



Australian Government
Department of Agriculture

APPPC ePhyto Workshop

Session 3 Report on Survey Results



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Session 3 overview

This session will look at

- survey topics
- summary of results
- details of results
- discussion groups
 - key findings, challenges, opportunities
 - discuss with workshop
- conclusions

Survey topics

The ePhyto survey topics

The questions were grouped into key topics:

- Phytosanitary Certificate Production Capacity - current
- Operating (or moving towards) “Electronic Phytosanitary Certificate” production
- Security Protocols/Mechanisms
- Supporting Legislation
- Infrastructure requirements
- Capacity development requirements

The structure of the questions in the survey has been aligned to the workshop agenda. This will allow the workshop to expand on key issues identified in the survey.

Summary of results

Responses were received from

- *19 APPPC countries*
- *1 NAPPO country*

ePhyto survey – summary of results

Key findings

- 10 countries have a system to produce phytosanitary certificates electronically
- 5 countries have a system to send ePhytos
- 5 countries have a system to receive ePhytos
- 8 countries have legislation that prescribes issuing hard copy phytosanitary certificates only
- 8 countries have legislation that prescribes receiving hard copy phytosanitary certificates only
- 14 countries are interested in model legislation
- 12 countries are interested in a generic ePhyto system

Details of results

Analysis of results – broken down by question

ePhyto survey – detailed results

2. Phytosanitary Certificate Production Capacity	Response	
Please indicate your countries current capacity regards phytosanitary certificate production	Yes	No
(a) Our certificates are all prepared and authorised using mass produced hard copy printed templates	11	8
(b) We only issue hard copy (paper) certificates	12	7

ePhyto survey – detailed results

3. Operating (or moving towards) “Electronic Phytosanitary Certificate” production	Response	
	Yes	No
3.1 Do you have a software package that allows you to produce your phytosanitary certificates electronically	10	9
a) If your answer here was yes, please describe below what you believe is the difference between ePhyto/Ecert communications versus the emailing of a pdf of a phytosanitary certificate?	Refer next slide	
b) If your answer to 3.1 above was “Yes” does your software package:		
i) Print out completed (finalised) hard copy certificates,	10	0
ii) Have an electronic XML output as well as production of completed (finalised) hard copy certificates	6	4

ePhyto survey – detailed results

3.1a) please describe what you believe is the difference between ePhyto/Excert communications versus the emailing of a pdf of a phytosanitary certificate?

“ePhyto exchange is a secure ‘NPPO IT system to NPPO IT system’ transfer of encrypted XML phytosanitary assurance data that is considered equivalent as the data contained in an original hard copy phytosanitary certificate”

“The information of the Phytosanitary Certificate is transmitted electronically in the form of XML data via system integration”

“ephyto is totally electronic form not text in paper form”

“more accurate and valid for traceability”

“It could be harmonized with other countries rather than country individual use for the purpose domestic service facilitation”

ePhyto survey – detailed results

3.1a) please describe what you believe is the difference between ePhyto/Ecert communications versus the emailing of a pdf of a phytosanitary certificate?

“Electronic transmission of certification is a secure Government to Government (G2G) exchange of SPS certification using the approved eCert standard from United Nations Centre of Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT) as the message structure for eCert exchanges.

ePhyto exchange is a secure ‘system to system’ (NPPO to NPPO) transfer of encrypted XML data that is considered the same as an original phytosanitary certificate. May also include the receiving NPPO web viewing the phyto from the sending NPPO.

The e-mailing of a pdf of a phytosanitary certificate is not ‘system to system’, requires human processing and is considered a copy of a paper phytosanitary certificate. Does not support a move towards paperless trading).

ePhyto survey – detailed results

3.1a) please describe what you believe is the difference between ePhyto/Ecert communications versus the emailing of a pdf of a phytosanitary certificate?

“By the electronic exchange of PC date, document check and statistic analysis are possible through on-line”

“In Japan, NACCS (Nippon Automated Cargo and Port Consolidated System) system, single-window system for custom declaration and application for plant quarantine and animal quarantine, enables to issue electronically phytosanitary certificate as hard copy. However, this system is not e-phyto system. We have considered that the function of e-phyto will be incorporated in this system, i.e. electronically transmitting data of a phytosanitary certificate to other country using point to point system or hub system. Of course, we understand transmitting as an electronic file like PDF file of a phytosanitary certificate is not e-phyto.”

ePhyto survey – detailed results

3.1a) please describe what you believe is the difference between ePhyto/Ecert communications versus the emailing of a pdf of a phytosanitary certificate?

“We have introduced Plant Quarantine Information System very recently , whereby, all the information are electronically compiled and certificates (Hard copy) are issued based on this. However this dose not produce online certificates.

This information system allows us to quickly get the detail information about the number of certificates issued, commodities imported and exported in terms of volume and value, pest intercepted, treatments done etc that can also facilitate monitoring of the activities from head office and to facilitate the trade.

However, since this system is not ephyto system, its difficult to differentiate the difference as of now.”

ePhyto survey – detailed results

3.2 If your response to 3.1 ii) above was yes, what version of the UNCEFACT SPS Schema is it compliant with?

Australia

- eCert for exports 12B. The 12B standard is the first one to incorporate a re-export code, so our recommendation is 12B as the base standard. We currently send vD09A, D10A, D11B and can support D12 as well, We are upgrading to be able to send D13 as well
- eCert for iMports D11B to receive from NZ (we are capable of receiving any version)

Republic of Korea

- version 8.0

Malaysia

- Version 11.0

Indonesia

- Version 5.0

New Zealand

- Version 2011b
SPSCertificate_7p0

ePhyto survey – detailed results

3. Operating (or moving towards) “Electronic Phytosanitary Certificate” production	Response	
	Yes	No
3.3 Does your software package enable you to electronically transfer (send) certificate information to other NPPOs?	5*	5
a) If your answer is yes, do your country issue hard copy phytosanitary certificates at the same time	5	0
3.4 If your answer to 3.3 above is yes, how many countries are you electronically transferring certificate data to?		

* 2 countries in the development phase – ie. not yet sending

ePhyto survey – detailed results

3.4 How many countries are you electronically transferring certificate data to?

Australia

More than 5 countries - Yes

China; All (inc phyto)

USA; phytos, meat

(plus 5 countries with other commodities)

Korea

Netherlands - seeds for sowing

New Zealand

One (1) to five (5) – Yes

Australia via ePhyto XML; all plant products/commodities

Un-secured Email to Belgium, China, New Caledonia and Peru for all plant products/commodities

ePhyto survey – detailed results

3. Operating (or moving towards) “Electronic Phytosanitary Certificate” production	Response	
	Yes	No
3.5 Does your software package enable you to electronically receive certificate information from other NPPOs?	5*	6
3.6 If your answer is yes to 3.5 above, how many countries are you electronically receiving certificate data from? Australia One (1) to five (5) – Yes NZ, Phytos NL multiple commodities, in development USA, Phyto to be commenced late 2014. Korea Netherlands - seeds for sowing		

* 2 countries in development – ie. not yet able to receive

ePhyto survey – detailed results

3. Operating (or moving towards) “Electronic Phytosanitary Certificate” production	Response	
	Yes	No
3.7 Do you consider your ePhyto system is compliant with Appendix 1 of ISPM12?	8	4*
3.8 Have you found any difficulties in applying Appendix 1 of ISPM12 in developing you ePhyto system?	6	5+
3.9 If your response to the above is yes, what were these difficulties?	Next slide	

*7 provided nil response
 +8 provided nil response

ePhyto survey – detailed results

What were your difficulties in applying Appendix 1 to ISPM12

“We are having trouble complying with Re-export phyto as this will require upgrade to domestic system.

Whilst the certificates comply with ISPM 12 it would be useful to include tariff/HS codes to allow for easier matching in import systems.”

“Application of IPPC standard codes for commodity, treatment code etc to Korean current codes is not well matched or not well confirmed”

“Difficulties in matching codes for Types Of Means Of Transport as Malaysia did not capture this information in the ePhyto application form. Guidance in application of Appendix 1 at the beginning of system development in 2012.”

ePhyto survey – detailed results

What were your difficulties in applying Appendix 1 to ISPM12

“We have not yet started applying Appendix-1 of ISPM-12. We don’t have any training about e-Phyto system. We are not applying Appendix 1 of ISPM12 in developing ePhyto system so, we don’t find any difficulties.”

“Some plants are not listed in IPPC data base”

“The current database in Biosecurity Authority of Fiji cannot be accessed to make necessary changers to accommodate Phytosaintary export Ecert templates, Ecert print out & sending of ecert phytosanitary to other NPPO’s around the region, etc)”

ePhyto survey – detailed results

4. “Security Protocols/Mechanisms”	Response	
	Yes	No
4.1 How are your electronic certificates currently exchanged?		
i) Web Application	5	
ii) Soap (5 sending, 1 receiving)	6	
iii) S/MIME	3	2
iv) Email	1	4
v) Other	please state	
4.2 What security protocols/mechanisms are in use around electronic your exchange?	please state	
i) Are you using digital signatures/SSL certificates?	4	1
ii) Is your security based on a username/password?	4	1

ePhyto survey – detailed results

5. Supporting Legislation	Response	
5.1 Exports	Yes	No
i) Does your country have existing export legislation that supports the issuance of ISPM 12 compliant phytosanitary certificates?	16	1
ii) Does your export legislation prescribe that phytosanitary certificates must be issued in hard copy only? *	8	8
iii) Does your export legislation contain any other provisions that may preclude the issuance of an electronic phytosanitary certificate?*	2	14

* One country did not respond

ePhyto survey – detailed results

5. Supporting Legislation	Response	
5.2 Imports	Yes	No
i) Does your country have existing legislation that supports the receipt of phytosanitary certificates? *	17	1
ii) Does your import legislation prescribe that phytosanitary certificates must be received in hard copy only? *	8	10
iii) Does your imports legislation contain any other provisions that may preclude the receipt of an electronic phytosanitary certificate? *	2	17

* One country did not respond

ePhyto survey – detailed results

5. Supporting Legislation	Response	
	Yes	No
5.3 Model legislation Would your country benefit from model ePhyto legislation for imports and exports?	14	4

* One country did not respond

ePhyto survey – detailed results

6. Infrastructure requirements	Response	
	Yes	No
Have you assessed your IT infrastructure to be adequate to support the move to ePhyto?	8	11
a) If YES, please explain your assessment results		
b) If NO, would your country be interested in a generic IPPC endorsed ePhyto system? *	12	6

* One country did not respond

ePhyto survey – detailed results

7. Capacity development requirements	Response
i) What, if any, NEEDS do you have for assistance in developing an ePhyto system for use in your country?	Please state what these NEEDS are
ii) What, if any, are your current plans for ePhyto development in your country?	Please state your current ePhyto development plans
iii) Outline key areas where your country would like capacity development assistance from the IPPC	
iv) What do you believe are the top 3 barriers to having ePhyto operating in your Country?	Please specify 1) 2) 3)

ePhyto survey – detailed results

7. Capacity development requirements

Country responses to the capacity development requirements question will be circulated in a separate document

Discussion groups

Analysis of results and discussion

Discussion groups

Two discussion groups with Australia & Japan as discussion leaders for each group.

Each group is to elect a representative to report on the groups discussion highlighting what the group has identified as their agreed key findings, challenges and opportunities within the Region.

Discussion leaders (Australia & Japan) will provide each group with a summary of the results of the APPPC pre-workshop survey.

Each group explore & decide on the group's key findings, challenges and opportunities as taken from the survey results and country reports - with guidance from the discussion leaders .

Discussion groups

Key findings, challenges, opportunities

Discuss with workshop

Discussion groups

The two groups re-join as one workshop group.

Each elected group reporter relays their groups determinations

The combined group agrees on key findings, challenges and opportunities within the Region for moving ePhyto forward.

Discussion groups

Key findings, challenges, opportunities

Conclusions

Conclusions