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Report Highlights:

Hungary, as a member of the European Union (EU), applies EU regulations to imports of agricultural products. U.S. export certification requirements for most products destined for the EU have been harmonized. Products not yet harmonized are subject to national regulations. Competent Hungarian authorities may need to be consulted, on a case-by-case basis, to address import requirements for some categories of non-harmonized products.

Disclaimer

This report was prepared by the Office of Agricultural Affairs of the USDA Foreign Agricultural Service in Budapest, Hungary 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 may 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

Hungary is a Member State of the European Union (EU). Certification requirements for most products destined for the EU market, including Hungary, have been harmonized. This report outlines specific Hungarian requirements. Therefore, it should be read in conjunction with the [EU Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards \(FAIRS\) Export Certificate Report](#).

Section I. List of All Export Certificates Required by Government

Hungary has implemented EU regulations for the import of [plants](#) and [live animals](#), and products of [animal](#) and [plant](#) origin.

The [Department of Trade, Defense Industry, Export Control, and Precious Metal Assay](#) of the Government Office of the Capital City Budapest issues import licenses of agricultural products. Usually an exporter, or possibly an importer applies to the authority filling out the [prescribed form](#) with all relevant details.

1. Export Certificates/Requirements for Animal Products

Import requirements for animal products with market access to the European Union and its member states, including Hungary, can be found at the [Food Safety and Inspection Service](#)'s (FSIS) website along with samples of export certificates for different types of products.

For several products, the EU requires export establishments to be pre-approved based on submissions made by the U.S. Government. U.S. agencies responsible for determining EU-eligible export establishments include the [Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service](#) (APHIS), [FSIS](#), the [National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration](#), the [Agricultural Marketing Service](#) (AMS), and the [Food and Drug Administration](#) (FDA). [Approved establishments \(listed on the EC's website\)](#) may be subject to EU inspection as well.

The EU requires that a veterinary and/or a general health certificate accompany each shipment of meat and be signed and dated prior to shipment. For non-harmonized exports of animals and animal products to Hungary, the [prescribed bilingual certificates](#) (in Hungarian) are available at and must be submitted to the Directorate of Animal Health, Animal Welfare, and Veterinary Products of the [National Food Chain Safety Office](#) (in Hungarian).

2. Export Certificates/Requirements for Live Animals

The EU imposes several general requirements for veterinary health certificates ([Regulation /EU/ 2016/429](#)) which must be issued before the consignments to which they relate leave the control of the competent authority. Non-compliance will lead to the rejection of the shipment at the [Hungarian border](#) (in Hungarian) or other [EU border entry/inspection points](#). Specific guidance and certificate forms are available on [APHIS' websites](#). Bilingual Hungarian/English health certificates are also available for some commodities/species. If the needed bilingual certificate is not provided, please refer

to the English versions. It is the responsibility of the exporter to obtain a bilingual certificate.

3. *Export Certificates/Requirements for Plant and Plant Products*

EU plant and plant product import regulations have been harmonized. The regulated pests, plants, plant products, and plant health import requirements are listed by [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2019/2072](#). Unlike veterinary products, there is only one model certificate for all plant products in accordance with international regulations laid down by the [International Plant Protection Convention](#) (IPPC) of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations. For more information, see the [export certification guide](#) at the FAO's website. For the United States, APHIS issues the required phytosanitary certificate with the requisite attestations to specific EU requirements.

4. *Export certificates/requirements for non-harmonized products*

There are a few products for which Hungary's legislation is not harmonized with the EU. Imports of these products are subject to the Hungarian national legislation and import requests are assessed by the competent authorities on a case-by-case basis. The [National Food Chain Safety Office](#) (in Hungarian) is the competent authority for providing specific import conditions on non-harmonized products.

Table 1: Matrix of Bilingual Export Certificates

Products	Title of Certificate	Purpose	Requesting Ministry
Bovine semen A)	Bilingual health certificate	Animal health	Ministry of Agriculture (Agrárminisztérium in Hungarian)
Bovine semen B)	Bilingual health certificate	Animal health	Ministry of Agriculture
Bovine germinal products (semen/embryos/oocytes)	Bilingual health certificate	Animal health	Ministry of Agriculture
Hatching eggs of poultry	Bilingual health certificate	Animal health	Ministry of Agriculture
Dogs, cats, and ferrets	Bilingual health certificate	Animal health	Ministry of Agriculture
Laboratory animals, semen, ova, and embryos	Bilingual health certificate	Animal health	Ministry of Agriculture
Carnivores	Bilingual health certificate	Animal health	Ministry of Agriculture
Chinchillas	Bilingual health certificate	Animal health	Ministry of Agriculture
Dog semen	Bilingual health certificate	Animal health	Ministry of Agriculture
Primates	Bilingual health certificate	Animal health	Ministry of Agriculture
Small mammals (except carnivores)	Bilingual health certificate	Animal health	Ministry of Agriculture

Aquarium and/or vivarium animals	Bilingual health certificate	Animal health	Ministry of Agriculture
Bats	Bilingual health certificate	Animal health	Ministry of Agriculture
Snails	Bilingual health certificate	Animal health	Ministry of Agriculture
Leeches	Bilingual health certificate	Animal health	Ministry of Agriculture
Annelids	Bilingual health certificate	Animal health	Ministry of Agriculture
Birds for conservation programs	Bilingual health certificate	Animal health	Ministry of Agriculture
Bear species	Bilingual health certificate	Animal health	Ministry of Agriculture
Pet animals of Rodentia, Reptilia, Amphibia, Lagomorpha, Pisces, etc.	Bilingual health certificate	Animal health	Ministry of Agriculture
Brine shrimp eggs	Bilingual health certificate	Animal health	Ministry of Agriculture
Chinchilla fur	Bilingual health certificate	Animal health	Ministry of Agriculture
Game trophies	Bilingual health certificate	Animal health	Ministry of Agriculture
Deer antler	Bilingual health certificate	Animal health	Ministry of Agriculture
Fur	Bilingual health certificate	Animal health	Ministry of Agriculture

This matrix lists bilingual certificates that Hungary requires. For more details and links to other EU-harmonized model certificates, please refer to Appendix I of the [EU-27 FAIRS Export Certificate Report](#).

5. Purpose of Specific Export Certificates

Imported products must meet existing member state requirements, and products must be accompanied by the proper certification at the port of arrival. In general, 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. In accordance with EU legislation, certain products may have quality certificates that allow for reduced import duties. Other voluntary EU certificates can allow for less stringent import control regimes.

Hungary is a member of the EU and conforms to all EU regulations and directives. Therefore, this report should be read in conjunction with the [EU FAIRS Export Certificate Report](#). It consolidates the EU-27 requirements.

Section II. Specific Attestation Required on Export Certificates

For the identity check of a shipment, agents of the food safety authority require the seal number of the container to be printed on the certificates. A seal number on the Bill of Lading is not sufficient if it can easily be re-issued by a private company. If the seal number is not present on the certificate, a physical check is necessary to verify the identity of the shipment. For some veterinary certificates, additional statements need to be included.

Section III. Government Certificate Legal Entry Requirements

For all veterinary health certificates, the EU applies general principles of certification defined in [Regulation \(EU\) 2020/2235](#). The regulation is directly applied in Hungary. For detailed information, please consult the [EU FAIRS Export Certificate Report](#).

Section IV. Other Certification/Accreditation Requirements to ensure Market Entry; U.S. Radiation Monitoring

The [National Food Chain Safety Office](#) (in Hungarian) is the competent authority in the matter of settlements of veterinary requirements with a third country. The specifications of this office must be executed for imports from third countries if they are not specified by EU regulations.

The import of irradiated food from the United States is not authorized as no U.S. establishments are included in the EU's [list of approved facilities in third countries for the irradiation of foods](#). EU regulations do not require certification and attestation of radioactivity related to the non-application of irradiation treatment as a condition for entry of food. For more information, please consult the [EU FAIRS Export Certificate Report](#).

Appendix I. Direct Hyperlink, Electronic Copy or Outline of Each Export Certificate

Please read the [EU FAIRS Export Certificate Report](#).

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/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