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Report Highlights:

As a member of the European Union (EU), the Czech Republic implements EU regulations regarding required export certifications. For information on EU export certifications, please see the Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards – Certification Report prepared by the United States Mission to the EU in Brussels.

Disclaimer:

This report was prepared by the Office of Agricultural Affairs of the USDA/Foreign Agricultural Service in Prague, Czech Republic 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.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report outlines specific Czech export certificates. The export certification requirements for most products to the European Union (EU) market have been harmonized. The Czech Republic, 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 [EU Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards \(FAIRS\) Export Certificate annual report](#)¹ produced by the U.S. Mission to the EU in Brussels, Belgium, which you can find in the public [FAS GAIN database](#).

Section I. Export Certificates Required by the Government and Their Purpose

Veterinary health certificates ensure that animals can be moved safely, avoiding the transmission of diseases to either the public or other animals. The EU has a wide range of animal health requirements for products of animal origin to guarantee that imports meet the same standards of production as in member states. Phytosanitary certificates are needed for all plant products that could introduce pests into the EU. A complete overview of all EU harmonized export certificates, including links to certificates, is provided in the [EU-27 FAIRS Export Certificate Report](#).² This report also provides links to U.S. agencies or organizations which issue certificates and references to the EU legislation, which includes model certificates.

EU harmonized certificates and information related to trade with commodities subject to veterinary controls are available at the [State Veterinary Administration](#)³ of the Czech Republic under the "Trade with Veterinary Commodities" tab on the left-hand side of the website.

Plants, plant products and other goods with a risk of transmission of quarantine pests in international trade are subject to the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). Procedures for territory monitoring, taking measures, announcing requirements, investigating shipments and communication between phytosanitary authorities are defined by International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs).⁴

According to the IPPC, a [phytosanitary certificate](#)⁵ is defined as a standardized communication from the official phytosanitary authority of the exporting country to the official phytosanitary authority of the importing country. The content of phytosanitary certificates is thus limited to information on the origin and health status of commodities/plants. Phytosanitary certificates are not issued based on the requirements of the trader but according to the official import requirements of the destination country. For more details, please contact the State Phytosanitary Administration, which is part of the Central

¹https://apps.fas.usda.gov/newgainapi/api/Report/DownloadReportByFileName?fileName=FAIRS+Export+Certificate+Report+Annual_Brussels+USEU_European+Union_E42025-0026.pdf.

²https://apps.fas.usda.gov/newgainapi/api/Report/DownloadReportByFileName?fileName=FAIRS+Export+Certificate+Report+Annual_Brussels+USEU_European+Union_E42025-0026.pdf.

³ <https://en.svscr.cz/trade-with-vet-commodities/general-information/>.

⁴ <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-setting/ispms/>.

⁵ <https://www.ippc.int/en/ephyto/>.

Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture (CISTA). The current contact information for this organization can be found in Appendix I of this document.

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

For additional information on U.S. export certificates for the EU market please consult the latest [EU-27 FAIRS Export Certificate Report](#).⁶ For instructions for exporters of FDA regulated products certified by other agencies see Appendix II. For imports of composite products (foodstuffs containing both products of plant origin and processed products of animal origin) please refer to a dedicated EU [website](#)⁷ and Appendix II. of this report.

Section III. Government Certificate Legal Entry Requirements

For additional information on U.S. export certificates for the EU market please consult the latest [EU-27 FAIRS Export Certificate Report](#).⁸

Section IV. Other Certification/Accreditation Requirements

Pet birds: In addition to an EU harmonized certificate, it is necessary to request requirement information from the State Veterinary Administration. Contact information is listed in Appendix I of this report. Detailed rules for non-commercial movement of pet birds from a territory or third country to the European Union can be found at this link: https://en.svscr.cz/wp-content/files/trade/Rules_non-commercial_movement_pet_birds_TC_EU_EN_1.1.2022.pdf.

U.S. Radiation Monitoring

As stated in the [EU-27 FAIRS Export Certificate Report](#),⁹ the EU does not require attestation of radioactivity for imports. The 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.

⁶https://apps.fas.usda.gov/newgainapi/api/Report/DownloadReportByFileName?fileName=FAIRS+Export+Certificate+Report+Annual_Brussels+USEU_European+Union_E42025-0026.pdf.

⁷ https://food.ec.europa.eu/horizontal-topics/international-affairs/eu-entry-conditions/composite-products_en.

⁸https://apps.fas.usda.gov/newgainapi/api/Report/DownloadReportByFileName?fileName=FAIRS+Export+Certificate+Report+Annual_Brussels+USEU_European+Union_E42025-0026.pdf.

⁹https://apps.fas.usda.gov/newgainapi/api/Report/DownloadReportByFileName?fileName=FAIRS+Export+Certificate+Report+Annual_Brussels+USEU_European+Union_E42025-0026.pdf.

Appendix I. Electronic Copy or Outline of Each Export Certificate

Export Certificates' Outlines

For copies and outlines of the required export certificates please follow the links under Export Certification in Section I. The State Veterinary Administration strongly recommends contacting them for current conditions and requirements prior to exporting live animals and animal products to the Czech Republic at int@svscr.cz.

Relevant Contacts

Ministry of Agriculture

Karolina Bartosova (Director of Foreign Trade Cooperation Dept.)

Tesnov 65/17, 117 05 Prague, Czech Republic

Tel: [00420]221-812-452

E-mail: karolina.bartosova@mze.cz

URL: www.eagri.cz

State Veterinary Administration

Amer Mustafa Ali (Director of Department of External Affairs and Import and Export Control)

Slezska 7, 120 00 Prague, Czech Republic

Tel: [00420]227-010-187

E-mail: int@svscr.cz

URL: www.svscr.cz

State Phytosanitary Administration

Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture

Vladislav Rasovsky (Director of Import and Export Dept.)

Hroznová 63/2, 603 00 Brno, Czech Republic

Tel: [00420] 545 110 490, Cell: [00420] 724 247 362

E-mail: vladislav.rasovsky@ukzuz.cz

URL: www.ukzuz.cz

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 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/foodexport-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