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Report Highlights:

Austria as a member of the European Union (EU), applies EU regulations to the imports of agricultural products. U.S. export certification requirements for most products destined for the EU are harmonized. The few products which are not harmonized are subject to national regulations. Importers or exporters may need to consult with Austrian authorities to address import requirements for non-harmonized products on a case-by-case basis.

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DISCLAIMER

This report was prepared by the Office of Agricultural Affairs of the USDA/Foreign Agricultural Service in *Vienna, Austria* 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

This report outlines specific Austrian export certificates. The export certification requirements for most products destined for the European Union (EU) market have been harmonized. Austria, as a member of the EU, conforms to all EU regulations and directives. It is therefore recommended that this report is read in conjunction with the most recent [Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards \(FAIRS\) export certificate report](#) produced by the U.S. Mission to the EU in Brussels, Belgium. This report can be found in the public [FAS GAIN database](#). Competent authorities for specific import requirements and non-harmonized products are the Austrian Federal Ministry of Social Affairs, Health, Care and Consumer Protection and the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Regions and Water Management.

SECTION I: LIST OF ALL EXPORT CERTIFICATES REQUIRED BY AUSTRIA

Austria has fully implemented EU regulations for the import of food, animal, and plant products. For additional information on U.S. export certificates for the EU market please see the [EU FAIRS Certificate Report](#).

EU certification rules for imports are complicated and in practice not always harmonized across EU Member States. The small number of products that are not yet harmonized are subject to Austrian national regulations. The competent Austrian authority must be consulted on a case-by-case basis to address requirements for non-harmonized products.

Export certificates must be in the official language of Austria, which is German, as well as of the Member State where the border inspection occurs. Certified translations of the certificates into German may be used.

EU food legislation is translated into all official EU languages in use (including German) and is published in the Official Journal. The Eur-lex website <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/en/index.htm> provides free access to European Union laws.

There are no additional Austrian-specific certificates (other than EU certificates) for food products deriving from plants and animals.

The import of special products like blood, blood products, and material containing epizootic pathogens must be approved by the Federal Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Health, Care, and Consumer Protection. Usually the importer (or possibly an exporter) applies to the Ministry with all relevant details. There is no set form for this kind of application. Approval is granted on a case-by-case basis.

Austrian responsible authority for food and animal products and related health certificates:

Federal Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Health, Care, and Consumer Protection

In German: Bundesministerium für Arbeit, Soziales, Gesundheit, Pflege und Konsumentenschutz

Radetzkystrasse 2

A – 1031 Vienna

Austria

Tel. +43 (1) 711 00-0

<https://www.sozialministerium.at/en.html>

Austrian responsible authority for plant products and related health certificates:

Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Climate and Environmental Protection, Regions and Water Management

In German: Bundesministerium für Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Klima und Umweltschutz, Regionen und Wassermanagement

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PURPOSE OF SPECIFIC EXPORT CERTIFICATE(S)

Composite Products

[Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2022/2292](#) establishes specific entry conditions for composite products. These are defined 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” continue 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 sometimes not possible to ship the composite products that combine these eligible ingredients.

Three categories of composite product are distinguished: (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. All processed products of animal origin must be sourced from EU-approved establishments. The EU requires composite product

certificates for all non-shelf stable products and for shelf stable composite products with a meat ingredient.

For shelf stable products not containing meat, no certificates signed by the U.S. Government are required. For these products, the representative of the importer must declare that the goods meet the relevant EU requirements, using the “Private Attestation” model form in Annex V of [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2020/2235](#). Specifically, the EU importer has to provide the list of ingredients and the establishment approval numbers for the animal origin ingredients in the product.

For additional information on U.S. export certificates for the EU market please see the [EU FAIRS Certificate Report](#).

SECTION II: SPECIFIC ATTESTATIONS REQUIRED ON EXPORT CERTIFICATE(S)

For additional information on U.S. export certificates for the EU market please see the [EU FAIRS Certificate Report](#).

SECTION III: GOVERNMENT CERTIFICATES LEGAL ENTRY REQUIREMENTS

For additional information on U.S. export certificates for the EU market please see the [EU FAIRS Certificate Report](#).

SECTION IV: OTHER CERTIFICATION/ACCREDITATION REQUIREMENTS TO ENSURE MARKET ENTRY

For additional information on U.S. export certificates for the EU market please see the [EU FAIRS Certificate Report](#).

U.S. RADIATION MONITORING

In Austria, only dried aromatic herbs and spices may be offered or sold that were irradiated in accordance with the Irradiation Ordinance (*Bestrahlungsverordnung*) and EU Directives [1999/2/EC](#) and [1999/3/EC](#). Irradiated food products have to be labeled “irradiated” or “treated with ionizing radiation”. In addition, the irradiation facility has to be identified.

APPENDIX I: DIRECT HYPERLINK, ELECTRONIC COPY, SCANNED COPY, OR OUTLINE OF EACH EXPORT CERTIFICATE

For additional information on U.S. export certificates for the EU market please see the [EU FAIRS Certificate Report](#).

APPENDIX II: INSTRUCTIONS FOR EXPORTERS OF FDA REGULATED PRODUCTS CERTIFIED BY OTHER AGENIES

FDA regulated products covered by this section include dairy products, honey and other apiculture products, egg and egg products regulated by the FDA, composite products regulated by the FDA, and seafood.

For each of these products, the exporter needs to assess whether they must obtain a health certificate to accompany shipments sent to the EU. Exporters should be aware that NOAA issues the health certificates required by the EU for seafood. AMS issues the health certificates required by the EU for the other product groups.

In addition, the exporter will have to check whether the animal origin ingredient or product supplier is listed on the appropriate EU approved establishment list in TRACES. The handling of the listing process, whereby companies are included in the list of EU approved establishments, remains under the responsibility of FDA.

Products not needing controlled temperatures during transport may not require a U.S. Government-issued certificate. Most animal origin ingredients must be sourced from EU approved establishments listed in TRACES. Animal ingredient suppliers in the United States will have to work with the FDA to be listed. Consignments shipped to the EU must rely on a private declaration from the importer to convey information regarding the establishment where the animal product ingredient is sourced. This will not be conveyed as part of a U.S. government certificate.

Seafood:

The EU export health certificate attests to the safety of fish and fishery - both wild and aquaculture and is required by the EU Directorate-General for Health and Consumer Protection. U.S. exports of seafood products to the EU are subject to establishment listing requirements as a precondition for market access. Establishments may apply for inclusion on these lists via the [Export Listing Module \(ELM\)](#). Please visit the [Online Applications for Export Lists](#) for a link to this electronic system and for step-by-step instructions. Please note, the EU will only accept export certificates signed after an establishment has been added to the list published on the

[European Commission website](#) and only when the list has entered into force. Once listed, U.S. establishments may contact the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Seafood Inspection Program to request export certificates for U.S. seafood exports to the EU. These certificates must be requested and issued prior to shipment of the product. [Follow this link to submit a request online.](#)

Dairy to the EU:

USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) is the certifying agency for [EU export certificates for dairy products](#) regulated by the FDA. For more information, contact DairyExportsQuestions@usda.gov.

In order to obtain an EU Health Certificate, manufacturers must have their final production, blending, and/or packing facility listed on the directory of EU approved facilities on the [European Commission website](#). Exporters should check whether the manufacturing facility for exported products has been included on this list. Exporters may apply for inclusion on these lists through the FDA Export Listing Module (ELM). Please visit the [Online Applications for Export Lists](#) for a link to this electronic system and step- by-step instructions.

Honey and Other Apiculture Products to the EU:

The EU requires a Chapter 45 certificate with public health attestations for imports of the following apiculture products intended for human consumption: honey, beeswax, royal jelly, propolis, or pollen imported under the Harmonized System (HS) code headings 0409, 0410, 1212, 1521, and 1702. Exporters of these products should contact SCInspectionoperations@usda.gov to obtain a Chapter 45 certificate.

The EU also requires establishments that produce (process, bottle, or pack) honey or other apiculture products exported to the EU to be registered in [TRACES](#) as approved establishments. Further information may be found on FDA's website here: <https://www.fda.gov/food/food-export-lists/honey-and-other-apiculture-export-lists>; and in USDA FAS's [GAIN report](#).

Composite products (see below) containing apiculture products as an ingredient fall outside the scope of the Chapter 45 certificate.

Eggs and Egg Products:

In the egg sector, USDA's Agriculture Marketing Service (AMS) is the certifying agency for export certificates for egg products regulated by FDA. The AMS Livestock, Poultry and Seed Division is responsible for the EU export certificates for the food products containing eggs or egg products that are regulated by FDA. In addition to shell eggs, FDA-regulated egg products include hard boiled eggs, cooked omelets, frozen egg patties, imitation egg products, noodles, cake mixes, 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 following website: <https://www.fda.gov/media/172542/download>.

U.S. exports of eggs and egg products to the EU are subject to establishment listing requirements as a precondition for market access. Establishments may apply for inclusion on these lists via the Export Listing Module (ELM). Please visit the [Online Applications for Export Lists](#) for a link to this electronic system and step- by-step instructions. When plant ingredients are added to egg products, exporters should consult the below section on composite products.

Composite Products:

The EU defines a composite product as a food product containing both processed products of animal origin and products of plant origin. This section only concerns composite products regulated by FDA; it does not concern composite products produced at FSIS-regulated facilities bearing the USDA mark of inspection.

EU legislation distinguishes three categories of composite products: (1) non-shelf stable composite products, (2) shelf stable composite products that contain meat products and (3) shelf stable products that do not contain meat products. These three products have different [entry requirements](#).

The EU requires composite product certificates for all non-shelf stable products and for shelf stable products with a meat ingredient.

All composite product certificates are available from [ATLAS](#) and managed by the AMS Dairy Program, irrespective of the ingredients in the final product. Prior to requesting a certificate from AMS Dairy Program, a new customer will need to establish a [USDA level 2 e-authentication account](#). Go to [AMS Dairy Program – EU Dairy and Composite Product Certification Programs | Agricultural Marketing Service](#) for additional information.

In 2025, changes are being implemented to the certificates for composite products that contain a processed honey or apiculture product ingredient and for composite products that contain gelatin or collagen derived from ruminant bones. For composite products containing gelatin or collagen derived from ruminant bones, the approval number from establishment list on [TRACES gelatin](#) or [TRACES collagen](#) must be indicated in the certificate. Composite product certificates for products containing processed honey or apiculture products must also indicate the establishment registration number from the appropriate [TRACES](#) list. All certificates issued after November 19, 2025 must include this information. For further information from FDA, please see FDA's website: <https://www.fda.gov/food/exporting-food-products-united-states/food-export-lists>, or contact FDA at: hfpexportcertification@fda.hhs.gov.

Shelf-stable composite products that do not contain meat do not require an export certificate. If the product contains animal ingredients of animal origin, the EU importer will have to complete and sign a private attestation. In the attestation, they must provide the TRACES establishment

number for the ingredient of animal origin. Since the introduction of the establishment listing for honey and apiculture products, Member States have also requested this information in the private attestation for the processed honey ingredient.

Attachments:

No Attachments