

Information on documentation requirements to manufacturers

This document gives information about what kind of documentation The Norwegian Agriculture Agency (NAA) requires that importers have before they can apply for reduced tariff on processed agricultural products (PAPs).

Documentation requirements

Before an importer can submit an application on tariff reduction, the importer needs updated documentation on the contents of the product from the manufacturer.

The Norwegian Agriculture Agency has the following requirements to the documentation/ the product datasheet:

- It must be clear that it originates from the manufacturer.
- All agricultural commodities in the product must be declared.
- All commodities relevant for the tariff rate calculation must appear with their percentage content in the product.
- If the documentation states the raw material content in intervals, you must declare the highest value of the interval in the application.
- The document must be in English or a Scandinavian language.
- The document must state the product's content of agricultural commodities at the time of import.

A completed "Appendix 2 – Tool for documenting the percentage of dutiable agricultural commodities" from the product's manufacturer, is an alternative when documenting the percentages of agricultural commodities in a product. When using this form it is important to remember that we also need a product datasheet with a complete list of ingredients from the manufacturer.

If the product contains an ingredient, which is not a commodity in itself, the manufacturer has to specify the commodities in the ingredient. An example is cookie with bites of chocolate. Chocolate is not sufficient to list as an ingredient in the product. Chocolate is often made of commodities that are relevant for the tariff rate calculation, and therefore we need to know the commodities in the chocolate as well. The same goes for wheat content in soy sauce and soybean paste, as well as for many other products.

1. Of which commodities must the documentation state percentage content?

Attachment 2 in the Norwegian regulation for PAPs, *RÅK-importforskriften*, regulates which commodities that are relevant for the tariff calculation. In general, these commodities can be divided into the following categories:

- Dairy
- Meat
- Eggs
- Flour, groats and grains
- Potatoes and starch
- Glucose and dextrose
- Berries and concentrate of berries, including raspberries, strawberries and blackcurrant

If a commodity in the product is part of any of these categories, the documentation must show the percentage of the commodity in the final product. *We do not need the percentage of all the other commodities in the product.*

1.1. Cheese substitute with commodity code 19.01.9091 in the Norwegian Customs Tariff

The term “cheese substitute” entails products that appear as alternatives to cheese, but where the milk fat is replaced, entirely or partly, with another type of fat.

For these products, the manufacturer’s document of the products’ content must show the percentage of milk protein and milk fat in the product. If the product is a mix of cheese substitute and normal cheese, the percentage of normal cheese in the product should be stated as cheese and the remaining part as milk fat and milk protein.

1.2. Protein powder and other products containing commodities originating from whey

Documentation that shows commodities in sport nutrition products, protein powder and similar products must show the content of milk fat and milk protein in the product.

If the product for example contains whey protein concentrate (WPC), the manufacture must provide information on either

- milk fat and milk protein in WPC – then the importer has to calculate the content of milk fat and milk protein in the final product to apply for reduced tariff, or
- total content of milk fat and milk protein in the final product

This applies to all products that contain concentrated whey protein or milk protein, for example isolate or hydrolysate.