- Type of electronic documents in TRACES
- Statistics
- EU requirements to issue electronic certificates
- Challenges
• SPS certificates required for:
  – EU imports of live animals, animal products, food and feed of non-animal origin and plants;
  – intra-EU trade in live animals and certain animal products.
  – EU exports of live animals, certain animal products and plants
• border clearance documents
  – live animals,
  – animal products,
  – food and feed of non-animal origin,
  – plants;
• Electronic capacity available in TRACES-NT
Phytosanitary certificates to the EU

- 5 French overseas territories since 14 Dec. 2019 (100% in electronic format) – 210 per month
- Tunisia since April 2020 (100% in electronic format since 16 March 2021) – 380 per month
- Ephytos from 13 non-EU countries connected to the IPPC Hub: 35000 per month – Kenya 12000, Morocco 11700, USA 3800*, Chile 3500, Costa Rica 2700, Uganda 1000, Argentina 800*, New Zealand 700*

Phytosanitary certificates from the EU

- France to US, Chile, Argentina – 220 per month (100% in electronic format since early February 2021)
- Malta – 9 per month (paper format)
Official sanitary certificates to the EU

- Electronic capability available since May 2020 (no paper certificate required at EU borders);
- 450 per day from 54 non-EU Countries
- > 6% e-certificates mainly for fishery products
- Uruguay/Morocco (2020), Peru/Iceland (2021)
- per month: Morocco 1800*, Iceland 430*, Uruguay 420*, Peru 340*
- enrolment ongoing for the other non-EU countries
Electronic signature capability at EU Border Control Posts

• Electronic capability available since end of December 2019;
• A third of Member States authorities are signing CHED-A-P-D electronically;
• Half of Member States authorities are signing CHED-PP electronically;
• In January 2021,
  – 40% of CHED-A
  – 28% of CHED-P
  – 54% of CHED-PP
  – 20% of CHED-D are signed electronically.
EU requirements to issue electronic certificates

- IMSOC and eIDAS Regulations (EU standards for e-signature and e-seal)
- In TRACES
  - Electronic signature of authorised officer
  - Advanced or qualified electronic seal of the issuing authority
- In exchange with TRACES
  - Advanced or qualified electronic seal of the issuing authority
Administrative challenges

- In TRACES
  - assurance level regarding certifying officers’ identity proofing
  - assurance level regarding issuing authority legal representative’s identity proofing
    - Minimum requirements for advanced or qualified e-seal
    - Can be problematic for some non-EU countries

- In exchange with TRACES
  - assurance level regarding issuing authority’s digital signature certificate
    - EU: eIDAS rules apply so in principle no issues
    - Non-EU: need to meet some criteria for assurance level "equivalent to eIDAS requirements"
Technical challenges

In TRACES

- Delegation of use of e-seal to certifying officers
  - E-seal "manager" and e-seal "users"
  - E-seal "manager" activates the e-seal and assigns the "users"
  - Delegate use of e-seal in a hierarchical fashion (e.g. border control posts use the e-seal of the central authority)

In exchange with TRACES

- From all connected country systems
  - Meeting technical requirements for Advanced / Qualified e-seal
- From non-EU country systems:
  - Signing certificate is typically issued by a TSP outside "EU trusted list"
  - technical requirements met?
TRACES
Thank you!

Annual report

WEB site - http://ec.europa.eu/traces

Video (FR, EN, DE, ES, PT, RU)

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