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Lithuania

Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards - Narrative

FAIRS Country Report

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Report Highlights:

Report Sections updated: All sections were updated. The EU Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards (FAIRS) report for EU-27, prepared by the US Mission to the EU in Brussels, available at <http://gain.fas.usda.gov/Pages/Default.aspx> or via link [EU 27 FAIRS Report](#) should be reviewed in conjunction with this report. Since accession into the European Union Lithuania has modified national laws and brought food and agricultural regulations and standards into full concordance with EU regulations and standards. Lithuania does require local language labels but does permit local language stickers to be applied at point of distribution.

Internet links identified in this report are intended to provide the reader direction to the basis of EU law, regulation, or standard to which Lithuania now defaults. Please work with your importer/buyer to ensure current requirements are met.

Section I. Food Laws:

In 2004 Lithuania joined the European Union and has adopted its law to implement in 2004 and adapted EU Council Regulations by harmonizing Lithuanian laws EU regulations and standards. Lithuania adopted its national food law, “Food of the Republic of Lithuania Law,” in 2000 (04/04/2000, No. VIII-1608, National Gazette 2000), amended via No. 32-893; amended 06/06/2002, No. IX-937, National gazette No. 64-2574; amended paragraphs 2,3,5,9,10, 11 and 12, 2003 No. 92-4139; published in National gazette 2004, No. 93-3397, last edition in force since 12/06/2004.

EU Commission Regulation (EC) 178/2002 established General Food Law principles and requirements in order to harmonize EU member’s national requirements and ensure free safe trade of foods on the EU territory (http://ec.europa.eu/food/food/foodlaw/principles/index_en.htm).

EU regulations are employed for import of food products from the third countries according to the [Commission Implementing Decision \(2011/215/EU\)](#) of 4 April 2011 implementing Council Directive 97/78/EC as regards transshipment at the border inspection post of introduction of consignments of products intended for import into the Union or for third countries (OJ L90, 6.4.2011, page 50).

Government of the Republic of Lithuania establishes a legal basis for food and market surveillance in Lithuania. The Ministry of Agriculture, State Food and Veterinary Service (SFVS), Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Economy are institutions involved in development and enforcement of legislative normative acts and regulations in Lithuania. The Ministry of Agriculture develops the guidelines and requirements designed to access the quality of food products (raw and processed), plants, and ecological foods. State Food and Veterinary Service implements adapted food laws and regulations for the food (raw and processed, foodstuffs) control and monitoring. SFVS ensures the safety of supplied foods to Lithuania and free movement throughout EU territory by ensuring quality, standards, labeling and other requirements in compliance with EU and Lithuania laws and regulations.

Food quality and food safety policy implemented in Lithuania are approved by the order of the Minister of Agriculture and regarded as Food Safety Strategy of the Republic of Lithuania (2001) and National Food and Nutrition Strategy and the Implementation Plan for 2003-2010 (2003). The Food Safety Strategy enforces implementation of EU Council laws and regulations into legal system of Lithuania as a part of EU state member obligations by ensuring safeness of food and feed stuffs, phyto-sanitary, veterinary, activities of the laboratories, animal identification and registration, animal welfare, and state control system. National Food and Nutrition Strategy is developed to foster quality and food safety of food products, sustainable food system in order to promote healthy nutrition and prevent disease development in Lithuanian population caused by inadequate nutrition and food products.

**Ministry of
Agriculture**

Gedimino av. 19

**State Food and
Veterinary
Service**

Vilnius str. 33,

**Ministry of
Health**

**Ministry of
Economy**

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The Ministry of Economy ensures the implementation of the EU market policy in Lithuania. The movement of the food freely to Lithuania and EU is regulated by Law on Product Safety, Regulation for the Removal of Obstacles to Free Movement of Goods, Regulations for the Designation and Notification of Testing Laboratories and Certification and Control Bodies, Regulations for the Free Movement of Goods and Exchange of Information about National Measures, Regulations for the Exchange of Information about Standards, Technical Regulations and Conformity Assessment Procedures, and Law on the Conformity Assessment can be accessed using legal document database web site of the Seimas of The Republic of Lithuania at http://www3.lrs.lt/dokpaieska/forma_e.htm. The implementation of market policy in Lithuania is regulated by the Ministry of Economy. Food Safety and Quality for exported and imported foods to Lithuania can be accessed online: http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_1?p_id=64924&p_query=&p_tr2=

Other relevant Food laws of The Republic of Lithuania:

- Law on Veterinary Activities with its amendments (17.12. 1991, No.I-2110) (Official Gazette, 1992, No2-15; 1999-2639; 200. No.61-1804).
- Law on Amendments of the Law on Product Safety (Official Gazette 2001, No. 64-2324).
- Law on Consumer Protection (1994, No. I-657).
- Law on Amendment of the Law on Consumer Protection (Official Gazette 2000, No. 85-2581).
- Law on Plant Seed Growing (15/11/2001, No IX-602, National gazette 2001, No. 102-3623).
- Law on Feed (30/04/2004, No VIII-1610, National gazette 2000, No. 34-952, new wording 06/04/2000, No IX-2210, National gazette No. 2004, No. 73-2541).
- Law on Ratification of Agreement on Use of Special Means of Transport Intended for Transportation of Foodstuffs Susceptible to Fast Spoilage (Official Gazette 2000, No.-2046).
- Law on alcohol
http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_e?p_id=400708&p_query=&p_tr2=
- Law on Environmental Protection (1992 m., No. I-2223, National gazette No. 5-75; amended 1996, No. 57-1335; amended 2000, No. 39-1093; amended 2002, Nr. 2-49, National Gazette No. 5-75; 2002, No 2-49).

Section II. Labeling Requirements:

The regulatory body of labeling requirements, standards, and specifications for foods in Lithuania is based on the EU regulations on food composition and labeling norms – European Parliament and

Council Directive 2000/13/EC. Lithuania employs protected regulations for foods containing product of designated origin (PDO), product of geographical indication (PGI), and traditional specialty guaranteed (TSG).

EU [Commission Regulation \(EC\) No 2168/2004](#) of 17 December 2004 adapted Regulation (EEC) No 2037/93 by reason of the accession of the Czech Republic, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia,

Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovenia, and Slovakia (OJ L371, 18.12.2004, page 12) [Commission Regulation \(EC\) No 2167/2004](#) of 17 December 2004 adapted Regulation (EEC) No 1848/93 by reason of the accession of the Czech Republic, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia,

Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia (OJ L371, 18.12.2004, page 8) [*relates to certificates of specific character for agricultural products and foodstuffs within - TRADITIONAL SPECIALITY GUARANTEED category*]

Lithuanian labeling norms and regulations were synchronized with EU regulations in 2004 (www.ec.europa.eu).

Compulsory Information:

The compulsory information must appear on the pre-packaging or on a label attached to it. The information must be marked in such a way that it is easily visible, clearly legible, and indelible. The following information is mandatory on labels:

- 1) The name under which the product is sold.
- 2) The list of ingredients, in descending order of weight. A) Important exceptions include added water in foods reconstituted from concentrates, and cheese, which is covered by special rules. B) The following ingredients require a specific statement on the label: GMO"s, packaging gases, sweeteners, certain food colorings, aspartame and polyols, quinine and caffeine, phytosterols and phyostanols and licorice.
- 3) Allergens: Annex IIIa to Directive 2000/13/EC lists the groups of potential allergenic ingredients which must be indicated on food labels: cereals containing gluten, crustaceans, eggs, fish, peanuts, soybeans, milk and dairy products (including lactose), nuts and nut products, sesame seeds, lupin and products thereof, mollusks and products thereof and sulphite at concentrations of at least 10 mg per kg or 10 mg/l, celery, and mustard. Allergen labeling also applies to alcoholic beverages. GAIN report E36066 lists the different languages that the EU member states will accept for the purpose of allergen labeling of wine.

Guidelines for the implementation of the allergen labeling rules are available on the Commission's website at:

http://ec.europa.eu/food/food/labellingnutrition/foodlabelling/guidelines_6_10.pdf . These guidelines also specify in which cases derogations may be accepted: for foodstuffs for which no ingredients list is required, for sub ingredients of certain compound ingredients, for ingredients which belong to well

defined categories and for substances that are not regarded as ingredients.

Commission Directive 2007/68/EC establish a list of ingredients and substances which are permanently exempted from the mandatory allergen labeling requirement.

A temporary derogation from the EU requirement that wines fined with egg and milk derivatives must be labeled for allergens was set to expire on December 31, 2010 but has been extended until June 30, 2012.

4) Certain ingredients may be designated by the name of the category rather than the specific name (Annex I to Directive 2000/13/EC). These include fats, oils (note that peanut oil is also subject to the new allergen rules), starch, fish, cheese, spices, herbs, gum bases, crumbs, sugar, dextrose, glucose syrup, milk proteins, cocoa butter, wine and meat preceded by the name(s) of the animal species from which it comes.

5) The quantity of certain ingredients or categories of ingredients (QUID) – see below.

6) The net quantity of prepackaged foodstuffs expressed in metric units (liter, centiliter, milliliter, kilogram, or gram).

7) The date of minimum durability: the shelf life is indicated by the words "Best before..." when the date includes an indication of the day or by "Best before end of..." in other cases. The date has to be given in order of day-month-year. However, for foodstuffs with a shelf life of less than three months, the day and month of expiry are adequate; for a shelf life of three to eighteen months the month and year are sufficient; for more than eighteen months shelf life the year is sufficient indication. In the case of highly perishable foodstuffs the minimum durability date is replaced by the "use by" date consisting of the day, the month, and possibly the year (articles 9-10 of Directive 2000/13/EC). Detailed information can be found in the "Guidance on the application of date labels to food" published by the U.K.'s Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (defra).

8) Any special storage conditions or conditions of use.

9) The name or business name and address of the manufacturer or packager, or of the seller established within the Community.

10) Particulars of the place of origin or provenance in case absence of such information might mislead the consumer.

11) Instructions for use.

12) The actual alcoholic strength for beverages containing more than 1.2 percent alcohol by volume.

13) A mark to identify the lot to which a foodstuff belongs, determined by the producer, manufacturer or packager or by the first seller in the EU. The marking must be preceded by the letter "L," except in cases when it is clearly distinguishable from other indications on the label. Foods marked with a "Best

Before” or “Use By” date that consists of at least the Day and Month are exempt from the lot marking requirement. Food marked with a “Best before End” date with Month and Year only does not qualify for exemption. (Directive 89/396/EEC)

14) Treatments undergone, with specific indications for irradiated foods and deep-frozen foods (see section 7).

[Implementing Regulation \(EU\) No 426/2011 of 2 May 2011 amending Regulation \(EC\) No 889/2008](#) laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 on organic production and labeling of organic products with regard to organic production, labeling, and control. The labeling of organic foods regulations is overseen in Lithuania by Ekoagros founded by Ministry of Agriculture. Ekoagros holds international accreditation of International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements and certifies agricultural products. Lithuania has patented certification mark for Lithuanian organic products. Information on organic products can be accessed online <http://www.ekoagros.lt>.

The Directive/2001/EC/13 regulating the labeling requirements for wines is applied in Lithuania. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CONSLEG:2000L0013:20090807:EN:PDF> . The labeling information for wines that should be included on the label follows:

- Product type
- ingredients list
- net quantity
- expiration date
- storing and use condition
- name and address of the business
- country of origin
- alcohol content
- identification lot
- Additional requirements: language and allergen information must be stated in Lithuanian. Directive [2003/89/EC](#) (amended Directive 2000/13/EC) describes relevant information on allergen and sulfur dioxide and sulphites content in wines and appropriate labeling of these substances. The information can be accessed on line <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2003:308:0015:0018:EN:PDF>.

The mandatory required information that must appear on the label includes:

- Class/type of wine
- Appellation of origin or name of protected designation of origin/geographical indication
- Country of origin
- Content of alcohol
- Name and address of the producer/bottler
- Importer information
- Content of sugar in wine
- Allergenic ingredients
- Identification number of the lot

- Additional information might include the grape variety and vintage year.

Use of GM ingredients, GMO foods require special labeling in concordance with the EU Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003.

<http://eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CONSLEG:2003R1829:20080410:EN:PDF>

The requirement for the standard of fill for wines and distilled spirits is described in the Directive 2007/45/EC (Annex). The following information can be assessed on line

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2007:247:0017:0020:EN:PDF>

Labeling of prepackaged food products is in accordance with EU Directive [2000/13/EC](#). This document can be accessed on line

http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/consumers/product_labelling_and_packaging/121090_en.htm#a_mendingact. The recent updated on the food labeling at the European Parliament (EP) are in negotiation stage. The important highlights pertaining changes in food labeling include presence on the label of the nutrition declaration, country of origin labeling (COOL), minimum font size, allergen labeling, vegetable oils, and Trans fats.

Nutritional and health claims

European Parliament and Council Regulation 1924/2006 sets EU-wide conditions for the use of nutrition claims such as “low fat” or “high in vitamin C” and health claims such as “helps lower cholesterol.” The regulation applies to any food or drink product produced for human consumption that is marketed on the EU market. In order to carry a claim, foods must fit a certain “nutrient profile” (below certain salt, sugar and/or fat levels).

The development of nutrient profiles, originally scheduled for January 2009, has not been finalized yet. The European Commission is still working on a proposal but a timeline is not yet available. Once the nutrient profiles, based on scientific evaluations by the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), have been set, there will be another two-year period before the nutrient profiles begin to apply to allow food operators time to comply with the new rules. Nutrition claims can fail one criterion, i.e. if only one nutrient (salt, sugar or fat) exceeds the limit of the profile, a claim can still be made provided the high level of that particular nutrient is clearly marked on the label. For example, a yogurt can make a low-fat claim even if it has high sugar content but only if the label clearly states “high sugar content.” Health claims cannot fail any criteria.

In December 2011, the European Commission proposed a list of 222 functional health claims. The proposed list includes generic claims for substances other than botanicals and will be submitted to the European Parliament and Council for scrutiny. If no objections are raised within three months, the list will be published in the Official Journal and included in the online EU Register. Botanical claims are being placed on hold and will be assessed at a later stage. Disease risk reduction claims and claims referring to the health and development of children require an authorization on a case-by-case basis, following the submission of a scientific dossier to EFSA. Health claims based on new scientific data will have to be submitted to EFSA for evaluation but a simplified authorization procedure has been established.

Only nutrition and health claims included in one of the EU positive lists may be used on food labels.

The EU Register of nutrition and health claims on foods can be consulted online at http://ec.europa.eu/food/food/labellingnutrition/claims/community_register/index_en.htm . Some sections of the Register are missing but will be completed as appropriate. Food products carrying claims must comply with the provisions of nutritional labeling directive 90/496/EC.

Regulation 353/2008 sets out implementing rules for applications for the authorization of health claims as provided for in Article 15 of Regulation 1924/2006. GAIN Report E48055 describes how application dossiers for authorization of health claims should be prepared and presented. A guidance document on how companies can apply for health claim authorizations can be downloaded from EFSA's website at <http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/nda/ndaclaims.htm>.

State Food Veterinary Service in Lithuania overlooks the quality and labeling of meat products by inspecting local meat producers plants. The results of the inspection of meat processing plants are published on SFVS web site www.vmyt.lt. The quality and labeling requirements of meat products are originated by the Lithuanian standard LST 1919 "Meat Products" and Lithuanian Hygiene Norm 119:2002 "Labeling on foodstuffs."

Section III. Packaging and Container Regulations:

The requirements on packaging and container regulations in Lithuania are in accordance with the EU standards and regulations. Packaging requirements specified in the Framework Regulation (EC) 1935/2004 (L338/4) are associated with the use of safe food contact materials, inability to transfer food components and impact consumer's health, and alter food composition, taste and aroma of food products.

http://ec.europa.eu/food/food/chemicalsafety/foodcontact/framework_en.htm

Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 October 2004 on materials and articles intended to come into contact with food repealed Directives 80/590/EEC and 89/109/EEC.

Commission Regulation (EC) No 450/2009 of 29 May 2009 addresses active and intelligent materials and articles intended to come into contact with food. Updated information on plastic material intended to come in contact with the food is described in [Commission Regulation \(EU\) No 10/2011](#) of 14 January 2011 (OJ L12, 15.1.2011, page 1). Commission Regulation (EU) 10/2011 lists 21 permitted substances (plastic materials and articles) that come into the contact with the foodstuffs. This document can be assessed online

<http://eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:012:0001:0089:EN:PDF>

Additional directives applied in Lithuania established by the Lithuanian legislative acts are published in the Lithuanian Official Journal "Valsybes zinios" and online. This information can be accessed at <http://www3.lrs.lt/DPaieska.html>.

Section IV. Food Additives Regulations:

Ministry of the Health harmonizes its regulations on food additives with Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 on addition of food additives into food preparations. Risk assessment of food additives, enzymes, and

flavoring is regulated by [Regulation \(EC\) No 1331/2008](#).

Following regulations are related:

[Regulation \(EC\) No 1331/2008](#) authorization procedures for food additives, enzymes and flavorings, [Regulation \(EC\) No 1332/2008](#) on food enzymes, [Regulation \(EC\) No 1334/2008](#) on food flavorings. This material can be accessed on line at http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/consumers/product_labelling_and_packaging/sa0003_en.htm.

New Regulations recently approved by EU: [Commission Directive 2011/3/EU](#) of 17 January 2011 amended Directive 2008/128/EC and laid down specific purity criteria on colors for use in foodstuffs (L13, 18.1.2011, page 59).

[Commission Directive 2010/69/EU](#) of 22 October 2010 amended the Annexes to European Parliament and Council Directive 95/2/EC on food additives other than colors and sweeteners (OJ L279, 23.10.2010, page 22).

[Commission Directive 2010/67/EU](#) of 20 October 2010 amended Directive 2008/84/EC which laid down specific purity criteria on food additives other than colors and sweeteners (OJ L277, 21.10.2010, page 17).

Following agents such as chlorine, bromates, and peroxides are not permitted for use in foods in EU food preparations.

Section V. Pesticides and Other Contaminants:

Lithuania adapted EU Council Regulation related to the presence of pesticide and other contaminants in food and foodstuffs. European Parliament and Council Regulation 1107/2009 set out new rules for the authorization of plant protection products (PPPs) and replaces Directive 91/414/EEC. It entered into force at the end of December 2009 and became fully applicable on June 14, 2011. This Regulation establishes a list of approved active substances. Only PPPs containing active substances included in the list may be authorized for use in the EU. Member States can approve PPPs containing the active substances. According to the new Regulation, the EU is divided in three different zones. Once a Member State approves the PPP it can be mutually recognized and thus authorized within the same EU zone as set out in Annex I of the Regulation.

EU implemented special import conditions on testing almonds supplied to the EU Member States.

[Commission Regulations 1152/2009](#) imposes special regulations for importing of almonds to EU from third countries due to the aflatoxin contamination.

[Commission Regulation \(EU\) No 178/2010](#) of 2 March 2010 amended Regulation (EC) No 401/2006 relates to groundnuts (peanuts), other oilseeds, tree nuts, apricot kernels, liquorices and vegetable oil (OJ L52, 3.3.2010, page 32) [*Sampling procedures for contaminants*]

[Commission Regulation \(EU\) No 165/2010](#) of 26 February 2010 amended Regulation (EC) No 1881/2006 sets maximum levels for certain contaminants in foodstuffs with regards to aflatoxins (OJ L50, 27.2.2010, page 8).

Maximum Residue Limits

Since September 2008 all MRLs in the EU have been harmonized by European Parliament and Council Regulation 396/2005 on food or feed of plant and animal origin. Pesticide MRLs for processed or composite products are based on the MRLs of the raw agricultural ingredients. See DG SANCO's webpage for the latest updates.

Section VI. Other Regulations and Requirements:

In 2004 Lithuania joined the EU and adapted regulation and standards of the European Union. The Integrated Tariff of the Community (TARIC, Tarif Intégré de la Communauté) http://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/dds2/taric/taric_consultation.jsp?Lang=en describes regulations carried by EU. The Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 282/2011 of 15 March 2011 describes implementing measures for the Directive 2006/112/EC on the common system of value added tax (recast) Council implementing Regulation No 2011/282/EU. <http://eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:077:0001:0022:EN:PDF>.

Customs duty is required to be paid by natural persons and legal entities when importing goods into the EU. See <http://www.fm.gov.lv/?eng/taxes>. The EU duties are imposed on the cost, insurance, and freight value of the product imported by the Custom Department. Common Custom Tariff (CCT) is applied on imported products in Lithuania. Type and origin of imported products influence product's duty rate. Article 12 of the Custom Code establishes classification of goods.

On March 10, 2006, the U.S. and EU have signed an agreement on trade of wine. The description of regulations and normative can be found in the [Regulation \(EC\) No 606/2009](#) and accessed on line <http://www.ttb.gov/agreements/eu-wine-agreement.pdf>. Beer, wine, fermented beverages, and other than beer and wine (example: cider), intermediate products (example: port and sherry), and ethyl alcohol (i.e. spirit drinks) are subject to duties according to [Council Directive 92/83/EEC](#). The Directive [COM \(2006\) 486](#) presented on 8 September 2006 amended increase of minimum rates of excise duty due to inflation [http://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/resources/documents/taxation/excise_duties/alcoholic_beverages/ates/excise_duties-part i alcohol en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/resources/documents/taxation/excise_duties/alcoholic_beverages/ates/excise_duties-part_i_alcohol_en.pdf).

Section VII. Other Specific Standards:

Specific standards are required when importing wine and spirits from third countries into the EU territory. An Import License must be supplied for the shipment of wine exceeding 3,000 liters. This license is issued by Lithuanian National Paying Agency (**Nacionalinė mokėjimo agentūra**). **The declaration on foods from third countries is required by Lithuanian custom authorities. Single Administrative Document (SAD) must be supplied. More information can be found EC Commission Union and Taxation web site** http://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/customs/procedural_aspects/general/sad/index_en.htm. The export of wines from U.S. must include a simplified export certificate or VII document. Supplemental information can be found at http://www.ttb.gov/itd/exporting_documents.shtml.

Section VIII. Copyright and/or Trademark Laws:

Lithuania Copyright and Trademark Laws are in concordance with the EU requirements. Council Regulation (EC) 207/2009 establishes a unified Community registration of trademark for EU members. The document can be accessed on line <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:078:0001:0042:En:PDF>.

Section IX. Import Procedures:

The EU Council Regulations 2913/92 describing the EU custom code amended implementation of the custom code by Commission Regulation 2454/93. Enhancement of security was implemented in the Commission Regulation 1875/2006. Beginning in January, 2011, the security information on supplied goods by the trader must be transferred to EU custom authorities. Customs provides electronic information on current EU issues, trade laws, and regulations, access to administrative forms, custom consultation committees, restrictions, and prohibitions, and access to tariff regulations regarding foreign trade. This information can be found on <http://www.cust.lt/web/guest/verslui/aktualijos#en>.

The Integrated Tariff of the Republic of Lithuania (LITAR) database provides electronic access to information resources on EU tariff and Lithuanian taxes, import, and export procedures and regulations. Information found on LITAR must be cross-referenced with EC legal regulations and Excise and VAT laws of the Lithuania. Exercise tax law of Lithuania can be accessed online

http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_e?p_id=285796&p_query=custom%20law%20&p_tr2=2. LITAR database web site access is: http://litarweb.cust.lt/taric/web/main_EN.

European Union tariff and non-tariff requirements can be found online in TARIC database.

http://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/dds2/taric/taric_consultation.jsp?Lang=en#en. More information on import and export procedures, regulations, and documentation can be found online at the Seima custom border

http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter/w2008_home.home?p_kalb_id=2 and custom ports

<http://old.cust.lt/en/rubric?rubricID=201>. Supplemental information on free movement of goods in

Lithuania can be found at the http://ec.europa.eu/youreurope/business/profitting-from-eu-market/selling-goods/lithuania/index_en.htm.

Appendix I. Government Regulatory Agency Contacts:

The Ministry of Agriculture

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State Food and Veterinary Service

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LT-07170 Vilnius, Lithuania

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<http://vmvt.lt/en>

Ministry of Health

Vilnius str. 33,

LT-01506 Vilnius, Lithuania

Ph: +370 800 66 004; +370 5 268 5110

Fax +370 5 266 1402

Email: ministerija@sam.lt<http://sena.sam.lt/en>

http://www.sam.lt/go.php/eng/MINISTRY_OF_HEALTH_OF_THE_REPUBLIC_OF_LI

Ministry of Economy

Gedimino Ave. 38 / Vasario 16-osios st. 2,

LT-01104 Vilnius, Lithuania

Ph: +370 5 2625515; +370 5 262 6584

Fax: +370 5 262 3974

Email: kanc@ukmin.lt

<http://www.ukmin.lt/lt>

Muitinės departamentas (Customs Department)

A. Jakšto g. 1/25

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Tel: +370 5 266 6111

Fax: +370 5 266 6010

E-mail: info@cust.lt

Web: <http://www.cust.lt>

Nacionalinė mokėjimo agentūra (National Paying Agency)

Blindžių g. 17

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E-mail: info@nma.lt

Web: <http://www.nma.lt>