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](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:


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.

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Other relevant Food laws of The Republic of Lithuania:

- 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

**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).


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 shelf life 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).


The Directive/200/1/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

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. 

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 accessed on line

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/l21090_en.htm#amendingact. 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.


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.vmvt.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


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:


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 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.


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:


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.


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 VI1 document. Supplemental information can be found at http://www.ttb.gov/itd/exporting_documents.shtml.
Section VIII. Copyright and/or Trademark Laws:


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.


Appendix I. Government Regulatory Agency Contacts:

The Ministry of Agriculture
Gedimino av. 19 (J. Lelevelio 6)
LT-01103 Vilnius, Lithuania
Phone: +370 5 239 1111
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E-Mail: zum@zum.lt
http://www.zum.lt/min/index.cfm?langparam=EN

State Food and Veterinary Service
Siesikų str. 19
LT-07170 Vilnius, Lithuania
Ph: +370 5 240 4361
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Email: vvt@vet.lt
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

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
LT-01105 Vilnius, Lithuania
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
LT-08111 Vilnius, Lithuania
Tel: +370 5 252 6703
Fax: +370 5 252 6945
E-mail: info@nma.lt
Web: http://www.nma.lt