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**This table summarises the general requirements and standards for food and agricultural imports into Norway.**

Certification/ Requirements	Remarks
Food law/ regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Member of European Economic Area (EEA)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Norway applies relevant EU-regulation on food standards especially in food safety, labeling and traceability area</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Food Law “Matloven” Act of December 19,2003, No 124 relating to Food production and Safety               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– consists of one Act only, de facto merging 13 former Acts in the fields of food safety, plant health and animal health</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Norway (together with Sweden and Finland) apply stricter Salmonella control and stricter border control than EU countries</li> <li>• Norway health claims regulation is more restrictive than US rules</li> <li>• Under the umbrella of public health precaution, Norway applies more restrictive legislation with regard to Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) and health claims than Sweden and the EU</li> </ul>
Regulatory/ Enforcement Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Norwegian Food Safety Authority – Mattilsynet (<a href="http://www.mattilsynet.no/">www.mattilsynet.no/</a>)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– merger of a wide range of disparate authorities -the Norwegian Animal Health Authority, the Norwegian Agricultural Inspection Service, the Norwegian Food Control Authority, the Directorate of Fisheries’ seafood inspectorate, and local government food control authorities</li> <li>– Responsible for labeling, food legislation, health claims, pesticides, GMO, food and animal health control measures</li> <li>– key authority for food legislation as well as enforcement</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Norwegian Medicines Agency (<a href="http://www.NoMA.no">http://www.NoMA.no</a>)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Statens Legemiddelverk is the national regulatory authority for new and existing medicines and the supply chain</li> <li>– approves medicines and monitors their use, and ensures cost-efficient, effective and well-documented uses of medicines</li> <li>– Also handles applications for permits to import alcoholic beverages</li> <li>– Note: Some health foods may be classified as pharmaceutical products.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Advance approval of foods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Foodstuff are <b>not</b> normally subject to advance approval by Mattilsynet</li> <li>• Exceptions (where advance approval is a pre-condition for release for free circulation on the Norwegian market) are for:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– novel foods</li> <li>– GMOs</li> <li>– additives or enrichment with vitamins and minerals other than those already approved in Norwegian (EU ) legislation</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Import of alcoholic beverages require registration with Norwegian Customs Authorities</li> </ul>

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	<p><a href="http://www.toll.no">http://www.toll.no</a>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organic products (intended to be marketed as "organic")               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Needs to be approved by DEBIO (<a href="http://www.debio.no">www.debio.no</a>)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Health certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Required for               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>potatoes, embryo of eggs, seeds containing narcotic substances.</li> <li>animal products including milk and certain dairy products</li> <li>agricultural products (official plant health certificate in accordance with the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP))</li> </ul> </li> <li>Contact Mattilsynet for more information.</li> </ul>
Sanitary health inspection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quality inspection and in certain cases sanitary health inspections for most import of fresh fruit and vegetables.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Norway has, for example, introduced specific regulations relating to measures against brown rot (<i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i>) in potatoes.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Salmonella guarantee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Required for fresh meat, meat preparations or minced meat (with exception of heat-treated meat) and eggs</li> <li>Certify that the products are free from salmonella</li> <li>Through Commission Decision of June 24 2003 (C 1928), Norway is authorized to use certain alternative methods in its microbiological testing of meat.</li> </ul>
Classification Code	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All kinds of goods can be classified according to the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the basis of the Norwegian Customs tariff</li> <li>determines which duty rate to be applied, as well as whether or not an import license or permit is required for a commodity</li> <li>determines which other authorities are concerned—notably Mattilsynet – as regards allocation of tariff reduced quotas</li> </ul> </li> <li>The estimated length of the entire customs clearance procedure is to a high degree dependent upon the commodity type. The Customs clearance itself can be completed rather quickly; but for some commodities a phytosanitary or veterinary certificate and clearance may be required.</li> <li>Additional information may be obtained by contacting the Customs Information Centre (<a href="http://www.toll.no">http://www.toll.no</a>).</li> <li>In most cases, the General Directions and the comments to each chapter of the tariff schedule can aid classifying commodities</li> <li>For commodities that are particularly difficult to classify, it may be advisable for the exporter/importer to contact his/her regional Customs office and apply for a Binding Classification Ruling. This is a written ruling stipulating the commodity code for a product. The application should be sent to the regional office (to which the importer belongs) at the Norwegian Customs Authorities before May 1 each year. The application</li> </ul>

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	form to be used is RD-0009, obtained from the regional customs office. It should be accompanied by samples, brochure, invoice, and import declaration. It is only valid for the holder in whose name it was issued and cannot be invoked by any other party.
VAT Registration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mandatory</li> <li>• The VAT rate for foodstuffs is currently 13% (2006)</li> <li>• The normal procedure for a foreign company is to register, e.g., with a representative (must have a location in Norway).</li> </ul>
<b>Labelling</b>	
Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EU's labeling Directive is applied in Norway</li> <li>• In the EU, general (horizontal) legislation on food labelling is laid down in Directive 2000/13/EC and its amendments</li> <li>• Detailed labeling requirements are implemented through national regulation No 1385 from 1993 ("Forskrift om merking mv av næringsmidler")</li> <li>• Labelling requirements may be slightly different from the EU for certain specific Norwegian products such as cocoa &amp; chocolate, coffee &amp; chicory extracts, fruit juices, fruit jams, jellies and marmalades, honey and sugars. Please check with Mattilsynet for more information</li> </ul> <p>In addition, the following issues are also regulated in complementary legislation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nutrition labelling (Directive 90/496/EEC)</li> <li>• List of allergens (Directive 2007/68/EC) and substances listed as allergens which must be labelled as ingredients in food (Directive 2003/89/EC)</li> <li>• Labelling of certain foodstuffs of other particulars than those provided in Directive 2000/13/EC (Directive 2008/5/EC)</li> <li>• Foodstuffs labelling regarding recommended daily allowances and energy conversion factors (Directive 2008/100/EC)</li> </ul>
Language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Norwegian.</li> <li>• Other languages may be used only if the spelling differs insignificantly from Norwegian.</li> <li>• Labeling in several different languages is allowed.</li> </ul>
Prescribed labeling information	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Sales name of the foodstuff</li> <li>b) List of ingredients</li> <li>c) Quantity of an ingredient or category of ingredients</li> <li>d) Net quantity</li> <li>e) Best-before date or use-by date</li> <li>f) Special storage conditions</li> <li>g) Name or company name and address</li> <li>h) Origin</li> <li>i) Instructions for use</li> </ol>

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	<p>j) Actual alcoholic strength See below for more information.</p> <p>Exemptions: Small packages (the largest surface less than 10 cm<sup>2</sup>), glass intended for recycling, having an indelible labeling and being without printed label note. (For such glass, information about sales name, net quantity, and durability is deemed sufficient.)</p>
a) Sale name of foodstuff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EU rules apply, which means that whenever a sales name has been provided in EU regulations, that sales name must be used.</li> <li>• Sale name should be accompanied by an explanation of the physical state of foodstuff, or special treatment the foodstuff has undergone e.g. «i pulverform» (powdered), «frysetørret» (freeze-dried), «konsentrert» (concentrated), «røkt» (smoked)</li> <li>• Deep-frozen – should be labeled as “<b>dypfryst</b>”</li> <li>• Containing Aspartame E951 – should be labeled as “<b>inneholder en fenylalaninkilde</b>”</li> <li>• With more than 10% sugar alcohol – should be labeled as “<b>kan virke avførende ved stort inntak</b>”</li> <li>• Food that has been subjected to radiation – should be labeled as “<b>bestråit</b>” or “<b>behandlet med ioniserende stråling</b>”</li> <li>• Food that has been produced with GMOs- should be labeled as “<b>genmodifisert</b>” or “<b>produsert fra genmodifisert</b> (name of organism)”. Not required for those unintentionally present and less than 0.9%</li> <li>• It is recommended that exporters in all cases verify – in advance - with their Norwegian customers before labeling only in English.</li> </ul>
b) Listing of ingredients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The ingredients should be given in falling scale and list should always begin with a text where the Norwegian word “<b>ingrediens</b>” is included.</li> <li>• There is no lower limit for the amount of which a substance is regarded as an ingredient.</li> <li>• A substance that is intentionally used in the manufacture or preparation of a product is deemed to be an ingredient. Substances that are unintentionally present in processed food products are not ingredients, e.g., residues of pesticides or substances used as processing aids.</li> <li>• Must be indicated by their sales names in the list of ingredients. Avoid misleading abbreviations</li> <li>• The list of ingredients does not have to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Constituents of an ingredient, which have been temporarily separated during the manufacturing process but at a later stage returned to a foodstuff, though not in excess of the original proportions.</li> <li>– Additives that occur in foodstuffs only as a result of their inclusion in one or more ingredients of the foodstuff (the “carry-over principle”)</li> <li>– Additives used as processing aids (with no health risk or any technological function in</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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	<p>the finished product)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Primary products used as processing aids (e.g. starter cultures)</li> <li>- Solvents or carriers of additives or flavorings.</li> </ul>
c) Quantitative Ingredients Declaration (QUID)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Include the ingredients or categories of ingredients which are decisive for the purchase, i.e. the most valuable from economic or nutritional points of view, also, if the ingredient is part of the sales name of the product e.g. the % of fruit juice in a "juice" drink</li> <li>• Express quantity of ingredient in percentage share at the time of production</li> <li>• Exemptions: malt whiskey/whisky, liqueurs and fruit-based spirits, rye bread (prepared exclusively with rye flour), mixtures of fruit/vegetables or mixtures of spices or herbs where no ingredient in the mixture significantly predominates by weight, etc.</li> <li>• Please refer to the General guidelines for implementing the principle of QUID, available at <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/food/food/labellingnutrition/resources/fl02_en.pdf">http://ec.europa.eu/food/food/labellingnutrition/resources/fl02_en.pdf</a></li> </ul>
d) Net Quantity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Net quantity refers to the weight (kg or g ) or volume (l,dl,cl or ml).</li> <li>• For frozen foodstuff, the weight must refer to weight without ice.</li> <li>• For vitamin/ mineral contribution, net quantity might be declared either as the number of tablets/capsules.</li> <li>• Such information for bulk containers intended for the food industry, wholesalers or retailers may be submitted in a commercial document, e.g., a delivery note or an invoice.</li> </ul>
e) Best-before date or use-by date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use-by date: last date on which a highly perishable foodstuff, from a microbiological point, maybe consumed without being unfit for human consumption. The foodstuff cannot be retailed after the indicated date. Storage recommendation should be given.</li> <li>• Best-before date: date until which a foodstuff, stored in a suitable manner, retains the specific properties normally associated with it. It may be retailed (in its packaging) also on or after the best-before date, provided that it remains in a fully acceptable condition during a reasonable length of time.</li> </ul> <p>For perishable products, label</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>"siste forbruksdag..."</b> (best before...) followed by relevant date</li> <li>• <b>"best før utgangen av ..."</b> (best before end of ) in cases when no specific date but rather a month or year has been declared</li> </ul> <p>For non-perishable products, label</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>"Best før..."</b> when the date is given,</li> <li>• <b>"Best før utgangen av..."</b> in other cases e.g. when a month/year is declared</li> </ul> <p><u>Date marking format</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With less than 3 months durability – indicating date and month</li> <li>• With less more than 3 months – indicating month and year</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With exceeding 18 months – indicating year only</li> </ul> <p>Exemption from shelf-life information: bakery products (within 24 hours consumption), fresh fruit and vegetables, aromatized wines, beverages with &gt;10% alcohol, salt, sugar (solid form), confectionery and chewing gum.</p>
f) Special storage condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Should always be indicated for products with “use-by date”.</li> <li>• For foodstuffs with a best-before date, storage conditions should be indicated if it is of importance to the durability of th</li> </ul>
g) Name or company name and address	Entire address of a seller/packager/importer based in Norway should be provided
h) Origin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No general requirement to provide information about the origin of a product</li> <li>• Mandatory for beef and a variety of fresh fruit, berries, and potatoes</li> <li>• Also required if the lack of such information might mislead the consumer</li> </ul>
i) Instructions for use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Must only be provided if there is a risk for incorrect storage or use otherwise. For example, quick frozen foodstuffs (with the exception of ice cream) should be labeled <b>“BØr ikke fryses pa nytt etter optning”</b></li> <li>• The application should be clearly indicated on packages containing butter and margarine e.g. butter for cooking, margarine for making bread, table margarine</li> </ul>
j) Actual alcoholic strength	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beverages with more than 1.2% alcohol by volume must be labeled with information on the actual alcoholic strength, given with maximum one decimal point followed by symbol “%vol” designation notation <b>“alkohol”</b> or the abbreviation <b>“alk”</b></li> <li>• Not permitted to only indicate a maximum or approximate strength or a range of strength</li> </ul>
Exemption for “Small Packages”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information on sugar and sweetener content is required on small packages. The appropriate wording may be “inneholder en eller flere typer sukker samt søtstoffer.”</li> <li>• Specific nutritional labeling rules are applicable when a so-called nutritional claim is included in the labeling or advertising for the product in question.</li> <li>• A list of ingredients is not required for foodstuffs consisting of one single ingredient, if the sales name of the foodstuff is identical to the sales name of the ingredient or if the ingredient is clearly stated by the sales name, e.g. tea, sugar, raisins.</li> </ul>
Special food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Foods and food ingredients with added phytosterols, phytosterol esters, phytostanols and/or phytostanol esters should also be labeled.</li> <li>• Refer to EEA-agreement and Commission Regulation (EC) No 608/2004 available at <a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2004:097:0044:0045:EN:PDF">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2004:097:0044:0045:EN:PDF</a></li> </ul>
Illustrations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Illustrations and/or decorations must give a correct impression of the characteristics of the contents, i.e. the actual/ ready-for consumption quantity of the contents must not be exaggerated. E.g. illustration of fruits must represent the proportions of the fruits in the</li> </ul>

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	<p>product.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Illustrations of fruit on products that do not contain any fruit whatsoever are considered to be misleading, if the consumer expects to find fruit in the product. For example, illustrations of fruits on soft drinks or fruit yoghurts are deemed to be misleading, if the products are flavored only with flavorings and do not contain fruit. Illustrations of fruit may, however, be used on certain foodstuffs that contain only fruit flavorings, if it is not misleading for consumers. Examples of this exception include products such as candies and cookies with fillings.</li> <li>• It is important to note that if a package has been illustrated as described above under a voluntary labeling initiative, a mandatory requirement of QUID presentation comes automatically. The same applies for product illustrations in advertising.</li> </ul>
Stick-on labels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May be used in addition to existing label or to cover certain text on the original label that is not in conformity with Norwegian labeling requirements, e.g. certain nutritional or health claims.</li> <li>• It is advisable to always properly adapt to meet Norwegian requirements.</li> </ul>
Identification of Lots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applies in principle to all kinds of food, also primary produce intended for food production</li> <li>• Code, number, or symbol that makes it possible to identify or trace back to the designated goods, including primary produce intended for food production</li> <li>• Often deemed sufficient to label with date</li> </ul>
Traceability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Being an EEA member, Norway applies EU rules on this area (Reg no 178/202 on general food law, articles 11,12,16,17,18,19,20).</li> <li>• More information about EU Food Traceability available at <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/food/food/foodlaw/traceability/index_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/food/food/foodlaw/traceability/index_en.htm</a></li> </ul>
Nutritional Labelling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulation No. 1386 from 1993.</li> <li>• Voluntary unless a nutrition claim has been made either on the package or advertising of the product</li> <li>• No advance approval of nutritional labeling.</li> <li>• Mattilsynet makes its decisions on a case-by-case basis in accordance with Codex standards. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– E.g. "lett" (low) is accepted in Norway provided that the energy reduction is 30 % compared to a normal commodity</li> <li>– "redusert saltinnhold" (reduced salt content) and "lavt saltinnhold" (low salt content) are accepted when there is a corresponding 25% reduction.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Location ("In the same field of vision" rule)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According to §7 of regulation No 1385, certain "key information" must be given (or for bottles at least referred to) in the same field of vision, e.g., on the back of the packaging.</li> <li>• Key information includes sales name, net quantity, best before or use by dates and alcoholic strength.</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The intention of this Norwegian rule is that important information should be easily seen simultaneously under normal purchasing conditions.</li> <li>• For certain packages, two joining areas may be regarded as the same field of vision.</li> <li>• This requirement is waived for glass bottles.</li> </ul>
Language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information must be in Norwegian.</li> <li>• Other languages may be used only if the spelling differs insignificantly from Norwegian</li> <li>• Labeling in several different languages is allowed</li> </ul>
Health claims	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Claims that indicate a connection between foods and health may be used provided they are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- not to be regarded as medical claims</li> <li>- correct and not misleading</li> <li>- possible to substantiate</li> </ul> </li> <li>• According to regulation 1385, §5, it is not allowed to ascribe a product certain effects or results that have not been scientifically proven. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- to claim that the foodstuff prevents, cures or alleviates pain, illness or symptom of a disease</li> <li>- to claim (or create the impression) that a certain foodstuff has a particular character, if other similar foodstuffs also have that character</li> <li>- to use Norwegian dietary words like "dietetisk", "til diet" etc, unless this is fully compatible with the specific provisions for foodstuffs for special nutritional requirements</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Health claims are not subject to "advance approval" in Norway</li> <li>• Medical claims should not be made for foodstuffs. Medical claims are regulated by the Norwegian Medicines Agency.</li> <li>• In the absence of agreed EU rules on nutritional health claims, Norway applies national guidelines, published by Mattilsynet on Nov 15, 2005.</li> <li>• The importer is responsible for having access to and being able to provide (upon request by Mattilsynet) documentation to substantiate the health claims made in conjunction with the marketing of the product in question. Otherwise no health claims are allowed.</li> </ul>
Organic Labeling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (EU Regulation 2092/91 with subsequent amendments)</li> <li>• "Organic" is used if the products have been produced in compliance with the EU's organic regulation 2092/91.</li> <li>• A product labeled as organic should in its labeling include information on the name and/or code number of the control body related to the most recent phase of the production process, e.g. packaging/labeling and import from a third country.</li> <li>• Organic products in Norway is regulated by DEBIO, a member of IFOAM (International Federation of Organic Agricultural Movement)</li> <li>• Currently, DEBIO's label is used for more or less all approved organic foodstuffs. More</li> </ul>

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	<p>information on conditions for using the DEBIO symbol is available on: <a href="http://www.debio.no">www.debio.no</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Companies that do not want to present the DEBIO label on their products may instead use DEBIO's code number: Økologisk godkjenning: Kontrollinstans N-1.</li> <li>• Products labeled with the EU label should also have the following text in Norwegian: Økologisk landbruk – EF-kontrollordning.</li> <li>• It is allowed to combine the DEBIO label with the EU label.</li> </ul>
Institutional packed and sample sized products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The general labeling requirements are applicable for final consumer ready packages.</li> <li>• Labeling of commodities not packaged for consumer sales is voluntary (but done in full compliance with all provisions laid down in regulation No 1385)</li> <li>• Certain information should always accompany the consignment of "not yet consumer ready packages." This requirement covers enriched/radiated/GMO products as well as certain fresh fruit, berries and vegetables.</li> <li>• No special labeling requirements exist for sample-size products or institutional packed product destined for the food service sector.</li> <li>• In order to be exempted from tariff duties, the sample-size product packages should be treated (deformed) in a way so that they may not be – illegally – put up for sale later on.</li> </ul>
Small packages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Small packages (largest surface less than 10cm<sup>2</sup> ) are exempted from general labeling requirements.</li> <li>• However, information on sugar and sweetener content for small packages are required. The appropriate wording may be "<b>inneholder en eller flere typer sukker samt søtstoffer.</b>"</li> </ul>
<b>Other Information</b>	
Registration in TRACES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trading with live animals, animal products and food within the European community and EEC, and import from third countries must be registered in the EU database <b>TRACES</b> (TRAde Control and Expert System).</li> <li>• All other food imports (from third countries) such as vegetable feed, barley, potatoes and other non-animal food should be notified – by the importer – through the specific Norwegian Matilda VAM-system.</li> <li>• Matilda VAM shall only be used for non-animal products.</li> </ul>
Common Veterinary Entry Document (CVED)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advance notice for the import of animal products from third countries</li> <li>• The importer is responsible for filling out the CVED</li> <li>• The CVED can be filled out electronically in TRACES and then sent to the one of the Border Inspection Posts of Mattilsynet, for approval.</li> </ul>
Packaging & Container Regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Materials in Contact with Food <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Implemented through regulation No 1381 (Matemballasjeforskriften) from 1993, last amended November 9, 2005</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is a general labeling requirement for products and materials sold for food packaging use. The words "for næringsmiddel" (for food) can be used for this purpose.</li> <li>- The name and address, as well as the registered trademark of the manufacturer (or the seller established in the EEA (European Economic Area)) shall be indicated. An exemption has been made for materials "obviously" being intended for contact with food.</li> <li>- Specific requirements do apply for the usage of plastic materials and articles. The regulation establishes a positive list of monomers and starting substances permitted for use in the manufacture of food contact plastics.</li> <li>- In accordance with EEA/EU directives, certain migration threshold levels have been laid down for various substances (monomers, starting substances and additives) like for example PVC (Council Directive 81/432/EEC).</li> <li>• The Norwegian Recovery System <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In 1994, the Norwegian food trade and industry established their own collection and recovery system.</li> <li>- Materialretur operates as a partner of participating companies and collects membership fees.</li> <li>- The industry pays a flat rate to the local authorities or local waste management companies under the principle that parties responsible for producing the waste pay for the collection and sorting of the waste.</li> <li>- Importers of goods packed abroad must pay a "licence fee" for the relevant packaging material. More detailed information is available on the website <a href="http://www.materialretur.no">www.materialretur.no</a></li> </ul> </li> <li>• Mandatory Norwegian Recycling Requirements for Non-Alcoholic Beverages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Recycling and waste disposal of beverage packages are regulated by the Ministry of Environment through regulation 930 (dated June, 1 2004).</li> <li>- The importer is responsible for either establishing a recycling system himself or, more likely for practical reasons, associating himself with an established system. The application should be sent to the Norwegian Pollution Control Authority (SFT), <a href="http://www.sft.no">www.sft.no</a>. SFT decides the recycling share for a particular year. Minimum is always 25%. Packages subject to deposit payments should be labeled, such as return bottles.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Dietetic or special use foods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulation "Barnematforskriften" was adapted on October 18, 2002.</li> <li>• The definition of baby food is products specifically produced for babies and small children 0-3 years old.</li> <li>• The regulation provides rules on the content of protein, fat, sugar and vitamins/minerals</li> <li>• Special legislation for baby food, e.g., lower maximum level for traces of radioactivity for baby food (370 Bq/kg) than for other food (600 Bq/kg).</li> <li>• Allowed to add nutritive substance to all baby food products.</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some baby food products, require a minimum level of added vitamins and minerals. However, there are some limitations concerning vitamins A and D.</li> <li>• Amino acids may be added when the protein quality at the starting point is not sufficient.</li> </ul>
Organic Foods and Health Foods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Normal trade documents for the import of both livestock and vegetable products shall also be accompanied by an organic certificate, Økologisertifikatet.</li> <li>• The importer must also obtain an import authorization – importtillatelse - issued by Mattilsynet.</li> <li>• Import procedures step by step:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The importer shall contact DEBIO and specify what contingent import authorization is sought.</li> <li>2. DEBIO carries out investigations in order to clarify whether the products in question have been produced equivalent to EU rules (regulation 2094/92) and the control procedures in the third country is deemed to be equally good as provided for in this regulation.</li> <li>3. DEBIO gives its order/recommendation to Mattilsynet (Nasjonalt senter for planter ogvegetabilisk mat), which notifies the EU as well as sends the import authorization to the importer with a copy to DEBIO.</li> </ol> </li> <li>• In accordance with EU regulation, an advance notice shall be sent to the authorities at least 24 hours before the cargo arrives at a customs border posting, through the MATILDA information system. If so, the word ØKOLOGISK should be written initially - with capital letters - in the field of the commodity specification. If the importer has no access to MATILDA, then fax, telephone or e-mail might be used.</li> <li>• In addition, the importer should also notify DEBIO of the arriving consignment, including the date and place for arrival, at least one day before delivery. A copy of the organic certificate should be enclosed with this notification.</li> </ul>
Supplements, Vitamins and Minerals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Norway implemented EU Directive 2002/46 (<a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32002L0046:EN:NOT">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32002L0046:EN:NOT</a>) on Supplements through regulation no. 755: Forskrift om kosttilskudd.</li> <li>• Afterwards, Mattilsynet published a Guidance Directory (Veileder til kosttils kudds forskrifter), which is available on its website.</li> <li>• Norwegian regulation No 1379 contains the EU uniform positive list of accepted aromas subject to certain conditions and maximum levels and special labeling requirements</li> </ul>
Food additives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EC Directives on food additives (<a href="http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/consumers/product_labelling_and_packaging/l21070a_en.htm">http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/consumers/product_labelling_and_packaging/l21070a_en.htm</a>)</li> <li>• No difference between the food additives legislation in Norway and the EC Member States except in some area e.g. nitrite/ nitrate (to control the amount of residual rather than amount of addition) and sweetener regulation (ADI and use level is lower than EC</li> </ul>

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	<p>regulation) (refer to <a href="http://www.mattilsynet.no/english/food_safety/norway_and_food_additives_34434">http://www.mattilsynet.no/english/food_safety/norway_and_food_additives_34434</a>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Norwegian/EU positive additive list regulates the use of colors, preservatives, anti-oxidants, emulsifiers, sweeteners and miscellaneous food additives and does not include flavorings, processing aids, vitamins and other enrichment substances.</li> <li>• While CODEX evaluations of the safety of food additives have been considered in the development of the EEA/EU Regulations, the list of CODEX approved food additives for imported foodstuffs is not applicable as such.</li> <li>• Information on EU Food additives labeling are available here: <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/food/food/chemicalsafety/additives/add_labelling_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/food/food/chemicalsafety/additives/add_labelling_en.htm</a></li> <li>• A positive list of additives (in Norwegian) that can be used in manufacturing of foodstuffs can be found at:</li> <li>• <a href="http://www.mattilsynet.no/portal/page?_pageid=54,40083&amp;_dad=portal&amp;_schema=PORTAL&amp;navigation1_parentItemId=2629&amp;navigation2_parentItemId=2629&amp;navigation2_selectedItemId=2631&amp;_piref54_40088_54_40083_40083.artSectionId=401&amp;_piref54_40088_54_40083_40083.articleId=6966">http://www.mattilsynet.no/portal/page?_pageid=54,40083&amp;_dad=portal&amp;_schema=PORTAL&amp;navigation1_parentItemId=2629&amp;navigation2_parentItemId=2629&amp;navigation2_selectedItemId=2631&amp;_piref54_40088_54_40083_40083.artSectionId=401&amp;_piref54_40088_54_40083_40083.articleId=6966</a> .</li> </ul> <p>English copies can be found in the corresponding EU-legislation database. In addition maximum allowed levels can be found on Mattilsynet's website, as well as a Guidance Directory that was published on August, 1, 2005.</p>
Pesticide and other contaminants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulated by Mattilsynet</li> <li>• The Norwegian pesticide regulation is based on the common (EEA) regulation – positive list - within the European Union</li> <li>• Norway applies EU Maximum levels of dioxin.</li> <li>• Maximum levels have also been established for aflatoxins in foods with the exception of drinking water.</li> <li>• EU maximum levels for contaminants are stipulated in Commission Regulation no 466/2001. There are no Norwegian deviations in the implementation legislation (in Norwegian): <a href="http://www.lovddata.no/cgi-wift/wiftldles?doc=/usr/www/lovddata/for/sf/ho/ho-20020927-1028.html&amp;dep=alle&amp;kort+,+titt=forskrift">http://www.lovddata.no/cgi-wift/wiftldles?doc=/usr/www/lovddata/for/sf/ho/ho-20020927-1028.html&amp;dep=alle&amp;kort+,+titt=forskrift</a></li> </ul>
Novel Foods and GMOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EU rules on Novel Foods and GMOs</li> <li>• Three additional requirements - GMO-products should also be (1) ethically justified and (2) provide societal benefits as well as be in line with (3) sustainable development</li> <li>• The Norwegian Guidelines (dated December 14, 2005) on Novel Foods are available on the website of Mattilsynet.</li> </ul>
Alcoholic Products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Imports of alcoholic beverages generally require registration with the Norwegian Customs Authorities</li> <li>• For gifts, however, it might be sufficient with only an import permit from the Directorate</li> </ul>

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	<p>for Health and Social Affairs, tel + 47 24163000 <a href="http://www.rusdir.no">www.rusdir.no</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alcoholic beverages are subject to special legislation. For more information visit <a href="http://www.toll.no">www.toll.no</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– For example, imports of snaps or aquavit with an alcoholic content exceeding 60 per cent by volume are not allowed.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Non-Alcoholic Beverages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beverages with an alcoholic content of up to 0.7% are treated as non-alcoholic beverages.</li> <li>• Non-alcoholic beverages are subject to an additional levy in Norway. This in accordance with Regulation (Rundskriv) 4/2005 S.</li> <li>• In 2006, the specific levies amounted to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 1,61 NOK/litre for non alcoholic beverages</li> <li>– 9,81 NOK/litre for syrup destined for commercial production of non-alcoholic beverages in large-size packages and fountains</li> <li>– 65,12 NOK/litre for carbonic acid imported for production/sale of non-alcoholic beverages (not to be sold per kilo)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Exemptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– raw fruit squash and concentrated syrup, juice, nectar, beverages from vegetables, water without added aromatic flavor, squash from berries and fruits including concentrate thereof</li> <li>– milk and milk products</li> <li>– beverages made from cocoa and chocolate, including concentrate thereof</li> <li>– pulverized (powdered) products</li> <li>– grain and soy-based milk substitute products</li> <li>– infant formula</li> <li>– Imports that will not be used for production of beverages (destined for human consumption)</li> </ul>
Fish and fishery products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Such as salmon and shellfish</li> <li>• Subject to several regulations targeted at protecting the health situation within the extensive Norwegian fish breeding industry</li> </ul>
Medicinal Products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A special import authorization is required per the regulation governing medicinal products "Legemiddeloven".</li> <li>• For these products, the Norwegian Medicines Agency and the Norwegian Board of Health are the competent authorities.</li> </ul>
Other Specific Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Norwegian standards for fruit juices and similar products are established in national Regulation nr. 1116 from 2003, based on EU Council Directive 2001/112/EC.</li> </ul>

Reference: USDA FAS GAIN Report

Norwegian Food Safety Authority – Mattilsynet – Food Safety- Additives

([http://www.mattilsynet.no/english/food\\_safety/norway\\_and\\_food\\_additives\\_34434](http://www.mattilsynet.no/english/food_safety/norway_and_food_additives_34434))

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### **DISCLAIMER:**

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