlled environment, taken as eggs or juveniles from the wild, where they would otherwise have had a very low probability of surviving to adulthood.
 - D** Appendix-I animals bred in captivity for commercial purposes in operations included in the Secretariat's Register, in accordance with Resolution Conf. 12.10 (Rev. CoP15), and Appendix-I plants artificially propagated for commercial purposes, as well as parts and derivatives thereof, exported under the provisions of Article VII, paragraph 4, of the Convention
 - A** Plants that are artificially propagated in accordance with Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP15), as well as parts and derivatives thereof, exported under the provisions of Article VII, paragraph 5 (specimens of species included in Appendix I that have been propagated artificially for non-commercial purposes and specimens of species included in Appendices II and III)
 - C** Animals bred in captivity in accordance with Resolution Conf. 10.16 (Rev.), as well as parts and derivatives thereof, exported under the provisions of Article VII, paragraph 5
 - F** Animals born in captivity (F1 or subsequent generations) that do not fulfil the definition of 'bred in captivity' in Resolution Conf. 10.16 (Rev.), as well as parts and derivatives thereof
 - U** Source unknown (**must be justified**)
 - I** Confiscated or seized specimens
 - O** Pre-Convention specimens (may be used with other source codes).
11. The quantity and units indicated should conform to the most recent version of the *Guidelines for the preparation and submission of CITES annual reports*.
- 11a. Indicate the total number of specimens exported in the current calendar year (1 January to 31 December) (including those covered by the present permit) and the current annual quota for the species concerned (for example 500/1000). This should be done for the national quotas as well as for those determined by the Conference of the Parties.
12. The country of origin is the country in which the specimens were taken from the wild, bred in captivity or artificially propagated, except in the case of plant specimens that cease to qualify for an exemption from the provisions of CITES. In such instances, the country of origin is deemed to be the country in which the specimens ceased to qualify for the exemption. Indicate the number of the permit or certificate of the exporting country and the date of issuance. If all or part of the information is not known, this should be justified in block 5. This block must only be completed in case



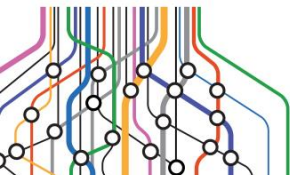
From a paper permit to an electronic permit - Step 2 From paper form to a logic structure (CEFACT CCL)

Instructions and explanations

(These correspond to block numbers on the form)

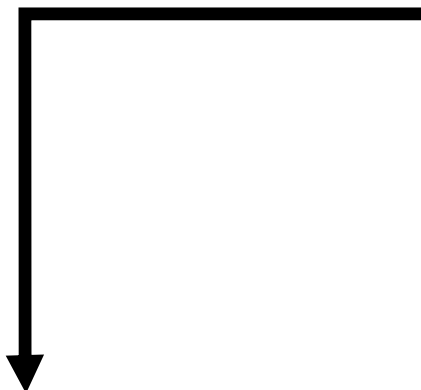
1. Tick the square which corresponds to the type of document issued (export permit, has been ticked, the type of document must be indicated. The original number Management Authority.
2. For export permits and re-export certificates, the date of expiry of the document must be year for import permits).
3. **Complete** name and address of the importer.
3a. **The name of the country must be written in full.**
4. **Complete** name and address of the exporter/re-exporter. The name of the country renders the permit or certificate invalid.
5. Special conditions may refer to national legislation or special conditions placed on can also be used to justify the omission of certain information.
- 5a. The following codes should be used: **T** for commercial, **Z** for zoo, **G** for botanical q.

Element/Attribute	Annotation
ID	Cardinality 0..1 Type udt:IDType WhiteSpace collapse <u>CITES Permit Information</u> Box/Field Box 3 (ID) Cardinality 0:1 Description Box Heading: Importer
Name	Cardinality 0..1 Type udt:TextType <u>CITES Permit Information</u> Box/Field Box 3 (Name) Cardinality 0:1 Description Box Heading: Importer
PostalTradeAddress	Cardinality 0..1 Type ram:TradeAddressType
xsd:sequence	Cardinality 1..1
PostcodeCode	Cardinality 0..1 Type udt:CodeType WhiteSpace collapse <u>CITES Permit Information</u> Box/Field Box 3 (Postcode) Cardinality 0:1 Description Box Heading: Importer
StreetName	Cardinality 0..1 Type udt:TextType <u>CITES Permit Information</u> Box/Field Box 3 (Street name) Cardinality 0:2 Description Box Heading: Importer
CityName	Cardinality 0..1 Type udt:TextType <u>CITES Permit Information</u> Box/Field Box 3 (City name) Cardinality 0:1 Description Box Heading: Importer
CountryID	Cardinality 0..1 Type qdt:CountryIDType WhiteSpace collapse <u>CITES Permit Information</u> Box/Field Box 3 (Country Id) Cardinality 0:1 Description Box Heading: Importer
schemeID	Type xsd:token



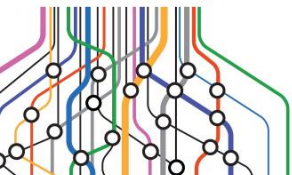


From a paper permit to an electronic permit – Step 3 From logic structure (CCL) to XML



Element/Attribute	Annotation
ID	Cardinality 0..1 Type udt:IDType WhiteSpace collapse CITES Permit Information Box/Field Box 3 (ID) Cardinality 0..1 Description Box Heading: Importer
Name	Cardinality 0..1 Type udt:TextType CITES Permit Information Box/Field Box 3 (Name) Cardinality 0..1 Description Box Heading: Importer
PostalTradeAddress	Cardinality 0..1 Type ram:TradeAddressType
PostcodeCode	Cardinality 0..1 Type udt:CodeType WhiteSpace collapse CITES Permit Information Box/Field Box 3 (Postcode) Cardinality 0..1 Description Box Heading: Importer
StreetName	Cardinality 0..1 Type udt:TextType CITES Permit Information Box/Field Box 3 (Street name) Cardinality 0..2 Description Box Heading: Importer
CityName	Cardinality 0..1 Type udt:TextType CITES Permit Information Box/Field Box 3 (City name) Cardinality 0..1 Description Box Heading: Importer
CountryID	Cardinality 0..1 Type qdt:CountryIDType WhiteSpace collapse CITES Permit Information Box/Field Box 3 (Country Id) Cardinality 0..1 Description Box Heading: Importer
schemeID	Type xsd-token

```
</xs:complexType>
- <xs:complexType name="TradePartyType">
  - <xs:sequence>
    <xs:element name="ID" minOccurs="0" type="udt:IDType" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    <xs:element name="Name" minOccurs="0" type="udt:TextType"/>
    <xs:element name="PostalTradeAddress" minOccurs="0" type="ram:TradeAddressType"/>
    <xs:element name="SpecifiedRepresentativePerson" minOccurs="0" type="ram:RepresentativePersonTy
    <xs:element name="SpecifiedAuthoritativeSignatoryPerson" minOccurs="0" type="ram:AuthoritativeSig
  </xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>
```



**We could organise a workshop
to present and discuss
the specific choreography and
the data elements of the
UN/eQuality standard**

UN / CEFAC



UN/eQuality Certificate Exchange

**Electronic equivalent of
signatures and seals**

The logo for UN / CEFAC is located on the right side of the slide. It features a vertical bar composed of many thin, parallel lines in various colors (pink, blue, green, orange, grey, etc.). Below this bar, the text 'UN / CEFAC' is written in blue. At the bottom of the logo, there is a network diagram with several nodes (circles) connected by lines of the same color scheme as the bar above.

UN / CEFAC



UN/CEFACT Recommendation 14

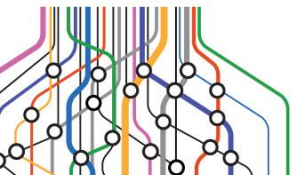
Defining the equivalent of a physical signatures is an issue for many international trade documents that are used on electronic exchanges

UN/CEFACT Recommendation 14 on Authentication of trade documents distinguishes between a digital and an electronic signature:

- ☐ *Electronic signature*: and process that provides a functional equivalent to a physical signature (think your eBanking application)
- ☐ *Digital signature*: a specific implementation of an electronic signature using cryptographic methods (think Bitcoin)
- ☐ Most electronic trade documents use electronic signatures

Example for electronic Signatures: your eBanking application

- ☐ You connect with your password to your eBanking application → the bank knows it's you
 - ☐ You transfer funds and log out
 - ☐ The bank keeps a record of the transactions of this session
 - ☐ If you later challenge one of the transactions your bank can prove that the transfer was done by you
- The whole process constitutes an electronic signature which is the equivalent of the physical signature



Electronic signatures in CITES permits



Documents:

- Note on electronic signatures in CITES permits and certificates [SC70 Doc. 39 Annex 1 \(Annex 1\)](#)
- Decision CoP18 [18.125 e\)](#)

Decision CoP18 18.125 e)

- 18.125 e) i parties should apply UN/CEFACT Recommendation 14 for CITES permits
- 18.125 e) ii to vi specify certain requirements that an eCITES system must meet (authentication of users, record of audit trails,...)
- 18.125 e) iv

*recognize that in **electronic CITES systems that meet the above requirements i) – iv), the electronic equivalent** of a physical signature and seal **may be provided through the authenticated identification of any of the following individuals:** the permit applicant; the official who issued or authorized the permit or certificate; the official who altered the permit or certificate; the issuing authority; and the inspecting official who endorsed the permit or certificate*

A permit issued by a system that meets 18.125 e) requirements is considered to contain an electronic signature.

➔ It is sufficient that the permit (paper or electronic) contains the information (name, office, location, date) of the stakeholders

Some Parties CoP18 18.125 e) also to their paper permits!

Pilots & next steps

**How CITES used pilots to
kick-off electronic document
exchanges**

UN / CEFAC





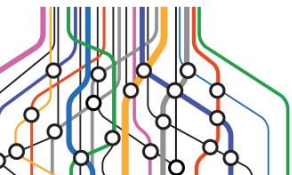
eCITES EPIX Pilots

Approach

- ☐ Finding general solutions from practical examples
- ☐ The experience is that documented in the pilots is forwarded as standard and best practice (eCITES WG on electronic systems and UN/CEFACT)

Current state

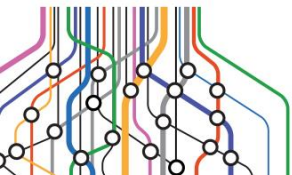
- ☐ All current pilots led by Switzerland (CH, FR, CZ, Nordic countries, ...)
- ☐ There is a gradual move from “*electronic submission supports the paper process*” to “*electronic submission replaces the paper process*”
- ☐ Pilots between EU and Asian countries are starting now
- ☐ UNECE/ESCAP Task Force on eCITES permit exchange pilot projects
- ☐ Pilots are ongoing

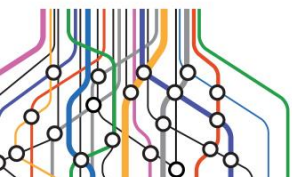




Experience with Pilots (management perspective)

- ☐ The pathfinder has a pretty tough job
- ☐ Hands on: Solve issues as they occur
- ☐ Decision to implement P2P for now but to develop an approach that can also work for other Architectures
- ☐ Use standards and solutions, where already available: (CEFACT Data standards, Rec 14 on electronic signatures,..)
- ☐ Synchronization of development projects of two national administrations is challenging
- ☐ Integration of project management and technical workstreams is challenging
- ☐ Communication between two national projects is challenging





Experience with Pilots (management perspective cont.)

- ☐ With increased number of pilots, the Onboarding process becomes more important
- ☐ A common national system such as UNCTAD eCITES could make a lot of exchange issues disappear
- ☐ Document experiences as early as possible and (try to) create a culture of sharing of experiences
- ☐ There is a need for a platform where Parties can exchange experiences and coordinate their initiatives



Electronic Permit Exchange Projects

Workshop on CITES electronic Permit Information eXchange (EPIX) for Parties from the UNECE and ESCAP Region (virtual workshop)

8 - 9 April 2020

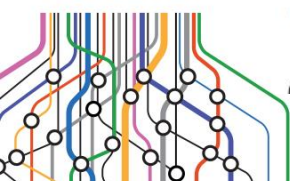
Virtual consultative Workshop on CITES electronic Permit Information eXchange (EPIX) for Parties from the UNECE and ESCAP region will be organised by the UNECE, ESCAP and CITES with the support of the United Nations Network of Experts for Paperless Trade and Transport in Asia and the Pacific (UNNExT) Task Force on electronic cross border exchange of CITES permits

Dates and Time: 8 and 9 April 2020, 09:00 – 12:00 (Geneva time)

- This workshop is for invited Parties only
- On 7 April 2020 (9:00 -10:00hrs) UNECE and ESCAP will provide an opportunity for participants to test their network connections.
- **Information on how to connect to this Workshop** 



CITES parties are now stepping up efforts for electronic CITES permit processing and cross border



UN/eQuality

Thank you!

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June 2020





Next meeting?

- ☐ Walkthrough on UN/eQuality choreography (CEFACT BRS)
- ☐ Walkthrough on UN/eQuality data standard (CEFACT BRS)
- ☐ Presentation from UNCTAD and/or IPPC
- ☐ Meeting with interested countries to discuss eQuality pilots

