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## **Ukraine**

### **Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards - Narrative**

### **FAIRS Country Report**

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**Report Highlights:**

There have been significant changes affecting agricultural product quality, safety, and sanitary regulations since the submission of the last report. In 2015, Ukraine deregulated some food safety import procedures and significantly modified its food safety legislation introducing HACCP principles. Ukraine also introduced new international certificate requirements for food products and reinforced its legislation related to the approval of foreign exporting facilities. The Ukrainian Veterinary and Phytosanitary Service assumed responsibilities as national competent authority for all products of animal origin, food products and feeds. Created in 2014 State Service on Safety of Foodstuffs and Consumer Protection is expected to become functional in 2016.

The Office of Agricultural Affairs of USDA/Foreign Agricultural Service in Kyiv, Ukraine prepared this report for the 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 the time this report was written, or because clear and consistent information about these policies was not available. It is highly recommended 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**

**Section I: General Food Laws**

Ukraine is in a process of modification of its cumbersome and costly food safety system inherited from the Soviet Union. In the 90's and 00's, the largest Ukrainian international markets remained within the former Soviet Union (FSU) countries with Russia being the major one. These markets inherited the same Soviet-type food safety and quality hybrid control system and did not demand major legislation updates. As economy changed in 00s and 10's, Ukraine exercised its competitive advantages in grains and oilseeds production turning into a large exporter of these products. Production of meat products remained relatively less attractive and the country became a net importer of these products. Simultaneously Ukraine was losing its Russian market share as additional trade barriers were built to foster domestic production and apply political pressure on Ukrainian government. Recent political developments led to further contraction of the Russian market and resulted in reduced incentive to maintain the old-style food safety system. It is expected that Russia will introduce a full-scale import ban on January 1<sup>st</sup> 2016 ending few remaining Ukrainian agricultural exports.

The old Soviet-based system envisaged multiple overlapping food safety controls. Veterinary and Phytosanitary Services of the Ministry of Agriculture as well as Sanitary and Epidemiological Service of Ministry of Healthcare (SSMH) were both controlling the quality and safety for production and imports of food products, and the State Standards Committee was in charge of conformity certification. Over time, these controls migrated under the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food, although the Sanitary Service maintained some functions until September of 2015. Now the SSMH maintains only epidemiological control in cases of food-borne illness investigations and elimination of outbreaks. Conformity certification also changed significantly. Outdated State Standards were partially replaced by Technical Regulations and partially canceled (received voluntary status). Streamlining of the Ukrainian food safety control was accelerated by Ukraine's accession to the WTO in 2008.

In 2014-15, the food safety system modification process was accelerated by political developments and signing of the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (DCFTA) with the European Union (EU). Under this agreement, Ukraine agreed to significant food safety legislation changes that would make it compatible with the major EU Directives over a 5 year period. Although some steps were made in this direction in 2014-15, internal political developments resulted in slow reform. It should be noted that replication of EU regulations may result in similar trade issues between Ukraine and the U.S., undermining US-Ukraine trade agreements negotiated in 00's and 10's.

The most significant development in the agricultural and food control area in 2014 was the [creation](#) of a Single

Food Safety Authority – the State Service on Safety of Foodstuffs and Consumer Protection (SSSFCP). The Agency was created by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on September 10, 2014. According to the Resolution, the State Service of Ukraine on Safety of Foodstuffs and Consumer Protection is based on the State Veterinary and Phytosanitary Service of Ukraine (SVPSU). The following agencies delegated some or all of their functions to the SSSFCP: State Inspection for Consumer Rights Protection, State Sanitary-Epidemiological Service of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, State Assay Service and State Agricultural Inspection Service. The SSSFCP is responsible for the safety of veterinary drugs, feed, products of animal origin for food and non-food consumption, other food products, phytosanitary issues (plant quarantine), plant varieties registration, seed certification, market control and control over consumption of precious metals and gems. Please, note that the Agricultural Inspection Service responsible for grain quality certification was fully abolished as an official competent authority in September 2014 and currently is under the liquidation process.

As of December of 2015, the SSSFCP was re-subordinated to the Ministry of Agricultural Policy and Food, but remained dysfunctional. The Service lacked budget financing, had no assigned employees and was not able to take over the competent authority function. On September 20<sup>th</sup>, 2015 another Ukrainian law went into power requiring function transfer to SSSFCP to eliminate overlapping controls over food safety. However, since the SSSFCP was not ready to take over, the SVPSU became the full-fledged competent authority for all food products, feeds, products of animal origin, plant quarantine etc. An appropriate joint Order was issued by the SVPSU and SSMH on September 18<sup>th</sup>, 2015.

Competent authority transfer to SSSFCP is expected to take place no earlier than Winter 2016. However, Service re-subordination to the Ministry of Agricultural Policy and Food may result in the SSSFCP being stripped of functions in areas that not related to agriculture or food safety, such as gem assay. No political decision is yet made in this respect.

Although the country's general food safety legislation is constantly evolving, most food safety requirements have not been revised since the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991. The main document which regulates food safety indicators in Ukraine is the Medical and Biological Requirements and Sanitary Norms of Quality of Raw Food Materials and Food Products that was approved by the Ministry of Health Care of the USSR August 1, 1989. This document divides all food products into nine major categories: meat, meat products, poultry, and eggs; milk and dairy products; fish, fish products and other seafood; bread, pasta, and cereals; sugar and confectionary; vegetables, melons, gourds, fruits, berries, and processed products of thereof; fat products; drinks and fermented products; and, other products. The document establishes a set of nutritional standards (content of protein, energy, carbohydrates, vitamins, micro elements, etc.) and safety standards (maximum residue levels (MRLs) for heavy metals, micro-toxins, antibiotics, hormones, pesticides and microbiological limits) for each product category. Ukrainian health authorities have declared their intention to revisit the norms; however, no official information is available at this point.

Another authority involved in import controls is State Ecological Inspection Service (SEIS) of the Ministry of Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine (MENRU). It is responsible for radiological and environmental control of imported food and agricultural products.

The National Codex Alimentarius Commission is an auxiliary authority that assists the Chief Sanitary Doctor of Ukraine in establishing of Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) for various contaminants (chemicals, veterinary drugs, etc.), food safety control methods, dietary additives MRLs, HACCP procedures, etc. It has no direct influence on the SSSFCP or MHU's Sanitary Service. Government decision aimed at harmonization of Ukrainian norms with CODEX ones was canceled in 2015. CODEX is not explicitly referenced in Ukrainian legislation,

although “international norms and standards” is a term frequently used.

Due to the complexity of the existing food safety system and its unpredictable changes, it is difficult for foreign suppliers to be aware of the most current food safety regulations. Suppliers should work with reputable importers in order to verify the most current import requirements prior to shipping to Ukraine. Since accession in 2008, Ukraine must comply with the WTO Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, and the SPS Agreement.

Customs clearance and related inspection services in Ukraine are fee-based and are viewed by many regulatory agencies as a source of additional revenue. Exporters should be prepared for two or more GOU agencies to take samples from their shipment and test for the same safety indicators.

Imported food products must meet the same requirements as domestically produced foods. While enforcement of food safety norms has been generally effective, outdated nutritional norms have not been rigorously enforced. The short list of applicable Ukrainian legislation on food safety follows (in English unless otherwise noted):

### Food Safety

- [The Law of Ukraine On Quality and Safety of Food Products and Food Raw Materials](#) (As amended): (The most recent amendments to conform to WTO norms and standards from 2004-05 are provided [separately](#))
- The Law [On State Regulations of Imported Food Products](#) of July 17, 1997
- The Law of Ukraine No. 3037-III "[On Ensuring Sanitary and Epidemic Safety of the Population](#)," of February 7, 2002 (summary version);
- [Provisional Procedures of the State Sanitary and Hygienic Expertise](#) (in Ukrainian) (approved by the Ministry of Health, Order #247, dated October 9, 2000).  
[Medical and Biological Requirements and Sanitary Norms of Quality of Raw Food Materials and Food Products](#) (in Ukrainian)
- The GOU Decree #442 [On optimization of the Central Government Bodies](#) (In Ukrainian) by which the single food safety authority was created
- [Technical Regulation on Food Products Labeling](#) (in Ukrainian) adopted on October 28, 2010

### Veterinary

- The Law of Ukraine On Amendments to the Law of Ukraine “[On Veterinary Medicine](#)” (summary version); [The Law of Ukraine On Veterinary Medicine](#) (2001 full version without later amendments in English)]
- [List of Foreign Facilities](#) Inspected by the SVPSU

### Phytosanitary

- The Law of Ukraine “On Plant Quarantine” ([in Ukrainian](#))
- The List of Products Subject to Phytosanitary Control ([in Ukrainian](#) - Table at the end of the document HS Codes in the first column; Ukrainian description is in the second)

### Compliance Regulation

- Presidential Decree 465 [Provision on State Inspection on Consumer Rights Protection](#) (in Ukrainian).
- Law of Ukraine [On Technical Regulations, Standards and Compliance Verification Procedures](#) (in Ukrainian)
- Law of Ukraine [On Standardization](#) (in Ukrainian)
- Law of Ukraine [On Technical Regulations and Conformity Certification Procedures](#) (in Ukrainian)

### Customs

- [The Customs Code of Ukraine](#):

### Geographical Indicators

- Law on [Protection of Rights to Indication of Origin of Goods](#), # 752-XIV as amended in 2008

### Trade Marks

- Law “[On Protection of Rights to Marks for Goods and Services](#)”, 3689-XII as amended in 2008

### Seeds

- [The Register of Approved Varieties](#)
- The Law of Ukraine “On Seeds and Planting Stock” ([in Ukrainian](#))
- The Law of Ukraine “On Protection of Rights to Plant Varieties” ([in Ukrainian](#))

## Section II: Food Additives Regulations

Ukraine is a CODEX Alimentarius Commission member, but it maintains its own positive list of food additives. All food additives are subject to in-country registration (Chapter 5 Article 29 of the Law 1602-IV) by the National Competent Authority for Healthcare (Ministry of Healthcare of Ukraine). Import of food products that contain non-registered additives is not allowed, although importers may seek their registration with the MHU. The registration is free of charge and must take less than 120 days. Detailed registration procedure is yet to be developed, although current legislation requires it to be risk-based and attending to additive registration by international organizations or EU.

The old [list](#) of approved food additives was canceled by the Cabinet of Ministers as of September 24<sup>th</sup>, 2015. As of December 2015, the Ukrainian competent authority has yet to publish the new official list of approved additives as required by the law. However, Ukraine recognizes and allows the use of all EU-registered food additives. 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 the potential exporter.

According to the WTO accession Working Group Report (Paragraph 2327), Ukraine agreed to accept recommendations of the CODEX Alimentarius Commission as to maximum residue levels. However on September 8<sup>th</sup> 2015 the Cabinet of Ministers canceled its [recommendations](#) to establish CODEX-compliant rules. An exporter is advised to follow the EU-established MRLs for EU-approved substances and Ukraine established MRLs for substances not in the EU-list when such substances would be approved. As CODEX Alimentarius member Ukraine claims compliance of its MRLs with CODEX-established ones. However Post was not able to receive confirmation that this practice is in place.

### Section III: Pesticides and Other Contaminants

Ukraine establishes its own maximum residue limits (MRLs) for chemical and biological contaminants in food products. The list of MRLs controlled in the products of animal origin (including processed), eggs, honey, vegetable oils, grains and feed (including aflatoxins) is available as separate [FAIRS subject report](#). All product specific tests are conducted at the port of entry. The Ukrainian sanitary service recognizes the norms established by the Codex Alimentarius, although Post was not able to receive confirmation that this practice is in place.

The use of officially registered pesticides and their application procedures are controlled by the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources (MENRU) using the norms established by the MHU. Food and feeds MRLs are established by MENRU and MHU during pre-registration testing. The MENRU publishes the [Catalogue of Pesticides and Agricultural Chemicals Allowed for Use in Ukraine](#) (in Ukrainian) every year. The Catalogue lists all registered pesticides by brand name, group, registering company, country of origin, active ingredients, and duration of registration. Agricultural chemicals not listed in the catalogue cannot be used domestically, and no residues in agricultural products are allowed.

Since December 2015 Ukraine significantly liberalized fertilizer market by introducing respective Annex to the Law of Ukraine “On Pesticides and Agrochemicals” ([in Ukrainian](#)) that allows import of variety of mineral fertilizers without their prior state registration. Their list includes the following HS Codes: 2814 10 00 00, 3102 10 10 00, 3102 10 90 00, 3102 21 00 00, 3102 30 90 00, 3102 40 10 00, 3102 40 90 00, 3102 80 00 00, 3103 10 90 00, 3103 10 10 00, 3103 90 00 00, 3104 20 50 00, 3104 20 90 00, 3104 30 00 00, 2833 21 00 00, 2810 00 90 00, 3105 20 10 00, 3105 20 90 00, 3105 51 00 00, 3105 59 00 00, 3105 60 00 00, 2503 00 10 00, 2503 00 90 00, 2802 00 00 00.

### Section IV: Packaging and Container Regulations

Materials in direct contact with food product are subject to state registration by the State Epidemiological Service of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine.

As a part of the mandatory state sanitary and hygiene testing, the packaging of imported food products is also checked for transfer of polymers (and other elements) to food products. Regulations on Ukrainian packaging requirements can be obtained from the Institute of Eco-hygiene and Toxicology of the MHU (see Appendix I for an address). All registered packaging materials are published in the [Register of Sanitary-Hygiene Findings](#) (in Ukrainian).

Exporters must consider utilization of used/recycled packaging material while planning their shipment to Ukraine (Article #17, [Law # 3073-III](#) dated March 3, 2002 (in Ukrainian)). Ukrainian legislation on Waste Products contains the provision that demands utilization or re-exportation of used packaging materials.

There are no particular container requirements in Ukraine. Due to small shipment volumes from overseas, exporters should be prepared to ship mixed product loads in one container. A separate health or veterinary certificate for each homogenous product lot in the container is required. Odessa, Mykolaiv and Illichivsk Sea Ports are by far the largest ports for handling containerized cargoes in Ukraine and can accept general-purpose containers. All three ports can handle refrigerated containers. It is highly advisable to verify with the freight forwarder whether or not other ports can process a particular cargo, pallet or container size.



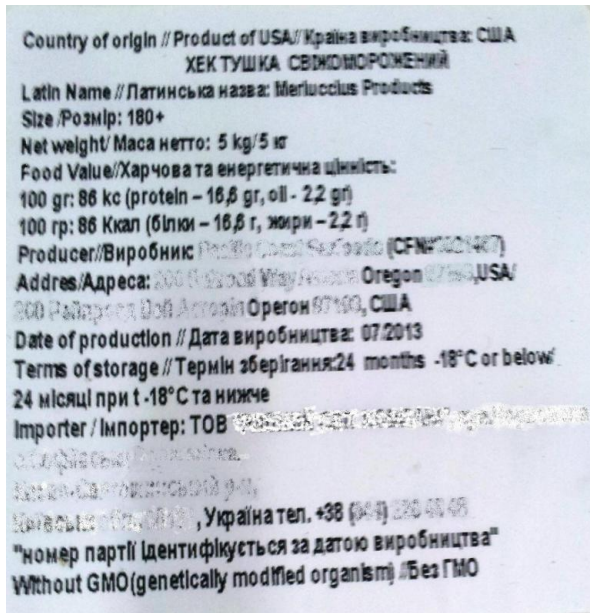
In cases where U.S. legislation allows for reuse of packaging, all old labels must be completely removed from the boxes found within a container. FAS-Kyiv is aware of cases when double labeling caused problems for a U.S. exporter. Separate packaging or disinfectant requirements apply to many products subject to veterinary control. In such cases the requirements are clearly indicated in the bilateral health certificate (see [FAIRS Certificate Report](#) for links to particular veterinary certificates).

## Section V: Labeling Requirements

All food products sold in Ukraine must be labeled in accordance with the Law of Ukraine On Quality and Safety of Food Products and Food Raw Materials (see a link to an English version of the Law above) and Technical Regulation on Packaging of Food Products. The label must contain the following information:

- 1) Name of food product;
- 2) Nominal quantity of food product (weight or volume in metric measurements);
- 3) List of all ingredients in the food product, including other food products and food additives used;
- 4) Nutritional values and energy (this category is also compulsory for raw products and other products for further processing);
- 5) Date of expiration, or the date of production with indicated shelf life;
- 6) Storage conditions;
- 7) Indication of a normative document according to which the product was produced (applicable for domestic food products subject to compulsory compliance certification);
- 8) Producer's name, address, and place of production;
- 9) Terms of use (if any);
- 10) Presence of genetically modified organisms (GMO) in excess of 0.9 percent if any; Non presence may be noted at supplier's discretion;
- 11) Consumption warning for food products by certain consumer categories (children, pregnant, elderly, athletes, etc.);

The label must be in Ukrainian and meet the abovementioned requirements; therefore, the product cannot enter Ukraine if it has only a standard U.S. label. Sample label for U.S. fish Product is provided below.



Stick-on tags that meet Ukrainian food safety law requirements are allowed and can be placed on the side of or over 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 ten European languages. The recent Language Policy Law that introduces regional languages allows importers to use both Ukrainian and regional languages on the label. Post is yet to see such labels from domestic or foreign suppliers. The use of additional languages can be justified mostly from a marketing standpoint.

Customs authorities require compliance with Ukrainian labeling import requirements prior to granting final product clearance. Most importers prefer to purchase products already labeled in order to comply with Ukraine’s requirements, while others prefer to attach labels in a licensed customs warehouse in Ukraine. On September 20<sup>th</sup>, 2015 Ukraine abolished compulsory labeling on boxes (cartons). Existing regulations cover retail packaging.

The legislation and implementing regulations do not set the rules for label size and format; however, they stipulate that labels must be “easily understood.” It is prohibited to include health claims, make statements targeting particular consumer groups (children, pregnant women, athletes) without prior approval from the MHU (follow this [link](#) for definitions, in Ukrainian).

Although the Law of Ukraine On Quality and Safety of Food Products and Food Raw Materials provides a comprehensive list of labeling requirements, Ukraine also adopted a [Technical Regulation](#) (in Ukrainian) that significantly widens and explains the scope of labeling. Requirements of the National Standard DSTU 4518-2008 adopted in 2008 are not compulsory for producers and importers. The text of the DSU is proprietary and not referenced in legal open databases. Please refer to Section VI of the Report “Conformity Certification” part for more explanations on Technical Regulation and DSTU power. The Technical Regulation as to Labeling of Food Products Rules is based on [EU Directives 2000/13/EU](#) (dated March 20<sup>th</sup>, 2000) and [2008/5/EU](#) (dated January 30<sup>th</sup>, 2008).

Food product labeling legislation continues to require an indication of GE content presence in food products sold



to Ukrainian consumers. In accordance with the provisions of the Law of Ukraine #1602-VII ([in Ukrainian](#)) the following labeling requirements are in place: In case a product contains GE materials, and in case their share in product exceeds 0.9 percent in any of the ingredients of product, which includes, composed of or made of GE materials, food product labeling must contain label “Containing GMO”.

Food producer may put a voluntary label “No GMO” on its products in case the absence of GMO in a product has been confirmed in accordance with local Food Safety Legislation. The law also includes provisions that absence of the information from suppliers about GMO presence in ingredients gives sufficient grounds for applying such a label on a product. This might be an attempt to protect interests of domestic producers from consequences of non-transparent situation with production of GE crops in Ukraine. For more details see our recent [Biotechnology GAIN Report](#).

Presence of agricultural biotechnology materials is monitored in the food products that are imported and those produced in Ukraine as well as in the imports of agricultural products such as seeds for planting. To date, such monitoring of presence of unregistered GE sources in food products derived from GE components is based on the Order #971 ([in Ukrainian](#)) approved by MHU, containing the list of crops as well as products of processing thereof that are the subjects to GE presence testing.

In accordance with the current requirements Law of Ukraine #1103-V “On the State System of Biosafety in Creating, Testing, Transporting and Using Genetically Modified Organisms (“GMOs”)” (Biosafety Law) ([in Ukrainian](#)), commercial imports of food, cosmetics, medical products, feed additives and veterinary medications containing GE or derived from GE components is allowed only after their state registration. State authorities are tasked to make public State GM Registries on their official web pages. At the time of the report writing the mentioned registries have not appeared online yet.

## Section VI: Other Specific Standards

In 2013-14, Ukrainian authorities conducted a major step toward bringing Ukrainian food safety legislation in compliance with internationally accepted principles. More responsibility is transferred from state authorities to producers and importers of food products. Major changes are introduced in fundamental laws: On main Principle and Safety Requirements for Food Products, Law On Veterinary Medicine, and Law On Safety and Quality of Foodstuffs. New legislation envisages civil and criminal responsibility of market operators for unsafe products. Previously absent, a formal product recall procedure was introduced with specific deadlines and courses of action. Basic traceability requirements were introduced. An importer would have to know its suppliers and customers in the chain based on the “one step back” and “one step forward” principle. The new law establishes basic requirements for HACCP procedures in case when processing is taking place.

Ukrainian authorities have established requirements for exporting facilities that do not exceed those established for domestic producers. New legislation introduced a list of approved facilities and reserved the right of inspection.

### Organic Certification

Ukraine adopted its own [organic legislation](#) ([in Ukrainian](#)) in 2013, with major amendments in 2015 as part of deregulatory package. Organic product is certified as such if one of the following conditions are met:

- 95 percent or more of live and unprocessed ingredients are produced with organic material or
- 90 percent or more of processed ingredients are produced with organic material.

Products, which are certified in EU as organic are accepted in Ukraine as organic without additional certification. USDA's [Organic Export Certificate](#) Form is not officially recognized in Ukraine and would not replace any other certificate required for import. "USDA Organic" logo will not qualify imported products as organic in Ukraine despite organic certification equivalency agreement between EU and U.S. On the other hand EU's "Green Leaf" logo on the product will allow for product placement on the organic shelf.

Ukrainian Organic Law directly bans use of words "organic", "biodynamic", "biological", "ecological" or "bio-" prefix in the name of the products that are not produced according to organic standards. Imported products that have those words and prefixes in their names must be translated as "organic product" when Ukrainian label is attached.

### **Special Food Products**

Dietary, prophylactic food products, biologically active agents, baby food, and food for athletes are considered special food products in Ukraine (follow this [link](#) for definitions, in Ukrainian). Registration of special food products is conducted by the Sanitary and Epidemiological Service of the Ministry of Health Care of Ukraine prior to importing them into Ukraine. All registered foods are published in the [State Register of Special and Dietary Foods](#) (in Ukrainian).

### **Novel Foods**

Novel Food Products are subject to compulsory registration by Ministry of Health authorities. Ukraine defines novel food as food product or ingredient, which is substantially different from the common food products or ingredients present on the market. The product is considered "novel" if it has one of the following traits:

- The product has no history of safe consumption in Ukraine and suffered significant transformation;
- The product is obtained in a result of new plant/animal production process which was not used for this purpose before;
- The product is obtained through technological process that was not previously used for this purpose;
- The product has no safe consumption history in Ukraine, but has such history abroad and suffered significant transformation.

GM products and mineral/drinking water are not considered to be "novel" and do not fall under novel food provisions. The Register of novel foods is maintained by the MHU (there were no publicly available register when this report was drafted). Registration time for new novel foods is 180 days.

### **Product Samples and Mail Order Shipments**

Samples worth less than € 200 can be cleared duty-free according to Ukrainian legislation. The regulations do not distinguish product samples from food products; therefore, samples shipped via express mail could be subject to sanitary, veterinary, phytosanitary, radiological and ecological inspection if the customs officer determines that such control is necessary.

## **Section VII: Facility and Product Registration**

There is no facility registration procedure for processed food products. Ukrainian Competent Authority maintains positive list of eligible countries and positive list of eligible facilities for export of food products of animal origin into Ukraine. The registers are to be published on the official website of the Authority. Due to safety legislation transformation process the State Veterinary and Phytosanitary Service holds the Competent Authority status. At this point SVPS website accommodates only [list of bilateral veterinary certificates](#) and [list of inspected foreign facilities](#) (in Ukrainian).

Competent Authority of the exporting country may petition the SVPS for inclusion in the list of eligible countries. This inclusion is possible upon exporting country food safety system audit. An exporting country has given the right to petition for inclusion of selected production facilities into the list of eligible exporters.

According to the Law 1602-VII all countries and exporting facilities that have supply history before September 20<sup>th</sup>, 2015 will be automatically included into the list of approved countries/facilities. No lists were officially published when this report was drafted, but no trade restrictions were reported by the importers either.

### **Recognition of EU Equivalency and Implications for New Exporters of Products of Animal Origin**

On April 1, 2014 the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine empowered Order 118 "On the Recognition of Equivalency of the EU Control System for Manufacture and Circulation of Animal Origin Products and Raw Materials". This Order recognizes the official EU production and control systems for products of animal origin and raw materials as equivalent to Ukraine's system of food safety and quality.

This Order opens the way for product imports from facilities approved by the European Commission and included in the appropriate registers. A European number is recognized as a necessary and sufficient condition for such imports. For products that are not included in EU registers, the Order provides two alternative options:

- Import from non-listed facilities can be allowed after individual inspection of such facilities by Ukraine's Veterinary and Phytosanitary Service with consecutive introduction into Ukraine's register of approved facilities;
- Recognition of the exporting country's competent authority equivalence after a system audit of the safety system.

Terms and conditions of the individual facility audit are not yet approved. Existing draft law does not specify the financing sources for audits, but stipulates equal treatment for domestic and foreign producers.

Order No.118 and related Government of Ukraine Decrees eliminated and replaced non-transparent system of individual import permits that remained in place for almost a decade.

Provisions of the Order partially overlap with Law 1602-VII as to eligibility of foreign facilities and inclusion into the official List of Approved Facilities. All U.S. facilities that have a supply history must use Law 1602 for automatic inclusion in the List. All new suppliers must satisfy one of the options listed in Order 118.

### **Special Beef and Pork Clauses**

Due to special [Beef](#) and [Pork](#) bilateral veterinary certificate prefaces (cover letters) all U.S. federally inspected facilities are eligible for exports to Ukraine. These blanket provisions do not differentiate between new and old

suppliers providing unrestricted market access to all. The Post is aware of multiple problems that appear at the border when new shipment from the non-listed facility arrives. Should such problem be encountered, the importer should refer to The State Veterinary and Phytosanitary Service explanatory letter No.15-9-2-2-11/25895 issued on December 4<sup>th</sup>, 2014, or contact the Post immediately.

The FAS is conducting negotiations with Ukrainian VS as to market access terms and conditions for the first-time suppliers of products of animal origin. FAS/Kyiv will be informing importers through separate GAIN reports.

## **Section VII: Other Certification and Testing Requirements**

### **Processed Food Products Safety Certification**

According to the Law 1602-VII, all food products imported into the Custom territory of Ukraine must be accompanied by the “international certificate or another document issued by exporting country competent authority”. The law does not define this document further and provides no other options.

The FAS is working with Ukrainian competent authorities to figure out whether State-issued certificates can be accepted as international certificates. Additional information will be provided in a separate GAIN Reports.

### **Producer Declaration**

According to the Law on Food Safety and Quality (Article 21), Producer Declaration may be demanded for food products, food additives and auxiliary materials (packaging). Declaration can be issued for the production process or to the specific allotment of imported product. In the first case scenario allotments covered should also be listed in the document. The declaration should include: the name and address of the producer, name of the product, technical regulations, standards or sanitary measures the product complies with; conditions under which this compliance will be insured (transportation, storage and other conditions), date of issuance, name, position and signature of the certifying person. An exporter is responsible for statements in the declaration and should base its statements on implemented measures and conditions (HACCP Plan, GMP, accredited lab test results, etc.). It is not clear whether Producer’s Declaration can be used as an “International Certificate” as stipulated by Law 1602-VII. The FAS is working with Ukrainian authorities on resolution of this trade issue.

### **Conformity Certification**

In most cases conformity certification of food products is not required (Article 32 of the Law On Main Principle and Safety Requirements for Food Products). Ukrainian certification system is based on the Law on Standards, Technical Requirements and Compliance Evaluation Procedures, Law on Standardization, Law on Conformity Certification, and Presidential Decree “Provision on State Inspection on Consumer Rights Protection.” These regulations envisage the following compliance documents:

- *Technical Regulations* are legal public acts establishing mandatory requirements for products, services, or production processes to eliminate threats to national security, to protect life, health, and property rights of consumers, protect animals, plants and environment. It may also contain requirements for terminology, labels, packaging, marking or labeling requirements as they apply to a product, process or production method. In recent years, Ukraine adopted over 30 Technical Regulation most of which mimic EU safety Directives word-by-word.

- *National (State) Standards* (DSTUs) are documents approved by the competent authority, which provides 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 legislators perspective, a Standard is an auxiliary document that if followed will help achieve compulsory safety requirements listed in Technical Regulation; although producers are free to choose other production techniques that can yield the same safety results.

With the exception of alcohol and tobacco, only products supplied for consumption of children are subject to conformity certification. Although all fish and seafood products are subject to compulsory conformity certification as stipulated by the Cabinet of Ministers Resolution 416, Attachment 7, their certification is not enforced as contradictory to other laws and regulations. The list of products subject to compulsory certification is provided in a separate [UP1502](#) GAIN Report.

Importers of food product should apply for certification to the SSSFCP. The applicant is charged the cost of the certification (either exporter or importer). There are usually two options available to exporters and importers depending on the value and the frequency of shipments. The first option requires compliance by a foreign facility to existing Ukrainian norms and regulations on quality and safety. The supplier receives a certificate of conformity valid for two to three years. This approach avoids the requirement of certifying each shipment. The second option involves certification of each product shipment with mandatory laboratory tests upon arrival in Ukraine. The SSSFCP is in charge of conformity certification procedures and either grants or denies issuing valid certificates for eligible food products sold in the customs territory of Ukraine. The SSSFCP also maintains the Single State Register of Certified Products. The Register of Certified Products was not available on-line when this report was drafted.

### **Voluntary Certifications**

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 “fits for human consumption”;
- Number of the containers in the shipment (if more than 1);
- Net weight of the product in the container;
- Number of boxes supplied;
- Production date(s) (usually only month of the production is required);
- Expiry date (shelf life) of the product.

Being a semi-official document (not bilaterally negotiated and agreed) it speeds up both customs and veterinary procedures, so the QC is demanded by both authorities that monitor these procedures. Usually the QC will be on the company letterhead and written and may be under the signature of different employees, depending on Company’s operational structure and availability.

U.S. exporters may also refer to the [Country Commercial Guide](#) prepared by the Foreign Commercial Service of

the U.S. Department of Commerce in Kyiv to learn more about certification in Ukraine and recognition of the international ISO-9000 series standards in Ukraine (Chapter 5: Trade Regulations).

### **Sampling and Testing Requirements**

Sampling and testing of imported products are regulated by the Cabinet of Ministers Decree #833 adopted on June 14, 2002; although additional conditions are listed in Law 1602-VII. The Decree 833 defines “uniform allotment of the product” and establishes sample sizes and sampling times. The uniform allotment of product is defined as any quantity of the product of the same kind, name, production date, processing method, produced by the same shift and with the same technological regime.

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

Given the total sampling and testing of imported products in Ukraine, sampling (especially of expensive products such as caviar, fish, or chilled meat) as well as testing, fees may pose a significant burden on the importer. In many cases the U.S. exporter may receive a request from the importer to put as few “uniform allotments” in the container as possible. FAS/Kyiv is aware of cases when as many as 19 uniform allotments were discovered in one 25-ton refrigerated container by Ukrainian Veterinary and Phytosanitary Service.

The potential importer should be prepared for inevitable losses associated with testing of product. All imported commodities undergo testing at the point of destination, although at the port random testing can be required and usually is since it’s an excuse for Ukrainian Veterinary and Phytosanitary Service officials to gain additional revenue. The testing period may vary from 4 days for certain meat products to 15 days for canned products. There is draft legislation envisaging risk-based testing practices, but when the authorities will implement these is unclear. Ukraine will sample and test all first-time shipments and shipments arriving from facilities that have not been exporting for last 5 years. All frequent suppliers will get each 5<sup>th</sup> shipment tested.

Law 1602-VII justifies usage of national sampling standards and use of EU or international standards in case of their absence. The law also allows for reference-method adopted by EU or “appropriate international organizations”. Arbitrage testing can be conducted by any independent lab which uses these reference methods.

### **Pet Food and Feed Additives**

According to Article 14 of the Law of Ukraine “On Veterinary Medicine”, the State Scientific and Control Institute of Veterinary Drugs and Feed Additives (Appendix I) conducts assessments for pet food and feed additives in Ukraine.

The official document for pet food or feed additive registration in Ukraine is the Registration Certificate. Purchase and utilization of pet food and feed additives that are not registered in Ukraine is prohibited. The Registration Certificate and the Manufacturer’s Quality Certificate are mandatory documents and must be



presented at the point of entry into Ukraine.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA/APHIS) published the official registration procedure for U.S. pet food exports to Ukraine [here](#).

A company that applies for registration will assume all costs associated with the procedure. Experts from the State Scientific and Control Institute of Veterinary Drugs and Feed Additives will establish a separate registration procedure for every pet food or feed additive sample. Field trials may be required for some products. The cost of registration is USD 600 to USD 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 90 days, but it depends on the accuracy of documents and samples sent. Additional information concerning registration of pet food and feed additives can be found on the Institute's web site at <http://www.scivp.lviv.ua/>

If the Institute approves the product, the exporter will receive a five-year registration certificate. When the five-year term expires, the company will be required to renew the certificate. In this case the Institute will not request a product sample, but only a set of documents and the procedure will be somewhat quicker and cheaper.

### **Seeds for Planting**

Exporters of seeds planting should note that prior to importing seeds for commercial release in Ukraine, each plant variety has to be registered with the State Veterinary and Phytosanitary Service of Ukraine. However the [State Register of Seed Producers](#) is maintained by the State Agricultural Inspection of Ukraine. The entire registration process may take up to three years and cost the applicant (variety owner, exporter or importer) USD 5,000-10,000 depending on the type of crop and the extent of the field trials needed. This charge includes expenses needed for field trials and the maintenance of the variety in the Registry in Ukraine. Currently only a few U.S. corn and sunflower hybrids are included in the [State Registry of Approved Varieties](#). Imports of seeds for testing purposes are subject to preliminary import notification as stipulated by the Cabinet of Minister's Resolution 436 ([in Ukrainian](#), specific HS Codes included in Annex 6).

Plant varieties that consistently show good performance usually receive a temporary registration after the second year of field trials and may be granted permission for marketing to agricultural producers. The Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine (MAPFU) can also issue single-time permits for commercial seed imports that do not require plant variety registration if it deems such imports as urgent and necessary.

Recently due to the recent liberalization of seed legislation Ukraine allowed in commercial seed imports accompanied by certificates issued by the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) or Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) without their obligatory prior certification on the territory of Ukraine.

At the time of the shipment, the exporter of seed for planting should plan for a three-to-five day seed certification period in Ukraine. The State Seed Inspection Service of the MAPFU inspects imported seeds for compliance with the Ukrainian state quality and purity standards even if a valid Orange International Seed Lot Certificate accompanies the shipment.

All imports of planting seeds require GMO presence testing. In accordance with the national Biosafety Law ([in Ukrainian](#)) commercial imports of biotech seeds (as well as any other genetically engineered organisms) are not

allowed before their state registration in Ukraine.

At the time of this report, amendments have been introduced to the Laws of Ukraine “On Seeds and Planting Stock” and “On Protection of Rights to Plant Varieties” that will significantly change seed registration and import procedures (e.g. acceptance of OECD and ISTA certificates mentioned above). Given that they have not yet translated into sub-legislation, FAS- Kyiv expects further regulatory changes that might change the actual requirements and procedures for seeds imported to Ukraine.

For further information on the procedures U.S. exporters are encouraged to contact the Post in Kyiv.

### **Section IX: Import Procedures**

Note: Information in this section is considered accurate at the time of its publication. Exporters should confirm exact import procedures for individual products prior to shipment to Ukraine. There may be specific import requirements for certain products that were not mentioned in Section VIII of this report (alcohol, tobacco, etc.). Ukrainian is the only official language recognized in the entire territory of the country for documentation. All documents must be bilingual, submitted in Ukrainian, or be accompanied by an official translation. Originals of all accompanying documents must be presented to appropriate competent authorities prior to custom clearance of the product. No exception is allowed! End note.

At the planning stage, exporters are advised to check with their importer(s) to identify the types of controls that are applicable to the product(s). Then, it is necessary to make sure that all required inspection services are present at the port of entry into Ukraine. The exporter should choose another point of entry if all of the required inspections services are not performed at a given entry point.

Any food product (except those produced for personal consumption), food raw materials and agricultural products are prohibited entry into Ukraine without documented evidence of their safety. Control over food and agricultural product imports rests with the Customs Service of Ukraine. The product will not be granted final clearance until all legal procedures are met. The following documentation is required for customs clearance:

1. Original International Certificate, (for processed food products) or Original Veterinary /Phytosanitary Certificates (see Sections VI - VIII for applicability);
2. Bill of Lading (for custom clearance)
3. Custom Declaration (based on Product Invoice - for custom valuation purposes)
4. A Quality Certificate (if available).
5. Producer’s declaration of safety and wholesomeness (if available).
5. Certificate of conformity (wherever applicable);

Attention: The exporter is advised to be in touch with the importer as to the custom clearance document package. A whole set of additional documents might be required in order to confirm the custom value of the product. This may include the contract, invoices, bank transfer slips, insurance slips if they reference custom value, etc. Depending on the product the importer may also be required to submit a copy of the contract with waste packaging processing facility. FAS/Kyiv is aware of cases than importers were providing over a dozen of auxiliary documents and certificates.

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

All other certificates can be processed at the same time, so it is possible to complete the customs clearance process in 5 - 10 days including additional required laboratory tests.

### **Phytosanitary Inspection**

Inspections are conducted by State Service on Safety of Foodstuffs and Consumer Protection (SSSFCP). The SSSFCP maintains a list of controlled plants and plant products, which is available only [in Ukrainian](#), although international HS Codes are provided.

Imported products of plant origin are required to be accompanied by the original of phytosanitary certificate (e.g. the Federal Phytosanitary Certificate, [PPQ Form 577](#) issued by USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service) and should not contain quarantine organisms ([in Ukrainian](#) the list contains Latin names of the pests and diseases). Sample phytosanitary certificate can be viewed [here](#). It is different from the [re-export certificate](#) that Ukraine can issue (unlike for the products of animal origin).

An initial inspection of the cargo will be conducted at the point of entry by Ukrainian phyto-sanitary inspectors. Product samples will be taking laboratory tests conducted to verify that quarantine organisms are not present in the cargo.

In case quarantine pests are found alive at the point of entry a product has to be either fumigated for a second time or refused entry. The local branch of the SSSFCP conducts the secondary phytosanitary inspection of the cargo at an in-land point of cargo destination to verify compliance with import conditions. Products receive the final phytosanitary clearance following the second inspection.

### **Veterinary Inspection**

The requirements for products that are subject to state veterinary surveillance and control are governed by Order #71, which was adopted by the State Veterinary and Phytosanitary Service (SVPS) on June 14, 2004. The order contains a complete list of products under their control and lists the requirements for each product. The list is the following:

- Brood cattle;
- Bovine semen;
- Bovine embryos;
- Cattle for slaughter, sheep and goats;
- Brood sheep and goats;
- Ovine semen;
- Brood horses;

- Swine semen;
- Pigs for slaughter;
- Racing horses;
- Temporarily imported racing horses for sport horse competitions;
- Horse semen;
- Horses for slaughter;
- Day-old chicks and hatching eggs;
- Fur animals, rabbits, dogs, cats;
- Wild animals for zoos and circuses;
- Fish, Live fish, fish roe, crustaceans, mollusks, and other aquatic animals;
- Honeybees, bumble-bees, and Alfalfa Leaf-cutting bees;
- Reindeer;
- Camels;
- Primates;
- Red meats and meat products;
- Poultry;
- Horse meat;
- Canned meat, sausages, and other ready to eat products;
- Rabbit meat;
- Milk and dairy products;
- Meat of wild animals;
- Fish, seafood and ready to eat seafood products after thermal treatment;
- Hides, horn-hoof, furs, sheep pelt, lambskin, goat under fur raw material, wool, hair coat, horsehair, down and feather of chicken, duck, goose, and other species;
- Feed fishmeal;
- Ready to use feeds and feed additive of animal origin, including those made of poultry and fish;
- Feeds and feed additive of animal origin, including those made of poultry and fish;
- Feeds of plant origin (feed grains, soybeans, soybean and almond meals);
- Pet food.

Please, refer to Annex I of the most Recent GAIN FAIRS Certificate Report for Order 71 translation.

Prospective U.S. exporters should refer to the list even if the commodity in question is not subject to veterinary control in the United States. Ukrainian state veterinarians will conduct inspections at the border of animal feeds of plant origin (such as soybean meal), ready-to-eat seafood products and frozen fish. Detailed procedure of such certification is provided in Section III of the most recent GAIN FAIRS Certificate Report. FAS\Kyiv advises a potential U.S. exporter contact their Ukrainian importer or agent to get accurate updates on most recent changes to the list. FAS\Kyiv is unaware of cases when veterinary inspections were conducted on products other than those listed above.

Some shipments arriving in Ukraine will be sampled (Ukrainian legislation uses “expanded veterinary control” term). Expanded veterinary control will be conducted on the first-time shipments and on every 5<sup>th</sup> shipment arriving to the country.

The exporter or importer will have to bear the costs associated with border lab testing or the cost of appeal, which is arbitrated at the Central Laboratory of the Veterinary Service. The cost of testing varies between USD 80 and USD 500 depending on the number of tests required and the number of uniform lots in the shipment. The testing

procedure takes up to seven days, which makes importing some highly perishable goods impractical or impossible.

The list of products, allowed for export to Ukraine and falling under the auspices of the Food Safety Inspection Service can be found on the official USDA FSIS web page [here](#). Protocols for exporting live animals and animal products controlled by USDA’s Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service at the following [address](#).

For frozen fish and seafood products, an exporter is advised to contact the proper U.S. Competent Authorities. An export certificate can be issued by either the U.S. Food or Drug Administration (FDA): <http://www.fda.gov/AnimalVeterinary/default.htm> or (in case of fish and other aquatic animals) by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) of the U.S. Department of Commerce: <http://www.noaa.gov/> for frozen fish import regulations and standards.

In case of a discrepancy between statements required by Ukrainian SVPS Order #71 and those made in the negotiated U.S.–Ukraine Health/Veterinary Certificate, the official certificate will prevail. The complete list of products subject to compulsory veterinary inspection is provided in a separate [GAIN Report](#).

### **Sanitary Inspection of Food Products**

Before competent authority power transfer to SSSFCP the SVPSU remains responsible for all sanitary controls of imported food products as stipulated by SVPSU and MHU’s Joint Decree adopted on September 18<sup>th</sup>, 2015. SVPSU checks food compliance with the Medical and Biological Requirements and Sanitary Norms of Quality of Raw Food Materials and Food Products (tolerance levels of toxic elements, pesticides, micro-toxins, bacterial contamination, and radio nuclides) and affixes “approved” stamp on import documents. The importer or producer must pay for product testing if assigned. The “State Sanitary and Hygiene Findings” certification is canceled for all food products in September of 2015.

### **Radiological Inspection of Food Products**

Following the Chernobyl accident in 1986, the GOU rigidly controlled food contamination of radionuclides in order to protect consumers. In 1997, the MHU approved the state hygienic norms (so called DR-97) that established the maximum allowable levels (MAL) for the two most occurring radionuclides – Cesium-137 (137Cs) and Strontium-90 (<sup>90</sup>Sr). Tolerances for Cesium-137 (137cs) and Strontium-90 (<sup>90</sup>Sr) in food products.

### **Re-Export of Products of Animal Origin**

An exporter must be aware that Ukraine’s food safety legislation does not allow import of re-exported products of animal origin, even in cases where Ukraine has valid bilateral veterinary certificates with both the country of origin and 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 the third country before further export.

In case of product re-packing in the custom-bonded warehouse without formal custom clearance Ukraine reserves the right to refuse such product. An exporter may use this loophole only in cases when the original certificate is provided along with the new certificate issued by the competent authorities of country where repacking took place. In most cases presentation of the original certificate is not possible as they are retained on file of the third country’s competent authority.

**Section X: Copyright and/or Trademark Laws:**

Protection of intellectual property rights is weak in Ukraine. Piracy 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. See Appendix I for contact information for the State Service of Ukraine on Intellectual Property (SSUIP), which is the GOU's agency responsible for the protection of intellectual property. Suppliers should work closely with their local distributors to identify any case of piracy and report them to local law enforcement agencies or to intellectual property rights inspectors of the SSUIP.

The SSUIP maintains a [system of registers](#) (in Ukrainian) of patents on inventions, useful models, industrial samples, microchip topographies, trademarks for goods and services, product origins etc. Some registers are incomplete and search engines are complicated.

Registration of plant varieties is conducted by the SSSFCP under the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food. The [register](#) is published annually on the SVPS website. For more information please, refer to Seeds for Planting chapter above.

**Appendix I. Government Regulatory Agency Contacts:****Sanitary and Hygiene Issues, MRLs.**

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

19/22, Voloska St., Kyiv

01601 Ukraine

tel. +380-44-425-03-55

fax: +380-44-425-50-79

e-mail: [maktan73@ukr.net](mailto:maktan73@ukr.net)

Homepage: [www.dsesu.gov.ua/](http://www.dsesu.gov.ua/) (Ukrainian version only)

Institute of Ecohygiene and Toxicology of

Ministry of Health Care of Ukraine

(responsible for state sanitary and hygiene expert examination, Head of Ukrainian CODEX Commission)

6, Heroiv Oborony St., Kyiv

03680 Ukraine

tel.: +38-044-526-9700



fax: +38-044-526-9643  
E-mail: [office@medved.kiev.ua](mailto:office@medved.kiev.ua)  
Homepage: [http://www.medved.kiev.ua/home/index\\_en.htm](http://www.medved.kiev.ua/home/index_en.htm) (English version)

### **Codex Alimentarius Commission**

Point of contact:  
National Codex Alimentarius Commission  
6 Geroiv Oborony Street,  
03680 Kyiv, Ukraine  
E-mail: [secretar@codex.co.ua](mailto:secretar@codex.co.ua)  
Homepage: <http://codex.co.ua/eng/>

**Note:** CODEX website is inactive due to elimination of CODEX role in Ukrainian legislation upon publication of the Cabinet of Ministers' Decree 692 on September 8<sup>th</sup>, 2015 The Secretariat of the Commission still can be contacted:

tel.: +380 44 -526-95-53  
fax: +380 44 -526-96-43

### **Animal and Plant Health Issues, Safety of All Animal Products and Seafood., Phytosanitary Issues and Registration of the new Verities**

State Veterinary and Phytosanitary Service of Ukraine (SVPS)  
Ministry of Agricultural Policy of Ukraine  
1 Grynchenko St., Kyiv  
01001 Ukraine  
Tel: +38-044-229-1270  
Fax: +38-044-229-4883  
Homepage: <http://www.vet.gov.ua/> (Ukrainian version only)

### **SVPS Division for Plant Health Issues**

State Phytosanitary Service of the Ministry of Agrarian Policy ad Food  
8, Saperno-Slobidska St. Kyiv,  
03028 Ukraine  
Tel. +380-44-495-88-60  
Fax: +380-44-495-88-64  
e-mail: [mainoffice@karantin.gov.ua](mailto:mainoffice@karantin.gov.ua)  
Homepage: <http://karantin.gov.ua/>

### **SVPS Division for Certification and Conformity**

State Inspection for Consumer Rights Protection  
Tel.: +380-44-528-56-55  
Homepage: <http://www.dsiu.gov.ua> (English/Ukrainian)  
E-mail: [koo@dsiu.gov.ua](mailto:koo@dsiu.gov.ua)

### **Ecological and Radiological Inspection of Imported Food and Agricultural Products**

State Ecological Inspection Service  
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine  
3, k.2 Novopechersky Prov.  
Tel/Fax: +380-44-521-2040  
E-mail: [info@dei.gov.ua](mailto:info@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](mailto:dndki@scivp.lviv.ua)  
Homepage: <http://www.scivp.lviv.ua/en.html> (Ukrainian/English)

**Plant Variety Registration**

State Institute for Plant Varieties Expertise / State Veterinary and Phytosanitary Service  
Ministry of Agricultural Policy of Ukraine  
15, Henerala Rodimtseva vul.,  
03041 Kyiv, Ukraine  
Tel: +380-44-258-3456  
Fax: +380-44-257-9963  
E-mail: [sops@sops.gov.ua](mailto:sops@sops.gov.ua)  
Homepage <http://www.sops.gov.ua/> (English/Ukrainian version)

**Registration of Trade Marks**

State Intellectual Property Service  
8 Lvivska Ploscha,  
04655 Kyiv-53, Ukraine  
Tel: +380-44- 498-37-08, 498-38-60  
Homepage: <http://sips.gov.ua/en/index.html>

**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](mailto:info@ameu.org.ua)  
Homepage: <http://www.ameu.org.ua> (English)

**Association of Customs Brokers of Ukraine**

2 Solomyanska Ploscha. Office 503 (left wing)  
Tel.: +380-44-248-8202,  
Fax: +380-44-248-8203  
E-mail: [info@ambu.com.ua](mailto:info@ambu.com.ua)  
Homepage: <http://www.ambu.com.ua> (Ukrainian only).

**Foreign Agricultural Service of the United States Department of Agriculture**

Dwight Wilder, Agricultural Attaché  
4 Igor Sikorsky Str.  
04112 Kyiv, Ukraine  
Tel.: +38-044-521-5496  
Fax: +38-044-521-5038  
E-mail: [agkiev@fas.usda.gov](mailto:agkiev@fas.usda.gov)  
Homepage: <http://ukraine.usembassy.gov/fas.html>

