

List of non-EU country establishments – explained

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Rules for approval of establishments allowed to export animals and animal products to the EU

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) [2022/2292](#) of 6 September 2022 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2017/625 with regard to requirements for the entry into the Union of consignments of food-producing animals and certain goods intended for human consumption

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) [2020/692](#) of 30 January 2020 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 as regards rules for entry into the Union, and the movement and handling after entry of consignments of certain animals, germinal products and products of animal origin

Regulation (EU) [2017/625](#) of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products [...] (**Official Controls Regulation**)

Regulation (EU) [2016/429](#) of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health (**Animal Health Law**)

Update

Overview of the rules on listing food businesses (“establishments”) for the export of animals and animal products to the European Union (EU).

Background

To ensure that animal products are safe, the EU only imports these foods from approved operators in countries that are allowed to export animal products to the EU (see [Third country lists for animal health – explained](#); [Third country lists for public health – explained](#); [EU official health certificates for exports to the EU – explained](#)). Throughout the supply chain, these operators are known as “establishments” – that is, any unit of a food business (Regulation [852/2004](#), Art. 2(c)).

An establishment can only be approved if the competent authority in the non-EU exporting country has determined that it meets EU requirements, and has listed it on the [TRACES Establishment Lists](#) webpage.

Impacted products

Animals, animal products, animal by-products, meat, fish, dairy, fats/oils, honey, sprouts

Overview

Types of establishment

For animal products imported to the EU from non-EU countries, establishments must be approved:

- where animals are kept after primary production (Regulation 2020/692, Art. 8)
- where animal products are prepared (Regulation 2022/2292, Art. 13)
- where products are dispatched from, if the establishment does more than just logistics, e.g. temperature control (Regulation 2022/2292, Art. 13)
- for fisheries: on-land establishments, factories, or freezer vessels, cold-stores or reefer vessels (Regulation 2022/2292, Arts. 18 and 19).

Once the approval procedure is completed, the competent authority assigns the operator a unique approval number.

Products

Establishments must be approved if they are exporting the following agri-food products (Harmonised System, HS codes):

- Animal products under HS chapters meat (2), fish (3), dairy (4), other animal origin (5), fats/oils (15), prepared meat/fish (16).
- Animal products under specific headings:
 - other sugars (1702)
 - chocolate (1806)
 - coffee/tea extracts (2101)
 - ice cream (2105)
 - protein concentrates (2106)
 - non-alcoholic beverages (2202 99)
 - meat flours, meals (2301).
- Sprouts (0704 90, 0706 90, 0708 10, 0708 20, 0708 90, 1214 90) (see Regulation 2658/87).
- Honey (0409, 0410, 1212, 1521, 1702) (see Mandatory listing of establishments exporting honey, and clarifications on animal products).

Products containing substances of animal origin under the following Combined Nomenclature (CN) codes, often not destined for food use, must also only be exported by approved establishments:

- 2202 99, 2932, 3001, 3002, 3501, 3502, 3503, 3504, 3917 10 10, 4101, 4102, 4103.

For further details on which establishments must be approved in relation to each animal species, see Table 1.

Approval by the competent authority

To secure approval, before an establishment can start activities, the competent authority must control its compliance with the EU rules on-site.

This differs significantly from establishments supplying non-risk foods (products not of animal origin and shelf-stable composite products); or carrying out only primary activities (primary production including products of the soil, stock farming, hunting, and fishing, Regulation [852/2004](#)); or transport or storage without temperature control – these establishments can begin activity as soon as they are registered, and only undergo controls at a later stage.

For live animals, detailed requirements to be fulfilled by the establishment are given in Regulation [2019/2035](#).

The approval number of the establishment must be indicated in the official health certificates accompanying exported food, and must be signed by the competent authority of the non-EU exporting country (see [EU official health certificates for exports to the EU – explained](#)).

Procedure for EU listing

Non-EU competent authorities can list approved establishments via the TRACES [Establishment Lists](#) webpage.

The European Commission will then check if all details are correct before publishing the list. Where mistakes are noted, the competent authority will be asked to review its **whole list** of establishments. National contact points in non-EU countries are responsible for updating the Establishment Lists.

See [Non-EU countries authorised establishments](#).

What are the major implications for exporting countries?

The EU rules give significant powers to non-EU competent authorities to approve and control the establishments that are allowed to export to the EU. **Every** change in approved establishments must be communicated to the European Commission services.

Resources

Online resources from the European Commission:

- Guidance document on the implementation of certain provisions of Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 on the hygiene of food of animal origin
- IMSOC Establishment Lists
- Non-EU countries authorised establishments

PAFF Committee (2021) [Technical Specifications](#) for the Format for the Lists of Approved or Registered Establishments, Plants or Operators handling Animal By-Products inside the European Union and in Third Countries

[AGRINFO Webinar and FAQ: Using TRACES](#)

Sources

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) [2022/2292](#) with regard to requirements for the entry into the Union of consignments of food-producing animals and certain goods intended for human consumption

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Table & Figures

Table 1 Examples of establishments that need to be approved	
Products	Establishments
Live animals	Establishments for assembly operations ¹⁾ of ungulates and poultry Germinal product establishments for cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, and horses Hatcheries of poultry (eggs or poultry) Establishments keeping poultry (other than for slaughter or eggs) Establishments wishing to obtain the status of confined establishment Other types of establishment (assembly centres, control posts, environmentally isolated production establishments for bumblebees, quarantine establishments)
Animal products: Meat Meat of domestic ungulates Meat from poultry and lagomorphs Meat of farmed game Wild game meat Minced meat, meat preparations and mechanically separated meat (MSM) Meat products	Slaughterhouses Cutting plants Slaughter on farm (except for direct sales of small quantities of poultry/rabbit/hare meat to local sellers and end-consumers) Game-handling establishments Establishments producing minced meat, meat preparations, and MSM Establishments manufacturing meat products
Fish Live bivalve molluscs Fishery products	Dispatch centres Purification centres Freezer vessels and factory vessels Establishments on land
Raw milk, colostrum, dairy products, colostrum-based products	Establishments processing raw milk into heat-treated milk and into dairy products made from raw milk Establishments making dairy products from already processed dairy products (e.g. butter from pasteurised cream, cheese from pasteurised milk or milk powder) Milk-collection centres
Eggs and egg products	Egg-packing centres Establishments processing eggs
Frogs' legs and snails	Establishments preparing and/or processing frogs' legs and snails
Rendered animal fats and greaves	Establishments collecting, storing, or processing raw materials
Stomachs and bladders	Establishments treating bladders, stomachs, and intestines
Gelatine	Establishments processing raw materials
Collagen	Establishments processing raw materials
Honey	Establishments producing honey, pollen, and beeswax
All sectors	Establishments re-wrapping products, whether or not associated with other operations such as slicing and cutting
	Cold stores of animal products for which there is a requirement of temperature control in Regulation 853/2004, Annex III
	Wholesale markets manufacturing products of animal origin
<p>1. Assembly operation: where animals are regrouped before being dispatched; defined as "assembling of kept terrestrial animals from more than one establishment for a period shorter than the required residency period for the species of animals concerned" (Regulation 2016/429).</p>  www.agrinfo.eu	

Sources: **Live animals**, Regulation [2016/429](#), Art. 94; **Animal products**, [Guidance document](#) on [...] the hygiene of food of animal origin, and Regulation [2022/2292](#), Annex IV and Art. 13; **Animal by-products**, [PAFF Committee \(2021\)](#), Annex II, Ch. I.

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