



EU ASIA COOPERATION
on (PHYTO-) SANITARY (SPS) and
FOOD SAFETY REGULATION

Project funded by
European Commission



Seminar on Imports of Plant and Plant Products into Thailand

**The new of EU Official Controls Regulation and
TRACES NT, e-Certification and the IPPC e-PHYTO**

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Project managed by

Service for Foreign Policy Instruments (FPI) European Commission

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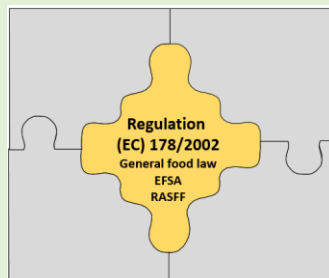
https://ec.europa.eu/fpi/home_en

Bangkok, Thailand
24-25 March 2021



What is the applicable legislation ?

GENERAL FOOD LAW



Regulation 178/2002

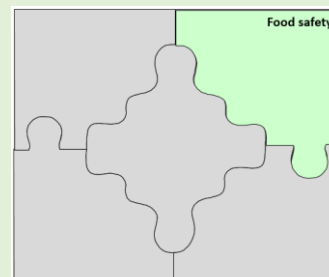
- Responsibilities
- Traceability
- Import regime
- Emergency measures
- RASFF

Regulation 2019/1381

- More transparency
- Access to studies
- Risk communication

Applicable on
27 March 2021

FOOD SAFETY



Regulation 396/2005

- Pesticides MRL

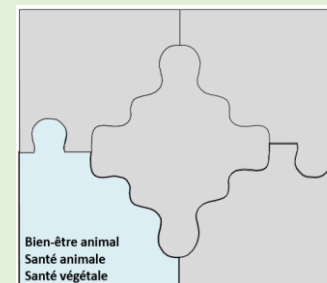
Regulation 315/93

- Contaminants

Regulation 2073/2205

- Microbiological criteria

PLANT HEALTH



Directive 94/3

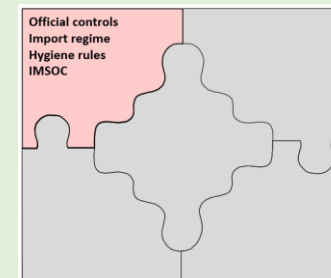
- Harmful organisms (Notifications)
- EUROPHYT

Regulation 2016/2031

- + Implementing Regulations
- New Plant Health Law

Applicable since
14 December 2019

CONTROLS



Regulation 852/2004

- Food hygiene

Regulation 2017/625

- + Implementing Regulations
- Official Controls
- Import regime

Applicable since
14 December 2019

The New EU Official Controls Regulation (OCR)

Regulation (EU) 2017/625



Harmonised approach across
the food supply chain

Risk-based approach
to controls

Efficient performance
of controls

Transparency of
control results

Food and Food Safety	Feed and Feed Safety	GMOs
Animal Health	Animal By-Products	Animal Welfare
Plant Health	Plant Protection Products	Organics

The New EU Official Controls Regulation (OCR)

Regulation (EU) 2017/625



Harmonised approach across
the food supply chain

Risk-based approach
to controls

Efficient performance
of controls

Transparency of
control results

Controls must be performed:

- "regularly,
- on a **risk basis** and
- with appropriate frequency"

Taking into account:

Own controls
Private quality
schemes

Operators'
past
records

The New EU Official Controls Regulation (OCR)

Regulation (EU) 2017/625



Harmonised approach across
the food supply chain

Risk-based approach
to controls

Efficient performance
of controls

Transparency of
control results

Official controls shall be carried out in a manner that the **administrative burden** and **operational disruption** for operators are **kept to the minimum necessary**

The New EU Official Controls Regulation (OCR)

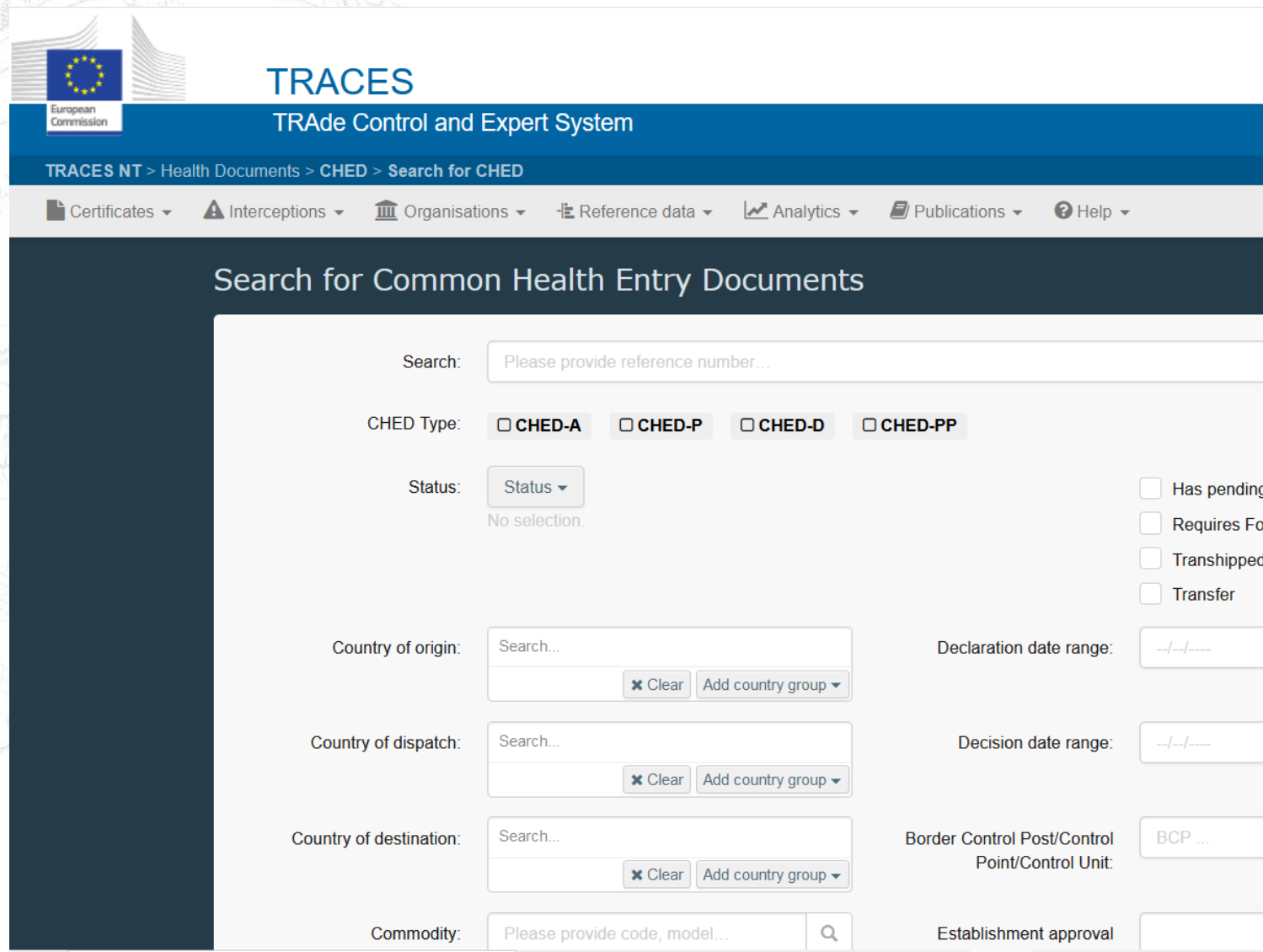
Regulation (EU) 2017/625

Harmonised approach across
the food supply chain

Risk-based approach
to controls

Efficient performance
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Transparency of
control results



The screenshot displays the TRACES NT (Trade Control and Expert System) interface, specifically the 'Search for CHED' page. The header includes the European Commission logo and the title 'TRACES NT > Health Documents > CHED > Search for CHED'. A navigation bar contains links for Certificates, Interceptions, Organisations, Reference data, Analytics, Publications, and Help. The main section is titled 'Search for Common Health Entry Documents' and features a search form with the following fields and options:

- Search:** A text input field with the placeholder 'Please provide reference number...'.
- CHED Type:** Four radio button options: CHED-A, CHED-P, CHED-D, and CHED-PP.
- Status:** A dropdown menu currently showing 'Status' and 'No selection'.
- Country of origin:** A search input field with 'Clear' and 'Add country group' buttons.
- Country of dispatch:** A search input field with 'Clear' and 'Add country group' buttons.
- Country of destination:** A search input field with 'Clear' and 'Add country group' buttons.
- Commodity:** A search input field with the placeholder 'Please provide code, model...' and a search icon.
- Declaration date range:** A date range selector showing '--/--/--'.
- Decision date range:** A date range selector showing '--/--/--'.
- Border Control Post/Control Point/Control Unit:** A dropdown menu showing 'BCP ...'.
- Establishment approval:** A dropdown menu.
- Additional filters:** On the right side, there are four unchecked checkboxes: 'Has pending', 'Requires Fo', 'Transhipped', and 'Transfer'.



The New EU Official Controls Regulation (OCR)

Regulation (EU) 2017/625

General Principles Articles 1 – 15

Subject matter, scope & definitions, Competent Authorities general requirements

Sector Specific Requirements Articles 16 – 27

e.g. Products of animal origin, residues, animal welfare, plant health, GMOs, plant protection products, organic production, new risks

Art. 28–33 Delegation of tasks	Art. 34–42 Sampling, analyses, tests + Diagnoses	Art. 43– 76 IMPORT CONTROLS	Art. 77-91 Financing OC + official certification	Art. 92-101 EURLs EURCs	Art. 102–108 Administrative Assistance + Cooperation
Art. 109-115 Planning + Reporting	Art. 116–124 Commission Controls	Art. 125-129 CONDITIONS FOR ENTRY	Art. 130 Training (BTSF)	Art. 131–136 IMSOC	Art. 137– 141 Enforcement

Common Provisions - Articles 142 – 167



EU Entry Requirements for Fruits & Vegetables

EU ENTRY REQUIREMENTS

**CONDITIONS
FOR ENTRY**
To be met
prior to
dispatch

**CONTROLS
AT ENTRY**
Carried out
at arrival
in the EU

EU Entry Requirements for Fruits & Vegetables

Conditions for placing food on the market in the EU

Regulation 178/2002 – Article 11

Food imported into the EU for placing on the market within the EU shall comply with:

- either the relevant requirements of EU food law,
- ~~or conditions recognised by the EU to be at least equivalent.~~

In practice :

Exception : ~~Organic production~~ **(2022)**



EU Entry Requirements for Fruits & Vegetables

Animal Products v Plant Products



OPEN
SYSTEM

Conditions for Entry	ANIMAL PRODUCTS	PLANT HEALTH	FOOD SAFETY
Has the import country have to be authorized to export to the EU?	YES	NO	NO
Do establishments have to be authorized (listed) to export to the EU?	YES	NO	NO
Is a health certificate necessary for entry in the EU?	YES		

* Except for: bananas, coconut, dates, durian and pineapple.

** Except in cases of emergency measures.

EU Entry Requirements for Fruits & Vegetables



Who controls ?

Competent authorities
of the non-EU
exporting country



NPPO

Inspect
products
Issue the phytosanitary
certificate

Competent authorities
of the EU Member
State of importation



BCP
NPPO

Verify documents
and inspect products
Issue the CHED-PP
Issue the CHED-D
Participate in RASFF

European
Commission
DG SANTE



Audit team
SANTE-F

Perform system audits
of EU Member States and
non- countries
Operate RASFF, EUROPHYT
and AAC

EU Entry Requirements for Fruits & Vegetables



What controls ?

Plant health

Food safety

Documentary controls

Objective : Verify that the required documents (Health Certificate, bill of lading, etc.) are present.

Frequency : always (for each consignment)

Identity controls

Objective: Verify that the content and labelling of the consignment tally with the documents presented

Frequency : ➤ **Systematic for plant health**
➤ **Random for food safety (except in case of increased controls)**

Physical controls

Objective : Verify that the imported goods are meeting the applicable requirements of the EU food legislation

Frequency : ➤ **Systematic for plant health**
➤ **Random for food safety (except in case of increased controls)**

EU Entry Requirements for Fruits & Vegetables


Increased Controls

Food safety

Regulation EU 2019/1793

Annex I

Increased controls

29.10.2019  Official Journal of the European Union L 277/89

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2019/1793 of 22 October 2019

on the temporary increase of official controls and emergency measures governing the entry into the Union of certain goods from certain third countries implementing Regulations (EU) 2017/825 and (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Commission Regulations (EC) No 669/2009, (EU) No 884/2014, (EU) 2015/173, (EU) 2017/186 and (EU) 2018/1660 (Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2017/825 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products, amending Regulations (EC) No 999/2001, (EC) No 180/2005, (EC) No 1060/2009, (EC) No 1107/2009, (EU) No 1151/2012, (EU) No 652/2014, (EU) 2016/429 and (EU) 2018/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Regulations (EC) No 1209/2005 and (EC) No 1099/2009 and Council Directives 90/269/EEC, 1990/269/EEC, 2007/43/EC, 2008/119/EC and 2009/120/EC, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 2547/2004 and (EC) No 853/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directive 19/603/EEC, 20/603/EEC, 90/425/EEC, 91/496/EEC, 94/23/EC, 96/91/EC and 97/78/EC and Council Decision 92/141/EEC (Official Controls Regulation), and in particular Article 34(6)(a), Article 47(2)(b), Article 54(4)(a) and (b) and Article 90(c) thereof,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety, and in particular Article 53(1)(b) thereof,

Whereas:

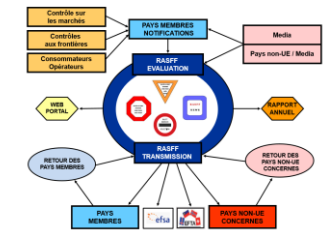
- (1) Regulation (EU) 2017/825 integrates into a single legislative framework the rules applicable to official controls on animals and goods entering the Union in order to verify compliance with Union agri-food chain legislation. For that purpose, it repeals and replaces Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council (1) and other Union acts governing official controls in specific areas.
- (2) Pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2017/825, certain categories of animals and goods from certain third countries are exempt to be presented at border control points for official controls to be performed prior to their entry into the Union. In addition, Article 47(1)(g) and (h) of Regulation (EU) 2017/825 stipulate that goods subject to measures requiring a temporary increase of official controls or emergency measures respectively, should be subject to official controls at border control points at their entry into the Union.

- (3) In that regard, pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2017/825, certain goods from certain third countries should be subject to a temporary increase of official controls at border control points in those cases where the Commission has decided, by means of implementing acts, that there are controls necessary due to a known or emerging risk or because there is evidence of widespread serious non-compliance with the Union agri-food chain legislation. To that effect, the Commission should establish the list of such goods, indicating their codes from the Combined Nomenclature (CN) as laid down in Annex 1 to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 (1) (hereinafter, 'the list') and update the list as necessary to reflect any developments in that regard.

- ❑ The temporary increases are laid down in **Annex I** of Regulation EU 2019/1793 and they concern:

- the **identity checks**, and
- the **physical checks**.

- ❑ A **temporary increase of import controls** may be necessary:
 - due to a **known or emerging risk** (e.g. high number of RASFF alerts),
 - or because there is evidence of **widespread serious non-compliance** with the EU agri-food chain legislation (e.g. as highlighted in an audit report from DG SANTE-F)
 concerning **certain goods**, from **certain non-EU countries**, and in relation to **a specific risk (hazard)**.





EU Entry Requirements for Fruits & Vegetables

Increased Controls

Food safety

Regulation EU 2019/1793

Annex I

Increased controls

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THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products, repealing Regulations (EC) No 999/2001, (EC) No 1831/2003, (EC) No 1060/2009, (EC) No 1107/2009, (EU) No 1151/2012, (EU) No 652/2014, (EU) 2016/429 and (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Regulations (EC) No 1209/2005 and (EC) No 1099/2009 and Council Directives 90/269/EEC, 1990/269/EEC, 2007/43/EC, 2008/119/EC and 2009/120/EC, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 2547/2004 and (EC) No 853/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directive 19/603/EEC, 2016/113/EC, 2016/113/EC, 2016/113/EC, 2016/113/EC, 2016/113/EC and 2016/113/EC, and in particular Article 34(6)(a), Article 47(2)(b), Article 54(4)(a) and (b) and Article 90(c) thereof,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety, and in particular Article 53(1)(b) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Regulation (EU) 2017/625 integrates into a single legislative framework the rules applicable to official controls on animals and goods entering the Union in order to verify compliance with Union agri-food chain legislation. For that purpose, it repeals and replaces Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council (1) and other Union acts governing official controls in specific areas.

(2) Pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2017/625, certain categories of animals and goods from certain third countries are exempted from official controls at border control points. In addition, Article 47(1)(b) and (c) of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 stipulate that goods subject to measures requiring a temporary increase of official controls or emergency measures respectively, should be subject to official controls at border control points at their entry into the Union.

(3) In that regard, pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2017/625, certain goods from certain third countries should be subject to a temporary increase of official controls at border control points in those cases where the Commission has decided, by means of implementing acts, that those controls are necessary due to a known or emerging risk or because there is evidence of widespread serious non-compliance with the Union agri-food chain legislation. To that effect, the Commission should establish the list of such goods, indicating their codes from the Combined Nomenclature (CN) as laid down in Annex 1 to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 (1) (hereinafter, 'the list') and update the list as necessary to reflect any developments in that regard.

ANNEX I

Food and feed of non-animal origin from certain third countries subject to a temporary increase of official controls at border control posts and control points

Food and feed (intended use)	CN code ⁽¹⁾	TARIC sub-division	Country of origin	Hazard	Frequency of physical and identity checks (%)
—Peppers (other than sweet (<i>Capsicum</i> spp.)) (Food — fresh, chilled or frozen)	—ex 0709 60 99 ; ex 0710 80 59	20 20	Thailand (TH)	Pesticide residues ⁽³⁾ (14)	10



EU Entry Requirements for Fruits & Vegetables

Emergency measures

Food safety

Regulation EU 2019/1793
Annex II
Increased controls

29.10.2019

Official Journal of the European Union

L 277/89

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2019/1793

of 22 October 2019

on the temporary increase of official controls and emergency measures governing the entry into the Union of certain goods from certain third countries implementing Regulations (EC) 2017/825 and (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Commission Regulation (EC) No 669/2009, (EU) No 884/2014, (EU) 2015/175, (EU) 2017/186 and (EU) 2018/1660 (Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2017/825 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products, repealing Regulations (EC) No 999/2001, (EC) No 1831/2003, (EC) No 1060/2009, (EC) No 1107/2009, (EU) No 1151/2012, (EU) No 652/2014, (EU) 2016/429 and (EU) 2018/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Regulation (EC) No 1209/2005 and (EC) No 1099/2009 and Council Directive 90/269/EEC, 1990/74/EEC, 2007/43/EC, 2008/119/EC and 2009/120/EC, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and (EC) No 853/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directive 1986/609/EEC, 1986/62/EEC, 90/425/EEC, 91/496/EEC, 94/23/EC, 96/91/EC and 97/78/EC and Council Directive 92/14/EEC (Official Controls Regulation), and in particular Article 34(6)(a), Article 47(2)(b), Article 54(4)(a) and (b) and Article 90(c) thereof,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety, and in particular Article 53(1)(b) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Regulation (EU) 2017/825 integrates into a single legislative framework the rules applicable to official controls on animals and goods entering the Union in order to verify compliance with Union agri-food chain legislation. For that purpose, it repeals and replaces Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council (1) and other Union acts governing official controls in specific areas.

(2) Pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2017/825, certain categories of animals and goods from certain third countries are exempted to be presented at border control points for official controls to be performed prior to their entry into the Union. In addition, Article 47(1)(b) and (c) of Regulation (EU) 2017/825 stipulate that goods subject to measures requiring a temporary increase of official controls or emergency measures respectively, should be subject to official controls at border control points at their entry into the Union.

(3) In that regard, pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2017/825, certain goods from certain third countries should be subject to a temporary increase of official controls at border control points in those cases where the Commission has decided, by means of implementing acts, that these controls are necessary due to a known or emerging risk or because there is evidence of widespread serious non-compliance with the Union agri-food chain legislation. To that effect, the Commission should establish the list of such goods, indicating their codes from the Combined Nomenclature (CN) as laid down in Annex 1 to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2454/87 (1) (hereinafter, 'the list') and update the list as necessary to reflect any developments in that regard.

ANNEX II

Food and feed from certain third countries subject to special conditions for the entry into the Union due to contamination risk by mycotoxins, including aflatoxins, pesticide residues, pentachlorophenol and dioxins and microbiological contamination

1. Food and feed of non-animal origin referred to in Article 1(1)(b)(i)

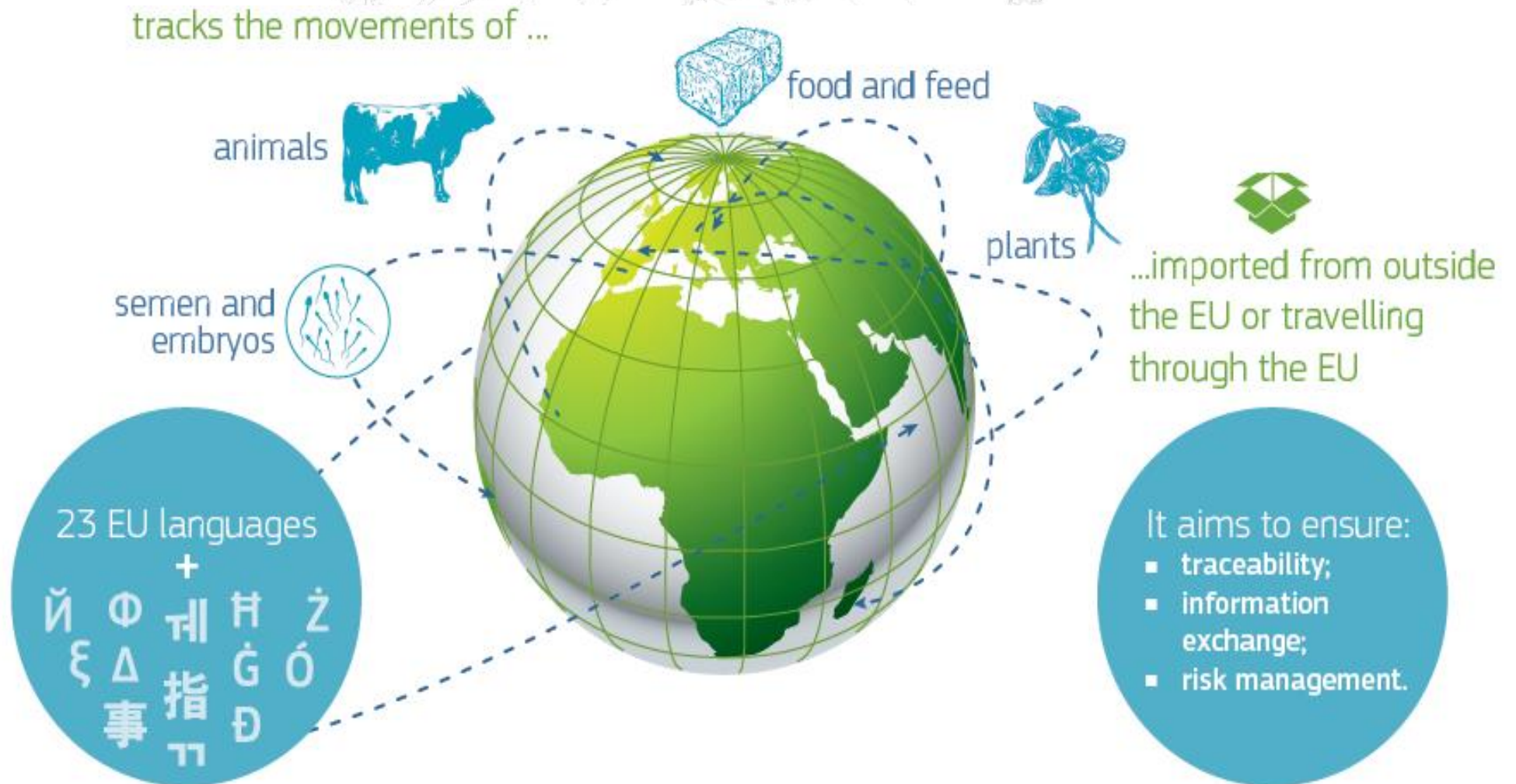
Food and feed (intended use)	CN code ⁽¹⁾	TARIC sub-division	Country of origin	Hazard	Frequency of physical and identity checks (%)
— Pitahaya (dragon fruit) (Food — fresh or chilled)	— ex 0810 90 20	10	Vietnam (VN)	Pesticide residues ⁽³⁾ ⁽⁹⁾	10

- Each consignment of the food must be,
- identified with an **identification code**,
 - accompanied by **the results of sampling and analyses performed** by the relevant competent authorities,
 - accompanied by an **official certificate (FFNAO in IMPORT module)**.

TRACES, eCertification and the IPPC ePhyto

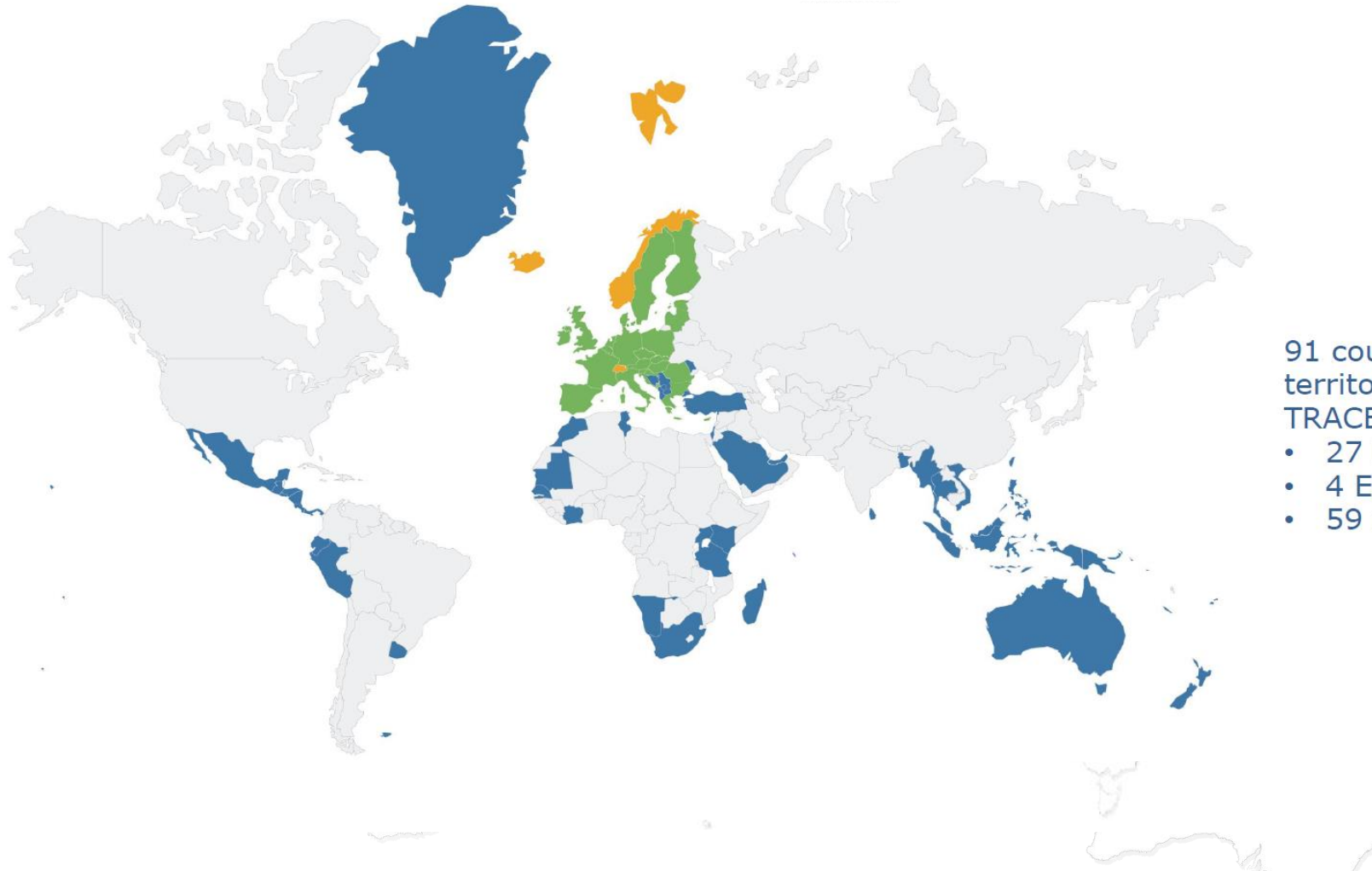


TRACES: What is it?



TRACES, eCertification and the IPPC ePhyto

TRACES: Worldwide presence



91 countries and overseas territories worldwide use TRACES:

- 27 EU countries + UK
- 4 EFTA countries
- 59 non-EU countries

Certificates for
exporting to the EU
(issued by non-EU countries)

Documents for
entering the EU
(issued by EU Member States)

Hybrid
documents

Mandatory use

IMPORT



Official certificate
for the export of
animals and animal
products to the EU

PHYTO



Official certificate
for the export of
plants and plant
products to the EU

CHED-A



Common Health
Entry Document
for live Animals

CHED-P



Common Health
Entry Document
for animal Products

CHED-D



Common Health
Entry Document
for food and feed of
non-animal origin

CHED-PP



Common Health
Entry Document
for Plant Products

COI



Certificate Of Inspection
for import of products
from organic production
in the European Union

FLEGT



Licences for Forest
Law Enforcement,
Governance and Trade
for import of timber

CATCH



Certificate of inspection
for import of non Illegal,
Unreported or Unregulated
fishery products in the EU

TRACES, eCertification and the IPPC ePhyto



TRACES: Characteristics

WEB BASED

Everything is accessible through the Internet. No software installation needed

CENTRALIZED

Development and maintenance by DG SANTE

PUBLIC-PRIVATE COLLABORATION

It allows the public and private sector to exchange and produce official documents.

REDUCTION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE WORK LOAD

All actors in a single system, with an easy to use interface and a guided process

INTEROPERATIVITY

Exchanges with other systems (customs, RASFF, EUROPHYT, systems from other countries)

MULTILINGUAL

23 EU languages + other non-Community languages

ADVANCED STATISTICS

Provides consolidated statistical information in real time using system data.

LEGALITY

Gives access to the latest legally valid document model

TRACES, eCertification and the IPPC ePhyto



TRACES
TRAde Control and Expert System

European Commission

TRACES NT > Health Documents > Phyto > New PHYTO

Certificates ▾ | Interceptions ▾ | Dashboards ▾ | Organisations ▾ | Analytics ▾ | Publications ▾ | Help ▾

New Phytosanitary Certificate

PART I
DESCRIPTION OF CONSIGNMENT

PART II
CERTIFICATION

Current status: **UNSAVED**

1. Name and Address of Exporter *

Name

Country ISO Code

2.a IMSOC Reference

2.b Local Reference Number

☐ I don't have a reference, generate one.

3. Declared Name and Address of Consignee *

Operator
fills in
PART I



TRACES, eCertification and the IPPC ePhyto

TRACES

TRAdE Control and Expert System

TRACES NT > Health Documents > Phyto > PHYTO.MM.2020.0000003

Certificates ▾ ⚠ Interceptions ▾ 📊 Dashboards ▾ 🏛 Organisations ▾ 📈 Analytics ▾ 📄 Publications ▾ ? Help ▾

< 📄 PHYTO.MM.2020.0000003

PART I
DESCRIPTION OF CONSIGNMENT

PART II
CERTIFICATION

Current status:
VALID

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
- to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing contracting party

11. Additional declaration

Please first answer a couple of questions:

👤 Sign for digital signature
Sign Validation

✍ Sign as in progress

👤 Sign Validation ▴

Close

Created by Vincent Andre on 12/17/2020 05:02:21 +01:00 CET

⋮ More ▴

Authority
fills in
PART II

TRACES, eCertification and the IPPC ePhyto

TRACES and the IPPC ePhyto Hub



- ❖ TRACES **connection** to the **IPPC ePhyto Hub** was established on 12 May 2020, allowing the exchange of data between TRACES and non-EU countries through the Hub.
- ❖ **10 non-EU countries** are actively **sending ePhytos to TRACES** so far:
 - Argentina – USA – Morocco – Costa Rica – Chile
 - Mexico – Fiji – Samoa – Jamaica - Uganda
- ❖ **Data exchange** not yet activated (USA, Argentina, Morocco and New Zealand are the most advanced).
- ❖ TRACES can also receive **ePhytos** issued through a **Generic ePhyto National System (GeNS)**.



TRACES, eCertification and the IPPC ePhyto

TRACES and the IPPC ePhyto Hub

European Commission

TRACES

TRAdE Control and Expert System

TRACES NT > Health Documents > ePHYTO > Search

Certificates ▾ Interceptions ▾ Organisations ▾ Reference data ▾ Analytics ▾ Publications ▾ Help ▾

Select file(s) + Import from XML

Search for IPPC ePhyto Certificates

Phyto IPPC ePhyto

Search:

Status:

Type: No selection.

Product type: No selection.

Transport mode: No selection.

Showing 100 / 141852 results.



TRACES, eCertification and the IPPC ePhyto

Advantages of TRACES using a national system or a GeNS and the IPPC ePhyto Hub

In TRACES, phytosanitary requirements are always updated and will appear automatically according to the selected products

More efficient entry procedures (CHED-PP), easier imports into the EU

Possibility to know in real time if a shipment has been rejected and the reasons for the rejection

The electronic signature improves the reliability of the certificates

The entire system, including the electronic signature, is FREE



TRACES, eCertification and the IPPC ePhyto

Use both your National System or GeNS
and TRACES !

Get access to
EUROPHYT interceptions
concerning exports
from your country

TRACES NT > Health Documents > ePHYTO > Search

Certificates ▾ **⚠ Interceptions ▾** Organisations ▾ Reference

Plant interceptions
Interception notifications for consignments of plants, plant products and other objects entering the Union and traded in the Union

Search:



TRACES, eCertification and the IPPC ePhyto

Use both your National System or GeNS
and TRACES !

Get access to
the CHED-PP
concerning exports
from your country

Search for Common Health Entry Documents

[Print CHED model](#) [My pending certificates](#)

Search: [Search](#) [Advanced search](#)

Showing 30 / 21573 results.

CHED Type: ☐ CHED-A ☐ CHED-P ☐ CHED-D ☒ CHED-PP

Status: No selection.

Country of origin: [Add country group](#)

Country of dispatch: [Add country group](#)

Country of destination: [Add country group](#)

Commodity: [Search](#)

Species: [Search](#)

☐ Has pending laboratory tests

☐ Requires Follow-up

☐ Transhipped

☐ Transfer

Declaration date range:

Decision date range:

Border Control Post/Control Point/Control Unit: [Search](#)

Establishment approval number:

Transport type:

Transport name:

TRACES, eCertification and the IPPC ePhyto

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2020/466

of 30 March 2020

on temporary measures to contain risks to human, animal and plant health and animal welfare during certain serious disruptions of Member States' control systems due to coronavirus disease (COVID-19)

'Article 4

1. Official controls and other official activities on official certificates and official attestations may exceptionally be performed:

(a) on a copy of the original of such certificates or attestations, that is made available electronically, provided the person responsible for presenting the official certificate or official attestation presents to the competent authority a statement affirming that the original of the official certificate or official attestation will be submitted as soon as technically feasible; or

(b) on electronic data from such certificates or attestations, where such data has been produced and submitted by the competent authority in TRACES.

2. When performing official controls and other official activities referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the competent authority shall take into account the risk of non-compliance of animals and goods concerned and operators' past record as regards the outcome of official controls performed on them and their compliance with the rules referred to in Article 1(2) of Regulation (EU) 2017/625.;

(*) as modified by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/714 of 28 May 2020



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