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Report Highlights:

In April 2025, Ukraine eliminated all exceptions to the enforcement of food safety regulations for commercial imports which were put in place at the beginning of the Russia-Ukraine war. This report explains the current regulatory landscape, including new regulations adopted throughout 2024 and early 2025 under the European Union regulatory approximation agenda. It also includes new regulations related to labeling, packaging, and technical regulations and adds references to a recently published FAIRS subject report.

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This report was prepared by the Office of Agricultural Affairs in Kyiv, Ukraine, for U.S. exporters of domestic food and agricultural products. While every possible care has been taken in the preparation of this report, information provided may not be completely accurate either because policies have changed since its preparation, or because clear and consistent information about these policies was not available. It is highly recommended that U.S. exporters verify the full set of import requirements with their foreign customers, who are normally best equipped to research such matters with local authorities, before any goods are shipped. FINAL IMPORT APPROVAL OF ANY PRODUCTS IS SUBJECT TO THE IMPORTING COUNTRY'S RULES AND REGULATIONS AS INTERPRETED BY BORDER OFFICIALS AT THE TIME OF PRODUCT ENTRY.

Executive Summary:

Ukraine returned to the enforcement of all laws and regulations governing commercial imports of food products, live animals, reproductive materials, seeds, and feeds on April 10, 2025. The Government of Ukraine suspended enforcement of these laws and regulations at the start of the Russia-Ukraine war in February 2022. Therefore, importers are expected to follow all official import procedures.

Another critical, new factor impacting U.S. imports does not relate to Ukraine's regulations but wartime logistics. Due to the Russia-Ukraine war and closed airspace, the Ukraine-European Union (EU) border has become the only crossing opportunity for imports. Consequently, all imports must transit the EU. This imposes additional certification restrictions on imported products as they must comply with EU transit regulations. These transit requirements are critical for many U.S. processed products and products of animal origin.

Ukraine remains one of the largest producers of grains, vegetable oils, legumes, and poultry meat. Although very efficient in bulk commodity production, before the Russia-Ukraine war started in 2022, Ukraine was a major importer of food ingredients, seeds, seafood, and processed food products. After a 20 percent drop in 2022, total food and agricultural imports strongly rebounded in 2023-2024 with a slight slowdown in early months of 2025. Ukraine's imports from the United States are quite diversified. Ukraine imports sunflower and vegetable seeds, fish and roe, edible nuts, animal feeds, beef, tobacco products, distilled spirits, and food ingredients.

Ukraine has comparatively low import duties for agricultural and food products. However, market access for U.S. products is often complicated by technical barriers. Some of those technical barriers were introduced through Ukraine's ongoing work to approximate EU regulations under the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area Agreement (DCFTA) and EU accession negotiations that started in June 2024. In the short run, those modifications are not expected to create prohibitive trade barriers for U.S. products, but in the long run, market access for non-EU-approved U.S. exporters may become more complicated.

Section I: Food Laws

Ukraine is in the process of reforming its food safety system to incorporate international (predominately European) practices regulating production and trade in agricultural and food products. Like other countries, Ukrainian regulations are designed to ensure safety, wholesomeness, and select quality aspects of foodstuffs of animal and plant origin. In addition, the regulations seek to protect animal

health and wellbeing and prevent the introduction of foreign animal diseases, quarantine pests, and microorganisms.

Ukraine joined the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 2008. It is also a party to the three sister organizations [the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CODEX), International Plant Protection Convention, and World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH)]. However, the role of the national CODEX office in domestic regulatory processes is very limited.

In 2014, the modernization of the Ukrainian safety system was altered by the signing of the [DCFTA](#) with the EU. Under the DCFTA, Ukraine committed to an ambitious legislation approximation [program](#) (in Ukrainian), which will bring many Ukrainian practices in compliance with EU requirements. Adoption of the EU-like norms is often viewed as a market opening tool for both EU member states and non-EU countries that accept EU approaches. Although regulatory changes slowed after the war started, Ukraine's formal EU accession negotiations start on June 25, 2024 and may lead to the quicker adoption of EU regulatory practices.

Ukraine's obligations to the WTO and the EU (under the DCFTA) shape the food and agricultural products trade environment. Although Ukrainian law recognizes international trade rules, most recent regulations are based on relevant EU directives. The magnitude of this change is significant: Ukraine previously introduced hazard analysis and critical control points requirements for all food processors (including foreign), lists of generic import certificates, "field to fork" traceability requirements, official import requirements for many products including live animals, positive lists of exporting facilities, international food safety audit requirements, and other new measures. Although these changes increased transparency and streamlined food import procedures, market access for many products became cumbersome. Introduction of EU-like regulations and recognition of full food safety equivalence with the EU in April 2014 simplified market access mostly for EU-based and third-country EU-approved suppliers. U.S. suppliers maintained broad market access based on several bilateral certificates negotiated earlier. Ukrainian law recognizes those as valid despite adopting new, often more restrictive, laws and regulations that prevent future bilateral certificate negotiations.

Several Ukrainian laws adopted after the DCFTA declared Ukraine's adherence to both "international and/or EU norms." These laws do not address cases when international (CODEX or WOAH-based) regulations and standards differ from EU regulations and standards. Certain market access conditions established by Ukraine may be partially non-compliant with provisions of the WTO agreement and/or with the standards established by international standards-setting bodies. U.S. exporters should rely on bilateral certificates and bilaterally negotiated market access terms as described in the FAIRS Certificate and current FAIRS Annual Report.

Ukraine implemented a single food safety authority model for its food and animal safety control, as well as consumer protection: the State Service of Ukraine on Food Safety and Consumer Protection (SSUFSCP). It is a standalone agency and since 2022 has been subordinated to the Minister of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. The SSUFSCP is responsible for the safety and control of veterinary drugs, feed, live animals, reproductive materials, products of animal origin for food and non-food consumption, other processed and unprocessed food products, and phytosanitary issues (plant quarantine).

The SSUFSCP possesses only oversight and control functions. Corresponding Ministries develop and adopt new laws and regulations. Most agricultural and food product safety-related regulations are adopted by the Sanitary and Phytosanitary Policies Division of the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food (MAPFU) and the Ministry of Healthcare of Ukraine (MHCU). MAPFU also adopts plant variety registration and seed certification regulations, while SSUFSCP has market control and oversight functions. Within SSUFSCP, import control functions are performed by the Food Safety and Veterinary Department and the Department for Phytosanitary Safety and Control of Seeds and Nurseries. Interested readers should refer to the SSUFSCP [website](#) for a complete list of functions and controls of each SSUFSCP division. Please note that some contacts and databases may be temporally unavailable due to wartime restrictions. SSUFSCP is also responsible for all aspects of food safety for all imported and domestically produced food products. Other regulatory functions of SSUFSCP not related to food and agricultural product safety are not addressed in this report.

The MHCU remains responsible for a limited number of food safety controls and does not overlap with the SSUFSCP. MHCU authority is limited to inspections of public food establishments and epidemiological control in cases of foodborne illness investigations and the elimination of outbreaks. The MHCU is also responsible for establishing maximum residue levels (MRLs) for microbiological indicators and food contaminants, registration of health claims, and the registration of food additives. The Ukrainian food control system concentrates on product safety. Selected controllable quality aspects include indicators or traits of the food product that are used for:

- Separation of “traditional food products” from all other products (traditional food products are household-produced foods usually sold in open air markets)
- Establishing special requirements for baby formula and food for special medical purposes and weight control
- Establishing special requirements for organic products
- Informing consumers of food product traits through labeling
- Geographic indications

Ukraine’s Ministry of Finance is responsible for the country’s customs policy and regulations, while Ukraine’s Customs Service is responsible for customs clearance of all imported products. Customs clearance and related product sampling and testing services are fee-based. Ukraine is working to introduce full-scale risk evaluation procedures for customs, veterinary, sanitary, and phytosanitary clearances.

List of Laws and Regulations Guiding Importation of Food and Agricultural Products (in Ukrainian unless noted otherwise)

Food Safety

- The Law of Ukraine [On Materials and Objects Intended for Contacts with Food Products](#) (adopted in November of 2022 and will go into force in November 2025)
- The Law of Ukraine [On State Control over Enforcement of Legislation for Foods, Feeds, Byproducts of Animal Origin, Animal Health and Wellbeing](#) of May 18, 2017
- The Law of Ukraine [On the Main Principles and Requirements for Food Products Safety and Quality](#) (Edition as of January 1, 2016)
- The Law [On Feed Safety and Hygiene](#) of August 6, 2019

- The Law [On State Regulations of Imported Food Products](#) of July 17, 1997
- The Law of Ukraine No. 2573-IX [On Public Health System](#) of April 11, 2023
- Order No. 1114 [On Adoption of Hygiene Requirements to Dietary Supplements](#) of December 19, 2013
- The Government of Ukraine Decree No. 442, adopted on September 10, 2014, [On the Optimization of the Central Government Bodies](#), by which the single food safety authority was created
- The Law [On Information for Consumers on Food Products](#) was enacted in August 2019

Veterinary

- The Law [On Veterinary Medicine](#); new [Law of Ukraine On Veterinary Medicine](#) (most provisions will go into force on March 1, 2026)
- [The List of Foreign Facilities](#) inspected by SSUFSCP (website access is currently restricted due to martial law)

Phytosanitary

- The Law of Ukraine [On Plant Quarantine](#)
- The [List of Products Subject to Phytosanitary Control](#)
- The [List of Regulated Harmful Organisms](#) (contains the list of organisms in Latin)
- [Selective Phytosanitary Control](#) of wood packaging materials under HS Code 4415 of May 11, 2024.

Labeling and Compliance Regulation

- Law [On Information for Consumers on Food Products](#)
- [Special Requirements for Labelling](#) and the [List of Foodstuffs](#) for which indication of country of origin or place of origin is mandatory (went into force on May 18, 2024)
- Order 1145, [On Approval of Requirements to Statements on Nutritional Value of Foodstuff and Statements on Health Benefits of Foodstuffs](#) (enacted on August 21, 2020)
- The Law of Ukraine [On Waste Management](#) (went into force in June 2024)
- The Law of Ukraine [On State Regulation of Genetic Engineering Activities and State Control over Placement on the Market of Genetically Modified Organisms and Products](#) (will go into force in September 2026, with exception of labeling provisions which were implemented immediately)
- Ministry of Healthcare of Ukraine Order No.45 [On Approval of Requirements for Food Flavorings, Food Additives, and Food Enzymes](#) (enacted on August 22, 2024)
- The Law of Ukraine [About Materials and Objects Intended for Contact with Food Products](#) (will go into force on November 19, 2025)

MRL Requirements

- Order No. 368 [On Approval of State Hygiene Regulations and Norms “The Regulation of Maximum Levels for Certain Contaminants in Foodstuffs](#)
- Order No. 548 [On Approval of Microbiological Criteria for Establishing Food Safety Indicators](#)
- Order No. 2646 [On Approval of Foodstuff Safety Indicators "Maximum residue limits \(levels\) of active substances of veterinary drugs in foodstuffs of an animal origin"](#)

- Order No. 256 [On Approval of the State Hygienic Norms "Acceptable Levels of ¹³⁷Cs and ⁹⁰ Sr Radionuclides in Foodstuffs and Drinking Water "](#)

Import Requirements

- Order No. 553 [On Approval of Import \(Forwarding\) Requirements on Customs Territory of Ukraine of Live Animals and their Reproductive Material, Foodstuff of Animal Origin, Forages, Hay, Straw, and By-Products of Animal Origin and Products of their Processing](#)
- Order No. 1329 [On Approval of International Certificates Forms \(in English\)](#)

Customs

- [The Customs Code of Ukraine](#)

Geographical Indications

- Law on [Legal Protection of Geographic Indications](#) (enacted on September 20, 2019)
- The Law of Ukraine [On the Special Legal Protection of Geographical Indications for Agricultural and Food Products, protection of rights and Application of Quality Schemes, Including Traditional Guaranteed Features for Agricultural and Food Products](#) (enacted in November 2022)
- The Law of Ukraine [On Geographical Indications of Alcoholic Beverages](#) (went into force in December 2024)

Trademarks

- Law [On Protection of Rights to Marks for Goods and Services](#)
- [The Register of Approved Varieties](#) (searchable database)
- The Law of Ukraine [On Seeds and Planting Stock](#)
- The Law of Ukraine [On Protection of Rights to Plant Varieties](#)

Section II: Labeling Requirements

A food labeling law that streamlined requirements was enacted in August 2019. To alert U.S. exporters, FAS/Kyiv prepared a separate FAIRS subject report, [Ukraine Adopts New Labeling Requirements](#). This report contains detailed information on compulsory and voluntary labeling information, health claims, and other related requirements. Ukraine does not maintain special requirements for sample-size products.

Although similar to [Regulation \(EU\) No 1169/2011](#) on the Provision of Food Information to Consumers and several other EU Directives and European Commission (EC) regulations, it contains certain provisions not found in EU laws. U.S. exporters of processed food products are advised to review this detailed report in addition to what is summarized here.

Compulsory Labeling Requirements

Existing regulations are established for retail and catering establishments only. Ukrainian regulations require that food labels contain the following information:

- the name of the food
- the list of ingredients
- substances that may cause allergies or intolerances, or ingredients derived from such substances or products, used in the manufacture or preparation of food, and are still present in the finished product, even if in an altered form

- the quantity of certain ingredients or categories of ingredients
- the net quantity of the food in defined units of measurement
- the date of minimum durability or the “use by” date
- any special storage conditions and/or conditions of use
- the business name and address of the food market operator (importer)
- the country/countries (or place) of origin (detailed information required by the Law)
- instructions for use where it would be difficult to make appropriate use of the food in the absence of such instructions
- with respect to beverages containing more than 1.2 % by volume of alcohol, the actual alcoholic strength by volume (except HS 2204- Wine of fresh grapes, including fortified wines)
- a nutrition declaration (including energy value, the amount of fat, saturated fat, carbohydrates, sugar, protein, and salt)
- Additional compulsory labeling requirements as specified below.

The mandatory nutrition declaration includes: energy value (in kilojoules); the amount of fat; saturated fat; carbohydrates; sugar; protein; and salt (in grams per 100 grams of product). The content of the mandatory nutrition declaration may be accompanied by a voluntary declaration of one or more of the following: mono-unsaturated fat; polyunsaturated fat; polyols; starch; edible fiber; or vitamins or minerals from a special list and present in significant amounts.

Dietary supplements must follow the requirements above as well as [additional requirements](#) (in Ukrainian) as outlined by SSUFSCP. Sugars intended for human consumption have [their own](#) (in Ukrainian) set of labeling requirements. Animal feeds are subject to [special labeling rules](#) established by the Feed Law and [MAPFU Order](#). [Feed additives in feeds](#) and [feed mix compositions](#) (compulsory declarations) are also regulated separately (all in Ukrainian).

Food product labeling legislation also requires an indication of genetically engineered (GE) content, commonly referred to as “genetically modified organisms” (GMOs). If a product contains an ingredient that contains GE content or is produced via GE, and that ingredient is more than 0.9 percent of the finished product, the product must bear the “with GMO” marking.

The label must also identify foods packaged in certain gases, foods containing sweeteners, foods containing glycyrrhizic acid or its ammonium salt, beverages with high caffeine content, foods with added caffeine, foods with added phytosterols, phytosterol esters, frozen meat, frozen meat preparations, and frozen unprocessed fish products.

Ukraine introduced an additional detailed set of labeling requirements for: fresh, frozen, or chilled meat and edible byproducts of bovine animals, pork, lamb, goat, and poultry; honey, both unprocessed and processed (since September 2025); and olive oil. FAS/Kyiv prepared a separate [GAIN FAIRS Subject Report](#) explaining these labeling requirements. These requirements establish the country of origin or place of provenance labeling and went into effect on May 18, 2024. Meat producers, processors, handlers, importers, and resellers are obligated to maintain a tracking system that allows for animals and meat product tracing to their country of origin (animals - to the country of raising, and the country of slaughter). This information must be maintained throughout all stages of production and sales of the food products and be available to final consumers or food service establishments.

In April 2024, Ukraine [implemented](#) (in Ukrainian) additional labeling requirements for food products that underwent ionizing radiation treatment. The words “irradiated” or “treated with ionizing radiation” must be indicated on the label. For treated ingredients, the same statements must be indicated next to the ingredient in the list of ingredients. For products sold in bulk, “irradiated” or “treated with ionizing radiation” statements must be provided by the product's name or above/or next to the container in which products are placed.

Voluntary Labeling Requirements (Declarations)

- Voluntary statements must not be misleading and, when needed, be based on sound science. Additional statements must not negatively impact, replace, or squeeze out mandatory statements.
- MHCU developed guidance as to health claims (which require prior approval from the MHCU) and statements targeting particular consumer groups (e.g., children, pregnant women, athletes, vegetarians, or vegans).
- Ukraine maintains a set of voluntary requirements for labeling of dairy products as “natural.” For more information, please refer to the corresponding chapter of the labeling GAIN Report.
- Additional nutritional data may include monounsaturated fat, polyunsaturated fat, polyols, starch, edible fiber, and a list of vitamins and/or minerals.
- Ukraine does not establish or regulate daily intakes of selected products and/or substances. “Per serving” nutritional numbers accompanying serving size (volume) data are also considered voluntary.

Other Requirements

The label must be in Ukrainian and meet the abovementioned requirements; therefore, the product cannot enter Ukraine with only a standard U.S. label. Although the U.S. “Nutrition Facts” label coincides with Ukraine’s compulsory nutritional requirements, Ukraine also requires “per 100 grams of product” information versus nutrition facts calculated per serving (FDA requirement).

Stick-on tags that meet Ukrainian food safety law requirements are allowed and can be placed on the side of, or over top of, the standard U.S. label. There are no restrictions as to the number of languages, and some products sold in Ukraine have been labeled with as many as 10 European languages.

An importer may customs clear the product with a label in English after providing a written official assurance to apply Ukrainian language labels prior to product release into circulation. In this case, customs officials should either understand the label in English or be provided with a written translation in Ukrainian along with the credentials of the interpreter. Some importers prefer to purchase products already labeled, while others prefer to attach labels in a licensed customs warehouse in Ukraine. Absolute and relative descriptors (such as “low,” “high,” “less,” “fewer,” “reduced,” etc.) are allowed in cases when, in the production process, the products underwent a transformation that increased/decreased the content of certain substances below/above the level found in similar products (e.g., “reduced sodium”).

Nutritional Value and Health Benefits Claims

Please refer to the FAIRS Subject GAIN Report on [Nutritional and Health Claims in Food Products](#), which explains the requirements in detail.

Ukraine maintains a positive list of the following statements in claims:

- disease risk reduction statements
- health claims
- nutritional value change statements due to the product's
 - energy value (caloric content)
 - nutrients or other substances content change

Ukraine has no specific labeling regulations for plant-based meat and dairy alternatives.

Nutritional Value and Health Benefits Claims are allowed in cases when they are truthful (confirmed by laboratory tests or other confirmations), can be clearly understood by consumers (in case of health claims), are applicable to products used according to labeling instructions, and refer to products that contain active substances in a sufficient amount and available form to make the claimed impact under normal consumption.

Although Ukraine's requirements related to nutritional value claims significantly overlap with the EU [Regulation \(EC\) No 1924/2006](#) "On Nutrition and Health Claims Made on Foods" and other related EU regulations, Ukrainian and EU lists of claims differ significantly. Besides reasonably expected wording/translation differences, Ukrainian lists contain multiple entries rejected by the EU due to "insufficient evidence was provided to substantiate those claimed effects for the foodstuffs." Ukrainian lists also contain fewer records. Exporters are advised to consult with Ukrainian importers regarding the legality and specific wording of intended health claims. No unregistered health claims are allowed; however, a U.S. exporter may petition the MHCU for a new health claim registration. The review process should not exceed 110 days but may be extended per the regulator's discretion.

Section III: Packaging and Container Regulations

Ukraine's Law "On Waste Management" was enacted in June 2024. The law requires an importer to be responsible for introducing packaging waste and material to Ukraine. The Law will require multiple sub-laws and regulations to explain importers' responsibilities and how those need to be performed. So far, the Law has not imposed restrictive trade measures or compulsory recycling and labeling practices that would burden importers.

As of June 2025, materials that come in direct contact with food products are subject to state registration by the SSUFSCP. As a part of the mandatory state sanitary and hygiene testing, the packaging of food products is also checked for the transfer of polymers (and other elements) to food products. All packaging materials registered are [published](#) (in Ukrainian) in the Register of Sanitary-Hygiene Findings of the SSUFSCP website. Please note this list is subject to monthly updates; however, publication is currently restricted by the Ukrainian government until the end of martial law.

According to the new Law of Ukraine, "On Materials and Objects Intended for Contact with Food Products," the registration of those products will be transferred to the MHCU after the Law comes into effect in November 2025. The MHCU has already adopted [special requirements](#) (in Ukrainian) for plastics intended to be in contact with food products. These requirements establish a positive list of substances that can be used in the manufacturing of plastic layers that come in contact with food products and provide an initial positive list that can be expanded through future registrations of

additional substances. Importers are advised to take note of the transfer of regulatory authority in November 2025 to ensure uninterrupted trade in packaged products.

In cases where U.S. legislation allows for packaging reuse, all old labels must be entirely removed from the boxes in a container. FAS/Kyiv is aware of cases when double labeling caused problems for U.S. exporters. Special packaging requirements apply to many products subject to veterinary control. In such cases, the requirements are indicated in the bilateral health certificate (see the most recent FAIRS Certificate Report for links to veterinary certificates).

The SSUFSCP maintains phytosanitary control of wood packaging materials accompanying cargo. Wood packaging materials entering the country must be free of bark and undergo heat treatment or decontamination to ensure the absence of quarantine organisms. It should be marked accordingly to certify treatment. For more details, see [MAPFU Order 731](#) (in Ukrainian).

Although there are domestic regulations regarding packaging materials and waste utilization, none affect imported products or require special packaging or markings.

Section IV: Food Additives Regulations

Ukraine is a CODEX member but maintains its own positive list of additives. All food additives, flavorings, and enzymes are subject to in-country registration by the MHCU (per Chapter 5 Article 29 of [Law 1602-18](#); in Ukrainian). However, MHCU Order No.45, adopted in January 2024, directly allows the use of food products and in-country circulation of food additives, flavorings, and enzymes that are registered in the EU. The importation of food products that contain non-registered additives is not allowed, although importers may seek registration with the MHCU. As of June 2025, the Ukrainian competent authority has yet to publish the “State Register of Food Additives, Food Flavorings and Food Enzymes” that lists registered substances, as required by law.

Per Order No.45, all EU-registered food additives are allowed in domestically produced and imported food products. The most recent consolidated EU list, as stipulated by Annex II, Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008, is available [here](#). This EU list is currently the only guidance for potential exporters.

An importer may petition the MHCU to request a non-EU-approved food additive registration. The registration process should take less than 180 days. In cases where the food additive is approved by a recognized, competent, international organization (see “Food Laws” Section for a list of recognized organizations; the CODEX Alimentarius Commission is included), the additive can be registered under expedited procedures. Under expedited procedures, the MHCU will review the dossier available from the international organization and conduct an assessment review of specific Ukrainian use conditions and the availability of the approved detection method. FAS/Kyiv is unaware of any non-EU feed additive registration cases.

According to the WTO accession Working Group Report paragraph 2327, Ukraine agreed to accept CODEX recommendations on MRLs; however, an exporter is advised to follow the EU-established MRLs for EU-approved substances and the CODEX-established MRLs for substances not on the EU list, when such substances are approved.

Section V: Pesticides and Contaminants

Pesticides and Other Agrochemicals

All pesticides and agricultural chemicals are subject to state registration and can only be legitimately imported by legal entities. The Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine (MENRU) maintains the list of approved chemicals. MENRU publishes the biannual [Registry of Pesticides and Agricultural Chemicals Allowed for Use in Ukraine](#) (in Ukrainian). It lists all registered pesticides by brand name, group, applicant, country of origin, active ingredients, and duration of registration. Agricultural chemicals not listed in the catalog cannot be used domestically, and no residues in agricultural products are allowed. MRLs for pesticides and agrichemicals are established by [Hygiene Norms and Regulations of Safe Use](#) (in Ukrainian) and regulate the presence of active substances for Ukrainian products of plant origin and processed products of plant origin.

Other Contaminants

The MHCU established chemical and biological MRLs in food products and SSUFSCP inspectors enforce these MRLs. The MRLs and detection methods for pesticides and other agricultural chemicals are established during the state pre-registration (tests and trials). The SSUFSCP inspectors control these MRLs in agricultural products, food, and feed, including imported products. All product-specific tests (if assigned) are conducted before customs clearance. The MHCU states the new list is harmonized with EU norms. SSUFSCP uses the “[Microbiological Criteria for Food Products Safety](#)” (in Ukrainian) developed by MHCU to control imported products.

FAS/Kyiv prepared a separate FAIRS Subject Report to assist exporters with the current [Ukraine MRLs for Microbiological Contaminants](#).

Ukraine established MRLs for the presence of the following pathogens, toxins, and histamine in food products:

- *Listeria monocytogenes*
- *Salmonella* (no strains specified)
- Staphylococcal enterotoxins
- *Cronobacter* spp. (*Enterobacter sakazaki*)
- *E. coli* (as fecal masses contamination indicator)
- Histamine (for selected fish products)
- *Salmonella typhimurium* (for poultry)

Some MRLs establish zero tolerance levels for these pathogens.

Another FAIRS Subject Report, [Ukraine's MRLs for Certain Contaminants](#), provides information on MRLs for the following substances and chemicals in food products:

- nitrates (in fresh greens and vegetables)
- mycotoxins
- heavy metals
- 3-monochloropropane-1,2-diol (3-MCDP)
- dioxins
- polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)

- polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
- melamine

Ukraine also maintains MRLs for two radiological isotopes: ¹³⁷Cesium (¹³⁷Cs) and ⁹⁰Strontium (⁹⁰Sr). FAS is unaware of trade problems associated with those indicators, but appropriate MRLs remain compulsory for all imported products. A separate FAIRS Subject Report, [Ukraine Radiation Contamination MRLs](#), provides information on radiological MRLs for different products. Although no requirements for foods and food ingredients treated with ionizing radiation exist, Ukraine notified corresponding draft requirements to the WTO. The list of products allowed to be treated with radiation includes only dry spices, aromatic herbs, and dry vegetable mixes.

A separate MHCU [regulation](#) (in Ukrainian) establishes safety parameters for poultry meat. The new norms are harmonized with EU requirements and establish MRLs for the following contaminants: toxic elements including lead, arsenic, cadmium, tin, chrome, mercury, benzopyrene, and aflatoxin B1; antibiotics, including levomycetin, tetracycline group, Bacitracin, and nitrosamines; pesticides, including DDT and hexachlorocyclohexane; dioxins; and many pharmacological substances.

Although Ukraine agreed to accept CODEX recommendations on MRLs, FAS/Kyiv has not been able to confirm that this practice is in place for all contaminants. Existing registration and testing systems may allow for deviation from CODEX norms to EU or Ukraine's own MRLs. Exporters experiencing problems with unjustified MRLs are advised to contact FAS/Kyiv.

Section VI: Other Requirements, Regulations, and Registration Measures

Facility Registration Requirements

Ukrainian law requires SSUFSCP to maintain a positive list of eligible countries and facilities for the export of live animals, reproductive materials, food products of animal origin, composite products, fish and seafood, and feeds (of both plant and animal origin). There is no facility registration requirement for processed food products or for unprocessed products of non-animal origin.

The lists of countries and the list of foreign establishments that can export to Ukraine are updated monthly and published on the SSUFSCP website but are currently unavailable due to provisions of the wartime information protection law. The first list provides a directory of all approved suppliers of food products that contain ingredients of animal origin. The second list provides a directory of all establishments that can export live animals and reproductive materials.

In addition to these lists, Ukraine accepts products from all EU-approved establishments that are present on the relevant EU register. A European number is necessary and sufficient for such imports. SSUFSCP will verify it on the proper EU register before clearance. All U.S. exporting facilities eligible for export to the EU are eligible for export to Ukraine.

Export Requirements for U.S. Exporters of Products of Animal Origin, Seafood, and Feeds

In 2025, FAS/Kyiv prepared a separate GAIN Report, [List of Products Subject to Official Controls](#), listing all HS codes that fall under the "Products of Animal Origin and Feeds" category and are subject to inspection at border control points.

Due to special [beef](#) and [pork](#) bilateral veterinary certificate provisions, all U.S. federally inspected facilities are eligible for export to Ukraine without restriction. There is no need for facility registration. These blanket provisions do not differentiate between new and old suppliers, providing unrestricted market access to all. Should an importer encounter a problem with facility recognition, it should refer to the State Veterinary and Phytosanitary Service internal explanatory letter No.15-9-2-2-11/25895 issued on December 4, 2014, or contact FAS/Kyiv immediately. Please note that this is an SSFUCP internal document. Currently, due to the Russia-Ukraine war, importers may be required to import beef and pork products from establishments that satisfy EU transshipment requirements, as EU member states remain the only viable import transit points.

For products of animal and seafood origin other than beef and pork, composite products, feeds, live animals, and reproductive materials, the production facilities need to be listed on the Ukrainian Lists of Approved Foreign Facilities and Establishments or on the EU-approved list. There are two ways to become listed on the Ukrainian list:

- If a facility/farm/genetics center had exported to Ukraine between April 4, 2013, and April 4, 2018 (per [Law 2042](#) ending remarks), it may petition for automatic unconditional inclusion on the list (note that verification of previous export history and listing procedures may take months). Foreign facilities with older export history (per the older version of [Law 1602](#)) that kept their registration active will remain on the list.
- A facility/farm/genetics center may undergo an individual audit, or the U.S. food/animal safety system for a specific product group must undergo a systems audit by SSUFSCP with positive results. Consent from the U.S. competent authority will be needed to conduct a systems audit. In this case, all federally approved facilities would obtain market access.
- Individual foreign facilities may be included on the list of approved facilities after the successful completion of an individual facility audit. A facility audit can be requested through a direct petition to SSUFSCP or through a petition by the exporting country's competent authority.

No formal procedure for inclusion in the list of approved countries and facilities for the historic exporters (facilities/farms/genetics centers) has been published. The SSUFSCP includes facilities free of charge upon written request. FAS/Kyiv has facilitated the inclusion of several U.S. facilities on the list. The procedure is lengthy (over two months) and requires verification of a history of importation with various Ukrainian authorities. Over time, access to trade data archives for 2013-2018 may become complicated, making historical export listings problematic, if possible at all.

The terms and conditions of the individual facility audit are not yet approved. The existing law does not specify the financing sources for audits but stipulates equal treatment for domestic and foreign producers.

Suppliers of U.S. seafood products must verify their presence on the EU lists of approved seafood processing facilities prior to exporting to Ukraine. If such a listing is lacking, an exporter should contact the local Food and Drug Administration Office and request one based on mutual equivalency recognition with the EU. The procedure may take over a month.

Summary of Current Market Access Conditions for Products of Animal Origin and Seafood Exported from the United States*

- All beef and pork products are eligible for export to Ukraine from all U.S. federally inspected facilities without any restrictions or facility registration.
- All other animal products exported from U.S. facilities that are EU-approved are eligible for export to Ukraine without any restrictions.
- All other animal product exporters from U.S. facilities that exported to Ukraine between April 4, 2013, and April 4, 2018, are eligible for export to Ukraine without any restriction upon petition and consequent introduction to the list of approved facilities (takes over two months).
- All other animal product exporters from the United States that have never supplied to Ukraine must undergo an individual audit by Ukrainian food safety authorities.
- U.S. seafood suppliers must verify their presence on the EU list of approved seafood processors before shipment.
- As border crossing points located at the Ukraine-EU border are currently the only available crossing points, all U.S. exports must comply with EU transit requirements. Importers can only source products from a U.S. company that participates in the USDA Export Verification Program. Please refer to the most recent [EU FAIRS Annual Report](#) for more information.

* All products are to be accompanied by veterinary/health certificates issued by the USDA competent authority or the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

Import of Products of Animal Origin, Including Processed Food Products, Composite Products, and Feeds without Bilateral Certification

U.S. competent authorities issue bilaterally negotiated certificates for all [covered products](#). According to Ukrainian regulations, the language of a bilaterally agreed certificate prevails in cases when there are discrepancies with the language in the current regulations. In addition, Ukraine developed [international generic certificates](#) for the following imported product groups:

- Processed products of animal origin, chemicals, and food industry ingredients for human consumption
- Processed products of animal origin, chemicals, and food industry ingredients for industrial use
- Other foods and composite products for human use
- Fresh meat and meat products, including minced meat, of different origins
- Fish and seafood
- Animal feed

Foreign competent authorities must endorse generic certificates on an “as is” basis and they are not subject to amendments and/or negotiations. The complete [list of generic certificates](#), by their [titles](#), is available on the SSUFSCP website or the most recent FAIRS Certificate Report. The statements in most generic certificates go beyond food safety requirements listed in official [import requirements](#) (in Ukrainian) and require compliance with many other regulations and laws. Due to challenges related to U.S. competent authorities’ ability to issue these generic certificates, FAS/Kyiv advises U.S. exporters to rely on existing bilaterally negotiated certificates listed in the FAIRS Certificate Report and market access terms as described in Sections I-VI of the current report.

! All processed and raw food products of animal origin, as well as composite products (processed products that contain any amount of ingredients of animal origin) imported into the customs territory of Ukraine are to be accompanied by international certificates. For the explicit list of HS headings that need to be accompanied by international certificates, refer to GAIN Report “[Product Groups Subject to Official Controls](#).” HS Codes of food products of plant origin not listed in the “international certificate” section of this report can be imported with general shipment documents (bill of lading and other transportation documents).

Per Ukrainian law, only bilaterally negotiated international certificates or Ukraine’s generic certificates must accompany export shipments. For official control purposes, Ukraine does not accept “proxy” certificates such as certificates of free sale or other certificates issued by commercial companies or non-government organizations. Ukraine does not recognize U.S. state-level authorities as competent authorities. Ukraine requires international certificates or generic certificates to be issued before the embarkation of the product by the exporting country. However, a competent authority’s corrections to a certificate that had already been issued are acceptable.

Section VII: Other Specific Standards

Organic Certification

New regulatory amendments for organic certification took effect in 2024. According to the [Organic Law](#) (in Ukrainian), Ukraine should operate open and publicly available registries for:

- Organic Market Operators (access to the register is currently restricted due to martial law)
- Ukrainian Certification Authorities (access to the register is currently restricted due to martial law)
- Foreign Certification Authorities (access to the register is currently restricted due to martial law)
- Organic Seeds and Seedlings - the registry is unavailable at the time of report writing due to the absence of registry submissions

Per the Ukrainian Organic Rules ([in Ukrainian](#)), organic products must be imported through a registered organic market operator only. A registered organic market operator in Ukraine can provide detailed information on import requirements.

According to the law, organic certificates issued by third countries are recognized in Ukraine only if the foreign certifier that issued the certificate is included in the Ukrainian list of foreign certification authorities. An imported product should be accompanied by a copy of a certificate from a foreign certification authority. A customs declaration for an imported product should include a reference indicating it is an organic product.

Original packaging and labelling (e.g., USDA organic) could be maintained for an imported organic product. Product labels should contain an acronym identifying the country of origin, the word “organic,” and the registration code of the certification authority.

Ukraine maintains a list of substances permitted for use in organic production ([in Ukrainian](#))

Novel Foods

According to Ukraine's Food Safety and Quality Law, novel food products are subject to compulsory registration by MHCU. As of May 2025, respective regulations and an official register of novel food products are yet to be developed. According to the Law, Ukraine defines novel foods as food products that were not in circulation in Ukraine as of October 26, 2023 (the "set date") and match at least one of the following criteria (abbreviated version by FAS/Kyiv):

- has a new or intentionally modified molecular structure that was not used in food products before the set date
- is composed of or isolated or produced from micro-organisms, fungi, or algae
- is composed of or isolated or produced from material of mineral origin
- is made of plant products or products of animal origin that were not used for the production of food products in the territory of Ukraine and has no history of safe circulation and consumption in the territory of Ukraine prior to the set date
- is composed of or isolated or produced from cell or tissue cultures obtained from animals, plants, microorganisms, fungi, or algae
- produced by applying a production process that was not used in the territory of Ukraine before the set date and that may lead to significant changes in the composition or structure of the food product, affecting its nutritional value, metabolism, or level of inclusion of undesirable substances
- consists of created nanomaterials
- is a vitamin, mineral, or other substance produced with a process not used in Ukraine before the set date
- was used in the territory of Ukraine before the set date in dietary supplements, if such a product is intended for use in other food products

Should the product intended for export match one of the listed criteria, the exporter must register the product with the MHCU before shipment. Biotech products and mineral/drinking water are not considered "novel" and do not fall under novel food provisions. The MHCU maintains the Register of Novel Foods, although there were no publicly available entries as of June 2025.

Special Food Products

Please refer to the [Health and Nutritional Claims for Food Products GAIN Report](#) for more information on health and nutritional claims for food products.

Since May 2022, Ukraine [has required](#) (in Ukrainian) a formal notification of the intention to put food for children, food products for special medical purposes, dietary supplements (starting December 2025), and food products for weight control into circulation. The SSUFSCP accepts notifications via designated e-mails and maintains and publishes the list of notifications. At least 10 days prior to market introduction, the applicant must submit an e-mail that includes information on the market operator, label sample, labeling information in text format, and other information at the applicant's discretion. No product group submissions are allowed. An importer may get more information on the SSUFSCP [website](#) (in Ukrainian) on the procedure and download the forms. Access to the register of products intended for circulation is currently restricted due to martial law.

Although no testing or approval is required, Ukraine maintains positive lists of nutritional claims, health benefits and health claims, and claims related to children's health and development. No deviations from the approved claim lists are allowed.

Ukraine also maintains [special requirements](#) (see Article 32 of the Law, in Ukrainian) for children's food and baby formula. It restricts the use of certain additives, colorants, preservatives, mechanically deboned meats, dairy products, gluten, and some other ingredients.

Ukraine maintains special [safety criteria](#) (in Ukrainian) for dietary supplements. These criteria also contain positive lists of vitamins, minerals, and their forms that can be used in dietary supplements.

Although there is a procedure for [online](#) food products for special dietary use, functional food products, and dietary supplements, FAS/Kyiv was unable to locate the official register of those products at the time of report writing.

Conformity Certification

Ukraine completely abolished conformity certification for food products and tobacco requirements in 2018. However, Ukraine will re-introduce certification of hops and hop products ([Law on Hops and Hop Products 4341-IX](#), link in Ukrainian) after April 18, 2027. The Ministry of Economy is responsible for reforming the conformity certification. In accordance with obligations taken under the DCFTA with the EU, Ukraine is planning to adopt several EU technical regulations and conflicting technical regulations will be canceled. No deadline has been provided.

Although Ukraine zeroed out its compulsory certification lists, its certification system remains in place. The certification system is based on the Law on Standards, Technical Requirements and Compliance Evaluation Procedures, the Law on Standardization, and Law on Conformity Certification. These regulations provide definitions of the following compliance documents:

- *Technical Regulations* are public legal acts establishing mandatory requirements for products, services, or production processes to eliminate threats to national security, protect the life, health, and property rights of consumers, and protect animals, plants, and the environment. They may also contain requirements for terminology, labels, packaging, marking, or labeling requirements as they apply to a product, process, or production method. By 2023, Ukraine adopted [regulations](#) (in Ukrainian), most of which copy EU safety directives word for word. The list includes technical regulations related to food products labeling, packaging materials, volume and weight packaging measurements, cocoa and chocolate products, brandy production, and requirements for honey. Please find a list of product-specific technical requirements compiled by FAS/Kyiv at the end of this section.
- *National (State) Standards* (DSTUs) are documents approved by the standardization authority, which provide guidelines or characteristics that relate to the products, production processes, or services with which compliance is not mandatory. The standard also may include requirements for terminology, labels, packaging, marking, or labeling requirements as they apply to a product, process, or service. From the legislator's perspective, a standard is an auxiliary document that, if followed, will help achieve compulsory safety requirements listed in a technical regulation. However, producers are free to choose other production techniques that yield the same safety results.

The list of known technical regulations includes (all links in Ukrainian):

- [Requirements for Honey](#) (MAPFU Order 330, 2019; amended in 2025)
- [Requirements for Sugars Intended for Human Consumption](#) (MAPFU Order 592, 2017)
- [Requirements for Fruit Jams, Jellies, Marmalades, and Sweetened Chestnut Puree](#) (MAPF Order 391, 2024)
- [Requirements for Cocoa Products and Chocolate](#) (MAPF Order 157, 2016)
- [Requirements for Selected Quality Indicators of Poultry Meat](#) (MAPFU Order 625, 2023)
- [Requirements for Milk and Dairy Products Safety and Quality](#) (Ministry of Economy Order 118, 2019)
- [Requirements for Coffee and Chicory Extracts](#) (MAPFU Order 795, 2022)
- [Requirements for Certain Types of Partially or Completely Dehydrated Canned Milk Intended for Human Consumption](#) (MAPFU Order 1592, 2023)
- [Requirements for Fruit Juices and Some Similar Food Products](#) (MAPFU Order 1450, 2023)
- [Requirements for Hatching Eggs and Chicks of Poultry](#) (MAPFU Order 1228, 2023, amended in 2025)
- [Requirements for Olive Oils, Marketing Standards Compliance Verification and Laboratory Testing](#) (MAPFU Order 333, 2025)
- [Cattle, Pigs, and Sheep Carcass Classification](#) (MAPFU Order 4296, 2024)
- [Hygienic Requirements for Edible Caseins and Caseinates](#) (MAPFU Order, 2025)
- [Requirements for Olive Oils and Establishment of Rules on Conformity Checks of Marketing Standards and Methods of Analysis of the Characteristics of Olive Oil](#) (January 2025)
- [Law on Grapes and Viticulture Products](#) (will go into effect on January 1, 2026)

These requirements often contain a mix of safety and quality indicators (dairy requirements), water content (jellies and poultry requirements), labeling, grading categories, and other indicators. Exporters are advised to contact importers to establish the applicability of the technical requirements mentioned.

Voluntary Certifications

Voluntary certifications are a business and marketing tool not used for official clearance procedures. Some Ukrainian importers may ask for a quality certificate (QC) from the U.S. exporter. This certificate has no connection to the Ukrainian certification bodies and can be viewed as a generic wholesomeness certificate issued by the producer.

Normally, the QC requested from the U.S. producer/supplier will contain the following:

- Name of the producer and facility number
- Name of the supplier (if different from the producer)
- Statement that the product is “fit for human consumption”
- Number of containers in the shipment (if more than one)
- Net weight of the product in the container
- Number of boxes supplied
- Production date(s) (usually only the month of production is required)
- Expiry date (shelf life) of the product

As an unofficial document (not bilaterally negotiated and agreed), a QC may assist in the customs valuation process and serve other auxiliary purposes. Usually, the QC will be written on company letterhead and may be signed by different employees, depending on the company's operational structure and availability.

Sampling and Testing Requirements

Sampling and testing of imported products are regulated by the Cabinet of Ministers [Decree 833](#) and MAPFU [Order 490](#) (in Ukrainian). Additional conditions are listed in [Law 1602](#) and [Law 2042](#) (in Ukrainian). Decree 833 defines a "uniform batch of the product" and establishes sample sizes and sampling times. The uniform batch of product is defined as any quantity of the product of the same kind, name, production date, and processing method produced by the same shift and with the same technological regime.

For fish, a uniform batch may comprise up to five consecutive production dates with a sample size of 5-6 kilograms, but no less than five fish if the weight of one fish exceeds three kilograms. For canned food products, one batch is limited to one date and one production shift of one producer. A batch for milk and dairy products is limited to one sort, producer, technological cycle, and production date. A uniform batch for feed is limited to one load, but no more than 100 tons. A product batch must not exceed one railway car, truck, or tanker or tank. Each batch must be accompanied by a certificate that ensures the safety and quality of the product.

Given the total sampling and testing requirements for products imported into Ukraine, the sampling and testing fees may significantly burden the importer, especially for expensive products such as caviar, fish, or chilled meat. In many cases, the U.S. exporter may receive a request from the importer to put as few "uniform batches" in the container as possible. FAS/Kyiv is aware of cases when the SSUFSCP identified as many as 19 uniform batches in one 25-ton refrigerated container.

The potential importer should be prepared for some losses associated with testing the product. SSUFSCP adopts an annual risk assessment process for different product groups. Product sampling and testing can be conducted under routine import checking procedures, special enhanced import controls, and an annual state testing program. Most products are subject to 5-10 percent testing. Exceptional enhanced import control for high-risk products originating from high-risk countries can reach 50 percent. The testing period may vary from 4 days for certain meat products to 15 days for canned products. Ukraine will sample and test all first-time shipments and shipments arriving from facilities that have not exported to Ukraine in the last five years.

[Law 1602](#) (in Ukrainian) justifies the usage of national sampling standards and the use of EU or international standards in case of their absence. The law also allows for reference methods adopted by the EU or "appropriate international organizations." Arbitrage testing can be conducted by any independent lab that uses these reference methods.

In 2018, Ukraine implemented [Law 2042](#) (in Ukrainian), which specifies additional sampling requirements. Sampling will be conducted in cases when physical inspection discovers a need for sampling. This might be either a well-grounded suspicion during the importation process or the implementation of routine sampling as a part of a risk-based verification system. The sampled product is released for free circulation if no threat to human or animal health is discovered during the document

check and compliance verification. The product is recalled at the importer's expense if the test results reveal noncompliance with adopted safety norms.

The new sampling requirement allows for the physical inspection of 1 percent of items/packages in the cargo. However, the number of items physically inspected cannot be less than two and no more than 10. If bulk products are imported, five samples are taken from different locations in the cargo. The rules allow for partial unloading of the cargo in cases where access to different parts is required for sampling.

Pet Food, Feed, and Feed Additives

According to Articles 18-20 of the Law of Ukraine “On Feed Safety and Hygiene,” only feed additives are subject to registration. According to the following [flow diagram](#), the State Scientific and Control Institute of Veterinary Drugs and Feed Additives (SSCIVDFA) conducts assessments for feed additives in Ukraine. An applicant submits a dossier according to [rules](#) (in Ukrainian) approved by the Ministry of Economy of Ukraine. A company that applies for registration will assume all costs associated with the procedure. Experts from the SSCIVDFA will establish a separate registration procedure for every feed additive sample. Field trials may be required for some products. The registration cost is \$600- \$3,200, depending on the number of tests and field trials. The cost will be lower if a group of similar products is registered. The procedure should not take longer than 290 days, but it depends on the accuracy of the documents and samples sent. Additional information concerning the registration of feed additives can be found on the [SSCIVDFA website](#).

If the SSCIVDFA approves the product, the exporter will receive a five-year registration certificate. When the five-year term expires, the company must renew the certificate. In this case, SSCIVDFA will not request a product sample, but only a set of documents, and the procedure will be somewhat faster and less expensive.

Planting Seeds

Exporters of planting seeds should note that before importing seeds for commercial release in Ukraine, each seed producer must be registered with MAPFU and the [State Register of Seed Producers](#) (in Ukrainian, the most recent document). Before the product is exported, the plant variety intended to be imported into Ukraine should be included on the [Register of Approved Varieties](#), which makes it eligible for commercial distribution in Ukraine.

Exports of commercial seed batches already registered in Ukraine should be accompanied by quality certificates issued by the exporting country, the International Seed Testing Association, or the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), in addition to the original phytosanitary certificate. The list of specific seeds subject to phytosanitary control can be found in the [GAIN Report, “List of Products Subject to Official Controls.”](#)

Seeds included in the OECD registry but not included in the Ukrainian registry may be imported to Ukraine only for reproduction and subsequent export of the final product outside the territory of Ukraine. Detailed procedures are available [in Ukrainian](#).

Unregistered seeds could be imported for a strictly limited number of uses (research, registration, and exhibition), and the maximum import volume is also restricted. These are subject to a specific preapproval procedure ([in Ukrainian](#)) by the SSUFSCP.

To introduce new seeds into the Ukrainian market, sample seeds must be provided to Ukrainian authorities for testing purposes.

On June 10, 2023, Ukraine updated the law “On Seeds and Planting Materials” ([in Ukrainian](#)), canceling compulsory field trials for all plant varieties registered in respective EU or U.S. registers. The new law speeds up the registration process which used to take up to three years. It also saves the applicant (variety owner, exporter, or importer) between \$5,000 and \$10,000, depending on the type of crop and the extent of field trials needed. If a plant variety submitted for registration is found in the [EU database of registered plant varieties](#) or the [International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants](#), the competent authority has 15 days to review the application and register this plant variety or provide arguments why it cannot be registered. More information is provided in the GAIN Report [Ukraine Eases Requirements for Registration of New Plant Varieties](#).

The State Seed and Propagation Department of the SSUFSCP inspects imported seeds for compliance with Ukrainian state sanitary and plant quarantine standards. Each seed batch sold on the Ukrainian market should be appropriately labeled per national legislation and accompanied by a valid seed certificate. The national seed labeling requirements are available [in Ukrainian](#).

All imports of planting seeds require testing for the presence of GE events. In accordance with the national GE activities and control law, commercial imports of biotech seeds, as well as any other genetically engineered organisms, are not allowed without state registration in Ukraine. According to the [National GE Registry](#) ([in Ukrainian](#)), no GE plants are currently registered in Ukraine. There is also no complete set of regulatory procedures for registering GE seed events. Therefore, the current policy environment does not facilitate commercial imports of GE seeds into Ukraine.

Ukraine established a simplified procedure for temporarily registering GE cotton varieties; see our [GAIN Report](#).

U.S. exporters are encouraged to contact FAS/Kyiv for further information on these procedures.

Section VIII: Geographical Indications, Trademarks, Brand Names, and Intellectual Property Rights

The protection of intellectual property (IP) rights is weak in Ukraine. Counterfeiting is a common problem for domestic and foreign food suppliers with well-known consumer brand names. Ukraine is a member of the World Intellectual Property Organization, although U.S. exporters may consider registering their brand names in Ukraine. Suppliers should work closely with their local distributors to identify any counterfeiting case and report it to local law enforcement agencies, such as the [Bureau of Economic Security of Ukraine](#) ([in Ukrainian](#)), or intellectual property rights inspectors of the IP Office.

The Ukrainian National Office of Intellectual Property and Innovation ([IP Office](#)) is the agency responsible for protecting intellectual property since its reformation in November 2022. The IP Office maintains a database of intellectual property registrations for, but not limited to, inventions, useful models, industrial samples, microchip topographies, trademarks for goods and services, and product origins. However, these registers are currently unavailable due to the Russia-Ukraine war. Most IP

Office services are fee-based, with fees varying from \$5 to \$940 for legal actions related to trademark registration, maintenance, and renewal.

Geographic Indications

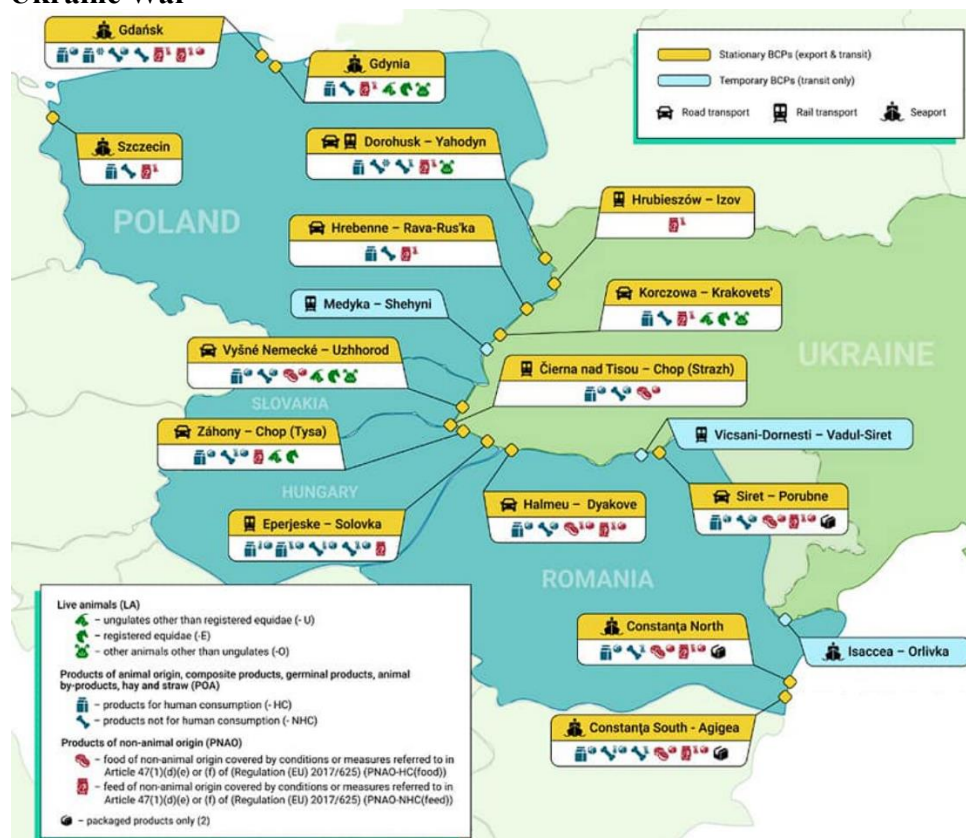
Although a general geographic indication (GI)-regulating Law [existed](#) (in Ukrainian), in 2022, Ukraine adopted a [separate law](#) (in Ukrainian) regulating agricultural GIs. The law lays out the conditions for the registration of GIs, the registration of traditional product traits, and the use of special quality indicators. The SSUFSCP controls GIs, traditional products, and special quality indicators. Another [separate law](#) (in Ukrainian) regulating alcoholic beverage GIs was enacted in late 2023, with a [certification procedure](#) (in Ukrainian) approved in 2024. The law defines many alcoholic beverages, such as liquor, gin, brandy, cider, and dozens of other fruit, vegetable, and grain-based distilled, fermented, infused, and mixed alcohol products, as well as different production, processing, and aging methods and terms. The law explains alcoholic beverage expertise and specification registration procedures. GI registration procedures for alcohol are similar to those established by general GI laws.

According to the DCFTA, Ukraine accepted an extensive list of GIs provided by the EU. Ukraine accepted an additional set of GIs as a part of the Ukraine-United Kingdom FTA. Ukraine is obliged to protect the listed indicators from any direct or indirect commercial use of a protected name for comparable products not compliant with the product specification of the protected name, any misuse, imitation, or evocation, even if the true origin of the product is indicated, or any other practice liable to mislead the consumer as to the true origin of the product. Annexes XXII A and B to Chapter 9 of the DCFTA establish GI listing, delisting, and review rules. The list of EU-proposed GIs is available in Annexes XXII C ([page 1779](#)). The list of United Kingdom-proposed GIs is available in Annex XXII C ([page 509](#) of the Political, Free Trade and Strategic Partnership Agreement between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Ukraine). U.S. exporters—especially exporters of U.S. dairy products—are strongly advised to consult their Ukrainian counterparts regarding GI usage.

Section IX: Import Procedures

Note: Information in this section is considered accurate at the time of its publication. Exporters should confirm the exact import procedures for individual products before shipment to Ukraine. There may be specific import requirements for certain products not mentioned in Section IX of this report (e.g., tobacco, alcoholic beverages). Ukrainian is the only official language recognized in the entire territory. All documents must be bilingual, submitted in Ukrainian, or accompanied by an official translation. Originals of all accompanying documents must be presented to the appropriate competent authorities prior to customs clearance of the product. At the planning stage, exporters are advised to check with their importers to identify the types of controls that apply to the specific products. Then, it is necessary to ensure that all required inspection services are present at the port of entry into Ukraine. The exporter should choose another entry point if all the required inspection services are unavailable at the planned entry point. Refer to the product entry points map below. A more detailed list is available [here](#).

Commercial Trade Borders Crossing Points Available after February 2022, the Start of the Russia-Ukraine War



Source: EU 4 Safer Food Project; SSUFSCP; FAS/Kyiv

Food and agricultural products, except those produced for personal consumption and selected food products of plant origin, are prohibited from entering Ukraine without documented evidence of their safety. For specific controls, corresponding applicable HS codes, and lists of food safety documents necessary for customs clearance, refer to the [List of Products Subject to Official Controls](#) GAIN report). The Customs Service of Ukraine controls food and agricultural product imports.

The product will not be granted final clearance until all legal procedures are met. Since 2016, Ukraine has implemented a “Single Window Customs Clearance System” that allows for one-point document submission.

The following documentation is required for food safety clearance:

- The original shipment accompanying document
- The appropriate sanitary or phytosanitary certificate:
 - *International Certificate* (for raw and processed food products of animal origin, combined products, and selected products of plant origin)
 - *Veterinary Certificate* (for food products of animal origin, feeds, live animals, and animal byproducts)
 - *Phytosanitary Certificate (original)* (for plant products)
- Import Document (with Section I completed by the importer)

- [Common Veterinary Entry Document](#) for product entry for products accompanied by a veterinary certificate (with Chapter I completed by the importer) or [Common Entry Document](#) (with Chapter I completed by the importer) for all other food products shipments
- A detailed [Manual for Completing the Common Veterinary Entry Document](#) and [Manual for Completing the Common Entry Document](#) (in Ukrainian) are available on the SSUFSCP website
- Bill of Lading (for all products)
 - A bill of lading also serves as a transport document for food products of plant origin that do not need to be accompanied by any other certificate
- Voluntary Certificates (if available)

Attention: This list does not contain all documents necessary for customs clearance. The exporter is advised to be in touch with the importer regarding the customs clearance document package. Additional documents are likely required for customs clearance and customs valuation of imported products. Such documentation usually includes the customs declaration, contract, invoices, bank transfer slips, insurance slips if they reference customs value, etc. FAS/Kyiv is aware of cases when importers were required to provide over a dozen auxiliary documents.

Labeling of food products and raw materials must meet the requirements of Ukrainian legislation outlined in Section II.

All documents can be processed simultaneously. Therefore, it is possible to complete the customs clearance process in 3 to 10 days, including additional required laboratory tests. SSUFSCP implemented the following import procedures:

- At least one day prior to the product's arrival at the port of entry, an importer informs SSUFSCP of an upcoming shipment in one of the following ways:
 - In written form
 - Electronically
- By officially submitting a completed Section I of the Common Entry Document/Common Veterinary Entry Document

In the notification, an importer describes the product, declares the approximate cargo arrival time, and provides copies of import certificates and other documents as required by Ukrainian Law.

- Upon product arrival at the port of entry, an importer must present the original valid international certificate issued by the competent authority of the exporting country.
- SSUFSCP inspectors may conduct three different product inspections:
 - Documentary (inspection of international certificate and other required documents)
 - Verification of Compliance (visual verification of whether the product matches the certificate)
 - Physical inspection of imported products with the frequency established by SSUFSCP
- Upon product arrival, the SSUFSCP inspector conducts document checks and compliance verification (container seals, document stamps, official identifications, wholesomeness statements, etc.). Physical checks are conducted in cases when there is a justified suspicion of

non-compliance. In other cases, physical inspections are conducted as required by the risk-based system. Assigned physical inspection may include:

- Simple tests (including organoleptic tests)
- And/or laboratory tests

In all cases, the physical check will include an inspection of the means of transport (including verification of cold chain continuity), weight verification, packaging inspection, and product sampling for simple or laboratory tests. Additional steps include:

- SSUFSCP inspector signs and stamps Section II of the Common Entry Document/Common Veterinary Entry Document. The importer receives a signed and stamped copy.
- Original Common Entry Document/Common Veterinary Entry Document is passed to the Customs Service of Ukraine, which conducts customs clearance. Customs clearance of food and feed of plant origin is also possible via the electronic information system of the competent authority.
- The product is released onto the market. If physical tests were assigned and the test results could not be obtained immediately, but no threat to animal or human health was detected during document and compliance inspections, the product can be released onto the market. The product is recalled at the importer's expense if the test results reveal noncompliance with adopted safety norms. The release procedures and document turnover for products of animal origin (including combined products) and products of plant origin are somewhat different and have yet to be spelled out by additional regulations.

Ukraine also reserves the right to apply a special import regime with selected trading partners. A special import regime is based on an exporting country's food and feeds safety system evaluation (systems audit). This regime can be in the form of a list of approved countries and products originating from those countries. Special import certificate forms and import conditions for products originating from those countries are applied.

Phytosanitary Inspection

The SSUFSCP conducts all inspections. Imported products of plant origin:

- Must be accompanied by the original phytosanitary certificate (e.g., the Federal Phytosanitary Certificate, [PPQ Form 577](#) issued by USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service)
- must fall within the list of [commodities subject to phytosanitary control](#) (in Ukrainian, the list contains specific HS Codes)
- should not contain [quarantine organisms](#) (in Ukrainian, the list contains Latin names of the pests and diseases)
- should not originate or be shipped through a quarantine zone notified by a plant protection authority

All shipments are subject to standard phytosanitary control by SSUFSCP, which includes document verification and ensuring quarantine pests are not present in the cargo. A certain percentage (based on risk analysis) of batches is subject to selective checks.

Shipments that fail standard phytosanitary control procedures are detained and isolated. They become subject to extensive phytosanitary controls, i.e., laboratory tests intended to identify whether quarantine organisms have infested the shipment. If quarantine pests are found alive at the point of entry, the

product must be either fumigated a second time or refused entry. The local branch of the SSUFSCP conducts the secondary phytosanitary inspection of the cargo at an inland point of cargo destination to verify compliance with import conditions. Products receive the final phytosanitary clearance following the second inspection.

Veterinary Inspection

All products subject to veterinary inspection must be accompanied by the original veterinary certificate at the point of entry. A separate [FAIRS Certificate GAIN Report](#) provides the list of available certificates.

SSCUSFCP will verify all documents at the point of entry. Sampling and testing may be conducted at the customs-bonded warehouse at the destination customs office. The requirements for products subject to state veterinary surveillance and control are governed by [Order #553](#) (in Ukrainian), which was implemented by the SSUFSCP in November 2019. The order contains a complete list of products under their control and the requirements for each product.

Officials will sample some shipments arriving in Ukraine (Ukrainian legislation uses the term “expanded veterinary control”). Expanded veterinary control will be conducted on first-time shipments and on every fifth shipment arriving in the country.

The exporter or importer will have to bear the costs associated with border lab testing or the appeal, which is arbitrated at the Central Laboratory of the Veterinary Service. The cost of testing varies between \$100 and \$600, depending on the number of tests required and the number of uniform batches in the shipment. The testing procedure takes up to seven days in some cases, but the product is usually released after testing.

The official USDA Food Safety Inspection Service website contains a [list of products allowed for importation into Ukraine](#) and falling under its auspices. Protocols for live animals and animal products controlled by the USDA’s Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) are also available on the APHIS website.

For frozen fish and seafood products, an exporter is advised to contact the proper U.S. competent authority. An export certificate can be issued by either NOAA of the U.S. Department of Commerce for [frozen fish and seafood products](#) or by the U.S. Food or Drug Administration (FDA) <http://www.fda.gov/AnimalVeterinary/default.htm> for processed products.

Sanitary Inspection of Food Products

SSUFSCP is responsible for all sanitary controls of imported food products and products of animal origin, including combined products. All food products of non-animal origin must be accompanied by the “international certificate,” as explained in Section VI: Other Requirements, Regulations, and Registration Measures. SSUFSCP checks food for compliance with the microbiological, chemical, and other contaminants (tolerance levels of toxic elements, pesticides, mycotoxins, bacterial contamination, radionuclides, and other norms as explained in Section V of this report). The importer or producer must pay for product testing if assigned. The cost of testing is similar to other products of animal origin.

An international certificate is required for selected products classified under headings: HS 2-13, 15-23, 28, 33, 35, 38, 39, 41-43, 51,67, 71, 96, and 97. The U.S. FDA regulates the products under most of those headings. As explained in Section VI of this report, all U.S. exporting facilities must be registered by SSCUFSCP.

Re-Export of Products of Animal Origin

An exporter must be aware that Ukraine's food safety legislation does not allow for the importation of re-exported products of animal origin, even in cases where Ukraine has a valid bilateral veterinary certificate with both the country of origin and the re-exporting country. Products are considered to be re-exported if they originate from a country other than the United States and are customs-cleared onto the territory of a third country before further export. Products that underwent a substantial transformation in the third countries will be allowed into Ukraine. International rules for the origin of goods will be applied in this case.

Ukraine may accept products that have been re-packed in a customs-bonded warehouse without formal customs clearance. An exporter may exercise this possibility only when the original certificate is provided along with the new certificate issued by the country's competent authorities where repacking occurred. In most cases, the original certificate's presentation is impossible as they are retained on file by the third country's competent authority. The product will be rejected if no copies of the original certificate are presented.

Product Samples and Mail Order Shipments

Mailed samples worth less than €100 (approximately \$113) can be cleared duty-free. The [regulations](#) (in Ukrainian) allow importers to bring samples for trade shows and scientific research upon preliminary notification of the SSUFSCP and subsequent import approval. Product samples must not originate from a premise/facility under quarantine or other trade restrictions. Upon completion of the research or a trade show, any remaining samples must be re-exported or destroyed by methods that eliminate animal and human health harm. SSUFSCP must be informed about product destruction or re-export no later than five working days after the show's end.

The product may cross the border if accompanied by a document confirming that Ukraine's competent authorities were notified at least 10 days before the product arrived at the border inspection post. Country access will be granted if the border inspection post does not possess the competent authority's justified objection against the product's entry into the country. Preliminary notification must contain the description of the food product, planned border inspection entry point, expected arrival time, and destination point. The importer must ensure product traceability, follow packaging, storage, and handling requirements, and keep import records for at least six months after product import.

Section X: Trade Facilitation

Ukraine does not utilize additional preclearance programs for agricultural and food products besides those explained in this report's "Import Procedures" section. All products must be cleared at the point of entry, and original bilateral or model certificates must be presented to competent authorities. Although Ukrainian legislation envisages electronic certificate acceptance, at this point, there are no bilaterally negotiated electronic certificates with the United States. To speed up import procedures, the importer is advised to use an electronic Common Entry Document and a Veterinary Common Entry Document.

The Single Window procedure implemented by the Ukrainian Customs Service can also speed up the process. In August 2016, Ukraine adopted a Single Window approach for customs clearance of imported goods. All sanitary, phytosanitary, veterinary, ecological, and radiological controls became integral components of the new system. Single Window procedures have been changed and upgraded many times, including transit shipments, procedures to speed up control and physical inspection (when required), and simplified paper turnaround.

In recent years, Ukraine streamlined its clearance procedures to eliminate duplicative controls and testing. However, the implementation of risk-based procedures remains an issue. In many cases, testing frequency is based on the number of shipments. Previous testing results and country risk are not taken into consideration. Testing delays, testing fees, expanded testing, and physical product inspections remain the most frequent reasons for product clearance delays.

Facility registration requirements are rigorously enforced, and importers must pay close attention to compliance with those requirements. Listing eligible facilities on the official Lists of Approved Countries and Facilities may take over two months. Detained products will not be allowed free circulation until all formalities are finalized.

Ukrainian authorities use three types of advanced ruling procedures:

- Tariff Classification Advanced Ruling (including product components that are shipped separately)
- Country of Origin Advanced Ruling
- Special customs regime rulings

Ukraine does not use Advanced Custom Valuation rulings.

Tariff Classification Advanced Ruling

The [Customs Code of Ukraine](#) (in Ukrainian) determines that import duties are to be paid by importers. Ukrainian regulations allow for advanced product classification when an importer is not sure of the classification of an imported product. The product may contain different components, or multiple codes may apply to the product. Ukraine's State Customs Service conducts the procedure, which can be lengthy. Officially, the ruling should take 30 days, but the Customs Service may extend the ruling deadline. The applicant must submit a contract (compulsory) plus additional voluntary documents, e.g., auxiliary documentation, drawings, and product samples. After an initial review stage (15 days), the Customs Service may request additional documents and specifications. The countdown starts over again every time new documents are submitted. This prolongs the advanced ruling procedure. All tariff classification rulings are public and available on the Customs Service webpage. However, the link to the webpage is currently unavailable due to martial law.

The importer must be aware of the following:

- An advanced ruling will only apply to the specific product shipped under a particular contract.
- An importer should have a reasonable expectation of the timing of the advanced ruling procedure. In many cases, the timing of the advanced ruling may exceed the product delivery timing.

- An advanced ruling is not final. The Customs Service will adopt the final ruling upon product entry. In case of discrepancy, it may withdraw an advance ruling and open a new classification procedure.
- The Customs Service may refuse the advanced ruling after a document review.

Although in place, the Tariff Classification Advanced Ruling procedure is very bureaucratic and impractical. FAS/Kyiv advises using this procedure only when an importer believes it is essential.

Country of Origin Advanced Ruling

Although similar to tariff classification, the Ministry of Finance developed the country-of-origin classification for the Customs Service's use. It is not regulated in the Customs Code of Ukraine. The Country of Origin Advanced Ruling is valid for three years after adoption. The applicant may submit originals or notarized copies of all documents. Required documents include pictures, drawings, commercial information, and papers that provide information about processing in the country of origin (if available). The Customs Service has 30 days to adopt a ruling. If additional information is requested, the review period can be extended. The review process must not exceed 150 days if all requested documents are provided. The Customs Service may refuse a country of origin ruling when requested records are not submitted or considered insufficient. The ruling is not final and can be recalled by the Customs Service.

Although Ukrainian regulation requires publication of the "Register of Adopted Country of Origin Advanced Rulings," the register is not public and is available only to Customs Service officials.

Appendix I. Government Regulatory Agency Contacts:

Food and Feed Safety, Animal Health Issues, Safety of All Animal Products and Seafood, Phytosanitary and PPQ Issues

State Service of Ukraine on Food Safety and Consumer Protection (SSUFSCP)

1 B. Grynchenko St., Kyiv

01001 Ukraine

Tel: +38-044-229-1270

Fax: +38-044-229-4883

Homepage: <https://dpss.gov.ua/en>

e-mail: info@dpss.gov.ua

Contacts in SSUFSCP for PPQ and Plant Health Issues

7, Koloskova St. Kyiv,

03138 Ukraine

Tel. +380-44-524-7707

Fax: +380-44-524-3107

Homepage: <https://dpss.gov.ua/en>

Sanitary and Hygiene Issues Related to All Food Products, MRLs

State Department of Sanitary and Epidemiological Service of the Ministry of Health Care of Ukraine

19/22, Voloska St., Kyiv

01601 Ukraine

tel. +380-44-253-3900

fax: +380-44-253-6975

e-mail: moz@moz.gov.ua

Homepage: <http://moz.gov.ua> (in Ukrainian)

Scientific Center for Preventive Toxicology, Food, and Chemical Safety, named after Medved of MHCU (responsible for state sanitary and hygiene expert examination)

6, Heroiv Oborony St., Kyiv

03680 Ukraine

tel.: +38-044-251-9700

fax: +38-044-251-9643

E-mail: office.medved@gmail.com (office)

olena.golohova.medved@gmail.com

Homepage: <http://medved.kyiv.ua/> (in Ukrainian)

Ecological Inspection of Animals, Birds and Radiological Inspection of Food Products State Ecological Inspection Service

Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine

Tel: +380-44-244-5472

Fax: +380-44-206-3107

E-mail: info@dei.gov.ua

Homepage: <https://eng.dei.gov.ua/>

Pet Food and Feed Additives Registration

State Scientific and Control Institute of Veterinary Drugs and Feed Additives

11 Donetska St
79019 Lviv, Ukraine
Tel.: +380-0322-523-372
Fax: +380-0322-521-193
e-mail: dndki@scivp.lviv.ua
Homepage: <http://www.scivp.lviv.ua/en/> (Ukrainian/English)

Plant Variety Registration

State Institute for Plant Varieties Expertise/MAPFU

15, Henerala Rodimtseva vul.,
03041 Kyiv, Ukraine
Tel: +380-44-257-9933
Fax: +380-44-257-9963
Homepage <http://www.sops.gov.ua/en> (English/Ukrainian)
e-mail: sops@sops.gov.ua

Registration of Trademarks

State Intellectual Property Service

8 Lvivska Ploscha,
04655 Kyiv-53, Ukraine
Tel: +380-44-212-5080, 212-5082
Homepage: <https://ukrpatent.org/en>

Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources

35 Lypkivsky Str.
Kyiv, Ukraine 03035
Tel: +38-044- 206-33-02
e-mail: gr_priem@menr.gov.ua
Homepage: <https://mepr.gov.ua/> (in Ukrainian)

Appendix II. Other Import Specialist Contacts:

Association of International Freight Forwarders of Ukraine (AIFFU)

112-B Saksahanskoho Str., Apt. 20,

01032 Kyiv, Ukraine

Tel./fax +380-44-235-4021, 235-5840, 235-5115

E-mail: info@ameu.org.ua

Homepage: <https://ameu.org.ua/en/>

Association of Customs Brokers of Ukraine

2 Solomyanska Plosha. Office 503 (left wing)

Tel.: +380-44-248-8202,

Fax: +380-44-248-8203

E-mail: info@ambu.org.ua

Homepage: <http://ambu.org.ua/en/>

Foreign Agricultural Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture

4 Igor Sikorsky Str.

04112 Kyiv, Ukraine

E-mail: agkyiv@usda.gov

Attachments:

No Attachments