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Disclaimer: This report was prepared by the Office of Agricultural Affairs of the USDA/Foreign Agricultural Service in Stockholm, Sweden for U.S. exporters of domestic food and agricultural products. While every possible care was taken in the preparation of this report, information provided may not be completely accurate either because policies have changed since its preparation, or because clear and consistent information about these policies was not available. It is highly recommended that U.S. exporters verify the full set of import requirements with their foreign customers, who are normally best equipped to research such matters with local authorities, before any goods are shipped. FINAL IMPORT APPROVAL OF ANY PRODUCT IS SUBJECT TO THE IMPORTING COUNTRY'S RULES AND REGULATIONS AS INTERPRETED BY BORDER OFFICIALS AT THE TIME OF PRODUCT ENTRY.

SECTION I. FOOD LAWS

The responsibility concerning food and agriculture in Sweden is shared between three Swedish authorities: the Swedish Board of Agriculture, the National Food Administration (NFA) and, to a lesser degree, the National Board of Fisheries. The NFA is the central supervisory authority for matters relating to food, including imports of food. The organization of food control in Sweden is currently under review. This review includes the question of the division of responsibility for food control between the NFA and the municipalities.

The marketing and sale of foodstuffs in Sweden is governed by the Food Act (SFS 1971:511) adopted on June 18, 1971 as well as the Food Decree (SFS 1971:807) adopted on November 5, 1971. When Sweden became a member of the European Union in 1995, Swedish national legislation was, to a large extent, harmonized with the EU's food legislation. Therefore, this report is best read in conjunction with the FAIRS report from the U.S. Mission to the European Union (USEU) in Brussels. In certain cases, however, there is room for national interpretation of the EU's harmonized legislation. In the case of Sweden, a high degree of precautionary measures and a stringent control of imports as well as domestically produced foodstuffs due is applied to public health concerns. Under the umbrella of public health precautions, Sweden applies more restrictive legislation with regard to pesticides, health claims, additives and irradiation.

In its EU accession, Sweden succeeded in receiving a derogation, which allows Sweden to apply stricter salmonella control and stricter border controls (quarantine on imports of live animals) than that of other EU member countries. Traditionally, Sweden has not had outbreaks of salmonella. This was due to a combination of the sea barrier separating Sweden from the continent, border control and an extensive and far-reaching control system. Specific outbreaks of salmonella in animals have, nevertheless, occurred recently.

SECTION II. LABELING REQUIREMENTS

(Swedish and Community legislation)

A. General Labeling Requirements

Coverage

The labeling rules apply to all operators handling food. The rules are primarily a responsibility of the producer, packager and importer, but also the seller has a responsibility to ensure appropriate labeling of foods that is not misleading. Mandatory labeling requirements cover all types of packages, whether it is a package sold to the ultimate consumer or a package sold by a wholesaler.

How, when and where to label?

Prescribed labeling information must be provided either on the packaging itself or on a label attached to the packaging. The information must be in **Swedish**. Other languages may be used only if the spelling differs insignificantly from Swedish. For example, it is permissible to use the English word "tomato" instead of the Swedish word "tomat" or "tea" instead of "Te". Labeling information may be given simultaneously in several languages.

Labeling information must also not mislead consumers by giving an incorrect impression of the foodstuff. For example; a product that has the sales name "minced pork chop" although the list of ingredients states that it is made of minced pig meat from any part of the pig, would be deemed to have misleading label.

Labeling should be clear and easily comprehensible, easy to read, and the size of the text must not be too small (in relation to package graphics, for example). It must not be obscured by other text, price labels, sealing tapes etc.

Easy visible – Same field of vision

Certain information (sales name, net quantity, best-before or user-by-dates, alcoholic strength) must be given (or for bottles at least referred to) *in the same field of vision*, e.g., on the back of the packaging. The intention of this Swedish rule is that the important information should be easily seen simultaneously under normal purchasing conditions. For certain packages, two joining areas may still be regarded as the same field of vision.

Exemption

There is one specific Swedish exemption from the general labeling requirements, namely for "small packages" where the largest surface is less than 10 cm^2. This exemption is not generally applicable throughout the EU. The specific nutritional labeling rules are still applicable when a so-called nutrition claim is included in the labeling. For margarines a fat declaration is required regardless of the size of the package. Information on sweet content of sweeteners is also required on small packages. Foodstuffs consisting of one single ingredient need no list of ingredients 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.

B. Specific requirements

The prescribed labeling information must contain:

- Sales name of the foodstuff

EU rules do apply, which means that whenever a sales name has been provided in EU regulations, that sales name must be used. Thus, "soy milk" is not accepted as a sales name.

Some foreign sales names have, over the years, become so well known to Swedish consumers that they can be considered to be generally accepted, e.g., mango chutney, lasagne, hotdogs, chorizo, dressing and popcorn.

The general rule is that the trademark or "fancy" name should not be used instead of the sales name of the product. Certain fancy names have, however, become traditional names, e.g., chocolate-covered (soft) marshmallows and spring rolls, and can thus be accepted as sufficiently descriptive names. In other cases, a fancy name of a foodstuff must be complemented with a description of the foodstuff and, if required, how to use it, e.g.:

party balls – cinnamon buns
bulgur – wheat groats
trio – cookies with caramel icing
sea-sticks – fish product with crab flavor

- List of ingredients

There is no lower limit for the amount in which a substance is regarded as an ingredient. When a substance is **intentionally** used in the manufacture or preparation of a substance it is deemed to be an ingredient. Substances that **unintentionally** are present in processed food products are not ingredients, e.g., residues of pesticides or substances used as processing aids.

The list of ingredients does *not* have to include:
- 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.
- Additives according to the "carry-over principle" (occur in foodstuffs only as a result of their inclusion in one or more ingredients of the foodstuff)
- Additives used as processing aids. The occurrence of such additives must not imply any health risk or have any technological function in the finished product.
- Primary products, for example starter cultures, used as processing aids
- Solvents, i.e. substances used in the quantities strictly necessary as solvents or carriers of additives or flavorings.

Ingredients must be indicated by their sales names in the list of ingredients. Abbreviations that might mislead the consumer should be avoided.

Ingredient	Recommended name (by the NFA)
Fructose	"Fruktsocker" (fruit sugar)
Invertase-treated sugar	"Invertsocker" (invert sugar)
Lactose	"Mjölksocker" (milksugar)
Maltose	"Maltsocker" (maltsugar)
Partially degraded starch (2-20 dextrose equivalents)	"maltodextrin"
Wheat protein	"vetegluten" (Wheat gluten)
Soy protein concentrate, Soy protein isolate	"sojaprotein" (Soyaprotein)

Pork	“griskött”(Pig meat)
Blood plasma	”blodprotein” (Blood protein) + species of animal

The NFA also *recommends* that ingredients known to be capable of causing hypersensitivity reactions should always be stated in the list of ingredients. Examples of these are eggs, milk, gluten-containing grain and leguminous plants (e.g. soybeans, peas and peanuts)

- Quantity of an ingredient or category of ingredients

The main principle is that a Quantitative Ingredients Declaration (QUID) is compulsory. This also applies to beverages that contain more than one ingredient. However, there are some exemptions. Generally, the QUID need only 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.

- Net quantity

The term net quantity refers to the weight (kg or g) or volume (l, dl, cl or ml in the case of liquids) of the actual foodstuff. Thus, wrapping, clips, netting and labels must **not** be included in the net quantity. When a frozen foodstuff, e.g. shrimp, is water-glazed the weight of the product must refer to the weight without water-glazing, i.e., the weight without ice. However, this does not preclude a text such as “…. to which x-y % protective water-glazing is added,” or a similar text.

Information on the net quantity, etc., for bulk containers intended for the food industry, wholesalers or retailers may be submitted in some kind of commercial document, e.g. a delivery note or an invoice.

- Best-before date or use-by date

The best-before date is the 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. The durability must be stated by “bäst fore…” (best-before…) when the indication includes information on the date, or “bäst före utgången av”… (best-before end of) in other cases. The use-by date is the last date on which a highly perishable foodstuff (from a microbiological viewpoint) may be consumed without being unfit for human consumption. On such products the use-by date must be indicated instead of the best-before date. The foodstuff cannot be retailed after the indicated use-by date. Certain foods such as aromatised wines, cooking salt, saccharose (though not fructose, sweeteners etc.), confectionery (with a small surface area) and chewing gum such as bubble gum are exempted from shelf-life information. However, toffee and fruit jellies are not exempted.

- Special storage conditions

Storage conditions should always be indicated on labels for foodstuffs with a use-by-date. With regard to foodstuffs with a best-before date, storage conditions should be indicated if it is of importance to the durability of the foodstuff. The storage conditions might, for example, be "keep chilled, max + 8 degree C."

The minimum durability of a foodstuff depends highly on various factors, such as composition, processing method, wrapping technique, storage temperature and handling in other respects. The person responsible for the product -- generally the manufacturer or the packager-- must decide on the most suitable period of minimum durability.

- Name or company name and address

In Sweden, the company's telephone number is accepted as sufficient address information on a seller, packager or importer (based in Sweden).

- Origin

There is no general requirement to provide information on the origin. Information on the place of origin only has to be indicated if the lack of such information might mislead the consumer. For fresh and frozen beef, however, specific EU rules-of-origin do apply. EU rules of origin also apply to a variety of fresh fruit and vegetables, e.g. apples and pears, subject to EU mandatory quality rules. For these products-- currently a number of 35—to provide information on the origin is mandatory. There are no longer any national Swedish labeling rules governing country of origin. They have been replaced (in 2003) by the EU-harmonized regulations (1760/2000 and 1825/2000). For fishery products, labeling designations have been published by the NFA (SLVFS 2001:37).

- Instructions for use

This information must only be supplied if there otherwise is a risk for incorrect storage or use. On packages containing butter and margarine the field of application should be clearly indicated, e.g., butter for cooking, margarine for making bread, table margarine.

- Actual alcoholic strength

Beverages with more than 1.2% alcohol by volume must be labeled with information on the actual alcoholic strength. Thus, it is not permitted to only indicate a maximum or approximate strength or a range for strength.

C. Illustrations

Illustrations and/or decorations must give a correct impression of the characteristics of the contents. The actual/ready-for-consumption quantity of the contents must not be exaggerated.

Illustrations of *fruits* must, as a basic rule, represent the proportions of the fruits in the product. Illustrations of fruits on a product that does not contain any fruit whatsoever are misleading if the consumer expects to find fruit in the product. For example, illustrations of fruits on a soft drink or a fruit yoghurt are deemed to be misleading if no fruits are included and the product is flavoured only with flavourings. However, certain foodstuffs, in which the consumer does not expect fruits to be included, an illustration which includes fruits can normally be used without misleading the consumer – despite the taste of fruit originating only from the flavouring substances. Examples of this exception include products such as candies and cookies with fillings.

D. Stick-on labels

Labeling requirements differ between Sweden and, e.g., the U.S. Standard U.S. labeling does not match standard Swedish labeling at several points. The voluntarily agreed rules according to the industry's own agreement on accepted health claims are more restrictive that the U.S. legislation (discussed below under paragraph M. Health Claims). Taking into

account the wide acceptance of the industry's program (most retailers have committed themselves to abide these voluntary rules), the rules are more or less mandatory for exporters that are dependent on Swedish operators to sell their food on the market.

Stick-on labels can be used in addition to a U.S. label, or to cover certain text on the original label which is not in conformity with Swedish labeling requirements, e.g., certain nutritional or health claims. It is advisable to always properly adapt the label to meet the Swedish requirements, as all provisions can be enforced.

E. Quick-frozen Foodstuffs

Specific Swedish labeling rules do apply to quick-frozen foodstuffs which are sold without further processing to the ultimate consumer or to mass caterers:
- The expression "djupfryst" (quick-frozen) must accompany the sales name of the foodstuff.
- Storage conditions and the storage temperature required must be stated
- The text "bör inte frysas efter upptining" (do not refreeze after thawing) or a corresponding text must be included on the packaging.

Quick-frozen foodstuffs intended for the food industries need only to be labeled with the expression "djupfryst" (quick-frozen), the weight or volume of the foodstuff, and the name and address of either the manufacturer or the packager.

F. Requirements for lots

The requirement for "lot identification" labeling applies to all foodstuffs in all trade channels – wholesale, retail, mass catering, food processing, etc. Unpackaged foodstuffs that are sold to the ultimate consumer are exempted. However, when they are sold in the wholesale channel, lot identification labeling must be present. Lot identification labeling must be present on the external packaging of several small inner packages. Small packages need no lot identification labeling. If there is no external packaging, the information must be provided in some kind of commercial document.

G. Can be used as ….can be used instead of….

It is not permitted to say that a foodstuff is a "xxx substitute" or a "substitute for xxx". On the other hand, it is permitted to say that the product can be used in the same way as a well-known foodstuff. This is applicable provided that the labeling (size of the printing, coloring etc.) does not lead consumers to believe that it refers to the foodstuff for which the actual product can be used as/instead of. Examples:

Block – cocoa product, can be used as block chocolate.
Pressed smoked pork, can be used instead of smoke-cured loin of pork.
"Ädelvisp" (a kind of cream substitute) – can be used as cream.

H. "Natural" "Genuine" "Pure" "Real" and similar expressions

To regard a foodstuff as *natural* or as a *natural product*" the foodstuff must exist in its present condition in nature or may only have undergone minor treatment. A compound foodstuff can never in itself be a *"natural product."* When expressions like *"contains natural ingredients*" are used, **all** the ingredients must fulfill the requirement for use of the term

"natural." "Genuine", "pure" and "real" must not, in principle, be used for products with a protected name, as the contrasting status must not occur. Examples:
Pure minced meat
Real orange juice
Genuine Honey

The trigger question that should be posed is: *Whether the opposites of the expressions can be used for another similar foodstuff.*

I. Free from ..... without... ..

A foodstuff must not be ascribed qualities which it does not have. Likewise, there must be no indication that a foodstuff has special qualities when all similar foodstuffs have such qualities. It is not permitted to assert that a foodstuff is "*free from*"...., or "*without*"..... if all similar foodstuffs have the same properties. For example, labeling a vegetable oil as being "cholesterol free is not permitted because no vegetable oil contains cholesterol. Correspondingly, it is deemed misleading to label a fruit syrup as being free from colorings, as colorings may not be added to fruit syrups. Thus, expressions such as "free from" and "without" should be used with great care. When they are used, there should be pertinent justification. They must also be technically correct, which means that if expressions like "sugar-free" or "fat-free" are used, not even a low amount of sugar or fat may be present in the finished foodstuff or in its ingredients. Expressions like "90% fat-free" should be avoided as they are deemed difficult for consumers to understand.

J. Vegetable..... Vegetarian.....

Foodstuffs containing any animal ingredient (including additives of animal origin) may not be designated as vegetable, vegetarian or the like. However, there is nothing restraining the use of like "fried lentil balls," "lacto-vegetarian mushroom and broccoli pie," "mushroom and broccoli pizza," "ovo-lacto-vegetarian and vegetable pie" from being used, provided that the product label does not give the impression that the product is completely vegetarian. For spreadable fats, specific, EU-harmonized rules do apply in this regard.

K. Non-compliance: Sanctions

If foodstuffs are labeled contrary to Swedish rules, the supervisory authority (the NFA) may prohibit someone from selling a foodstuff which is incorrectly labeled. The supervisory authority may also issue an injunction in order to make someone correct a deficiency with regard to labeling. As a last resort, fines may be stipulated in decisions on an injunction.

L. New EU-harmonized Legislation

New EU legislation regarding ingredients present in foodstuffs -- allergen labeling—was adopted in the fall of 2003. The essence of the new legislation (EG 89/2003) is that a specific list of allergen ingredients are specified in the new EU legislation. These ingredients should always be indicated on the list of ingredients (also for alcoholic beverages). Another important change is that the so-called 25 % rule will be dismantled. Currently, a limited number of compound ingredients may be specified on the list of ingredients only by means of their names if they constitute less than 25 % of the foodstuff in which they are included. The new legislation will be implemented on November 25, 2005.

M. Health Claims

The Swedish rules governing health claims are stricter than those of the U.S. They do not allow expressions such as "dietetic," "diet," etc. However, to use health claims that are covered by the rules in the food industry's self-regulating program published as "Health Claims in the Marketing of Food Products" (Swedish Nutrition Foundation), and by dietary information issued by Swedish government authorities is allowed.

General health claims can be made for eight well-established diet and health relationships:
Obesity – energy content
Level of cholesterol – quality of fat and certain soluble fibers
Blood pressure – salt
Arteriosclerosis – factors influencing level of cholesterol, blood pressure and Omega-3 fatty acids in fish
Constipation - roughage
Brittleness of the bones – calcium
Caries – quality of carbohydrates
Iron deficiency – iron

Health claims should be communicated according to the "two-step principle." The following is an example of an approved health claim following the (mandatory) two-step approach: sufficient amount of roughage is important to facilitate digestion. This product contains plenty of dietary fibers.

Since autumn 2001, the food industry's self-regulating program has been extended to also allow some product-specific health claims. In order to obtain the necessary approval in advance-- and thereby be able to use the special "hp-info" label (see below)-- the producer must prove scientifically that the foodstuff actually is as healthy as expressed through the health claim. The foodstuff in question should, for example, not have too high fat content.

The hp-info label is an industry label that can be used by both domestic and foreign industry. The label is issued by the Swedish Nutrition Foundation, http://www.hp-info.nu/snf.html. The Assessment Board for Diet-Health Information, a private sector entity, will scrutinize the marketing of functional food products, as well as all other kinds of products within the field of diet and health. More information on the approval procedure for using the approved labeling hp-info logo for general as well as product specific claims can be found at www.hp-info.nu.

New legislation in pipe-line: On July 16, 2003 the European Commission submitted a proposal to establish EU harmonized controls and conditions for the use of nutrition & health claims. The Commission expects the adoption and gradual entry into effect of the nutrition & health claims proposals by the end of 2005.

N. Nutritional Labeling

Nutritional labeling is compulsory *only* when a nutrition claim (for example “low in added sugar”) is present on the labeling or presentation of the foodstuff. QUID (discussed above in Section II, paragraph B) cannot replace nutritional labeling.

O. The Swedish ”Key-hole logo”-- Voluntary Labeling of Low-fat/Healthy Products

Since 1989, a special symbol has been available for use in the labeling of foodstuffs which are either low in fat content or are rich in dietary fiber.

The "key-hole" symbol can be printed on the package of the accepted products, attached on the shelves in the shops or used in advertising and marketing of the products. The symbol is free of cost as well as free to use for products from all countries. No previous acceptance or licensing is necessary. Its application is supervised by the local public health administration. However, the products must meet with the standards set up by the NFA and the symbol must be printed in green or black.

The principles of the symbol labeling is to label foodstuffs that are considered to be a better choice, concerning the content of fat and dietary fiber, in groups of foodstuffs where there are products with a high as well as low content of fat or dietary fiber. Groups of foodstuffs that only include products that are low in fat or rich in dietary fiber (for instance, vegetables and fish) are not labeled.

The keyhole symbol has become a simple aid for choosing healthy food when making food purchase decisions. An increasing percentage of consumers know what the keyhole means and are guided by the symbol when buying food. It is now found on almost all products which comply with the relevant one of the following standards:

Milk: The fat content should be 0.5 g or less per 100 g,
"Natural" fermented milk: The fat content should be 1.5 g or less per 100 g, and sugar should not have been added.
Fermented milk with added sugar and/or jam etc: The fat content should be 0.5 g or less per 100 g
Skimmed milk-powder: The fat content of the product for sale should be 1.5 g or less per 100 g,
Cottage cheese: The fat content should be 4 g or less per 100 g.
Processed cheese and whey products: The fat content should be 10 g or less per 100 g.
Other types of cheese: The fat content should be 17 g or less per 100 g.
Margarine and similar cooking fats: The fat content should be 41 g or less per 100 g.
Edible ices: The fat content should be 6 g or less per 100 g.
Unmixed (whole) meat products and ground meat: The fat content of the product for sale should be 10 g or less per 100 g.
Mixed meat products, incl. sausages: The fat content of the product for sale should be 15 g or less per 100 g.

Bread, biscuits, pasta products and breakfast cereals: At least half of the cereal components should be wholemeal flour or the product should contain at least 7% dietary fiber (dry weight).
Flour, cereals and grains: The product should be based on wholemeal grain or contain at least 11% dietary fiber (dry weight).
Breakfast cereals: The product should contain at least 2/3 wholemeal grain or at least 9% dietary fibre (dry weight) and contain less than 13% sugar.
"Ready-to-eat" foods; complete meals; restaurant dishes based on meat, fish or vegetables and with potato, rice or pasta: The fat content of the product - as a dish - should be 30 percent of energy or less.

SECTION III. PACKAGING AND CONTAINER REGULATIONS

(Swedish implementation of European Community legislation)

A. Materials in contact with food

In accordance with EU rules, the NFA has published a regulation with regard to packaging materials (LIVSFS 2003:2 , H 23) in contact with foods. The overall principle is that use of packaging materials is allowed as long as they-- under normal and foreseeable conditions for the usage-- do not pose a threat to the well-being of human health. Furthermore, the packaging material used must not lead to an “unacceptable” worsening of the taste or smell of the foodstuff concerned. Similarly, the composition of the foodstuff must not be changed in an “unacceptable” way. There is a general labeling requirement for products and materials which are sold for use for food packaging. The words “för livsmedel” (for food) can be used for this purpose.

The name and address as well as the registered trademark of the manufacturer (or the seller established in the EEA (European Economic Area) to which both EU and some EFTA-countries (European Free Trade Association) do belong, shall be indicated. An exemption has been made for materials “obviously” being intended for contact with the food. Labeling should be in Swedish.

Specific requirements do apply for the usage of plastic materials and articles. In essence, the regulation establishes a positive list of monomers and starting substances permitted for use in the manufacture of food contact plastics.

In accordance with EU directives, certain migration threshold levels have been laid down for various substances (monomers, starting substances and additives) like for example PVC.

B. Swedish procedure for technical accreditation

The Swedish Board for Technical Accreditation (SWEDAC; Styrelsen för Teknisk Ackreditering) publishes regulations on requirements for, and control of, package size and for the control of the net quantity declaration on pre-packaged foodstuffs. Provisions on weight and volume, e.g., permitted deviations and “e-labeling,” are decided by and can be ordered from SWEDAC (www.swedac.se). SWEDAC quite recently revised its regulation on pre-packaging according to volume and weight. The new regulation STAFS 2003:1 replaced STAFS 1994:19 and the single most important difference is that the new regulation broadens the definition of a “pre-packaged” commodity to also cover packaging in retail shops of products with varying weight

C. Recycling of packaging materials in packaging waste

In Sweden, beverage cans are regulated by the Act (1998:349) on Recycling of Aluminum Beverage Containers. The cans are recycled via a highly automated collection scheme that was tailor-made for beverage cans only. The system is managed by AB Svenska Returpack,, a non-profit organization set up by the can manufacturer, the breweries, and the large distribution chains. A deposit system was adopted voluntarily-- with high recycling rates as a result. In 1997 90.5 percent of the cans were recycled. A similar deposit system has been built up concerning PET-bottles (plastic bottles) (SFS 1991:336, amended by SFS 1993:418), managed by AB Svenska Returpack-PET, an independent company working closely together with AB Svenska Returpack. The required recycling level of 90 percent has not been reached, but so far, the Swedish government has not taken any actions. No sanctions are provided in the Ordinance.

Imports of PET bottles is not subject to any specific regulatory permit at the border. However, ***to be able to sell PET bottles on the Swedish market a permit is necessary***. The issuance of such permits is carried out by the Swedish Board of Agriculture. The annual registration fee for a permit amounts to 10 000 SEK.

The green dot logo on a package is an environmental seal indicating that the packaging manufacturer participates in a waste disposal system for recycling. It should be stressed that this is a voluntary scheme. Sweden recently introduced new legislation, which, in principle, stipulates that it is the responsibility of all those responsible for the marketing of e.g. a food product to contribute or be helpful by providing for the elimination of all the packaging waste matter. This legislation is a framework legislation. It is still possible to export various types of cans and bottles to Sweden. However, most major retailers do-- as a part of their efforts to contribute actively to a sustainable food chain-- prefer packages adapted to at least some form of Swedish waste disposal system.

The Green Dot System is, thus, applied in Sweden, on a voluntary basis. The German-Swedish Chamber of Commerce is the official "DSD" (Duales System Deutschland) representative in Sweden, including Interseroh AG, REPACK and RIGK. These are consumer-oriented collection systems, which exempt companies from their recycling obligation if they purchase a licence for recycling.

SECTION IV. FOOD ADDITIVE REGULATIONS

(Swedish implementation of EU directives)

A. New Swedish positive list for additives

A new set of Swedish food additive regulations implementing EU legislation (which contain positive lists of permitted additives) entered into force in July, 2003(LIVSFS 2003:20).

Sweden does apply a positive list of those additives that can be used in manufacturing of foodstuffs. Maximum allowed levels are included in the list that can be found on the NFA website. Codex evaluations of the safety of food additives have been considered in the development of the EU regulations, but the list of CODEX approved food additives for imported foodstuffs is not applicable as such. The Swedish positive additive list regulates the use of colors, preservatives, anti-oxidants, emulsifiers, sweeteners and miscellaneous food

additives. It does not include flavorings, processing aids, vitamins and other enrichment substances.

B. Labeling of Additives

With regard to *labeling,* additives should be listed with their suitable functional name *and* either the additive's customary name or E number. It is, of course, permitted to voluntarily list both the customary name and the E number. When the additives have several functions, a choice is made of the functional name that best describes the function of the additive in the foodstuff in question. When the additive's name is indicated instead of the E number, the name listed in the labeling regulation must be used. Example: "Preservative sodium benzoate," "preservative E 211" or "preservative sodium benzoate." A small number of food additives are listed only with their customary name, e.g., quinine, rennet and enzyme preparations.

C. Vitamins and Minerals

The Swedish regulation (SLV FS 1983:2) includes a positive list of accepted vitamin and mineral sources that are allowed, subject to certain conditions and maximum levels. EU directive 2002/46 has been implemented into Swedish law through LIVSFS 2003:9 (H 165).

D. New Legislation in Pipe-line

In May of 2003, the Council reached a political agreement to allow the use of two more sweeteners (sucralose and aspartame-acesulfame) and to reduce the use of cyclamate in soft drinks and in juice and milk-based drinks. Decision awaits a second reading in the European Parliament. Commission proposals on the fortification of foods and nutritional labeling are foreseen, possibly by the end of 2003.

SECTION V. PESTICIDE AND OTHER CONTAMINANTS

(European Community and national regulations)

A. Pesticides

The Swedish pesticide regulation is primarily based on the common regulation within the European Union. If there is no EU/National maximum residue limit for a certain pesticide or pesticide/commodity combination, then NFA can decide which limit shall apply. In such a case the CODEX limit, if any, will be considered. Application for "import tolerances" for pesticides not listed in EU/National regulations should be made to the European Commission.

The National Food Administration's Provision on Pesticide Residues in Food (LIVSFS 2002:43, latest amendment LIVSFS 2004:14) provides maximum residue limits for a range of pesticides in various types of food. In the case of composite foods for which maximum residue limits are not specified, the relative concentrations of the ingredients in the mixture are also taken into account. With regard to infant formula and nutritient supplements as well as cereal based foods and foods intended for infants and young children, specific, restrictive rules are applied ("the EU baby food directive").

Legislation in pipe-line: In March 2003, the EU Commission proposed a new "Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on Maximum Residue Levels of Pesticides in Products of Plant and Animal Origin," COM(2003) 117 final. After decision and a transitional period, the new regulation will replace the current EU directives and national legislation concerning maximum residue limits for pesticide residues.

Foods of plant origin are checked for pesticide residues by the National Food Administration (NFA). If the pesticide residues exceed the EU or national maximum residue limit(MRL), the NFA can prohibit or prescribe conditions for the sale or other handling of the food or the batch to which the food belongs. As a follow-up, subsequent lots of the commodity will be detained and enforcement samples collected. The condition/prohibition will be cancelled either when a certain number of lots are found to comply with the MRLs, or when other information shows that the residue problem no longer exists. Information on pesticide residues can be obtained from the Swedish National Food Administration.

B. Other Contaminants

Maximum levels have been established (provision SLV FS 1993:36, amended by LIVSFS 2002:16) for lead, mercury, glycoalkaloids, PCB 153, patulin and PAH in certain foods. Furthermore, maximum levels have been laid down for aflatoxins, histamine, tin and tetrachloroethylene in foods, with the exception of drinking water. EU maximum levels for certain contaminants are stipulated in Commission Regulation 466/2001.

C. Dioxins

Maximum levels for dioxins in meat and meat products, fish and fish products, milk and milk products, eggs, oils and fats are set in Council regulation (EC) No 2375/2001. Dioxin-like PCBs are not included in the present maximum levels.

There are no Swedish national standards deviating from established EU maximum levels. With regard to fish from the Baltic Sea, the EU has adopted special, exceptional, rules with regard to dioxin for Sweden and Finland. The exception will remain until December 31, 2006. Until then, fish with dioxin levels exceeding the EU thresholds may be sold in Sweden (and Finland), under the condition that they are not exported to other EU countries.

D. Atomic Radiation

Imports from "third countries," such as the U.S., is governed by Commission regulation (EC) No 1661/1999. In addition, Sweden does apply its own, national rules in order to restrict the annual intake of atomic radiation (to less than 50 000 Bequerel, calculated on the basis of Cesium 137) through consumption of foods (SLV FS 1987:4) stipulating a threshold ceiling – of 300 Bq/kg – for meat, meat products, cereal-based commodities, fruits (except nuts) vegetables (except mushrooms), baby food, dairy products and marine (sea) fish.

SECTION VI. OTHER REGULATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

A. Registration Requirement

Those who bring food commercially into Sweden must be registered with the NFA.

The application form for such registration can be obtained from www.slv.se.

B. General Information on How And for Which Commodities Border Inspection Is Carried Out

All products derived from animals (meat, milk and dairy products, eggs, fish) and, in addition, some other products subject to special safeguard measures are subject to border inspection controls when imported to Sweden or other EU countries. The products currently covered by this inspection scheme are listed in the "positive" list (NFA web site "positivlistan." In Sweden, such inspections are only carried out at one of the following border inspection posts gränskontrollstationer listed in Appendix I.

For these products, all shipments must be notified in advance. The detailed notification and application procedure is described (in Swedish) on the NFA website: föranmälas.

Among the conditions for imports from third countries, the following are of special importance:
The country must be EU-approved by the EU Commission for exports to the EU.

The export facility must be subject to EU approval. Foodstuffs derived from animals-- meat, fish, milk , eggs and products thereof-- must be accompanied by a health certificate (for meat, a veterinary certificate) **and come from one of the EU approved export facilities.** In addition to the EU-approved facilities, Sweden has a bilateral agreement with the U.S regarding certain fish products.
http://vm.cfsan.fda.gov/~frf/sfeuexp.html

Prevention against outbreaks of salmonella
Imported fresh meat (included frozen), ground meat and meat preparations to Sweden are subject to a salmonella control at the border inspection post, unless the consignment is accompanied by a certificate from the recognized responsible authority that it has been tested according to Commission decision 95/409/EC and 95/411/EC with negative results. If the consignment tests positive for salmonella the Swedish National Food Administration is entitled to take appropriate action. The basic control fee for inspection during normal working hours is 500 SEK for vegetable products and 700 SEK + 0.06 SEK per kilo for livestock products. For certain foodstuffs, extensive safeguard control measures which are decided upon on the EU level are applied**.** At present, the U.S. is not targeted for such safeguard measures.

C. Ionizing Radiation
Food may not be treated with ionizing radiation. Swedish legislation only allows for spices to be treated with such radiation. A food that has been treated with ionizing radiation may be imported only if the treatment is permitted in Sweden. Foodstuffs treated with ionizing radiation must be labeled with either of the expressions "bestrålad" (irradiated) or "behandlad med joniserande strålning" (treated with ionising radiation).

D. Import of Honey

On January 11, 2003 the European Commission passed a decision amending the provisional approval of residue plans of third countries. This amendment effectively de-listed the United States from the list of third countries that are eligible to export honey to Sweden as well as other EU countries.

E. Fruits and Vegetables

(European Community regulation)

Fruits and vegetables can be sold unpacked by piece or by weight. Any surface treatment must be noted. The surface treatment of fruits is regulated through the food additives regulation. Processed fruits and vegetables are, in general, covered by the ordinary food regulations. Jams, jellies and marmalade, as well as fruit and vegetable juices, are subject to special standards and labeling requirements, which are based on EC directives.

SECTION VII. OTHER SPECIFIC STANDARDS

A. General Remark on the Development of Swedish Standards

Fewer Swedish national standards – more comprehensive and far-reaching labeling requirements – applied on an EU-wide basis.

Sweden used to have a number of national standards which regulated content of certain products. Former regulations concerning the minimum level of meat content in sausage is one such example. For sausages, milk protein was not allowed as an ingredient (due risk of allergic reactions). These, as well as corresponding standards for ice-cream, cereal-based and bakery products, vinegar and mushrooms, were abolished in 2003. This can be regarded as somewhat of a policy shift in Sweden. Instead of maintaining Swedish standards which were difficult to apply legally on imports taking into account strict WTO rules on technical barriers to trade, Sweden has increasingly focused on safeguarding consumer interests through labeling. EU labeling requirements are generally becoming more stringent, mandatory labeling of ingredients known to be capable of causing allergic reactions is one such example. Taking this development into account, Sweden recently (July 2003) implemented a whole new set of EU directives, thereby effectively abolishing the old national rules that Sweden had maintained since it acceded to the EU in 1995. In essence, the main changes are:

Chocolate: EU directive 2000/36 has been integrated into Swedish legislation through LIVSFS 2003:13 (H 155). The new rules entered into force on August 3. Chocolate produced after this date must also be labeled with a best-before date.

Sugar: EU directive 2001/111 has been implemented through LIVSFS 2003:11 (H 157) abolishing previous Swedish rules for confectioners' sugar, almond paste and marzipan. The general EU (and Swedish) labeling rules for sugar in chocolate also apply. A definition of fructose has been established. The designation "stärkelsesirap" (glucose syrup) must be replaced (by no later than July 1, 2006) with the designation "glukossirap" (LIVSFS 2003:14, H 130:4).

Juice and nectars: EU directive 2001/112 has been implemented through LIVSFS 2003:18 (H 158). The NFA standard for "saft" – Swedish fruit syrup – has been eliminated. This means that it is no longer required that "saft" must contain a minimum amount of juice. However, it is still forbidden to use flavorings or to color products that have been designated as "saft."

Jam , jelly and marmalade: EU directive 2001/113 has been implemented through LIVSFS 2003:17 (H 159). This means the national standard for mash no longer is in force. The use of flavorings is restricted. The labeling requirement to indicate sulphur dioxide now applies to products containing more than 10 mg/kg (previously 30 mg/kg). These rules do not cover products used as inputs in the manufacturing of cakes, cookies and pastries.

Honey: EU directive 2001/110 has been implemented through LIVSFS 2003:10 (H 156). The amendment means that among other things, the general labeling requirements do also apply for honey. Indication of the country where the honey was actually harvested is now mandatory. In addition, honey destined for bakery and cooking purposes should be labelled accordingly.

Cheese: At present, national Swedish standards are only in force in the dairy sector. For cheese (SLV 1972:23 H288 defining, e.g., water content in margarine cheese (traditional Swedish hard cheese in which normal milk fat is replaced by vegetable oil) and minimum heating conditions for manufacturing of melted cheeses,) minimum as well as maximum fat content labeling requirements remain in place.

Dehydrated preserved milk and milk powder: National standards also exist for milk and milk powder, (LIVSFS 2003:16 H 154, SLVFS 1994:46 H 373, SLVFS 1984: 7 H 150). However, EU directive 2001/114 has been implemented through LIVSFS 20003:10 (H 156). The labeling designation milk powder may only be used for compound foodstuffs.

Quinine and Caffeine: In addition, Sweden has implemented new EU labellng rules (Directive 2002/67) for some products not previously subject to a national Swedish standard. Swedish regulation LIVSFS 2003:6 (H 130:3) and LIVSFS 2003:7 (H 135) require labeling “hög kaffeinhalt” (high caffeine content) for all beverages containing more tha 150 mg caffeine per liter. Coffee and tea are exempted from this rule. For foodstuffs containing quinine and caffeine it is mandatory to indicate this on the list of ingredients. This should be done directly in conjunction with the designation Flavorings (“arom”).

B. GMO

On July 22, 2003, the European Council adopted new, comprehensive and far-reaching labeling and traceability requirements. The new legislation (EG 1829/2003 and EG 1830/2003) entered into force on April 18, 2004, and will be phased in gradually during a transition period. If applied rigorously, the new set of labeling and traceability rules will likely increase administrative and handling costs. In this context, it should be stressed that all new regulations are subject to EU harmonization which leaves limited room for national interpretation.

C. EU-harmonized Standards for Fruit and Vegetables

The enforcement of EU mandatory quality rules for certain fresh **fruit and vegetables**, e.g., apples and pears, is carried out by the Swedish Board of Agriculture.

D. Import Permit and Standards for Alcoholic Beverages

Wine is subject to specific EU regulations.

To import alcoholic beverages, a special permit as a "registered trader"or a warehouse-keeper (wholesaler). The Special Tax Office in Sweden (Särskilda skattekontoret, Riksskatteverket), 771 83, Ludvika, Sweden, Tel: +46 240 870 00 (Monday-Friday 08.00-16.00), fax: +46 240 10 340, E-mail: ssk@rsv.rsv.se, Web site: www.rsv.se is the authority responsible for issuing of **permits** to import alcoholic beverages into Sweden.

The granting of a permit is also linked to payment of Swedish alcohol taxes. It normally takes between 1 and 3 months from the date of application to receive this type of permit. The Medical Products Agency (Läkemedelsverket), is, among other things, the authority responsible for preparing rules on the highest alcohol strengths permitted in foodstuffs.

E. Natural Remedy

A natural remedy is defined as a medicinal product in which the active ingredient or ingredients derive from natural sources, has not been processed too highly, and consists of part of a plant or animal, bacterial culture, mineral, salt or salt solution. Natural remedies may only be products which are suitable for self-medication in accordance with tested national tradition or tradition in countries close to Sweden with respect to drug usage. Medical Products Agency's guidelines on authorization to place natural remedies on the market (LVFS 1995:18)

F. Swedish Guidelines - Nutritional Recommendations

The Swedish Nutritional Recommendations emphasize the balance between macronutrients in the diet. The amount of saturated and total fat should be limited to 10 % energy and 30 %energy, respectively, and the amount of total carbohydrates should be 55-60 %energy. Data show that the average diet is too high in fat, especially saturated fat (36-37 %energy and 16 % energy, respectively), while the content of total carbohydrates and dietary fiber is too low. In brief, the health message in Swedish nutritional recommendations can be summarized as follows:
reduce fat intake, especially hard fats – saturated fats and trans fats
eat more food rich in dietary fiber and carbohydrates
eat a variety of food

G. Voluntary Labeling of Organic Products – Specific Swedish Implementation of EU Regulation

The Swedish organic sector is in effect protected, although not in any official way. Two private organizations are recognized by the National Food Administration to carry out inspection and certification. These are KRAV and Svenska Demeterförbundet. The most significant of these two is KRAV. The KRAV standards are based on the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movement (IFOAM) standards for organic production and are also compatible with EU regulations. KRAV is so well known that marketing organics in Sweden would be difficult without its label. This, in effect, means that organic product imports by this market are restricted to organic products certified by an organization KRAV recognizes for certification. Only a small percentage of organic products on the Swedish market do not carry the KRAV label.

KRAV also approves foreign companies that produce or package according to its rules.

SECTION VIII. COPYRIGHT AND/OR TRADEMARK LAWS

A. What Is a Trademark ?

A trademark is an identification symbol used in the course of trade in order to distinguish one traders goods/services from similar goods/services of another trader. The most common type of trademark is a word mark. It can consist of one or several words, e.g., MARS®

B. International Recognition

Application for a an European Community (EC) trade mark can be made through a national Trademark Office or directly to the EC's Office in Alicante. Like the U.S., Sweden is a member of the Madrid Protocol. This agreement makes it possible, for example, a trader to apply to receive an international registration of a trademark.

C. Swedish Trademark Protection

The Swedish Trademarks Act states among other things:

"A trademark can consist of any signs capable of being represented graphically. The mark must be distinctive. This means that through the mark, different traders' goods can be distinguished from each other."

It is not possible through registration to obtain exclusive rights to words that describe the goods/services or their characteristics. For example, everyone who trades in coffee must be allowed to use words like "GROUND COFFEE" or "DARK ROASTED". If the trade mark consists of words that lack distinctiveness, those words will not be included in the exclusive right. This will be shown in the proof of registration with a so called disclaimer. The wording of a disclaimer could be "Registration of this mark shall give no right to the exclusive use of the words ground coffee."

Simple shapes like for example a circle or a triangle are not considered distinctive either.
Other matters that can not be registered are:
National or international signs, e.g., memorial bearings and flags. This also includes signs for cities, boroughs and towns.
Someone else's name, trademark or firm.
Geographical names.
Deceptive words.
Works protected by copyright e.g. distinctive titles of books or films.
Sweden is a member -- like the U.S.-- of the Universal Copyright convention.

D. Eligibility to Exclusive Rights in Sweden

A trademark registration gives the owner exclusive rights to the mark. More detailed conditions regarding this can be found in the Trademarks Act. The registration is only valid in Sweden. If, within 5 years of registration, the registered trademark has not been put to use, the registration may be terminated if someone makes a claim to do so in a court of law.

A trader can, without registration, have exclusive rights to a trademark if the mark has been used extensively and is known, in this country, to those to whom it is aimed at as a mark for that trader's goods/services.

A trademark registration gives the owner exclusive right to the trademark. This means, among other things, that no one is allowed to use the mark or a confusingly similar mark for goods or on packaging, in advertising, or in any other way for the same or similar types of goods covered by the registration.

In principle, when the trademark is granted or deemed to be accepted as a traditional one, although not applied for formally, the recognition may last "forever." However, in order to protect the trademark effectively, it is recommendable to renew the application every ten years. Thereby, one can safely protect the trademark for 10 years from the date of registration. Successive applications are fully acceptable, thus "perpetual"protection is possible.

Currently, the basic registration fee for trademark protection amounts to SEK 1,400 SEK (currently, approximately USD 145). If the application also includes protection of the labeling logo, an additional fee will be levied.

E. Infringement

If someone, without permission, uses someone else's registered trademark (infringement), the owner of the mark may sue for infringement in a court of law. The court can prohibit continued infringement and award damages.

F. Licence and assignment

The owner of a trademark registration can, through a licence agreement, let others use the trademark. The ownership may also be assigned to someone else. A registration fee must be paid at the same time as the application for registration is made. Registration fees are exempt from VAT. Registration of a trademark in Sweden may be obtained through the filing of an application with the Swedish Patent and Registration office. Contact information for this office is the following:

Trademarks department
Box 530
SE-826 27 Söderhamn
Phone: +46 8-782 25 00
Fax: +46 270-173 51
E-mail: prv.varumarke@prv.se

The Trademarks Act (1960:644) is the main Swedish legal framework while the Trademarks Regulation (1960:648) deals with the implementation issues. The English translation of the

Swedish Trademarks Act and the Trademarks Regulation are supplied by the service Collection of Laws for Electronic Access (CLEA) maintained by Wipo.

G. Copyright

Sweden and the U.S. are both members of the "Universal Copyright Convention." As a consequence, the copyright to works of U.S. authors previously copyrighted in the U.S. is also protected in Sweden. The fully harmonized EU legislation protecting so-called "Geographical Indications" is also fully applicable in Sweden (one traditional Swedish product, Svecia cheese, is covered by this safeguard measure).

SECTION IX IMPORT PROCEDURES

A. General Requirements

To import foodstuffs for commercial purposes it is necessary to be registered as an importer with the National Food Administration. The application should be sent to:

Livsmedelsverket, Box 622, 751 26 Uppsala, Sweden
Telephone +46 18 17 55 00
Web site: www.slv.se

B. Specific Requirements to Comply With, Inter Alia:

- Animal products and some non-animal products are subject to special import regulations (e.g. peanuts, Brazil-nuts and dried figs). Please contact the National Food Administration www.slv.se for more information.

- Fresh fruit and vegetables must undergo quality inspections and in certain cases sanitary health inspections. The National Board of Agriculture and its Plant Protection Service is the contact for such concerns. To import plant products which require sanitary certificate, it is necessary to be registered as an importer with the Swedish Board of Agriculture.

- An import licence/sanitary certificate must be obtained for many agricultural products. For this you will have to contact the National Board of Agriculture, 551 82 Jönköping, Sweden, tel. +46 36 15 50 00, web site www.sjv.se.

The Board's Plant Protection Service directs work to prevent the spread of quarantine and regulated pests through import inspections and inspections of national Swedish production and markets. Some general information is to be found on www.sjv.se, växt, miljö och vatten, Växtinspektionenen. Texts are partly also available in English.

C. General Information on Customs Clearance – CLASSIFICATION CODE IS ALWAYS THE KEY!

All kinds of goods can be classified and be given a ten digit commodity code, according to the Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System, which is the basis of the European Union Customs tariff. ***This code is the key to the determination of which duty rate must be applied, as well as whether or not an import licence or permit is required***

for a commodity or not. This classification also determines which other authorities are concerned-- notably the National Food Administration and/or the Swedish Board of Agriculture**.** Also the estimation of the length of time the entire Customs clearance procedure will take is to a high degree dependent upon the commodity type. For some commodities, for example, phytosanitary or veterinary certificates and clearance may be required. The Customs clearance **in itself can be done rather rapidly. In order to facilitate customs clearance, Sweden has introduced a "Stairway" system. Through the Stairway, business enterprises can obtain better service and simplified handling of their Customs procedures by getting their routines quality assured by the Swedish Customs Service. Under this system, Customs and companies cooperate by ensuring that the information is correct from the beginning. This, in turn, provides quicker and smoother border passage. The Stairway is open for all importers, exporters and forwarding agents, regardless of size or line of business. The "step by step" approach is outlined on the website www.tullverket.se/TargetGroups/Business_English/frameset.htm Step by Step - What is the Stairway®?**

The Customs tariff schedule which provides information on what particular commodities will cost to import can be viewed on the following website: Customs tariff on the Internet (TARIC).

Aside from the Customs duty, value-added tax (VAT) as well as other applicable taxes and charges are payable to the Swedish Customs Service upon entry of the product. The VAT rate for foodstuffs is 12 percent, but a higher rate of 25 percent applies to alcoholic beverages and tobacco products. Other taxes and charges are; an equalizing charge, an alcohol tax, a random sampling fee, a plant protection fee or a quality control fee may be charged in certain cases.

Additional information may be obtained by contacting the Swedish Customs Information Service, +46 771 23 23 23.

Some commodities are fairly easy to classify while others may be more difficult to classify. In most cases, the General Directions and the comments to each chapter of the tariff schedule can aid this process.

For commodities that are particulary difficult to classify, it may be advisable for the exporter/importer to contact his/her regional Customs office and perhaps apply for a Binding Classification Ruling. This is a written ruling stipulating the commodity code for a product. This ruling is normally valid for a period of six years from the date it was issued. It is only valid for the holder in whose name it was issued and cannot be invoked by any other party. It can be employed for importation and exportation in all EU member states.

All Binding Classification Rulings are registered in a database which is common to all EU countries. When applying for such a ruling, the exporter/importer acknowledges and approves of this procedure. To apply, a special form available at all regional offices of the Swedish Customs Service as well as at the Head Office needs to be completed.

D. Customs Clearance: Division of Burden Between the Importer and Exporter

In brief, the Swedish procedure for customs clearance require the ***importer*** to present a Single Administrative Document (SAD). Furthermore, an invoice (and eventual shipment invoice) should be presented.

The responsibility of the ***exporter*** is, thus, limited to providing such an invoice. It is normally **not** necessary to translate this invoice into Swedish. **A commercial invoice must include the following particulars**:
Name and address of the seller
Name and address of the buyer
Date when the invoice was issued
Number and type of packages, gross weight and how the packages are marked
Trade description of the goods
Quantity of the goods
Price for each item
Discounts, if any, and what kind of discounts are to be applied
Terms of delivery
Terms of payment

(The Swedish Customs Service may demand a translation in writing of foreign invoices)

A pro-forma invoice may be presented for shipments free of charge, e.g.:
Replacement deliveries and commodities supplied under guarantee
Samples and advertising items
Gifts
Goods returned to sender
Printed advertising material
A pro-forma invoice is a product description declaration specifying the purpose. The commodity shipped will not be sold but must somehow be declared to the custom authorities.

Further information on e.g. the SAD can be obtained from the Swedish Customs website www.tullverket.se/TargetGroups/Business_English/frameset.htm.

In accordance with Swedish law, all decisions made by authorities can be appealed. There is an appeal system for disputed and rejected shipments.

APPENDIX I: GOVERNMENT REGULATORY AGENCY CONTACTS

For U.S. exporters and Swedish importers the key authority-- for food legislation as well as enforcement thereof-- is in most cases **the National Food Administration** and therefore it is recommended that U.S. companies-- or their import agents-- primarily contact the NFA:
Livsmedelsverket, Box 622, 751 26 Uppsala, Sweden
Tel: +46 18 17 55 00
Web site: www.slv.se

However, it should be mentioned that also other state authorities do carry out important tasks, including issuing of regulations affecting imports. Veterinary, sanitary and phytosanitary issues, e.g., plant protection, animal health and animal welfare requirements, imports of live animals are handled by the following authority: Jordbruksverket, (**the Swedish Board of Agriculture)** SE-551 82 Jönköping, Telephone + 46 36 15 50 00, Telefax + 46 36 19 05 46 e-mail: jordbruksverket@sjv.se. The Board directs work to prevent the spread of dideases and for pests *through import controls*. Moreover, the Board carries out *quality controls for fruit and vegetables* and meat classification and oversees import of PET bottles and aluminium cans. In addition, the Swedish Board of Agriculture is the key authority for exporters/importers with regard to applications for tariff-rate quotas (reduced or zero tariffs within a quota).

The **National Board of Fisheries** advises the NFA on fishery topics (but do not directly fulfill any official functions with regard to import controls/legislation):
Box 423, SE-401 26 Gothenburg, www.fiskeriverket.se Telephone: + 46 31 743 03 00
Telefax: 46 31 743 04 44

In order to import alcoholic beverages, a special permit must be obtained. Applications for permists are obtained at the **Special Tax Office** in Sweden (Särskilda skattekontoret), 771 83, Ludvika, Sweden, tel +46 240 870 00, www.rsv.se

Some health foods may be classified as pharmaceutical products. The contact for such products is the **Medical Products Agency** (Läkemedelsverket), Box 26, 751 03 Uppsala, Sweden +46 18 17 46 00 www.mpa.se

Information regarding Swedish Trademark Protection can be obtained at the government agency **PRV Bolag**, SE-851 81 Sundsvall, Sweden.
Telephone +46 60 18 40 00
Telefax +46 60 12 98 40
E-mail prv.bolag@prv.se

The contact point for consultation/notification in relation to the granting of single authorisations, i.e. authorisations involving several Member States is the **Swedish Customs Administration Head Office**, P.O. Box 12 854, SE-112 98 STOCKHOLM
Phone number: +46 771 - 520 520
Fax: +46 8 - 405 05 50
huvudkontoret@tullverket.se

Below are regional Competent authorities for **submitting an application for authorisation** listed:

Övre Norrlandsregionen
The regional Office of Haparanda
Box 808
SE-953 28 HAPARANDA
Phone number: +46 771 - 520 520
Fax: +46 922 - 141 42
ovrenorrland@tullverket.se

Nedre Norrlandsregionen
The regional Office of Sundsvall
Box 796
SE-851 22 SUNDSVALL
Phone number: +46 771 - 520 520
Fax: +46 60 - 672 547
nedrenorrland@tullverket.se

Mälardalsregionen
The regional Office of Stockholm
Box 27311
SE-102 54 STOCKHOLM
Phone number: +46 771 - 520 520
Fax: +46 8 - 456 59 01
malardalen@tullverket.se

Östersjöregionen

The regional Office of Karlshamn
Box 153
SE-374 23 KARLSHAMN
Phone number: +46 771 - 520 520
Fax: +46 454 - 364 95
ostersjo@tullverket.se

Västsvenska regionen
The regional Office of Göteborg
Spannmålsgatan 19
SE-404 85 GÖTEBORG
Phone number: +46 771 - 520 520
Fax: +46 31 - 63 39 00
vastsvenska@tullverket.se

Skåneregionen
The regional Office of Malmö
Box 850
201 80 MALMÖ
Phone number: +46 771 - 520 520
Fax: +46 40 - 661 30 13
skane@tullverket.se

Import of alcoholic beverages
The Special Tax Office in Sweden (Särskilda skattekontoret), 771 83, Ludvika, Sweden, tel +46 240 870 00, www.rsv.se
is the authority responsible for issuing of **permits** to import alcoholic beverages into Sweden.

APPENDIX II. OTHER IMPORT SPECIALIST CONTACTS

U.S. Embassy
Foreign Agricultural Service
Dag Hammarskjölds Väg 31
115 89 Stockholm
Tel: + 46 8 783 5390
Fax: +46 8 662 8495
Email: agstockholm@usda.gov

Customs clearance
Welcome to Call Customs
- The Swedish Official Information Service
Co-surf to find your way!
E-mail: malardalen.info@tullverket.se
Phone +46 771 23 23 23 (open 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.) and get answers to your questions about Customs matters
On the telephone you will first hear a message in Swedish. Wait until the message is over, then press numeral 5 on the telephone keypad and you will be connected to a Customs officer who can answer your questions in English.

APPENDIX III: Functional Names

Groups / Functional names
English name / Swedish name
Colour/Färgämne
Preservative/Konserveringsmedel
Anti-oxidant/Antioxidationsmedel
Emulsifier/Emulgeringsmedel
Thickener/Förtjockningsmedel
Gelling agent/Geleringsmedel
Stabilizer/Stabiliseringsmedel
Flavor enhancer/Smakförstärkare
Acid/Syra
Acidity regulator/Surhetsreglerande medel
Anti-caking agent/Klumpförebyggande medel
Modified starch/Modifierad stärkelse
Sweetener/Sötningsmedel
Raising agent/Bakpulver
Anti-foaming agent/Skumdämpningsmedel
Glazing agent/Ytbehandlingsmedel
Emulsifying salts/Smältsalter (only for processed cheese and products based on processed cheese)
Flour treatment agent/Mjölbehandlingsmedel
Firming agent/Konsistensmedel
Humectant/Fuktighetsbevarande medel
Bulking agent/Fyllnadsmedel
Propellent gas/Drivgas