

About this dossier

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EUROPEAN COMMISSION

DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY

Directorate F. -Health and Food Safety Audits and Analysis

Annual Report on Official Controls

Country Name: Norway

Concerns activity during year: 2023

Part I of Annex

Country

Norway

Year

2023

1. Introduction

The Norwegian Food Safety Authority meet most of the requirements in the OCR.

2. Measures taken to ensure the effective operation of the Multi-Annual National Control Plan, including enforcement action and the results of such measures

In 2023 the NFSA have planned activities including official control to reduce the amount of non-compliance in the FBOs for 2024. The official control, and other activities, are more realistically planned, based on available resources and competence and connecting these two aspects more closely.

The purpose of the new planning process is to become clearer about which overall priorities and goals we should work towards in our activities, so that we gather our resources around the regulatory challenges that have the biggest negative effect on human, animal or plant health, animal welfare or the environment.

We are in the process of developing an improved fee management system, which ensures compliance with the OCR and the national framework for financial management. The development includes reviewing fee regulations and the underlying fee basis (calculations), improving user fees information, elaborating digital solutions enabling full or partial automation of fee imposition, and establishing the roles and work processes in fee management. Other developments largely depend on the amendment of the fee rules to facilitate digitalisation and automation. Regulatory developments have taken longer than planned, and significant effects of this work are therefore not expected until 2025.

3. Amendments to the Multi-Annual National Control Plan

The Multi-Annual National Control Plan was updated September 1. 2023 in relation to the reorganization of the Norwegian Food Safety Authority (NFSA), description of the preparation of the control plan. NFSAs new strategic compass was also included.

4. Fees or charges

<https://www.mattilsynet.no/om-mattilsynet/gebyrer>

Attachments

No

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Part II, Section 1 - Food and food safety, integrity and wholesomeness at any stage of production, processing and distribution of food, including rules aimed at ensuring fair practices in trade and protecting consumer interests and information, and the manufacture and use of materials and articles intended to come into contact with food

Country Norway **Year** 2023

Have you any data to report in this period ? Yes

1.1 Overall conclusion on the level of compliance achieved

The focus in slaughterhouses and approved food business operators in 2023 was to supervision of the company’s HACCP-based procedure and good hygiene practice.

Official controls show that numbers of dirty animals for slaughter have increased. In many cases slaughterhouses do not have good enough procedures to follow up on this in terms of ensuring good food safety. Routines regarding the handling of dirty slaughter animals/CCP slaughter/contaminated raw materials/two-part product flow/industry guideline/traceability have in several cases proven to be inadequate. This is of great importance for food safety. In 2024 the focus will be following up the procedure to handling dirty slaughter animals in slaughterhouses.

Norway had introduction of Smiley’s in the food service industry in 2016. In 2023 we carried out approximately 4900 smiley face inspection, 82 percent of the companies we surveyed received the grade smile, while 16 percent received a smile. The results are somewhat weaker than in previous years.

Official control in with 29 fish products (such as fish cakes-, balls-, pudding and fish burgers) from 14 major Norwegian fish food producers sold in grocery stores. The findings in the report show that 24 products had labelling defects. Such errors mean that consumers do not receive the necessary information to make choices based on their preferences.

1.2 Official controls on operators / establishments

Approved establishments	Number of establishments	Number of official controls performed
General activity establishments (cold stores, re-wrapping and re-packing establishments, wholesale markets, reefer vessels)	400	341
Meat of domestic ungulates	143	745
Meat from poultry and lagomorphs	26	76
Meat of farmed game	109	480
Wild game meat	79	130
Minced meat, meat preparations and mechanically separated meat (MSM)	135	135
Meat products	214	127
Live bivalve molluscs	18	0
Fishery products	912	383
Colostrum, raw milk, colostrum-based and dairy products	113	76
Egg and egg products	44	4
Frogs’ legs and snails	0	0
Rendered animal fats and greaves	4	0
Treated stomach, bladders and intestines	4	0
Gelatine	0	0
Collagen	1	1
Highly refined chondroitin sulphate, hyaluronic acid, other hydrolysed cartilage products, chitosan, glucosamine, rennet, isinglass and amino acids (HRP)	0	0
Honey	736	1
Sprouts	3	1

Registered operators/establishments	Number of operators/establishments	Number of official controls performed
Growing of crops	3146	18
Animal production	43872	487
Mixed farming	0	0
Hunting	0	0
Fishing	5651	48
Aquaculture	1559	0
Processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables	468	45
Manufacture of vegetable oils and fats	12	2
Manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch products	29	6
Manufacture of bakery and farinaceous products	878	130
Manufacture of other food products	663	145
Manufacturers of beverages	216	28
Wholesale	0	0
Retail	13448	1613
Transport and storage	734	34
Food and beverage service activities	18514	5269
Others	663	145
Establishments producing food contact materials	128	0

1.3 Official controls requiring continuous or regular presence of staff or representatives of the competent authorities on the operator's premises

Types of operators' premises	Number of establishments	Number of official controls performed (number of carcasses or weight in tonnes)	Rejections
Meat of domestic ungulates — slaughterhouses	55	249462	0
Meat from poultry and lagomorphs — slaughterhouses	11	117149	0
Meat of farmed game — slaughterhouses	81	22953	0
Wild game meat – Game-handling establishments	49	50082	0

1.4 Official controls on products/goods by horizontal rule and food category

By horizontal rule / By food category	Microbiological criteria			Pesticides in food			Contaminants in food			Residues of veterinary medicinal products in food			Labelling, nutritional and health claims	Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) in food	Improvement agents (additives, enzymes, flavourings, processing aids)			Irradiation			Contamination by/migration of food contact materials			Others		
	ESFA Data	Additional	Total	ESFA Data	Additional	Total	ESFA Data	Additional	Total	ESFA Data	Additional	Total			ESFA Data	Additional	Total	ESFA Data	Additional	Total	ESFA Data	Additional	Total		ESFA Data	Additional
1. Dairy products	0	0	0	62	0	62	8	0	8	99	0	99	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Dairy alternatives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Fats and oils and fat and oil emulsions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Edible ices	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. Fruit and vegetables	0	0	0	938	0	938	90	0	90	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6. Confectionery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. Cereals and cereal products	0	0	0	84	0	84	96	0	96	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8. Bakery wares	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. Fresh meat	9134	0	9134	1358	0	1358	136	0	136	2120	0	2120	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

By horizontal rule / By food category	Microbiological criteria			Pesticides in food			Contaminants in food			Residues of veterinary medicinal products in food			Labelling, nutritional and health claims	Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) in food	Improvement agents (additives, enzymes, flavourings, processing aids)			Irradiation			Contamination by/migration of food contact materials			Others	
	ESFA Data	Additional	Total	ESFA Data	Additional	Total	ESFA Data	Additional	Total	ESFA Data	Additional	Total			ESFA Data	Additional	Total	ESFA Data	Additional	Total	ESFA Data	Additional	Total		
10. Minced meat, meat preparations and MSM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11. Meat products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12. Fish and fisheries products	30	0	30	474	0	474	512	0	512	861	0	861	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13. Eggs and egg products	0	0	0	36	0	36	9	0	9	62	0	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14. Sugar, syrups, honey and table-top sweeteners	0	0	0	27	0	27	3	0	3	31	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15. Salts, spices, soups, sauces, salads and protein products	0	0	0	22	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16. Foods intended for particular nutritional uses as defined by Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council	0	0	0	24	0	24	60	0	60	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17. Beverages	0	0	0	26	0	26	15	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18. Ready-to-eat savouries and snacks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

By horizontal rule / By food category	Microbiological criteria		Pesticides in food		Contaminants in food		Residues of veterinary medicinal products in food		Labelling, nutritional and health claims	Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) in food	Improvement agents (additives, enzymes, flavourings, processing aids)		Irradiation		Contamination by/migration of food contact materials		Others
	ESFA Data	Additional	Total	ESFA Data	Additional	Total	ESFA Data	Additional			Total	ESFA Data	Additional	Total	Sante Data	Additional	
19. Desserts excluding products covered in categories 1, 3 and 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Food supplements as defined in point (a) of Article 2 of Directive 402/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council excluding food supplements for infants and young children	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21. Processed foods not covered by categories 1 to 17, excluding foods for infants and young children	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22. Others – foods not covered by categories 1 to 21	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23. Food contact materials																0	0

1.5 Comment box

1.6 Non-compliances and Actions/measures

Approved establishments	Detected during official controls performed	Total number of controlled operators/establishments	Number of controlled operators/establishments where non-compliances were detected	Administrative	Judicial
General activity establishments (Cold stores, re-wrapping and re-packing establishments, wholesale markets, reefer vessels)	0	0	0	0	0
Meat of domestic ungulates	0	0	0	0	
Meat from poultry and lagomorphs	0	0	0	0	
Meat of farmed game	0	0	0	0	
Wild game meat	0	0	0	0	
Minced meat, meat preparations and mechanically separated meat (MSM)	0	0	0	0	
Meat products	0	0	0	0	
Live bivalve molluscs	0	0	0	0	
Fishery products	0	0	0	0	
Colostrum, raw milk, colostrum-based and dairy products	0	0	0	0	
Egg and egg products	0	0	0	0	
Frogs' legs and snails	0	0	0	0	
Rendered animal fats and greaves	0	0	0	0	
Treated stomach, bladders and intestines	0	0	0	0	
Gelatine	0	0	0	0	
Collagen	0	0	0	0	
HRP	0	0	0	0	
Honey	0	0	0	0	
Sprouts	0	0	0	0	

Registered operators/establishments	Detected during official controls performed	Total number of controlled operators/establishments	Number of controlled operators/establishments where non-compliances were detected	Administrative	Judicial
Growing of crops	0	0	0	0	0
Animal production	9	0	0	0	
Mixed farming	0	0	0	0	
Hunting	0	0	0	0	
Fishing	1	0	0	0	
Aquaculture	0	0	0	0	
Processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables	17	0	0	9	
Manufacture of vegetable oils and fats	0	0	0	0	
Manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch products	0	0	0	0	
Manufacture of bakery and farinaceous products	152	0	0	81	
Manufacture of other food products	0	0	0	0	
Manufacturers of beverages	1	0	0	1	
Wholesale	0	0	0	0	
Retail	692	0	0	488	
Transport and storage	1	0	0	0	
Food and beverage service activities	690	0	0	454	
Others	49	0	0	40	
Establishments producing food contact materials	0	0	0	0	

	Non-compliances of food							Actions/measures	
	Non-compliances detected during official controls performed							Administrative	Judicial
	Microbiological criteria	Pesticides in food	Contaminants in food	Residues of veterinary medicinal products in food	Labelling, nutritional and health claims	Improvement agents (additives, enzymes, flavourings, processing aids)	Others		
1. Dairy products	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0
2. Dairy alternatives	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
3. Fats and oils and fat and oil emulsions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Edible ices	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. Fruit and vegetables	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
6. Confectionery	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
7. Cereals and cereal products	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
8. Bakery wares	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0
9. Fresh meat	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	0
10. Minced meat, meat preparations and MSM	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0
11. Meat products	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	172	0
12. Fish and fisheries products	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	0
13. Eggs and egg products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14. Sugar, syrups, honey and table-top sweeteners	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
15. Salts, spices, soups, sauces, salads and protein products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16. Foods intended for particular nutritional uses as defined by Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
17. Beverages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18. Ready-to-eat savouries and snacks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19. Desserts excluding products covered in categories 1, 3 and 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Food supplements as defined in point (a) of Article 2 of Directive 2002/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council excluding food supplements for infants and young children	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0
21. Processed foods not covered by categories 1 to 17, excluding foods for infants and young children	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0
22. Others – foods not covered by categories 1 to 21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Non-compliances related to horizontal rules	Non-compliances detected during official controls performed	Actions/measures	
		Administrative	Judicial
GMOs in food:			
Unauthorised GMOs	0	0	0
Labelling of GMOs	0	0	

Non-compliances related to horizontal rules	Non-compliances detected during official controls performed	Actions/measures	
		Administrative	Judicial
Irradiation	0	0	0
Novel foods	0	0	0
Food contact materials	0	0	0

Fraudulent and deceptive practices

The NFSA have performed campaigns in this area. As a part of OPSON XII, the NFSA performed a national Control Project on illegal use of additives and use of non approved additives in fresh /frozen Tuna (Jf Mattilsynets årsrapport side 39. Her beskrives også resultatene.)

The NFSA carried out an inspection campaign aimed at farmed fish that have wounds, deformities, serious treatment errors or other defects, also known as «production fish». (Jf Mattilsynets årsrapport side 39 og 40. Her beskrives også resultatene.)

The NFSA have done 3 police notification concerning food and food safety.

1.7 Comment box

No comments

Attachments

No

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Part II, Section 2 - Deliberate release into the environment of GMOs for the purpose of food and feed production

Country Norway **Year** 2023
Have you any data to report in this period ? No

2.1 Overall conclusion on the level of compliance achieved

No comments

2.2 Official controls

	Number of official controls performed
Commercial cultivation of GMOs for the purpose of food and feed production (Part C of Directive 2001/18/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council)	0
Experimental releases of GMOs related to food and feed (Part B of Directive 2001/18/EC)	0
Seeds and vegetative propagating material for the purpose of food and feed production	0

2.3 Comment box

No comments

2.4 Non-compliances and Actions/measures

	Detected during official controls performed	Total number of controlled operators	Number of controlled operators where non-compliances were detected	Administrative	Judicial
1. Commercial cultivation of GMOs for the purpose of food and feed production (Part C of Directive 2001/18/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council)	0	0	0	0	0
2. Experimental releases of GMOs related to food and feed (Part B of Directive 2001/18/EC)	0	0	0	0	
3. Seeds and vegetative propagating material for the purpose of food and feed production	0	0	0	0	
3.1 Unauthorised GMOs in seeds and vegetative propagating material	0	0	0	0	
3.2 Labelling of GMOs in seeds and vegetative propagating material	0	0	0	0	

2.5 Comment box

No comments

Attachments No

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Part II, Section 3 - Feed and feed safety at any stage of production, processing and distribution of feed and the use of feed, including rules aimed at ensuring fair practices in trade and protecting consumer health, interests and information

Country	Norway	Year	2023
Have you any data to report in this period ?	Yes		

3.1 Overall conclusion on the level of compliance achieved

Official control show that the feed business operators in general have high level of competence and have good control over their production. Few non-compliances were registered with the feed business operators in 2023. In 2023 the official control focused on quality control system and undesirable substances (regulation (EC) No 183/2005, Annex II Quality control). The results show that there were few compliances connected to these questions. The registered non-compliance was however minor, and overall impression is that the feed business operators have good control. In 2024, the official control will focus on the use of feed additives. In risk assessment of the feed area this is recognized as one of the areas with highest potential risk for the feed safety.

3.2 Official controls

By establishments	Number of establishments	Number of official controls performed
Establishments approved in accordance with Article 10 of Regulation (EC) No 183/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council	58	72
Primary producers approved in accordance with Article 10 of Regulation (EC) No 183/2005	0	0
Establishments registered in accordance with Article 9 of Regulation (EC) No 183/2005, with the exclusion of primary production	1937	96
Primary producers registered in accordance with Article 9 of Regulation (EC) No 183/2005 and complying with provisions in Annex I to that Regulation	0	0
Operators (farmers) using feed	39588	15
Operators manufacturing and/or trading medicated feeding stuffs	7	6

By horizontal rule	Number of official controls performed
Labelling of feed	4
Traceability of feed	16
Additives in feed (Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council)	877
Undesirable substances in feed (Article 2 of Directive 2002/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council)	2037
Prohibited materials in feed (Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 767/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council)	47
Medicated feeding stuffs (Council Directive 90/167/EC)	0
Pesticides in feed	7872
GMOs in feed	0

3.3 Comment box

No comments

3.4 Non-compliances and Actions/measures

By establishment	Detected during official controls performed	Total number of controlled establishments	Number of controlled establishments where non-compliances were detected	Administrative	Judicial
Establishments approved in accordance with Article 10 of Regulation (EC) No 183/2005	10	0	0	9	0
Primary producers approved in accordance with Article 10 of Regulation (EC) No 183/2005	0	0	0	0	
Establishments registered in accordance with Article 9 of Regulation (EC) No 183/2005, with the exclusion of primary production	0	0	0	0	
Primary producers registered in accordance with Article 9 of Regulation (EC) No 183/2005 and complying with provisions in Annex I to that Regulation	0	0	0	0	
Operators (farmers) using feed	0	0	0	0	
Operators manufacturing and/or trading medicated feeding stuffs	0	0	0	0	

By horizontal rule	Number of non-compliances found	Administrative	Judicial
Product non-compliance: Labelling/traceability of feed placed/to be placed on the market	1	1	0
Product non-compliance: Safety of feed placed/to be placed on the market	0	0	
Additives in feed (Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council)	0	0	
Undesirable substances in feed (Article 2 of Directive 2002/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council)	0	0	
Prohibited materials in feed (Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 767/2009)	0	0	
Medicated feeding stuffs (Council Directive 90/167/EC)	0	0	
Pesticides in feed	0	0	
Unauthorised GMOs in feed	0	0	
Labelling of GMOs in feed	0	0	

Fraudulent and deceptive practices

There were no cases in 2023 for this section.

3.5 Comment box

No comments

Attachments

No

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Part II, Section 4 - Animal health requirements

Country Norway **Year** 2023
Have you any data to report in this period ? Yes

4.1 Overall conclusion on the level of compliance achieved

Terrestrial animals and germinal products

There are still challenges in extracting reliable data from the Norwegian Food Safety Authority's inspection systems (MATS). There is a need for updating the system to be able to obtain more accurate numbers of establishments that have been approved under the animal health legislation.

The results indicate that in 2023, the Norwegian Food Safety Authority reached the goal of checking compliance with the requirements for identification and registration of bovine animals, sheep and goats in at least 3% of the establishments where animals of these species are kept. Non-compliance with the requirements was found in a relatively large proportion of the inspected establishments. A challenge is to find measures that can effectively reduce non-compliance. From July 2024, the Norwegian Food Safety Authority has implemented new internal guidelines on official controls and reactions in the event of non-compliance with the requirements for identification and registration of bovine animals, sheep and goats.

The results also indicate that in the years to come, the Norwegian Food Safety Authority must prioritize more control of different types of approved establishments for terrestrial animals and germinal products than in 2023. This is to ensure that the facilities are inspected at the frequency required by Regulation (EU) 2022/160, which was incorporated into the EEA Agreement in June 2024.

Aquaculture

For 2023 the NFSA has been checking the compliance towards the Norwegian legislation regarding fish health. This legal framework contains both requirements for fish health and fish welfare. To make this overview of non-compliances and actions taken, only control points for fish health is included. The control points picked for this compilation also corresponds to the Animal Health Law legal framework.

From 2024 new guidelines and training for the inspectors for the legal framework of the Animal Health Law are in place.

In 2023 the total of 630 official controls on fish health were performed on both grow out farms (1408) and on premises licensed for juvenile production (259) production.

Of the 630 inspections on fish health, there were 139 reports with one or more non-compliances, which of 93 of them had administrative actions. The number of administrative actions is higher in this report than the actual number of administrative actions since the reports for fish welfare also will be present in the overview.

The measures taken are destruction, compulsory fine or orders to change their routines or equipment.

4.2 Official controls

	Number of holdings/ establishments	Number of official controls performed	Number of animals registered	Number of animals checked
Identification and registration of bovine animals	13244	523	881320	9275
Identification and registration of ovine and caprine animals	16796	607	909914	6170

	Number of holdings/ establishments	Number of official controls performed
Approved assembly centres (bovine, ovine, caprine, porcine, equine)	2	0
Approved dealers (bovine, ovine, caprine, porcine)	23	1
Control posts (Council Regulation (EC) No 1255/97)	0	0
Approved bodies, institutes and centres (Council Directive 92/65/EEC)	6	1
Establishments approved for EU trade of poultry and hatching eggs	560	0
Bird quarantine establishments	0	0
Approved aquaculture establishments	1667	630
Authorised aquaculture animals processing establishments	89	42
Semen collection centres	10	5
Semen storage centres	8	0
Embryo collection / production teams	2	1

4.3 Comment box

Control of identification and registration of bovine animals sheep and goats

In 2023, the rules on control of identification and registration of bovine animals, sheep and goats in Regulation (EC) No. 1082/2003 and Regulation (EC) No. 1505/2006 still applied in Norway. Sanctions for breaches of the requirements for identification and registration of bovine animals were still regulated under Regulation (EC) No 494/98.

The figures in the report are mainly generated from the Norwegian Food Safety Authority's inspection systems (MATS). However, the number of bovine animals, sheep and goats are taken from Statistics Norway's statistics on the number of livestock as of 1 March 2023 and include those who applied for production subsidies. The figures show that on the date of the census, there were a total of 881,320 cattle and 944,388 sheep and goats in Norway. Of the total number of sheep and goats, 909 914 of the animals were winter-fed sheep and 34 473 were dairy goats. Most Norwegian agricultural enterprises with cattle, sheep or goat farming apply for production subsidies. It can therefore be assumed that the figures give a fairly accurate picture of the size of the Norwegian cattle, sheep and goat population. However, the actual number of animals may be slightly higher than the figures show.

The report shows that in 2023, the Norwegian Food Safety Authority carried out 523 inspections in the 13,283 cattle farms registered with the Authority. This indicates that 3.9 % of the registered facilities were inspected. In that case, the proportion of inspected holdings was greater than 3 % of the holdings with cattle farms, which was the minimum requirement. The report shows that in 2023, the Norwegian Food Safety Authority carried out 606 inspections in the 16,857 facilities with sheep or goats that were registered with the Authority. This indicates that 3.6 % of the registered facilities were inspected. In that case, the proportion of inspected holdings was higher than 3 % of the holdings with sheep or goat farming, which was the minimum requirement.

A total of 6170 animals were checked. This accounted for only about 0.6% of the total number of sheep and goats in the country. Therefore, the requirement in Regulation (EC) No 1505/2006 to control at least 5 % of the animals in the country was not met. This requirement has not been continued in either Regulation (EU) 2022/160 or Regulation (EU) 2022/671. The Norwegian Food Safety Authority therefore does not assume that there is a need to implement measures to ensure that this requirement is met in the future. On the other hand, the Norwegian Food Safety Authority must henceforth ensure that controls are carried out on the number of establishments and the number of animals at each establishment that are required pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2022/160 and Regulation (EU) 2022/671.

Control of approved establishments for terrestrial animals and germinal products

In 2023, there were no harmonised requirements for how often the Norwegian Food Safety Authority should inspect approved assembly centres, approved bodies, institutes and centres, establishments approved for EU/EEA trade of poultry and hatching eggs, semen collection centres, semen storage centres, embryo collection teams and embryo production teams in Norway. This is because Regulation (EU) 2022/160, which stipulates requirements for how often such facilities must be inspected, was incorporated into the EEA Agreement and implemented into Norwegian law only in June 2024. In its national plans, the Norwegian Food Safety Authority nevertheless provided for inspections of these types of facilities to be carried out with the same frequency as specified in Regulation (EU) 2022/160. The goal was to inspect semen collection centres for bovine animals and swine at least twice and facilities of the other types at least once during the year.

The figures in the report are generated from the Norwegian Food Safety Authority's inspection systems (MATS). The report indicates that as many as 578 establishments were approved to trade in poultry or hatching eggs within the EU/EEA. In reality, the number was significantly lower.

The high number in the report is due to the fact that MATS does not distinguish between establishments that were approved to trade in poultry or hatching eggs within the EU/EEA and establishments that were certified in accordance with national regulations for the sale of poultry or hatching eggs internally in Norway. Previously, certification of an establishment meant that the establishment was approved, but after new animal health regulations came into force in Norway in 2022, this is no longer the case. The Norwegian Food Safety Authority is working to update MATS so that in the future it will be possible to generate separate overviews of the number of approved and the number of certified establishments.

The report shows that the Norwegian Food Safety Authority did not achieve the goal of controlling all approved assembly centres, approved bodies, institutes and centres, semen collection centres, semen storage centres, embryo collection teams and embryo production teams in Norway. The number of inspections carried out indicates that less than half of the establishments were inspected. The Norwegian Food Safety Authority must carry out more frequent inspections of such establishments to meet the requirements for inspection frequency in Regulation (EU) 2022/160 in the future.

4.4 Non-compliances and Actions/measures

	Actions/measures								
	Number of holdings/ establishments with non-compliances	Restriction of movements of individual animals – Affected animals	Restriction of movements of individual animals – Affected holdings	Restriction of movements of all animals – Affected animals	Restriction of movements of all animals – Affected holdings	Destruction of animals – Affected animals	Destruction of animals – Affected holdings	Administrative	Judicial
Identification and registration of bovine animals	369	121	130	130	23	0	0	0	0

	Actions/measures		
	Number of holdings/ establishments with non-compliances	Administrative	Judicial
Identification and registration of bovine animals	369	121	0
Identification and registration of ovine and caprine animals	337	109	
Approved assembly centres (bovine, ovine, caprine, porcine, equine)	0	0	
Approved dealers (bovine, ovine, caprine, porcine)	2	0	
Control posts (Council Regulation (EC) No 1255/97)	0	0	
Approved bodies, institutes and centres (Council Directive 92/65/EEC)	0	0	
Establishments approved for EU trade of poultry and hatching eggs	0	0	
Bird quarantine establishments	0	0	
Approved aquaculture establishments	0	0	
Authorised aquaculture animals processing establishments	75	14	
Semen collection centres	2	0	
Semen storage centres	0	0	
Embryo collection / production teams	0	0	

Fraudulent and deceptive practices

After Norway participation in EU CCP PETS emphasis on controlling import of dogs og cats has continued. Irregularities and deceptive practices have been identified. These cases have been notified in iRASFF as FF-notifications, and some have also been notified to the National Authority for Investigation and Prosecution of Economic and Environmental Crime. The NFSA has had 13 police notifications concerning animal health.

4.5 Comment box

The report shows that non-compliance with the requirements for identification and registration of cattle was found at 369 establishments. This accounts for approximately 71 % of the inspected establishments, given that the number of inspections carried out (523) is the same as the number of inspected establishments.

The report shows that non-compliance with the requirements for identification and registration of sheep and goats was found at 337 establishments. This accounts for approximately 56 % of the inspected establishments, given that the number of inspections carried out (606) is the same as the number of inspected establishments.

It is difficult to point to a specific reason why the proportion of facilities with rule violations is so high. It might be related to the fact that the measures implemented in the event of rule violations are not sufficiently effective. In Norway, the payment of production subsidies for bovine animals, sheep and goats is not linked to the requirements for identification and registration of the animals being met, as has been (and possibly still is?) in the EU countries. In 2023, the Norwegian Food Safety Authority also had no internal guidelines on what measures should be implemented in the event of a breach of the rules on the identification and registration of sheep and goats. A change has been made to this. From July 2024, the Norwegian Food Safety Authority has clarified what the inspectors must check when they carry out inspections of identification and registration of cattle, sheep and goats. New and more guidance has also been given to the regional offices on what measures they should implement in the event of a breach of the rules. Hopefully, this will contribute to a reduction in the proportion of establishments with rule violations in the future.

Attachments

No

About this dossier

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Part II, Section 5 - Prevention and minimisation of risks to human and animal health arising from animal by-products and derived products

Country Norway **Year** 2023
Have you any data to report in this period ? Yes

5.1 Overall conclusion on the level of compliance achieved

The focus in 2023 was to control the HACCP and validation of processing method in processing plants. Official control showed that animal by-product processing plants in general comply with the applicable regulations. However, there is still some processing plants with potential to improve the monitoring of the parameters (time, temperature) of processing methods, own checks, and hazard analysis. The nonconformities registered were followed up and closed. In 2024, the focus will be on categorization of the animal by-products and improved guidance to the establishments on this issue.

5.2 Official controls

By establishment/plant	Number of establishments/plants	Number of official controls performed
Establishments or plants approved in accordance with Article 24 of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council	268	99
Establishments or plants registered in accordance with Article 23 of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009	601	7

By horizontal rule	Number of official controls performed
Labelling and traceability of animal by-products/derived products	140

5.3 Comment box

No comments

5.4 Non-compliances and Actions/measures

By establishments/plants	Detected during official controls performed	Total number of controlled establishments/plants	Number of controlled establishments/plants where non-compliances were detected	Administrative	Judicial
Establishments or plants approved in accordance with Article 24 of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009	10	0	0	17	0
Establishments or plants registered in accordance with Article 23 of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009	5	0	0	5	

By horizontal rule	Number of non-compliances found	Administrative	Judicial
Product non-compliance: labelling and traceability of animal by-products/derived products	14	5	0
Product non-compliance: safety of animal by-products/derived products	2	2	

Fraudulent and deceptive practices

There were no cases in 2023 for this section.

5.5 Comment box

No comments

Attachments No

About this dossier

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Part II, Section 6 - Welfare requirements for animals

Country Norway **Year** 2023
Have you any data to report in this period ? Yes

6.1 Overall conclusion on the level of compliance achieved

As our inspections on animal welfare in principle are risk based, animal holdings where infringements of the animal welfare regulations are likely, were inspected more often than others. There has been an increase in number of immediate actions and judicial actions compared to 2022 for most of the species. Despite this, we still consider the number of cases with severe suffering to be low considering the number of production sites in total.

6.2 Official controls, non-compliances and actions/measures on animal welfare on farms

Animals kept for farming purposes (animal category)	Number of production sites	Number of official controls performed	Non-compliances		Actions/measures	
			Total number of controlled production sites	Number of controlled production sites where non-compliances were detected	Administrative	Judicial
Pigs (as defined in the Council Directive 2008/120/EC)	4394	195	161	102	286	30
Laying hens (as defined in the Council Directive 1999/74/EC)	693	59	58	4	3	
Chickens (as defined in the Council Directive 2007/43/EC)	653	34	32	13	8	
Calves (as defined in the Council Directive 2008/119/EC)	12289	467	467	0	0	
Other (specify)						
Cattle (except calves)	13911	737	591	413	1427	
Sheep	17614	847	768	418	831	
Goats	3707	116	108	66	175	
Domestic fowls (Poultry of the species Gallus gallus except laying hens and broilers)	331	30	26	5	2	
Ratites	2	0	0	0	0	
Ducks	88	0	0	0	0	
Fur animals	9	0	0	0	0	
Turkeys	0	0	0	0	0	

6.3 Analysis and action plan for animal welfare on farms

Inspections on holdings with production animals are carried out by the NFSA regional level. The level of inspections on farm animals in 2023 varies from 2,6 % of the total number of production sites for turkey, to 8,4 % of farms with laying hens.

There was no specific guidance from the central level to the regional level of the NFSA regarding the number of inspections during the year, or on the share of the different species and production systems to be inspected.

Targeted risk-based controls of high quality are considered as more important than the number of inspections, to promote good animal welfare in line with the regulations. Data based methods – for instance animal-based welfare indicators on carcasses at slaughter - are developed to give information about the animal welfare status both on individual farms and in the whole of Norway.

The last few years our main focus has been concentrated on farms with chronically poor animal welfare, and the national pig welfare controls project (end of project-period was October 2022). Chronically poor welfare concerns all species and several types of requirements, but mainly feed, water, sick and injured animals, and general care. An action plan to handle this challenge has been developed, to secure effective effort to reduce the time it takes before these farms are either in permanent acceptable conditions, or do no longer keep animals. Our results from the last past years show that the action plan do help us to achieve this goal.

The results from our official controls are one of several sources of information regarding animal welfare on farms. We are continuously working to improve the basis for our priorities.

Please find analysis regarding the different species attached (not enough characters in this form) – «Attachment. 6.3. Analysis and action plan for animal welfare on farms»

6.4 Animal welfare during transport

Protection of animals during transport (by species)	Number of official controls performed	Number and category of non-compliances						Actions/measures	
		Fitness of animals	Transport practices, space allowance, height	Means of transport	Water, feed, journey and resting times	Documents	Other	Administrative	Judicial
Bovine	49	2	0	7	0	6	3	6	1
Porcine animals	40	7	3	5	0	3	1	4	
Ovine/caprine	31	3	1	3	0	5	2	5	
Equidae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Poultry	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	
Other species									

6.5 Analysis and action plan for animal welfare during transport

Control of animal transport is carried out by the Norwegian Food Safety Authority's regional level. The most extensive surveillance of animal transports is the inspections of animal transport vehicles and animals on arrival at slaughterhouses. In addition, checks are performed on vehicles during transport, loading and unloading e.g. when sheep are taken to and from summer pasture during a few hectic weeks in the spring and autumn, on horses and transport vehicles to be found on racecourses for trotting, and sometimes on the road. As regards sea transport, we do not have any commercial transport of animals by sea in Norway. Air and railway transport of animals also does not commonly occur in Norway. Most of the animals transported by air and railway in Norway are pets travelling with their owners.

A total number of 82 cases have been registered in our case-handling system in 2023. This represents controls with 32 different transporters and/or drivers. Non-compliances were detected in approximately 38 % of the cases (31 cases), amongst 19 of the controlled transporters/drivers.

Each of the categories in table 6.4 include a number of checkpoints in our case-handling system (more detailed than the categories). The numbers reported in the table (6.4) represent the number of controls that have revealed non-compliances regarding one or more of the checkpoints belonging to each of the categories.

For control at slaughterhouses, when the establishment is also a registered transporter, we have established a system to register controls on a daily basis in a report every second month. This represents controls with transport that are not carried out as ordinary inspections, but include the "day to day" observations made in connection with ante-mortem control of animals arriving at the slaughterhouse. When infringements occur, the official veterinarian decides whether it is necessary to make written administrative decisions at that moment, or if it is sufficient to give oral guidance. These findings will be included in the report at the end of the period. These controls and the written administrative decisions that have been made are included in the numbers reported in table 6.4. They count as one inspection for every report (i.e. maximum six for each of the slaughterhouses during one year).

The NFSA always pays particular attention to fitness for transport, and the checkpoints regarding this specific issue have been used in 82 % of the total number of cases (67 cases). With regard to the different species, these checkpoints have been controlled in respectively 82, 90 and 84 % of the official controls with transport of bovine, pigs and sheep/goat (40, 36 and 26 cases).

Except journey times for slaughter animals, which cannot be transported for more than eight hours in Norway, the category "Watering and feeding, journey times and resting periods have not been controlled specifically. Journey times for slaughter animals have been controlled in 72 % of the cases (59 cases), and non-compliance was detected in only two of the cases.

All the other categories listed in table 6.4 have been frequently controlled in the official controls with transport of domestic ungulates. With exception from the category "Other" a variable number of checkpoints representing the categories have been controlled in 74 – 82 % of the official controls. The corresponding number for the category "Other" is 67 %. There is no significant difference between the species in this matter.

For more than 50 % of the controlled checkpoints, we have not revealed any non-compliances.

Together with non-compliances regarding temperature, non-compliances regarding fitness for transport are the most frequent findings. Non-compliances regarding temperatures and fitness for transport were found in respectively 14,6 and 11 % of the official controls.

With regard to the different species, non-compliances regarding fitness for transport is most commonly occurring for pigs and sheep/goat (non-compliances in respectively 20,6 and 12 % of the cases where this specific checkpoint has been controlled). Non-compliances regarding temperatures are most commonly occurring for cattle and pigs (non-compliances in respectively 22 and 18 % of the cases where this specific checkpoint has been controlled).

For the rest of the checkpoints controlled, non-compliances were detected in 5 or less cases.

With regard to actions taken from the Norwegian Food Safety Authority, some of the actions taken are not connected to specific species. Typically, these are decisions on banning specific vehicles because of the risk of injuries to the animals, until improvements have been made. There has been three such cases in 2023. The numbers in table 6.4 do not include these cases.

In 13 different cases, action has been taken towards animal owners. Typically, these are cases where the owner has not given correct information to the transporter/driver, resulting in the transport of not fit animals. In some cases, actions are taken towards both the transporter and the animal owner. The actions taken towards the transporters are included in the numbers in table 6.4.

6.6 Animal welfare at the time of killing

As for transport, we have established a system to register controls on a daily basis at slaughterhouses in a report written every second month (only slaughterhouses for domestic ungulates). This represents controls with both animal welfare and food hygiene, that are not carried out as ordinary inspections, but includes the «day to day» observations made due to our continuous presence in the slaughterhouses when animals are slaughtered. When infringements occur, the official veterinarian decides whether it is necessary to make written administrative decisions at that moment, or if it is sufficient to give oral guidance. These findings will be included in the report at the end of the period. These controls and the written administrative decisions that have been made, are included in the numbers reported in this table. They count as one control for every report (i.e. maximum six for each of the slaughterhouses for one year).

A total number of 165 controls on Regulation 1099/2009 have been performed during 2023. Most of these controls (152) have been at slaughterhouses. Other controls are at production sites for animals kept for farming purposes and controls with transporters.

A total number of 36 slaughterhouses have been controlled. Some of the slaughterhouses slaughter more than one category of animals.

24 domestic ungulates

6 poultry

8 farmed game

3 reindeer

The requirements regarding certificate of competence and animal welfare officer in slaughterhouses in Regulation 1099/2009 are among the most frequently controlled requirements. Also, essential requirements regarding standard operational procedures, systematic checks on stunning and handling of animals in lairage (i.e. watering and feeding) have been frequently controlled.

In general, we consider the number of non-compliances to be low. A total number of 56 different checkpoints have been controlled. For 31 of the checkpoints, we have not registered any non-compliances.

Non-compliances have been detected in 13 of the controlled slaughterhouses. The most common occurring non-compliance in slaughterhouses have been related to general requirements regarding killing of animals (1099/2009, art 3), with non-compliances in 6 cases in 3 different slaughterhouses.

Non-compliances regarding the bleeding process and regarding standard operational procedures have both been detected in 4 cases in 3 different slaughterhouses.

Non-compliances regarding the rest of the checkpoints are found in 3 or less establishments.

As a follow up after the last mission from The EFTA surveillance Authority on this topic, official controls in slaughterhouses are one of the prioritized areas in 2024. Guidance material has been produced in 2023, and these documents represent the basis for audits in slaughterhouses during 2024. The checkpoints in the checklist for these audits include typically system-based requirements, such as standard operational procedures, monitoring procedures and maintenance of stunning equipment. They also include checks on the requirements regarding recording key parameters during stunning, and controls regarding the operator's certificates of competence and the designation of animal welfare officer at the slaughterhouses.

6.7 Comment box

Animal welfare on farms:

Unfortunately, we cannot distinguish all data for calves in Table 6.2. These are "Number of official controls performed" (not possible to type zero because we do have the number of controlled production sites, therefore we use the number for controlled production sites in this cell too), "Number of controlled production sites where non-compliances were detected" and "Administrative actions/measures". These data are included in data for cattle.

Unfortunately, we cannot distinguish data for ducks, geese and quails. These are registered in line for Ducks in Table 6.2.

The line "Domestic fowls (Poultry of the species Gallus gallus except laying hens)" in Table 6.2 cover poultry breeding animals, including young hens before they start producing eggs.

Attachments

Yes

File Name: Attachment_6_3_Analysis_and_action_plan_for_animal_welfare_on_farms.pdf

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Part II, Section 7 - Protective measures against pests of plants

Country Norway **Year** 2023

Have you any data to report in this period ? Yes

7.1 Overall conclusion on the level of compliance achieved

Norway does not report on official control against pests of plants because plant health is not part of the EEA agreement. Norway has national regulations on plant health and performs official control according to these.

7.2 Official controls

	Number of operators	Number of official controls performed
Operators authorised to issue plant passports	1	1
Operators authorised to apply the mark (wood packaging material, wood or other objects)	1	1

7.3 Comment box

Norway does not report on official control against pests of plants because plant health is not part of the EEA agreement. Norway has national regulations on plant health and performs official control according to these.

7.4 Non-compliances and Actions/measures

	Detected during official controls performed	Total number of controlled operators	Number of controlled operators where non-compliances were detected	Actions/measures	
				Administrative	Judicial
Operators authorised to issue plant passports	0	1	0	0	0
Operators authorised to apply the mark (wood packaging material, wood or other objects)	0	1	0	0	

Fraudulent and deceptive practices

Norway does not report on official control against pests of plants because plant health is not part of the EEA agreement. Norway has national regulations on plant health and performs official control according to these.

7.5 Comment box

Norway does not report on official control against pests of plants because plant health is not part of the EEA agreement. Norway has national regulations on plant health and performs official control according to these.

Attachments No

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Part II, Section 8 - Requirements for the placing on the market and use of plant protection products and the sustainable use of pesticides, with the exception of pesticides application equipment

Country	Norway	Year	2023
Have you any data to report in this period ?	Yes		

8.1 Overall conclusion on the level of compliance achieved

The focus in 2023 was on the use of pesticides by professional users near drinking water sources. We conducted a total of 25 inspections at selected farms close to drinking water sources. Overall, compliance levels were satisfactory, and no immediate risk of drinking water contamination was identified. However, the inspections did reveal some compliance gaps related to record-keeping, the duty to reduce the risk of water contamination, as well as the storage, dosage, and disposal of pesticides.

Based on our experience from these inspections, we recognize that professional pesticide users may struggle to keep up with the various requirements on the labels of plant protection products, leading to potential incorrect use. As part of our goals for 2024, we have already upgraded the list of approved plant protection products on our website. Furthermore, we plan to introduce QR codes on labels, conduct user surveys to understand key reasons for incorrect use, and provide targeted information about the consequences of such incorrect use.

8.2 Official controls

On marketing of plant protection products (PPPs)	Number of operators	Number of official controls performed
Entry points	0	0
Manufacturers/formulators	1	0
Packers/re-packers/re-labellers	0	0
Distributors/wholesalers/retailers - professional and/or amateur use PPPs	583	11
Storage depots/transport operators/logistics companies	0	0
Authorisation/parallel trade permit holder	2	0
Others	0	0

On use of PPPs and sustainable use of pesticides	Number of operators	Number of official controls performed
Agricultural users	0	0
Other Professional users	0	0
Others	28998	65

8.3 Comment box

The NFSA does not supervise the entry points when it comes to pesticides. The national regulations set requirements for importers of pesticides. These are reported together with distributors and retailers, as the importers are also wholesalers. Norway does not have any packers/re-packers/re-labellers. The total number of authorized professional users of pesticides, and the number of official controls performed at these establishments, are listed under "others". This includes both agriculture, forestry, industrial use, seed treatment operators, spray contractor and non-agricultural areas.

8.4 Non-compliances and Actions/measures

On marketing of PPPs	Detected during official controls performed	Total number of controlled operators	Number of controlled operators where non-compliances were detected	Actions/measures	
				Administrative	Judicial
Entry points	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturers/formulators	0	0	0	0	
Packers/re-packers/re-labellers	0	0	0	0	
Distributors/wholesalers/retailers - professional and/or amateur use PPPs	5	0	0	1	
Storage depots/transport operators/logistics companies	0	0	0	0	
Authorisation/parallel trade permit holder	0	0	0	0	
Others	0	0	0	0	

On use of PPPs and sustainable use of pesticides	Detected during official controls performed	Total number of controlled operators	Number of controlled operators where non-compliances were detected	Actions/measures	
				Administrative	Judicial
Agricultural users	0	0	0	0	0
Other professional users	0	0	0	0	
Others	39	0	0	23	

Fraudulent and deceptive practices

No notifications or court judgements.

8.5 Comment box

The NFSA does not supervise the entry points when it comes to pesticides. The national regulations set requirements for importers of pesticides. These are reported together with distributors and retailers, as the importers are also wholesalers. Norway does not have any packers/re-packers/re-labellers. The total number of authorized professional users of pesticides, and the number of official controls performed at these establishments, are listed under "others". This includes both agriculture, forestry, industrial use, seed treatment operators, spray contractor and non-agricultural areas.

Attachments

No

About this dossier

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Part II, Section 9 - Organic production and labelling of organic products

Country	Norway	Year	2023
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Have you already reported data for this period to DG Agriculture & Rural Development (AGRI) through the Organic Farming Information System (OFIS)?	Yes
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Comment box

No comments

Attachments

Yes

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Part II, Section 10 - Use and labelling of protected designations of origin, protected geographical indications and traditional specialities guaranteed

Country	Norway	Year	2023
Have you any data to report in this period ?	Yes		

10.1 Overall conclusion on the level of compliance achieved

Norway does not report on official control on the use and labelling of protected designations of origin, protected geographical indications, and traditional specialities since the EU regulation on this is not part of the EEA agreement. Norway has National regulation on such labelling and performs official control according to these

10.2 Official controls

	Number of official controls performed
Pre-market	1
Conventional market	1
Electronic commerce	1

10.3 Comment box

Norway does not report on official control on the use and labelling of protected designations of origin, protected geographical indications, and traditional specialities since the EU regulation on this is not part of the EEA agreement. Norway has National regulation on such labelling and performs official control according to these

10.4 Non-compliances and Actions/measures

	Detected during official controls performed	Total number of controlled operators	Number of controlled operators where non-compliances were detected	Actions/measures	
				Administrative	Judicial
Pre-market	0	1	0	0	0
Conventional market	0	1	0	0	
Electronic commerce	0	1	0	0	

Fraudulent and deceptive practices

Norway does not report on official control on the use and labelling of protected designations of origin, protected geographical indications, and traditional specialities since the EU regulation on this is not part of the EEA agreement. Norway has National regulation on such labelling and performs official control according to these

10.5 Comment box

Norway does not report on official control on the use and labelling of protected designations of origin, protected geographical indications, and traditional specialities since the EU regulation on this is not part of the EEA agreement. Norway has National regulation on such labelling and performs official control according to these

Attachments **No**