Public health lists of countries that can export animal products to the EU – mid-2026 update

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EU updates its public health list of countries that can export specified animal products to the EU from 4 November 2026 – impacts on Albania, Armenia, Argentina, Bosnia, Belarus, Egypt, Kenya, Morocco, Moldova, Montenegro, Mozambique, North Macedonia, Mauritius, Serbia, Tunisia, Türkiye

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2026/2228 of 14 October 2026 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/405 as regards the lists of third countries or regions thereof authorised for the entry into the Union of consignments of certain animals and goods intended for human consumption in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council

Update

The European Union (EU) has updated the list of countries with authorisation to export animal products under the EU public health requirements.

The following list of key changes focuses on AGRINFO partner countries.

Countries gaining authorisation to export animal products

- Albania: class A eggs
- Albania, Armenia, Argentina, Bosnia, Belarus, Kenya, Morocco, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Mauritius, Serbia, Tunisia, Türkiye: finfish products
- Egypt: aquaculture (finfish and their products, and crustaceans) – although in order to be allowed to export aquaculture products to the EU, Egypt still needs to be listed in relation to antimicrobials.

Countries losing authorisation to export animal products

- Mozambique: aquaculture products (previously authorised to export crustaceans only).

For details of the EU's public health and animal health lists of approved countries (Regulations and Annexes) see Lists of non-EU countries for public health and animal health – explained.

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Impacted products

Aquaculture, crustaceans, finfish, fish, roes, caviar, eggs

What is changing?

Countries exporting animal products to the EU must generally be authorised under more than one item of legislation (see Background).

The European Union has updated the lists of countries that meet its public health requirements for authorisation to export to the EU (Regulation 2021/405). The Annexes referenced below all refer to that Regulation.

New authorisations

The countries below are now added to the list of countries with authorisation for the following specific animal products:

- Albania: class A eggs (Annex IV)
- Albania, Armenia, Argentina, Bosnia, Belarus, Kenya, Morocco, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Mauritius, Serbia, Tunisia, Türkiye: “finfish products” is added next to “finfish” in Annex IX
- Egypt: aquaculture (finfish and their products, and crustaceans) (Annexes -I and IX). However, in practice Egypt will not be able to export fish until it is also listed as compliant with the EU requirements regarding antimicrobials (Annex XVIa).

The EU has also clarified that Azerbaijan and Iran can export only finfish products (e.g. roes and caviar).

Discontinued authorisations

- Mozambique is no longer authorised to export aquaculture products to the EU as it has not provided guarantees of compliance with the EU’s public health requirements. Mozambique was previously authorised to export only crustaceans. The country can continue to export wild caught fish.
- As Tanzania no longer produces farmed crustaceans, it is no longer listed as a country authorised to export these products to the EU (Annex IX). In practice, Tanzania has not been permitted to export these products since February 2025, when it was delisted from Annex -I (see Countries authorised to export animals and animal products to the EU: public health list 2025).

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Other amendments

Bivalve molluscs, echinoderms, tunicates, and marine gastropods

For these products (live, chilled, frozen, or processed) it is clarified that only non-EU countries where the production takes place **in premises on land** are required to submit a residue control plan and be listed in Annex -I. In the table in Annex -I, these countries are marked with the letter "M", which is equivalent to "X" but specifically for bivalve molluscs. To export, these countries must also be listed in Annex VIII. Non-EU countries that do not have production facilities in premises on land are only required to be listed in Annex VIII.

Clarification on wild catch and fishery products from aquaculture

Annex IX lists non-EU countries authorised to export fishery products with regard to meeting EU food safety requirements. The new Regulation 2026/2228 clarifies Annex IX by separating wild catch and fishery products from aquaculture into different columns.

To export fishery products from aquaculture, countries must also be listed in Annex -I in relation to residue control plans. This is not required for countries exporting wild catch.

Changes for non-EU countries not covered by the scope of the AGRINFO programme are not included in this report.

Why?

The EU updates its list of authorised non-EU countries once or twice a year. For pesticides, contaminants, and veterinary medicines, authorised countries must have food safety systems and residue control plans that are at least equivalent to, and as strict as, those within the EU.

To remain approved in Annex -I, non-EU countries must send their updated residue control plan for each animal product category every year by **31 March**.

Timeline

The Regulation applies from **4 November 2026**.

What are the major implications for exporting countries?

The new Regulation allows:

- Albania to export class A eggs

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- Albania, Armenia, Argentina, Bosnia, Belarus, Kenya, Morocco, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Mauritius, Serbia, Tunisia, and Türkiye to export finfish products (in addition to finfish).
- Egypt to export finfish, finfish products, and crustaceans from aquaculture. However, in practice Egypt will not be able to export fish to the EU until it is also listed in relation to compliance with EU requirements regarding antimicrobials (the country must be listed in Regulation 2021/405, Annex XVIa).

Recommended Actions

For an overview of products and the listings required, and a list of actions that competent authorities and exporters should take, see Lists of non-EU countries for public health and animal health – explained.

Regarding the residue control plan, in order to remain listed, each year, by **31 March**, non-EU countries exporting animal products to the EU must submit an updated control plan demonstrating that animal products comply with the EU rules on residues of veterinary drugs, contaminants, and pesticides.

They also must ensure compliance is maintained in order to remain listed in relation to public health, antimicrobials and, when relevant, animal health.

Background

The European Union has strict rules on the public health requirements for products of animal origin entering the EU.

The **Official Controls Regulation** 2017/625 lays down the framework for the official controls that competent authorities have to perform at any stage of production, processing, and distribution.

Regulation 2022/2292 supplements the Official Controls Regulation regarding the **public health requirements** for exports to the EU. Countries wishing to export animal products to the EU must comply with the EU public health requirements.

Non-EU exporting countries must be authorised to export in the relevant lists, depending on the species (see Lists of non-EU countries for public health and animal health – explained).

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Resources

Online resources from the European Commission:

- EU entry conditions
- Guidelines on EU requirements for entry of animals and products of animal origin
- Establishment Lists
- Products of animal origin for human consumption
- Welcome to Access2Markets to Trade Helpdesk users

The procedure for non-EU countries to apply for listing is described at the end of the following factsheets:

- European Union import conditions for poultry and poultry products
- EU import conditions for fresh meat and meat products
- EU import conditions for seafood and other fishery products

Sources

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2026/2228 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/405 as regards the lists of third countries or regions thereof authorised for the entry into the Union of consignments of certain animals and goods intended for human consumption

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