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Prepared By: Gerda Vandercammen

Approved By: Lisa Allen

Report Highlights:

This guide provides an overview of health certificates needed for exporting plants, animals, foods and other animal origin products to the European Union. U.S. regulatory agencies have been informed of the wide range of certificates changes that have occurred in the past months and have updated their export manuals to reflect those changes. Sections updated: All sections

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DISCLAIMER

This report was prepared by the Office of Agricultural Affairs of the USDA/Foreign Agricultural Service in Brussels, European Union (EU), for U.S. exporters of domestic food and agricultural products. While every possible care was taken in the preparation of this report, information provided may not be completely accurate either because policies have changed since its preparation, or because clear and consistent information about these policies was not available. It is highly recommended that U.S. exporters verify the full set of import requirements with their foreign customers, who are normally best equipped to research such matters with local authorities, before any goods are shipped.

FINAL IMPORT APPROVAL OF ANY PRODUCT IS SUBJECT TO THE IMPORTING COUNTRY'S RULES AND REGULATIONS AS INTERPRETED BY BORDER OFFICIALS AT THE TIME OF PRODUCT ENTRY.

Executive Summary

Import requirements for food and feed, animals and plants are harmonized between the Member States of the European Union (EU). The EU's regulations applicable to imports include specific model certificates with pre-defined attestations on animal, plant, or public health or on the quality specifications of a product. This report provides an overview of all certificates that are harmonized in EU regulations, and guides exporters to the authorities in the United States that have the authority to issue these certificates. Most of the certificates required by the EU as a condition for entry are issued by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection service (APHIS), the Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS), the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). This reports also lists other EU harmonized certificates that can be requested by exporters on a voluntary basis from an authorized entity in the United States with the aim to facilitate import controls or to benefit from reduced duties in the EU.

Section I. List of All Export Certificates Required by Government (Matrix):

All sections of the previous FAIRS Export Certificate Report have been updated to reflect EU certification requirements at the time this report was written. For the most recent update, also check the referenced website of the agencies issuing the certificates.

The EU currently consists of 27 Member States with approximately 445 million consumers. EU Member States are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden. The United Kingdom

(U.K.) left the European Union on January 31, 2020¹. Montenegro, North Macedonia, Turkey, Albania and Serbia are candidates to join the EU.

All EU Member countries accept the “Community acquis,” i.e. the entire body of EU laws and obligations associated with the treaties and international agreements to which the EU is a party. EU Member States share a customs union, a single market in which goods can move freely, a common trade policy and a common agricultural and fisheries policy. As part of these common policies, the EU has created a vast number of model certificates that are binding in all of the EU Member States. Recent changes in various related pieces of EU legislation, but especially on animal health, will lead to updates of a majority of the EU’s health certificates in the course of 2021. U.S. regulatory agencies have been informed of the wide range of certificates changes that are on the horizon and will update their export manuals to reflect those changes when they become effective.

In 2017, the European Union adopted a new framework regulation for official controls ([Regulation \(EU\) 2017/625](#)). The Official Controls Regulation (OCR) provides the legal basis for the verification by EU officials of most of the certification information provided in this report. This regulation is further supplemented by [Regulation \(EU\) 2019/2124](#), setting the rules for official controls on goods in transit or transshipment. These regulations apply since Dec 14, 2019, but some provisions of this regulation only become effective in 2021. Exporters who face problems at EU borders linked to the implementation of these regulations are encouraged to contact FAS Brussels (AGUSEU.Brussels@usda.gov) or one of the FAS offices in the Member State of import. Post contact information is available from https://apps.fas.usda.gov/overseas_post_directory/.

Section II. Purpose of Specific Export Certificate(s)

EU legislation calls for many health and supervisory requirements that are meant to guarantee that imports meet the standards of production in Member States.

In general, health certificates are required for all products of animal origin imported in the EU and phytosanitary certificates are needed for all plant products that could introduce pests into the EU. Shipments to free zones, sea vessels and shipments transiting the EU, only need to fulfill EU animal health requirements as these goods are not subject to EU public health requirements. In accordance with EU legislation, certain products may have quality certificates that allow for reduced import duties. Other voluntary EU certificates allow for less stringent import control regimes.

¹ Brexit: On March 29, 2017, the U.K. officially informed the European Council of its intent to leave the EU. It left the Union on January 31, 2020. The relationship between the EU and the United Kingdom is now in a transition period until December 31, 2020. During this period, the U.K. is still bound by EU rules, and remains a member of the customs union and the European Single Market. At the same time, the U.K. and EU are negotiating the future of their relationship after the transition period has ended. More information on the state of the negotiations is available on the European Commission’s website: https://ec.europa.eu/info/european-union-and-united-kingdom-forging-new-partnership_en

In the limited number of cases where certification of a particular product is not harmonized, such products would be subject to the rules of the individual Member State. Member States are likely to have differing certification requirements for non-harmonized products, so it is advisable that exporters seek guidance on the current requirements by consulting the country-specific FAIRS export certificate reports referenced at the end of this report or by contacting the local FAS Post. Post contact information is available from https://apps.fas.usda.gov/overseas_post_directory/. It should be noted that the U.S. regulatory agencies issuing export certificates usually make mention of any Member State specific requirements in their export libraries and guides.

Products of animal origin

Import requirements for animals and animal products are harmonized across the EU in a three-part process:

- The EU must recognize a country as eligible to export a particular animal or animal product (Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/626). The EU recognizes the United States for all animal products. However, in absence of an approved U.S. residue plan for horsemeat, the United States has effectively been restricted from exporting horsemeat to the EU since 2011.
- The EU requires lists of approved establishments based on submissions from U.S. government agencies. Only those products processed at approved establishments may enter the EU. The consignments sent to the EU have to meet all the requirements for entry into the European Union as laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/625. The U.S. agencies involved in listing are the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS), the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Approved establishments may be subject to EU inspection.
- Animal or public health certificates based on the model certificates published by the European Union and signed by U.S. officials must accompany all shipments. The U.S. certifying agency will cross out or delete any statements in the model certificate that are not applicable (Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/628).

The EU imposes a number of general requirements for all veterinary certificates. Of these, there is one in particular that has repeatedly caused rejections of shipments at EU borders. In accordance with [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2019/628](#), certificates must be issued before the consignments to which they relate leave the control of the competent authority. The U.S. regulatory agencies that issue health certificates (FSIS, APHIS, AMS and NOAA) have all included this requirement in their export libraries.

Plants and plant products

EU import requirements for plants and plant products are harmonized. While for veterinary products there are numerous model certificates for specific animal and products, there is only one model

certificate for exports and one model certificate for re-exports of plant products in accordance with international regulations laid out by the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. For more information, see the [export certification guide](#) at the [IPPC website](#). Phytosanitary certificates are issued by APHIS inspectors, who can attest to the specific requirements of EU legislation.

Composite Products - Products Subject/Not Subject to Veterinary Checks and Certification

In order to have a more harmonized Member State application of EU legislation, [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2019/2007](#) publishes a list of animals and animal products that are subject to veterinary checks. Please note that until April 21, 2021 this regulation does not apply to “composite products”, which continue to be covered by [Commission Decision 2007/275/EC](#).until that date.

[Decision 2007/275/EC](#) defines composite products as foodstuffs intended for human consumption that contain processed products of animal origin and ingredients of plant origin. Composite products include a wide variety of products, including cheesecakes, high protein food supplements, pizza, and lasagnas. U.S. exports of composite products are continuing to be restricted due to burdensome certification requirements. While the U.S. is eligible to ship hormone-free meat, dairy products, egg products, and fishery products separately, it is often no longer possible to ship the composite products that combine these eligible ingredients.

The current certification requirements for composite products will continue to apply until April 21, 2021. After that date, following changes in several related pieces of EU legislation, entry requirements will no longer be based on percentage of ingredients of animal origin but rather on the animal health or public health risk linked to the composite product itself.

Under the system applicable until April 21, 2021, all composite products containing a processed meat product are subject to a veterinary check. Generally speaking, composite products that contain more than 50 percent of animal origin products also require a certificate, and there are certification requirements concerning the heat treatment for all dairy products. The components of animal origin (except gelatin and collagen) used for producing a composite product must originate from a third country with an approved residue control plan for the specific component. The EU has created a model health certificate for imports of composite products, which was implemented in 2012. A detailed “Product Decision Tree” to clarify the scope of the legislation was made available by the European Commission in 2013. This guidance greatly expanded the number and types of products affected by the legislation. The decision tree is included in [the further guidance](#) that was developed and published in 2015 to address a wide range of implementation questions related to the import and transit of composite products.

The new system that is scheduled to go into effect on April 21, 2021 establishes three categories of composite products: (1) non shelf stable composite products, (2) shelf stable composite products that contain meat products and (3) shelf stable composite products that do not contain meat products. [Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2019/625](#) lays out the different entry requirements for each of these three categories. All processed products of animal origin must be sourced from EU approved establishments. The EU will continue to require composite product certificates for all non-shelf stable products and for shelf stable composite products with a meat ingredient. Shelf stable products will have to be accompanied by a private attestation that will be checked at the border. At the time of writing this report, the new composite product model certificate and the model attestation have not been published in the Official Journal yet. Under the new system, there will also be a list of low-risk products that will not be subject to border controls. This list also has yet to be published. Further details will become clarified over the coming months. A separate GAIN report will address the details of the new system once all the relevant provisions are published.

Products outside of Regular Commercial Channels

[Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2019/2122](#) provides details on the exemptions of official controls at the border for animal origin goods that could enter the EU outside of regular commercial channels. In cases where goods are not exempted from border controls, one of the certificates covered by this report, or other export documentation may be required. The rules on the following specific situations are covered:

- Animals intended for scientific purposes
- Research and diagnostic samples
- Plants, plant products and other objects intended for scientific purposes
- Products of animal origin and composite products on board means of transport operating internationally which are not unloaded and are intended for consumption by the crew and passengers
- Goods which form part of passengers' personal luggage and are intended for personal consumption or use
- Small consignments of goods sent to natural persons which are not intended to be placed on the market
- Pet animals

Product samples destined for human consumption generally must comply with the food regulations applicable in the EU. In order to send product samples to commercial trade shows, it is advised to make contact with the FAS office in the Member State where the trade shows will take place. Please also contact our [Member State FAS office](#) or the EU APHIS office (Xavier.Mennig@aphis.usda.gov) for export of food samples for technical or research purposes.

Travelers are, in general, not allowed to bring in meat, milk, or their products. There is an exemption for powdered infant milk, infant food, and special foods or special pet feed required for medical

reasons, if weighing less than 2 kilograms and meeting the conditions laid down in the regulation.

Section III. Specific Attestations Required on Export Certificate(s)

Whenever the EU publishes model veterinary certificates for use by eligible third country suppliers, U.S. regulatory agencies will cross-out or delete any statement that refers to health situations that are not relevant to the United States. Certificates for plants and plant products are issued by APHIS inspectors, who attest to the specific requirements of EU legislation with the necessary declarations in the space provided on the phytosanitary certificate.

U.S. Competent Authorities

The U.S. issuing agencies are identified by their acronyms. Following is a list of these agencies and a link to the relevant pages on their websites.

- AMS: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA
 - European Union Dairy Health Certification Program
<https://www.ams.usda.gov/services/imports-exports/dairy-exports/eu-dairy-exports>
 - Certification for Eggs and Egg Products
<http://www.ams.usda.gov/services/imports-exports/eggs-egg-products>
 - Certification for Honey
<https://www.ams.usda.gov/services/imports-exports/honey>
 - Certification for Seeds for Sprouting
<https://www.ams.usda.gov/content/usda-announces-seed-sprouting-export-certification-program>
- APHIS: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA
 - International Animal Export Regulations
<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/regulations/vs/iregs/animals/>
 - International Animal Products Export Regulations
<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/regulations/vs/iregs/products/>
 - Plant Export Services
https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/planthealth/SA_Export
- FDA: Food and Drug Administration
<http://www.fda.gov/Food/GuidanceRegulation/ImportsExports/Exporting/default.htm>
- FSIS: Food Safety and Inspection Service, USDA
Export Requirements for the European Union:
<https://www.fsis.usda.gov/wps/portal/fsis/topics/international-affairs/exporting-products/export-library-requirements-by-country/European-Union>
- NOAA: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/content/export-certification>

Section IV. Government Certificate's Legal Entry Requirements

EU food legislation is characterized by a constant flow of new regulations. EU regulations are translated into the 24 official languages in use in the EU-27 and published chronologically in the Official Journal. Regulations are binding in their entirety and automatically enter into force on a set date in all Member States. Amendments are published in new and separate Regulations, making it difficult to be sure of all possible amendments when doing research. Consolidated texts (i.e. the consolidation of a basic legal act and subsequent amendments into one text) are available on the European Commission's website. When legislation is referenced in this guide, it is implied that all further amendments also apply. Where possible, this guide links directly to the consolidated versions of referenced EU legislation. The Eur-lex website (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/en/index.htm>) provides free access to European Union laws.

As a result of the EU's new Animal Health Law ([Regulation \(EU\) 2016/429](#)), all EU certificates for animal origin products will be updated in 2021 to include the animal health provisions updated by this regulation. The new certificates have not been published yet, but regulatory agencies have been informed about upcoming changes. Unless implementation of the new certificates is delayed, the old models may no longer be issued after April 21, 2021. FAS cooperates closely with the regulatory agencies to ensure that their export libraries are up-to-date and that the currently applicable certificates versions are made available to exporters. Exporters who face issues at the border related to the new EU rules are encouraged to contact FAS/USEU at AgUSEU@fas.usda.gov.

In 2017, the European Union adopted the [Official Controls Regulation \(OCR\)](#) which provides the legal basis for the verification by EU officials of EU health certificates. This regulation also provides for electronic certification using the EU's Integrated Management System for Official Controls (IMSOC). The United States does not issue certificates in IMSOC and continues to use paper certificates.

For all veterinary health certificates that are provided in paper format, the EU applies the following general principles of certification as defined in [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2019/628 of 8 April 2019 concerning model official certificates for certain animals and goods and amending Regulation \(EC\) No 2074/2005 and Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2016/759 as regards these model certificates](#).

- In addition to the signature of the certifying officer, the certificate shall bear an official stamp. The color of signature shall be different to the color of the printing. This requirement also applies to stamps other than those embossed or watermarked.
- Where the model certificate contains statements, the statements which are not relevant shall be crossed out, initialed and stamped by the certifying officer, or completely removed from the certificate.
- The certificate shall consist of:
 - a single sheet of paper; or

- several sheets of paper where all sheets are indivisible and constitute an integral whole; or
- a sequence of pages numbered so as to indicate that it is a particular page in a finite sequence.
- Where the certificate consists of a sequence of pages, each page shall indicate the unique certificate code and bear the signature of the certifying officer and the official stamp.
- The certificate shall be issued before the consignment to which it relates leaves the control of the competent authorities of the third country issuing the certificate.

The EU requires the use of standardized certificates based on a model published in the Official Journal. The main certifying agencies in the United States (APHIS, FSIS, AMS, NOAA) provide links in the export sections of their website to the certificates that they issue for export to the EU.

An overview of harmonized EU official certificates that have been published in the Official Journal is given in Appendix 1. This overview should make it possible to find the necessary information for each export certificate concerning issuing agencies, validity, etc.

Section V. Other Certification/Accreditation Requirements

In accordance with EU regulations, health certificates are mandatory for imports of animal products as are phytosanitary certificates for imports of most plant products. Some products may also take additional certificates, such as the quality certificate which allows for reduced import duties or marketing products under a specific label, as in the case of organic products. There are also voluntary certificates which may help reduce the level of import controls. For example, EU legislation does not require that almonds be accompanied by an aflatoxin certificate. However, shipments with these certificates are less tested and/or controlled upon entry in the EU.

Even though there is often no legal requirement for quality certificates, they may be necessary to operate in the marketplace because of the quality guarantee they offer to operators. Several private food safety and quality management and certification schemes are available to operators in the food chain.

FAS/USEU's website (<http://www.usda-eu.org/>) provides a broad range of useful information on EU import rules and food laws and allows easy access to USEU reports, trade information and other practical information. For more information, contact AgUSEUBrussels@fas.usda.gov.

Appendix I. Electronic Copy or Outline of Each Export Certificate

A. APHIS Certificates for Animals and Genetics

IMPORTANT: The list of APHIS health certificates for the EU provided below should be seen in conjunction with the additional information on EU import requirements (for instance on establishment registration) provided on the APHIS website. The APHIS website is updated on a regular basis to incorporate all developments in EU import requirements for all products under APHIS jurisdiction (<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/regulations/vs/iregs/animals/>).

- Bovine Embryos
- Bovine Semen
- Live Equines
- Equine Semen
- Equine Embryos
- Ovine/Caprine Semen
- Ovine/Caprine Embryos
- Live Swine
- Swine Semen
- Hatching eggs, non-ratite
- Day-old chicks, non-ratite
- SPF eggs certificate
- Captive Bred Birds
- Pet raptors
- Captive bred raptors
- Research dogs, cats and ferrets
- Pet dogs, cats and ferrets
- Pet birds
- Aquaculture animals
- Ornamental aquatic animals

The APHIS website also provides information on the animal health requirements that must be met by travelers taking their pet to a Member State of the European Union (see <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/pet-travel/>).

B. APHIS Certificates for Animal Products

IMPORTANT: The list of APHIS health certificates for the EU provided below should be seen in conjunction with the additional information on EU import requirements (for instance on establishment registration) provided on the APHIS website. The APHIS website is updated on a regular basis to incorporate all developments in EU import requirements for all products under APHIS jurisdiction (https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth/export/iregs-for-animal-product-exports/ct_iregs_animal_product_exports_home).

Materials for human consumption

- Collage and gelatin - Raw material in the production of collagen intended for human consumption
- Collagen and gelatin - TREATED animal byproducts for the production of gelatin and collagen for human consumption
- Collagen and gelatin - UNTREATED animal byproducts for the production of gelatin and collagen for human consumption

Materials NOT for human consumption

- Animal by-products for the manufacture of products for purposes other than human or animal consumption
- Antibodies (purified antibodies derived from cell cultures)
- Apiculture by-products (including beeswax)
- Artemia cysts (aquatic invertebrate cysts or “eggs”) and derivatives
- Blood Products - for livestock feed
- Blood - blood products from EQUIDAE animals intended for technical purposes
- Blood - treated blood products from livestock not including equidae animals
- Blood - untreated blood products (not including those from equidae animals)
- Collagen (For purposes other than human consumption)
- Display Items (for trade shows)
- Egg products intended for livestock feeding
- Fat - Rendered Animal-Origin Fat for the Production of Biodiesel
- Feathers
- Fish meal and fish oil
- Furs
- Gelatin (For purposes other than human consumption)
- Hair/Wool
- Hides - fresh or chilled hides and skins of ungulates
- Hides - treated hides and skins of ungulates
- Hydrolyzed proteins
- Insect-origin processed animal protein – not including pet foods
- Intermediate Products
- Invertebrate cysts (aquatic) See Artemia cysts
- Laboratory/ zoo animal food (animal-origin foods for laboratory and zoo animals)
- Manure including guano
- Milk and milk-based/derived products not for human consumption
- Pet Food (Canned)
- Pet Food (Chews)
- Pet Food (Processed Pet Food Other than Canned)
- Pet Food Ingredient: Flavoring innards (includes digests)
- Pet Food Ingredient: Unprocessed Animal By-Products
- Pet Supplements

- Pig Bristles
- Research and Diagnostic Samples
- Trade Samples - (Not including display items for trade shows)
- Trophies - having been submitted to a complete taxidermy treatment
- Trophies (Partially treated game trophies consisting only of hides, skins, bones, horns, hooves, claws, antlers, and/or teeth of ungulates or birds)
- Yellow grease (used cooking oil)
- Wool - See Hair/Wool

C. FSIS Certificates for Meat, Poultry, Egg Products

IMPORTANT: The list of FSIS health certificates for the EU provided below should be seen in conjunction with the additional information on EU import requirements provided on the FSIS website. The FSIS website is updated on a regular basis to incorporate all developments in EU import requirements for all products under FSIS jurisdiction.

<https://www.fsis.usda.gov/wps/portal/fsis/topics/international-affairs/exporting-products/export-library-requirements-by-country/European-Union>

FSIS issues health certificates for the following products shipped to the EU with the intention to be sold on the EU market:

- Fresh meat: beef and bison, pork, poultry and wild boar
- Further processed products from fresh meat that is eligible for certification to the EU, whether the fresh product is sourced inside or outside the U.S.
- Egg products under FSIS authority: egg products under the authority of FSIS are liquid, frozen, or dried eggs, with or without ingredients.

The European Union requires specific certificate models for “fresh meat,” “meat preparations,” and “meat products.” These terms are defined in EU legislation and explained on the FSIS website. The European Union also requires a specific certificate model for animal casings.

Only meat and poultry slaughtered, processed, and stored at EU approved establishments may be certified for export to the EU. Detailed information is available from section XIV “Plant Approval Process” in the [FSIS export library](#).

Exporters should verify that the shipping date on any export certificate or accompanying shipping documents does not precede the FSIS signature date on the certificate. Failure to do so can result in the detention of the shipment at the Port of Entry into the European Union.

The letterhead certificate for each product type, in one shipment, should have a unique number in Box I.2, which is the serial number of the corresponding 9060-5, Meat and Poultry Export Certificate of Wholesomeness.

An important feature of all EU-specific export certificates is the requirement for the application of an Export Stamp identifying the Certificate Number indicated on FSIS Form 9060-5 Export Certificate of Wholesomeness. The Export Stamp must be applied in the area on the certificate provided for an

"Official Stamp" in the signature block on the last page of the certificate as well as at the bottom of each preceding page of the certificate along with the signature. The Export Stamp must be applied in a color of ink other than black. The signature of the FSIS official signing the certificate must be in a color of ink other than black.

Transit Certificates: Meat, poultry or egg products destined for a non-European Union country, for ships' stores, or for U.S. military use that is transiting through, is destined for a U.S. military base within, or is being temporarily stored in an EU member state must have the appropriate transit certificate. This also applies to composite products defined by the EU as "foodstuffs intended for human consumption that contain both processed products of animal origin and products of plant origin and includes those where the processing of primary product is an integral part of the production of the final product."

FSIS issues these transit certificates even though they relate to animal health. Currently, there are animal health restrictions for poultry. Fresh poultry meat from areas listed on the FSIS website is not eligible for export or transit through the EU. Processed poultry products continue to be eligible provided the product has undergone the appropriate heat treatment.

In addition, FSIS also signs the Certificates of Authenticity for beef and bison that allow for imports in the EU at reduced tariffs under specific Tariff Rate Quotas.

D. AMS Certification for Dairy Products

See: <https://www.ams.usda.gov/services/imports-exports/dairy-exports/eu-dairy-exports>

Dairy products fall under FDA jurisdiction; however, FDA has delegated authority to sign health certificates to USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS).

In order to obtain an EU Health Certificate, the manufacturers must have their final production, blending, and/or packing facility listed on the FDA Dairy Plant Reference List of EU-approved facilities. Industry may apply for inclusion on these lists via the Export Listing Module (ELM). Please visit [Online Applications for Export Lists](#) for a link to this electronic system and step-by-step instructions or contact CFSANExportCertification@fda.hhs.gov. Exporters should check whether they have been included in this list (https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/sanco/traces/output/US/MMP_US_en.pdf).

The AMS website provides all necessary information allowing U.S. exporters to obtain one of the following certificates for the EU from the AMS dairy grading branch:

- EU HTB Dairy Health Certificate
- EU Composite
- EU Composite Transit
- EU Transit

Detailed information is provided on the on-line procedures to obtain these documents. The AMS site contains also specific guidance for exporters of whey protein supplements.

For more information, contact William Francis (william.francis@usda.gov) or John Kelly (John.Kelly2@usda.gov)

E. AMS Certification for Eggs and Egg Products

See: <http://www.ams.usda.gov/services/imports-exports/eggs-egg-products>.

Also in the egg sector, FDA has delegated the authority for export certification to USDA's Agriculture Marketing Service (AMS). The AMS Livestock, Poultry and Seed Division is responsible for the export certificates for the food products containing eggs or egg products that are regulated by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). In addition to shell eggs, FDA-regulated egg products include hard boiled eggs, cooked omelets, frozen egg patties, imitation egg products, egg substitutes, noodles, cake mixes, freeze-dried products, dietary foods, dried no-bake custard mixes, egg nog mixes, acidic dressings, mayonnaise, milk and egg dip, foods containing egg extracts, French toast, sandwiches containing eggs or egg products, and balut and other similar ethnic delicacies. For more information on jurisdiction overlap for commercial products regulated by either or both FDA and USDA please refer to the FDA/USDA jurisdictional chart (<https://www.fda.gov/media/113432/download>, Exhibit 3-1).

The [AMS Livestock, Poultry and Seed Division](#) issues the certificates based on exporter request in the form of a worksheet: [Processed Egg and Processed Egg Products Worksheet](#) (EU only).

F. AMS Certification for Honey

See: <https://www.ams.usda.gov/services/imports-exports/honey>
<https://www.ams.usda.gov/sites/default/files/media/HoneyEuropeanUnionCertification.pdf>

G. AMS Certification for Seeds for Sprouting

See: <https://www.ams.usda.gov/content/usda-announces-seed-sprouting-export-certification-program>

H. NOAA Certificates for Seafood

See: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/content/export-certification>

FDA has delegated the authority for export certification of fish and fishery products to the U.S. Department of Commerce National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). However, establishments wishing to export fish and fishery products to the EU still need to apply to FDA for inclusion on the EU export certificate list. Establishments may apply for inclusion on these lists via the

Export Listing Module (ELM). Please visit [Online Applications for Export Lists](#) for a link to this electronic system and step-by-step instructions.

The NOAA Seafood Inspection Program is the competent authority within the U.S. Government for issuance of certain certificates required for export of fish and fishery products to the European Union (EU). The program offers three documents required for export to the European Union.

They are:

- EU export health certificate;
- EU IUU catch document for fisheries products harvested in the United States, to prevent, deter, and eliminate illegal, unregulated, and unreported (IUU) fishing; and,
- EU “Annex IV” catch document for products harvested in a country other than the United States but being exported through the United States to the EU, to prevent, deter, and eliminate illegal, unregulated, and unreported (IUU) fishing.

Under EU regulations, an export health certificate is required as well as one of the two catch documents. These certificates must be requested and issued prior to shipment of product.

[Procedures to request EU Health Certification are available from the NOAA website.](#)

For additional information on exporting seafood to the EU, consult the [U.S. Commercial Service Guide for How to Export to the EU](#) or contact stephane.vrignaud@trade.gov.

I. FDA Certificates

<https://www.fda.gov/food/exporting-food-products-united-states/food-export-certificates>

The US Food and Drug Administration issues all EU export certificates for gelatin and collagen for human consumption. FDA will only issue certificates to exporters that have been included in the EU approved list of collagen and gelatin establishments.

https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/sanco/traces/output/US/GEL_US_en.pdf

https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/sanco/traces/output/US/COL_US_en.pdf

Industry may apply for inclusion on these lists via the Export Listing Module (ELM). Please visit [Online Applications for Export Lists](#) for a link to this electronic system and step-by-step instructions. For more information see: (<https://www.fda.gov/food/food-export-lists/collagen-and-gelatin-exports-european-union>)

Exporters wishing to obtain export certificates for those products should contact the FDA Bulk Collagen Gelatin Export listing group at BulkCGExport-LM-OFS@fda.hhs.gov and provide the required information. It should be noted that despite several updates by the EU of the collagen and gelatin certificate, the collagen and gelatin certificates of [Commission Decision 2003/863](#) continue to be valid for bovine and porcine material.

FDA is also the competent authority for highly refined products such as chondroitin sulphate, hyaluronic acid, other hydrolyzed cartilage products, chitosan, glucosamine, rennet, isinglass and amino acids intended for human consumption for which the EU requires health certificates. Certification required by the EU for these products may not be available to exporters. Contact CFSANExportCertification@fda.hhs.gov (240-402-2307).

J. Pedigree and Zootechnical Certificates

[Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2020/602 of 15 April 2020 amending Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2017/717 as regards the model forms of zootechnical certificates for breeding animals and their germinal products](#)

K. APHIS Plant Health Certificates

<https://pcit.aphis.usda.gov/pcit/faces/signIn.jsf>

APHIS is responsible for issuing phytosanitary certificates. The resource for foreign country requirements for certifying officials is the Phytosanitary Export Database (PExD), managed by the APHIS Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) Phytosanitary Issues Management (PIM) Export Services (ES) unit. This unit interprets and updates all foreign requirements according to APHIS’ ability to meet U.S. export policies. The PExD website is available publically (launch PExD from <https://pcit.aphis.usda.gov/pcit/faces/signIn.jsf>) and also reflects bilateral work plans and changes in pest status. It covers both EU harmonized and Member State specific requirements. The contact information for APHIS-PPQ -Export Services is: PPQExportServices@usda.gov.

The [APHIS Plant Health Export Information site](#) provides also additional information on Wood Packaging Materials and on certification programs such as the European Union Ash Systems Approach Program for lumber.

L. Other Plant Certificates

Product	Official Journal Reference/ Model from the Official Journal	U.S. Issuing Agency/ U.S. Agency Form	Title/ Comments
Wheat (other than	642/2010	FGIS	Quality Certificate for high quality wheat: Without the certificate, a security must be paid until tests are done to show that the product meets EU standards.

Durum)			Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS) contact information: https://www.ams.usda.gov/resources/fgis-field-offices
Malting barley	1064/2009	FGIS	Certificate of conformity: Quality Certificate providing access to the 50,000 MT TRQ. The security that is paid upon import is reduced for goods shipped with the certificate Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS) contact information: https://www.ams.usda.gov/resources/fgis-field-offices
Corn gluten feed	2007/1375	FGIS	Commodity Inspection Certificate Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS) contact information: https://www.ams.usda.gov/resources/fgis-field-offices
		CRA	CRA: Certificate of Conformity was updated in February 2017. See also Corn Refiners Association (CRA) https://corn.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/Feed2006.pdf pp.8-9
Corn Gluten Meal Tariff Code 23031011	2015/2447 art 57-59 and Annex 22-14 special non-preferential import arrangements	Louisiana Maritime Chamber of Commerce	Certificate of Origin is required to import under the TRQ of Reg 937/2006 Louisiana Maritime Chamber of Commerce cooperates with Corn Refiners Association (https://corn.org/about-cra/staff/)
Food Supplements Classified under EU Tariff Code 2106 90 98	2017/1329	None	Implementing Regulation 2017/1329 removed the certificate of origin requirement issued by a U.S. Chamber of Commerce for goods shipped within the U.S. specific Tariff Rate Quota for food supplements under CN code 2106 90 98.

Fresh fruits and vegetables	543/2011 Annex III	None	Certificate of conformity with the community marketing standards for fresh fruit and vegetables. No U.S. agency issues this certificate. Imports to the EU can be certified at the border.
Wine, grape juice (*) or grape must	2006/232/EC Agreement between the European Community and the United States of America on trade on wine Annex III 2018/273 VI1 Form,	TTB (Department of the Treasury - Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau) is the competent authority	Commercial Document to accompany wine products originating in the United States. Imports of wine into the EU must be accompanied by a “VI1” document, published in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/273 . This is a certificate of origin and analysis issued in the country of origin. As a result of the U.S.-EU wine agreement, the U.S. can follow a simplified procedure and use the Commercial Document to accompany wine products originating in the United States in Annex III of the Agreement. Wine producers that have received individual approval of the competent authorities may draw up the document. TTB provides detailed information on certification of U.S. wine for export to the EU on its website . The list of approved U.S. wine producers and laboratories delegated to draw up the document is published on the European Commission’s website: http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/wine/lists/06.pdf (*) As of July 1, 2013, U.S. operators can use a simplified VI-1 Commercial document to accompany grape juice exports to the EU. The U.S. Government no longer needs to sign certificates attesting that grape juice destined for the EU market is produced in accordance with EU wine-making practices. U.S. exporters of grape juice are allowed to self-certify that the grape juice will not be used in wine-making.
Fresh 'Emperor' Table Grapes	EU Tariff Schedule 2658/87 Annex 9	USDA/AMS or -Arizona Department of Agriculture, or - California Department of Food	Certificate of Authenticity for Fresh 'Emperor' Table Grapes For tariff calculation purposes

		and Agriculture Certificate of Authenticity for Fresh 'Emperor' Table Grapes.	
Tobacco	EU Tariff Schedule 2658/87 Annex 9	Tobacco Assoc. of U.S	Certificate of Authenticity for Tobacco For tariff calculation purposes 2019/1776 amends 2658/87
Peanuts	None		Regulation 2017/1269 stipulates that U.S. pre-export program for peanuts is no longer recognized by the EU. There is no restriction on the export of U.S. peanuts, but the EU is doing increased testing for aflatoxin on U.S. peanuts.
Almonds	2015/949 Annex II	USDA/AMS is the competent authority for the PEC program. Shipping Point Inspection Within the California Department of Food and Agriculture is responsible for signing the PEC certificate as the local competent authority	Use of this certificate not mandatory but regulation mandates that consignments with this certificate are controlled at less than 1%. The USDA Agricultural Marketing Service started to issue PEC almond certificates on August 1, 2015. The almond PEC program builds on and replaces the Voluntary Aflatoxin Sampling Plan (VASP) program, which stopped being required in September 2014 when the EU voted to remove California Almonds from Special Measures (removal from 1152/2009). A PEC certificate is only issued if aflatoxin testing is done according to EU protocol in USDA approved laboratory See also http://www.ams.usda.gov/services/lab- testing/aflatoxin For further information see Almond Board of California
Organics	2016/1842	USDA/AMS	The EU has implemented a new system of electronic Certificates of Inspection (COI) for imports of organic products in the EU as of October 19, 2017. The electronic certificates replace the paper-based certificates of inspection. The COI has to be issued by the relevant control authority or control body before a consignment leaves a

			<p>third country of export or origin, but 2020/479 allows that the information contained in the transport document is checked and included in the certificate of inspection by the relevant control authority or control body within maximum 10 days from the issuance of the certificate, as long as it this is before the endorsement of the certificate by Member State's authorities.</p> <p>The electronic certificates are accessible through the EU's Trade Control & Expert System (TRACES).</p> <p>More information here: https://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/organic/sites/orgfarming/files/quick_reference_guide.pdf</p>
<p>Hop Cones Hop Powders Saps and Extracts of Hops</p>	1295/2008	<p>Washington Department of Agriculture State Chemical and Hop Lab</p> <p>Idaho Department of Agriculture Division of Plant Industries Hop Inspection Lab</p> <p>Oregon Department of Agriculture Commodity Inspection Division</p> <p>California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA-CAC) Division of Inspection Services</p>	Attestation of Equivalence

		Analytical Chemistry Laboratory USDA, GIPSA, FGIS - OR USDA, GIPSA, TSD, Tech Service Division, Technical Testing Laboratory - MO	
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Appendix II: Related FAS Reports

FAIRS reports prepared by the FAS offices in the different Member States:

<http://www.usda-eu.org/trade-with-the-eu/eu-import-rules/fairs-reports/>

FAIRS export certificate reports prepared by the FAS offices in the different Member States:

<https://www.usda-eu.org/trade-with-the-eu/eu-import-rules/certification/fairs-export-certificate-report/>

Attachments:

No Attachments