Jordbruks verket

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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 you open the document, there should be a **closed padlock**. 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:



Closed 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

- Cameroon[1]
- Egypt
- French Polynesia
- Rwanda
- Tunisia
- United Kingdom
- Five French territories: French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayotte, Réunion.

[1] Air transport

IPPC ePhyto

- Angola
- Argentina
- Brazil
- Cameroon[2]
- Chile
- Colombia
- Costa Rica
- Dominican Republic
- Ecuador
- Fiji
- Guatemala
- Israel
- Ivory Coast
- Jamaica
- Jordan
- Kenya
- Mauritania
- Mexico
- Morocco
- New Zealand
- Nigeria
- Norway
- Pakistan
- Panama
- Peru
- Philippines
- Samoa
- Senegal
- South Africa
- South Korea

[2] Maritime transport

- Sri Lanka
- Togo
- Uganda
- Ukraine
- United States
- Uzbekistan

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