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**Report Highlights:**

Romania applies European Union (EU) regulations on imports of animal and non-animal products from the United States. The legislation on export certification is generally harmonized at the EU level. Romanian legislation may apply minor categories on which requirements are not harmonized. This report contains updated links when necessary. This report should be read in conjunction with the EU FAIRS Export Certificate Report, as it provides comprehensive information about export certificates.

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**DISCLAIMER:** This report was prepared by the U.S. Embassy Bucharest’s Office of Agricultural Affairs, for U.S exporters of domestic food and agricultural products. While every possible care has been 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 PRODUCTS IS SUBJECT TO THE IMPORTING COUNTRY’S RULES AND REGULATIONS AS INTERPRETED BY BORDER OFFICIALS AT THE TIME OF PRODUCT ENTRY.**

## Executive Summary

Romania harmonized its national sanitary-veterinary requirements and export certificates with the legislation developed at the EU level. As a member of the EU since 2007, Romania requires that U.S. certifying agents use these EU standard formats. Export certificates must be drawn up in English or the official language of Romania, which is Romanian. The certificates must be issued before the consignment leaves the control of the competent authority of the United States.

Romanian authorities are responsible for enforcing EU and national legislation through inspection of imported goods and the accompanying certificates. The competence on health certificates for live animals and animal and non-animal origin food products laws belongs to the [National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority \(ANSVSA\)](#), while the competence on phytosanitary certificates belongs to the [National Phytosanitary Authority \(ANF\)](#). The list of border inspection points authorized to conduct verification on the goods intended for import is [here](#).

## Section I. List All the Export Certificates Required by Government (Matrix)

Romania’s national sanitary-veterinary requirements and export certificates are aligned with the legislation developed at the EU level. The export certificates include a series of health and safety requirements that are meant to guarantee that imports meet the standards of production in Romania. Similar to the other EU member states, Romania requires health certificates for the imported live animals and products of animal origin and phytosanitary certificates for the imported plant products.

Please check the [EU FAIRS Export Certificate Report](#) for further details in this section.

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

### Animal-Origin Products and Live Animals

In case of animal-origin products, following an update of the EU's Animal Health Law ([Regulation \(EU\) 2016/429](#)), which entered into force on April 21, 2021, the EU has updated all required certificates for products of animal origin. Models of the new certificates for food of animal origin were published by the EU and implemented by U.S. agencies. Several amendments to the new certificates were made since their first publication ([Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) No 2020/2235](#) with the latest version published in May 2025).

The requirements for animal products exports to Romania are provided by [USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service \(FSIS\)](#) under the EU requirements section, which includes the export certificate models. The import requirements for live animals (including embryos) into Romania are available on the [APHIS](#) website. If a bilingual (English/Romanian) certificate for a particular species or commodity does not exist, please refer to the English version, if acceptance was confirmed by the Romanian authority. Please check the [EU FAIRS Export Certificate Report](#) for further details regarding the import requirements for animal products and live animals.

Romania does not maintain a full public database with the model certificates for importing goods into the country. Therefore, prior to shipment, exporters should always confirm with their importers that the consignment will be allowed to enter with the documentation accompanying the consignment. If there is any doubt about which documents are required, or if any requirements are not listed, U.S. exporters should ask their importer to email the appropriate Romanian officials at [office@ansvsa.ro](mailto:office@ansvsa.ro) with a full product description, including any animal-origin contents, and the intended use in Romania. Romanian officials will respond to the importer in writing. U.S. exporters should then obtain that response from their importer and provide it, along with a full translation (including the original email question) to their local Veterinary Services service center. Alternatively, U.S. exporters may contact directly [ANSVSA](#) to inquire about the certificate model and import requirements.

### Plant-Origin Products

Import requirements for plants and plant products are harmonized at the EU level. The international body regulating the international trade with plants and plant products who lays down the models of certificates is the [International Plant Protection Convention of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations](#) (IPPC). Unlike veterinary products, there is only one model certificate for all plant products in accordance with IPPC's conventions. For more information, see the [export certification guide](#). Phytosanitary certificates are issued by APHIS inspectors, who can attest to specific requirements of EU legislation by making additional declarations in the relevant box.

There are only a few products/by-products for which EU legislation is not harmonized. In such cases, import of these products is subject to Romanian national legislation. Import requests are assessed by the competent authorities on a case-by-case basis. [ANSVSA](#) is the competent authority for providing the

specific import conditions on non-harmonized products, thus the U.S. exporters are advised to seek guidance before shipping those goods.

### **Section III. Government Certificate Legal Entry Requirements**

Below is a list of U.S. competent authorities providing detailed export certificate information:

- **AMS: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA**  
[Export Verification](#)
- **APHIS: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA**  
[International Animal Export Regulations](#)  
[International Animal Products Export Regulations](#)  
[Plant Export Services](#)
- **FSIS: Food Safety and Inspection Service, USDA**  
[Export Requirements for the European Union](#)
- **FDA: Food and Drug Administration**  
[Exporting Food Products from the United States](#)
- **FGIS: Federal Grain Inspection Service; Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration, USDA**  
[Official Certificates | Agricultural Marketing Service](#)
- **NOAA: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**  
[Export Certification to the European Union | NOAA Fisheries](#)

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. For further details, please read the [EU FAIRS Export Certificate Report](#).

### **Section IV. Other Certification/Accreditation Requirements to Ensure Market Entry**

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

#### **Appendix I. Direct Hyperlink, Electronic Copy, Scanned 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](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 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 [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'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 to the EU**

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](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 questions or additional information regarding this report, please contact USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) office in Bucharest at the address below:

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**Attachments:**

No Attachments