

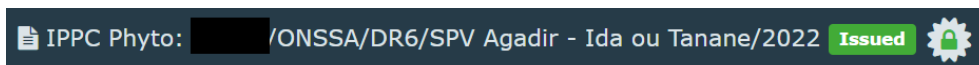
List of countries that can issue valid electronic phytosanitary certificates in TRACES

The following countries can issue valid electronic phytosanitary certificates. For an electronic phytosanitary certificate to be valid, it must be digitally signed. You can see that it is digitally signed when it is **marked with a star in front of the reference number and when the document is opened, a green padlock shall appear**. Both the star and the padlock must be there for the electronic phytosanitary certificate to be valid.

A star in front of the reference number:



Green padlock:



If there is a valid electronic phytosanitary certificate in TRACES, it will replace the paper copy which means that you do not have to present the paper copy to the Swedish Board of Agriculture.

In the instruction “Electronic phytosanitary certificates in TRACES” is information about where to find them in TRACES and what the difference is between “Phyto” and “IPPC ePhyto”.

Phyto

- Egypt
- French Polynesia
- Tunisia
- United Kingdom
- Five French territories: French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayotte, Réunion.

IPPC ePhyto

- Angola

- Argentina
- Brazil
- Cameroon
- Chile
- Colombia
- Costa Rica
- Dominican Republic
- Fiji
- Guatemala
- Israel
- Ivory Coast
- Jamaica
- Jordan
- Kenya
- Mauritania
- Mexico
- Morocco
- New Zealand
- Nigeria
- Pakistan
- Panama
- Peru
- Philippines
- Samoa
- Senegal
- South Africa
- Sri Lanka
- Togo
- Uganda
- Ukraine
- USA
- Uzbekistan

(United Kingdom including Scotland can create valid IPPC ePhyto but currently only does so for their consignments to Northern Ireland.)