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

**Country:** Lithuania

**Post:** Warsaw

**Report Category:** FAIRS Export Certificate Report

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**Report Highlights:**

Lithuania applies harmonized European Union (EU) regulations, including requirements for export certificates from non-EU countries, for most animal and plant-origin food and agricultural products. U.S. exporters should be aware that some interpretational variations can occur between EU Member States and are advised to consult with their Lithuanian importers regarding market access questions. U.S. exporters may also wish to consult with Lithuanian authorities on a case-by-case basis.

**DISCLAIMER:**

U.S. Embassy Warsaw's Office of Agricultural Affairs (OAA) prepared this report for exporters of U.S.-origin food and agricultural products, as OAA Warsaw regionally covers Lithuania. While every possible care was taken in the preparation of this report, information provided may not be completely accurate due to policy changes since preparation, or because clear information about these policies was not available. Post recommends that U.S. exporters verify all import requirements with their international customers, who are normally best equipped to research such matters with local authorities, before any goods are shipped. Final approval of any product is subject to the importing country's rules and regulations as interpreted by border officials at the time of product entry. The following Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards (FAIRS) Certificate report should be read in conjunction with the 2019 Lithuania FAIRS Country report and the EU-28 FAIRS Country and Certificate reports prepared by the U.S. Mission to the EU's (USEU) OAA, which are available on their [website](#).

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**I. List of Required Export Certificates**

Lithuania applies EU export certification requirements for imported products. There are no additional country-specific certificates (besides EU certificates) for food imports derived from plants and animals. U.S. export certificates in English must also include an official translation into Lithuanian.

Some U.S.-origin animal products from EU-approved U.S. processing plants are eligible to export to Lithuania and the EU. For these products, one or more U.S. regulatory agency, including the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS), the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), are responsible for determining export eligibility. [EU-approved establishments](#) may be subject to EU inspection.

After conducting a 'fitness check' of the General Food Law, the EC amended Regulation EC/178/2002 in June 2019 via Regulation 2019/1381, regarding the transparency the EU's risk assessment procedures. Another result of the fitness check was to replace Directive EC/2000/29 of May 8, 2000, which regulated the introduction or dissemination of organisms deemed hazardous to plants or plant products, by the following EU regulations. These regulations are enforceable in all MSs without the need any MS-level implementing regulations:

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

These regulations apply directly throughout the EU and national level implementing regulations are not required. Regulation (EC) No 2017/625 now requires that imported products defined as a 'plant', including seeds for planting, cut flowers, ornamental plants, and fresh horticulture into the EU must be accompanied a phytosanitary certificate, and will be subjected to border control measures. For the United States, APHIS issues the required phytosanitary certificate and any specific EU attestations.

The EU requires veterinary and/or general health certificates to accompany each shipment of meat, which must be signed and dated prior to shipment. The competent U.S. certifying official will delete any statement(s) appearing on the EU model certificate that is not applicable. The EU imposes general requirements for all veterinary health certificates. Directive 2002/99/EC, Annex IV.6, stipulates that certificates must be issued before consignments leave the control of the competent authority. Non-compliance may result in the shipment's rejection at the EU port of entry.

EU certification requirements for some products may be partially or not harmonized at the Member State level. For such products, national regulations of the individual Member State would apply. EU port of entry customs and other border inspection officials should be aware of any product-specific requirements. If there is confusion, exporters are advised to contact Post or consult the websites of the U.S. regulatory agencies which issue the export certificates, as they usually identify specific requirements in their export libraries and guides.

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

Post recommends reading this report in conjunction with the USEU OAA EU-28 FAIRS Country and Certificate reports, which can be found on their [website](#).

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

Lithuania's State Food and Veterinary Service ([SFVS](#)) is the competent authority for all veterinary import requirements regarding products of animal origin from non-EU countries. SFVS requires that seal numbers on containers are printed on veterinary certificates. A seal numbers on bills of lading is insufficient. If no seal number is present on the certificate, a physical check will be conducted to verify the identity of the shipment.

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

According to SFVS requirements, products of animal origin may be imported to Lithuania if:

- They contain original veterinary certificates drawn up in at least one of the official languages of the border inspection and the country of destination issued by the competent authority in the country of origin;
- Products are labeled in a way that can be identified;
- Products and import requirements meet all criteria published by the European Commission;
- Products, or their parts, derived from any third countries are declared; and
- Products are sourced from plants eligible to ship to the EU.

U.S. food and agricultural product exporters to Lithuania can contact Post with any questions or requests for additional information:

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**Attachments:**

No Attachments