

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

GAIN Report

Global Agricultural Information Network

THIS REPORT CONTAINS ASSESSMENTS OF COMMODITY AND TRADE ISSUES MADE BY USDA STAFF AND NOT NECESSARILY STATEMENTS OF OFFICIAL U.S. GOVERNMENT POLICY

Required Report - public distribution

Date: 12/18/2018

GAIN Report Number:

Italy

Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards Report

FAIRS Export Certificate Report

Approved By:

Fred Giles

Prepared By:

Dana Biasetti

Report Highlights:

Italy, as part of the European Community, has implemented EU regulations for the import of products of animal and plant origin. The U.S. export certification requirements for most products destined for the EU and Italy have been harmonized. The few products not yet harmonized are subject to Italian national regulations.

Section I. List of All Export Certificates Required By Government (Matrix) :

All EU Member countries accept the “Community Acquis”, i.e. the entire body of EU laws and obligations associated with the treaties and international agreements to which the EU is a party. EU Member States share a customs union, a single market in which goods can move freely, a common trade policy and a common agricultural and fisheries policy.

The EU food legislation has been translated into the 24 official languages in use in the EU-28 (including Italian) and is published in the Official Journal. The Eurlex website <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/en/index.htm> provides free access to European Union laws.

It is important to note that when EU-wide legislation is incomplete or absent, the laws of the Member States apply, often resulting in different rules in different Member States. All imported products must meet Italian national requirements in cases where EU regulatory harmonization is not yet complete. The competent Italian authority needs to be consulted on a case-by-case basis to address requirements for non-harmonized products.

Imported products to Italy must meet existing Member State requirements and products must be accompanied by the proper certification at 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 Italy, food safety is the primary responsibility of the Italian Ministry of Health, while food production is the primary responsibility of the Italian Ministry of Agriculture.

EU plant and plant product import regulations have been harmonized and are published in a single directive. Unlike veterinary products, there is only one model certificate for all plant products in accordance with international regulations laid out by the International Plant Protection Convention of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. www.ippc.int/IPP/En/default.htm

This report was prepared by the Office of Agricultural Affairs of the USDA/Foreign Agricultural Service in Rome, Italy, 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 the border officials at the time of product entry.

This report should be read in conjunction with the Italy FAIRS Food and Import Requirements report, which can be found on the Post's website at <https://it.usembassy.gov/embassy-consulates/rome/sections-offices/fas/>

USDA FAS Contact in Rome, Italy

Office of Agricultural Affairs,
Foreign Agricultural Service,
American Embassy, Via Veneto 119a
Rome, 00187, Italy

Webpage: <https://it.usembassy.gov/embassy-consulates/rome/sections-offices/fas/>

E-mail: agrome@fas.usda.gov

Tel: (011) (39) 06 4674 2396

Fax: (011) (39) 06 4788 7008

Section II. Purpose of Specific Export Certificate(s)

Export certificates must be in the official language of Italy, which is Italian. The import of special products must be approved by the Italian Ministry of Health. Usually the importer (or possibly the US exporter) applies to the Ministry with all the relevant details. There is no set form for this kind of application.

Import requirements for animals and animal products

Export certificates must be in the official language of Italy, which is Italian. The import of special products must be approved by the Italian Ministry of Health. Usually the importer (or possibly the US exporter) applies to the Ministry with all the relevant details. There is no set form for this kind of application.

In general, health certificates are required for all products of animal origin imported in the EU and Italy, and phytosanitary certificates are needed for all plant products that could introduce pests into the EU and Italy. Import requirements for animals and animal products are harmonized across the EU in a three-part process. First, the EU must recognize a country as eligible to export a particular animal or animal product. The EU recognizes the U.S. for all animal products. Secondly, the EU requires lists of approved establishments based on submissions from U.S. government agencies. Only those products processed at approved establishments may enter the EU and Italy. The U.S. agencies involved in listing are the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS), the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS).

Approved establishments may be subject to EU inspection. Lastly, animal or public health certificates based on the model certificates published by the European Union 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.

The EU and Italy impose a number of general requirements for all veterinary certificates. Of these, there is one in particular that has repeatedly caused rejections of shipments at EU borders. In accordance with Council Directive 2002/99/EC; Annex IV.6 and Regulation (EC) No 854/2004 Annex VI.6, certificates must be issued before the consignments to which they relate leave the control of the competent authority. The U.S. regulatory agencies which issue health certificates (FSIS, APHIS and AMS) have all included this requirement in their export libraries.

EU and Italian import requirements for plants and plant products have also been harmonized and are published in a single directive. Unlike veterinary products, there is only one model certificate for all plant products in accordance with international regulations laid out by the International Plant Protection Convention of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (<https://www.ippc.int>). Phytosanitary certificates are issued by APHIS inspectors, who attest to specific requirements of EU legislation by making additional declarations in the relevant boxes.

Products Subject/Not Subject to Veterinary Certification – Composite Products

In order to have a more harmonized member State application of EU legislation, Commission Decision 2007/275/EC publishes a list of animals and animal products that are subject to veterinary checks. Products subject to veterinary checks typically need to be accompanied by a veterinary certificate, issued by the competent authority in the United States. This regulation also provides clarification on which composite products are subject to veterinary checks.

Composite products are defined as foodstuffs intended for human consumption that contain processed products of animal origin and ingredients of plant origin. Composite products include a wide variety of products, including cheesecakes, high protein food supplements, pizza, and lasagnas. While the United States is eligible to ship hormone-free meat, dairy products, egg products, and fishery products separately, it is often no longer possible to ship the composite products that combine these eligible ingredients. All composite products containing a processed meat product are subject to a veterinary check. Generally speaking, composite products that have more than 50 percent of animal origin products also require a certificate and there are certification requirements concerning the heat treatment for all dairy products. The EU has created a model health certificate for imports of composite products, which was implemented in 2012. Further guidance was developed and published in 2015 to address a wide range of implementation questions related to the import and transit of composite products. For more information see <http://www.usda-eu.org/trade-with-the-eu/eu-import-rules/certification/>.

Commission Decision 2007/275/EC also list certain composite products that are not subject to veterinary checks, provided they are shelf stable and properly packaged and labeled. Unfilled gelatin capsules, cakes, meat extracts and other shelf stable products are on this list.

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

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

European Union Health Certification Program

<http://www.ams.usda.gov>

APHIS: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA

International Animal Export Regulations

<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/regulations/vs/iregs/animals/>

- International Animal Products Export Regulations

<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/regulations/vs/iregs/products/>

- Plant Export Services

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants/plant_exports/index.shtml

FDA: Food and Drug Administration

<http://www.fda.gov/Food/GuidanceRegulation/ImportsExports/Exporting/default.htm>

FGIS: Federal Grain Inspection Service, GIPSA

Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration, USDA

<http://www.gipsa.usda.gov/fgis/contactfgis.aspx>

FSIS: Food Safety and Inspection Service, USDA

Export Requirements for the European Union:

<http://www.fsis.usda.gov/wps/portal/fsis/topics/international-affairs/exporting-products/export-library-requirements-by-country>

NOAA: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/topic/seafood-commerce-certification>

Section IV. Government Certificate's Legal Entry Requirements

EU food legislation is characterized by a constant flow of new regulations and directives, amendments to existing legislation and implementation rules. EU laws are translated into the 24 official languages in use in the EU-28 and published chronologically in the Official Journal. Directives define the result that must be achieved but leave to each Member State the choice of form and methods to transpose the directive into national laws (usually within 2-3 years after adoption). Regulations are binding in their entirety and automatically enter into force on a set date in all Member States. Amendments to EU legislation are usually published in new and separate Directives and Regulations, making it difficult to be sure of all possible amendments when doing research. Consolidated texts (i.e. the consolidation of a basic legal act and subsequent amendments into one text) are available on the European Commission's website. When legislation is referenced in this guide, it is implied that all further amendments also apply. Where possible, this guide links directly to the consolidated versions of referenced EU legislation. The Eurlex website (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/en/index.htm>) provides free access to European Union laws.

For all veterinary health certificates, the EU applies the following general principles of certification as defined in Council Directive 2002/99/EC/ and Regulation (EC) No 854/2004 of

the European Parliament and of the Council:

1. The representative of the competent authority of dispatch issuing a certificate to accompany a consignment of products of animal origin must sign the certificate and ensure that it bears an official stamp. This requirement applies to every page of the certificate; all must be signed and stamped.
2. Certificates must be written in the official language(s) of the destination Member State (for Italy they must be in Italian) as well as that of the border inspection Member State, or be accompanied by certified translations into all relevant languages. A Member State may, however, consent to accept certificates written in one of the official languages of the European Community other than its own.
3. The original version of the certificate must accompany consignments on entry into the Community.
4. Certificates must consist of:
 - (a) a single sheet of paper; or
 - (b) two or more pages that are part of a single and indivisible sheet of paper; or
 - (c) a sequence of pages numbered so as to indicate that it is a particular page in a finite sequence; e.g., *'page 2 of 4 pages'*.
5. Certificates must bear a unique identifying number. Where the certificate consists of a sequence of pages, each page must indicate this number.
6. The certificate must be issued before the consignment to which it relates leaves the control of the competent authority in the country of dispatch.

The EU requires the use of standardized certificates based on a model published in the Official Journal. The main certifying agencies in the U.S. (APHIS, FSIS, AMS, and NOAA) provide links in the export sections of their website to the certificates that they issue for export to the EU. FAS cooperate closely with these agencies to ensure that up-to-date version of the certificates are made available to exporters.

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.

Section V. Other Certification/Accreditation Requirements

APHIS has reviewed and updated the conditions for the export of live blood worms to Italy and decided that these animals should be exported with a live animal health certificate rather than an animal product certificate. A copy of the new bilingual (English/Italian) certificate can be downloaded from the APHIS website at:

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/regulations/vs/iregs/animals/downloads/it_anlid_fb_hc_ab.pdf

Research and Diagnostic Samples from Non-Human Primates. Italy does not require any certification for samples from non-human primates that are:

- Embedded on microscope slides; or
- Suspended in formalin; or
- Suspended in alcohol.

For other samples, Italy requires: the “Health Certificate” for export to Italy of samples (other than processed DNA samples, and those embedded completely on micro slides or preserved in alcohol or formaldehyde) from non-human primates intended for scientific research.”

Prior to endorsement of the above referenced health certificate, APHIS must inspect the collection facility to verify the pertinent criteria. In addition, lab reports as referenced in the certificate will be required for each source animal. For more information, please contact your local Veterinary Services Field Office. More information can be viewed at the APHIS website at: https://www.aphis.usda.gov/regulations/vs/iregs/products/downloads/it_cert_nhp.pdf

In accordance with EU regulations, health certificates are mandatory for imports of animal products as are phytosanitary certificates for imports of plant products. Some products may also take additional certificates, such as the quality certificate which allows for reduced import duties or marketing products under a specific label, as in the case of organic products. There are voluntary certificates that may help reduce the level of import controls. For example, EU legislation does not require that nuts and peanuts be accompanied by an aflatoxin certificate. However, shipments with these certificates are less tested/controlled upon entry into the EU.

Italy requires, through Legislative Decree 27/1/1992, n. 110, art. 10, “Implementation of directive 89/108/CEE, that all Third Country establishments that intend to export quick-frozen vegetables register with the Italian Ministry of Health. The ministry defines such items as foodstuffs which have undergone a suitable freezing process known as 'quick-freezing' whereby the zone of maximum crystallization is crossed as rapidly as possible, depending on the type of product, and the resulting temperature of the product (after thermal stabilization) is continuously maintained at a level of -18 °C or lower at all points. Italy gives the following EU regulations as the basis for its regulation: Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of April 29, 2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs; Commission Regulation (EC) No 37/2005 of January 12, 2005 on the monitoring of temperatures in the means of transport, warehousing and storage of quick-frozen foodstuffs intended for human consumption; and Council Directive 89/108/EEC of December 21, 1988 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to quick-frozen foodstuffs for human consumption..”

In order to notify Italian authorities, the establishment must complete an application (available at http://www.salute.gov.it/portale/temi/p2_6.jsp?lingua=italiano&id=1154&area=sicurezzaAlimentare&menu=controlli) with specific attachments, and addressed to the following office:

Ufficio II della DG SAN
Ministero della Salute
Viale G. Ribotta, 5
00144 Rome
Italy

The application should be sent through the Italian Embassy in Washington, with the following requested documentation:

- Application form completed by the exporting Food Business Operator (FBO)
 - Technical report concerning the main features of the production plant
 - Statement of the local Competent Authority of the country of origin that the quick-frozen vegetables exported to Italy are produced in compliance with Council Directive 89/108/EEC, and that the legislation in force in the country of origin is equivalent to the EU legislation

The Italian Ministry of Health reviews all of the documentation and has the right to ask for additional documents or call a meeting with the applicants. Once the Third Country establishment is approved by the Italian authorities, the list is updated and posted on the website of the Ministry of Health, and the company is allowed to export quick frozen vegetables to Italy.

Appendix I. Electronic Copy or Outline of Each Export Certificate

A. APHIS CERTIFICATES FOR ANIMALS AND GENETICS

IMPORTANT: The list of certificates provided below should be seen in conjunction with the additional information on EU import requirements provided at <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/importexport>. The APHIS website is updated on a regular basis to incorporate all developments in EU import requirements for all products under APHIS jurisdiction.

Bovine Embryos

- Bovine embryos, Annex II - Health certificate for *in vivo*-derived embryos collected in accordance with Council Directive 89/556/EEC - August 2013 (pdf 48kb)
 - Bovine embryos Annex III - Health Certificate: *In vitro*-derived embryos, conceived using semen complying with Council Directive 88/407/EEC (eligible for intra-Community trade) - August 2013 (pdf 38kb)
 - Bovine embryos Annex IV - Health Certificate: *In vitro*-derived embryos, conceived using semen coming from an approved semen collection/storage center (excluded from intra-Community trade) - August 2013 (pdf 36kb)

Bovine Semen

- Bovine Semen Model 1 - Health certificate for imports into and transits through the EU of bovine semen dispatched from a semen collection center where the semen was collected - April 2015 (pdf 49kb)
 - Bovine semen, Model 2 - Health certificate for bovine semen collected, processed

and stored *before* 31 December 2004 and dispatched from a collection center where the semen was collected - November 2011 (pdf 42kb)

- Bovine Semen Model 3 - Health certificate for imports into and transits through the EU of bovine semen dispatched from a semen storage center

Live Equine

- Registered horses and horses for breeding and production - April 2015 (pdf 645kb)
 - Re-entry of registered horses for racing, competition, and cultural events after temporary export of less than 30 days - September 2013(pdf 176)
 - Reentry of registered horses that have taken part in International Group/Grade meetings after temporary export of less than 90 days - March 2005 (pdf 161kb)
 - Temporary admission of registered horses - September 2015 (pdf 2.48mb)

Equine Semen

- Model 1: Equine semen collected, processed and/or stored after 30 September 2014 and dispatched from the semen collection center of origin - Health Certificate - May 2015 (pdf 277kb)
 - Model 2: Equine semen collected, processed and/or stored after 31 August 2010 and before 1 October 2014 and dispatched from the semen collection center of origin - Health Certificate - May 2015 (pdf 82kb)
 - Model 3: Equine semen collected, processed and stored before 1 September 2010 and dispatched from the semen collection center of origin - Health Certificate - May 2015 (pdf 47kb)
 - Model 4: Equine semen dispatched after 31 August 2010 from a semen storage center - Health Certificate - May 2015 (pdf 43kb)

Equine Embryo

- Model 1:Equine embryos collected, processed and stored after 30 September 2014 - Health Certificate - February 2015
 - Model 2:Equine embryos collected, processed and stored after 31 August 2010 and before 1 October 2014 - Health Certificate - February 2015

Ovine/Caprine Semen

- Ovine and Caprine Semen - Health certificate - January 2013 (pdf 61kb)

Ovine/Caprine Embryos

- Ovine and Caprine Embryos - Health Certificate - November 2014 (pdf 55kb)

Live Swine

- Breeding swine - Health certificate - August 2014 (pdf 141kb)

Swine Semen

- Porcine Semen - Health Certificate - March 2012 (pdf 133kb)

Poultry

- Hatching eggs, non-ratite - January 2015 (pdf 45mb)
 - Day-old chicks, non-ratite - January 2015 (pdf 49kb)
 - SPF eggs certificate - September 2009 (pdf 1.49mb)

Captive Bred Birds:

Defined as "birds that have not been caught in the wild but have been born and bred in captivity from parents that mated or had gametes otherwise transferred in captivity." This does not apply to poultry (fowl, turkeys, guinea fowl, ducks, geese, quail, pheasants, partridges), pigeons, ratites, birds for conservation programs, pets, or birds intended for zoos

- Captive bred birds - Health Certificate - March 2013 (pdf 64kb)

Raptors

Raptors (such as falcons) may be exported to the EU according to the following three scenarios:

- **Pet raptor:** Health certificate
 - **Captive bred raptor:** Health certificate
 - **Birds intended for zoos, conservation programs, and research** (The import conditions for these birds are determined by the importing country. The importer should request this information from the government of the Member State of destination.)

Research dogs, cats and ferrets

- Research dogs, cats and ferrets: Health certificate for research animals destined for bodies, institutes or centers approved in accordance with Annex C to Directive 92/65/EEC

Pets

- Dogs, Cats and Ferrets - Non-Fillable Health Certificate - Non-commercial movement of five or less animals - December 2014
 - Dogs, Cats and Ferrets - Fillable Health Certificate - Non-commercial movement of five or less animals - June 2015
 - Certificate instructions certificates with explanatory notes
 - Declaration: Use only if animals are either less than 12 weeks of age and not vaccinated for rabies, or between 12-16 weeks of age and vaccinated but 21 days has not elapsed since the date of vaccination.
 - Declaration: Use only if animals are transiting an unlisted country (the US is listed). Not relevant if animals are exported directly from the United States.
 - Dogs, Cats and Ferrets - Health Certificate - Commercial movement or more than five non-commercial animals - December 2014
 - Certificate instructions certificates with explanatory notes

Pet birds

- Pet Birds - Health Certificate

Aquaculture

- Aquaculture animals for farming, relaying, or put and take fisheries, and/or intended for

open ornamental facilities - (Annex IV, Part A, Regulation 1012/2012) - February 2013

NOTE: Effective July 6, 2007, exports of mollusks and their eggs and gametes (*with the exception of manila clams, see below) to the European Union for further growth, fattening, or relaying are suspended.

*Export of manila clams may be authorized by individual EU Member States. Exporters should confirm with the government of the individual EU Member State.

- Ornamental aquatic animals intended for closed ornamental facilities - (Annex IV, Part B, Commission Regulation 1012/2012) - February 2013 (pdf 210 kb)

EU Member States' Health Status

- Live bivalve mollusks, echinoderms, tunicates, and marine gastropods intended for human consumption - (Annex V, Part A, Commission Regulation 1250/2008) - May 2009 (pdf 200kb)

B. APHIS CERTIFICATES FOR ANIMAL PRODUCTS

IMPORTANT: The list of certificates provided below should be seen in conjunction with the additional information on EU import requirements provided at <https://www.aphis.usda.gov>. The APHIS website is updated on a regular basis to incorporate all developments in EU import requirements for all products under APHIS jurisdiction.

- Abomasum and derivatives (including "rennet") for the production of materials for human consumption - January 2014 (pdf 12kb)
 - https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth/export/iregs-for-animal-product-exports/eu-animal-products-not-for-human-consumption/CT_Product_EU_Collagen_11 - Veterinary certificate for raw material in the production of collagen intended for human consumption
 - Gelatin - Veterinary Certificate for raw material in the production of gelatin intended for human consumption
 - Honey (and other apiculture by-products) - January 2013 (pdf 24kb)

Materials NOT for human consumption

TRACES: Information on requirement for facilities to be listed on TRACES (July 2015) (pdf 39kb)

Guidelines for Preparation of Regulation (EU) 142/2011 Export Certificates.

Facilities must be approved by APHIS in compliance with Regulation (EU) 142/2011 to export the below commodities. Any exceptions would be noted in the specific article. Contact your APHIS-Veterinary Services Field Office for details on how to request required approvals and certificates.

- Animal by-products for the manufacture of products for purposes other than human or animal consumption - Chapter 8

- Antibodies (purified antibodies derived from cell cultures) - May 2012 (pdf 11kb)
 - Apiculture by-products (including beeswax) - January 2013 (pdf 24kb)
 - Artemia cysts (aquatic invertebrate cysts or “eggs”) and derivatives - June 2012 (pdf 18kb)
 - Blood Products - for livestock feed – Chapter 4(B)
 - Blood - blood products from EQUIDAE animals intended for technical purposes – Chapter 4(A)
 - Blood - treated blood products from livestock not including equidae animals – Chapter 4(D)
 - Blood - untreated blood products (not including those from equidae animals) - Chapter 4(C)
 - Collagen (For purposes other than human consumption) - Chapter 11
 - Display Items (for trade shows) - APHIS facility approval not required - March 2011 (pdf 16kb)
 - Egg products intended for livestock feeding - Chapter 15 - February 2012 (pdf 12kb)
 - Fat - Rendered Animal-Origin Fat for the Production of Biodiesel - Chapter 10(B)
 - Feathers - June 2011 (pdf 18kb)
 - Fish meal and fish oil - May 2013 (pdf 29kb)
 - Furs - May 2012 (pdf 18kb)
 - Gelatin (For purposes other than human consumption) - Chapter 11
 - Hair/Wool
- Hides - fresh or chilled hides and skins of ungulates - Chapter 5(A)
- Hides - treated hides and skins of ungulates – Chapter 5(B)
 - Hydrolyzed proteins – Chapter 12
 - Intermediate Products – Importer declaration for the import from third countries and for the transit through the European Union of intermediate products to be used for the manufacture of medicinal products, veterinary medicinal products, medical devices, in vitro diagnostics and laboratory reagents – Chapter 20
 - Invertebrate cysts (aquatic) - See Artemia cysts
 - Laboratory/ zoo animal food (animal-origin foods for laboratory and zoo animals) - May 2011 (pdf 10kb)
 - Manure including guano - Chapter 17
 - Milk and milk-based/derived products not for human consumption
- Pet Food (Canned) - Chapter 3(A)
- Pet Food (Chews) - Chapter 3(C)
 - Pet Food (Processed Pet Food Other than Canned) - Chapter 3(B)
 - Pet Food Ingredient: Flavoring innards (includes digests) - Chapter 3(E)
 - Pet Food Ingredient: Unprocessed Animal By-Products - Chapter 3(F)
 - Pig Bristles - Chapter 7(A)
 - Research and Diagnostic Samples - APHIS facility approval not required - May 2012 (pdf 16kb)
 - Trade Samples - (Not including display items for trade shows) APHIS facility approval not required

- Trophies - having been submitted to a complete taxidermy treatment - November 2011 (pdf 15kb)
- Trophies (Partially treated game trophies consisting only of hides, skins, bones, horns, hooves, claws, antlers, and/or teeth of ungulates or birds) - Chapter 6(A)
- Used cooking oil – See yellow grease
- Yellow grease (used cooking oil) - August 2011 (pdf 5kb)
- Wool - See Hair/Wool

C. FSIS CERTIFICATES FOR MEAT, POULTRY, EGG PRODUCTS

IMPORTANT: The list of certificates provided below should be seen in conjunction with the additional information on EU import requirements provided on the FSIS website. The FSIS website is updated on a regular basis to incorporate all developments in EU import requirements for all products under FSIS jurisdiction. These products are meat and poultry and certain egg products. Egg products under the authority of FSIS are liquid, frozen, or dried eggs, with or without ingredients

Advisory - 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 European Union.

The exporter should check with their importer whether letterhead certificate for each product type, in one shipment, should have a unique number in Box I.2, which is the number serial number of the corresponding 9060-5, Meat and Poultry Export Certificate of Wholesomeness. For all in lieu of certificates, add the following statement on the last page of the letterhead certificate:

"This certificate no _____ to the EU is issued on (today's date) is in lieu of certifying no. _____ dated _____."

If multiple certificates are consolidated into one in lieu of certificate, then list each certificate number and the date.

Only meat and poultry and meat and poultry products slaughtered, processed, and stored at approved establishments that meet the requirements described herein may be certified for export to the EU. All certificates for EU except FSIS Form 9060-5 must have a preprinted blue seal. All EU documents must be signed by an FSIS Veterinarian in a color other than black.

An important feature of all EU-specific export certificates is the requirement for the application of an Export Stamp identifying the Certificate Number indicated on FSIS Form 9060-5 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 official signing the certificate must be in a color of ink other than black.

Meat and poultry products transiting or being temporarily stored in an EU member state must have an appropriate transit certificate related to animal health. See “Transit Certificates” in the appropriate section below.

Beef and Bison

1. FSIS Form 9060-5 Export Certificate of Wholesomeness

- The following certificates are available:
 - For beef, FSIS letterhead certificate, Veterinary Certificate for Fresh Meat of Domestic Bovines, Consigned to the European Community and Italy, is available in English, and Italian. See Guidelines to complete.

SRM certification is included in the certificate. Therefore, the separate SRM statement on FSIS letterhead is not necessary with the revised certificate.

- a. For bison, FSIS letterhead certificate, Veterinary Certificate for Fresh Meat of Bison, Consigned to the European Community and Italy, is available in English and Italian. See Guidelines to complete.

SRM certification is included in the certificate. Therefore, the separate SRM statement on FSIS letterhead is not necessary with the revised certificate.

- a. Certificate of Authenticity for high quality beef and veal, if product is shipped under the high quality beef quota.

Effective immediately, one of the following certificates may be issued if the applicant provides a completed and signed AMS Statement of Verification (SOV) for High Quality Beef and has documentation that associates the SOV with the specified product:

- FSIS Form 9180-3, Certificate of Authenticity Beef and Veal if Statement A on the SOV is marked or the beef is graded U.S. Choice or higher. When used for exports to the European Union, the phrase "Regulation (EC) No 593/2013" must be added to Box 5 of FSIS Form 9180-3 prior to being presented to the FSIS veterinarian for signature.
 - Use the following FSIS Letterhead Certificate of Authenticity for Beef and Veal Regulation (EC) No 481/2012 if Statement B on the SOV is marked. The export stamp should be applied in Box 11 to the left of the signature, as well as to the second page of the certificate. Note: Details of the labeling requirement in Statement #4 of this certificate is provided in Section XIV. Labeling B. of these requirements.
 - If both Statements A and B are checked, either certificate may be issued based upon request of the applicant.
 - A Certificate of Authenticity may be issued after the FSIS 9060-5 and the EU veterinary certificate have been issued and after the product has left the U.S. if the applicant provides an SOV for the certified product. A replacement Certificate of Authenticity

should only be issued if the original certificate is returned to the certifying official.

Certificate of Authenticity for Bison

FSIS Form 9180-3, Certificate of Authenticity, may be issued upon request of the applicant when producer affidavits are provided to FSIS personnel as part of the export certificate application. The affidavits must attest to the origin of the animals (U.S. or Canada) and that the animals meet the age and feeding requirement stated on the certificate. When used for exports to the European Union, the phrase "Regulation (EC) No 593/2013" must be added to Box 5 of FSIS Form 9180-3 prior to being presented to the FSIS veterinarian for signature.

Pork

1. FSIS Form 9060-5, Export Certificate of Wholesomeness
 - FSIS letterhead certificate, Veterinary Certificate for Fresh Meat of Domestic Swine, Consigned to the European Community and Italy, is available in English and Italian. See Guidelines to complete.

Fresh Meat of Poultry

1. FSIS Form 9060-5, Export Certificate of Wholesomeness
 - FSIS letterhead certificate, Veterinary Certificate for Fresh Meat of Poultry, Consigned to the European Community and Italy, is available in English and Italian. The English letterhead certificate should always be issued. Certificates in additional languages can be issued upon request of the exporter. The other language certificates are direct translations of the English certificate. See Guidelines to complete.

Fresh meat of wild boar

1. FSIS Form 9060-5 Export certificate of Wholesomeness.
 - FSIS letterhead certificate, Veterinary Certificate for Fresh Meat of Wild Suidae, Consigned to the European Community and Italy, is available in English and Italian. See Guidelines to complete.

Meat Preparations

1. FSIS Form 9060-5 Export Certificate of Wholesomeness.
 - FSIS letterhead certificate, Veterinary Certificate for Meat Preparations intended for Consignment to the European Community and Italy, is available in English. See Guidelines to complete.

Meat Products and treated stomachs, bladders and intestines (applies to meat products from bovines, swine, poultry, farmed game, domestic rabbits, and wild game).

1. FSIS Form 9060-5 Export Certificate of Wholesomeness for Meat Products
 - FSIS Letterhead Certificate for meat products and treated stomachs, bladders and intestines, "Veterinary Certificate for Meat Products and treated stomachs, bladders and intestines, imported into the European Community" in English. This letterhead certificate is also available in

Italian. See Guidelines to complete.

For meat products and treated stomachs, bladders and intestines that are destined for a non-EU country but that transit through or are stored in an EU country, see "Transit Certificates" section below.

Animal Casings

Facilities, at which export certifications for casings to the EU are provided, are deemed to be processing facilities for purposes of export to the EU. These facilities must be present on the list of EU-approved casings establishments in the United States. See EU-approved casings establishments in the United States to access the list. Casings do not have to originate from animals slaughtered at establishments approved by the EU.

Note: the EU defines all U.S. origin bovine intestines/casings as SRM and therefore they must originate from countries with negligible BSE risk. The following SRM statement must be presented on a separate FSIS letterhead certificate as an attachment to FSIS Form 9180-23 for bovine casings originating from negligible BSE risk countries. This letterhead certificate is also available in French, which can be issued in conjunction with the English version upon request of the exporter. The ileum of the small intestine of lamb is defined as SRM by the EU.

Obtain one of the following certificates:

1. Obtain FSIS Form 9060-7 (08/26/2011), Animal Casings Export Certificate for Countries Requiring Ante-Mortem, Post Mortem, and Fit for Human Food Statements or FSIS 9060-18 (08/25/2011), Animal Casings Export Certificate for Countries Requiring Ante-Mortem, Post-Mortem and Sound and Clean Statements as applicable. Refer to Directive 9000.2. It is the U.S. exporter's responsibility to provide documentation that the casings originated from EU-approved casings establishments in the exporting country.
 - FSIS Form 9180-23 (10/18/2004), ANIMAL HEALTH CERTIFICATE (for animal casing for importation into the European Union is a multi-language form containing text in English, Danish, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Portuguese, Svenska, and Spanish. As the need arises, upon request, when other languages become available the form can be revised to include additional languages.

An important feature of FSIS Form 9180-23 requires the application of an Export Stamp identifying the Serial Number indicated on FSIS Form 9060-7 or FSIS Form 9060-18, as appropriate. This is the same number used at the top right hand block of FSIS Form 9180-23 next to "No." The Export Stamp is applied below Section 9 (c), in the block provided for an "Official stamp." The Export Stamp must be applied to FSIS Form 9180-23 in a color of ink other than black. The signature of the official signing the certificate must be in a color of ink other than black.

Animal casings not destined for an EU Member State that will be transiting or temporarily stored in an EU member state, must have an appropriate transit

certificate related to animal health. See "Transit Certificates" in the appropriate section below.

Egg Products: The following letterhead certificate is required for product intended for commerce in the EU and Italy. Veterinary Certificate for egg products consigned to the European Community is available in [English](#) and [Italian](#). See [guidelines](#) to complete the letterhead certificate.

Transit Certificates

Meat, poultry or egg products destined for a non-European Union country, for ships' stores, or for U.S. military use that is transiting through, is destined for a U.S. military base within, or is being temporarily stored in an EU member state must have the appropriate transit certificate related to animal health.

The transit certificates attest only that the product complies with the animal health requirements of the EU. Currently, there are no animal health restrictions on U.S. meat, cooked poultry and egg products exported to the EU, however, see the pre-requisite flock health certification required below for raw poultry. Any changes to the animal health status will be included in these requirements.

Transshipments of fresh meat or fresh poultry, meat or poultry products, meat or poultry preparations, egg products (on and after 4-26-2007), or animal casings through EU member countries, or shipments that will be temporarily stored in an EU member state, including ship stores and military shipments, must be accompanied by animal health certification. In addition to the certification/s required by the final destination country, the following EU transit certificates (as appropriate), must accompany shipments. For ships' stores and military shipments, in addition to the appropriate transit certificate, the following statement must be included in the "Remarks" section of FSIS Form 9060-5: "Product consigned to ships' stores" or "Product consigned to US military".

1. Fresh Meat Transit/Storage

Revised certification for fresh meat transit/storage is required for certificates signed on or after January 1, 2009:

FSIS letterhead certificate, "Veterinary Certificate for Fresh Meat for Transit and/or Storage in the European Union" and Italy, is available in [English](#).

This transit certificate is related to animal health only and applies to fresh/frozen meat (red meats) that will transit through or be temporarily stored in a member state of the European Union.

See [Guidelines](#) to complete.

1. Fresh Poultry meat Transit/Storage

Revised certification is required for product entering the EU.

Veterinary Certificate for transit/storage of specified pathogen-free eggs, meat, minced meat and mechanically separated meat of poultry, ratites and wild game-bird, eggs and egg products is available in English and Italian.

Plant management must present a monthly certification from an APHIS accredited veterinarian when making application for the fresh poultry meat transit/storage certificate. The veterinarian must have Category II accreditation in the State where the flock is located to sign the flock health certificate. To determine if a veterinarian is accredited in a particular State, the contact information for location of offices in each State is available at APHIS' Web site. The certificate must be dated within the previous 30 days of the date of slaughter. This certificate is for U.S. use only and should not be sent with the transit certificate. See Guidelines to complete. If the consignment consists of poultry, enter "US" and "US-1". If the consignment consists of egg products, enter "US" and "US-0." If from another country, enter appropriate code.

1. Meat Products And Treated Stomachs, Bladders And Intestines Transit/Storage FSIS Letterhead Certificate, "Veterinary Certificate for meat products and Treated Stomachs, Bladders and Intestines, for transit/storage in the European Union" in English. This transit certificate for meat products and treated stomachs, bladders and intestines applies to meat products from bovines, swine, sheep, goats, horsemeat, poultry, farmed game, domestic rabbits, and wild game. This letterhead certificate is also available in Italian. Use of the revised Letterhead Certificate, "Veterinary Certificate for Meat Products and Treated Stomachs, Bladders and Intestines for transit/storage in the European Union" is mandatory for product being shipped and for entry into the European Union and Italy.

See guidelines to complete

If the consignment consists of poultry enter U.S., enter "US" and "US-1". If the consignment consists of egg products, enter "US" and "US-0". If the consignment consists of heat treated poultry and poultry products from a restricted state, enter "US" and "US-2". If from another country, enter appropriate code.

Please see new guidelines to complete I.28.

- 1. Animal Casing Transit/Storage - FSIS Form 9180-24 En/Fr/De/It/Es/Hu, Veterinary Certificate for Animal Casing for [Transit] [Storage] In the European Community**, is available to order. This form is available in Italian. This transit certificate applies to animal casings that will transit through or be temporarily stored in a member state of the European Union. See guidelines to complete.

1. Meat Preparation Transit/Storage

Effective immediately, revised certification is required for meat preparations shipments transiting or being stored in the EU.

Veterinary Certificate for Meat Preparations for Transit/Storage is available in English and Italian.

See Guidelines to complete.

1. Composite Product Transit/Storage

Certification is required for composite products transiting or being stored in the EU. Composite product is defined by the EU as "a foodstuff intended for human consumption that contains both processed products of animal origin and products of plant origin and includes those where the processing of primary product is an integral part of the production of the final product."

Composite products regulated by FSIS, including products containing processed egg components sourced from an FSIS inspected plant or eligible foreign country, can be certified for transit through the EU. Note that all FSIS inspected and passed egg products (or legally imported egg products) have been pasteurized to comply with the time and temperature requirements described in this certificate.

If the dairy products trigger the need for the certification statements marked through on the Veterinary Certificate for Composite Products for Transit/Storage, the exporter is to contact the Import/Export Program Development Staff at importexport@fsis.usda.gov or call (202) 720-0082.

Veterinary Certificate for Composite Product for Transit/Storage is available in English and Italian.

See guidelines to complete.

1. Egg Products Transit/Storage

Revised certification is required for product entering the EU.

Veterinary Certificate for transit/storage of specified pathogen-free eggs, meat, minced meat and mechanically separated meat of poultry, ratites and wild game-bird, eggs and egg products is available in English and Italian. **Note:** The letterhead transit certificate for fresh poultry meat and egg products are the same certificate. See Guidelines to complete.

The APHIS monthly certificate is no longer required for egg products transiting the EU.

1. All transit certificates must be stamped with the export stamp as described in Section B. above. FSIS letterhead certificates must always be stamped with the "Export Stamp" and signed at the bottom of each page in ink a color other than black.
1. Requests for transit certificates for products other than fresh/frozen meat and poultry; meat products, and, requests for certificates in various languages should be directed to FSIS at (202) 720-0082 or (855) 444-9904.

D. AMS CERTIFICATION FOR DAIRY PRODUCTS:

See <http://www.ams.usda.gov>

Dairy products fall under FDA jurisdiction; however, FDA has delegated authority to sign health certificates to USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS). In order to obtain an EU Health Certificate, the manufacturers must have their final production, blending, and/or packing facility listed on the [FDA Dairy Plant Reference List \(pdf\)](#) of EU-approved facilities.

[EU Health Certificates - Overview of USDA Online Procedures \(pdf\)](#): This document provides information on the procedures to obtain the appropriate certificate for shipment of dairy products or products with dairy ingredients to the EU. The following certificates are available from the AMS Dairy Grading Branch:

- **Dairy EU Health** - is the Milk HTB Health Certificate for consignments of Milk and Milk Based products shipping directly to the EU.
- **Dairy EU Transit** - is the Milk T/S Health Certificate for Milk and Milk Based products shipping through the EU to a 3rd non-EU country, cruise vessel or US Military Installation.
- **EU Composite Health** - is the Dairy Composite Health Certificate for milk and milk based composite products shipping directly to the EU.
- **EU Composite Transit/Storage** – is for milk and milk based composite products shipping through or being stored in the EU before shipping through to a 3rd non-EU country, cruise vessel or US Military Installation.
- **EU Raw Milk Products Health** – is the EU RMP Health Certificate for products made from unpasteurized, raw milk i.e. aged raw milk cheeses shipping directly to the EU.
- **Dairy EU Storage** – is the Milk T/S Health Certificate for milk and milk based products being stored in the EU prior to shipping to a non-EU country, cruise vessel or US Military Installation.
- [Official EU Health Certification Program document \(pdf\)](#)
 - [Derogations - Overview of USDA Online Procedures \(pdf\)](#)
 - [Frequently Asked Questions Regarding the European Union Health Certification Program \(pdf\)](#)

Electronic Trade Document Exchange (eTDE) System Information

- [e\(TDE\) information](#)

European Union Dairy Plant Lists

Only firms listed on the approved plant list are eligible to receive the USDA EU Dairy Export Health Certificate.

- [List of Approved European Union Exporters \(pdf\)](#)

E. AMS CERTIFICATION FOR EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS

See <http://www.ams.usda.gov/services/imports-exports/eggs-egg-products>

Also in the egg sector, FDA has delegated the authority for export certification to USDA's Agriculture Marketing Service (AMS). The AMS Livestock, Poultry and Seed Division are responsible for the export certificates for the food products containing eggs or egg products that are regulated by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). In addition to shell eggs, FDA-regulated egg products include hard boiled eggs, cooked omelets, frozen egg patties, imitation egg products, egg substitutes, noodles, cake mixes, freeze-dried products, 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, please refer to <http://www.fda.gov/downloads/ICECI/Inspections/IOM/UCM127390.pdf>

The AMS Livestock, Poultry and Seed Division issues the certificates based on exporter request in the form of a worksheet:

- [Processed Egg and Processed Egg Products Worksheet \(EU only\)](#)

F. NOAA CERTIFICATES FOR SEAFOOD

FDA has delegated the authority for export certification of fish and fishery products to the U.S. Department of Commerce National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). However, establishments wishing to export fish and fishery products to the EU still need to apply to FDA for inclusion on the EU export certificate list.

<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/topic/seafood-commerce-certification>

The NOAA Seafood Inspection Program is the competent authority within the U.S. Government for issuance of certain certificates required for export of fish and fishery products to the European Union (EU). The program offers three documents required for export to the European Union. They are:

- EU export health certificate;
 - EU IUU catch document for fisheries products harvested in the United States, to prevent, deter, and eliminate illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing; and,
 - The EU “Annex IV” catch document for products harvested in a country other than the United States but being exported through the United States to the EU, to prevent, deter, and eliminate illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing.

Under EU regulations, an export health certificate is required as well as one of the two catch documents.

EU Export Health Certificates

The EU export health certificate is required by the EU Directorate-General for Health and Consumer Protection and attests to the safety of fish and fishery – both wild and aquaculture – products shipped to the EU and Italy.

NOTE: These certificates must be requested and issued prior to shipment of product.

For additional information on exporting seafood to the EU, consult Exporting Seafood to the European Union – August 2015 Update or contact stephane.vrignaud@trade.gov.

G. FDA CERTIFICATES

The US Food and Drug Administration issues EU export certificates for gelatin and collagen for human consumption.

See <http://www.fda.gov/Food/GuidanceRegulation/ImportsExports/Exporting/ucm151486.htm>

EU Animal Health and Specified Risk Material Certificates	Certificate of Health Collagen Gelatin Specified Risk Materials of Bovine, Ovine and Caprine Origin Certificate	<u>EU ANIMAL HEALTH EXPORT CERTIFICATE</u> <u>FAQs</u>	Office of Food Safety Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition Jeffrey.Hamer@fda.hhs.gov
---	---	---	---

H. PEDIGREE AND ZOOTECHNICAL CERTIFICATES

Product	Official Journal Reference/ Model from the Official Journal	Title/ Comments
Live Animals	96/509/EC L210/49 <u>Annex I</u>	Pedigree and zoo technical certificate for the importation of semen from pure-bred breeding animals of the bovine species, pure-bred breeding pigs, pure-bred breeding sheep and goats which have not undergone performance test and genetic value assessment
	96/509/EC L210/51 <u>Annex II</u>	Certificate for the limited importation of untested semen from pure-bred breeding animals of the bovine species, pure-bred and breeding pigs, pure-bred breeding sheep and goats to be used for genetic evaluation
	96/510/EC L210/55 <u>Annex I</u>	Pedigree and zoo technical certificate for the importation of pure-bred breeding animals of the bovine species, pure-bred breeding pigs, sheep and goats

I. APHIS PLANT HEALTH CERTIFICATES

	For the latest information on APHIS certificates, please check the APHIS website at http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants/plant_exports/export_certificate_forms.shtml
--	--

Product	Official Journal Reference/ Model from the Official Journal	U.S. Issuing Agency/ U.S. Agency Form	Title/ Comments
Plants and plant products (including seeds)	2000/29/EC, L169/99 <u>Annex VII, A</u>	APHIS <u>PPQ Form 577</u>	Phytosanitary Certificate/ <u>2000/29/EC consolidated version</u>
Plants and plant products for re-export	2000/29/EC, L169/99 <u>Annex VII, B</u>	APHIS <u>PPQ Form 579</u>	Phytosanitary Certificate for Re-export (forwarding)/ Annex last amended by Directive 2010/1/EU
Processed plant products		APHIS <u>PPQ Form 578</u>	Export Certificate/ There is no specific reference to EU legislation. It is issued on a case-by-case basis.

J. OTHER PLANT CERTIFICATES

Product	Official Journal Reference/ Model from the Official Journal	U.S. Issuing Agency/ U.S. Agency Form	Title/ Comments
Wheat (other than Durum)	<u>642/2010</u>	FGIS	Quality Certificate for high quality wheat/ Without the certificate, a security must be paid until tests are done to show that the product meets EU standards
Malting barley	<u>1064/2009</u>	FGIS Certificate of conformity	Quality Certificate providing access to the 50,000 MT TRQ The security that is paid upon import is reduced for goods shipped with the certificate
Corn gluten feed	<u>2007/1375</u>	FGIS	Commodity Inspection Certificate

		CRA	Certificate of Conformity See also Corn Refiners Association (CRA) http://www.corn.org/wp-content/uploads/2009/12/Feed2006.pdf P8-9
Corn Gluten Meal	<u>Reg 2454/93</u> – articles 55-65	Louisiana Maritime Chamber of Commerce	Certificate of Origin is required to import under the TRQ of <u>Reg 937/2006</u> Louisiana Maritime Chamber of Commerce cooperates with Corn Refiners Association. Contact Cassandra Kuball at CRA for additional info (mail to CKuball@corn.org)
Food Supplements Classified under EU Tariff Code 2106 90 98	<u>Reg 2454/93</u> – articles 55-65	U.S. Chambers of Commerce	Certificate of Origin Is required to import under the TRQ of <u>Reg 624/2013</u>
Fresh fruits and vegetables	543/2011 <u>Annex III</u>	None	Certificate of conformity with the community marketing standards for fresh fruit and vegetables/ No U.S. agency issues this certificate. Imports to the EU can be certified at the border
Wine, grape juice (*) or grape must	555/2008, L170/55 <u>VII Form, Annex IX</u>	TTB (DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY - Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau) is the competent authority	(*) As of July 1, 2013, U.S. operators can start using a simplified VI-1 certificate to accompany grape juice exports to the EU. The U.S. Government no longer needs to sign certificates attesting that grape juice destined for the EU market is produced in accordance with EU wine-making practices. U.S. exporters of grape juice are now allowed to self-certify that the grape juice will not be used in wine-making
			Document for the importation of wine, grape juice or grape must into the European Community/ This form is filled out by the winery, which must be on this list of approved establishments.
	<u>Dec 2006/232/EC</u> <u>AGREEMENT</u>		As a result of the U.S.–EU wine agreement, the simplified certificate of Annex III of the agreement may be used More information on the simplified EU import certificate form can be obtained from the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and

	<u>between the European Community and the United States of America on trade in wine Annex III</u>		Trade Bureau at http://www.ttb.gov/industry_circulars/archives/2007/07-02.html
Fresh 'Emperor' Table Grapes	1754/2015 L312/1 <u>Annex 9</u>	hard copy only contact USDA/AMS or -Arizona Department of Agriculture or - California Department of Food and Agriculture	Certificate of Authenticity for Fresh 'Emperor' Table Grapes/ For tariff calculation purposes 1754/2015 amends 2658/87
Tobacco	1754/2015 L312/1 <u>Annex 9</u>	Tobacco Assoc. of U.S. hard copy only	Certificate of Authenticity for Tobacco/ For tariff calculation purposes 1754/2015 amends 2658/87
Peanuts	2015/949 <u>Annex II</u>	USDA/AMS is competent authority for the PEC program. Certificates are signed by USDA or representative (State Inspectors)	Use of this certificate not mandatory but regulation mandates that consignments are controlled at less than 1 pct. The U.S. peanut program which was approved in 2009 is now also covered by the general provisions of <u>Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/949</u> , which combines all EU accepted pre-export check programs in one regulation A PEC certificate is only issued if aflatoxin testing is done according to EU protocol in USDA approved laboratory. See also http://www.ams.usda.gov/services/lab-testing/aflatoxin . For further information see also <u>the American Peanut Council</u>
Almonds	2015/949 <u>Annex II</u>	USDA/AMS is competent authority for the PEC program. Shipping Point Inspection Within the California Department of Food and Agriculture is responsible	Use of this certificate not mandatory but regulation mandates that consignments are controlled at less than 1 pct. The USDA Agricultural marketing Service started to issue PEC almond certificates on August 1, 2015. The almond PEC program builds on and

		for signing the PEC certificate	replaces the Voluntary Aflatoxin Sampling Plan (VASP) program, which stopped being required in September 2014 when the EU voted to remove California Almonds from Special Measures (removal from 1152/2009). A PEC certificate is only issued if aflatoxin testing is done according to EU protocol in USDA approved laboratory See also http://www.ams.usda.gov/services/lab-testing/aflatoxin . For further information see Almond Board of California
Organics	<u>1235/2008 Annex V,</u>	<u>EU Certificate of Inspection (PDF)</u> The list of USDA accredited agents and the model EU certificate are available from the USDA AMS website .	Beginning June 1, 2012, the equivalence arrangement between the U.S. and the EU entered into force. This means that as long as the terms of the arrangement are met, organic products certified to the USDA or EU organic standards may be labeled and sold as organic in both countries. This applies to all U.S. organic products exported to the EU, with the exception of crops produced using antibiotics (streptomycin for fire blight control in apples and pears).
Sprouts and Sprouted Seeds	<u>211/2013</u>	FDA	FDA is not yet issuing the required certificate which became mandatory. Certificate is required since 1 July 2013.