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Committee on Import Licensing

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REPLIES TO QUESTIONNAIRE ON IMPORT LICENSING PROCEDURES¹

Notification under Article 7.3 of the Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures²

LITHUANIA

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¹ See document G/LIC/3, Annex, for the Questionnaire.

² Laws and regulations referred to in this notification are available for consultation in the Secretariat (Market Access Division).

I. FOODSTUFFS

Outline of system

1. For the products which are listed below the automatic import licensing system are applied and is administered by the Ministry of Agriculture. Automatic licensing for foodstuffs is regulated by the Government Resolution No. 268 "On the Procedure of Export and Import Regulation in the Republic of Lithuania" of 24 March 1997, the Order of the Minister of Agriculture No. 240 "On the Automatic Licensing Procedure for the Import and Export of Agriculture and Food Products" of 9 November 1998, and the Government Resolution No. 264 "On the Sugar Regime" of 7 March 2001.

Purposes and coverage of licensing

2. The imports of foodstuffs are subject to automatic licensing. The following products are covered:

- Since 1 February 1999 for imported meat of bovine animals (HS 02.01-02.02), meat of swine (HS 02.03), meat and edible meat offal (HS 02.06,02.10), meat and edible offal of the poultry (HS 02.07), fish (HS 03.02-03.03), cereals (HS 1001.90-1004.00.00.0), buckwheat (HS 1008.10.00.0), products of the milling industry, malt, starches, inulin, wheat gluten (HS 1001.00-11.06, 11.08, 1109.00.00.0), rape, colza or mustard oil (HS 15.14), margarine (HS 15.17), preserved meat (HS 16.02), preserved fish (HS 16.04), products, which are not subject to Sugar regime set up by Government (HS 1702.11.00.0, 1702.19.00.0, 1702.30.51.0-1702.30.99.0, 1702.40.90.0, 1702.50.00.0, 1702.90.10.0, 1702.90.50.0, 1702.90.70.0,1702.90.79.0).

- Since 1 May 2001 for imported fresh cut flowers (HS 0603.10), potatoes (HS 0701.90), tomatoes (HS 07.00.00.2-0702.00.00.6), onions (HS 0703.10.19.0), other cabbages (0704.90.10.0), carrots, turnips (HS 0706.10.00.0), cucumbers (0707.00.05.2-0707.00.05.5), mushrooms (HS 0709.51.10.0), apples (HS 0808.10.10.0, 0808.10.20.1, 0808.10.20.4-0808.10.50.1, 0808.10.50.4-0808.10.90.1, 0808.10.90.4).

- Since 1 July 2001 for imported products, which are subject to Sugar regime set up by Government Resolution No. 264 of 7 March 2002 (HS 1212.91, 1212.92.00.0, 1701, 1702.20, 1702.60.95, 1702.90.99, 1702.90.60, 1702.90.71, 1702.30.10.0, 1702.40.10, 1702.60.10, 1702.90.30, 1702.60.80, 1703, 2106.90.30, 2106.90.59, 2303.20).

3. The system applies to foodstuffs originating in and coming from all countries.

4. The licensing is needed only for statistical purposes.

5. The automatic import licensing of foodstuffs is maintained under the Order of the Minister of Agriculture No. 240 "On the Automatic Licensing Procedure for the Import and Export of Agriculture and Food Products" of 9 November 1998, published in Official Gazette "Valstybes zinios" No. 98-2730, 1998. This Order is based on the Government Resolution No. 268 "On the Procedure of Export and Import Regulation in the Republic of Lithuania" of 24 March 1997 and published in Official Gazette "Valstybes zinios" No. 27-645, 1997. In the year 2001 the system of the automatic licensing was supplemented by the Government Resolution No. 264 "On the Sugar Regime" of 7 March 2001, published in Official Gazette "Valstybes zinios" No. 21-702, 2001. As the system is under Government regulation the Government is authorized to abolish the system without legislation amendments. Notice of such action is published in the Official Gazette.

Procedures

6. No quantitative or value restrictions.
 - 7.(a)-(b) It is up to the applicant to decide when to apply for a licence, knowing that the document will be issued within a maximum of 10 working days of receipt of the application.
 - (c) There are no limitations as to the period of the year during which application for licence and/or importation may be made.
 - (d) An importer has to approach only one administrative body in connection with an application, namely Ministry of Agriculture.
8. Under no circumstances other than failure to meet the ordinary criteria may an application for a licence be refused. The reasons for any refusal are given to the applicant in writing. In the event of refusal to issue a licence, the applicant has a right of appeal pursuant to the procedure provided by law.

Eligibility of importers to apply for licence

9. All persons, firms and institutions are eligible to apply for import licences.

Documentational and other requirements for application for licence

10. An application for the licensing should contain the name, address, telephone number and fax number of the applicant, the number of commercial register or non-profit associations and foundations register or identity code, the list, HS codes, quantity and price of imported foodstuff, way to purchase and country from which it is imported.

For the issuance of the licence an importer is required to submit the application form and following documents:

- A copy of commercial register card in the case of an operating company;
- A copy of foodstuff importers register card;
- A copy of the articles of association and register card in the case of non-profit association or foundation;
- A certificate from the local customs office submitting the conclusions about the fulfillment of the obligations;
- A copy of contract signed by the foreign partner.

Licences are not issued if:

- not all documents are provided;
- previous expired one-off licence are not returned;
- economic entities have debts to customs.

11. Upon actual importation, an importer is required to submit the approved import licence along with the general document while conducting customs procedures.
12. There is no licensing fee or administrative charge.
13. There is no deposit or advance payment requirement associated with the issuance of licences.

Conditions of licensing

14. A licence for all foodstuffs is valid for three months, except fish, for which a licence is valid for six months.
15. There is no penalty for the non-utilization of a licence or a portion of it.
16. Licences are not transferable between importers.
17. There are no other conditions attached to the issuance of a licence.

Other procedural requirements

18. There are no other administrative procedures, apart from automatic import licensing required prior to importation of foodstuffs.
19. Foreign exchange is automatically provided by the banking authorities for the products to be imported.

II. ANIMAL FEED

Outline of system

1. The import of animal feed is regulated by the Law on Feedingstuffs of 6 April 2000, the Order of the Minister of Agriculture No. 364 "Regarding Feedingstuff Quality State Monitoring Procedure" of 21 December 2000 and the Order of the Minister of Agriculture No. 209 "Rules on Entering Feedingstuff into the Market" of 30 June 2000. The import of animal feed is administered by the State Food and Veterinary Service. Authorization for import is given only to the registered animal feed in the Feedingstuffs Catalogue. Only animal feed listed in the Feedingstuffs Catalogue and approved by the Order of the Minister of Agriculture No. 209 of 30 June 2000, may be imported in the internal market of Lithuania.

Purposes and coverage of licensing

2. Feed, feed supplements, primary mixes and mixed feed are subject to registering.
3. The requirement applies to the animal feed originating in and coming from all countries.
4. The registration is intended to protect animal and human health.
5. The registration of feed is based on the Law on Feedingstuffs of 6 April 2000 published in Official Gazette "Valstybes zinios" No. 34-952, 2000 and is maintained under the Order of the Minister of Agriculture No. 364 "Regarding Feedingstuff Quality State Monitoring Procedure" of 21 December 2000, published in Official Gazette "Valstybes zinios" No. I-20, 2001 and the Order of the Minister of Agriculture No. 209 "Rules on Entering Feedingstuff into the Market" of 30 June 2000, published in Official Gazette "Valstybes zinios" No. 60-1787, 2000.

Procedures

6. No quantitative or value restrictions.
- 7.(a)-(b) It is up to the applicant to decide when to apply for the registering.

- (c) There are no limitations, as to the period of the year during which application for registration and/or importation may be made.
- (d) An importer has to approach only one administrative organ in connection with an application, namely the State Food and Veterinary Service.

8. Under no circumstances other than failure to meet the ordinary criteria may an application for a registration be refused. In the event of refusal to register a product, the applicant has a right of appeal pursuant to the procedure provided by law.

Eligibility of importers to apply for licence

9. All persons, firms and institutions are eligible to apply for registration.

Documentational and other requirements for application for licence

10. A free-form application for registration should contain the name, address and the number of commercial register of the importer, the name and country of the producer of feed, feed supplements, primary mixes and mixed feed, the names, telephone numbers, fax numbers, e-mails of the director and a contact person. An importer is also required to submit the certificate of conformity and other relevant documents about imported feed with the application.

11. Upon actual importation, an importer is required to submit the conformity, veterinary and phytosanitary certificates along with the general document while conducting customs procedures.

12. There is no state fee or administrative charge for registration.

13. There is no deposit or advance payment.

Conditions of licensing

14. A product is registered for unlimited period of time.

15. There is no penalty for non-importing the registered feed.

16. Not applicable.

17. There are no other conditions attached to the registration of animal feed.

Other procedural requirements

18. There are no other administrative procedures, apart from the registration prior to importation of animal feed.

19. Foreign exchange is automatically provided by the banking authorities for the products to be imported.

III. SEEDS AND PROPAGATING MATERIAL

Outline of system

1. The licensing in imports of seeds and propagating material is regulated by Law on Seed Cultivation of 15 November 2001 and the Government Resolution No. 268 “On the Procedure of Export

and Import Regulation in the Republic of Lithuania” of 24 March 1997, and is administrated by State Seed and Grain Service under the Ministry of Agriculture.

Purposes and coverage of licensing

2. The licensing covers the seeds and propagating material of agricultural and horticultural plants. The imports of the products are subject to automatic licensing if seeds and propagating material are imported with a certificate of the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) and are subject to non-automatic licensing when seeds and other propagating material are imported without ISTA certificate.
3. The system applies to the products originating in and coming from all countries.
4. The licensing is intended to assure the minimum quality of the seed and propagating material of species of agricultural and horticultural plants and the cultivating material.
5. The licensing of trade in seeds and propagating material is based on and is maintained under the Law on Seed Cultivation of 15 November 2001 published in Official Gazette “Valstybes zinios” No.102-3623, 2001 and the Government Resolution No. 268 “On the Procedure of Export and Import Regulation in the Republic of Lithuania” of 24 March 1997, published in Official Gazette “Valstybes zinios” No. 27-645, 1997.

Procedures

6. No quantitative or value restrictions.
- 7.(a)-(b) It is up to the applicant to decide when to apply for a licence, knowing that the document will be issued within a maximum of one month.
- (c) There are no limitations as to the period of the year during which application for licence and/or importation may be made.
- (d) An importer has to approach only one administrative organ in connection with an application, namely State Seed and Grain Service under the Ministry of Agriculture.
8. Under no circumstances other than failure to meet the ordinary criteria may an application for a licence be refused. The reasons for any refusal are given to the applicant in writing. In the event of refusal to issue a licence, the applicant has a right of appeal pursuant to the procedure provided by law.

Eligibility of importers to apply for licence

9. All persons, firms and institutions are eligible to apply for licences.

Documentational and other requirements for application for licence

10. An application for a licence should contain the name, address, telephone number and fax number of the applicant, the number of commercial register or non-profit associations and foundations register or identity code, the list, HS codes, quantity and price of imported products, way to purchase and country from which it is imported.

An importer is required to submit the following documents with the application:

- in the case of plant species subject to certification, the imported seed lots and lots of propagating or cultivating material shall be supplied with an ISTA certificate, an OECD

- certificate or a document attesting certification issued by the authority exercising state supervision in the exporting country;
 - in the case of other plant species, with a document attesting quality issued by the authority exercising state supervision in the exporting country;
 - the plant health certificate, plant passport or a copy thereof issued by the authority exercising state supervision in the exporting country;
 - phytosanitary certificate.
11. Upon actual importation, an importer is required to submit the approved licence along with the general document while conducting customs procedures.
12. There is no licensing fee or administrative charge.
13. There is no deposit or advance payment requirement associated with the issuance of licences.

Conditions of licensing

14. The period of licence validity is established by the administrative authority, namely by the State Seed and Grain Service under the Ministry of Agriculture.
15. There is no penalty for the non-utilization of a licence or a portion of it.
16. Licences are not transferable between importers.
17. There are no other conditions attached to the issuance of a licence.

Other procedural requirements

18. There are no other administrative procedures, apart from import licensing required prior to importation of seeds and propagating material.
19. Foreign exchange is automatically provided by the banking authorities for the products to be imported.

IV. BREEDING MATERIAL

Outline of system

1. The licensing in imports of breeding material is regulated by the Government Resolution No. 268 “On the Procedure of Export and Import Regulation in the Republic of Lithuania” of 24 March 1997 and the Order of the Minister of Agriculture No. 66 “On the Procedure for the Recognition of Documents Certifying that Breeding Material is Purebred” of 20 March 2001, and is administered by the State Livestock Breeding Supervisory Service under the Ministry of Agriculture.

Purposes and coverage of licensing

2. In accordance with Order of the Minister of Agriculture No.66 “On the Procedure for the Recognition of Documents Certifying that Breeding Material is Purebred” of 20 March 2001 the licensing covers breeding animals falling within HS codes 0101.11.00.0, 0102.10, 0103.10.00.0, 0104.10.10, 0104.20.10.0, domestic breeding birds falling within HS codes 0105.11.91.1, 0105.11.99.1, 0105.12.00.1, 0105.19.20.1, 0105.19.90.1, semen and embryos of bulls, studs, bores, sheep and goats falling within HS codes 0511.10.00.0, ex0511.99.90.0.

3. Imports of breeding material are subject to non-automatic licensing.
4. The system applies to the products originating in and coming from all countries.
5. The purpose of the licensing is to regulate the breeding of farm animals in order to improve their genetic merit and performance ability, retain gene pools, increase the economic efficiency of animal husbandry and obtain quality products.
6. The licensing in imports of breeding material is based on the Government Resolution No. 268 "On the Procedure of Export and Import Regulation in the Republic of Lithuania" of 24 March 1997 published in Official Gazette "Valstybes zinios" No. 27-645, 1997 and maintained under the Order of the Minister of Agriculture No. 66 "On the Procedure for the Recognition of Documents Certifying that Breeding Material is Purebred" of 20 March 2001 published in Official Gazette "Valstybes zinios" No. 26-862, 2001.

Procedures

7. No quantitative or value restrictions.
- 8.(a)-(b) It is up to the applicant to decide when to apply for a licence knowing that the document will be issued within a maximum 5 working days of receipt of the application.
- (c) There are no limitations as to the period of the year during which application for licence and/or importation may be made.
- (d) An importer has to approach only one administrative organ in connection with an application, namely State Livestock Breeding Supervisory Service under the Ministry of Agriculture.
9. Under no circumstances other than failure to meet the ordinary criteria may an application for a licence be refused. In the event of refusal to issue a licence, the applicant has a right of appeal pursuant to the procedure provided by law.

Eligibility of importers to apply for licence

10. All persons, firms and institutions are eligible to apply for import licences.

Documentational and other requirements for application for licence

11. A free-form application must contain the name of the importer, his address, and registration code, the purpose of the importation (breeding, marketing) of pure-bred breeding animals, domestic birds, animal semen or embryos; the quantity of breeding animals, domestic birds, animal semen or embryos requested for importation, their HS codes.

The following documents shall be attached to the application: a copy of an agreement with a foreign partner or a letter of intent and its official translation into the Lithuanian language; a recommendation of relevant breeders' association or breeding organisation; copies of pedigree certificates of breeding animals, domestic birds, animal semen and embryos to be imported.

12. Upon actual importation, an importer is required to submit the approved import licence along with the general document while conducting customs procedures.
13. There is no licensing fee or administrative charge.

14. There is no deposit or advance payment requirement associated with the issuance of licences.

Conditions of licensing

15. A licence is a non-recurrent certificate issued for a certain period.
16. There is no penalty for the non-utilization of a licence or a portion of it.
17. Licences are not transferable between importers.
18. There are no other conditions attached to the issuance of a licence.

Other procedural requirements

19. There are no other administrative procedures, apart from import licensing required prior to importation of breeding material.
20. Foreign exchange is automatically provided by the banking authorities for the products to be imported.

V. PLANT-PROTECTION PRODUCTS

Outline of system

1. The licensing of plant-protection products is regulated by the Law on Phytosanitary of 16 December 1999 and the Government Resolution No. 599 "On Approval of Vegetable Quarantine Regulations for Import and Export of Goods of Vegetable Origin to and from the Republic Lithuania and their Transit through the Territory of the Republic of Lithuania" of 3 August 1993, and is administered by the State Plant Protection Service under the Ministry of Agriculture. According to the Law on Phytosanitary plant-protection products before the importation shall be registered in the Phytosanitary Register by State Plant Protection Service under the Ministry of Agriculture. Only the registered products can be imported.

Purposes and coverage of licensing

2. Imports of plant-protection products are subject to automatic licensing, registering and quarantine checking. Plant-protection products must be transported through the customs posts where plant quarantine points are operating, where quarantine and customs checking of the products are performed jointly.

The following products are covered:

- 06.01 bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, dormant in growth or in flower, chicory plants and roots other than roots of heading No. 12.12³
- 06.02 other live plants (including their roots), cuttings and slips, mushroom spawn³
- 06.03 cut flowers and flower buds of a kind suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes, fresh, dried, dyed, bleached, impregnated or otherwise prepared³

³ All these products are imported to the Republic of Lithuania in line with the Article 5 of the Government Resolution No. 599 "On Approval of Vegetable Quarantine Regulations for Import and Export of Goods of Vegetable Origin to and from the Republic Lithuania and their Transit through the Territory of the Republic of Lithuania" of 3 August 1993.

06.04 foliage, branches or other parts of plants, without flowers or flower buds, and grasses, mosses and lichens, being goods of a kind suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes, fresh, dried, dyed, bleached, impregnated or otherwise prepared³

3. The system applies to the products originating in and coming from all countries.

4. The purpose of the registration, licensing and quarantine checking is to avoid the spreading of agricultural pests, vegetable disease and weeds and to provide the consumers with quality plant-protection products harmless to health.

5. The licensing of imports of plant-protection products is based on and is maintained under the Law on Phytosanitary of 16 December 1999, published in Official Gazette “Valstybes zinios” No. 113-3285, 1999, Government Resolution No. 599 “On Approval of Vegetable Quarantine Regulations for Import and Export of Goods of Vegetable Origin to and from the Republic Lithuania and their Transit through the Territory of the Republic of Lithuania” of 3 August 1993 and published in Official Gazette “Valstybes zinios” No. 35-800, 1993.

Procedures

6. No quantitative or value restrictions.

7.(a)-(b) It is up to the applicant to decide when to apply for a licence, knowing that the document will be issued within a maximum of 3 working days of receipt of the application.

(c) There are no limitations as to the period of the year during which application for licence and/or importation may be made.

(d) An importer has to approach only one administrative organ in connection with an application, namely State Plant Protection Service under the Ministry of Agriculture.

8. Under no circumstances other than failure to meet the ordinary criteria may an application for a licence be refused. In the event of refusal to issue a licence, the applicant has a right of appeal pursuant to the procedure provided by law.

Eligibility of importers to apply for licence

9. All persons, firms and institutions registered in the State Plant Protection Service as importers are eligible to apply for import licences.

Documentational and other requirements for application for licence

10. A free-form application for licence should contain the name, address and the enterprise number of the importers, the list of imported plant-protection products with the quantity and HS codes. The phytosanitary certificate issued by the plant quarantine or plant protection service of the exporting country shall accompany the application.

11. Upon actual importation, an importer is required to submit approved import licence and the phytosanitary certificate along with the general documents while conducting customs procedures.

12. There is no licensing fee or administrative charge.

13. There is no deposit or advance payment requirement associated with the issuance of licences, registering and quarantine checking.

Conditions of licensing

14. A licence is a non-recurrent certificate issued for a certain period.
15. There is no penalty for the non-utilization of a licence or a portion of it.
16. Licences are not transferable between importers.
17. There are no other conditions attached to the issuance of a licence.

Other procedural requirements

18. There are no other administrative procedures, apart from registration, import licensing and quarantine checking required prior to importation of plant protection products.
19. Foreign exchange is automatically provided by the banking authorities for the products to be imported.

VI. GOODS OF VEGETABLE ORIGIN

Outline of system

1. The licensing in imports of goods of vegetable origin is regulated by the Government Resolution No. 268 "On the Procedure of Export and Import Regulation in the Republic of Lithuania" of 24 March 1997 and the Government Resolution No. 599 "On Approval of Vegetable Quarantine Regulations for Import and Export of Goods of Vegetable Origin to and from the Republic Lithuania and their Transit through the Territory of the Republic of Lithuania" of 3 August 1993, and is administered by the State Plant Protection Service under the Ministry of Agriculture.

Purposes and coverage of licensing

2. Imports of goods of vegetable origin are subject to automatic licensing and quarantine checking. Goods of vegetable origin must be transported through the customs posts where plant quarantine points are operating, where quarantine and customs checking of the products are performed jointly.

The following products are covered:

- 07.01 potatoes, fresh or chilled⁴
- 07.02 tomatoes, fresh or chilled⁴
- 07.03 onions, garlic, shallots, leeks and other alliaceous vegetables, fresh or chilled⁴
- 07.04 cabbages, cauliflowers, kohlrabi, kale and similar edible brassicas, fresh or chilled
- 07.05 lettuce and chicory fresh or chilled
- 07.06 carrots, turnips, salad beetroot, salsify, celeriac, radishes and similar edible roots, fresh or chilled⁴
- 07.07 cucumbers and gherkins, fresh or chilled⁴
- 07.08 leguminous vegetables, including unshelled, fresh or chilled⁴
- 07.09 other vegetables, fresh or chilled⁴

⁴ All these products are imported to the Republic of Lithuania in line with the Article 5 of the Government Resolution No. 599 "On Approval of Vegetable Quarantine Regulations for Import and Export of Goods of Vegetable Origin to and from the Republic Lithuania and their Transit through the Territory of the Republic of Lithuania" of 3 August 1993.

- 07.11 vegetables provisionally preserved (for example, by sulphur dioxide gas, in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions), but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption
- 07.12 dried vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared
- 07.13 dried leguminous vegetables, unshelled, whether or not skinned or split⁴
- 07.14 manioc, arrowroot, salep, Jerusalem artichokes, sweet potatoes and similar roots and tubers with high starch or inulin content, fresh or dried, whether or not sliced or in the form of pellets, sago pith⁴
- 08.01 coconuts, Brazil nuts and cashew nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled⁴
- 08.02 other nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled⁴
- 08.03 bananas, including plantains, fresh or dried⁴
- 08.04 dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes and mangosteens, fresh or dried⁴
- 08.05 citrus fruit, fresh or dried⁴
- 08.06 grapes, fresh or dried⁴
- 08.07 melons (including watermelons) and papaws (papayas), fresh⁴
- 08.08 apples, pears and quinces, fresh⁴
- 08.09 apricots, cherries, peaches (including nectarines), plums and sloes, fresh⁴
- 08.10 other fruit (berries), fresh⁴
- 08.13 fruit, dried, other than that of headings Nos. 08.01-08.06; mixtures of nuts or dried fruits of this Chapter
- 09.01 coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee in any proportion
- 09.02 tea, whether or not flavoured
- 09.03 mate
- 09.09 seeds of anise, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin, caraway or juniper⁵
- 09.10 ginger, saffron, turmeric (curcuma), thyme, bay leaves, curry and other spices
- 10.01 wheat and meslin⁵
- 10.02 rye⁵
- 10.03 barley⁵
- 10.04 oats⁵
- 10.05 maize (corn)⁵
- 10.06 rice⁵
- 10.07 grain sorghum⁵
- 10.08 buckwheat, millet and canary seed; other cereals⁵
- 11.01 wheat or meslin flour
- 11.02 cereal flours other than of wheat or meslin
- 11.03 cereal groats, meal and pellets
- 11.04 cereal grains otherwise worked (for example, hulled, rolled, flaked, pearled, sliced or kibbled), except rice of heading No. 10.06; germ of cereals, whole, rolled, flaked or ground
- 11.06 flour and meal of the dried leguminous vegetables of heading No. 07.13, of sago or of roots of tubers of heading No. 07.14; flour, meal and powder of the products of Chapter 8
- 11.07 malt, whether or not roasted
- 12.01 soya beans, whether or not broken⁵
- 12.02 ground-nuts, not roasted or otherwise cooked, whether or not shelled or broken⁵
- 12.03 copra
- 12.04 linseed, whether or not broken⁵
- 12.05 rape seeds, whether or not broken⁵
- 12.06 sunflower seeds, whether or not broken⁵

⁵ All these products are imported to the Republic of Lithuania in line with the Article 5 of the Government Resolution No. 599 "On Approval of Vegetable Quarantine Regulations for Import and Export of Goods of Vegetable Origin to and from the Republic Lithuania and their Transit through the Territory of the Republic of Lithuania" of 3 August 1993.

- 12.07 other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, whether or not broken⁵
- 12.08 flours and meals of oil seeds or oleaginous fruits, other than those of mustard
- 12.09 seeds, fruit and spores, of a kind used for sowing⁵
- 12.10 hop cones, fresh or dried, whether or not ground, powdered or in the form of pellets; lupulin
- 12.11 plants and parts of plants (including seeds and fruits), of a kind used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purpose, fresh or dried, whether or not cut, crushed or powdered
- 12.12 locust beans, seaweeds and other algae, sugar beet and sugar cane, fresh or dried, whether or not ground; fruit stones and kernels and other vegetable products (including unroasted chicory roots of the variety) of a kind used primarily for human consumption, not elsewhere specified or included⁵
- 12.13 cereal straw and husks, unprepared, whether or not chopped, ground, pressed or in the form of pellets
- 12.14 swedes, mangolds, fodder roots, fodder swedes, hay, lucerne (alfalfa), clover, sainfoin, forage kale, lupines, vetches and similar forage products, whether or not in the form of pellets⁵
- 14.01 vegetable materials of a kind used primarily for plaiting (for example, bamboos, rattans, reeds, rushes, osier, raffia, cleaned, bleached or dyed cereal straw, and lime bark)
- 14.02 vegetable materials of a kind used primarily as stuffing or as padding (for example, kapok, vegetable hair and eelgrass), whether or not put up as a layer with or without supporting material
- 14.03 vegetable materials of a kind used primarily in brooms or in brushes (for example, broomcorn, piassava, couchgrass and istle), whether or not in hanks or bundles
- 18.01 cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted
- 18.02 cocoa shells, husks, skins and other cocoa waste
- 20.03 mushrooms and truffles, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid
- 23.02 bran, sharps and other residues, whether or not in the form of pellets, derived from the sifting, milling or other working of cereals or of leguminous plants
- 24.01 unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse⁶
- 27.03 peat (including peat litter), whether or not agglomerated
- 44.01 fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms; wood in chips or particles; sawdust and wood waste and scrap, whether or not agglomerated in logs, briquettes, pellets or similar forms
- 44.03 wood in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared⁶
- 44.04 hoopwood; split poles; piles, pickets and stakes of wood, pointed but not sawn lengthwise; wooden sticks, roughly trimmed but not turned, bent or otherwise worked, suitable for the manufacture of walking-sticks, umbrellas, tool handles or the like; chipwood and the like
- 44.06 railway or tramway sleepers (cross-ties) of wood
- 44.07 wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or finger-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm
- 44.09 wood (including strips and friezes for parquet flooring, not assembled) continuously shaped (tongued, grooved, rebated, chamfered, V-jointed, beaded, moulded, rounded or the like) along any of its edges or faces, whether or not planed, sanded or finger-jointed
- 44.13 densified wood, in blocks, plates, strips or profile shapes
- 44.15 packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, of wood; cable-drums of wood; pallets, box pallets and other load boards, of wood
- 45.01 natural cork, raw or simply prepared; waste cork; crushed, granulated or ground cork
- 46.01 plaits and similar products of plaiting materials, whether or not assembled into strips; plaiting materials, plaits and similar products of plaiting materials, bound together in parallel strands

⁶ All these products are imported to the Republic of Lithuania in line with the Article 5 of the Government Resolution No. 599 "On Approval of Vegetable Quarantine Regulations for Import and Export of Goods of Vegetable Origin to and from the Republic Lithuania and their Transit through the Territory of the Republic of Lithuania" of 3 August 1993.

- or woven, in sheet form, whether or not being finished articles (for example, mats, matting, screens)
- 53.01 flax, raw or processed but not spun; flax tow and waste (including yarn waste and garneted stock)
- 53.02 true hemp, raw or processed but not spun; tow and waste of true hemp (including yarn waste and garneted stock)
- 97.05 collections and collectors' pieces of zoological, botanical, mineralogical, anatomical, historical, archaeological, paleontological, ethnographic or numismatic interest
3. The system applies to products originating in and coming from all countries.
4. The purpose of the licensing and quarantine checking is to avoid the spreading of agricultural pests, vegetable diseases and weeds.
5. The licensing of imports of goods of vegetable origin is based on and is maintained under the Government Resolution No. 268 "On the Procedure of Export and Import Regulation in the Republic of Lithuania" of 24 March 1997, published in Official Gazette "Valstybes zinios" No. 27-645, 1997 and the Government Resolution No. 599 "On Approval of Vegetable Quarantine Regulations for Import and Export of Goods of Vegetable Origin to and from the Republic Lithuania and their Transit through the Territory of the Republic of Lithuania" of 3 August 1993, published in Official Gazette "Valstybes zinios" No. 35-800, 1993.

Procedures

6. No quantitative or value restrictions.
- 7.(a)-(b) It is up to the applicant to decide when to apply for a licence, knowing that the document will be issued within a maximum of 10 working days of receipt of the application.
- (c) There are no limitations as to the period of the year during which application for licence and/or importation may be made.
- (d) An importer has to approach only one administrative organ in connection with an application, namely State Plant Protection Service under the Ministry of Agriculture.
8. Under no circumstances other than failure to meet the ordinary criteria may an application for a licence be refused. In the event of refusal to issue a licence, the applicant has a right of appeal pursuant to the procedure provided by law.

Eligibility of importers to apply for licence

9. All persons, firms and institutions registered in the State Plant Protection Service as importers are eligible to apply for import licences.

Documentational and other requirements for application for licence

10. A free-form application for licence should contain the name, address and the enterprise number of the importers, the list of imported goods of vegetable origin with the quantity and HS codes. The application shall be accompanied by the phytosanitary certificate issued by the plant quarantine or vegetable protection service of the exporting country.
11. Upon actual importation, an importer is required to submit approved import licence and the phytosanitary certificate along with the general document while conducting customs procedures.

12. There is no licensing fee or administrative charge.
13. There is no deposit or advance payment requirement associated with the issuance of licences.

Conditions of licensing

14. A licence is a non-recurrent certificate issued for a certain period.
15. There is no penalty for the non-utilization of a licence or a portion of it.
16. Licences are not transferable between importers.
17. There are no other conditions attached to the issuance of a licence.

Other procedural requirements

18. There are no other administrative procedures, apart from import licensing and quarantine checking required prior to importation of goods of vegetable origin.
19. Foreign exchange is automatically provided by the banking authorities for the products to be imported.

VII. DANGEROUS CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES AND PREPARATIONS

Outline of system

1. The licensing of imports of dangerous chemical substances and preparations is regulated by the Government Resolution No. 718 "On the Restriction of Import of Certain Things (Goods) to the Republic of Lithuania, their Export and Transit" of 19 May 1995 and the Order of the Minister of Environment No. 351 "On the Procedure for Issuing Permits to Import into and Export from the Republic of Lithuania of Dangerous Chemical Substances" of 28 August 2000, and is administered by the Ministry of Environment.

Purposes and coverage of licensing

2. The List of Chemical Substances Subject to Import Licensing approved by the Order of the Minister of Environment No. 351 "On the Procedure for Issuing Permits to Import into and Export from the Republic of Lithuania of Dangerous Chemical Substances" of 28 August 2000 covers:

- Chemical substances which are classified in the second – ninth (excluding the seventh) categories of danger, as well as fuel and other products classified in Chapter 27 of HS (except those referred to in paragraph 5 of the Order of the Ministry of Environment No. 351 of 28 August 2000).
- Not used (hereinafter referred to as virgin) and used (recovered or reclaimed) substances controlled under the Montreal Protocol (appended).

Imports of these products are subject to non-automatic licensing.

3. The system applies to the goods originating in and coming from all countries.
4. The purpose of the licensing is to control dangerous chemical substances imported into Lithuania, as well their quantities, in order to restrict use thereof in Lithuania in accordance with the national legislation and international treaties, as well as to control dangerous chemical substances

exported from the country and the fulfilment of international obligations. With respect to Montreal Protocol (ozone depleting substances (ODS), quantitative import restrictions are established.

5. The licensing of import of dangerous chemical substances and preparations is based on the Government Resolution No. 718 "On the Restriction of Import of Certain Things (Goods) to the Republic of Lithuania, their Export and Transit" of 19 May 1995, published in Official Gazette "Valstybes zinios" No. 44-1085, 1995, and the Order of the Minister of Environment No. 351 "On the Procedure for Issuing Permits to Import into and Export from the Republic of Lithuania of Dangerous Chemical Substances" of 28 August 2000, published in Official Gazette "Valstybes zinios" No. 77-2350, 2000.

Procedures

6. The annual quantity of virgin substances controlled under the Montreal Protocol, which are imported into Lithuania for use, is limited in accordance with the Montreal Protocol and the decisions adopted at the meetings of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.

- I. Information related to quotas and formalities of filling applications form, exceptions and derogations are published in the Official Gazette "Valstybes zinios". The annual quantity of virgin substances controlled under the Montreal Protocol, which are imported into Lithuania for use, is limited in accordance with the Montreal Protocol and the decisions adopted at the meetings of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol. The annual consumption limits set for virgin substances controlled under the Montreal Protocol, either alone or in a mixture, must not exceed the values set out the Order of the Minister of Environment No. 351 "On the Procedure for Issuing Permits to Import into and Export from the Republic of Lithuania of Dangerous Chemical Substances" of 28 August 2000.
- II. Quotas are determined on an annual basis.
- III. Licences are issued for certain chemical substances and preparations. Unused allocations are not added to quotas for the next year. As far as the licence is issued for single shipment, a list of importers to whom licences have been issued is not published.
- IV. The annual import quotas for the year 2000 till 2003 were established in accordance with the requirements of the Montreal Protocol, taking into account the annual consumption limits of these substances set out for Lithuania at the meetings of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, on the basis of the information about the amounts of the controlled substances imported during the recent three years. In order to get quotas an importer is obliged to apply to the Ministry of Environment and before 1 October of the current year, submitting the relevant documents.
- V. Applications for licences are processed within 10 days.
- VI. Import licence are granted at least 30 days prior to date of opening of the period of importation.
- VII. One administrative body, namely the Ministry of the Environment, administers licensing procedures.
- VIII. If importer complies with all requirements (application, reporting, etc.) the licences are issued. A portion of the quota is allocated to all importers. Applications are examined on receipt. If necessary documents are not submitted as required, the licence may be not issued.

- IX. To import into and export from Lithuania virgin substances controlled under the Montreal Protocol, a permit issued by the Ministry of Environment is required. A permit to export substances controlled under Montreal Protocol shall be issued, or a decision not to grant a permit is taken within ten working days.
- X. In cases where imports are allowed on the basis of export permits only, importer is required to submit the export permit along with application for a licence.
- XI. No licences are issued on condition that goods should be exported and not sold in the domestic market.
7. No quantity or value restrictions for chemical substances which are classified in the second – ninth (excluding the seventh) categories of danger, as well as fuel and other products classified in Chapter 27 of HS.
- (a) It is up to the applicant to decide when to apply for a licence, knowing that the document will be issued within a maximum of 5 days of receipt of the application.
- (b) Under certain circumstances, a licence can be granted immediately on request, especially for substances not required strict regulation.
- (c) There are no limitations as to the period of the year during which application for licence and/or importation may be made.
- (d) An importer has to approach only one administrative organ in connection with an application for licence, namely the respective Regional Environment Protection Departments of the Ministry of Environment.
8. Permits to import chemical substances, which are classified in the second – ninth (excluding the seventh) categories of danger, as well as fuel and other products classified in Chapter 27 of HS and virgin substances controlled under the Montreal Protocol shall not be issued in the case of failure to meet the criteria laid down in the Order of the Minister of Environment No. 351 “On the Procedure for Issuing Permits to Import into and Export from the Republic of Lithuania Dangerous Chemical Substances” of 28 August 2000. After the reasons which prevent from obtaining a permit are eliminated, a repeat application to grant a permit may be submitted. There are exceptions for the cases if requesting to grant a permit to import a dangerous chemical substance the use whereof is banned by legal acts of Lithuania or international treaties and if the conditions of the import into or export from Lithuania do not comply with the requirements of the Montreal Protocol and the decisions adopted at the meetings of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.

Eligibility of importers to apply for licence

9. All persons, firms and institutions are eligible to apply for import licences.

Documentational and other requirements for application for licence

10. There is no established standard application form. The data to be indicated in an application and additional documents to be submitted applying for an import licence are provided in the Order of the Minister of Environment No. 351 “On the Procedure for Issuing Permits to Import into and Export from the Republic of Lithuania Dangerous Chemical Substances” of 28 August 2000.
11. Upon actual importation, an importer is required to submit the approved import licence along with the general document while conducting customs procedures.

12. The state fee shall be collected for licence issuance in accordance with the Government Resolution No. 1458 “On Approval of the List of Entities Subject to Imposition of the State Fee, the Fee Rate and the Procedure for its Payment and Repayment” (Official Gazette “Valstybes zinios” No. 108-3463, 2000). The state fee amounts to 44 LTU (12.74 EUR).

13. There is no deposit or advance payment requirement associated with the issuance of licences.

Conditions of licensing

14. The period of validity of a licence is established by the Ministry of Environment, within the calendar year on case-by-case basis. The validity can be extended if applicant so request.

15. There is no penalty for the non-utilization of a licence or a portion of it.

16. Licences are not transferable between importers.

17. There are no conditions attached to the issuance of a licence other than those stipulated in the Order.

Other procedural requirements

18. There are no other administrative procedures, apart from import licensing required prior to importation of certain chemical substances and preparations.

19. Foreign exchange is automatically provided by the banking authorities for the products to be imported.

VIII. RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES

Outline of system

1. Import licensing system is regulated by the Government Resolution No. 718 “On the Restriction of Import of Certain Things (Goods) to the Republic of Lithuania, their Export and Transit” of 19 May 1995 and the Order of the Minister of Environment No. 397 “On the Procedure for the Import into, Export out of, Transit and Shipment within the Country of Radioactive Substances and Radioactive Waste and Returning of Spent Sealed Sources” of 13 December 1999, and is administered by the Ministry of Environment.

Purposes and coverage of licensing

2. All radioactive materials with activities exceeding exemption levels are subject to non-automatic import licensing.

3. The system applies to the products originating in and coming from all countries.

4. The licensing is intended to protect the environment and human health.

5. The licensing of import of radioactive substances is based on the Government Resolution No. 718 “On the Restriction of Import of Certain Things (Goods) to the Republic of Lithuania, their Export and Transit” of 19 May 1995 and published in Official Gazette “Valstybes zinios” No. 44-1085, 1995 and the Order of the Minister of Environment No. 397 “On the Procedure for the Import into, Export out of, Transit and Shipment within the Country of Radioactive Substances and Radioactive Waste

and Returning of Spent Sealed Sources” of 13 December 1999, published in the Official Gazette “Valstybes zinios” No. 109-3197, 1999.

Procedures

6. No quantitative or value restrictions.

7.(a) It is up to the applicant to decide when to apply for a licence, knowing that the document will be issued within a maximum of 10 days of receipt of the application.

(b) Under certain circumstances, a licence can be granted immediately on request.

(c) There are no limitations as to the period of the year during which application for licence and/or importation may be made.

(d) An importer has to approach only one administrative organ in connection with an application for licence, namely the Ministry of Environment.

8. Safety conditions may be the reason for refusal. In the event of refusal to issue a licence, the applicant has a right of appeal pursuant to the procedure provided by law.

Eligibility of importers to apply for licence

9. All persons, firms and institutions are eligible to apply for import licences.

Documentational and other requirements for application for licence

10. The application form is established by the Order of the Minister of Environment No. 397 “On the Procedure for the Import into, Export out of, Transit and Shipment within the Country of Radioactive Substances and Radioactive Waste and Returning of Spent Sealed Sources” of 13 December 1999.

The application must be accompanied by: a document characterising the radioactive substance involved in the shipment (a certificate, passport or certificate of examination), description of the intended use and a copy of a licence for engaging in operations (activities) related to sources of ionizing radiation.

11. Upon actual importation, an importer is required to submit the approved import licence along with the general documents while conducting customs procedures.

12. The state fee shall be collected for licence issuance in accordance with the Government Resolution No. 1458 “On Approval of the List of Entities Subject to Imposition of the State Fee, the Fee Rate and the Procedure for its Payment and Repayment” (Official Gazette “Valstybes zinios” No. 108-3463, 2000).

The state fee amounts to 77 LTU (22 EUR).

13. There is no deposit or advance payment requirement associated with the issuance of licences.

Conditions of licensing

14. The period of validity of a licence is established by the Ministry of Environment.

15. There is no penalty for the non-utilization of a licence or a portion of it.
16. Licences are not transferable between importers.
17. There are no other conditions attached to the issuance of a licence.

Other procedural requirements

18. There are no other administrative procedures, apart from import licensing required prior to importation of radioactive substances.
19. Foreign exchange is automatically provided by the banking authorities for the products to be imported.

IX. PETROLEUM PRODUCTS IN BULK

Outline of system

1. Import licensing system of petroleum products in bulk is regulated by the Article 13 of the Law on Enterprises of 16 March 1990, Article 17 of the Law on Energy of 28 March 1995 and the Government Resolution No. 1492 “On Licensing of Import, Export, Wholesale and Retail Trade of the Petroleum Products in Bulk” of 27 December 2000, and is administered by the Ministry of Economy.

Purpose and coverage of licensing

2. The licensing covers:

No.	Title of petroleum product in bulk ⁷	HS code
1.	Motor spirit	
1.1	Aviation spirit	2710.00.26.0
1.2	with an octane number (RON) of 80 (76)	2710.00.27.2
1.3	with an octane number (RON) of 92	2710.00.27.5, 2710.00.27.6
1.4	with an octane number (RON) of 95	2710.00.29.1, 2710.00.29.9
1.6	with an octane number (RON) of 98	2710.00.32.1, 2710.00.32.9
2.	Jet fuel	2710.00.37.0, 2710.00.51.0
3.	Diesel oils	2710.00.66.1, 2710.00.67.1, 2710.00.68.1
4.	Stove fuels, other gasoline	2710.00.66.3, 2710.00.67.3, 2710.00.68.3, 2710.00.66.9, 2710.00.67.9, 2710.00.68.9
5.	Heavy fuel oil (liquid fuel)	2710.00.74-2710.00.78, 2710.00.97.1

Import of petroleum products in bulk is subject to non-automatic import licensing.

3. The system applies to the products originating in and coming from all countries.
4. The licencing is intended to serve the purposes of consumer protection and to maintain control over technical characteristics of the materials.

⁷ Petroleum products in bulk are all petroleum products but those poured out by producers into containers with capacity not exceeding 10 litres (fuels for car and motor-cycle racing poured out by producers into containers with capacity not exceeding 50 litres).

5. The licensing of import of petroleum products in bulk is based on the Article 13 of the Law on Enterprises of 16 March 1990, published in Official Gazette “Valstybes zinios” No. 28 – 756, 2000, the Article 17 of the Law on Energy of 28 March 1995, published in Official Gazette “Valstybes zinios” No. 28 – 757, 2000 and the Government Resolution No. 1492 “On Licensing of Import, Export, Wholesale and Retail Trade of the Petroleum Products in Bulk” of 27 December 2000 and published in Official Gazette “Valstybes zinios” No. 113-3623, 2000. The licencing may be eliminated only under adoption of relevant legislation.

Procedures

6. No quantitative or value restrictions.

7.(a)-(b) It is up to the applicant to decide when to apply for a licence, knowing that the document will be issued within a maximum of 30 days of receipt of the application.

(c) There are no limitations as to the period of the year during which application for licence and/or importation may be made.

(d) An importer has to approach only one administrative organ in connection with an application, namely the Ministry of Economy.

8. Under circumstances of failure to meet the licencing criteria the application for the licence may be refused. In the event of refusal to issue or re-register a licence, the applicant shall be notified in writing. The applicant has a right to appeal against the decision in conformity with the procedure set forth by the relevant laws.

Eligibility of importers to apply for licence

9. All types of enterprises registered in Lithuania and subsidiaries of enterprises of foreign states, whose registration certificates or statutes provide for trade in petroleum products, as well as enterprises that consume petroleum products for the purpose of heating, electrical power or other production needs are eligible for licence issuance.

Documentational and other requirements for application for licence

10. An enterprise wishing to obtain a licence shall submit an application on an established form by the Ministry of Economy. The application shall include the following information: name of the enterprise, code, address, telephone number, sphere of commercial-economic activity for which a licence is applied, indication of which petroleum products in bulk the enterprise plans to import (HS codes).

An enterprise wishing to obtain a licence to import petroleum products in bulk shall submit the following documents along with the application:

- copies of the registration certificate and the statutes (except for enterprises operating without the statutes) of an enterprise certified by the stamp of the enterprise and the signature of its head;
- a declaration about the locations of storage of petroleum products in bulk and trading in them. The declaration shall contain address of the said locations, the number of tanks, their capacity (in cubic meters), the ownership form of warehouses (whether private or leased);*

* Enterprises which do not own or lease warehouses for petroleum products in bulk, shall have to indicate that petroleum products in bulk are delivered directly to the purchaser.

- copies of documents of metrological monitoring (conducted in conformity with the procedure established by the State Metrology Service) certified by the stamp of the enterprise and the signature of its head. They shall be submitted by enterprises, which have not been the licence holders for import of petroleum products in bulk, as well as the enterprises, which are willing to enter additional addresses of the warehouses into the already issued licences;
- a copy of the agreement, pursuant to which a warehouse or a tank is made use of for petroleum products in bulk, approved by the stamp of the enterprise and the signature of its head, in case the warehouse or the tank is not owned by the enterprise by the ownership right;
- a payment order with bank stamps or a receipt that confirms that the state fees of an established size have been paid (presented upon taking a decision on a licence issuance).

The enterprise wishing to re-register the licence, shall submit the following documents to the institution that issues and re-registers licences:

- an application for re-registration of the licence;
- a payment order with bank stamps or a receipt that confirms that the state fees of an established size have been paid (presented upon taking a decision on a licence re-registration).

11. Licence holders importing petroleum products in bulk shall submit copies of approved import licences along with the general document while conducting customs procedures.

12. The state fee shall be collected for licence issuance in accordance with the Government Resolution No. 1458 "On Approval of the List of Entities Subject to Imposition of the State Fee, the Fee Rate and the Procedure for its Payment and Repayment" (Official Gazette "Valstybes zinios" No. 108-3463, 2000).

The state fee amounts to 2800 LTU (812 EUR).

13. There is no deposit or advance payment requirement associated with the issuance of licence.

Conditions of licensing

14. The Ministry of Economy shall issue import licences for petroleum products in bulk for an unrestricted time period and on an applicant's request re-registered annually.

15. There is no penalty for the non-utilisation of a licence.

16. Licences are not transferable between importers.

17. A licence shall not be issued if:

- not all the required documents are submitted;
- false data have been provided;
- the documents submitted are not in conformity with the established requirements;
- there is a written notice of the supervising state institution on imposition of penalties for violation of conditions of activity subject to licensing. In such a case the Ministry of Economy shall pass a final decision.
- an enterprise has outstanding tax arrears to the state budget, the municipal budgets or social insurance funds or does not fulfill its obligations to the Customs.

Licences shall not be re-registered if:

- not all the required documents are submitted;
- false data have been provided;
- the documents submitted are not in conformity with the established requirements;
- an enterprise shall not submit the information on import, export, sale volumes of petroleum products in bulk to the licence issuing and re-registering institution;
- there is a written notice of the supervising state institution on imposition of penalties for violation of conditions of activity subject to licensing. In such a case the Ministry of Economy shall pass a final decision;
- an enterprise has outstanding tax arrears to the state budget, the municipal budgets or social insurance funds or does not fulfill its obligations to the Customs.

Other procedural requirements

18. There are no other administrative procedures applied for importation of petroleum products in bulk, apart from import licence required to be presented prior to importation.

19. Foreign exchange is automatically provided by the banking authorities for products to be imported.

X. TOBACCO AND TOBACCO PRODUCTS

Outline of system

1. Import licensing of tobacco and tobacco products is regulated by the Law on Tobacco Control of 20 December 1995 and the Government Resolution No. 1180 “On Licensing of Tobacco Products Manufacture and of the Importation into the Republic of Lithuania Tobacco and Tobacco Products“ of 2 October 1998, and is administered by the State Tobacco and Alcohol Control Service under the Government of the Republic of Lithuania.

2. Import licensing of tobacco and tobacco products is subject to non-automatic licensing.

The licensing system covers:

- tobacco (unmanufactured tobacco and tobacco refuse, smoking tobacco and other manufactured tobacco, intended for use in cigarette manufacturing), the HS codes - 2401.10 - 2401.30.00.0, 2403.10.90.1, 2403.91.00.1, 2403.99.90.1;
- tobacco products (cigars, cigarillos, cigarettes and other manufactured tobacco), HS codes - 2402.10.00.0 - 2402.90.00.0, 2403.10 - 2403.99.90.9, except 2403.10.90.1, 2403.99.10.0, 2403.91.00.1, 2403.99.90.1.

3. The licensing system applies to the products originating in and coming from all countries.

4. Licensing aims to enforce state control on tobacco and tobacco products.

5. The licensing of importation of tobacco and tobacco products is based on the Law on Tobacco Control of 20 December 1995 and published in Official Gazette “Valstybes zinios” No. 11-281, 1996 and Government Resolution No.1180 “On Licensing of Tobacco Products Manufacture and of the Importation into the Republic of Lithuania Tobacco and Tobacco Products“ of 2 October 1998 and published in Official Gazette “Valstybes zinios” No. 88-2439, 1998.

Licensing may be eliminated only under adoption of relevant legislation.

Procedures

6. No quantitative or value restrictions.

7.(a)-(b) It is up to the applicant to decide when to apply for a licence, as the applicant is aware of the fact that the licence shall be issued within a maximum of 30 days from the day of receipt of the documents required to submit for issuance of the licence.

(c) There are no limitations as to the period of the year during which the application for the licence and/or importation may be made.

(d) The importer has to approach only one administrative body regarding consideration of the application, namely State Tobacco and Alcohol Control Service.

8. Under circumstances of failure to meet the licencing criteria the application for the licence may be refused. In the event of refusal to issue the licence, the applicant has the right of appeal pursuant to the procedure provided for by the law.

Eligibility of importers to apply for licence

9. All types of enterprises registered in Lithuania are eligible to apply for a licence for the importation of tobacco products.

Licences for importation of tobacco intended for the manufacturing of tobacco products shall be issued only to those enterprises that possess licences for manufacture of tobacco products by using tobacco exclusively for their own production purposes.

Documentation and other requirements for application for licence

10. An enterprise wishing to obtain a licence to import tobacco intended for manufacture of tobacco products, and tobacco products shall submit a free form application specifying the following:

- the code, name, address, telephone number;
- names, surnames, addresses of the enterprise founders, heads of the administration and shareholders the nominal value of whose holdings exceeds 1/10 of the authorised capital;
- the purpose for which importation is intended, which tobacco and tobacco products are intended for importation and where importation of tobacco and tobacco products is intended from;
- addresses of warehouses from which wholesales of tobacco products will be performed or in which the imported tobacco will be stored.

Along with the application for a licence to import tobacco intended for manufacture of tobacco products, and tobacco products, the following documents shall be filed:

- copies of the enterprise incorporation document and the registration certificate certified by the signature of its head;
- the original copy of the declaration on conformity of tobacco or tobacco products issued by the foreign economic entity (a company, a firm).

Besides:

- 1) Enterprises importing tobacco intended for manufacture of tobacco products shall file the following documents:

- copies of the tobacco purchase contracts, concluded with foreign economic entities certified by the notary.

2) Enterprises importing tobacco products shall file the following documents:

- the original copies of authorisations of representation (for the sale of products) granted by foreign enterprises manufacturing tobacco products and on their assignment engaged in sales of tobacco products;
- the certificate or another corresponding document issued by the foreign registrar certifying the registration in the country of the manufacturing enterprise and on its assignment engaged in sales of tobacco products from which tobacco products will be received;
- samples or catalogues of labels of tobacco products to be imported;
- copies of contracts for the lease of the warehouses from which wholesale trade in the imported tobacco products will be carried on (in case the premises are leased) or copies of legal registration documents of the warehouses (if the premises are owned).

11. Upon actual importation an importer is required to submit the approved import licence, quality certificate (certificate, conformity declaration) issued by the manufacturing enterprise, invoice along with the general document while conducting customs procedures.

12. A state fee shall be collected for licence issuance in accordance with the Government Resolution No. 1458 “On Approval of the List of Entities Subject to Imposition of the State Fee, the Fee Rate and the Procedure for its Payment and Repayment” (Official Gazette “Valstybes zinios” No. 108-3463, 2000). The fees are as follows:

- 2000 LTL (580 EUR) for issuance of the import licence for tobacco intended for manufacture of tobacco products;
- 4000 LTL (1159 EUR) for issuance of the import licence for tobacco products.

13. There is no advance payment requirement associated with issuance of the licence.

Conditions of licensing

14. Import licences for tobacco intended for the manufacture of tobacco products and tobacco products shall be issued for an unrestricted time period. A licence is valid for one year from the date of issue. The validity can be extended if the applicant so requests.

15. There is no penalty for the non-utilisation of a licence or a portion of a licence.

16. Licences are not transferable between importers.

17. No other conditions for issuance of a licence shall be applicable.

Other procedural requirements

18. There are no other administrative procedures applied for importation of tobacco and tobacco products, apart from import licence required be presented prior to importation.

19. Foreign exchange is automatically provided by the banking authorities for products to be imported.

XI. ALCOHOL

Outline of system

1. Import licensing of alcohol products is regulated by the Law on Alcohol Control of 18 April 1995 and the Government Resolution No. 559 “On Licensing of Import, Wholesale and Retail Trade of Alcohol Products” of 5 June 1997, and is administered by the State Tobacco and Alcohol Control Service under the Government of the Republic of Lithuania.
2. Import licensing of alcohol products is subject to non-automatic licensing. The licensing system covers:
 - alcoholic beverages (HS Codes – 2203, 22.04, 22.05, 22.06, 22.08 (except 2208.90.69.3));
 - other alcohol products (HS Codes – 2207.10.00.0, 2207.20.00.0, 2208.90.91.0, 2208.90.99.0, 2103.90.30.0, 2106.90.20, 3302.10.10, 3302.10.40.2, 3302.10.40.3, 3302.10.90.2, 3302.10.90.3, 3302.90.10.0).
3. The licensing system applies to all alcohol products originating in and coming from all countries.
4. Licensing aims to enforce of state control on importation and consumption of alcohol products.
5. Licensing of importation of alcohol products is based on the Law on Alcohol Control of 18 April 1995 and published in Official Gazette “Valstybes zinios” No. 44-1073, 1995 and is administered by the Government Resolution No. 559 “On Licensing of Import, Wholesale and Retail Trade of Alcohol Products” of 5 June 1997, published in Official Gazette “Valstybes zinios” No. 53-1236.

Licensing may be eliminated only under adoption of relevant legislation.

Procedures

6. No quantitative or value restrictions.
- 7.(a)-(b) It is up to the applicant to decide when to apply for a licence, as the applicant is aware of the fact that the licence shall be issued within a maximum of 30 days from the day of receipt of the documents required to submit for issuance of the licence.
- (c) There are no limitations as to the period of the year during which application for licence and/or importation may be made.
- (d) The importer has to approach only one administrative body regarding consideration of the application, namely State Tobacco and Alcohol Control Service.
8. Under circumstances of failure to meet the licensing criteria the application for the licence may be refused. In the event of refusal to issue the licence, the applicant has the right of appeal pursuant to the procedure provided for by the law.

Eligibility of importers to apply for licence

9. All types of enterprises registered in Lithuania are eligible for issuance of the licence for importation of alcohol products. Licences for importation of non-denatured ethyl alcohol and raw

materials containing ethyl alcohol shall be issued only to those enterprises that possess licences for manufacture of alcohol products, i.e. to use these products exclusively for their own production purposes.

Documentational and other requirements for application for licence

10. An enterprise wishing to obtain a licence for import of alcohol products, shall submit a free form application specifying the following:

- the code, name, address, telephone number;
- names, surnames, addresses of the enterprise founders, heads of the administration and shareholders the nominal value of whose holdings exceeds 1/10 of the authorised capital;
- kinds and groups of alcohol products intended for importation and where their importation is intended from;
- addresses of warehouses from which wholesales of alcohol products will be performed.

Along with the application for a licence for importation of alcohol products, the following documents shall be submitted:

- copies of the enterprise incorporation document and the registration certificate certified by the signature of its head;
- a certificate issued by foreign economic entities to certify quality of alcohol products.

Besides:

1) enterprises wishing to import alcohol products (except for alcoholic beverages) shall submit the following documents:

- copies of purchase contracts for alcohol products concluded with foreign economic entities;
- the certificate issued by the Ministry of Health and the National Nutrition Centre attesting that alimentary alcohol solutions with flavoring substances are registered with the aforementioned Centre.

2) enterprises wishing to import alcoholic beverages shall submit the following documents:

- authorisations of representation (for the sale of products) granted by foreign enterprises manufacturing alcoholic beverages and on their assignment engaged in sales of alcoholic beverages;
- the certificate issued by the foreign registrar certifying the registration in the country of the manufacturing enterprise (or on its assignment engaged in sales of alcohol products enterprise) from which alcoholic beverages will be received;
- samples or catalogues of labels of alcoholic beverages to be imported;
- the certificate issued by the body regulating trade in a foreign state that the retail trade in alcoholic beverages (with the exception of beer) to be imported into the territory of Lithuania is allowed in that foreign state;
- copies of contracts for the lease of the warehouses from which wholesale trade in the imported alcoholic beverages will be carried on (in case the premises are leased) or copies of legal registration documents of the warehouses (if the premises are owned);
- the copy of the permit to establish the customs bonded-warehouse issued by the Customs Department (shall be presented by an enterprise wishing to obtain a licence for importation of alcoholic beverages (with the exception of beer)).

11. Upon actual importation an importer is required to submit the approved import licence, quality certificate (certificate, conformity declaration) issued by the manufacturing enterprise, invoice and general document while conducting customs procedures.

12. A state fee shall be collected for licence issuance in accordance with the Government Resolution No. 1458 "On Approval of the List of Entities Subject to Imposition of the State Fee, the Fee Rate and the Procedure for its Payment and Repayment" (Official Gazette "Valstybes zinios" No. 108-3463, 2000). The fees are as follows:

- 80 000 LTL (23 188 EUR) for issuance of an import licence for alcoholic beverages;
- 20 000 LTL (5 797 EUR) for issuance of the import licence for alcoholic beverages the whose ethyl alcohol concentration volume does not exceed 22 percent;
- 2 500 LTL (725 EUR) for issuance of the import licence for beer;
- 700 LTL (203 EUR) for issuance of the import licence for non-denatured ethyl alcohol, import licence for denatured ethyl alcohol and technical (industrial) ethyl alcohol;
- 1000 LTL (290 EUR) for issuance of the import licence for raw materials containing ethyl alcohol;
- 500 LTL (145 EUR) for issuance of the import licence for alimentary (non-alimentary) alcohol solutions with flavouring substances.

13. There is no advance payment requirement associated with issuance of a licence.

Conditions of licensing

14. Import licences for alcohol products shall be issued for an unrestricted time period. The validity can be extended if the applicant so request.

15. There is no penalty for the non-utilisation of a licence or its portion.

16. Licences are not transferable between importers.

17. No other conditions for issuance of a licence shall be applicable.

Other procedural requirements

18. There are no other administrative procedures applied for importation of alcohol products, apart from import licence required to be presented prior to importation.

19. Foreign exchange is automatically provided by the banking authorities for products to be imported.

XII. WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION, PYROTECHNICAL DEVICES, EXPLOSIVES, EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES AND OTHER AMMUNITION

Outline of system

1. The import, export and transit of civil weapons (rifled-, combined- and smooth-bore guns, pneumatic and gas weapons for the purposes of hunting, sport or self-defence), except pistols (revolvers) for self-defence, are regulated by the Government Resolution No. 436 "On the Approval of the Rules on Export, Import and Transit of Weapons and Ammunition" of 10 April 1998. Under this Government Resolution a single permit to import, export and transit weapons and (or) ammunition must be obtained from the Police Department under the Ministry of Interior.

Combat and service weapons, explosives and explosive substances, as well as pistols (revolvers) for self-defence, are imported, exported and carried by transit pursuant to the Law concerning Control of Import, Transit and Export of Strategic Goods and Technologies of 5 July 1995, according to which, a single licence to import, export and transit must be obtained from the Ministry of Economy. However, the Ministry of Defence and Weapons Foundation under the Government may import the above weapons and ammunition without having been granted a licence by the Ministry of Economy.

Pyrotechnical devices, police ammunition, special devices of control and security and equipment for criminalists are imported according to the Government Resolution No. 718 "On the Restrictions on the Import, Export and Transit of Some of the Items (Goods)" of 19 May 1995. When importing pyrotechnical devices, a single permit must be obtained from the Ministry of Defence. In case of importing police ammunition, special devices of control and security, equipment for criminalists, a single permit must be obtained from the Police Department under the Ministry of Interior.

Other legal acts, which regulate the licencing of imports of weapons and ammunition, pyrotechnical devices, explosives, explosive substances and other ammunition are the Chapter 22 of the Law on Basics of National Security of 19 December 1996, the Law on the Control of Arms and Ammunition of 15 January 2002 and the Order of Minister of Interior No. 183 "On Prohibiting the Import, Export or Transit of Items (Goods) to, from or through Lithuania provided the Permits were not Issued by the Police Department under the Ministry of Interior" of 23 March 1999.

Purposes and coverage of licensing

2-3. Licensing procedure is applied to imports of weapons and ammunition, pyrotechnical devices, explosives, explosive substances and other ammunition originating from all countries. Imports of these goods are subject to non-automatic licensing.

4. The purpose of licensing is to observe the routes of weapons and ammunition, as well as to prevent their entrance to the countries for which the United Nations Organisation has imposed an embargo. The licencing of imports of pyrotechnics and explosives is intended to protect national security and public safety.

5. The legal acts indicated in the paragraph 1 cover an exceptional area of regulation, i.e. import, export and transit of weapons and ammunition, pyrotechnical devices, explosives, explosive substances and other ammunition.

Procedures

7. No quantitative or value restrictions.

7.1. Regarding a permit to transport civil weapons, except pistols (revolvers) for self-defense:

(a) The Police Department under the Ministry of Interior issues a permit not later than within 30 days from the date of the submission of a request.

(b) Permits are not granted immediately, but in most cases they are granted within a shorter period than 30 days.

(c) There are no other limitations.

(d) The importer files an application only with the Police Department but the issuance of a permit is co-ordinated with the Weapons Foundation under the Government.

7.2. Regarding a permit to import (export) police ammunition, special devices of control and security, equipment for criminalists, pyrotechnical devices, explosives and explosive substances:

(a) The Police Department issues a permit not later than within 10 working days from the date of the submission of an application.

(b) Permits are not granted immediately.

(c) There are no other limitations.

(d) The issuance of a permit is not coordinated with other administrative institutions and an importer has to approach only one administrative organ in connection with an application, namely the Police Department under the Ministry of Interior.

8. An application for a permit to transport civil weapons, except pistols (revolvers) for self-defence, and for a permit to import (export) police ammunition, special devices of control and security, equipment for criminalists, pyrotechnical devices, explosives and explosive substances may be rejected if:

- not all necessary documents are submitted or they are not correctly formalised;
- they contradict national security interests, international agreements and obligations;
- the importer cannot ensure appropriate conditions of storage for the number of weapons and ammunition to be imported;
- a licence of an enterprise is no longer valid or is not valid for a certain period of time (import of weapons and/or ammunition).

In the event of refusal to issue a licence, the applicant has a right of appeal pursuant to the procedure provided by law.

Eligibility of importers to apply for licence

9. Only those enterprises are eligible to apply for a permit to import civil weapons and their ammunition, except pistols (revolvers) for self-defence, which have a right for the acquisition. Enterprises that have a right for the acquisition of civil weapons and their ammunition, except pistols (revolvers) for self-defence are registered by the Police Department. Such list of the enterprises is published in the Official Gazette “Valstybes zinios”.

Documentational and other requirements for application for licence

10. An application form for a permit to import, export and transit weapons and ammunition, pyrotechnical devices, explosives and explosive substances contains the name, the number of commercial registered card, address and telephone, fax number of importer, the list, quantities and HS codes of the goods to be imported and exporting country.

The following documents must be submitted together with an application:

- a document proving the fact that state fee has been paid;
- for receiving a permit to import weapons and ammunition, pyrotechnical devices, explosives and explosive substances:
 - contract;

- requirements established by the exporter or producer;
- for receiving a permit to transit weapons and ammunition, pyrotechnical devices, explosives and explosive substances:
 - contract;
 - final consumer certificate issued by the Policy Department.

Applications for permits to import police ammunition, special devices of control and security, equipment for criminalists, pyrotechnical devices, explosives and explosive substances must contain:

- name, code number, address of a legal entity, or name, surname, citizenship, personal code number and/or passport number and address, telephone and fax numbers of a natural entity;
- names, surnames, citizenship, personal code numbers and/or numbers of passports of persons, authorised to take the permit and responsible for transporting items (goods) (when the permit is being issued to a legal entity);
- names, quantities, models, other characteristics of imported (exported) items (goods); date of arrival and departure and state border control posts, through which items (goods) will be imported (exported).

The application must be submitted together with a copy of a permit to export issued by a foreign country from which items (goods) are to be exported and/or a copy of a permit to import issued by a foreign country into which items (goods) are to be imported or documents, proving that items (goods) are imported into a foreign country (exported from a foreign country) without permits.

11. Upon actual importation an importer is required to submit the permission to import along with the general document while conducting customs procedures.

12. The state fee shall be collected for licence issuance in accordance with the Government Resolution No. 1458 “On Approval of the List of Entities Subject to Imposition of the State Fee, the Fee Rate and the Procedure for its Payment and Repayment” (Official Gazette “Valstybes zinios” No. 108-3463, 2000).

The following state fees are set:

- 50 LTU (15 EUR) for a permit to import, export or transit civil fire-arms – per fire-arm;
- 50 LTU (15 EUR) for a permit to import police ammunition, special devices of control and security, equipment for criminalists;
- 500 LTU (145 EUR) for a permit to import, export or transit ammunition of civil weapons;
- 50 LTU (15 EUR) for a permit to import, export or transit a substitute barrel of a civil weapons or a shell of a barrel or any other main part of a gun - per part;
- 50 LTU (15 EUR) for a permit to import, export or transit pyrotechnical devices, explosives and explosive substances.

13. There is no advance payment requirement associated with the issuance of a licence.

Conditions of licensing

14. A permit to import, export or transit civil weapons is valid for six months. The Police Department, having received a motivated application, may extend the term of validity. A permit to import (export) police ammunition, special devices of control and security, equipment for criminalists, pyrotechnical devices, explosives, and explosive substances is also valid for six months. This permit to import, export or transit is onetime and valid for six months.

15. Unused permits for import, export or transit of weapons and ammunition, pyrotechnical devices, explosives and explosive substances must be handed over to the Police Department under the Ministry of Interior or to the Ministry of Interior.

16. Licences are not transferable between importers.

17. No other conditions for issuance of a licence shall be applicable.

Other procedural requirements

18. There are no other administrative procedures applied for the importation of weapons and ammunition, pyrotechnical devices, explosives and explosive substances, apart from import licence required to be presented prior to importation.

19. Foreign exchange is automatically provided by the banking authorities for goods to be imported.

XIII. NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

Outline of system

1. The licensing of imports of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances is regulated by the Law on the Control of Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances of 8 January 1998, the Government Resolution No. 1630 "On the Approval of the Regulations of Issuing Licences to Produce, Import into the Republic of Lithuania and Export from the Republic of Lithuania Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances, to Engage in their Wholesale and Retail Trade in the Republic of Lithuania" of 28 December 1995, the Government Resolution No. 509 "Regarding the Implementation of the Republic of Lithuania on the Control of Precursors of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances" of 8 May 2000, and is administered by the State Medicines Control Agency under the Ministry of Health.

Purposes and coverage of licensing

2. Imports of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances are subject to non-automatic licensing.

In accordance with the Government Resolution No. 509 "Regarding the Implementation of the Republic of Lithuania on the Control of Precursors of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances" of 8 May 2000 import licencing covers:

Product	HS Code
Alfentanil Rapifen	2933.39.95.9
Fentanyl Durogesic, Phentanylum	2933.39.95.9
Methadone Methadoni hydrochloridum, Metadon Nycomed	2922.30.00.0
Morphine Doltard, Kapanol, Morphin Biotika, Morphin DAK, Morphine hydrochloride, Morphini sulfas, MSI, MS Contin, MST Continus, MXL, Slovalgin, Sevredol, Vendal	2939.10.00.0

Pethidin Dolsin	2933.39.95.9
Piritramide Dipidolor	2933.39.95.9
Remifentanil Ultiva	2934.90.96.9
Sufentanil Sufenta	2939.10.00.0
Tilidin Valoron	2922.49.70.0
Dihydrocodeine DHC Continus	2939.10.00.0
Codeine Codeinsaft von st, Codeintropfen von ct, Tricodein Solco	2939.10.00.0
Buprenorphine Bunondol	2939.10.00.0
Flunitrazepam Rohypnol	2933.90.60.0
Pentazocine Fortral, Fortwin	2933.39.95.9
Alprazolam Cassadan, Frontin, Xanax, Zomiren	2933.90.60.0
Bromazepam Lexotanil	2933.39.95.9
Brotizolam Lendormin	2934.90.96.9
Chlordiazepoxide Elenium	2933.90.40.0
Diazepam Aporin, Apo-Diazepam, Diazepam Desitin, Diazepam Nycomed, Diazepeks, Faustan, Relanium, Seduxen, Stesolid	2933.90.60.0
Estazolam	2933.90.60.0
Phenobarbital Luminal, Phenaemal, Phenaemaletten	2933.51.20.0
Ketamin Calypsol, Ketamidol	2922.30.00.0
Clonazepam Antelepsin, Rivotril	2933.90.60.0
Clorazepate Tranxene	2933.90.60.0
Preparations of Codeine Codipront, Efferalgan c. Ibucod forte, Prodeine 30	3004.40 2939.10.00.0
Lorazepam Lorafen, Loram, Merlit	2933.90.60.0
Medazepam Rudotel	2933.90.60.0
Midazolam Dormicum, Fulsed	2933.90.60.0
Natrii oxybutyras	2918.19.99.9
Nitrazepam Berlidorm, Eunocin, Radedorm	2933.90.60.0

Oxazepam Nozepams, Tazepam	2933.90.60.0
Temazepam Signopam	2933.90.60.0
Tetrazepam Myolastan	2933.90.60.0
Triazolam Halicon	2933.90.60.0

3. The system applies to products originating in and coming from all countries
4. The licensing is intended to protect the consumers.

The licencing of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances is based on Law on the Control of Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances of 8 January 1998 and published in Official Gazette “Valstybes zinios” No. 8-161, 1998, Government Resolution No. 1630 “On the Approval of the Regulations of Issuing Licences to Produce, Import into the Republic of Lithuania and Export from the Republic of Lithuania Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances, to Engage in their Wholesale and Retail Trade in the Republic of Lithuania” of 28 December 1995 and published in Official Gazette “Valstybes zinios” No. 1-26, 1996 and Government Resolution No. 509 “Regarding the Implementation of the Republic of Lithuania on the Control of Precursors of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances” of 8 May 2000, published in Official Gazette “Valstybes zinios” No. 38-1068, 2000.

Procedures

6. No quantitative or value restrictions.
- 7.(a)-(b) It is up to the applicant to decide when to apply for a licence, knowing that the document will be issued within ten days.
- (c) There are no limitations as the period of the year during which application for licence and/or importation may be made.
- (d) An importer has to approach only one administrative organ in connection with an application, namely State Medicines Control Agency under the Ministry of Health.
8. Licence shall not be issued if:
 - not all necessary documents are presented;
 - the presented documents do not conform to the requirements and are officially incorrectly registered;
 - the presented data are misleading;
 - the holder of the previously issued licence had violated the conditions of the activities under licencing and did not eliminate the causes that predetermined the violation.

The applicant has a right of appeal pursuant to the procedure provided by the law.

Eligibility of importers to apply for licence

9. Only those companies which have a permit granted by the Ministry of Health to engage in pharmaceutical activities, are eligible to apply for licensing of importation of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

Documentational and other requirements for application for licence

10. An application form to obtain a licence contains the code of enterprises, its name and address, the list, quantities and HS codes of the products to be imported. An application and the following supplementary documents shall be presented to the State Medicines Control Agency:

- a copy of the enterprise registration certificate (enterprises under incorporation submit appropriate incorporation documents or their drafts according to the types of enterprises or other legal acts: the incorporation agreement, the act of foundation, joint activities agreement, the draft of articles of association);
- a copy of the permit granted by the Ministry of Health to the enterprise to engage in pharmaceutical activities;
- a copy of the licence issued by the Ministry of Health to the executive pharmaceutical chemist to engage in pharmaceutical activities;
- a copy of the decree of the enterprise authority concerning the appointment of the executive pharmaceutical chemist;
- description of the premises and facilities assigned for the licenced activities (indicating their address, plan, equipment, safety measures);
- certificate granted by the Ministry of Interior concerning the suitability of the equipment of the premises assigned for the storage of narcotic drugs and medicinal substances as well as the safety measures;
- certificate on the suitability of the equipment of the premises assigned for the storage of psychotropic drugs and medicinal substances as well as the safety measures, granted by the control institutions of the State Medicines Control Agency;
- nomenclature of narcotic or psychotropic drugs and medicinal substances and the data on their projected annual turnover (if engaged in wholesale trade), the nature of the import and export operations, the countries that will be traded with (if export or import is performed).

11. Upon actual importation, an importer is required to submit the approved import licence along with the general document while conducting customs procedure.

12. The state fee shall be collected for licence issuance in accordance with the Government Resolution No. 1458 “On Approval of the List of Entities Subject to Imposition of the State Fee, the Fee Rate and the Procedure for its Payment and Repayment” (Official Gazette “Valstybes zinios” No. 108-3463, 2000). The fee rate for the wholesale is 300 LTL (87 EUR) and for retail trade 100 LTL (29 EUR).

13. There is no deposit or advance payment requirement associated with the issuance of licences.

Conditions of licensing

14. A licence is valid for two months from the date of issue and validity can be extended.

15. There is no penalty for the non-utilization of a licence or a portion of it.

16. Licences are not transferable between importers.

17. There are no conditions attached to the issuance of a licence.

Other procedural requirements

18. There are no other administrative procedures, apart from import licensing required prior to importation for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

19. Foreign exchange is automatically provided by the banking authorities for products to be imported.

XIV. PRECURSORS OF NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

Outline of system

1. The licensing of imports of precursors of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances is regulated by Law on the Control of Precursors of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1 June 1999 and Government Resolution No. 509 “Regarding the Implementation of the Republic of Lithuania on the Control of Precursors of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances” of 8 May 2000 and is administered by the State Medicines Control Agency under the Ministry of Health.

Purposes and coverage of licensing

2. Imports of precursors of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances are subject to non-automatic licensing.

In accordance with the Government Resolution No. 509 “Regarding the Implementation of the Republic of Lithuania on the Control of Precursors of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances” of 8 May 2000 the licencing covers:

Product	HS Code
Ephedrine	2939 41 00 0
Ergometrine	2939 61 00 0
Ergotamine	2939 62 00 0
1-Phenyl-2-propanone	2914 31 00 0
Isosafrole (cis+trans)	2932 91 00 0
Lysergic acid	2939 63 00 0
3,4-Methylenedioxyphenylpropanon- 2- one	2932 92 00 0
N-acetylanthranilic acid	2924 22 00 0
Norephedrine	2939 49 00 0
Piperonal	2932 93 00 0
Pseudoephedrine	2939 42 00 0
Safrole	2932 94 00 0

3. The system applies to products originating in and coming from all countries.

4. The licensing is intended to protect the consumers.

5. The licensing of trade in precursors is based Law on the Control of Precursors of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1 June 1999 and published in Official Gazette “Valstybes zinios” No. 55-1764, 1999 and Government Resolution No. 509 “Regarding the Implementation of the Republic of Lithuania on the Control of Precursors of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances” of 8 May 2000 and published in Official Gazette “Valstybes zinios” No. 38-1068, 2000.

Procedures

6. For the products under restriction:
 - I. Information relating to quotas, formalities of filing applications for licences, exceptions and derogations is published in the Official Gazette “Valstybes zinios”.
 - II. Quotas are determined on an annual basis according to International Narcotics Control Board.
 - III. Unused allocations are not added to quotas for next year.
 - IV. Import licences are granted at least 30 days prior to date of opening of the period of importation.
 - V. Applications for licences are processed within ten days.
 - VI. NA.
 - VII. Licence applications are considered by one administrative body, namely State Medicines Control Agency under the Ministry of Health.
 - VIII. Applications are examined on receipt.
 - IX. Export permits from exporting countries are not required
 - X. NA.
 - XI. For issuance of licence there is no precondition that products should be exported and not sold in the domestic market.
7. NA.
8. The issue of a licence shall be refused if:
 - not all the required documents have been presented or those presented have not been duly executed;
 - there is a written notice of the supervising state institution regarding violations in the operator’s activities involving precursors and psychotropic substances;
 - applying for a licence, the operator submitted fraudulent or incorrect information or the precursors are intended for illegal manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances.

In the event of refusal to issue a licence, the applicant has a right of appeal pursuant to the procedure provided by the law.

Eligibility of importers to apply for licence

9. Only those companies which have the licence to engage in the manufacture, processing of precursors and the licence to engage in wholesale of precursors, including broking, issued by the Ministry of Health, are eligible to apply for licence to import of precursors narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

Documentational and other requirements for application for licence

10. An importer is required to submit the following information with the application:

- the name of the operator, the enterprise registration number or the name, surname and personal code (for natural persons);
- the number and date of issue of the licence to engage in activities involving precursors;
- name of the precursor, the package, its size, the number of packages, commercial name of the mixture, the percentage of the precursor in the mixture, the international or chemical name of the precursor, the weight of the precursor in the consignment;
- purpose of application of the imported precursors, the consignee;
- manner and route of transportation;
- name of the customs office at the border crossing point.

11. Upon actual importation, an importer is required to submit the approved import licence along with the general document while conducting customs procedure.

12. A state fee shall be collected for licence issuance in accordance with the Government Resolution No. 1458 “On Approval of the List of Entities Subject to Imposition of the State Fee, the Fee Rate and the Procedure for its Payment and Repayment” (Official Gazette “Valstybes zinios” No. 108-3463, 2000). The fee rate is 1000 LTL (290 EUR).

13. There is no deposit or advance payment requirement associated with the issuance of licences.

Conditions of licensing

14. A licence is valid for two months from the date of issue and the validity can be extended.

15. There is no penalty for the non-utilization of a licence or a portion of it.

16. Licences are not transferable between importers.

17. There are no other conditions attached to the issuance of a licence.

Other procedural requirements

18. There are no other administrative procedures, apart from import licensing required prior to importation of precursors.

19. Foreign exchange is automatically provided by the banking authorities for products to be imported.

XV. USED VEHICLES' TYRES

Outline of system

1. Import of used vehicles' tyres is regulated by the Order of the Minister of Environment No. 280 “On Issuing Permits for Import of Used Tyres into the Republic of Lithuania and Procedure of Collection and Inventory of Improper Tyres” of 24 December 1998, and is administered by the Ministry of Environment.

Purposes and coverage of licensing

2. The licensing covers used tyres of vehicles, which are good for exploitation and restoration. The importation of used tyres is subject to non-automatic import licensing.

3. The system applies to the goods originating and coming from all countries.

4. The licensing is intended to protect the environment and human health.

5. The licensing of trade in used vehicles' tyres is based and maintained on the Order of the Minister of Environment No. 280 "On Issuing Permits for Import of Used Tyres into the Republic of Lithuania and Procedure of Collection and Inventory of Improper Tyres" of 24 December 1998, published in Official Gazette "Valstybes zinios" No. 1-35, 1999.

The licensing system is not a statutory requirement. Authority exists to suspend the system whenever it is determined that such action is appropriate.

Procedures

6. No quantitative or value restrictions.

7.(a)-(b) It is up to the applicant to decide when to apply for a licence, knowing that the document will be issued within maximum of 5 day of receipt of the application.

(c) There are no limitations as to period of the year during which application for licence and/or importation may be made.

(d) An importer has to approach only one administrative organ in connection with an application, namely the Ministry of Environment.

8. The issue of authorizations shall be refused if:

- not all the required documents have been presented;
- the presented documents have not been duly executed;
- the imported tyres do not satisfy the technical requirements.

In the event of refusal to issue a licence, the applicant has a right of appeal pursuant to the procedure provided by law.

Eligibility of importers to apply for licence

9. All persons, firms and institutions are eligible to apply for import licences.

Documentational and other requirements for application for licence

10. The application form contains:

- code, name, address of enterprise;
- data on enterprise of export (country of export, name, address);
- quantity of tyres intended to import (in units);
- intended period of import.

An importer is required to submit the following documents with the application form:

- copy of enterprise's registration certificate;
- copy of contract with enterprise exporting tyres;
- chart of storage site for tyres;
- chit stating collection of end-of-life tyres;
- copies of acts stating checking of the tyre quality (according to permits issued previously);
- other chits stating collection and recycling of tyres.

11. Upon actual importation, an importer is required to submit the approved import licence along with the general document while conducting customs procedure.
12. There is no licensing fee or administrative charge.
13. There is no deposit or advance payment requirement associated with the issuance of licences.

Conditions of licensing

14. A licence is non-recurrent and valid for one month from the date of issue. The validity can be extended.
15. There is no penalty for the non-utilization of a licence or a portion of it.
16. Licences are not transferable between importers.
17. There no other conditions attached to the issuance of a licence.

Other procedural requirements

18. There are no other administrative procedures apart from import licensing required prior to importation.
19. Foreign exchange is automatically provided by the banking authorities for goods to be imported.

XVI. ELECTRIC FISHING APPARATUS

Outline of system

1. Import licensing system of electric fishing apparatus is regulated by the Government Resolution No. 718 "On the Restrictions on the Import, Export and Transit of Some of the Items (Goods)" of 19 May 1995 and the Order of the Minister of Environment No. 322 "Concerning the Amendment of the Order of the Minister of Environment No. 97 "On the Procedure for the Use of Electronic Fishing Apparatus for Fishery" of 27 May 1997" of 8 October 1999, and is administered by the Environmental Protection Inspectorate under the Ministry of Environment.

Purposes and coverage of licensing

2. Imports of electric fishing apparatus are subject to non-automatic licensing.
3. The system applies to goods originating in and coming from all countries.
4. The licensing is intended to protect the environment.
5. The licensing of trade in electric fishing apparatus is based and maintained on Government Resolution No. 718 "On the Restrictions on the Import, Export and Transit of Some of the Items (Goods)" of 19 May 1995 published in Official Gazette "Valstybes zinios" No. 44-1085, 1995 and the Order of the Minister of Environment No. 322 "Concerning the Amendment of the Order of the Minister of Environment No. 97 "On the Procedure for the Use of Electronic Fishing Apparatus for Fishery" of 27 May 1997" of 8 October 1999 published in Official Gazette "Valstybes zinios" No. 86-2573, 1999.

6. There is no quantitative or value restrictions.

7.(a)-(b) It is up to the applicant to decide when to apply for a licence, knowing that the document will be issued within maximum of 5 day of receipt of the application.

(c) There are no limitations as to period of the year during which application for licence and/or importation may be made.

(d) An importer has to approach only one administrative organ in connection with an application, namely the Ministry of Environment.

8. The issue of a licence shall be refused if:

- not all the required documents have been presented;
- the presented documents have not been duly executed;
- the imported electric fishing apparatus do not satisfied with the technical requirements.

In the event of refusal to issue a licence, the applicant has a right of appeal pursuant to the procedure provided by law.

Eligibility of importers to apply for licence

9. All persons, firms and institutions are eligible to apply for import licences.

Documentational and other requirements for application for licence

10. The documents necessary for the issuance of permission are the application form with all the technical characteristics of fishing apparatus. The electric fishing apparatus should meet the appropriate requirements of electronic equipments:

- Electrical voltage up to 600 V
- Electric power up to 3000w
- Frequency of electric impulse up to 120Hz

11. Upon actual importation, an importer is required to submit the approved import licence along with the general document while conducting customs procedure.

12. There is no licensing fee or administrative charge.

13. There is no deposit or advance payment requirement associated with the issuance of licences.

Conditions of licensing

14. A licence is non-recurrent and valid for one month from the date of issue. The validity of licence can be extended.

15. There is no penalty for the non-utilization of a licence or a portion of it.

16. Licences are not transferable between importers.

17. There no other conditions attached to the issuance of a licence.

Other procedural requirements

18. There are no other administrative procedures, apart from import licensing required prior to importation.

19. Foreign exchange is automatically provided by the banking authorities for goods to be imported.

XVII. STRATEGIC GOODS

Outline of system

1. The licensing of imports of strategic goods is regulated by the Law concerning Control of Import, Transit, and Export of Strategic Goods and Technologies of 5 July 1995, Government Resolution No. 1390 "On Amendment of Government Resolution No. 1321 "On Approval of Lists of Controlled Strategic Goods and Technologies" of 28 November 1997" of 22 November 2001, Government Resolution No. 573 "On Implementation of Import, Transit and Export Control of Strategic Goods and Technologies" of 6 June 1997, Government Resolution No. 743 "On the Procedure of Implementation of Import, Transit and Export Licensing and Control of Strategic Goods and Technologies" of 8 July 1997 and is administered by the Ministry of Economy. Decision on export, import and transit licensing are made by the interministerial group of experts.

Purposes and coverage of licensing

2. The imports of strategic goods are subject to non-autonomous licensing. The lists of goods are approved by the Government Resolution No. 1390 "On Amendment of Government Resolution No. 1321 "On Approval of Lists of Controlled Strategic Goods and Technologies" of 28 November 1997" of 22 November 2001.

The approved lists of controlled strategic goods consist of two lists:

- the list of dual-use goods and technologies.
- the list of military equipment.

3. The system applies to the goods originating in and coming from all countries.

4. The licensing is intended to assure the national security.

5. The licensing of trade in strategic goods is based and maintained on the Law concerning Control of Import, Transit, and Export of Strategic Goods and Technologies of 5 July 1995 published in Official Gazette "Valstybes zinios" No. 61-1533, 1995, the Government Resolution No. 1390 "On Amendment of Government Resolution No. 1321 "On Approval of Lists of Controlled Strategic Goods and Technologies" of 28 November 1997" of 22 November 2001 published in Official Gazette "Valstybes zinios" No. 100-3594, 2001, the Government Resolution No. 573 "On Implementation of Import, Transit and Export Control of Strategic Goods and Technologies" of 6 June 1997 published in Official Gazette "Valstybes zinios" No. 55-1272, 1997 and the Government Resolution No. 743 "On the Procedure of Implementation of Import, Transit and Export Licensing and Control of Strategic Goods and Technologies" of 8 July 1997 published in Official Gazette "Valstybes zinios" No. 67-1690, 1997.

Procedures

6. No quantitative or value restrictions.

7.(a)-(b) It is up to the applicant to decide when to apply for a licence, knowing that the document will be issued within 40 days of receipt of the application.

(c) There are no limitations as to the period of the year during which application for licence and/or importation may be made.

(d) An importer or an authorized person has to apply only one administrative body in connection with an application, namely the Ministry of Economy.

8. Import licences shall not be issued, if an importer holds no relevant permits to import, transport in transit and export of strategic goods, while laws of the Republic of Lithuania and foreign states establish the receipt procedure of these permits. The reasons for any refusal are given to the applicant in writing. In the event of refusal to issue a licence, the applicant has a right of appeal pursuant to the procedure provided by law.

Eligibility of importers to apply for licence

9. All persons, firms and institutions are eligible to apply for import licence.

Documentational and other requirements for application for licence

10. The following documents shall be submitted along with the application to obtain an import licence:

- a certificate of enterprise registration;
- a permit (licence) to engage in a licensing activity;
- the authorized person shall submit a power of attorney;
- contract or a copy of it;
- the list of consumers currently using these goods (technologies);
- the list of requirements set by the exporter or producer.

11. Upon actual importation, an importer is required to submit the approved licence along with the general document while conducting customs procedures.

12. The state fee shall be collected for licence issuance in accordance with the Government Resolution No. 1458 “On Approval of the List of Entities Subject to Imposition of the State Fee, the Fee Rate and the Procedure for its Payment and Repayment” (Official Gazette “Valstybes zinios” No. 108-3463, 2000). The fee for import licensing is 120 LTU (35 EUR).

13. There is no deposit or advance payment requirement associated with the issuance of licences.

Conditions of licensing

14. A single licence is valid for six months and a multiple licence one year from the date of issue. The validity of a licence can be extended.

15. There is no penalty for the non-utilization of a licence or a portion of it.

16. Licences are not transferable between importers.

17. There are no other conditions attached to the issuance of a licence.

Other procedural requirements

18. There are no other administrative procedures, apart from import licensing required prior to importation of strategic good.
 19. Foreign exchange is automatically provided by the banking authorities for goods to be imported.
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