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Report Highlights:

As a European Union (EU) Member State, Bulgaria applies EU regulatory requirements for all animal- and plant-origin food and agricultural imports. Bulgarian regulatory authorities may be consulted, on a case-by-case basis, regarding import requirements for some categories of non-harmonized products.

DISCLAIMER: This report was prepared by FAS/Sofia at the U.S. Embassy in Sofia, Bulgaria for U.S. exporters of domestically produced 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.**

NOTE: The page of the Bulgarian Food Safety Agency has been recently upgraded and is still not completed.

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Executive Summary

Bulgaria follows EU regulations and model certificates. Please, refer the FAS USEU report about model certificates for 2023, [FAIRS Export Certificate Report Annual](#).

Bulgarian food safety inspectors at border points of entry are generally approachable and can be consulted in advance when U.S. exporters and Bulgarian importers have questions regarding appropriate certificates for specific products. Border inspectors consult with the European Commission (EC) when questions arise. They also regularly contact the FAS if there are issues with U.S.-origin shipments. U.S. exporters are encouraged to consult with FAS/Sofia prior to shipping consignments to Bulgaria.

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

Bulgaria closely follows EU legislation and requires the same export certificates for U.S. products as other EU member states. The purpose of these required certificates is food safety. Health certificates are required for all products of animal origin, and phytosanitary certificates are needed for all plant products that could introduce pests into the EU. The Bulgarian Food Safety Agency ([BFSA](#)), under the Ministry of Agriculture, is tasked with Bulgarian border control. The specific products with the respective titles of certificates and attestations are listed below (see Appendix I). FAS/Sofia recommends that U.S. exporters consult with the FAS/Sofia for any questions related to import requirements, import certificates, or issues about Bulgaria-specific import regulations.

In 2017, the EU adopted a new framework regulation for official controls ([Regulation \(EU\) 2017/625](#)). The major regulation was supplemented by several other regulations including [Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2022/2292](#) with regard to requirements for the entry into the EU of consignments of certain animals and goods intended for human consumption and [Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2019/2124](#) setting the rules for official controls on goods in transit or transshipment. The regulations provide the legal basis for the verification by EU officials of most of the certification information and are strictly followed by Bulgarian border inspectors.

Product(s)	Title of Certificate	Attestation Required on Certificate	Purpose	Requesting Ministry
Products of Animal Origin	Health Certificate	Attestation is dependent on the product. Detailed attestation can be found in the model certificates available at EURhttp://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html under the relevant regulations (e.g. dairy products, pork, beef, etc.) –Models of the new certificates for food of animal origin were published in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU)	Food Safety	BFSA (Veterinary Service/Border Control)

		No 2020/235 , as amended by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/1471 .		
Composite Products	Health Certificate	Regulation (EU) 2019/625 defines composite products.	Food Safety	BFSA (Veterinary Service/Border Control)
Plant Products which can introduce pests	Phytosanitary Certificate	APHIS inspectors attest to specific requirements of EU legislation by making additional declarations in the relevant phytosanitary certificate boxes. These declarations are specific for different plant species, and they are subject to change. Thus, the shipper needs to check for the most recent language before export.	Plant Health	BFSA (Phytosanitary Service/Border Control)
Various Plant Products	Other than Phytosanitary Certificate	e.g., aflatoxin levels in almonds: Use of the Pre-Export Certification (PEC) program is not mandatory, but EU regulation mandates that consignments with this certificate are controlled for aflatoxin levels at less than 1%. USDA/AMS is the competent authority for the PEC program.	Food Safety and Quality	BFSA (Veterinary Service/Border Control)

A. Export Certificates/Requirements for Live Animals and Animal Genetics

The EU imposes general requirements for all veterinary health certificates. [Directive 2002/99/EC](#), Annex IV.6, stipulates that certificates must be issued before consignments leave the control of the competent authority. Non-compliance will lead to rejection of the shipment at the EU border entry point.

[APHIS](#) issues the following certificates for exports to the EU: Horses/Equine (Live and Germplasm); Cattle/Bovine (Germplasm); Sheep and Goats/Ovine and Caprine (Germplasm); Swine/Porcine (Live and Germplasm); Poultry; Birds (Non-Poultry); Aquatic Animals; Research/Laboratory Animals.

Bulgaria is an importer mainly of bovine genetics and live breeding poultry (ducks) from the United States. The U.S. exporters of these products are advised to consult with the FAS/Sofia for any questions related to the relevant import requirements.

Prior to April 2021 bilingual Bulgarian/English health certificates were available for some commodities/species on the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service's (APHIS) website (bovine semen and equine semen). Since April 20, 2021, English-only certificates are accepted in accordance with [Regulation \(EU\) 2016/429](#) and [Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2020/692](#) (please refer to the [English versions](#)).

Supplementary information regarding the export certificates is available in the [FAIRS Export Certificate Report Annual](#) and at the FAS USEU [website](#).

B. Export Certificates/Requirements for Animal Products

The EU requires health certificates for all imported animal-origin products. There are three main requirements:

1. EU recognition of a country as eligible to export a particular product. [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2021/404 of 24 March 2021](#) outlines the list of third countries, territories, or zones thereof from which the entry into the EU of animals, germinal products, and products of animal origin is permitted. [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2021/405](#) outlines the list of third countries or regions thereof authorized for the entry into the Union of certain animals and goods intended for human consumption: Shellfish is restricted from all U.S. states except Washington State and Massachusetts. U.S. lamb and mutton are currently not eligible for export to Bulgaria (and the EU). In 2021, the United States was delisted by the EU for the export of casings but was [relisted](#) in March 2023.
2. Recognition of approved production establishments, which may be subject to EU audits (see the EU-approved [list](#)).
3. In April 2021 the EU updated its Animal Health Law ([Regulation \(EU\) 2016/429](#)) and all required certificates for products of animal origin. Models of these certificates for food of animal origin including amendments made after the first publication, were published in [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) No 2020/2235 \(consolidated version January 9, 2023\)](#). Certificates 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 requires veterinary and/or general health certificates with each meat and meat product shipment to be signed and dated prior to export.

[APHIS](#) issues a number of certificates for animal products, including materials for human consumption and materials not for human consumption. The [APHIS](#) website is updated on a regular basis to incorporate all developments in EU import requirements for all products under APHIS jurisdiction. Please, refer to [FAIRS Export Certificate Report Annual](#) for more information.

[FSIS](#) issues health certificates for the following products shipped to the EU with the intention to be sold on the EU market: fresh meat: beef and bison, pork, poultry and wild boar; further processed products from fresh meat that is eligible for certification to the EU, whether the fresh product is sourced inside or outside the U.S.; and egg products under FSIS authority: egg products under the authority of FSIS are liquid, frozen, or dried eggs, with or without ingredients. The [FSIS](#) website (export library) is updated

on a regular basis to incorporate all developments in EU import requirements for all products under FSIS jurisdiction. FSIS will not issue export or transit certificates for fresh poultry from areas that are subject to EU animal health restrictions following outbreaks of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in the United States. When an area becomes subject to restrictions, a map of the areas is posted on the FSIS website. For each of the affected areas, the start date as well as the end date of the restrictions is mentioned. Processed poultry products continue to be eligible provided the product has undergone the appropriate heat treatment.

C. Export Certificates/Requirements for Plant and Plant Products

Import requirements for plants and plant products are harmonized at the EU level. The [International Plant Protection Convention](#) (IPPC) provides model certificates recognized by the EU. Unlike veterinary products, IPPC provides only one model export certificate and one re-export certificate for all plant products.

For the United States, [APHIS](#) issues the required plant health/phytosanitary certificate with the attestations to specific EU requirements. The attestation to the specific requirements of EU legislation with the necessary declarations is included in the space provided on the phytosanitary certificate.

The [APHIS Plant Health Export Information site](#) provides also additional information on [Wood Packaging Materials](#) and on certification programs such as the European Union Ash Systems Approach Program for lumber. See [FAIRS Export Certificate Report Annual](#) for more information.

D. Composite Products

[Regulation \(EU\) 2019/625](#) defines composite products as foodstuffs intended for human consumption that contain processed products of animal origin and ingredients of plant origin. While the United States is eligible to ship hormone-free meat, dairy products, egg products, and fishery products separately, it is often not possible to ship the composite products that combine these eligible ingredients.

Exporters should be aware that in parallel with the aforementioned changes to the composite product certificate that was triggered by an update of the EU's Animal Health Law, the EU also made changes to the categories of composite products that require U.S. Government-issued health certificates. The current system, which went into effect on April 21, 2021, is no longer based on the percentage of ingredients of animal product in the final. It establishes three categories of composite products: (1) non-shelf stable composite products, (2) shelf stable composite products that contain meat products, and (3) shelf stable composite products that do not contain meat products. All processed products of animal origin must be sourced from EU-approved establishments. The EU continues to require composite product certificates for all non-shelf stable products and for shelf stable composite products with a meat ingredient.

[FSIS](#) will issue EU composite product certificates for composite products produced at FSIS-regulated facilities and bearing the USDA mark of inspection. [AMS](#) Dairy Program will issue the EU composite product certificates for composite products not produced in an FSIS-regulated facility and not bearing the USDA mark of inspection, regardless of whether dairy is an ingredient in the composite product. See [FAIRS Export Certificate Report Annual](#) for more information.

E. FDA Certificates

The [U.S. Food and Drug Administration](#) issues all EU export certificates for collagen and gelatin for human consumption. FDA will only issue certificates to exporters that have been included in the [EU approved list of collagen and gelatin establishments](#). The collagen and gelatin certificates of [Commission Decision 2003/863](#) continue to be valid for bovine and porcine material.

For shelf-stable composite products containing only gelatin, collagen or highly refined products of meat origin as processed meat ingredient (such as chondroitin sulphate, hyaluronic acid, other hydrolyzed cartilage products, chitosan, glucosamine, rennet, isinglass and amino acids), the EU requires a private attestation as set out in Annex V to [Commission Implementing Regulation 2020/2235](#).

Non-shelf stable composite products that contain gelatin, collagen, or highly refined products must be accompanied by an official certificate. Bulgaria imports such products from the United States and border officials strictly follow the above regulations.

F. Pedigree and Zootechnical Certificates

EC [Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2020/602 of 15 April 2020](#) amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/717 contains the model forms of zootechnical certificates for breeding animals and their germinal products.

J. Products Subject/Not Subject to Veterinary Checks and Certification

The list of animal origin products subject to official controls at border posts was updated in [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2021/632](#).

Composite products listed in [Commission Delegated Regulation 2021/630](#) are exempted from checks at the border because of their low risk. The list includes products such as biscuits, confectionary, and food supplements. For these products, a private attestation in accordance with the model laid down in Annex V to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/2235 still has to be presented by the importer. All consignments to be presented at the border control posts have to undergo documentary checks. Identity and physical checks are carried out at a frequency depending on the risk linked to the specific animals or goods. The criteria to determine and modify the frequency of rates are established by the EC.

G. Products Outside of Regular Commercial Channels

Products outside of regular commercial channels are often for research activities, samples for trade shows, and/or for personal consumption, and [Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2019/2122](#) applies to these products. See [FAIRS Export Certificate Report Annual](#) for more information.

H. Export Certificates/Requirements for Non-harmonized Products

Only a few products/by-products or exotic animals are not harmonized under EU legislation. In such cases, the National [Bulgarian Food Safety Agency](#) (BFSA) is the competent authority for providing the specific import conditions on non-harmonized products. Interested U.S. exporters should request additional guidance from FAS/Sofia.

Section II. Purpose of Specific Export Certificate(s)

Imported products must meet existing Bulgarian (as an EU member) requirements, and products must be accompanied by the proper certification at the port of arrival.

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.

Transit certificate issued by the competent U.S. Government agency must accompany food shipments that physically enter the EU without being released within the EU market. Those foods only need to fulfill EU animal health requirements as these goods are not subject to EU public health requirements. In accordance with EU legislation, certain products may have quality certificates that allow for reduced import duties. Other voluntary EU certificates allow for less stringent import control regimes (for example the aflatoxin certificate for almonds).

The EU imposes a number of general requirements for all veterinary certificates. In accordance with [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2020/2235](#), certificates must be issued before the consignments to which they relate leave the control of the competent authority. The U.S. regulatory agencies that issue health certificates (FSIS, APHIS, AMS, and NOAA) have all included this requirement in their export libraries.

Prior to shipment, U.S. exporters should confirm with their Bulgarian importers that the consignment will be allowed to enter with the documentation accompanying the consignment. If there is any doubt regarding or lack of clarity, or if EU requirements are not listed, the Bulgarian importer may contact the pertinent border inspection points (BIP) with a description of the proposed import, including any animal-origin contents, and the intended use in Bulgaria. The approved BIPs for non-animal origin food and feed imports, as per [Regulation \(EU\) 884/2014](#) are available upon request at the BFSA. The Bulgarian officials will respond to the importer in writing.

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

BFSA requires the seal number of the container to be printed on the veterinary certificate. If no seal number is present on the certificate, border inspectors will make efforts to do identity checks based on other supporting documents. However, a physical inspection may be necessary to verify the identity of the shipment. For some veterinary certificates, additional statements (declaration of BSE/TSE) need to be included.

Section IV. Government Certificate's Legal Entry Requirements

Bulgarian (and EU) food legislation changes frequently. All new changes and amendments are published in the EU Official Journal. The EUR-Lex [website](#) provides free access to EU laws.

Since 2017 the EU has allowed electronic certification in the EU's Integrated management System for Official Control. However, U.S. regulatory agencies do not issue electronic certificates in this system and continue to use paper certificates. Please, see FAS USEU's

[FAIRS Export Certificate Report Annual](#) for specific requirements regarding paper certificates.

Section V. Other Certification/Accreditation Requirements

Health certificates are mandatory for animal product imports, as are phytosanitary certificates for most plant product imports. In some cases, there are additional certificates (e.g., organic products) or voluntary certificates (e.g., almonds) that may expedite the import process. Please, see more details about certification at FAS USEU [website](#).

Appendix I. Electronic Copy or Outline of Each Export Certificate

See FAS USEU's website, as well as USEU's FAIRS Export Certificate Report Annual.

The following links on USDA/FSIS/AMS/APHIS websites contain important samples of import certificates (in English or in English/Bulgarian) required for various products.

Certificates for live animals and animal genetics: Currently, the most frequently used certificates used for Bulgaria are APHIS animal health certificates for bovine semen/embryos, equine semen, hatching eggs, day-old chicks, and pet dogs and cats. APHIS also provides information on the animal health requirements that must be met by travelers taking their pet to Bulgaria (see details about per travel at APHIS page).

Certificate for animal products: At present, the most frequently used are the APHIS certificates for exports of animal products such as beef, collagen, and gelatin (for human consumption), pet food, and trade samples.

Certificates for meat, poultry, and egg products: FSIS website/Export Library is updated on a regular basis to incorporate all developments in EU import requirements for all products under FSIS jurisdiction. The meat and poultry should be slaughtered, processed, and stored at EU approved establishments. 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 EU. The letterhead certificate for each product type (in one shipment) should have a unique number in Box I.2, which is the serial number of the corresponding 9060-5, Meat and Poultry Export Certificate of Wholesomeness. Beef exports require the FSIS 9060-5 Export Certificate for Wholesomeness and animal health/official certificate for fresh meat from bovine animals; please, see the respective certificates for pork, poultry, meat preparations, and eggs and egg products.

Certificates for dairy products: Dairy products fall under FDA jurisdiction, however FDA has delegated authority to sign health certificates to USDA/Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS). Please, see AMS dairy exports page. U.S. exporters should have their production facility listed in the list of EU approved establishments.

AMS Certificates for Eggs and Egg products, Honey, and Seeds for Sprouting: AMS is the certifying agency for EU export certificates for egg products regulated by FDA. To be eligible for EU certificates, U.S. manufacturers should participate in AMS Processed Eggs and Egg Products Verification Program and be included in the List of EU approved facilities. 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). Please see details at AMS export services page about certificates of honey and AMS certification programs page for seeds for sprouting.

Certificates for Composite Products: FSIS and AMS both issue certificates for composite products. These products should be accompanied either by a private attestation or a composite product certificate. For shelf stable products not containing meat, no certificate signed by the U.S. Government is required. For these products, the representative of the importer must declare that the goods meet the relevant EU requirements using the "Private Attestation" model form in Annex V of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2020/2235. The EU importer should provide a list of ingredients and EU approval

numbers of the ingredient suppliers as listed in the EU list of approved establishments. For all other composite products, a certificate issued by FSIS or AMS is required. Product manufacturers should be registered by the U.S. competent authorities. Please see more details in FAS USEU's FAIRS Export Certificate Report Annual.

Certificate for Seafood: FDA has delegated authority for export certification of fish and fishery products to Department of Commerce National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). For additional information on exporting seafood, please see Procedures to request EU Health Certification to the EU available from the NOAA website and consult the U.S. Commercial Service Guide for How to Export to the EU.

FDA Certificates: Please, see Certificates issued by FDA for gelatin and collages for human consumption, as well as the EU approved lists for collagen and gelatin establishments. (also see FAS USEU's FAIRS Export Certificate Report Annual);

Certificates for Plant Health: Please, see APHIS plant health certificates;

Pedigree and Zootechnical Certificates: Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/602 of 15 April 2020 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/717 contains the model forms of zootechnical certificates for breeding animals and their germinal products.

Wine Export Certificate: Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB) is the U.S. body issuing VII certificate for exports of wine to the EU. VII form certifies that the wine exported complies with the conditions governing the production and entry into circulation applicable in the U.S., has been produced using oenological practices in accordance with the terms of the EC-U.S. Agreement on Trade in Wine, and has been produced by a winery licensed by TTB for the production of grape wine. Exporters of U.S. wines may also use a self-certified version of the VII, which does not require TTB approval. The self-certifying export certificate is a simplified version of previous certificates (VIIs) required by the EU. TTB Industry Circular 2007-2 provides more information on the self-certifying certificate and includes an attachment containing the form. Exporters may also refer to instructions for processing the two prior VII forms and attachments, which are still valid for use in exporting wine to EU countries.

For additional information concerning market entry, other import requirements, and a current importer list, U.S. exporters of agricultural products and commodities should contact:

Office of Agricultural Affairs

16 Koziak Street
Sofia 1407, Bulgaria
Tel: (+3592) 939 5720
E-mail: agsofia@fas.usda.gov

Appendix II. Instructions for Exporters of FDA Regulated Products Certified by Other Agencies

Composite Products to the EU

The EU defines a composite product as a food product containing both processed products of animal origin (dairy, egg, fishery products, or meat products) and products of plant origin. [USDA's Food Safety](#)

[Inspection Service \(FSIS\) will issue EU composite product certificates](#) for composite products produced at FSIS-regulated facilities and bearing the USDA mark of inspection. AMS Dairy Program will issue the EU composite product certificates for composite products NOT produced in an FSIS-regulated facility and not bearing the USDA mark of inspection, regardless of whether dairy is an ingredient in the composite product.

The new EU requirements for composite products will impact stakeholders who have not been required to obtain an export certificate from AMS Dairy Program in the past. 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 How to Apply for an AMS Dairy or Composite Product Export Certificate for more information.](#)

Dairy to the EU

USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) is the certifying agency for EU export certificates for dairy products regulated by FDA. For more information, contact William Francis (william.francis@usda.gov) or John Kelly (John.Kelly2@usda.gov). In order to obtain an EU Health Certificate, the manufacturers must have their final production, blending, and/or packing facility listed on the [List of EU approved facilities maintained on the European Commission website](#). Exporters should check whether they have been included in this list. Exporters may apply for inclusion on these lists through the FDA Export Listing Module (ELM). Please visit [Online Applications for Export Lists](#) for a link to this electronic system and step-by- step instructions.

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, 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 on jurisdiction overlap for commercial products regulated by either or both FDA and USDA, please refer to the [FDA/USDA jurisdictional chart](#) (Exhibit 3-1).

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 [Online Applications for Export Lists](#) for a link to this electronic system and step-by- step instructions. [List of EU approved facilities maintained on the European Commission website.](#)

Seafood

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. 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 Online Applications for Export Lists for a link to this electronic system and step-by- step instructions. Please note that the EU will only accept export certificates signed after an establishment has been added to the list published on the [EC website](#) and the list has entered into force. Once listed, U.S. establishments may contact National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Seafood Inspection Program to request export certificates for U.S. seafood exports to the EU Prior to exporting, industry should consult the EC's EU List of Approved Establishments External Link Disclaimer to verify that the establishment from which they intend to export is listed. These certificates must be requested and issued prior to shipment of the product. [Follow this link to submit a request online.](#)

Honey to the EU

The European Union (EU) has listed the United States as a country eligible to export honey to the European Union provided honey producers meet their program requirements. Under the program, domestic U.S. companies must adhere to specific requirements for each shipment destined to a EU member country. The [USDA Agricultural Marketing Service outlines specific requirements for U.S. honey shipped to EU markets](#) related to Hazardous Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) planning, recordkeeping, testing, sampling, as well as labeling requirements in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 and that the product(s) have been handled and where appropriate, prepared, packaged, and stored in a hygienic manner in accordance with the requirements of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 ([these regulations can be downloaded from the following link](#)).

Seeds for Sprouting to the EU

USDA's Agriculture Marketing Service (AMS) is the certifying agency for seeds for sprouting regulated by FDA. See: <https://www.ams.usda.gov/content/usda-announces-seed-sprouting-export-certification-program>

Attachments:

No Attachments