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**Report Name:** Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards  
Export Certificate Report

**Country:** Poland

**Post:** Warsaw

**Report Category:** FAIRS Export Certificate Report

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**Report Highlights:**

Poland applies European Union (EU) regulatory requirements for all foods of animal- and plant-origin. Although the EU has harmonized export certificate requirements for most products, Poland maintains national-level oversight for products still not harmonized under the EU. Poland's competent authorities can be consulted on a case-by-case basis regarding requirements for non-EU harmonized products. The EU requires that all requisite products be accompanied by sanitary and/or phytosanitary certificates at the port of entry.

FAIRS Annual Export Certificate Report

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EU legislation mandates various health and supervisory requirements to guarantee that imports meet the standards of production in Member States (MSs). The EU requires veterinary and/or general health certificates to accompany each shipment of meat and meat products, which must be signed and dated prior to shipment by competent U.S. certifying authorities. The EU also harmonized import requirements for plants and plant products, which are published in a single directive. Unlike veterinary products, the EU employs only one model certificate for all plants and plant products. Poland applies EU export certification requirements for imported products. Certificate details are established in specific legislation, including veterinary health certificate models (links included at the end of this report). ..... 3

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The EU requires each shipment of meat to be accompanied by veterinary and/or general health certificates which are signed and dated by a competent U.S. certifying official prior to shipment. The EU imposes general requirements for all veterinary health certificates. Directive 2002/99/EC, Annex IV.6, stipulates that certificates must be issued before the consignments to leave the control of the competent authority. Non-compliance may result in rejection of shipment at the EU point of entry. FSIS, APHIS, and AMS include specific guidelines on their websites (*e.g.* the FSIS Export Library). ..... 4

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For the identity check of the shipment, the State Veterinary Inspectorate requires the container seal number be printed on the veterinary certificate. A seal number on the bill of lading is not sufficient, as these can be easily re-issued by private companies. If no seal number is present on the certificate, a physical check may be necessary to verify the identity of the shipment. .... 5

- The consignment contains an original veterinary certificate drawn up in at least one official language designated by the border inspection and the country of final destination issued by the competent authority of the country of origin; ..... 5
- Products are labeled in a way that can be identified; ..... 5
- Products come from the lists published by the EC (in the case of products for which import requirements are specified in the EU regulations); ..... 5
- List of third countries or their parts; and..... 5
- List of institutions authorized to introduce the products into the EU..... 5

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According to Article 24, 2nd Act, from December 16, 2005, (published in the Polish Journal of Law 2006, No. 17, pos. 127), the General Veterinary Inspectorate is the competent authority in all veterinary regulatory matters with non-EU countries. .... 5

**Appendix I. Electronic Copy or Outline of Each Export Certificate:** ..... 5

Detailed information on export certification can be found courtesy of OAA USEU. The following links contain most import certificate samples required for various products and the list of third countries from which imports of certain product are permitted: ..... 5

- meat products..... 5
- poultry and products..... 6
- eggs and related products ..... 6
- milk and dairy products ..... 6

For additional information concerning market access, other import requirements, or a current list of importers, please contact OAA Warsaw: ..... 6

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**DISCLAIMER:**

This report was prepared by the U.S. Embassy Warsaw’s Office of Agricultural Affairs (OAA) for exporters of U.S.-origin 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. Post recommends that U.S. exporters verify all 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. The following Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards (FAIRS) Certificate report should also be read in conjunction with the OAA Warsaw’s 2020 FAIRS Annual Country report, as well as the EU-27 FAIRS reports prepared by the U.S. Mission to the EU’s OAA, which are available on their [webpage](#). 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**

EU legislation mandates various health and supervisory requirements to guarantee that imports meet the standards of production in Member States (MSs). The EU requires veterinary and/or general health certificates to accompany each shipment of meat and meat products, which must be signed and dated prior to shipment by competent U.S. certifying authorities. The EU also harmonized import requirements for plants and plant products, which are published in a single directive. Unlike veterinary products, the EU employs only one model certificate for all plants and plant products. Poland applies EU export certification requirements for imported products. Certificate details are established in

specific legislation, including veterinary health certificate models (links included at the end of this report).

## **I. List of Required Export Certificates**

EU legislation mandates many health and supervisory requirements to guarantee that imports meet the standards of production in MSs. The EU recognizes the United States as eligible to export some animal products. The EU requires pre-approval for export establishments, based on official U.S. requests. The U.S. regulatory agencies which typically determine export establishment eligibility to ship to the EU are the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS), the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). EU-approved establishments may be subject to EU inspections.

After conducting a ‘fitness check’ of the General Food Law, the European Commission (EC) amended Regulation EC/178/2002 in June 2019 via Regulation 2019/1381, regarding the transparency the EU’s risk assessment procedures. Another result of the fitness check was to replace Directive EC/2000/29 of May 8, 2000, which regulated the introduction or dissemination of organisms deemed hazardous to plants or plant products. These regulations apply in all MSs without national level implementing regulations:

- Regulation (EC) No 2016/2031 of 26 October 2016 on plant pest protection measures.
- Regulation (EC) No 2017/625 of 15 March 2017 on official controls and enforcement of food and feed laws, and animal health and welfare requirements, plant health and plant protection products. The Regulation supersedes former Regulation 882/2004.

The EU requires each shipment of meat to be accompanied by veterinary and/or general health certificates which are signed and dated by a competent U.S. certifying official prior to shipment. The EU imposes general requirements for all veterinary health certificates. Directive 2002/99/EC, Annex IV.6, stipulates that certificates must be issued before the consignments to leave the control of the competent authority. Non-compliance may result in rejection of shipment at the EU point of entry. FSIS, APHIS, and AMS include specific guidelines on their websites (*e.g.* the FSIS Export Library).

The EU also harmonized import requirements for plants and plant products, which are published under a single directive. Unlike veterinary products, the EU employs only one model certificate for all plants and plant products. This is consistent with international guidance as provided by the [International Plant Protection Convention](#). For the United States, APHIS issues the phytosanitary certificate with the requisite attestations to specific requirements of the EU.

EU certification requirements for some products may be partially or not harmonized. For such products, rules of the individual MS would apply. The import agent should have some guidance to provide on the MS requirement for that product. If not, request guidance on current requirements from the U.S. Embassy’s OAA (see Appendix for contact information). U.S. regulatory agencies which issue export certificates usually identify specific MS requirements in their export libraries and guides.

Poland applies EU export certification requirements for imported products. Required certificate details are set out in specific legislation, including veterinary health certificate models to be used (links

included at the end of this report). The EU, including Poland, does not prescribe or specify to trading partners which eligible production should produce certain products for export to the EU.

## **II. Purpose of the Export Certificates**

Poland conforms to all EU regulations and directives. Therefore, it is recommended that this report be read in conjunction with the U.S. EU OAA FAIRS Certificate report Guide available on their [website](#).

## **III. Specific Attestation Required on the Export Certificate**

For the identity check of the shipment, the State Veterinary Inspectorate requires the container seal number be printed on the veterinary certificate. A seal number on the bill of lading is not sufficient, as these can be easily re-issued by private companies. If no seal number is present on the certificate, a physical check may be necessary to verify the identity of the shipment.

## **IV. Government Certificate Legal Entry Requirements**

According to the Regulation of August 27, 2003 on Veterinary Border Inspection (Polish Journal of Law 2003, no. 165, pos. 1590), products may be imported if:

- The consignment contains an original veterinary certificate drawn up in at least one official language designated by the border inspection and the country of final destination issued by the competent authority of the country of origin;
- Products are labeled in a way that can be identified;
- Products come from the lists published by the EC (in the case of products for which import requirements are specified in the EU regulations);
- List of third countries or their parts; and
- List of institutions authorized to introduce the products into the EU.

Veterinary border control takes place at border control posts (BCP) approved in accordance with the Commission Implementing [Regulation](#) (EU) 2019/1014 of 12 June 2019 which details rules on minimum requirements for border control posts, including inspection centers, the format, and categories and abbreviations used for the lists of border control posts and control points.

## **V. Other Certification or Accreditation**

According to Article 24, 2nd Act, from December 16, 2005, (published in the Polish Journal of Law 2006, No. 17, pos. 127), the General Veterinary Inspectorate is the competent authority in all veterinary regulatory matters with non-EU countries.

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

Detailed information on export certification can be found courtesy of [OAA USEU](#). The following links contain most import certificate samples required for various products and the list of third countries from which imports of certain product are permitted:

- [meat products](#)

- [poultry and products](#)
- [eggs and related products](#)
- [milk and dairy products](#)

For additional information concerning market access, other import requirements, or a current list of importers, please contact OAA Warsaw:

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Warsaw, Poland  
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**Attachments:**

No Attachments