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**Report Highlights:**

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

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**DISCLAIMER**

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

Bulgaria follows European Union (EU) regulations and model certificates. Please refer the FAS USEU report about model certificates for 2025, [EU FAIRS Export Certificate Report Annual Brussels USEU E42025-0026](#).

Bulgarian food safety inspectors at border points of entry are generally approachable and can be consulted in advance when U.S. exporters and Bulgarian importers have questions regarding appropriate certificates for specific products. Border inspectors consult with the European Commission (EC) when questions arise. They also regularly contact the FAS/Sofia if there are issues with U.S.-origin shipments. U.S. exporters are encouraged to consult with FAS/Sofia prior to shipping consignments to Bulgaria.

## Section I.

### List of All Export Certificates Required by Government (Matrix)

Bulgaria closely follows EU legislation and requires the same export certificates for U.S. products as other EU member states. The purpose of these required certificates is food safety. Health certificates are required for all products of animal origin, and phytosanitary certificates are needed for all plant products that could introduce pests into the EU. The Bulgarian Food Safety Agency ([BFSA](#)), under the Ministry of Agriculture, is tasked with Bulgarian border control. The specific products with the respective titles of certificates and attestations are listed below (see Appendix I). FAS/Sofia recommends that U.S. exporters consult with the FAS/Sofia for any questions related to import requirements, import certificates, or issues about Bulgaria-specific import regulations.

Since 2017, the EU follows a framework regulation for official controls ([Regulation \(EU\) 2017/625](#)). The major regulation was supplemented by several other regulations, including [Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2022/2292](#) with regard to requirements for the entry into the EU of consignments of certain animals and goods intended for human consumption and [Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2019/2124](#) setting the rules for official controls on goods in transit or transshipment. The regulations provide the legal basis for the verification by EU officials of most of the certification information and are strictly followed by Bulgarian border inspectors.

In December 2018, the EU published [Regulation \(EU\) 2019/6](#) on veterinary medicinal products that seeks to address antimicrobial resistance (AMR) by more strictly defining the criteria for use of antimicrobial products in animal medicine. When the new AMR requirements are applied to products exported to the EU, the EU will only accept products of animal origin from countries (third country list was published in [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2024/2598](#)) that have submitted appropriate evidence and guarantees that the imported products will comply with the new rules. The updates to the model health certificates were published in February 2024 in [Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2024/399](#). Beginning September 3, 2024, two additional animal health attestations are required to be listed on official health certificates, but exporting countries are not required to make the attestations until the regulation is implemented on September 3, 2026.

### Purpose of Specific Export Certificate(s):

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.

Transit Certificates: The appropriate transit certificate issued by the competent U.S. Government agency must accompany food shipments that physically enter the EU without being released within the EU market. Those foods only need to fulfill EU animal health requirements as these goods are not subject to EU public health requirements. Please, see more details in [EU FAIRS Export Certificate Report Annual Brussels USEU E42025-0026](#).

Certain products may have quality certificates that allow for reduced import duties. Other voluntary EU certificates allow for less stringent import control regimes.

## Section II. Specific Attestation Required on Export Certificates

### Products of Animals Origin:

[Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2022/2292](#) establishes the requirements for entry into the EU of consignments of food-producing animals and certain goods intended for human consumption. These entry requirements are harmonized across the EU in a three-level process:

1. Country Approval: EU recognition of a country as eligible to export a particular product. [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2021/404 of 24 March 2021](#) outlines the list of third countries, territories, or zones thereof from which the entry into the EU of animals, germinal products, and

products of animal origin is permitted. [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2021/405](#) outlines the list of third countries or regions thereof authorized for the entry into the EU of certain animals and goods intended for human consumption. Shellfish is restricted from all U.S. states except Washington State and Massachusetts. The list of third countries with approved control plans for pharmacologically active substances, pesticides and contaminants in certain food-producing animals and products of animal origin intended for human consumption is now integrated in Annex I of [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2021/405](#). U.S. lamb and mutton are currently not eligible for export to Bulgaria (and the EU). In the 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. In 2021, the United States was delisted by the EU for the export of casings, but was [relisted](#) in March 2023.

2. Establishment Approval: Recognition of approved production establishments, which may be subject to EU audits (see the EU-approved [list](#)). Only those products processed at approved establishments may enter the EU. In November 2024, a listing requirement was also introduced for honey and other apiculture products. Product entering the EU must now come from establishments listed on the list of [Honey and Other Apiculture Products Establishments \(HON\)](#). 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.

3. Product Certification: Animal or public health certificates based on the model certificates published by the EU in [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2020/2235](#) 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.

Certificates 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. The EU requires veterinary and/or general health certificates with each meat and meat product shipment to be signed and dated prior to export. In accordance with [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2020/2235](#) certificates must be issued before the consignments to which they relate leave the control of the competent authority.

## 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. While the United States is eligible to ship hormone-free meat, dairy products, egg products, and fishery products separately, it is often not possible to ship the composite products that combine these eligible ingredients.

Three categories of composite products 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 have to 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.

If a product with multiple ingredients contains an unprocessed animal origin product, it will not be considered a composite product. Obtaining certification from U.S. Government agencies for multiple animal origin ingredients in a final product that is not a composite product is usually not possible. See [EU FAIRS Export Certificate Report Annual Brussels USEU E42025-0026](#) for more information and the EC's [website](#). This website also includes a compilation of [Questions & Answers](#) intended to clarify a multitude of practical questions that have been raised on the new rules.

## Products Subject/Not Subject to Veterinary Checks and Certification

The list of animal origin products subject to official controls at border posts was updated in [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2021/632](#). All consignments to be presented at the border control posts have to undergo documentary checks. Identity and physical checks are carried out at a frequency depending on the risk linked to the specific animals or goods. The criteria to determine and modify the frequency of rates are established by the EC.

Composite products listed in [Commission Delegated Regulation 2021/630](#) are exempted from checks at the border because of their low risk. The list includes products such as biscuits, confectionary, and food supplements. For these products, a private attestation in accordance with the model laid down in Annex V to [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2020/2235](#) still has to be presented by the importer. Checks on products and accompanying private attestation may be carried out by [BFSA](#) at the point of destination, point of release for free circulation, warehouses or operators premises.

## Plant and Plant Products

Import requirements for plants and plant products are harmonized at the EU level.

The [International Plant Protection Convention](#) (IPPC) provides model certificates recognized by the EU. Unlike veterinary products, IPPC provides only one model export certificate and one re-export certificate for all plant products. For more information, see the [IPPC ePhyto Solution](#) at the website of the IPPC. [APHIS](#) issues the required plant health/phytosanitary certificate with the attestations to specific EU requirements. The attestation to the specific requirements of EU legislation with the necessary declarations is included in the space provided on the phytosanitary certificate.

## Products Outside of Regular Commercial Channels

[Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2019/2122](#) provides details on the exemptions of official controls at the border for animals and goods that could enter the EU outside of regular commercial channels. In order to send product samples to commercial trade shows in cases where the harmonized EU commercial health certificates allowing the product to be sold freely in the EU cannot be obtained, it is advised to make contact with the FAS/Sofia if the trade show will take place in Bulgaria to obtain more details on the specific animal health conditions and traceability requirements under which goods can be brought in. Please also contact our EU APHIS office ([Xavier.Mennig@usda.gov](mailto:Xavier.Mennig@usda.gov)) for the 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. See the [EU FAIRS Export Certificate Report Annual Brussels USEU E42025-0026](#) for more information.

## Section III. Government Certificate Legal Entry Requirements

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
  - AMS Dairy Program-EU Dairy and Composite Product Certification Programs  
<https://www.ams.usda.gov/services/imports-exports/dairy-exports/eu-dairy-exports>
  - Eggs and Egg Products Export Information  
<http://www.ams.usda.gov/services/imports-exports/eggs-egg-products>  
[European Union \(EU\) \(pdf\)](#)
  - Mandatory Procedures for Domestic Honey Exported to the European Union and Great Britain  
<https://www.ams.usda.gov/services/imports-exports/honey>
  - Seeds for Sprouting Certification Program  
Please contact [SCIinspectionoperations@usda.gov](mailto:SCIinspectionoperations@usda.gov)
- APHIS: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA
  - International Animal Export Regulations  
<https://www.aphis.usda.gov/live-animal-export>
  - International Animal Products Export Regulations  
<https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal-product-export>
  - Plant Export Services  
[https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/planthealth/SA\\_Export](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/inspection/import-export/import-export-library/european-union>
- NOAA: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration  
<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/content/export-certification>

Exporters of FDA regulated products that are certified by other agencies should refer to Appendix II for specific guidance on how to meet EU product certification and establishment listing requirements.

## Section IV.

### Other Certification/Accreditation Requirements to Ensure Market Entry

Bulgarian (and EU) food legislation changes frequently. All new changes and amendments are published in the EU Official Journal. The EUR-Lex [website](#) provides free access to EU laws.

Since 2017, the EU has allowed electronic certification in the EU's Integrated Management System for Official Control. Paper and electronic certificates issued in accordance with the applicable EU standards have the same legal value. [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2019/1715](#) (IMSOC Regulation) lays out the rules on the issuance of electronic certificates and the use of electronic signatures, in or in exchange with TRACES, which is the EC's online platform for sanitary and phytosanitary certification and border clearance formalities. The U.S. Government does not issue certificates in TRACES. U.S. agencies continue to issue paper documents for the exports of all animal origin products. The [IPPC ephyto solution](#) allows for the transfer of ePhytos between [APHIS](#) and the [EU's TRACES system](#). Please, see [EU FAIRS Export Certificate Report Annual Brussels USEU E42025-0026](#) for specific requirements regarding paper certificates.

Imported products must meet existing Bulgarian (as an EU member) requirements, and products must be accompanied by the proper certification at the port of arrival. Health certificates are required for all imported products of animal origin and phytosanitary certificates are needed for all plant products that could introduce pests into 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.

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

Veterinary health certificates are mandatory for animal product imports and are provided in paper format. The EU applies the following general principles of certification as defined in [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2020/2235](#). Please see [EU FAIRS Export Certificate Report Annual Brussels USEU E42025-0026](#) for more details. 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.

### U.S. Radiation Monitoring

Harmonization of EU rules on food irradiation has been slow and only a few products have so far received EU-wide approval. The import of irradiated food from the United States is not authorized as no U.S. establishments are included in [the list of approved facilities in third countries for the irradiation of](#)

[foods](#). EU regulations do not require certification related to the non-application of irradiation treatment as a condition for entry of food.

## Appendix I. Electronic Copy or Outline of Each Export Certificate

See [EU FAIRS Export Certificate Report Annual Brussels USEU E42025-0026](#). The following links on USDA/FSIS/AMS/APHIS websites contain important samples of import certificates (in English or in English/Bulgarian) required for various products.

### A. APHIS Certificates for Animals and Genetics

#### [Certificates for live animals and animal genetics:](#)

Currently, the most frequently used certificates used for Bulgaria are APHIS animal health certificates for bovine semen/embryos, equine semen, hatching eggs, day-old chicks, and pet dogs and cats. APHIS also provides information on the animal health requirements that must be met by travelers taking their pet to Bulgaria (see details about [per travel at APHIS page](#)).

### B. APHIS Certificates for Animal Products

#### [APHIS Certificates for animal products:](#)

At present, the most frequently used are the [APHIS certificates for exports](#) of animal products such as beef, collagen, and gelatin (for human consumption), pet food, and trade samples.

### C. FSIS Certificates for Meat, Poultry, Egg Products

#### [FSIS Certificates for meat, poultry, and egg products:](#)

The FSIS website is updated on a regular basis to incorporate all developments in [EU import requirements for all products](#) under FSIS jurisdiction as follows:

- 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.

Meat and poultry should be slaughtered, processed, and stored at EU approved establishments. 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 EU. 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. 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.

Beef exports require the FSIS 9060-5 Export Certificate for Wholesomeness and animal health/official certificate for fresh meat from bovine animals. Please see the respective certificates for pork, poultry, meat preparations, and eggs and egg products.

## Transit Certificates

Transit certificates issued by the competent U.S. Government agency must accompany food shipments that physically enter the EU without being released on the EU market. FSIS issues these transit certificates for poultry and meat even though they relate to animal health. While establishments of origin do not need EU-approval, establishments that produce products that include meat and poultry ingredients that transit or are stored in the EU need to be registered on the [“Official Listing for Eligible Suppliers for the USDA Export Verification Program for Products Transiting the EU.”](#) AMS has developed instructions on general policies and procedures for providing services under the [EV Program for Product Transiting the EU](#) in [QAD Procedure 1015](#), [QAD Procedure 1000](#), [LP 109 Application Process](#), and [LP-109 Form](#).

## Ineligible Products - Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI)

FSIS will not issue export or transit certificates for fresh poultry from areas that are subject to EU animal health restrictions following outbreaks of HPAI in the United States. When an area becomes subject to restrictions, a map of the areas is posted on the FSIS website. For each of the affected areas, the start date as well as the end date of the restrictions is mentioned. 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. The [FSIS export library](#) provides details on how to obtain the [FSIS Letterhead Certificate of Authenticity for Beef and Veal](#) under [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2020/761](#) or the [FSIS Letterhead Certificate of Authenticity for Beef and Veal](#) under [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) No 2020/1988](#).

## D. AMS Certification for Dairy

See: Appendix II: Instructions for Exporters of FDA Regulated Products Certified by Other Agencies

## E. AMS Certification for Eggs and Egg Products

See: Appendix II: Instructions for Exporters of FDA Regulated Products Certified by Other Agencies

## F. AMS Certification for Honey

See: Appendix II: Instructions for Exporters of FDA Regulated Products Certified by Other Agencies

## G. AMS Certification for Seeds for Sprouting

See: Appendix II: Instructions for Exporters of FDA Regulated Products Certified by Other Agencies

## H. NOAA Certificates for Seafood

See: Appendix II: Instructions for Exporters of FDA Regulated Products Certified by Other Agencies

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](mailto:stephane.vrignaud@trade.gov).

## I. FSIS or AMS Certification for Composite Products

The EU defines a composite product as a food product containing both processed products of animal origin (dairy, egg, fishery products, or meat products) and products of plant origin. [USDA/FSIS will issue EU composite product certificates](#) for composite products produced at FSIS-regulated facilities and bearing the USDA mark of inspection. AMS's Dairy Program will issue the EU composite product certificates for composite products NOT produced in an FSIS-regulated facility and not bearing the USDA mark of inspection, regardless of whether dairy is an ingredient in the composite product. (See Appendix II: Instructions for Exporters of FDA Regulated Products Certified by Other Agencies)

## J. FDA Certificates

[FDA](#) issues all EU export certificates for collagen and gelatin for human consumption. FDA will only issue certificates to exporters that have been included in the [EU approved list of collagen and gelatin establishments](#). The collagen and gelatin certificates of [Commission Decision 2003/863](#) continue to be valid for bovine and porcine material. More information on the product definitions, the documentary requirements, and the process for establishment listing for collagen and gelatin is available from [Collagen and Gelatin Export Lists | FDA](#).

The collagen and gelatin certificates of [Commission Decision 2003/863](#) continue to be valid for bovine and porcine material.

The EU requires certificates for highly refined products described in Section XVI of Annex II to [Regulation 853/2004](#) including chondroitin sulphate, hyaluronic acid, other hydrolyzed cartilage products, chitosan, glucosamine, rennet, isinglass, and amino acids. Certification required by the EU for these products may not be available to exporters. Contact [CFSANExportCertification@fda.hhs.gov](mailto:CFSANExportCertification@fda.hhs.gov) (240-402-2307). Bulgaria imports such products from the United States and border officials strictly follow the above regulations.

## K. Pedigree and Zootechnical Certificates

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

## L. APHIS Plant Health Certificates

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 publicly (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.

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. See [EU FAIRS Export Certificate Report Annual Brussels USEU E42025-0026](#) for more information.

## M. Other Plant Certificates

See [EU FAIRS Export Certificate Report Annual Brussels USEU E42025-0026](#) for more information.

# Appendix II. Instructions for Exporters of FDA Regulated Products Certified by Other Agencies

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 NOAA's 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 Products:

USDA/AMS is the certifying agency for [EU export certificates for dairy products](#) regulated by the FDA. For more information, contact [DairyExportsQuestions@usda.gov](mailto: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:

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 [SCIinspectionoperations@usda.gov](mailto:SCIinspectionoperations@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/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 their website:

<https://www.fda.gov/food/exporting-food-products-united-states/food-export-lists>, or contact FDA at: [hfpexportcertification@fda.hhs.gov](mailto: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.

For additional information concerning market entry, other import requirements, and a current importer list, U.S. exporters of agricultural products and commodities should contact:

**Office of Agricultural Affairs**  
6 Koziak Street Sofia 1407, Bulgaria  
Tel: (+3592) 939 5720  
E-mail: [agsofia@fas.usda.gov](mailto:agsofia@fas.usda.gov)

**Attachments:**

No Attachments