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Export Certificate Report

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Report Highlights:

There were no new bilateral certificates negotiated during the period from the second half of 2020 through the first half of 2021. The Export Certificate Matrix was updated to include new official generic certificates for live animals and reproductive materials. In 2020, Ukraine introduced generic sample certificates (Model Certificates) for products of animal origin that can be endorsed by the exporting country's authorities without additional negotiations. The Government of Ukraine (GOU) also published the list of regulations referenced in sample certificates.

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

Executive Summary

The United States has 19 bilaterally negotiated certificates for products of animal origin, seafood, feed, live animals, birds, eggs and genetics. Ukraine also maintains a list of 72 Model Certificates that can be endorsed by foreign competent authorities without prior negotiation. However, FAS/Kyiv is unaware of the suitability of these Model Certificates to any U.S. competent authorities.

Currently, the Ukrainian regulatory system requires import certification to ensure safety of live animals and reproductive materials as well as safety and selected quality traits of imported foodstuffs of animal and plant origin. All certificates are negotiated with and verified by Ukraine's single food safety authority – the State Service of Ukraine on Food Safety and Consumer Protection (SSUFSCP). According to Cabinet of Minister [Decree 960](#) (in Ukrainian) the following controls and certificates will be required¹:

- Veterinary-sanitary certificates will be required for all live animals and selected products of animal origin classified under the following HS Code Groups: HS 01, 04, 29, 30, and 95.
- Phytosanitary certificates will be required for selected plants and products of plant origin, including many non-agricultural and non-food goods, including selected products falling under the following HS groups: 1, 6-12, 14, 18, 23-25, 27, 30, 44, 51-53, 94, 97.
- International certificates are required for selected products of animal origin for human consumption, processed food products, fruits and vegetables, nuts, and feeds. A 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.

Along with the negotiated bilateral health protocols, Ukraine adopted official import requirements for live animals, reproductive materials, seafood, composite products and feeds of plant and animal origin per [Order 553](#). Should the exporting country's competent authority agree to endorse all those requirements in export certificate, Ukraine will accept those imports without a bilateral negotiations. A set of [72 Generic Certificates \(Model Certificates\)](#) for food products of animal origin, composite products and feed was adopted in 2021. It spells out Ukraine's import requirements for foreign competent authorities. A [set of Generic \(Model\) Certificates for live animals and reproductive materials](#) is available on a separate page of SSUFSCP official website (in Ukrainian).

¹ FAS/Kyiv prepared a separate FAIRS Subject Report that

- [Lists all products subject to official control](#) and the types of import certification required and product registration (if needed) for each product group;
- [Provides specific controls applied to each product](#) (detailed breakdown to 4-digit HS Code.)

For information on overall Ukrainian food and agricultural product quality, safety and sanitation regulations, labeling, packaging, and documentation requirements after the submission of export certificates, as well as some product-specific requirements, please refer to the most recent [Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards](#) report.

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

The following table includes information on export certificates required by Ukrainian legislation and regulations.

Products	Title of the Certificate	Attestation Required on the Certificate	Purpose	Ukraine's Requesting Ministry
All Processed Food Products	International Certificate	Product is safe and fit for human consumption	Human health	SSUFSCP
All Plant Products***	Phytosanitary Certificate (PPO Form 577)		Plant health/ Human health	SSUFSCP
Processed Plant Products (nuts in bulk that are salted, roasted, or vacuum-packed, oilseed cake of any kind, pelletized plant material, soy-fortified products, soy protein, thread waste from cotton milling and wood products)	Export Certificate for Processed Plant Products (PPO Form 578)		Plant health/ Human health	SSUFSCP
Meat and Meat Products***				
Pork and Products	Veterinary Certificate for Pork and Pork Products Exported to Ukraine	See FSIS Form 9460-4	Animal health/ Human health	SSUFSCP
Beef and Products	Veterinary Certificate for Beef and Beef products Exported to Ukraine	See FSIS Form 9460-3	Animal health/ Human health	SSUFSCP
Poultry Meat	Veterinary Certificate for Import of Poultry to Ukraine	See Section 4 of the certificate	Human health /Animal health	SSUFSCP
Canned Meat, Sausage, and other Prepared Meat Products	Veterinary Certificate (There is no agreed bilateral Certificate)	See Order 553 , for the list of requirements or corresponding Generic (Model) Certificate	Animal health/ Human health	SSUFSCP
Other Products Subject to Veterinary Control***				
Milk and Milk Products	Veterinary Certificate for Milk and Milk Products Exported into Ukraine	See Section 6 of the certificate	Animal health / Human health	SSUFSCP
Edible Fish, Seafood, and Heat-Treated Prepared Products (Issued by NOAA of the U.S. Department of Commerce)	Health Certificate for Fishery and Aquaculture Products Intended for Export to Ukraine ** Additional Catch Certificate is	See Section IV of the certificate	Animal health / Human health	SSUFSCP

	compulsory			
Hide, Horn and Hoof, Gut, Fur, Sheepskin and Astrakhan Raw Materials, Wool and Goat Fluff, Bristle, Horsehair, Feathers and Down from Hens, Ducks, Geese and Other Birds	Veterinary Certificate for animal gelatin (not intended for human consumption), hides, horn-hoof, furs, sheep pelt, lambskin, goat under-fur material, wool hair, coat horse hair, down and feather of chicken, duck, goose and other species for export into Ukraine	See Section 4 of the certificate	Animal health	SSUFSCP
Natural Porcine Casings	Veterinary Certificate for Natural Casings, Exported to Ukraine	See Section 4 of the certificate	Animal health/ Human health	SSUFSCP
Collagen Casings	Veterinary Certificate (There is no agreed bilateral Certificate, however, the following generic certificate will be accepted)	See Order 553 , for the list of requirements or corresponding Generic (Model) Certificate	Animal health / Human health	SSUFSCP
Spray Dried Animal Protein for Feed Use*	Veterinary Certificate for Spray Dried Animal Protein for Use as Animal Feed, as Feed Additive for Export to Ukraine. Spray Dried Feed and Feed Additives of Animal Origin	See Chapter 4 of certificate for the complete list of requirements	Human health	SSUFSCP
Fish Meal*	Veterinary Certificate (There is no agreed bilateral Certificate)	See Order 553 , for the list of requirements or corresponding Generic (Model) Certificate	Animal health	SSUFSCP
Fodder and Feed Additives of Animal Origin Including Those Manufactured from Poultry and Fish*	Veterinary Certificate (There is no agreed certificate except Certificate for Spray Dried Blood listed above)	See Order 553 , for the list of requirements or corresponding Generic (Model) Certificate	Animal health	SSUFSCP
Animal Feed of Plant Origin (Feed Grains, Soybeans, Groundnut and Soybean meal)*	Veterinary Certificate (See Certificate for processed plant products. Consult APHIS inspector regarding veterinary requirements)	See Order 553 , for the list of requirements; See Section III for procedure and corresponding Generic (Model) Certificate	Animal health	SSUFSCP
Pet Food*	Veterinary Certificate for Pet Food Exported into Ukraine from the United States	See Section 6 of the certificate; registration requirements are listed on Page 1	Animal health	SSUFSCP
Bacterial Products (Not of Animal Origin)****	Bacterial Products (Not of Animal Origin)	Certificate must state that the product does not contain ingredients of animal origin	Competent Authority issued certificate	SSUFSCP

Live Animals and Reproductive Materials

Breeding Cattle and Utility Cattle	Veterinary Health Certificate for Export of Breeding Cattle from the United States of America (USA) to Ukraine	See Section 4 of the certificate	Animal health	SSUFSCP
Bovine Semen	U.S. Origin Health Certificate for the exportation of Bovine Semen to Ukraine	See Section 4 of the certificate	Animal health	SSUFSCP
Cattle Embryos	Veterinary Certificate (There is no agreed bilateral Certificate)	See Order 553 , for the list of requirements and corresponding Generic (Model) Certificate	Animal health	SSUFSCP
Pedigree and Utility Sheep and Goats	Veterinary Certificate (There is no agreed bilateral Certificate)	See Order 553 , for the list of requirements and corresponding Generic (Model) Certificate	Animal health	SSUFSCP
Embryos/Oocytes of Ovine and Caprine Animals	Veterinary Certificate (There is no agreed bilateral Certificate, however, the following Generic Certificate will be accepted)	See Order 553 , for the list of requirements and corresponding Generic (Model) Certificate	Animal health	SSUFSCP
Pedigree and Utility Rabbits	Veterinary Certificate (There is no agreed bilateral Certificate, however, the following Generic Certificate will be accepted)	See Order 553 , for the list of requirements and corresponding Generic (Model) Certificate	Animal health	SSUFSCP
Pedigree and Utility Pigs	Veterinary Health Certificate for Breeding Pigs Exported from the United States of America to Ukraine	See Section 2 of the certificate	Animal health	SSUFSCP
Porcine Semen	Veterinary Health Certificate for Export of Swine Semen from the United States of America to Ukraine	See Section II of the certificate	Animal health	SSUFSCP
Porcine Animal Embryos	Veterinary Certificate (There is no agreed bilateral Certificate)	See Order 553 , for the list of requirements and corresponding Generic (Model) Certificate	Animal health	SSUFSCP
Breeding, Utility, and Racing Horses	Veterinary Certificate (There is no agreed bilateral Certificate)	See Order 553 , for the list of requirements and corresponding Generic (Model) Certificates for racing and utility horses	Animal health	SSUFSCP
Racing Horses (Temporal entry)	Veterinary Certificate (There is no agreed bilateral Certificate)	See Order 553 , for the list of requirements and corresponding Generic (Model) Certificate	Animal health	SSUFSCP

Sperm from Stud-horses	Veterinary Certificate (There is no agreed bilateral Certificate)	See Order 553 , for the list of requirements and corresponding Generic (Model) Certificate	Animal health	SSUFSCP
Day-old Chicks of Poultry	Veterinary Certificate International Certificate for Introduction (Sending) into the Customs Territory of Ukraine of Poultry Day-Old Chicks	See Section II, of the certificate for the complete list of requirements	Animal health	SSUFSCP
Hatching Eggs	Veterinary Certificate International Certificate for Introduction (Sending) into the Customs Territory of Ukraine of Hatching Eggs, Obtained from Domestic Poultry other than Domestic Poultry of Ratites (Struthionidae) and Hatching Eggs Obtained from Domestic Poultry of Ratites (Struthionidae)	See Section II, of the certificate for the complete list of requirements	Animal health	SSUFSCP
Live Fish, Fertilized Hard-Roe, Crawfish, Mollusks, Food Invertebrates and other Live Aquatics	Veterinary Certificate Veterinary Certificate for export of live fish, invertebrate and other poikilothermic aquatic animals, their fertilized eggs, sperm, larvae intended for productive cultivation, breeding, and other use from the United States to the Ukraine	See Sections 5 and 6 of the certificate	Animal health	SSUFSCP

Note: In addition to listed generic certificates for live animals, SSUFSCP website [lists](#) (in Ukrainian) many generic certificates for non-agricultural and exotic animals, insects, products of aquaculture and pets (exported for commercial purposes). An interested U.S. exporter may contact FAS Kyiv for those generic certificates.

** Import of all Feed Additives into Ukraine are subject to registration. This requirement also covers feed additives as ingredients of imported feeds.*

*** This certificate is endorsed by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).*

**** Import permit must be obtained prior to a first-time shipment.*

***** Exporter is responsible for providing additional testing results as required by SSUFSCP.*

Section II. Purpose of Specific Export Certificate(s)

International Certificate

International Certificates were introduced to the Ukrainian legislation in 2018, upon implementation of the Law [2042](#) (in Ukrainian). International certificate is defined as “health certificate, international veterinary certificate or any other document, issued by the exporting country that certifies the safety of a food product, feed, hay, straw or animal byproduct”. Definition of the International Certificate creates an “umbrella” definition for a family of different certificates. Ukrainian legislation contains specific separate definitions for majority of those (such as

veterinary or phytosanitary certificates). However, there is no specific definition for an international certificate required for food products of plant origin. The Law just requires an international certificate issued by the competent authority of country of origin. In U.S. these international certificates are to be issued by Food and Drug Administration. Additional information as to the International Certificate for Processed Food Products is provided in Section III of the Report.

According to Ukraine's requirements, the international certificate is a document issued in line with recommendations from international organizations and by the competent authority of the country of origin. This way, all certificates establishing the safety of fish and seafood, food products of plant and animal origin, animal by products, composite product and feeds must be issued by the appropriate U.S. regulatory agencies [e.g.: USDA's Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration (GIPSA), the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and USDOC's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), in accordance with U.S. regulations and, in most cases, must contain specific attestation requirements that were negotiated by these agencies with their Ukrainian counterparts. Ukraine will not accept State-issued Certificates of Free Sale, certifications from a Chambers of Commerce or any other alternative certifications.

Generic Certificates

In addition to bilaterally negotiated certificates, in early 2020 Ukraine introduced [72 generic \(model\) certificates](#) covering a wide variety of meat and meat products (including processed products from domestic animals and wild game), seafood, feed of animal and plant origin for pets and productive animals, milk (including raw milk) and dairy products, byproducts of animal origin for human consumption, feed and industrial use, hides, skins, fur, horns, hoofs and similar products, different fats and lard, hay, straw, manure, cartilage, glues of animal origin and selected amino acids. Additionally, Ukraine adopted [20 generic \(model\) certificates for live animals and 9 certificates for reproductive materials](#) (animal genetics, embryos and hatching eggs).

These certificates can be endorsed on discretion of exporting country's competent authorities. Forms must be endorsed "as is" without amendments. Although not clearly defined in Ukrainian legal field, generic certificates represent sample certificate forms that list all Ukrainian import requirements for a specific product or product group. These import requirements were adopted by Order #553 in November, 2019 and generic (model) certificates are supposed to reflect these requirements and other, previously adopted laws and regulations. Some of those regulations are quite extensive and are not yet available in English.

Certain provisions of Order 553 restrict negotiations of new bilateral certificates between Ukraine and the United States. Generic (Model) certificates remain the only option for products for which no bilateral certificate is negotiated. FAS Kyiv is unaware of cases when U.S. competent authorities agreed to endorse bilateral certificate with exception of the certificates for hatching eggs and day-old chicks endorsed by APHIS.

To assist foreign competent authorities in assessing whether or not exported products are in compliance with Ukrainian regulations for issuing Model Certificates, the SSUFSCP published [on-line guidance](#) that lists Ukrainian regulations related to each generic certificate. However, the most recent reference regulation mentioned in the guidance is dated in 2019. As a result, it is missing many recent regulatory changes. At the time of this report, the Ukrainian guidance did not contain the most recent Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) for

selected contaminants and recent Ukrainian labeling requirements. Moreover, all referenced regulations are in Ukrainian which complicates the Competent Authority's ability to evaluate the requirements.

A U.S. exporter may approach to appropriate U.S. competent authority with request to review and to endorse generic import certificate in cases when bilateral certificate does not exist. However, brief analysis of proposed generic certificates suggests that endorsement of some of them may be complicated. U.S. exporters are strongly encouraged to consult with their Ukrainian partners prior to sending products under generic protocols (without bilaterally negotiated certificates). Additional information is provided in Section III of the Report.

Veterinary Certificate

Veterinary Certificates a certificate issued in the country of export in accordance with the instructions of the relevant international organizations and certifies the state of animal health and/or compliance with human health requirements for exported goods. It is required for imports of live animals, reproductive materials, products of animal origin, fish and seafood and composed products. The purpose of the veterinary certificate required by the SSUFSCP's Department for Food Safety and Veterinary (DFS) is to clearly identify the imported product, means and route of transportation, packaging, consignee and consignor as well as to certify the epizootic/disease status of the country, state, premise and allotment of the imported item. An importer must be able to present a valid bilaterally-negotiated veterinary certificate or a generic certificate that is issued by the competent authority of the country of origin that attests to all requirements for the product as described in [Order 553](#).

Phytosanitary Certificates

The SSUFSCP's Department for Phytosanitary Safety (DPS) requires that a Phytosanitary Certificate ([PPQ Form 577](#)) issued by USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service accompany each shipment of plant products. The purpose of this certificate is to confirm that U.S. origin of the plants or plant products have been inspected according to appropriate procedures and are considered free from quarantine pests and conform to Ukrainian phytosanitary import requirements. The quarantine pests list, including their Latin names, is available [here](#) (in Ukrainian). The "Attachment Sheet for Phytosanitary Certificate or Phytosanitary Certificate for Re-export" ([PPQ Form 576](#)) is used when the required information for phytosanitary certification does not fit on the original phytosanitary certificate.

The SSUFSCP also requires a phytosanitary certificate for certain processed plant products. In this case, the Export Certificate for Processed Plant Products ([PPQ form 578](#)) must accompany the shipment. This certificate attests that the processed plant product has been inspected by the U.S. Government and that the shipment was processed or manufactured to the extent that there is negligible risk of harboring dangerous plant pests of specific concern to Ukraine.

Food Safety and Wholesomeness Certificates Issued by the Producer

Food Safety and Wholesomeness Certificates may be issued for all processed food products intended for human consumption. Producer's certification is not recognized as "International Certificates" by the Ukrainian competent authority. Food Safety and Wholesomeness Certificates may accompany the competent authority's issued certificate to provide additional statements or testing results. The exporter is encouraged to contact their importer to determine whether such certification is of value.

Quality Certificates

A quality certificate is an auxiliary (non-compulsory) certificate that is designed to confirm that products meet certain quality standards. Although Ukrainian certification authorities still take product samples for testing, a quality certificate issued by a U.S. regulatory agency (USDA/AMS, or USDA/GIPSA – see Section V) or a copy of an ISO certificate for a production facility may expedite the clearance process in Ukraine. The exporter is encouraged to contact their importer to determine whether such a certification is of value.

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

There are no known specific attestations required on certificates of origin and quality certificates beyond the standard attestations used in international trade.

Phytosanitary Certificates

Specific attestations regarding fumigation and pest-free status must be made in the appropriate section of the [PPQ Form 577](#). These import requirements depend on the plant or plant material and its origin within the United States.

Veterinary Certificate and Generic Veterinary Certificates

Bilaterally negotiated Veterinary Certificates and generic Veterinary Certificates are called to attest freedom of certain diseases on the territory of the country, state or premise, as well as safety and wholesomeness of exported live animals, reproductive materials, animal feeds, composite products, fish and seafood and food products of animal origin. Veterinary Certificate may contain both statements regarding animal health and/or related to human health.

Bilaterally negotiated Veterinary Certificates prevail in cases when their provision differs from import attestation requirements listed in Order 553, or from provisions attested in official generic certificates.

The official attestation requirements listed in [Generic \(Model\) Certificates](#) and are necessary and set conditions required for the import of live animals and reproductive material into Ukraine. This means if any U.S. agency can guarantee all requirements are met, then no additional negotiations are needed, and the product may enter Ukraine.

FAS Kyiv strongly encourages U.S. exporters to check acceptability of any generic (not officially negotiated by competent authorities of Ukraine and U.S.) certificate with their trading partners prior to product shipment.

Once compulsory, import permits are now required only for first time imports. In all other instances a veterinary certificate is compulsory and sufficient for the importation of products of animal origin and feed into Ukraine. In some cases, a one-time permit can be issued, and imports are granted even in the absence of the agreed bilateral certificate. In this case, port authorities will be ready to accept a generic veterinary certificate or (sometimes) US-EU certificates, depending on the wording in the permit letter. Permits are free and are issued within 30 days after application is received. A permit can be denied or canceled if there is a risk of the introduction of animal

disease, the product is banned due to veterinary status of the exporting country, or risk associated with the imported product is unacceptably high for animal or human health.

Veterinary Certification of Products of Plant Origin (applicable to Feeds and Feed Additives)

According to Ukrainian legislation the SSUFSCP is responsible for a broad range of products which includes feed and forage products that do not contain components of animal origin. Since feeds are not commonly certified by the veterinary authorities in other countries, the veterinary certificate requirement for such products may cause confusion.

The SSUFSCP requires veterinary certification for plant products if they will be used as feed or feed additives. Current U.S. legislation and the authority of the Animal and Plant Health inspection Service does not allow issuance of such certificates. To meet the requirement of Ukrainian regulations, an importer must proceed with registration of all feed additives as explained in the FAIRS narrative report using the [State Scientific-Research Control Institute of Veterinary Medicinal Products and Feed Additives](#). Upon registration in Ukraine, a U.S. exporter should get in touch with their state APHIS Office to request an export certificate. In the request, the exporter should mention that generic certification is allowed by USDA Veterinary Services Memorandum #594.1 dated March 30, 2000 (page 13, section 8b), stating “USDA letterhead certification may be used for shipments of non-animal products if the exporter believes that such certification is necessary for shipments to be allowed into certain countries.” An exporter may refer to appropriate chapters of Order 553 or Straw and Hay Generic Certificate as to the expectations that SSUFSCP will have regarding the text of the certificate. This generic certificate is likely to contain general statements about freedom from certain diseases in the territory of the United States and/or in the particular state. The exporter may be requested to provide a notarized affidavit verifying that as of the date of certification, no animal or animal by-product ingredients have been or are being used in the manufacture of the products in question. The certifying letter also should contain the producer’s address, exporter data, and product description (weight, quantity, unit measurement etc.). The certificate must be written in English and Ukrainian, as required by Ukrainian regulations. A sample certificate is provided in Appendix II of this report.

Upon issuance of this certifying letter, the importer must request an import permit (if needed) from Ukraine’s SSUFSCP as stipulated by Ukrainian law. As noted earlier, an import permit is required only for first time imports. In several previous instances, this certifying letter has been sufficient to issue an import permit for feed or feed additives into Ukraine. However, this letter is not an equivalent of the bilateral certificate and will not be recognized as such by the SSUFSCP.

Section IV. Government Certificate’s Legal Entry Requirements

Original certificates in paper format (so far, no special agreement on the acceptance of electronic certificates has been reached) are to be presented to the Ukrainian competent authorities, prior to or simultaneously with the products arrival at the Ukrainian border crossing point.

All certificates indicated in Section I are required by various Ukrainian laws or agreements that were negotiated between the U.S. and Ukrainian governments; therefore, no export certificate derogation is possible. Ukraine

accept only certificates that are issued by the competent authority of the exporting country. No other certificates will be accepted for the purposes of product customs clearance.

The certificates must accompany the shipment and be issued for each unified batch of the products (see the most recent [FAIRS Narrative](#) report for details). Ukrainian authorities will delay customs clearance until all required original certificates are presented.

The exporter must ensure the production dates provided in the official certificate and those listed on the box labels meet Ukrainian requirements. It is highly desirable to contact your Ukrainian partners in order to find out the requirements for specific shipments and batches of exported goods. In most cases, products produced five days apart may be classified as those belonging to different batches and requiring different certificates.

Although Ukraine requires all certificates to be issued prior to exporting country border crossing by the product, in some cases it allows for new certificates to be issued as “corrections” of the originally issued certificate.

Normally for plant products, no more than 14 days should elapse from the date the product is inspected and form PPQ 577 is issued.

Section V. Other Certification/Accreditation Requirements to Ensure Market Entry

Certificate of Origin

The Certificate of Origin attests that imported products in a particular shipment originated from the United States. *Certificate of Origin* may be requested by the State Customs Service of Ukraine. This certificate will be required in cases when product in question falls under Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) import regulations or is subject to special preferential import duties. Written declaration of origin in Customs Declaration will be sufficient in all other instances.

The Ukrainian Customs Service will accept a general-purpose Certificate of Origin identifying the seller, mode of transport, date of export, consignee, and a description of the merchandise. The Certificate of Origin may be prepared by the exporter or the freight forwarder, notarized and attested by a local U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

Quality Certificate

Although there are no specific requirements for quality certificates, U.S. exporters are encouraged to obtain quality certificates for products regulated by USDA’s AMS and GIPSA, and health certificates issued by the FDA whenever possible. USDA-issued certificates will assure a higher level of recognition by the appropriate Ukrainian regulatory agencies compared with producer/supplier issued certificates. The following mandatory and voluntary certificates are available from AMS and GIPSA:

The Federal-State Inspection Certificate-Export Apple Act - required for apples exported from the United States must confirm certain quality standards and other requirements established by the Export Apple Act.

Federal-State Inspection Certificate-Export Grape and Plum Act - required for Viniferous grapes exported from the United States must confirm certain quality standards and other requirements established by the Export Grape and Plum Act.

Voluntary Food Quality Certification - [AMS](#) offers a fee-based food quality certification service for fruits, vegetables, seeds, dairy, poultry and some other products.

Organic Certification - All producers and handler/processors wishing to label their products as organic must have their production and handling systems certified by USDA-accredited certifiers. For more information on AMS organic certification programs, please visit this [page](#). USDA's [Organic Export Certificate](#) Forms are not officially recognized in Ukraine and would not replace any other certificate required for import. Although Ukraine recognizes EU organic certification and there is [equivalency established](#) between EU and U.S. certifying agencies, EU's "Green Leaf" logo or must appear on the U.S. products to be recognized as organic on the Ukrainian market.

There is a way to recognize a product as organic without EU "Green Leaf" logo. According to Article 29 of [Organic Law](#) (in Ukrainian) organic certificates issued by third countries will be recognized in Ukraine if the foreign certifier, which issued the mentioned certificate, has been included in the Ukrainian registry of foreign certifiers. In order to get a new entity to the Ukrainian registry of foreign certifiers, an importer/exporter of organic products must submit an application to the SSUFSCP. **Note:** the mentioned legislative provisions came into force in 2019 and at this stage, Post cannot provide specifics as to the relevant sub-legislation which is in the process of development.

Under the United States Grain Standards Act, *official weighing and inspection* of most grain exported from the United States is mandatory. For more information on Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration (GIPSA) services, please visit the following site: <http://www.gipsa.usda.gov/fgis/exportinggrain.aspx>

Appendix I. Electronic Copy or Outline of Each Export Certificate

Electronic copies of the certificates noted this report can be found by using the web links provided in the Export Certificate Matrix in Section I of the report.

In all cases, only the statements found in the certificates and the form numbers will be available to a viewer. FSIS and APHIS have not posted samples of the actual certificate to prevent certificate forgeries. The SSUFSCP has adopted the same approach.

Ukraine and the United States may change import requirements and remove older certificate versions. Please visit respective commodity chapters in the event of a certificate change and link removal.

Appendix II. Sample Text of the Certificate for Animal Feed that does not Contain Ingredients of Animal Origin*

EXPORT CERTIFICATE FOR PRODUCTS OF

NON-ANIMAL ORIGIN
(APHIS letterhead is used)

Name and address of manufacturer

Name and address of consignor

Name and address of consignee

Means of transport

Name of the product

Date of production

Type of package

Number of packages

Net weight (kg)

This office has on file a notarized affidavit from U.S. manufacturer verifying that as of the date of this certification, no animal or animal by-product ingredients have been or are being used in the manufacture of the product.

I, the undersigned USDA accredited veterinarian, certify that

African swine fever cases were not officially registered during the last 3 years in the country;

Foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, peste des petits ruminants and African horse sickness were not officially registered during the past 12 months in the territory of the state.

Shipped fodder is not toxic for animals.

The share of grain (if present in the product) contaminated with fusarium does not exceed 1%. The content of heavy metals, mycotoxins and pesticides match international requirements. The beta-activity does not exceed 60 Becquerel per one kilogram of the product.

Means of transport are treated and prepared in accordance with the rules approved in the U.S.

Signature of USDA accredited veterinarian

Printed name and date

***Important Note:** The text is provided for your reference only and may serve as a base for a real certification letter. The specific certifications and statements will depend on the product being imported. The importer will need to translate it into Ukrainian as any import document must be at least in English and Ukrainian. It is importer's responsibility to make sure that the text is suitable and to consult with importer on acceptability by SSUFSCP. FAS/Kiev will work to bring trade in these products on a more formal bilateral basis.

Attachments:

No Attachments