

# What plant products can and cannot be brought into the EU?

Product	Travelling from outside the EU (including the UK from 1 January 2021)	Travelling from Switzerland
Bananas, durians, coconuts, pineapples, dates	Permitted with no quantity limit and no plant health certificate is required	
<b>Plants and plant products</b>  E.g. potatoes (for eating) Vegetables and fruit Flowers and flower buds Fresh or refrigerated fruit Fresh or refrigerated root vegetables and tubers (yams, cassava, ginger, etc.)	<b>Permitted</b>  no quantity limit, but:  - You must present a plant health certificate from the country of origin  - If for planting, a plant health inspection is required upon arrival in the EU	Permitted without plant health certificate
- Soil and other substrates - Grapevine or citrus seedlings - Potatoes (for planting)	<b>Not permitted</b>	

**INFOS DOUANE SERVICE**

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For more information : <https://www.douane.gouv.fr/services-aide/infos-douane-service>



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## Travellers arriving in the European Union

### What kinds of food and plants can you bring with you?

What food products can you bring with you?



## Why are there restrictions on the plant and animal products you can bring with you?

The European Union has regulations to prevent the spread of diseases and parasites that can affect people, animals and plants.

These regulations apply to all animal, plant and mineral products.

*Products of animal origin can carry pathogens that cause dangerous infectious diseases.*

There are some animal products that you can carry in your personal luggage if:

- They are for personal use
- The quantity doesn't exceed EU legal limits (see table)

As a general rule, you cannot bring meat, meat products, milk and milk products (e.g. charcuterie, cheese, yogurt) into the EU.

You must declare any animal products you have in your luggage and present them to Customs. If you exceed the allowable limit or otherwise break the law, French Customs will seize and destroy your products.



**Don't break the law!**

## What animal products can and cannot be brought into the EU?

Product	Travelling from outside the EU (including the UK from 1 January 2021)	Travelling from the Faroe Islands and Greenland
<b>Meat</b> e.g. commercially sold meat, wild game meat  <b>Meat products</b> e.g. foie gras, pâté, cured sausage  <b>Milk</b>  <b>Milk products</b> e.g. yogurt, cheese, butter	<b>Not permitted</b>	Permitted up to 10 kg
Baby formula, baby food and foods for special medical purposes	Permitted up to 2 kg	Permitted up to 10 kg
<b>Whole fresh or gutted fish products or processed fish products</b>  e.g. fresh or dried fish, shellfish, crustaceans	Permitted up to 20 kg	Permitted no weight limit
<b>Other products of animal origin</b>  e.g. honey, snails	Permitted up to 2 kg	Permitted up to 10 kg
Pet food for medical purposes	Permitted up to 2 kg	Permitted up to 10 kg

*If you're travelling from Andorra, Iceland, Norway, San Marino, Liechtenstein or Switzerland*

There is no quantity limit on animal or plant products from these countries.

## Regulations on plants and plant products

*Plants and plant products can spread contamination*

Due to the risk of irreversible consequences on biodiversity, plants and plant products must undergo customs inspection upon arrival in the EU.

Travellers will be asked to present a plant health certificate from the country of origin. This requirement applies no matter how many plants you're travelling with.

Plants being brought into the EU for planting must be presented to plant health inspectors at border control to obtain a common health entry document.

