



2 February 2018

(18-0738)

Page: 1/14

Committee on Import Licensing

Original: English

REPLIES TO QUESTIONNAIRE ON IMPORT LICENSING PROCEDURES¹

NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 7.3 OF THE AGREEMENT ON IMPORT LICENSING PROCEDURES - 2017

NORWAY

The following communication, dated 10 January 2018, is being circulated at the request of the delegation of Norway.

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1 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

1.1 Security Mechanism and Surveillance System for Duty – and Quota-Free Import Grains, Flour and Feed Products from Least developed countries (LDCs) and Low-Income Countries (LICs) with Less than 75 Million Inhabitants

Outline of Systems

1. There are two automatic licensing systems present in Norway. This includes a licence for certain products which might be used as feed in domestic animal production. This is introduced as part of the comprehensive price and market system in the grain and feeding stuff sector.

There is also an automatic licensing of certain agricultural products that are substitutes to domestically produced grains, and are imported both duty-free and out of quota, from least-developed countries (LDCs) and low-income countries (LICs) with less than 75 million inhabitants). This system aims at insuring that import from these countries will not cause serious market disturbances in the domestic market. If the expected import volumes of grain and

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

feed-products reach a level where the volumes threaten to cause market disturbances, a safeguard mechanism might be brought into force. Another rationale behind this system is to give priority to imports from the poorest developing countries.

Purposes and Coverage of Licensing

2. This licence is required for all importers, and a licence is issued to all importers who have handed in an end-use statement to the Norwegian Agricultural Authority. (The Norwegian Agricultural Authority is administratively under the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, and has been delegated the entire responsibility of administering the import regime for agricultural products.) The end-use statement shall confirm that the products covered will not be used as feeding stuff in domestic animal production. The products covered by this regulation were listed in Annex 1 to Norway's 2008 notification. The system is introduced as part of the comprehensive price and market system for grains, meals and feeding stuff in Norway. The purpose is to secure that products suitable for use as feeding stuff are not imported under cover of another end-use, and therefore withheld from the tariffs applicable for feeding stuff products. In the Uruguay Round, the tariff equivalents of the former quantitative import restrictions on feeding stuff (the State monopoly for importation of feeding stuff) were calculated. This resulted in a system of dual tariffs on certain products so that higher tariffs are levied on products meant for use in animal production, and lower tariffs in case of other uses.

3. The system has a global application.

4. Imports are not regulated on a quantitative basis. The purpose is described under the reply to question 2.

5. The regulation of 9 June 1995, number 556 on import licences for certain products which can be used for animal feeding is introduced pursuant to the Act of 6 June 1997, number 32, concerning import - and export - regulations. This Act may not be abolished without legislative approval.

Procedures

6. There are no restrictions as to the quantity or value of imports.

I. Information on imports is given in the form of public announcements. The Agricultural Authority also sends information on changes in tariffs and related matters to enterprises and others who have asked to be put on an e-mailing list. Information is also provided on request.

II. It is not a quantitative measure.

III. Import licences apply to the applicant.

IV. N/A.

V. The normal processing time is one week.

VI. The licence is valid from the date of issuing.

VII. The Agricultural Authority has been delegated the entire responsibility of administering the import regime for agricultural products, including the issuing of licences. This body is under the Ministry of Agriculture.

VIII. N/A.

IX. There are no special arrangements for products subject to export licensing in the exporting country.

X. N/A.

XI. This is not an arrangement under which import licences are issued on condition that the goods should be re-exported.

7. Under the system there is no quantitative limit on importation of a product or from a particular country.

(a) Licence is automatically issued to all importers who have handed in an end-use statement. The end-use statement must be submitted to the Norwegian Agricultural Authority before import licence is granted.

(b) Import applications must be written. The application will be handled without unnecessary delay.

(c) Applications for licences are not limited to any particular time of year.

(d) The Norwegian Agricultural Authority issues the licence.

8. If the applications meet the criteria, a licence is granted.

Eligibility of Importers to Apply for Licence

9. All applications are granted irrespective of the firm which makes the application.

Documentational and Other Requirements for Application for Licence

10. The following information is required in the application: Name and address of applicant, item number according to the Norwegian customs tariff, description of goods, end-use statement, country of origin, and other relevant information (such as date, signature, telephone number, reference).

11. At the actual time of importation, the original invoice must be presented along with a plant disease certificate and/or a veterinary certificated where this is required.

12. There are no charged levies or other licensing fees.

13. No deposit or advance payment is required for licensing.

Conditions of Licensing

14. The end-use statement required for the issuing of import licences is time-limited, and a new statement must be handed in after the expiry date.

15. There is no penalty on licences which have not been used or on licences which have only been used partially.

16. Licences cannot be transferred between importers.

17. There are no other conditions attached to the issuing of licences except the above-mentioned.

Other Procedural Requirements

18. There are no other administrative procedures required prior to importation apart from veterinary, phytosanitary and quality regulations.

19. Foreign exchange is automatically provided.

1.2 Import Licence for Certain Products which Might Be Used as Feeding Stuff in Domestic Animal Production

Outline of System

1. Please refer to "Outline of System" under 1.1 Security Mechanism and Surveillance System for Duty – and Quota-Free Import Grains, Flour and Feed Products from Least developed countries (LDCs) and Low-Income Countries (LICs) with Less than 75 Million Inhabitants.

Purposes and coverage of licensing

2. This automatic licensing system covers imports of grains, flour and feed products from the least-developed countries (LDCs) and low-income countries (LICs) with less than 75 million inhabitants. The products covered by this regulation were listed in Annex 2 to Norway's 2008 notification.

3. The licensing system for grains, flour and feed products originating in LDCs and LICs with less than 75 million inhabitants applies only to products originating in these countries.

4. The intention of the system is, as described under the outline of the system, to prevent serious market disturbances. In case of an expected serious market disturbance caused by a major increase in import of grains, flour or feed-products from LDCs and LICs with less than 75 million inhabitants, the duty- and quota-free import of such products from these countries might be suspended.

5. Regulations pursuant to the introductory provisions to the customs tariff lay down provisions for the security mechanism and surveillance system for duty - and quota - free import of grains, flour and feed products from least-developed countries (LDCs) and low-income countries with less than 75 million inhabitants. The General System of Preferences is adopted by the Parliament (Stortinget).

Procedures

6. There are no quantity or value restrictions, as the licence is issued at the volume applied for, as long as the security mechanism is not activated.

7.(a) The licences are given for the following periods: 1 August–7 November, 8 November–24 April and 25 April–31 July. The application must be made at least 10 days before the period starts.

(b) See 7(a).

(c) See 7(a).

(d) The application is considered by the Norwegian Agricultural Authority.

8. N/A.

Eligibility of importers to apply for licence

9. All persons, firms and institutions are eligible to apply for licences as long as they are registered in the Register of Business Enterprises in Norway.

Documentation and other requirements for application for licence

10. The following information is required in the application: Name and address of applicant, item number according to the Norwegian customs tariff, description of goods, expected import date, country of origin, and other relevant information (such as date, signature, telephone number, reference). In addition the agricultural authority might require a contract (or a confirmation) as to ensure that the import materializes.

11. At the actual time of importation, the original invoice must be presented along with a plant disease certificate and/or a veterinary certificated where this is required.

12. There are no charged levies or other licensing fees.

13. No deposit or advance payment is required for licensing.

Conditions of licensing

14. The licences are given for the following periods: 1 August–7 November, 8 November–24 April and 25 April–31 July.

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

16. The licence is not transferable.

17. There are no other conditions attached to the issue of a licence except as described in replies two to nineteen.

Other procedural requirements

18. There are no other administrative procedures required prior to importation apart from veterinary, phytosanitary and quality regulations.

19. Foreign exchange is automatically provided.

2 ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

Outline of System

1. Alcoholic beverages may only be imported by parties who hold an import licence, an extended retail licence or a serving licence extended to cover imports. Alcoholic beverages may also be imported by Vinmonopolet. Private persons may, for their personal use, import alcoholic beverages without a licence. This is regulated by Act No. 27 of 2 June 1989 on the Sale of Alcoholic Beverages (Alcohol Act).

When a private person imports alcoholic beverages the Directorate of Health and the Customs and Excise Authorities may require documentation that the alcoholic beverage is for personal use, if the quantity, or other circumstances, give reason to believe that it is not. If such documentation cannot be submitted, the goods cannot be imported without authorization or licence mentioned above. This is regulated by Regulation No. 538 of 8 June 2005 on the Sale of Alcoholic Beverages (Alcohol Regulation).

Purposes and coverage of licensing

2. Alcoholic beverages covered by the import provisions in the Alcoholic Act are beverages containing more than 2.5% alcohol by volume. Alcoholic beverages containing more than 60% alcohol by volume can only be imported by undertakings holding an import licence in Norway (to be used in production).

The types of licensing systems that gives the right to import alcoholic beverages:

Trading activity

- (a) Import licence in Norway.
- (b) An extended retail licence in Norway.
- (c) A serving licence extended to cover imports in Norway.
- (d) Imports by Vinmonopolet.

Private imports for personal use require no licensing, but documentation that the alcoholic beverage is for personal use may be required.

3. The systems apply to alcoholic beverages from all countries.
4. The purpose is to curb the harm to the society and the individual that may result from the consumption of alcoholic beverages.
5. Trading activities under letters (a)–(e) in answer 2 are regulated by Act No. 27 of 2 June 1989 on the Sale of Alcoholic Beverages (Alcohol Act), Chapter 2. Authorization to engage in wholesaling is also regulated by Regulation No. 1451 of 11 December 2001 on special duties. Private imports for personal use are regulated by Regulation No. 538 of 8 June 2005 on the Sale of Alcoholic Beverages (Alcohol Regulation), Chapter 15, § 2-1, paragraph 3.

Procedures

6. There are no restrictions regarding quantities or value of alcoholic beverages imported to Norway. However, authorization/licence to import is required if the alcoholic beverage is not for personal use, cf. answer to question 1.
- 7.a) Applications for authorization to be engaged in wholesaling one month in advance.
- b) Import licence is not required as long as the alcoholic beverage is for personal use.
- c) No.
- d) To obtain an authorization to be engaged in wholesaling, approaches have to be made to the Tax Assessment Office.
8. None. The applicant may appeal in accordance with Act 27 May 2016 on Tax Administration.

Eligibility of importers to apply for licence

9. All persons over 18 years old (over 20 years old for alcoholic beverages containing more than 22 per cent alcohol by volume) are eligible to import alcoholic beverages for personal use. To be authorized to engage in wholesaling you must be a registered firm (at your current Tax Assessment Office) of good repute in relation to several acts. There is no registration fee.

Documentation and other requirements for application for licence

10. To be authorized to engage in wholesaling you have to provide the information required by the Tax Authorities in the form used for registration, on basis of the Act 27 May 2016 on Tax Administration section 8-15 (2), including information about the stock, the warehouse, the account routines and turnovers.
11. When wholesalers import the registration number must follow the imported goods.
12. No administrative charges.
13. No deposit required, however Section 14-21 second paragraph of the Tax Payment Act provides that, at the time of registration or later, the Tax Assessment Office may require the undertaking to furnish security for excise duties that the entity becomes liable for in the future.

Conditions of licensing

14. There is no validity period for the registration as liable for excise duties (wholesalers).
15. There is no penalty for non-utilization.
16. The licence is not transferable.
17. There are no other conditions.

Other procedural requirements

18. No.

19. N/A.

3 MEDICINAL PRODUCTS**Outline of System**

1. A licence is necessary for companies who want to import medicinal products for (whole)sale. Personal imports from outside the EU/EEA-area are prohibited. However, the Norwegian Medicines Agency can permit an exception under special circumstances. In these cases a licence is necessary. An import licence has to be applied for. In practice such licences are given when a shipment is stopped by the Customs, not in advance.

Purposes and coverage of licensing

2. The licensing systems are the two mentioned above. The products covered are all medicinal products.

3. Companies' imports: from all countries inside EU/EEA-area an import license is necessary. From countries outside this area a manufacturing–licence is necessary. Imports of medicinal product not intended for medical use can be imported from all countries. Personal imports: a licence after exception is needed from countries outside EU/EEA-area.

4. The overall purpose of the licensing system is to ensure that medicines sold on the Norwegian market have good quality, are effective and safe to use.

5. Medicinal Product Act (04/12/92 No. 132) §12 and §13, Regulation (21/12/93 No. 1219) regarding wholesaling, Regulation (02/11/04 No. 1441) regarding production and imports of medicinal products. The notion of a medicinal product is defined by the above regulation. A legislative approval is necessary to abolish the system.

Procedures

6. There are no such restrictions.

7.(a) Applications from companies shall be handled within 90 days, but there is usually a much shorter time-limit. The 90-days deadline follows from the EU directive 2001/83/EC, art.78, which is incorporated into the Wholesale Regulation § 2. Goods arriving at the port without licence can under special circumstances be imported for the one case if it later will be given an import licence.

Applications from persons will be handled within one or a few days.

(b) Usually not, see 7(a).

(c) No.

(d) No, the licence is given by the Norwegian Medicines Agency. The Customs control the imports.

8. If the company is not registered in Norway, the application will be refused. The reason for a refusal will be given to the applicant. It is possible to appeal the decision to the Ministry of Health and Care Services under an administrative procedure. The applicant may also refer the matter to a court of law.

Eligibility of importers to apply for licence

9. Everyone, both companies and individuals, are eligible to apply for an import licence. Companies have to be registered in Norway. There is no registration fee. The Norwegian Medicines Agency publishes a list containing the companies which have an import licence, see <https://legemiddelverket.no/english/import-wholesaling-and-retailing>.

Documentation and other requirements for application for licence

10. An application form is submitted at request. The company has to fill in the application form and eventually give additional information, if required.

11. The importer has to present the import licence to the Customs.

12. No.

13. No.

Conditions of licensing

14. Normally the validity of a licence is five years. In certain cases the period can be shorter. The period of validity may be extended after an application for extension.

15. No.

16. No.

17. No.

Other procedural requirements

18. No.

19. N/A.

4 FIREARMS, FIREARM COMPONENTS AND AMMUNITION**Outline of System**

1. Act No. 1 of 9 June 1961 relating to firearms and ammunition etc. and Regulation No. 904 of 25 June 2009 on Firearms, Firearm Components and Ammunition require a permit granted by the Chief of Police for commercial and non-commercial imports of firearms, firearm components and ammunition (not covered by Act No. 39 of 14 June 1974 relating to Explosive Goods (applies only to Svalbard) or the Fire and Explosion Prevention Act).

Commercial imports of ammunition from a member state covered by the EEA Agreement may only occur pursuant to Directive 93/15/EEC of 5 April 1993 on the harmonization of the provisions relating to the placing on the market and supervision of explosives for civil uses.

Purposes and coverage of licensing

2. Civil permits for commercial and non-commercial imports of firearms, firearm components (barrels, receivers, frames) and ammunition.

3. The system regarding import licensing of firearms, firearm components and ammunition regulates imports from all countries.

4. The purpose of the permit is to ensure that only suitable persons imports firearms, firearm components and ammunition.

5. Act No. 1 of 9 June 1961 relating to firearms and ammunition etc. and Regulation No. 904 of 25 June 2009 on Firearms, Firearm Components and Ammunition. The permit is statutorily required. It is not possible for the government or the executive branch to abolish the system without legislative approval.

Procedures

6. Not applicable.

7.(a) A person needs a permit granted by the Police for commercial and non-commercial imports of firearms, firearm components and ammunition before importation.

(b) No.

(c) No.

(d) Yes, the Chief of Police.

8. Police supervision of applications for commercial import permits:

In addition to check that a person who seeks an import permit is licensed to trade in firearms, firearm components and ammunition, and that the application meets the requisite formalities, the police evaluates whether the type and number of weapons the application concerns are defensible from policing, security and social points of view.

The reasons for any refusal shall be given to the applicant.

The applicant has a right to appeal to the National Police Directorate. The procedures are pursuant to Norwegian administrative law.

Eligibility of importers to apply for licence

9. Everyone is eligible to apply for a permit. A permit for commercial import will normally only be given to licenced firearms dealers or manufacturers.

Documentation and other requirements for application for licence

10. The application for commercial imports of firearms, firearm components or ammunition and non-commercial imports of ammunition must contain information on:

- the applicant's (the firm's) full name and address;
- the number, nature or type, trademark, name of model, mechanism (type) and calibre, barrel length and firearms total length, for imports of firearms/firearm components;
- the quantity and weight, for imports of ammunition;
- the name and address of the supplier;
- whether the consignment is expected to arrive in several consignments; and
- who has granted the applicant a permit to conduct trade in firearms etc.

The importer must also supply a copy of the document showing the purchase price. The application for non-commercial imports of firearms, firearm components or ammunition must contain information on:

- the applicant's full name and address, date of birth and birthplace, and job or profession;
- mechanism (type) and calibre of firearms/firearm components;
- the applicant's potential use of the weapon; and
- the applicant's firearms permit, if he has one.

11. A permission granted by the Chief of police.

12. The fee for commercial imports of firearms, firearm components or ammunition is one per cent of the value, but minimum NOK 125 and maximum NOK 6150 (the court fee multiplied by six).

The fee for non-commercial imports of firearms, firearm components or ammunition is minimum NOK 512 and maximum NOK 1025.

13. For commercial imports of firearms, firearm components and ammunition the importer have to pay the fee either when an application is made or within 14 days after a permission is granted. There is no specific requirement to pay in advance or to deposit money for acquiring a licence.

Conditions of licensing

14. The permit for commercial imports of firearms, firearm components or ammunition is valid for a period of three months. It may on application be extended for further three months.

The permit for non-commercial imports of firearms, firearm components or ammunition is valid for a period of six months. It may on application be extended for further six months.

15. No.

16. Transfer of an import permit is prohibited.

17. No.

Other procedural requirements

18. No.

19. N/A.

5 EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES INCLUDING PYROTECHNICAL ARTICLES

Outline of System

1. Import of explosive substances, including pyrotechnical articles, requires an import license. The products are mainly listed in Norwegian customs tariff, chapter 36 (HS 36.01-36.04) but not restricted to.

Explosives produced in conformity with international agreements are only subject to transfer approval.

Both import license and transfer approval are regulated by Act no. 20 of 14 June 2002 on the Prevention of Fire, Explosion and Accidents involving Hazardous Substances and the Fire Services' duties in Rescue Operations. In detail, pyrotechnical articles are regulated by the Regulation no. 922 of 26 June 2002 on handling Explosive Substances and Regulation no 1199 of 3 October 2013 on Pyrotechnical Articles.

Explosives substances are regulated in the Regulation no 844 of 15 June 2017 on Civil Handling of Explosives Substances.

Purposes and coverage of licensing

2. Explosives covered by Directive 2014/28/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market and supervision of explosives for civil uses, transferred from a country within the EEA is regulated by the Regulation on Civil handling Explosive Substances chapter 4, and according to Article 29 requires a transfer approval.

Imports of explosives, ammunition for technical use from a country outside of the EEA is subject to import authorization, cf. Regulation on Civil handling Explosive Substances Article 31.

Explosives covered by the Regulation on Civil handling Explosive Substances are the materials and articles considered to be explosives in the United Nations recommendations on the transport of dangerous goods and falling within Class 1 of those recommendations.

Pyrotechnical articles covered by Directive 2007/23/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 May 2007 on the placing on the market of pyrotechnic articles, transferred from a country within the EEA is regulated by the Regulation no. 922 of 26 June 2002 on handling Explosive Substances, chapter 5, and according to Article 5-1 requires a transfer approval.

Import of pyrotechnical articles from a country outside of the EEA is subject to import authorization; cf. Regulation on handling Explosive Substances, chapter 5, Article 5-1.

Pyrotechnic articles are categorised as follows:

Fireworks:

- Category 1: fireworks which present a very low hazard and negligible noise level and which are intended for use in confined areas, including fireworks which are intended for use inside domestic buildings;
- Category 2: fireworks which present a low hazard and low noise level and which are intended for outdoor use in confined areas;
- Category 3: fireworks which present a medium hazard, which are intended for outdoor use in large open areas and whose noise level is not harmful to human health;
- Category 4: fireworks which present a high hazard which are intended for use only by persons with specialist knowledge (commonly known as fireworks for professional use) and whose noise level is not harmful to human health.

Theatrical pyrotechnic articles:

- Category T1: pyrotechnic articles for stage use which present a low hazard;
- Category T2: pyrotechnic articles for stage use which are intended for use only by persons with specialist knowledge.

Other pyrotechnic articles:

- Category P1: pyrotechnic articles other than fireworks and theatrical pyrotechnic articles, which present a low hazard;
- Category P2: pyrotechnic articles other than fireworks and theatrical pyrotechnic articles which are intended for handling or use only by persons with specialist knowledge.

3. The import licensing system applies to explosives coming from countries outside the EEA, and pyrotechnic articles from all countries. The system with transfer approval applies to explosives, but not to pyrotechnical articles, coming from countries within the EEA.

4. The purpose of the import licensing procedure is to ensure public safety and security, and not to restrict the quantity or value of imports.

5. See point no. 1 on under which law and regulation the licensing is maintained.

The above-mentioned licensing is statutorily required, and it is not possible for the government to abolish the system without legislative approval.

Designation of products to be subject to licensing is not left to administrative discretion, but follows directly from the law. For certain reasons, exemption may be given for provisions in the Regulation on handling Explosive Substances, provided there is no conflict with international agreements entered into by Norway, cf. Article 17-3.

Procedures

6. Not applicable (No quantity or value restrictions).

7.(a) Application for a license must be made in time for the license to be granted before actual importation. The treatment of applications for import licenses are normally done within one to two weeks. As an exception, a license may be obtained within a shorter frequency, provided that all the general conditions, i.e. documentation, are complied with, and the necessary administrative resources are available.

(b) No.

- (c) No.
- (d) Applications for an import license are considered only by a single administrative organ, the Directorate for Civil Protection and Emergency Planning. Appeals, on the other hand, are passed on to a higher administrative organ.

8. There are no circumstances for an application to be refused other than failure to meet the general provisions. The reasons for a refusal are communicated to the applicant. Applicants have a right of appeal in the event of refusal to issue a license. Appeals are passed on to a higher administrative organ, the Ministry of Justice and Public Security. Appeals are sent to the first instance for a preliminary assessment, and are then passed on to the higher instance for final judgement.

Eligibility of importers to apply for licence

9. Only firms registered as an Explosives company may be granted an import license. Companies are registered in the National register of business enterprises; "Brønnøysund registeret". There is a registration fee. There is not a published list of authorized importers. The Regulation on handling Explosive Substances Article 5-3 requires importer course for companies that import fireworks in class II, III, and IV, and theatrical pyrotechnics.

Documentation and other requirements for application for licence

10. Sample form was made available, as part of Norway's 2008 notification. The importer is also required to attach to the application the following information:

- Documentation on storage;
- Documentation on area for destruction;
- Documentation test area for initial inspection (applies only to pyrotechnical articles).

11. The import license/transfer approval.

12. There is no licensing fee or administrative charge for imports, only value added tax.

13. No.

Conditions of licensing

14. Import authorization is valid for maximum three years, but only until the granted amount of explosives actually is imported. The validity of a license is not extended.

15. No.

16. No.

17. No.

Other procedural requirements

18. No.

19. N/A.

6 ENDANGERED SPECIES

Outline of System

1. By virtue of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), of which Norway is a member, import of such species that are covered by the Convention are subject to licensing. CITES aims to ensure that no species are threatened with extinction as a result of non-sustainable international trade. Species covered by the Convention

are listed in Appendices I, II or III, according to how threatened each species are by international trade.

Relevant for the purpose of this questionnaire are import of species listed under Appendix I of the Convention, as import of such species require an import licence.

The CITES convention is implemented in the Norwegian legal system through administrative order of November 15th 2002 No. 1276, with statutory authority by Law of June 6th 1997 No. 32 §§1 and 3 (act relating to the regulation of imports and exports, see https://lovdata.no/cgiwift/%20wiftldles?doc=/app/gratis/www/docroot/all/nl-19970606-032.html&emne=innf%F8rsle*&&)

Law of May 29th 1981 No. 38 § 26 No. 9 (act relating to wildlife and wildlife habitats, see http://lovdata.no/cgi-wift/wiftldles?doc=/app/gratis/www/docroot/all/nl-19810529-038.html&emne=vilt*&&)

Law of June 15th 2001 No. 79 § 26 (2) (Svalbard Environmental Act, see http://lovdata.no/cgiwift/wiftldles?doc=/app/gratis/www/docroot/all/nl-20010615-079.html&emne=svalbardmilj%F8*&&,

Law of July 17th 1925 No. 11 § 4 (Act relating to Svalbard, see <https://lovdata.no/dokument/NL/lov/1925-07-17-11/%20and#§> and

Law of February 27th 1930 No. 2 § 2 (Act relating to Jan Mayen, see http://lovdata.no/cgiwift/wiftldles?doc=/app/gratis/www/docroot/all/nl-19300227-002.html&emne=jan*%20%2b%20mayen*&&

Purposes and coverage of licensing

2. The Convention establishes a system for cooperation between all State parties to the Convention with regards to all import, export, re-export and introduction from the sea of species covered by the Convention to be authorized through a licensing system. Products included in the licensing system are the species (and their by-products) listed in one of the three Appendices. The purpose of this coverage is:

- (a) To place a strict limitation on trade in wild specimens and by-products of species classified as endangered, cf. Appendix I;
- (b) To establish a system of monitoring of specimens and by-products susceptible to becoming endangered through a licensing mechanism, cf. Appendices I and II;
- (c) To allow individual countries to exercise surveillance on importation in other countries specimens and by-products of species which are considered endangered by the exporting country only, cf. Appendix III.

3. The system applies to endangered species originating in and exported from all countries.

4. See point 1 above. The licensing system allows importation in endangered species and their by-products in internationally agreed circumstances.

5. See point 1 above law and administrative order under which the licensing is maintained. Endangered species are placed in Appendices I, II and III. It is not possible either to make the regime more flexible or to modify the legal bases.

Procedures

6. Not applicable (i.e. no quantitative restrictions).

- 7.(a) An individual import permit is normally granted after a review period of 1-4 weeks provided the criteria for issuing a permit are met. Therefore it is recommended that an application is submitted giving the CITES authorities reasonable time before the expected date of importation to review the application. Import licences are usually not granted retrospectively.

- (b) See point 7(a) above.
- (c) N/A.
- (d) Permit applications are processed by the Norwegian Environment Agency, which is the single administrative organ that the applicant needs to contact.

8. An applicant for a licence may only be refused when the application fails to meet the ordinary criteria set out in the Convention. If the criteria have not been met, the applicant will be informed of the reasons for refusal. In such event, an appeal may be forwarded to the Ministry of Climate and Environment.

Eligibility of importers to apply for licence

9. Citizenship and residency are not criteria.

Documentation and other requirements for application for licence

10. The applicant is required to provide information about the specific specimen of the species requested for import such as the origin of the specimen and the purpose for the request of import. The application form is to be found at <http://www.miljodirektoratet.no/no/Tjenester-og-verktoy/Skjema/CITES-import-og-eksportskjema>.

Documentation issued by the appropriate CITES authorities in the country of origin or in any subsequent re-exporting country authorizing export, must accompany all applications. A product arriving in Norway without a duly authentic CITES export permit will not be cleared by Norway Customs and is subject to seizure.

11. Documents required upon actual importation are both authentic CITES documents issued by the appropriate CITES authorities in the country of origin or in any subsequent re-exporting country authorizing export, and authentic CITES documentation issued by the Norwegian Environment Agency

12. No fees.

13. N/A.

Conditions of licensing

14. The validity of the CITES import permits is not subject to regulation.

15. No.

16. No.

17. No.

Other procedural requirements

18. No.

19. N/A.
