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Poland

Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards

1998

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Report Highlights:

With a population of nearly 40 million and one of the fastest growing economies in Central Europe, Poland is an attractive market for exporters of food and agricultural products. Rules for importing food products are in flux as Polish authorities strive to harmonize import regulations with EU directives. This report provides an overview of the situation in 1998 regarding Poland's food and agricultural import regulations and standards.

Includes PSD changes: No
Includes Trade Matrix: No
Unscheduled Report
Warsaw [PL1], PL

POLAND:
FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL IMPORT REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS REPORT
(FAIRS)

Last Updated: July 1998

Section(s) Last Updated: NEW

DISCLAIMER: This report has been prepared by the Office of Agricultural Affairs of the USDA/Foreign Agricultural Service in (Warsaw, Poland) 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 be no longer complete nor precise as some import requirements are subject to frequent change. It is highly recommended that U.S. exporters ensure that all necessary customs clearance requirements have been verified with local authorities through your foreign importer before the sale conditions are finalized. **FINAL IMPORT APPROVAL OF ANY PRODUCT IS ALWAYS SUBJECT TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS AS INTERPRETED BY THE COUNTRY OF IMPORT AT THE TIME OF PRODUCT ENTRY.**

Please contact this office, if you have any comments, corrections or suggestions about the material contained in this report. Our e-mail address is agwarsaw@fas.usda.gov.

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A. FOOD LAWS

Polish government attempts to protect Polish consumers through variety of means. Some of the newer measures are in line with those observed in the European Union. Others (e.g. list of approved additives) date back to an era when some of the products (hence also ingredients) were not present on the Polish market and on many occasions were not included in regulations. While changes are taking place, it is a slow process. In case of products new to the market it is always prudent to check whether all of the ingredients are permitted (especially coloring agents). It is essential for the products to be accompanied by required documentation. A variety of licences, permits and special health certificates are required for agricultural products. Products not meeting the requirements are detained at the boarder and unless the problem in question cannot be solved, are refused entry to the Polish market. Although lack of proper labels or proper documentation can in most cases be corrected, it is a costly procedure and requires time which in cases of products with short shelf life is a dangerous situation.

Please do not hesitate to confirm details pertaining to individual products by contacting the Warsaw FAS/Office.

- Polish-EU Cooperation

As a result of the accession agreement Poland is cooperating with the European Union to adopt similar standards and laws. The European Union will assist Poland with integrating Community legislation into the Polish legal system. The European Union and Poland have agreed that Polish testing laboratories and other institutions issuing certificates will be checked in view of their conformity with EU directives. After the testing bodies are checked and the results are positive, a list of these institutions will be published in the Official Journal of the European Community. All products then tested by these bodies will be automatically accepted in the European Union as well as in Poland without any additional procedures.

Poland will introduce changes into its legal system to achieve an EU-compatible certification system. Before the new legislation is introduced, all products originating from the European Union and subject to third party certification will be admitted into Poland. The testing reports and certification documents produced by authorized bodies in the European Union will be reviewed, and if the tests adhere to the tests obligatory in Poland, then the certification process will be considerably shortened.

B. LABELING REQUIREMENTS

Effective July 15, 1994 on the bases of Journal of Law no. 86 chapter 402, all packaged/canned food products are required to have Polish language labels. Multi-language labels are acceptable as long as they include Polish. Labels must contain the following information:

- name of the product
- name and address of the producer
- date best before - the Polish phrase "najlepiej spozyc przed terminem XXX" is most commonly used
- net content (weight/capacity)
- content of the product (ingredients, chemical additives etc.)

Labeling must be applied in the form of a whole label or a permanent sticker before the product can enter Poland. Products arriving in Poland without appropriate labels will be detained at the boarder until appropriate labels are applied.

C. FOOD ADDITIVES REGULATIONS

Poland's Ministry of Health and Social Welfare published new regulations (Monitor Polski no. 22 pos. 233) on allowable food additives on March 31, 1993. Poland uses a positive additives list, which identifies additives that are permitted for use in foodstuffs. Please note that new list should be ready later this year and is expected to be very similar to EU regulations.

A list of approved additives is included as Appendix C of this report.

If you would like to contact authorities directly involved in preparing regulations on food additives and inspection of additive levels in imported products, please contact:

Ministry of Health and Social Welfare - preparation of legal documentation
Mr. Andrezej Maciejka
Department of Public Health Care
ul. Miodowa 15
Warsaw
ph: 4822-8313441 ext. 587
fax: 4822-6358852

Warsaw Sanitary Station - SANEPID - actual tests & check ups
Ms. Ewa Sosnowska
Director of Food and Nutrition Department
ul. Zelazna 79
00-875 Warsaw
ph: 4822-6201656, 6209001 ext. 42
fax: 4822-6201656, 6203719

National Food and Nutrition Institute
Dr. Lucjan Szponar, Director
or
Dr. Grazyna Okolska
Section for Food and Nutrition Manager
Institute of Food and Nutrition
Ul. Powsinska 61/63
02-903 Warsaw
ph/fax: 4822-421103
fax: 4822-423742

D. PESTICIDES AND OTHER CONTAMINANTS

Pesticide residue and other contaminates levels have been specified in regulations published in the Journal of Law in 1997 (Dziennik Ustaw no. 43 dtd. April 30, 1997) prepared by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. In case of products which have been treated with plant protection chemicals, one of the required documents is the list of plant protective chemicals which were used during the production of the product.

According to Polish Sanitary Office, conducting actual tests of the imported products, this particular regulation does not hinder international trade.

E. OTHER REGULATIONS AND REQUIREMENTSHealth Authorities:

It is the responsibility of the importer to submit a report on each shipment of imported goods to the Voivodship (State) Sanitary Station.

A list of all sanitary stations applicable to particular region can be obtained by local importers from the following organization.

Warsaw Sanitary Station - SANEPID

Ms. Ewa Sosnowska

Director of Food and Nutrition Department

ul. Zelazna 79

00-875 Warsaw

ph: 4822-6201656, 6209001 ext. 42

fax: 4822-6201656, 6203719

The report (in Polish) should include the following information:

1. Name of the product
2. Name of exporter
3. Name of importer
4. Name of producer
5. Quantity (also number of cases or pallets)
6. Date of production
7. Date and port of entry
8. Means of transportation (e.g., truck, registration no. etc.)

F. OTHER SPECIFIC STANDARDS

In accordance with Polish import regulations, import licenses (in some cases also quotas) are required for poultry and red meat, tobacco products, and alcoholic beverages (wine and beer). A permit issued by the Ministry of

Economy is required in order to sell imported alcoholic products.

To find out about applying for import permits contact:

Ministry of Economy
Ms. Barbara Lesniewska
Department of Agricultural Products
Pl. Trzech Krzyzy 5
Warsaw
ph: 4822-6935357
fax: 4822-6935609

A phytosanitary import permit issued by the Plant Quarantine Inspection Service of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy is required for all live plants, fresh fruits and vegetables. Any shipment containing prohibited organisms (fungi, viruses, bacteria, insects, mites, weeds) will be prohibited from entering Poland. A list of prohibited organisms is available from the Plant Quarantine Service at:

Plant Quarantine Inspection
Service
Mr. Andrzej Chodkowski
Director
ul. Wspolna 30
00-930 Warsaw
ph: 4822-6232302
fax: 4822-6232304

Importers of live animals, meat, meat products and offal must obtain a veterinary permit (additionally each consignment must be accompanied by a special health certificate issued by USDA's veterinary authorities). Veterinary permits are also required for import of live animals, semen and embryos. Veterinary permits for breeding livestock, semen and embryos are not issued unless a positive opinion for the importation is received from the Central Animal Breeding Office.

For live animals, semen and embryos:

Central Breeding Office
Mr. Adam Galganski
Director
ul. Sokolowska 3
01-142 Warsaw
ph: 4822-6320159
fax: 4822-6320115

For meat and dairy products:

Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy
Mr. Andrzej Komorowski
Director
ul. Wspolna 30
00-930 Warsaw
ph: 4822-6288511
fax: 4822-6231408

On February 25, 1998 Poland's Minister of Agriculture released a new law which pertains to imported commodities which are subject to veterinary control. The list includes a wide variety of agricultural products e.g.: live animals (PCN 0101-0106), eggs for hatching (0407), egg products (0408), live fish (0301), canned fish (1604), other mammals (0106), birds (0106), sea animals and meals, meat products (0205/6), meat products (0210), canned meats (0210, 1602), milk (0401, 0402, 0403, 0405), cheeses (0406), milk products (0403,0404), skins (4101, 4102, 4103), bones and skin products (0506, 0507), blood (3002, 0511), pet food (2309), milk protein for animal feed (2301). Please note that a special health certificate (form) must accompany all of the above products exported to Poland.

Beginning in January, 1997, a new Polish regulation went into effect requiring that imported products (including food and agricultural products) be inspected to check if they meet Polish standards. The inspection agency, Centralny Inspektorat Standaryzacji (CIS), is charged with ensuring the "quality" products offered on the Polish market. So far, the CIS inspection has not noticeably hindered trade in food products.

In an effort to conform with the EU requirements, on 11 May 1993, a new list of allowable additives (Attachment A) was released by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. While this list does not fully comply with the EU requirements, it does bring Poland more in line with those observed by the E.U. A new list is currently being prepared by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare.

- Other Polish Standards: PN and BN

Polish standards for a wide range of products have been developed by the Polish Standards Committee (PKN). These standards have a "PN" prefix. The Government of Poland through its ministries decides which products are subject to obligatory compliance with PN standards.

Ministerial regulations define which standards, if any, a particular product must meet to be admitted into

Poland. In addition to PN standards, industry standards known as “BN” standards also exist. BN standards were defined for specific products relevant to particular industry branches. Initially, they were only of interest to specialists within particular branches of industry. However, BN standards now have national standing and are listed together with the PN standards.

Descriptions of PN and BN standards are available at the central library of PKN. The information in each standard includes data on product requirements and appropriate ways and methods of testing product quality. They also lists institutions that prepared the standards.

G. COPYRIGHT/TRADEMARK LAWS

-Protecting Your Product from IPR Infringement

Intellectual property laws are in place in Poland. Although the enforcement has been improving, it is still far from adequate. Foreigners, both resident and non-resident in Poland, benefit from intellectual property ownership rights, whether as a result of Polish law or bilateral agreements. Poland is a signatory to a number of international IPR conventions, including the Bern and Paris conventions as well as the World Institute for Protection of Intellectual Property (WIPO). In 1997, Poland ratified the Rome Convention.

As a result of its uneven IPR performance, in May 1997 the United States Trade Representative placed Poland on the Watch List of its Special 301 report on IPR practices. Poland remains on the Watch List at the present time.

-Patents

The Polish Law on Inventive Activities protects inventions through patents and utility models. Applications are filed with the Polish Patent Office; Polish attorneys must represent foreign applications. Patents are granted based on novelty, non-obviousness, technical character, and applicability and are product patents versus process patents. Applications are published 18 months from the application or priority date. Registered patents are valid 20 years from the filing date. Registered models, inventions, and industrial designs are valid for five years and may be extended for another five years. Annual fees must be paid for maintaining a patent. There are no regulations regarding license terms. Criminal penalties are possible for infringement.

-Trademarks

Poland's trademark law of 1985 stipulates that trademarks, service marks, or collective marks may be registered. Trademarks are also protected under the Law on Combating Unfair Competition of 1993. A trademark must define the goods and services that are to be marked by the registered trademark. Applications are filed with the Polish Patent office, and priority under the Paris Convention may be claimed. Polish patent agents must represent foreign applicants. A registered trademark is valid for 10 years from the date of filing, unless the mark is not used for three consecutive years. The registration may be renewed for 10-year periods. Trademarks may be licensed. Ornamental designs and integrated circuits are protected.

U.S. companies find, however, that despite the existence of adequate laws, Polish authorities often lack the

knowledge and resources to enforce them. U.S. companies must often spend great resources protecting their own interests. Under the amended Code of Civil Procedure, a request for temporary injunction forbidding the infringer from using an item until a case can be resolved must be reviewed by a court within seven days, thus becoming a new tool in protecting trademark and intellectual property rights.

The Pro-Marka Polish Association of Branded Goods Producers (PABGP) was established in 1996 with the goal of protecting trademarks, foiling pirates, and educating consumers and regulators alike about the value of brand names. Currently Pro-Marka has about 25 international and Polish member companies and focuses on consumer products. For more information, please contact:

Pro-Marka Polish Association of Branded
Goods Producers (PABGP)
Mr. Tomasz Gryzewski, Director General
ul. Trebacka 4, Room 453
00-074 Warsaw
Tel: (48-22) 630-9621, 630-9727
Fax: (48-22) 826-1399

-Copyrights

A new copyright law, in line with international standards, came into force in June 1994 and is now effectively in place. The copyright law introduced protection of not only literary, musical and graphic works, but also computer software, audio-visual works and industrial patterns. It extends copyright protection from 25 to 50 years to comply with international standards, and protects not only authors, but also producers, artists, and performers for both commercial and personal rights. Generally, commercial rights expire 50 years after the author's death.

U.S. companies find that enforcement of copyrights, like trademarks, is still inadequate despite huge progress made in the last three years. Since the beginning of 1998 the Polish customs authorities and police have been more actively protecting Intellectual Property rights by not only reacting to claims of interested companies or organizations but also being proactive. U.S. companies and trade associations have spent a great deal of resources informing the public as well as the legal community of the issue of copyright protection. The greatest problems are in the area of sound and video recordings and especially software. The local chapter of the Business Software alliance estimates that even though the situation is improving, almost 70% of software products on the Polish market are pirated.

-Trade Secrets

Trade sector technological secrets are protected under the law regarding protection against unfair competition of 1993.

H. IMPORT PROCEDURE

- Import/Export Documentation

Import documentation in Poland is compiled under a "Single Administrative Document" (SAD) and includes a customs declaration and certificate of origin. The SAD contains 56 questions about the goods, importer, the place of origin, and method of payment. A completed customs value declaration is attached to the SAD. An original invoice or pro forma invoice proving the value of the goods is also required.

- Temporary Entry

A license is also required for temporary import of goods, which takes place in Poland under Customs supervision. Written confirmation is required, stating that the goods will be sent out of Poland on specific dates. A deposit is required for the import of the goods subject to clearance, to equal the value of the goods to be exported or the total import customs duty and taxes. Commercial samples of zero or low value can usually be imported free of customs duty by means of a written statement to Polish Customs confirming the value of the sample and that it will stay in the possession of the importing entity. Temporary imports may also enter Poland under an ATA Carnet. Promotional materials must be clearly marked "no commercial value" in order to clear customs. A new Customs Law took effect January 1997 and harmonized Polish law with EU customs regulations.

- Import Duty, VAT, Excise tax

All products imported to Poland are charged with custom duty. Polish custom duties are specified in the Custom Rate Index. Duties are calculated on the basis of value of goods inclusive of all costs borne by the buyer and not included in the price, such as transportation and insurance expenses to the Polish border, commissions, packaging and various license fees relating to the purchase of the goods. Most Polish custom duties fall in the range of about 15-40 percent, but in some cases duties can be as high as 70 percent (e.g. alcoholic beverages with alcohol content of above 22 percent).

Certain goods imported from EU member states, as well as countries within CEFTA or EFTA groups, enjoy preferential custom rates. The difference between the base duty and the preferential rate ranges anywhere from 5 to 15 percent. Developing countries are often given a preferential rate (7-14 percent of the base rate), and some of them are accorded duty-free access (especially products originating from least developed countries). Besides custom duties, special tariff rate quotas have been set up for commodities such as poultry, beef, condensed milk and cream and products containing alcohol.

Besides import duty Polish importers have to pay value added tax (VAT) as well as an excise tax. A 22-percent VAT applies for most products. Some products may be assessed a lower rate of 7 or zero percent. The excise tax (25 percent) applies to some processed products as well as articles such as alcohol, beer and technical grade vegetable oil.

At the end of December 1997, Poland's Council of Ministers approved new tariffs and tariff regulations for 1998, with changes reflecting international obligations with WTO, EU, EFTA, CEFTA as well as other bilateral agreements. This law and associated legislation brought Polish customs rules closer to EU standards, but did not overhaul the customs service itself. The new law also eliminated some technical barriers and introduced strict sanctions against smuggling, which should lead to substantial improvements in the functioning

and efficiency of customs officials.

The Council also approved regulations which revised the current import monitoring system in order to respond more effectively to possible threats to domestic producers from imports. These regulations also pertain to Polish free trade zones. According to the new law, the Minister of Economy will be in a better position to take the necessary steps to reduce the level of imported goods which threaten domestic producers. In addition to agricultural products which were covered under the previous regulations, textile imports are now included. The new law allows special protection against textile imports. This is in reaction to the recent increase in textile imports from the Asia. New anti-dumping regulations were also announced.

The Council also announced new regulations concerning permits for imports and exports and tariff quota allocation procedures as well as monitoring unfair trade practices. The Minister of Economy can, on his own initiative or at another party's request, demand price or quota restrictions on individual commodities. He may also impose general quotas based on quality or value, anti-dumping duties or special charges. Before the introduction of protective measures, countries from which the goods originated must be consulted. The protective measures may be introduced for a period of up to three years. If the quota is to stay in force for more than one year, during the second year it should be higher by at least 6 percent.

In the 1998 tariff schedule, conventional tariffs (Poland's bound tariffs under the WTO) are reduced 0.8 to 2 (two) percentage points for most products. In those cases where the conventional tariff is the effective or applied tariff at the border, this reduction will mean slightly improved access. In cases where the conventional tariff is higher than the "autonomic" tariff listed in the Polish schedule, the lower autonomic rate will be applied for MFN trade. In those cases, there will be no change in the applied tariff compared to 1997 since, with some exceptions, most autonomic tariff rates were not changed in 1998.

- Bonded Warehouses

- Many of the Polish import firms utilize Bonded Warehouses which enable them to use only a portion of imported goods at a time as well as to easily re-export goods out of Poland. Bonded warehouses are operated under permission issued by the President of the Central Office of Customs. They can be operated by commercial code companies.

- Free Trade Zones/Warehouses

There are currently six duty free zones (DFZ) in Poland under the government policy of a limited number of zones. Duty free zones are established by the Council of Ministers and managed by the authorities

recommended by the Council, mostly the Voivodship governor who issues the operation permission. One zone is located at Warsaw's international airport, two of them are located on Poland's eastern border in Sokolka and Terespol, another in Gliwice (Silesia), and two on Poland's north-western border in Szczecin and in Swinoujscie.

Customs duties are repaid to the importer for re-exports of products within 12 months of the date of customs clearance in full or partially, depending upon their length of time in-country. For more information, please contact the Info-line of the Central Office of Customs: tel. (48-22) 694-3194.

- Trade Financing:

USDA Export Credit Guarantee Programs

USDA has three credit guarantee programs to support exports of U.S. food and agricultural products to Poland. The Supplier Credit Guarantee Program (SCGP) is available for Poland for the first time in Fiscal Year 1998. Under the SCGP, USDA guarantees up to 50% of the principal offered on credit terms of 15, 20, 30, 45, 60, 90, 120, 150, and 180 days. SCGP has a limit of USD 10 million for Poland and does not require a letter of credit.

USDA guarantees payment of letters of credit issued by Polish banks in favor of U.S. exporters under the GSM-102 and GSM-103 program. GSM-102 export credit guarantees of USD 25 million for 90 days to three years through approved banks are available for Poland. GSM-103 export credit guarantees of up to USD 5 million on credit terms in excess of three years, but not more than five years, are also available for exports of U.S. breeding livestock. Further information on these programs can be obtained from:

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Foreign Agricultural Service
Tel: (202) 720-7115

Or by checking news releases for these programs on the Foreign Agricultural Service homepage:

www.fas.usda.gov/scripts/PressRelease/pressrel_frm.idc

- Export-Import Bank of the United States (Ex-Im Bank)

The Ex-Im Bank provides guarantees of working capital loans for U.S. exporters, guarantees the repayment of loans, and makes loans to Polish purchasers of U.S. goods and services. The Ex-Im Bank also provides credit insurance that assists U.S. exporters shipping on short and medium term credits by insuring against nonpayment by foreign buyers. Working Capital Guarantees cover 90% of the principal and interest on commercial loans to creditworthy, small and medium sized companies that need funds to buy or produce U.S. goods or services for export. Export Credit Insurance policies protect against both the political and commercial risks of a foreign buyer defaulting on payment. There are no discretionary credit limits for short-term comprehensive credit insurance. Coverage is generally limited to irrevocable letters of credit issued or guaranteed by one of the eight banks that Ex-Im recognizes as having an international reputation for creditworthiness. Other transactions are examined on a case-by-case basis. In addition, Ex-Im Bank offers direct loans, which provide foreign buyers

with competitive, fixed-rate financing for their purchases from the United States. For additional information on these programs contact:

Export-Import Bank
811 Vermont Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20571
Tel: 1-800-565-EXIM, (202) 565-3946,
Fax: (202) 565-3380
<http://www.exim.gov>

APPENDIX A -- Major Regulatory Agencies

Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy
ul. Wspolna 30
00-930 Warsaw
Poland
ph: 4822-6231000 - operator

Ministry of Health and Social Welfare - preparation of legal documentation
Mr. Andrezej Macieja
Department of Public Health Care
ul. Miodowa 15
Warsaw
ph: 4822-8313441 ext. 587
fax: 4822-6358852

Warsaw Sanitary Station - SANEPID - actual tests & check ups
Ms. Ewa Sosnowska
Director of Food and Nutrition Department
ul. Zelazna 79
00-875 Warsaw
ph: 4822-6201656, 6209001 ext. 42
fax: 4822-6201656, 6203719

National Food and Nutrition Institute
Dr. Lucjan Szponar, Director
or
Dr. Grazyna Okolska
Section for Food and Nutrition Manager
Institute of Food and Nutrition
Ul. Powsinska 61/63
02-903 Warsaw
ph/fax: 4822-421103
fax: 4822-423742

For import licenses:

Ministry of Economy
Ms. Barbara Lesniewska
Department of Agricultural Products
Pl. Trzech Krzyzy 5
Warsaw
ph: 4822-6935357
fax: 4822-6935609

For phytosanitary import permits:

Plant Quarantine Inspection Service
Mr. Andrzej Chodkowski
Director
ul. Wspolna 30
00-930 Warsaw
ph: 4822-6232302
fax: 4822-6232304

For live animals, semen and embryos:

Central Animal Breeding Office
Mr. Adam Galganski
Director
ul. Sokolowska 3
01-142 Warsaw
ph: 4822-6320159
fax: 4822-6320115

For meat and dairy products:

Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy
State Veterinary Service
Mr. Andrzej Komorowski
Director
ul. Wspolna 30
00-930 Warsaw
ph: 4822-6288511
fax: 4822-6231408

APPENDIX B - Local Contacts:

Department of Foreign Cooperation
Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy
Mr. Boguslaw Heba
Director
ph: 4822-6282351
fax: 4822-6212326
e-mail: boguslaw.heba@min.rol.gov.pl

Foreign Agricultural Service
U.S. Embassy/Warsaw
Jim Higgiston, Agricultural Counselor
Stan Phillips, Agricultural Attache
Joanna Kulawska, Secretary
Wlodek Makowski, Grain and Oilseeds
Piotr Rucinski, Livestock and Meat
Jola Ganczewska, Processed Food Products
Natalia Koniuszewska, Wood Products and Cotton
tel: 4822 621 3926
fax: 4822 628 1172
email: agwarsaw@fas.usda.gov

Foreign Commercial Service
U.S. Embassy/Warsaw
tel: 4822 625 4374
fax: 4822 621 6327

APPENDIX C — FOOD ADDITIVES LIST

List of Approved Food Additives - Additives not mentioned require special permission as of March 23, 1993

International Symbol	Polish Name	English Name
E 100	Kurkuma (Kurkumina)	Turmeric (Curcumin)
E 101	Ryboflawina	Ryboflavin
E 104	Z61cie6 chinolinowa	Quinoline yellow
E110	Z61cieti pomaraticzowa	Sunset yellow
E 120	Koszenila	Carmine
E 122	Azorubina	Azorubine
E 124	Czerwie6 koszenilowa	Ponceau 4R
E 131	BfQkit patentowy	Patent blue V
E 132	Indygotyna	Indigotine
E 140	Chlorofil	Chlorophyll
E 141	Chlorofilu kompleks miedziowy	Chlorophyll copper complex
E 150a	Karmel naturalny	Caramel plain
E 150b	Karmel siarczynowy	Caramel caustic sulphite process
E 150c	Karmel amoniakalny	Caramel ammonia process
E 150d	Karmel amoniakaino-siarczynowy	Caramel ammonia-sulphite process
E 151	Czerti brylantowa PN	Brilliant black PN
E 160a	Naturainy karoten, identyczny z naturainym beta-karoten	Carotenes, Beta-carotene
E 160b	Annatto	Annatto extracts
E 160c	Ekstrakt z papryki (kapsantyna, kapsorubina)	Paprika oleoresins
E 160d	Ekstrakt z pomidor6w (likopen)	Lycopene
E 160e	Beta-apo-8-karotenal	Beta-apo-8-carotenal
E 162	Betanina (czerwieri buraczana)	Beet red
E 163	Antocyiany	Anthocyanins
E 170a	W@glan wapnia	Calcium carbonate
E 171	Dwutienek tytanu	Titanium dioxide
E 172	Tlenki ielaza	Iron oxides
E 175	Zioto	Gold
E 181	Tanina	Tannins
E 200	Kwas sorbowy	Sorbic acid
E 201	Sorbinian sodu	Sodium sorbate
E 202	Sorbinian potasu	Potassium sorbate

E 203	Sorbinian wapnia	Calcium sorbate
E 210	Kwas benzoesowy	Benzoic acid
E 211	Benzoesan sodu	Sodium benzoate
E 214	Ester etylowy kwasu p-hydroksy- benzoesowego	Ethyl p-hydroxybenzoate
E 215	Ester etylowy kwasu p-hydroksy- benzoesowego - s6l sodowa	Sodium ethyl p-hydroxybenzoate
E 216	Ester propylowy kwasu p-hydro- ksybenzoesowego	Propyl p-hydroxybenzoate
E 217	Ester propylowy kwasu p-hydro- ksybenzoesowego - s sodowa	Sodium propyl p-hydroxybenzoate
E 220	Bezwodnik kwasu siarkawego (dwutienek siarki)	Sulphur dioxide
E 221	Siarczyn sodu	Sodium sulphite
		Sodium hydrogen sulphite (Sodium bisulphite)
E 222	Wodorosiarczyn sodu	Sodium metabisulphite
E 223	Pirosiarczyn sodu	Potassium m - etabisulphite
E 224	Pirosiarczyn potasu	Potassium hydrogen sulphite (POTASSIUM BISULPHITE)
E 228	Wodorosiarczyn potasu	
E 234	Nizyna	Nisin
E 236	Kwas mr6wkowy	Formic acid
E 237	Mr6wczan sodu	Sodium formate
E 238	Mr6wczan wapnia	Calcium formate
E 250	Azotyn sodu	Sodium nitrite
E 251	Azotan sodu	Sodium nitrate
E 252	Azotan potasu	Potassium nitrate
E 260	Kwas octowy (otrzymywany w drodze fermentacji)	Acetic acid
E 261	Octan potasu	Potassium acetate
E 263	Octan wapnia	Calcium acetate
E 270	Kwas miewowy	Lactic acid
E 280	Kwas propionowy	Propionic acid
E 281	Propionian sodu	Sodium propionate
E 282	Propionian wapnia	Calcium propionate
E 290	Dwutienek wqgla	Carbon dioxide
E 296	Kwas jabikowy (DL-)	Malic acid (DL-)
E 300	Kwas (L-) askorbinowy	Ascorbic acid (L-)
E 301	Askorbinian sodu	Sodium ascorbate

E 306	Mieszanina tokoferoli	Mixed tocopherols concentrate
E 307	Alfa-tokoferol	Alpha-tocopherol
E 308	Syntetyczny gamma-tokoferol	Synthetic gamma-tocopherol
E 309	Syntetyczny delta-tokoferol	Synthetic delta-tocopherol
E 310	Galusan propylu	Propyl gallate
E 311	Galusan oktylu	Octyl gallate
E 312	Galusan dodecyłu	Dodecyl gallate
E 315	Kwas izoaskorbinowy	Isoascorbic acid
E 316	Izoaskorbinian sodu	Sodium isoascorbate
E 320	Butylohydroksyanizol (BHA)	Butylated hydroxyanisole
E 322	Lecytyna	Lecithins
E 326	Mieczan potasu	Potassium lactate
E 327	Mieczan wapnia	Calcium lactate
E 330	Kwas cytrynowy	Citric acid
E 331	Cytrynian sodu	Sodium citrate
E 332	Cytrynian potasu	Potassium citrate
E 333	Cytrynian wapnia	Calcium citrate
E 334	Kwas winowy CL(+)-I	Tartaric acid CL(+ -I
E 335	Winian sodu	Sodium tartrate
E 336	Winian potasu	Potassium tartrate
E 337	Winian sodowo-potasowy	Potassium sodium tartrate
E 338	Kwas onofosforowy	Orthophosphoric acid
E 339	Ortofosforan sodu	Sodium orthophosphate
E 341 a	Fosforan wapnia jednozasadowy	Calcium phosphate monobasic
E 342	Fosforan amonu	Ammonium phosphate
E 355	Kwas adypinowy	Adipic acid
E 401	Alginian sodu	Sodium alginate
E 402	Alginian potasu	Potassium alginate
E 404	Alginian wapnia	Calcium alginate
E 405	Alginian propylenowoglikolowy	Propylene glycol alginate
E 406	Agar	Agar
E 407	Karagen	Carrageenan
E 410	Mączka chleba trójdrożdżowego	Carob bean gum (Locust bean gum)
E 412	Guma guar	Guar gum
E 413	Tragakanta	Tragacanth gum
E 414	Guma arabska	Gum arabic (Acacia gum)
E 415	Guma ksantanowa	Xanthan gum
E 420	Sorbitol	Sorbitol
E 421	Mannitol	Mannitol

E 422	Glicerol	Glycerol
E "O	Pektyna	Pectins
E 441	Zelatyna	Gelatin
E 450a	Pirofosforan sodu	Disodium pyrophosphate
E 450c	Pirofosforan sodu	Tetrasodium pyrophosphate
E 450d	Pirofosforan potasu	Dipotassium pyrophosphate
E 450e	Pirofosforan potasu	Tetrapotassium pyrophosphate
E 451a	Tr6jfosforan sodu	Pentasodium triphosphate
E 451b	Tr6jfosforan potasu	Pentapotassium triphosphate
E 452a	Polifosforan alifatyczny sodu	Sodium polyphosphate
E 452b	Polifosforan alifatyczny potasu	Potassium polyphosphate
E 464	Hydroksypropylo-metylo celuloza	Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose
E 466	S61 sodowa karboksymetylocelulozy (CMC)	Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose
E 469	Kazeinian sodu	Sodium casemate
E 471	Mono- i dwuglicerydy kwas6w tfuszczowych	Mono- and di-glycerides of fatty acids
E 472a	Mono- i dwuglicerydy kwas6w tiuszczowych estryfikowane kwasem octowym	Acetic and fatty acid esters of glycerol
E 472b	Mono- i dwuglicerydy kwas6w tiuszczowych estryfikowane kwasem miewowym	Lactic and fatty acid esters of glycerol
E 472c	Mono- i dwuglicerydy kwas6w estryfikowane kwasem cytrynowym	Citric and fatty acid ester of glycerol
E 500a	WQgla sodu	Sodium carbonate
E 500b	WodorowQgla sodu	Sodium hydrogen carbonate
E 501a	WQgla potasu	Potassium carbonate
E 501b	WodorowQgla potasu	Potassium hydrogen carbonate
E 503a	WQgla amonu	Ammonium carbonate
E 503b	Wodorowqgla amonu	Ammonium hydrogen carbonate
E 507	Kwas soiny	Hydrochloric acid
E 508	Chlorek potasu	Potassium chloride
E 509	Chlorek wapnia	Calcium chloride
E 513	Kwas siarkowy	Sulphuric acid
E 516	Siarczan wapnia.	Calcium sulphate
E 517	Siarczan amonu	Ammonium sulphate
E 524	Wodorotienek sodu	Sodium hydroxide

E 525	Wodorotienek potasu	Potassium hydroxide
E 526	Wodorotienek wapnia	Calcium hydroxide
E 527	Wodorotlenek amonu	Ammonium hydroxide
E 528	Wodorotlenek magnezu	Magnesium hydroxide
E 529	Tlenek wapnia	Calcium oxide
E 536	Zelazocyjanek potasu	Potassium ferrocyanide
E 558	Bentonity	Bentonite
E 572	Stearynian magnezu	Magnesium stearate
E 575	Lakton kwasu glukonowego	Glucono delta-lactone
E 578	Glukonian wapnia	Calcium gluconate
E 621	Glutaminian sodu	Monosodium glutamate
E 627	Guanylan sodu	Disodium 5'-guanylate
E 631	Inozynian sodu	Disodium 5'-inosinate
E 635	Rybonukleotydy sodu (guanyfan	Disodium 5'-ribonucleotides
E 901	Wosk pszczeli	Bees wax
E 903	Wosk carnauba	Carnauba wax
E 951	Aspartarn	Aspartame
E 967	Ksylitol	Xylitol
E 1404	Skrobia utleniona	Oxidized starch
E 1422	Acetylowany adypinian	Acetylated distarch adipate
E 1504	Octan etylu	Ethyl acetate
E 1510	Etanof	Ethyl alcohol
E 1517	Dwuacetyna	Glycerol diacetate
E 1518	Tr6jacetyna	Triacetin
E 1520	Glikol 1,2-propylenowy	Propylene glycol
No number	Jodek potasu	Potassium iodide
	Witamina C	Vitamin C
	Witamina A	A
	Witamina D3	D3
	Witaminy z grupy B: B., B., 86, PP, B12,	B
	biotyna, pantotenian wapnia, kwasfoliowy	E
	Witamina E	
	Siarczan ielazawy	ferric sulfate
	Aceton	Aceton
	Albumina	Albumin
	Benzyna ekstrakcyjna	Extraction naphtha
	Fiolet metylowy	Methyl violet

	Fitynian wapnia	
	Heksan	Hexane
	Karuk rvbi	Isinglass
	Kazeina	Casein
	Korzen mydelnicy	Root of
		soapwort
	Parafina plastyczna barwiona i nie	Paraffin
	barwiona	
	Parafina stafa	Paraffin
	Poliocetan winylu w roztworze	Polyvinyl acetate
	wodnym	in water solution
	Poliocetan winylu z natamycyn4	Polyvinyl acetate w/
	0,05% w roztworze wodnym	0.05% water solution
	WQgiel roiliny aktywny	Carbon
	Ziemia krzemionkowa	Silicon earth
	Ziemia okrzemkowa	Diatomaceous earth