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COUNTRY PROFILE

Norway

concerning competent authority control systems in the areas of food and feed safety, animal health and animal welfare

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INTRODUCTION

This country profile has been drawn up by the EFTA Surveillance Authority to present in a summary form the latest information available to the EFTA Surveillance Authority on the control systems related to food and feed safety and animal health and welfare in place in Norway. Plant health is not part of the country profile as it does not fall under the Agreement of the European Economic Area (the EEA Agreement), whereby the plant health is outside the scope of the country profile.

The information in the country profile has been compiled from:

- recent written submissions and background documentation from the Norwegian authorities detailing how control systems are organised;
- the results of the EFTA Surveillance Authority's missions to Norway in recent years and, in particular, a general review mission in Norway in January 2010 to evaluate the full range of control systems for food and feed safety, animal health and welfare.

The country profile consists of three parts:

- Part 1 describes the overall organisation of the Norwegian authorities and the respective responsibilities of the relevant ministries in relation to the different components of the control system.
- Part 2 gives a more detailed description of the main responsibilities for each of the 9 separate systems that form the complete range of control systems in Norway covering the whole chain of feed, animal and food production.
- Part 3 contains an overview of the missions carried out by the EFTA Surveillance Authority to Norway since January 2000 and, for each control system, gives an assessment of specific recommendations reviewed in the general review mission of January 2010.

The country profile is updated at regular intervals based on recommendations following the EFTA Surveillance Authority's missions and relevant information submitted by the Norewegian competent authorities.

1 COMPETENT AUTHORITIES AND OVERALL DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSIBILITIES

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food, the Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs and the Ministry of Health Care Services are the three Ministries in Norway mainly responsible for developing policy and legislation for food and feed safety, animal health and welfare.

1.1 The Ministry of Agriculture and Food,

The Ministry is responsible for food and agricultural policymaking. The food policy aims to provide consumers with wholesome, high quality food products, and to ensure that the food production process is carried out with environmental, public health and animal welfare concerns in mind. The Ministry is responsible for terrestrial primary production.

The food and agricultural policy is founded on two conditions: A consumer focus for all activities within the Ministry's administrative responsibility and an efficient and forward-looking business development policy that harmonises social and commercial interests.

In addition, the Ministry is administratively responsible for the Norwegian Food Safety Authority (NFSA), which is the central competent authority in Norway related to food and feed safety, animal health and welfare.

The Ministry shares responsibility for shaping the good policy and for management of foodstuffs from production until delivery to the consumer with the Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs and the Ministry of Health and Care Services.

1.2 The Ministry of Health Care Services

The Ministry is responsible for providing good and equal health and care service for the population of Norway. The Ministry directs these services by means of a comprehensive legislation, annual budgetary allocations, and through various governmental institutions. The Ministry is responsible for processed food and drinking water.

1.3 The Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs

The Ministry is responsible for the primary production of aquatic animals. The Ministry is responsible for: The fisheries industry; the aquaculture industry; seafood safety and fish health and –welfare; ports and infrastructure of maritime transport; preparedness related to acute pollution.

Some other important areas of activity for the Ministry are: Ensuring long-term, optimal exploitation of living marine resources; ensuring sound management of the marine environment; contributions towards a profitable, self-sustained fisheries industry; enhancing the development potential of the aquaculture industry; improved marked access for Norwegian fish; seafood safety; working to ensure satisfactory, safe workplaces; improved navigability and promotion of safety at sea; promotion of economically competitive maritime transport; ensuring adequate preparedness against acute pollution

1.4 The Norwegian Food Safety Authority (NFSA)

The NFSA is a governmental body is the competent authority operating on a national basis, whose aim is to ensure that food and drinking water are safe and healthy. The NFSA reports to the three Ministries, according to the distribution of the responsibilities between the Ministries.

The NFSA is responsible for all legislation within the production and distribution of food. This includes business activities within primary production, food industries, grocery stores, food catering and some import, such as import of animals, food and plants.

The NFSA also inspects and licence veterinarians, other animal health personnel and other caretakers of animals. Furthermore, the NFSA inspects industries producing cosmetics and body-care products, as well as the distribution of medicinal products sold outside of pharmacies. The NFSA issues authorisations and approvals of food business operators and animal by-products establishments

The NFSA legislates and provides guidance to people and businesses. The NFSA also carries out inspections in order to ensure compliance with legislation within its fields of responsibility. In addition, the NFSA’s role is to draft and provide information on legislation, perform risk-based inspections, monitor food safety as well as plant, fish and animal health and provide updates on developments in its field of responsibility and emergency planning. The NFSA has an obligation to advice the three Ministries on topics within its competence.

The NFSA consists of three administrative levels: the head office, eight regional offices and 54 district offices.

The head office is responsible for all national duties except some national individual decisions. The head office is headed by the Director General with communications staff and analysis and management Staff. There are three different departments at the head office:

- Department of legislation (including the chief veterinary officer (CVO));
- department of control;
- department of administration

The regional level with its eight regional offices coordinates the activity of the district offices and the eight regional offices are instances of appeal of decisions made by the district offices.

There are 54 district offices. The district offices execute the controls in the field within the NFSA's field of responsibility.

The district offices report to the regional offices, which report to the head office. The district offices deliver reports regarding the budget, tertial reports and yearly reports on their activities.

Delegation by the NFSA of control tasks to other control-bodies

Debio - All providers of organic products in Norway are certified by Debio. Debio ensure that farms and fish farms, processing and marketing enterprises, importers and others follow the regulations for organic production, and meet the requirement for marketing organic products under Debio's Ø-label.

KSL Matmerk – The Norwegian Agricultural Quality System and Food Branding Foundation, is working to develop quality and competitiveness in Norwegian food-production. The NFSA authorises products of Protected Geographical Status. KSL Matmerk provides guidance and information to the applicant.

Forsøksdyrutvalget - National Animal Research Authority is responsible for the control on the just use and welfare of animals used for research.

1.5 Cooperation between authorities

The NFSA cooperates with several other governmental authorities. The most important of these authorities are:

- The Directorate of Customs and Excise and the NFSA have signed an agreement of cooperation related to imports of products falling under the controls of the NFSA. The agreement includes regular meetings between the two authorities;
- the Police is available for assisting the NFSA if the NFSA by own means isn't able to prevent violations regulated by the Food law and on cases related to violations of the animal welfare legislation;
- the Directorate of Fisheries, with its head office in Bergen, has an advisory function for the Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs and is an executive body in matters pertaining to fishing and the management of aquaculture. The main tasks involve regulation, guidance, supervision, resource management and quality control. The NFSA and the Directorate of Fisheries cooperate on the management of some regulations regarding aquaculture;

- the Directorate of Nature Management is the advisory- and executive body of the Ministry of the Environment in the area of nature management. The Directorate possesses multidisciplinary expertise in the fields of ecology, land-use management and outdoor recreation, and hosts a data-centre for information on ecology and biology The NFSA and the Directorate regulate closely linked fields.
- the Directorate of Health is a governmental body in the area of public health and health services. The NFSA cooperates with the Directorate of Health on food safety issues;
- the Norwegian Medicine Agency is the national, regulatory authority for new and existing medicines and the supply chain. The NFSA is responsible for inspection of the distribution of medicinal products sold outside of pharmacies;
- the Norwegian Coastal Administration is the Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs' advisory- and executive body in matters pertaining to the administration of ports and seaways. The NFSA and the Norwegian Coastal Administration cooperate on possible outbreaks of diseases in sea mammals;
- the Norwegian Agricultural Authority is an agency of the Norwegian Ministry of Agriculture and Food, and is a national authority, having the competence to ensure that all schemes and regulations related to agriculture are administered uniformly across the country, and throughout the production chain. The NFSA cooperates with the Norwegian Agricultural Authority with regard to the controls related to controls on compliance with the legislation on animal identification;
- Petroleum Safety Authority of Norway. Inspections on the Norwegian continental shelf including eight land-based installations are coordinated by the Petroleum Safety Authority. The actual inspections are done by the county administrator of Rogaland/local Norwegian Board of Health in Rogaland. The Director Generals meet in a joint Enforcement Agencies Director General group, there is also a joint Enforcement Agencies group who cooperate on a general level. I addition the local offices of the NFSA and Petroleum Safety Authority of Norway in Rogaland cooperate and coordinate the official control.
- The Norwegian Radiation Protection Authority is the government authority for radiation protection and nuclear safety. The NFSA and the Norwegian Radiation Protection Authority cooperate on the nuclear contingency plan in case of threat of radioactive fallout;
- The Norwegian Board of Health Supervision has the overall responsibility for the supervision of health and social services in Norway. The NFSA and the Norwegian Board of Health Supervision cooperate on a local level regarding outbreaks of disease when the reason for the outbreak is within the field of responsibility of the NFSA;
- The Climate and Pollution Agency is responsible for providing the professional basis for decisions for the Ministry of the Environment in connection with pollution issues. The Ministry of the Environment has a particular responsibility for carrying out the environmental policies of the Government. Further the Climate and Pollution Agency has an executive responsibility related to instructions and controls relating to measures to combat industrial pollution, acute pollution, chemical substances and products and monitoring the pollution in the air and in water. The NFSA and the Climate and Pollution Agency cooperate on water-management. The Agency is responsible for the regulations on climate and pollution.

The Norwegian Scientific Committee for Food Safety is an independent body funded by the Ministry of Health and Care Services. It is a risk assessor and communicator and assesses risk associated with food, feed and plants on request from the NFSA.

The Scientific Committee is supportive to the risk management and the policymaking processes. These processes may involve the process of adopting or revising legislation on food, feed and plant safety. The Committee provides an independent scientific advice to the risk managers.

The NFSA cooperates with several research based advisory institutions. Some of these institutions are also national reference laboratories. All national reference laboratories have contracts with the NFSA. The contracts describe the extent and quality of the services the laboratories shall provide to the NFSA. The reference functions are based on both international and national regulations.

The NFSA is cooperating with seven of the other authorities/organisations with the aim of developing common methodology related to inspections and information related thereto to provide. These organisations are: Norwegian Labour Inspection Authority; the Directorate for Civil Protection and Emergency Planning; the Norwegian Industrial Safety and Security Organisation; the Climate and Pollution Agency; the Petroleum Safety Authority Norway; the Norwegian Board of Health Supervision and; the Norwegian Radiation Protection Authority. As a result of this cooperation an educational programme for inspectors focusing on risk analysis and inspections has been developed.

Table 1 lists the relevant authorities with responsibility for food and feed safety, animal health, animal welfare and plant health in Norway. Where available, links to internet web pages are also given. An overview of the staff resources of these authorities is given in Annex II.

Table 1: Table of Ministries/ other authorities

Organisation		Website
	Ministry of Agriculture and Food	http://www.lmd.dep.no
	Ministry of Health and Care Service	http://www.hod.dep.no
	Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs	http://www.fkd.dep.no
NFSA	Norwegian Food Safety Authority	http://www.mattilsynet.no
	DEBIO	http://www.debio.no
	The Norwegian Agricultural Quality System and Food Branding Foundation	http://kslmatmerk.no
	National Animal Research Authority	http://www.fdu.no
	Directorate of Customs and Excise	http://www.toll.no
	Directorate of Fisheries	http://www.fiskeridir.no
	Directorate of Nature Management	http://www.dirnat.no
	Directorate of Health	http://www.helsedirektoratet.no
	Norwegian Medicine Agency	http://www.legemiddelverket.no

	Norwegian Coastal Administration	http://www.kystverket.no
	Norwegian Agricultural Authority	http://www.slp.del.no
	Petroleum Safety Authority Norway	http://www.ptil.no
	Norwegian Radiation Protection Authority	http://www.nrpa.no
	Norwegian Board of Health Supervision	http://www.helsetilsynet.no
	Climate and Pollution Agency	http://www.klif.no

1.6 Laboratory Services

The NFSA has designated laboratories that carry out the analysis of samples taken during official controls. The names of the laboratories are given in table 2.

All the laboratories are assessed and accredited in accordance with the Standard EN ISO 17025. The Norwegian Accreditation monitors all the laboratories annually. Should a laboratory fail to meet the standard the designation is cancelled.

The NFSA has a written agreement with each of the central laboratories identifying their duties. The central laboratories give the NFSA scientific advice and conduct risk assessment concerning animal health, fish health, plant health and food and feed safety and they are participating in the surveillance and control programmes. The central laboratories are also involved in the reports from the surveillance and monitoring programmes. The laboratories listed as central laboratories are designated as national reference laboratories (NRL) for one or more parameters.

The local laboratories are designated by the NFSA according to a tendering and assessment procedure. Accreditation according to EN ISO 17025 is a prerequisite for participation in the tender. The laboratories have a two year contract with the NFSA which is renewable once, where after there is a call for a new tender. The local laboratories are primarily used by NFSA district offices.

Table 2: List of laboratories involved in controls on food , feed and animal health

Laboratories		**Website**
NRL	**Central laboratories**	
VI	National Veterinary Institute	www.vetinst.no
Bioforsk	The Norwegian Institute for Agricultural and Environmental Research	www.bioforsk
NIFES	The National Institute of Nutrition and Seafood Research	www.nifes.no
FHI	Norwegian Institute of Public Health	www.fhi.no
HI	Norwegian Institute of Marin Research	www.imr.no
NVH	Norwegian School of Veterinary Science	www.nvh.no
Kimen	Kimen Seed Laboratory	www.kimen.no
Eurofins	Eurofins, The Norwegian Institute for Food and Environmental Analysis	www.eurofins.com
LabNett	LabNett	www.labnett.com
Official labs	**Local laboratories**	

	Eurofins	www.eurofins.com
	LabNett	www.labnett.com
	Altalabben	www.alta.kommune.no
	SenjaLab	www.senjalab.no
	TosLab	www.toslab.no
	NorLab	www.norlab.net
	Labora	www.labora.no
	Prebio	www.prebio.no
	Analysesenteret	www.trondheim.kommune.no
	Kystlab	www.kystlab.no
	Mat og Miljølaboratoriet	www.welcon.no
	SunnLab	www.sunnlab.no
	AquaLab	www.aqualab.no
	SognLab	www.sognlab.no
	SLab	www.slab.no
	VestfoldLab	www.vestfoldlab.no
	ØMM-Lab	www.ommlab.no
	MjøsLab	www.mjoslab.no
	ValdresLab	www.valdreslab.no

National accreditation bodies

Norwegian Accreditation which is the only Norwegian body for accreditation of laboratories. All the laboratories designated by NFSA are assessed and accredited in accordance with the Standard EN ISO 17025 by Norwegian Accreditation.
Norwegian Accreditation is the Norwegian signatory to the EA multilateral agreements on accreditation (MLA). Through this MLA Norwegian Accreditation also is signatory to the ILAC and IAF agreements.

Table 3 Other bodies with duties related to food feed and animal health

Other bodies		Website (if available)
	Norwegian Accreditation	www.akkreditert.no

1.7 Multi Annual National Control Plan

The food and feed control regulation was made applicable to Norway 1 May 2010. A multi annual national control plan (MANCP) has not yet been established.

1.8 Competent Authority Audit Systems

The NFSA has established procedures for both external and internal audits. The Office of the Auditor General of Norway conducts external audits of the NFSA. In addition, the NFSA has an internal auditor related to the Director's staff. The NFSA's auditor is independent of all organizational units in the NFSA. Internal audits are conducted by teams of specialists, compiled by employees of the NFSA. All audits are carried out in accordance with documented procedures provided in the quality management system of the NFSA. Internal audit reports are forwarded to the Auditor General.

2 ORGANISATION OF RESPONSIBILITIES IN RELATION TO CONTROL SYSTEMS

The following table 4 gives an overview of the distribution of responsibilities in relation to control systems and operational levels in Norway. Please include relevant information in the table.

More detailed descriptions of the allocation of responsibilities between authorities for each control system are given in the following sections.

Table 4: Distribution of responsibilities related to each control system – an overview.

Needs to be filled in	Policy, co-ordination	Co-ordination of controls	Implementation of controls	Risk assessments, scientific advice
Animal health	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs	NFSA	NFSA	Norwegian Scientific Committee on Food Safety, VI
Food of animal origin	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs Ministry of Health and Care Service	NFSA	NFSA	Norwegian Scientific Committee on Food Safety, VI, NIFES, NVH
Imports of animals and food of animal origin	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs	NFSA	NFSA	VI, NIFES
Feedingstuffs and animal nutrition	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs	NFSA	NFSA	Norwegian Scientific Committee on Food Safety, VI, NIFES, Bioforsk, LabNett
TSE/Animal by-products (ABP)	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs	NFSA	NFSA	VI, LabNett
Veterinary medicines and	Ministry of			Norwegian Scientific

residues	Agriculture and Food Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs Ministry of Health and Care Service	NFSA	NFSA	Committee on Food Safety, VI, NVH, NIFES
Foodstuffs and food hygiene, import of food of plant origin and pesticides	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs Ministry of Health and Care Service	NFSA	NFSA	Norwegian Scientific Committee on Food Safety, VI, NIFES, Bioforsk
Animal welfare	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs	NFSA	NFSA	Norwegian Scientific Committee on Food Safety, VI, HI

2.1 Control system for animal health

Aquaculture animals

The NFSA, department of control, Section for Fish and Seafood is the competent authority in the control and monitoring of fish health. The NFSA is cooperating with the Directorate of Fisheries on authorisations and controls by joint inspection- and audit teams. The NFSA also cooperates with private fish health services in the control and monitoring of fish diseases at fish farm level.

Registration, identification and movement controls

In order to be authorised as means of transport used for transporting aquaculture animals, the vessels must comply with the national Regulation of 17 June 2008 No. 820 containing requirements related to fish health and fish welfare during transport. The district office has the competence to authorise and withdraw authorisation of the means of transport. In general, the authorisations are valid for five years. The NFSA has made the list of authorised means of transport available on its website.

Movements into free zones and movements between infected and non-infected farms are regulated by procedures to reduce the probability for spreading disease. *E.g.* according to the contingency plan for control of Infectious Salmon Anaemia (ISA) in Norway, the transport route shall be authorised by the NFSA when transporting fish from farms with confirmed ISA. Furthermore, the NFSA and the operators pay special attention to the epidemiological status of the areas sailed through when transporting fish on well boats.

Transport routes of live fish have to be authorised by the NFSA. Strict rules apply for the disinfection of ballast- and transport water. The operators are obliged to keep records on movements. The NFSA has issued guidelines for the inspection of means of transport.

Terrestrial animals

The NFSA, department of control, section for Animal Health and Animal Health Personnel is the competent authority in the control and monitoring of animal health of terrestrial animals.

Holding registration, animal identification and movement controls

The domestic animal database "Husdyrregister" contains a register of all bovine, ovine, caprine, porcine and poultry herds. The database is a part of the NFSA's quality control system (MATS). Anyone keeping cattle is obliged to register. The central register is available to NFSA's personnel through the intranet and is kept up-to-date with consideration to the seven days reporting requirement of events.

Updating and reporting to the central register is by direct input through the web from various stakeholders as animal keepers, slaughter house organisations, dairy organisations, ear tag producers, the NFSA district offices and the data personnel in charge of the central register.

The domestic animal database "Husdyrregister" contains a register of all bovine herds. A herd-number is allocated to each herd of bovine animals. The herd number is also the registration number of a holding. Cattle identification and tracing includes: ear tagging; on-farm register; and the cattle movement registration. All cattle are tagged at birth with a unique identification number issued by the NFSA.

The "Husdyrregister" records the origin, identity, movement and disposal of all cattle, using input from: cattle birth and movement data; livestock markets; slaughter houses; and export points for live animals.

Farmers of sheep and goats are required to tag all animals born on their holdings either before movement off the holding or within 30 days after birth. Farmers are required to have a holding register to record the details of the animals on the farm and the details of all movements onto and off the farm. The NFSA has a central register of sheep and goat holdings in its computer database.

The register for sheep and goat includes: Identification code of the holding; postal address and the geographical location of the holding; name, address and occupation of the keeper; species of animals (sheep/goat), type of production, inventory of animals and total number of sheep and goat per 01.01 of each calendar year.

Data field reserved for the NFSA for entering of animal health information (animal movement restrictions, status or other relevant information) in the context of Community or national control programmers. All NFSA remarks on animal movement restrictions are handled in the NFSA's quality control system (MATS).

The majority of keepers receive production aid in accordance with total animals they keep per date 10.01 of each calendar year, and therefore, information in the sheep and goat register is updated on yearly basis. Data on the holdings which do not apply for production aid are up dated by either the NFSA or the holding.

Pigs are registered in the data “Husdyrregisteret”. Pigs moving from the farm direct to the slaughterhouse must be identified with a tattoo (“slap mark”) showing the herd identification number. All other pigs leaving the farm must be tagged with the herd number. The receiver of the animals is obliged to report to the register. Breeding pigs on the holding must be tagged with both the herd number and an individual number.

Commercial poultry holdings are mandatory registered in the domestic animal database. Data about the holding includes; name and address of the operation manager, address of the holding, type of holding, capacity of the establishment. Recent additions to the register include information required by the Directive 2002/4, Annex 1, and definitions referred to under point 2.1. Changes in information about the holding shall be reported within 1 month after the change has taken place.

Animal health controls

Bio security measures and movement controls:
There are minimum requirements in the Norwegian animal health legislation concerning bio security measures on the farm and on the movement of animals. The NFSA supervises that the rules are followed and the district offices of the NFSA do on-the-spot checks and follow up reports about illegal movement of animals.

Until the EEA agreement entered into force in1994 there was a general ban on the import of live animals and animal products to Norway. Live animals, semen, embryos and other animal products could only be imported if derogation was given by the Veterinary Authorities.

The rules for control of live animals imported to Norway are laid down in the Norewegian Regulation of 31 December 1998 regarding supervision and control of import and export of live animals, germ plasma and animal waste within the EEA, and of import of live animals from third countries.

Animals can enter Norway from other EEA States in accordance with the EEA legislation. Entry of animals to Norway from third countries is also allowed in accordance with the EEA legislation. Norway has two border inspection posts for live animals, one at Gardermoen airport (nearby Oslo) and one in Storskog (in the county of Finnmark, near the Russian border).

Quarantine is not required for imported production animals. However, there are restrictions on moving animals from herds not included in the Norwegian surveillance programmes for certain diseases (Para tuberculosis in cattle and llama; BVD/MD in cattle; tuberculosis in farmed deer; scrapie in sheep and goat; maedi in sheep; PRRS, Swine Influenza and TGE in swine; ILT in poultry, turkey, partridge, pheasant; guinea hens and quail; ART in turkey, pheasant; ostrich, and guinea hens) to herds included in the programmes, before their health status has been examined and found satisfactory. As a consequence imported animals must normally be kept isolated in approved isolation facilities the first weeks or months after arrival The period of time the animals are isolated differs between the species and depends on the nature of the disease in question. During the isolation period the animals are tested for several diseases. NFSA is responsible for the approval of isolation facilities and the testing in the isolation period.

Passive surveillance

Passive and active surveillance systems for animal diseases are an important part of the animal health controls. The NFSA will take action if a disease listed either on list A or list B is reported, see table below. What action is depending on which disease, and the subject is more thoroughly described under the heading **"**Animal disease combating/ eradication".

The passive surveillance relies on the reporting system. Table 5 shows the Norwegian list of diseases (2009) which must be reported in the case of outbreak:

Table 5: Norwegian list of diseases where outbreak is to be reported

List A	List B
• African horse sickness • African swine fever • Anthrax • Avian influenza • Aujeszky's disease/ Pseudo rabies • Bluetongue • Brucellosis • Classical swine fever/ Hog cholera • Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia • Dourine - Exanthema coitale paralyticum Ebola- og Marburg-virus • Epizootic haemorrhagic disease of deer • Foot and mouth disease • Glanders • Goat pox • Infectious laryngotracheitis • Lumpy sin disease • Newcastle disease • Peste des petits ruminants • Porcine enterovirus encephalomyelitis • Pseudopestis avium • Rinderpest • Rabies • Rift Valley fever • Sheep pox • Sheep mange • Swine vesicular disease (SVD) • Transmissible gastroenteritis (TGE) • Vesicular stomatitis	• Avian rhinotracheitis (ART) and Turkey rhinotracheitis (TRT) • Bovine spongiform encephalopathy • Bovine trichomonosis • Bovine virus diarrhoea/mucosal disease • Border disease • Caprine pleuropneumonia (CCPP) • Chlamydia infections – small ruminants and birds Contagious • Clostridium perfringens type C - pig necrotising enteritis • Distemper • Duck virus enteritis • Duck virus hepatitis • Echinococcosis/hydatidosis • Egg drop syndrome (EDS-76) • Enzootic bovine leucosis (EBL) • Equine Infectious Anaemia • Equine encephalitis: Eastern equine encephalitis, Western equine encephalitis, Venezuelan equine encephalitis (EEE, WEE, VEE) • European brown hare syndrome • Fowl cholera • Infectious agalactia • Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/ infectious pustular vulvovaginitis • Infection by *Campylobacter foetus* subsp. *Venerealis* – bovine • Infectious bronchitis (IB) • Leishmaniosis • Leptospirosis • Maedi/Visna • Mink enteritis virus (MEV) • Monkey pox • Mycoplasma gallisepticum and Mycoplasma meleagridis – poultry • Myxomatosis • Paramyxovirus infection in pigeons except Newcastle disease • Paratuberculosis • Porcine epidemic diarrhoea (PED) • Porcine respiratory coronavirus (PRCV) • Porcine respiratory and reproductive syndrome (PRRS) • Rabbit Viral Hemorrhagic Disease • Ringworm (*Trichophyton verrucosum*) and ringworm on fur animals

	• Salmonella infections (*Salmonella spp*) • Sarcoptes scabiei in foxes in captivity • Strangles – horse • Swine Influenza • Transmissible spongiform encephalopathies, except BSE and scrapie • Trichinosis • Tuberculosis - bovine (*Mycobacterium bovis* or *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*) • Tuberculosis poultry *(Mycobacterium avium)* • Sheep pulmonary adenomatosis • Scrapie • Virulent foot rot <u>Bee diseases:</u> • American foulbrood • European foulbrood • Stone brood • Small Hive Beetle (Aethina tumida) Tropilaelaps mite (Tropilaelaps ssp.)

The animal disease reporting procedures:

National reporting procedures
According to the Norwegian Food Act, everyone who suspects an animal disease which may cause considerable social consequences shall immediately notify the NFSA.

Obligations for veterinarians to report animal diseases are laid down in the Norwegian Regulation of 5 February 1990 No 144 concerning instructions for A-, B- and C-diseases. The regulation requires veterinarians to immediately notify the NFSA if a List A disease is suspected. Immediate notification to the NFSA also applies to List B diseases which haven't occurred in the country before or only occurs sporadically. As regards other List B diseases, veterinarians must notify the NFSA as soon as disease is confirmed in holdings not already subjected to official restrictions.

Reporting procedures between the three administrative levels of the NFSA as regards List A diseases are described in contingency plans/instructions. If a List A disease is suspected, the district office shall notify its relative regional office and local organisations. The regional office shall notify the head office and regional organisations. The REGIONAL OFFICE shall also update the national animal disease database. The head office shall notify central organisations and inform the public. The head office shall also consider reporting to the Office International des Epizooties (OIE), the EFTA Surveillance Authority and the European Union (EU), but this is not required if it is only suspicion.

If a List A disease is confirmed, the district office shall notify its relative regional office and local organisations. The regional office shall notify the head office and regional organisations. The regional office also updates the national animal disease database. The head office shall notify the OIE, the EFTA Surveillance Authority and EU within 24 hours after the outbreak has been confirmed.

As regards List B diseases, the district office must notify its relative regional office and also update the national animal disease database.

At the slaughterhouses the district offices of the NFSA are responsible for the controls and the reporting.

The National Veterinary institute (VI) immediately reports laboratory findings indicating occurrence of List A and List B diseases and rare agents/agents not previously detected in Norway to the NFSA. Negative test results on samples taken if a List A or List B disease is suspected are reported the same way.

International reporting procedures
According to international agreements, Norway is obliged to report outbreaks of various animal diseases to the other EEA States. Reporting according to these agreements is the responsibility of the head office of the NFSA.

As a party to the EEA Agreement, Norway is obliged to report primary outbreaks of the diseases listed in Council Directive 92/894/EEC to the EFTA Surveillance Authority and the European Commission within 24 hours after the outbreak has been confirmed. Secondary outbreaks must be reported on weekly intervals. Also lifting of restrictions must be reported. Reporting is done in the Animal Diseases Notification System (ADNS) or by e-mail according to Council Directive 82/894/EEC.

As member of the OIE, Norway also reports outbreaks of animal diseases to the OIE according to the requirements laid down in the Terrestrial Animal Health Code, Article 1.1.2.3. This includes notification within 24 hours of listed diseases, weekly reports, six-monthly reports and annual reports.

Active surveillance
Norway has on-going surveillance programmes for several animal diseases. Please find detailed information about the programmes and the results in the annual reports, which can be downloaded from the National Veterinary Institute's website:
http://www.vetinst.no/eng/Research/Publications/Surveillance-and-Control-Programmes-annual-reports

Below the ongoing programmes for terrestrial animals in 2007 are listed (the year of initiation in parentheses):

Programmes according to EU-directives and regulations:
- Cattle: BSE (1998); Residual substances (1999); EBL (1994); Tuberculosis (2000); Brucellosis (2000), Bluetongue (2008)
- Swine: Residual substances (1999)
- Small ruminants: Scrapie (1997); Brucellosis (2004), Bluetongue (2009)
- Poultry: Residual substances (1999); Newcastle disease; *Mycoplasma*; *Salmonella* (1995-breeding flocks); *Campylobacter* (2001); AI wild birds (2006); AI poultry (2005)
- Farmed deer: Tuberculosis (2000)

Programmes approved by the EFTA Surveillance Authority:
- Cattle: IBR/IPV (1992); *Salmonella* (1995)
- Swine: AD (1994): *Salmonella* (1995)
- Poultry: *Salmonella* (1995-96)
    - Gallus Gallus: *Salmonella* according to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003. (2007)

Other national surveillance and control programmes:

- Cattle: Paratuberculosis (1996); BVD (1992)
- Swine: TGE (1995); PRRS (1995); Swine influenza (1997)
- Small ruminants: Maedi (1997); *E. coli* (2006)
- Poultry: ILT (1997); ART (1997)
- Farmed/ wild deer: CWD (2005)
- Llama: Paratuberculosis (2000)
- Red foxes: Echinococcous multilocularis (2005 – 2009)

The programmes are part of the Norwegian legislation for terrestrial animal health and food in Norway. The NFSA is responsible for the implementation of the measures related to this legislation. The National Veterinary Institute ensures the scientific quality of the programmes with regard to the epidemiological design, testing and analysis with approved methods and by presenting and interpreting the results according to accepted standards. Sampling is performed by or under supervision of official inspectors of the NFSA.

- *Eradication of animal diseases*

The Norwegian Food Act provides the legal basis for Regulation of 27 June 2002 concerning measures against contagious animal diseases. The regulation lays down the general principles for eradication of animal diseases in Norway. The Regulation implements the EEA legislation on animal diseases.

General measures taken in case a List A is suspected or confirmed are in accordance with the EEA legislation:

(a) All animals on the holding must be kept isolated. Animals may neither be taken from nor to the holding.
(b) Meat, milk, eggs, other animal products, cadavers, feed, waste, manure, utensils etc. likely to transmit the disease may not leave the holding.
(c) No unauthorized persons or vehicles may be admitted to nor leave the holding The entrance to buildings, access roads and holding boundaries must be marked with warning signs.
(d) Appropriate means of disinfection must be used at the entrances and exits of buildings housing animals of susceptible species and of the holding itself.

If a List A disease is confirmed, the NFSA may take any measure necessary to prevent the spreading or eradicate the disease. This may include restrictions as described above in holdings which have had contact with the holding where the disease is suspected or confirmed. Animals from the affected/suspected/contact holdings may be ordered slaughtered and/or destroyed. Animal products from the affected/suspected/contact holdings may be ordered traced and destroyed. Slaughterhouses, dairies, semen collection centres, animal transporters etc. may be ordered to implement control measures. Dependent of the disease confirmed, protection and surveillance zones are established around the outbreak.

If a List B disease is suspected or confirmed, the following general measures must be taken:

(a) Susceptible animals may not leave the holding.

(b) The person responsible for the holding must implement measures to prevent further spreading and to control/eradicate the disease.

(c) Unauthorized persons must not be admitted to rooms were animals of susceptible species are kept. The entrance to buildings must be marked with warning signs.

The NFSA may lay down further restrictions on the affected/ suspected holding. It may also trace and lay down restrictions on contact holdings. Animals in the affected holding may be ordered slaughtered and destroyed, animal products from the holdings may be ordered traced and destroyed and environment/persons may be ordered cleaned and disinfected. The NFSA may also decide that suspected cases must be handled the same way as if the disease had been confirmed and that control measures must be taken in holdings which have had direct or indirect with the holding where a List B disease has been confirmed. Slaughterhouses, dairies, semen collection centres, animal transporters etc. may be ordered to implement control measures.

Contingency plans

The NFSA is responsible for managing a wide range of incidents. To ensure effective management, there is established one administrative contingency plan (ACP) that outlines the chain of command, the organisation of staff/crisis centre, the early warning systems, our own warning systems and the system of communication covering all areas for which the NFSA are responsible.

Crisis management is managed at two levels: a central disease control centre (CDCC) located at the head office and local disease control centres (LDCCs) which are located at the regional offices. At the local level the organisation in a contingency situation foresees that field commanders organise and manage the crisis in each district involved, under direct command of the LDCCs.

In addition to the ACP, Norway has, as a part of the EEA Agreement, elaborated contingency plans against foot and mouth disease (FMD), Avian Influenza (AI) and Bluetongue (BT). The plans consist of an administrative and an operational part. The responsibilities of the three administrative levels within the NFSA are specified in the plans.

In case of an outbreak, the NFSA will enter into agreements with the animal industry and central, regional and local organisations in order to carry out culling and destruction of animals and other organic material. For the purpose of cleansing and disinfection, the NFSA has an agreement with an external cleansing and disinfection company (ISS).

For diseases with zoonotic potential there is established a standing committee with representatives from The Ministry of Health and Human Care, The Ministry of Agriculture and Food, The Norwegian Institute of Human Health and NFSA

The contingency plans of the NFSA are available on it’s website www.mattilsynet.no.

2.2 Control system for food of animal origin

Control and monitoring of food of animal origin in Norway, is under the responsibility of the NFSA.

NFSA, head office:
The staff at the department of legislation of the head office of the NFSA follow-up and implement EU-legislation and the department of controls of the NFSA is responsible for interpreting legislation, developing control plans, surveillance programmes, guidelines and instructions for the regions and the local district offices.

Section for Animal Products is under the department of controls. This section is responsible for interpretation of legislation on the field of work, risk assessment and giving directions on control and surveillance to the regional and district offices. The regional offices decide which topics should be prioritised in the surveillance and controls, within the frame set by the head office and instructs the district offices. The district offices are responsible for carrying out the controls. Meat control, approvals and inspections in milk, meat, and egg establishments, and taking samples in control- and surveillance programmes is the major part of the district offices' work.

The NFSA **approves and re-approves establishments** subject to approval according to Regulation (EU) No. 853/2004. By use of the internal quality control system, MATS, the establishments will be given the possibility of a web-based application for approval. The quality control system has standardized procedures for approval and layout of the certificate for approval.

All establishments supervised by NFSA (for food of animal origin) have to be approved or re-approved according to the legislation. The evaluation of establishments based on their application, is performed by the district offices, and a certificate of full approval or conditional approval is issued by the district office.

NFSA conducts the mandatory **official controls at the slaughterhouses** mostly carried out by the official veterinarians with permanent presence of the officials at the establishments. The routine control task alone uses a third of the districts offices' staff and resources.

Official controls of the rest of the food sector are carried out with different approaches, based on inspections, sampling and audits, where the officials carry out on-the-spot checks but are not permanently present. Staff with different professional backgrounds participate in these controls.

In the meat sector there is both a concentration on larger establishments and centralizing of slaughtering, *and* an interest on small-scale production. This applies to read meat and poultry meat as well. The use of resources in meat inspection has traditionally been proportional to the slaughtered volume, but larger slaughterhouses often have a well established internal control system, resources of their own, and an interest in taking over control tasks.

Official controls are financed by charge and fees, i.e. a general charge on food products, a fee for the meat inspection, and additional fees for some specified purposes (e.g. application for approval).

The fisheries are the only food producing sector with genuine interests in export, the rest of the food producing sectors is intended for domestic consumption. Accordingly official controls in the fish sector have met this requirement for the exporting industry with an additional fee to provide necessary officials, but there is no such parallel for the occasional requests for export of some marginal products in the animal food sector.

Animal holders are responsible for labelling of food producing animals, whereas the NFSA is responsible for establishing and servicing of the central database for **traceability** and labelling of beef.

Official controls on **identification** marks and labelling of living animals are carried out on animals sent to slaughter. In this context there has been some focus on horses, but the number of slaughtered horses is small.

The food producing industry is responsible for identification marks and labelling on food, and official controls are carried out as part of the supervision and audits of the establishments.

NFSA, department of control, Section for Fish and Seafood is the competent authority for policy and enforcement of food safety and animal health legislation including **fish and fishery products and live bivalve molluscs**. Official controls consist of inspections, approvals and audits and are generally carried out by NFSA districts office personnel.

Lists on registered and approved fishery establishments are generated automatically from the NFSA controls system (MATS) and updated daily. The responsible NFSA inspector and district office is responsible for the content in lists of approved establishments.

The lists are available on the NFSA website:
http://www.mattilsynet.no/english/import_export/approved for lists of approved establishments for fish and fishery products.

Official controls on fish and fishery products from fishing ground, first landing, to movement, processing, wholesale and distribution is carried out by the district offices. Directions for frequency and focus areas of official controls are given annually to the regional offices.

Official controls on live bivalve molluscs from harvesting first landing, to movement, processing, wholesale and distribution is carried out by the district offices. Directions for frequency and focus areas of official controls are given annually to the regional offices.

2.3 Control system for imports of animals and food of animal origin

Competent authority
The NFSA, department of control, section for export and import, is the competent authority for veterinary import control of products of animal origin (POAO) and live animals from third countries. The NFSA is responsible for all the border inspection posts (BIPs) in Norway. The BIPs are organised as part of the district office.

The section for export and import has the coordinating responsibility for the BIPs. The section has eleven persons employed, seven in Bergen and four in Ås. Three employees

are dealing full time with the BIPs. In addition one employee in the department of legislation is dealing full time with the legal acts concerning veterinary border control. The implementation of all the EU legal acts is the responsibility of the department of legislation. It also distributes information on new legislation on the website of the NFSA and notify Customs of relevant news and changes.

Section for export and import is also the national contact point for TRACES and RASFF, not only towards the EU Commission but also within the NFSA. All the BIPs have access to the RASFF database and they all use TRACES. The web pages with information on RASFF and TRACES are the responsibility of section for Export and Import and are continuously updated.

The BIP, TRACES and RASFF manuals are produced by the Section for Export and Import. Circulars concerning border control are issued from the Section for Export and Import as the need arises. These provide information on procedures, legislation etc. Relevant information from the Commission or competent authorities of other countries is continuously sent out by e-mail to the BIP inboxes which are to be checked daily. Furthermore, the Section for Export and Import has developed an electronic documentation system where all the relevant legal acts and information are easily accessible to the BIPs. This system is also continuously updated.

Yearly seminars for the BIP personnel are arranged by the Section for Export and Import. Relevant issues and problems are discussed and lectured on here.

Import controls

Information on approved border inspection posts (BIPs) is available on the EFTA Surveillance Authority's website:
http://www.eftasurv.int/internal-market-affairs/fields-of-work/food-safety/decisions-taken-by-the-authority/

As stated earlier the BIPs are organised as part of the district offices. The administrative responsibility for the BIPs concerning economy, personnel administration, and the day to day management, lies with the district office. Five of the BIPs are run by an official veterinarian (OV), while the other eleven, which are only approved for fishery products, are run by an official fish inspector (OFI). The number of people working with border control can in many BIPs vary according to season and workload. All personnel at Norwegian BIPs must be approved by the Section for Export and Import, and subsequently appear on the national list of approved signatories, in order to issue CVEDs. Prior to approval the Section for Export and Import must receive confirmation that the personnel have completed local training as set out in a national procedure.

Checks on incoming consignments are based on pre-notification via the CVED. This information is cross-checked with information from other authorities, for example Customs, port authorities, the pilot service and the coast surveillance authorities. In addition TVINN, the electronic database of the Customs, will intercept goods that must undergo border control but which has not been correctly pre-notified.

The NFSA also cooperates with Customs when it comes to checking for illegal POAO in personal luggage. Joint actions on airports and border crossings have taken place to check for illegal products and give information to travellers. This cooperation continues and will be more formalised.

Even though Norway is fully harmonized with the EU on veterinary border control through the EEA agreement, Norway is not part of the European Customs Union. This can be a challenge as much of the legislation regarding border control pre-requisites a close and overlapping cooperation with Customs.

To ensure a correct and professional handling of **illegal imports** the routines to be followed were regulated in an instruction in 2003. Illegal imports of POAO to Norway are handled by the district offices and the BIPs. Illegal imports are seized by the district offices and transported to the nearest BIP approved for the relevant product-category. The transport must be agreed upon with the BIP and must ensure that no contamination is possible during the transport. Further handling of the goods are decided by the BIP.

For further information see instruction on the NFSAs' website:
http://www.lovdata.no/cgi-wift/wiftldles?doc=/usr/www/lovdata/ltavd1/filer/sf-20030110-0028.html&emne=instruks*%20for*%20transport*%20av*%20vareparti*%20til*%20'veterinær*'%20grensekontrollstasjon*%20som*%20er*%20ulovlig*%20'innført*'&

Handling of **kitchen waste** from ships in international traffic is dealt with in a guideline (retningslinje) from the head office to the BIPs in 2007, revised in February 2009. The responsible border veterinarian shall ensure that kitchen waste is handled as category-1 material and that the waste is stored inaccessible for other persons. The container must be labelled and there must be an agreement with an approved company for acceptance and destruction of the waste.

According to the guideline, the responsibility for handling the waste may be sourced out to the local harbour-services. Nevertheless, the border veterinarian is responsible for keeping copies of receipts from the destruction and controlling that legal requirements are fulfilled. The guidelines are accessible for the BIPs in NFSA's intranet only.

Approved laboratories are available for testing out samples taken at the BIPs. This includes samples taken for surveillance programmes, as part of the physical control of consignments and samples taken on suspicion. The samples taken for surveillance programmes are sent to national laboratories (NIFES or the Veterinary Institute), while other samples are sent to local laboratories the regional offices have agreements with.

2.4 Control system for feedingstuffs and animal nutrition

Competent authority
The competent authority on feedingsstuffs and animal nutrition is the NFSA, department of control, section for animal health and animal health personnel.

Norway implemented Regulation (EC) No 183/2005 as of 1. March 2010, and Annex IV of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 as of April/May 2010.

Registration and approval of establishments falling under Annex I (primary producers) are as a main rule be registered automatically via the already existing register maintained by the Norwegian Agricultural Authority. (Administration of farm subsidies/grants)

Establishments that falling under Annex III (feed users) are also mainly registered already, in the central farm animal register, and in the register of fish-farmers. Feed users feeding "non farm" horses and other animals which fall under Annex III, will register through the

NFSA web-based registration system.

"Annex II" –establishments and intermediaries already approved/registered establishments have to apply for re- approval/registration by a simplified procedure, with less stringent controls from the NFSA. The application routines will be web-based. New applications for approvals/registrations are also web-based, and subject to a more thorough control, in most cases also inspection(s), before they are approved/registered.

A risk evaluation will be carried out by the NFSA for all "Annex II" –establishments in connection with new-or re-approval/registration, based on type business activity, volume and, if so, earlier control results.

For approval according to Annex IV of 999/2001, the NFSA is establishing a specific system for approval of the establishments using fish meal in feed for non-ruminants. The same applies for other relevant provisions in the Annex, such as use/storage of fish meal for non-ruminants on farms also holding ruminants

The **official controls** are risk-based. Criteria for risk-assessment of establishments takes into account if the establishments are:

- approved or registered;
- type of establishment and ingredients in feed, feed-material, additives, premixes etc;
- the size of the business and volume produced;
- relevant annex (I, II or III) according to Regulation (EC) No183/225;
- HACCP, if applicable;
- results from former controls and analysis-results.

This assessment divides the establishments in 4 different risk-classes, with following basis control programme, communicated for 2010:

- risk class 1; audit minimum once a year;
- risk class 2; audit minimum once every two years;
- risk class 3; 50 percent of the establishments are inspected, and 25 percent audited yearly;
- risk class 4; inspection / audit on suspicion.

Audits may include all of, or parts of, the establishment's areas. Inspections are unannounced, for instance, in connection with sampling. The controls are supported by extra controls and sampling/analysis for verification of results, or on suspicion. In addition, specific campaigns on visits within fields of special interest can count as inspections. (Feed use on farm level as an example.) Campaigns are announced as a special work field in the period, but will seldom imply control of all establishments in the target group.

Samples are taken and analysed as part of the NFSA basis surveillance programme, communicated for 2010. As mentioned above, more samples can be taken /analysed for verification or on suspicion.

With regards to feedingstuffs controls, two types of samples are taken:

- sample taken as a part of the surveillance programme;

- samples taken as a part of the on site inspection, such samples are taken to verify findings in the own check system of the feed business or in case the inspector has reason to suspect infringements.

Samples taken as a part of the surveillance programmes are distributed among the designated central laboratories. The NFSA has approved the use of these laboratories for surveillance programmes and has also signed agreements on advisory support with these central laboratories.

For samples taken as a part of the on site inspections certain contracted laboratories are to be used, provided that the analytical method in question is a part of the agreement between the NFSA and the laboratory. Otherwise, the designated central laboratory is to be used.

In practice this means that samples taken according to the surveillance programme for land animal feed are distributed between the laboratories, LabNett, Kvithamar and the National Veterinary Institute whereas samples taken according to the surveillance programme for fish feed is analysed by The National Institute of Nutrition and Seafood Research. The designated central laboratories may use sub-suppliers. In each case the use must be approved by the NFSA.

2.5 Control system for Transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSE)

Competent Authorities
The NSFA is the competent authority for the epidemiological surveillance and national control programmes on TSE. The Food Law Enforcement Division of the NSFA's head office has the overall responsibility for the maintenance of TSE control programmes and their implementations and the NSFA's local offices have responsibility for implementing TSE controls according to instructions, standard operational procedures (SOPs), sampling plans and NFSA regional offices' supervision. Private veterinary practitioners carry out activities such as notification of TSE suspect animals and occasional sampling on behalf of the NSFA.

NSFA's local offices are the competent authority responsible for the enforcement of official controls on the removal of specified risk material (SRM) in food establishments.

Epidemio-surveillance
The Norwegian regulation FOR 2002-06-27 no 732, on control of animal diseases establishes the obligation for private veterinary practitioners to notify any clinical suspect animal detected while carrying out private work on-farm. It also establishes the same obligation for the keeper, transporter or others responsible for the animal. TSE in small ruminants has been a notifiable disease since 1965 and in cattle since 1991.

SOP on guidelines and other information on handling TSE clinical suspects and confirmed cases are in place. When an animal is declared an official TSE suspect, it is euthanized on the spot. The carcass is brought to an incineration plant by a dead animal collection service or by other means and the head sent to one of the National Veterinary Institute's regional laboratories.

In the context of active surveillance the following subpopulations are monitored (per April 2010):

Bovine animals:

- all bovine animals over 24 months of age subject to a special emergency slaughter;
- all bovine animals over 24 months of age subject to special slaughter after ante-mortem inspection;
- all bovine animals over 24 months of age which have died or been killed (fallen stock) except those killed in the framework of an epidemic;
- all bovine animals irrespective of age when exact age or origin is not known;
- all imported bovine animals irrespective of age.

Also, until 2010 a random selection of 10 000 bovine animals over 24 months subject to normal slaughter for human consumption was annually tested for Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE).

Ovine and caprine animals:

- all ovine and caprine animals over 18 months of age or have more than two permanent incisors erupted through the gum which have died or been killed for other purposes than slaughtered for human consumption (fallen stock);
- a random selection of 10 000 of ovine animals over 18 months of age or have more than two permanent incisors erupted through the gum slaughtered for human consumption;
- all ovine and caprine animals over 18 months or have more than two permanent incisors erupted through the gum slaughtered for human consumption, dead or killed from holdings placed under an official movement restriction;
- all imported ovine and caprine animals irrespective of age;
- animals over 12 months of age which are killed for destruction in accordance with official guidelines on eradication of TSE.

Also, until mid-2007 a random selection of 5 000 caprine animals over 18 months of age subject to normal slaughter for human consumption was tested annually for TSE.

With regard to scrapie in sheep and goat and BSE in cattle, the competent authority has taken several initiatives to raise awareness among farmers, private veterinary practitioners and others who handle such animals.

Other animals:
Farmed and wild cervids (hunted, fallen cervids, clinical sick cervids, road injured or killed cervids).

Specified Risk Material (SRM)
Removal of SRM from food is verified as part of the official control of food establishments. In order to ensure the correct application of the regulation an official guideline on SRM controls has been issued.

Total Feed ban
Since 1 January 2001 and in accordance with Council Decision 2000/766/EC, imports of meat and bone meal (MBM) are prohibited, unless destined for pet food or fur animal feed.

The ban on ruminant MBM in ruminant feed was adopted 26.11.1990. Since there is no separation of ruminant waste material and waste from other species at the slaughterhouses and rendering plants, this was a *de facto* ban on the use of mammalian MBM also. The mammalian MBM ban was formally adopted on 15.10.1999.

The risk of contamination of ruminant feed with protein-contaminated fat during this period has been negligible, since the main producers (Felleskjøpene) agreed in June 1996 to remove rendering fat from ruminant concentrates. According to the producers, all producers removed it in 1999. In addition, rendering fat quality was monitored and non-lipid fractions above 0.5 % caused price reduction or refusal of the fat.

MBM content in ruminant feed has been monitored by microscopy since 1995, except for 1999 due to changes in personnel and establishment of a new method. Since 2001, MBM is monitored in all samples of feed destined to ruminants, pigs or poultry, as well as all samples of fish meal. When MBM is found, action is taken to identify the cause and improve the situation. From January to June 2001, production and sale was interrupted in three feed plants due to MBM identification.

The monitoring of animal feed production is performed by inspections in compliance with the council directive 95/53/EC of 25 October 1995 fixing the principles governing the organisation of official inspections in the field of animal nutrition. The following instructions are published by the NFSA regarding the enforcement:

- Guidelines for inspections of establishments for feedingstuff production and instruction for sampling for the official control of feedingstuffs (feed for terrestrial animals);
- instruction for sampling for the official control of feedingstuffs for fish and aquatic animals;
- instruction for inspecting prohibited feed materials for fish and aquatic animals;
- guidelines and checking list for feedingstuff control at farm level;
- guidelines for import of feedingstuffs to Norway;
- guidelines for auditing feedingstuff operators/establishments.

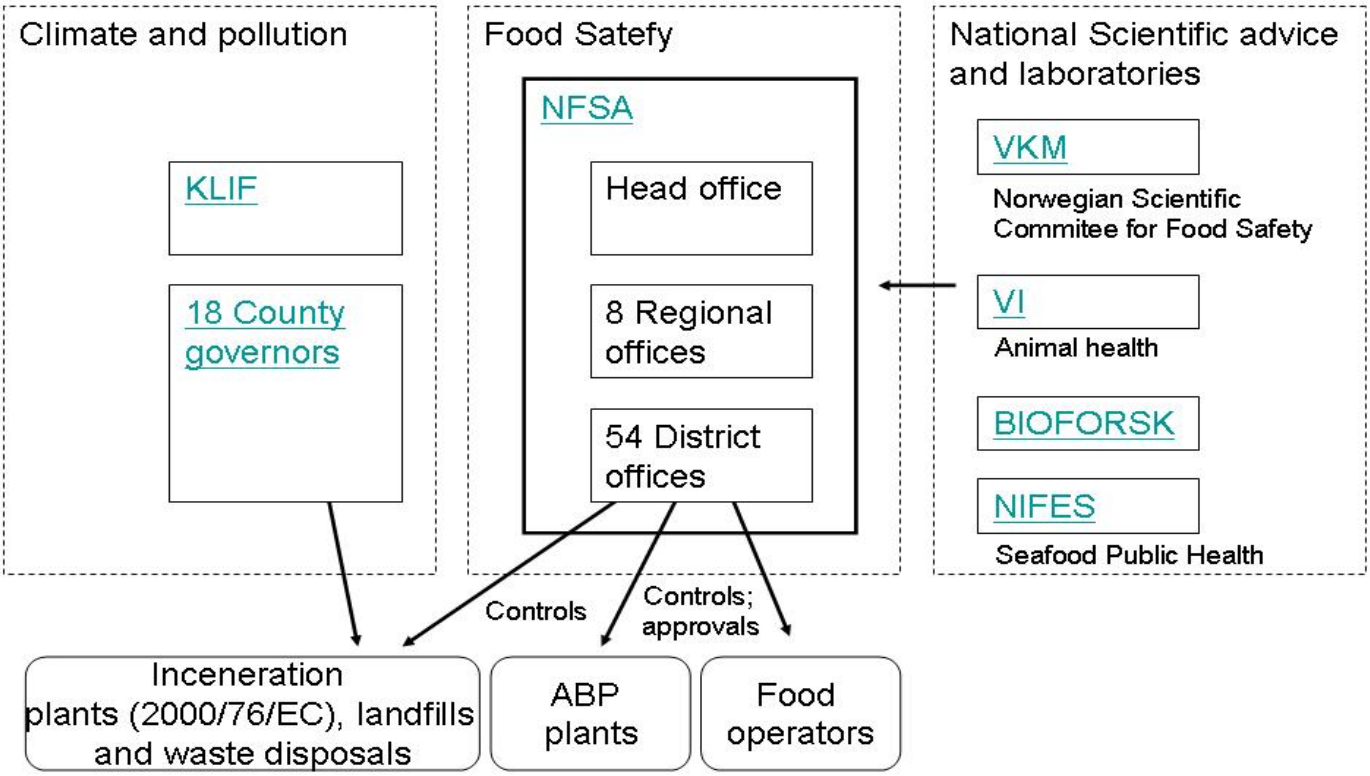
Since 1 of March 2010 Council Directive 95/53/EC was replaced by Regulation (EC) No 882/2004. From the same date Regulation (EC) No 183/2005 was implemented in the Norwegian feed legislation.

The mentioned guidelines and instructions will be amended according to the new regulations.

Laboratories

The National Veterinary Institute performs all tasks for the diagnosis of cases of TSE. A private laboratory is authorised for the performance of microscopic analysis of feed and is contracted by the NFSA to carry out testing of all samples of feed for the presence of constituents of animal origin and fishmeal.

2.6 Control system for Animal by-products (ABP)



Competent Authorities

The NFSA is the competent authority for policy and enforcement of ABP legislation. The NFSA has overall responsibility for implementation of controls. Two sections in the head office control department have the responsibility for the implementation of controls. These are The Section for fish and sea food (A coordination section for the control ABP) and The Section for land animals and animal health personnel.

The NFSA enforces the ABP Regulation directly in the premises that it supervises. Official control of ABP at food, feed and other APB processing establishments is generally carried out as an extension to official controls by the districts offices of the NFSA.

The district offices are responsible for all food, feed and ABP processing establishments. However, incinerators, and food waste collection and management establishments come under the responsibility of the Norwegian Climate and Pollution Agency (KLIF).

For securing a unified and comprehensive implementation of ABP regulation throughout Norway, the NFSA has established a national ABP controls network in 2007. The network provides a forum for optimal communication at the national, regional and district levels. Discussions, decisions and dissemination of information on best practices and controls, is achieved through this ABP controls network, as staff representatives of all three levels

participate in the network.

Approval of ABP plants and other premises

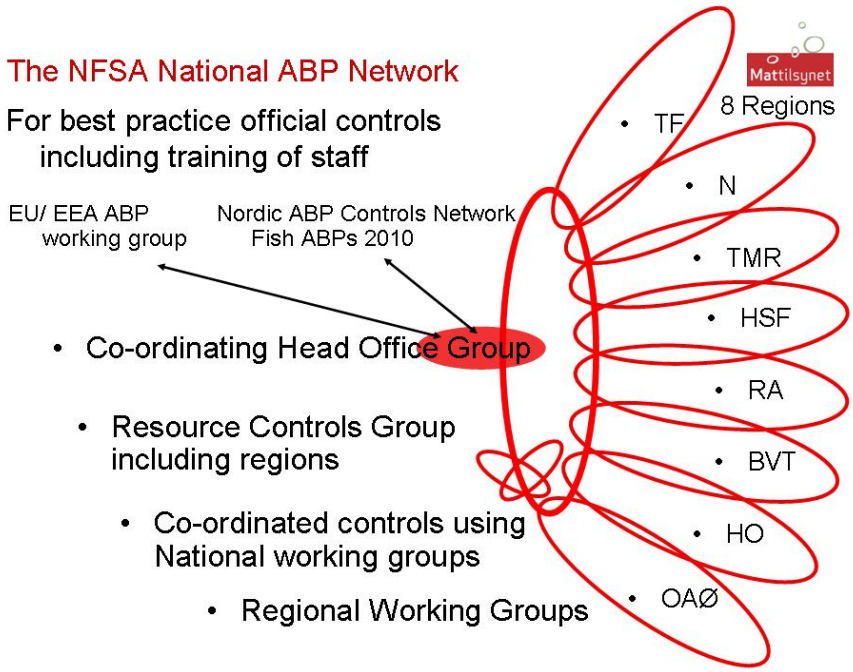
An electronic approval system (MATS) is soon in place for all types of plants which come under the by-products regulation (processing, storage, intermediate plants, and pet animals feed and collecting centres). The NFSA disseminates information concerning approval requirements under the ABP regulation at NFSA's website, as well as in meetings between the NFSA and the industry and by direct communication. Plants requiring approval must submit an application (electronic form available in MATS), which is followed by an approval inspection by the respective district office.

Norway have (7) Biogas and (10) composting plants approved in compliance with ABP regulation. A list of these plants as well as other types of plants approved in compliance with ABP regulation, are complied and made publically available on NFSA's website.

Official controls

MATS is in use for official controls of ABP at food, feed and all other types of ABP establishments. The system includes inspection as well as provides information on requirements, advice and approval guidelines to the industry. Application forms for recording movement of ABP are also included in the system. The system also insure the traceability of ABP as commercial documents and templates for health certificates are included in the system. Plants are inspected regularly.

The NFSA National ABP controls Network secures best practice and co-ordinated controls across all three levels of authority within the whole ABP field. The Co-ordinating Head Office Group includes five controls sections and one section of legislations. The Resource Group includes representatives from head office and all regions. The Regional Working Groups are the regional parts of the national ABP network. Groups meet normally every month by phone.



Every year NFSA choose some prioritized ABP fields for coordinated controls managed by the head office main responsible controls sections. In 2009 it was fish derived by-products.

In 2010 it is Biogas and composting and ABPs of farmed fish in feeds to fish. The ABP network supports the coordinated controls schemes specially and ABP controls generally.

In 2010 the NFSA's head office manages The Nordic ABP controls network focusing on fish ABPs. All competent authorities involved in ABPs in all the Nordic countries are involved here.

The list of approved ABP establishments is available on the NFSA's website. www.mattilsynet.no

2.7 Control system for veterinary medicines and residues

Veterinary Medicinal Products (VMPs)

Competent Authorities
The Norwegian Medicines Agency (NoMA) is the national, regulatory authority for licensing and follow-up of medicinal products. NoMA is also responsible for licensing and inspections of the supply chain for medicinal products, including VMPs and medicated feedingstuffs. The agency is also responsible for supervising clinical trials concerning medicinal products and for ensuring that the overall use of medicinal products is cost-efficient. In total NoMA have approximately 200 employees, of which some 50 people to some extent are involved with VMPs and medicated feedingstuffs. NoMA is a subsidiary to the Ministry of Health and Care, and is funded over the national budget. NoMA is managed by Section for Medical Products, within the Public health department of the Ministry.

Co-operation related to VMPs
As mentioned, NoMA is responsible for the controls of manufacturing and distribution of VMPs and medicated feedingstuffs until the retail level. NoMA is also responsible for the licensing of VMPs, and granting exemptions for use of unlicensed medicinal products. The controls on the use of VMPs and medicated feedingstuffs are however the responsibility of the NFSA.

NoMA has the following contact points with the NFSA:

- Classification of products as food or medicinal products;
- inspections of outlets for medicinal products other than pharmacies;
- sampling by the NFSA for analysis of medicated feedingstuffs from fish farms;
- input to the NFSA on the National residue control plan (NRCP).

NoMA also participates in working group of enforcement officers (EMEO). EMEO is a formal working group under the Heads of the Medicines Agencies. This is a European forum for exchange of information on enforcement issues, such as counterfeit medicinal products, illegal imports and other aspects of pharmaceutical crimes. The ad hoc group of European Veterinary Medicine Enforcement Officers participates at EMEO meetings. The ad hoc group mainly deals with the illegal importation and use of medicinal products in food producing animals.

Residues

Competent Authorities
The NRCP is developed and implemented by the NFSA, and under Service Contract with the National Veterinary Institute (VI) and the National Institute for Fish and Seafood (NIFES). The NRCP includes meat, fish, egg, milk and honey.

Official controls on residues
NFSA's head office issues the annual sampling plan to the regional offices taking account of the production in each region. The regional offices issue an annual sampling plan to the different district offices. The district offices are responsible for all sampling on production sites and farms. Written instructions on the targeting of sampling are distributed together with the plan to the regional offices and are also available electronically on NFSA's intranet. There are guidelines on how to ensure sampling throughout the year. All sampling is performed unannounced. The results of the NRCP are published and reported to the EFTA Surveillance Authority annually.

Non-compliant results are reported directly to the district office involved by either the VI (animal products) or by NIFES (aquaculture), with a copy to the regional- and the head office. When a residue violation is detected under the NRCP, an investigation, initiated at the farm of origin, is carried out by the district office. Where appropriate, further sampling may be undertaken and advice provided.

Laboratories
The laboratories for the NRCP are chosen from designated laboratories. The VI is hired to do the "day-to-day" running of the plan concerning animals and animal products, and also to coordinate the residue-laboratories in matters concerning the NRCP. NIFES has the same responsibility concerning aquaculture.

2.8 Control system for foodstuffs, food hygiene, imports of food of plant origin and pesticides

Competent Authorities
Control and monitoring of general foodstuffs, food hygiene, imports of food of plant origin and for pesticides is under the responsibility of the NFSA. Three sections of the department of control of the head office of the NFSA are responsible. Section for Consumer Distribution is responsible for interpreting the regulation in question.

Licensing and registration of food premises
All food establishments are required to sign up for registration. However, all establishments covered by regulation (EC) No 853/2004 must be approved by the NFSA, referring to regulations (EC) No 852/2004, (EC) No 853/2004 and (EC) No 882/2004.

Lists of registered and approved establishments are kept and maintained as required in Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 and are available at the website of the NFSA. (www.mattilsyntet.no).

Official controls of food premises
As for food hygiene, all Norwegian regulations are since 1 March 2010, in compliance with EUs hygiene regulations. All establishments, carrying out any activity involving productions, processing and distribution of food have to comply with the hygiene

requirements. The NFSA district offices are responsible for official control of foodstuffs at all levels, including retail, service sector, manufacturers, producers and packers.

Good Hygiene Practice (GHP) Guides
The establishments undergo certain inspections depending on the type of establishment. The frequency and number of inspections are based on evaluation of possible health risks. To ensure the compliance with the regulation the inspections/audits will sometimes involve sampling and labelling as well as the own–check system of the establishment.

Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF)
The national contact point for RASFF is the section for import and export of the department of control of the head office of the NFSA. The national contact point is staffed with three advisers, which share the responsibility for ensuring that e-mails concerning RASFF notifications are read and dealt with without unnecessary delay. All information related to RASFF, both from the Commission and information from the district offices of the NFSA, is sent to the same e-mail address. The RASFF e-mail box is under constant surveillance during office hours, while the emergency phone of the NFSA can be contacted outside office hours. When the national contact point receives information from the Commission regarding a food or feed that may pose a health risk in Norway, the information is forwarded to the relevant district offices and regional offices of the NFSA. The district office at the place where the product has been distributed to or where the product originates from, will then contact the food operators involved. The national contact point has developed internal guidelines for the district offices of the NFSA which describe how RASFF alerts should be dealt with. These guidelines also describe how information regarding a finding of non-compliance on the Norwegian market, which may pose a potential health risk, should be forwarded to the national contact point. The contact point will thereafter validate the information and send the notification to the Commission.

Licensing and registration of water supply systems
Water supply systems serving 50 persons or more shall be approved by the NFSA. Water supply systems serving food premises only shall be registered by the NFSA. The water supply systems are under official controls of the NFSA, the district offices. Water quality and use shall be in accordance with Directive 98/83/EC. Sampling according to directive 98/83/EC is carried out by the water supplier. Water sampling in food establishments is carried out by the establishment. Clean seawater and clean water may be used in an early stage in the production and processing of fishery products.

Approval and official control of natural mineral water according to Directive 80/777/EEC is the responsibility of the district offices of the NFSA.

Pesticide residues
The NFSA, department of control, section of Plants and Vegetables is the competent authority for legislation on maximum residue levels (MRL) of pesticides in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin.

The department of legislation, section for plants, ecology and genetic modification follow-up and implement the EU-legislation. The department of controls, section for plant health and foods of plant origin, is responsible for interpreting legislation, developing control plans, coordinate the surveillance programme for pesticide in food, guidelines and instructions for the regions and the local district offices.

For pesticide residues in feed, the department of legislation, section for animal health and feed, follow-up and implement the EU-legislation. The department of controls, section for land animals and animal health personnel is responsible for interpreting and enforcement of the legislation for the regions and the local district offices.

Inspectors at the district offices are responsible for the sampling. Annual sampling plans for the surveillance programme are drawn up.

Official controls on pesticide residues
The NFSA participates in the coordinated multi-annual Community control programme to ensure compliance with maximum levels of and to assess the consumer exposure to pesticide residues in and on food of plant and animal origin.

The national reference laboratory for pesticides is involved in preparation of the annual sampling and control plan for the surveillance programme. This work is done in consultation with the NFSA. The number of samples and type of food products is based on the recommendations in the EU legislation. The plan specifies the food to be sampled, the number of samples to be taken, and the pesticides for which they are to be tested.

Minimum 40 % of the products should be of ecological products. The samples are submitted throughout the year taking account of the analysing capacity of the laboratory. The laboratory is also involved in annual training of the NFSA inspectors, taking samples for pesticide analyses and carrying out the surveillance programme.

The samples are taken at the wholesale level and covering both, imported and domestic products. The inspectors send the samples to the laboratory. Procedures are established for distribution of results from the laboratory to the NFSA. There also guidelines for inspection procedure and how to follow-up detections of residues of pesticides. Where pesticide residues are detected in food and the level is found higher than the MRL, the NFSA follows a special procedure for considering whether the residue level is a risk to the consumer.

Laboratories
The NRL for pesticide residue analyses in food of plant origin is Bioforsk, Norwegian Institute for Agricultural and Environmental Research. Bioforsk is a national institute under the Norwegian Ministry of Agriculture and Food. The NFSA has signed annual contracts with the laboratory for the pesticide residue surveillance programme.

Bioforsk is accredited in accordance with NS-EN ISO/IEC 17025. The NRL was accredited for the first time in 1997 and currently holds a “flexible scope of accreditation” for pesticide residue analyses. The accreditation body is the Norwegian Accreditation (Norsk Akkreditering). The majority of the analysing methods (more than 90 %) used by the NRL are accredited. Bioforsk is the only laboratory in Norway carrying out pesticide residue analyses in food of plant origin.

The laboratory has a capacity of approximately 3,000 samples per year. All samples are routinely analysed for 265 pesticides, including some metabolites. If the residue level found is higher than the MRL and the residue is considered a risk to the consumer, the rapid alert process is followed. According to the annual contract between the NFSA and the NRL, results of the analyses carried out as a part of the pesticide surveillance monitoring programme, must be provided within 10 working days. However, when requested by the NFSA, results of official targeted samples can be provided within 24

hours. Since 2009 samples of food of animal origin have been taken into the programme. These samples are analysed at the Norwegian School of Veterinary Science, which is also accredited in accordance with NS-EN ISO/IEC 17025.

The budget appropriation from the NFSA (NOK 5.5 million) covers both the administrative support and the pesticide analyses carried out as part of the official pesticide monitoring programme.

The laboratory participates annually in all relevant proficiency tests arranged by the EU.

2.9 Control system for animal welfare

Competent Authority
Control and monitoring of animal welfare is under the responsibility of the NFSA, the department of control, section for animal health and animal health personnel. The district offices and the animal welfare committees are the ones responsible for controls related to animal welfare. Until 2010 the animal welfare committees have been independent bodies benefitting from a district office administrative secretariat. Due to changes in the legislation regarding animal welfare, the animal welfare committees are now a part of the NFSA. The district offices consist of professional staff (mainly veterinarians) whilst the animal welfare committees consist of laymen. The idea behind this is that the lay opinion should be emphasized when controlling animal welfare.

The regional offices instruct the district offices. They are the court of appeal for decisions made by the animal welfare committees and district offices, and may also grant exceptions from regulations in certain cases.

Official controls on farm
All measures are, after the change in the legislation, imposed by the district offices. The animal welfare committees will still have the authority to carry out controls but under the responsibility of the district offices.

Guidelines exist to ensure a rational distribution of responsibility between district offices and animal welfare committees, mainly stating that where detailed regulations apply the district offices are responsible, whilst the animal welfare committees take care of areas where such detailed regulations are absent. The district office and animal welfare committee may also assist each other on inspections when considered appropriate.

As a basis, all species and kinds of farming systems are supposed to be inspected during the year. There are no annual targets for inspections, but in recent years approximately 10 % of holdings keeping farm animals are inspected with some variation between the different species. The district offices select the holdings for inspection. In some cases, in order to make the best out of resources, the inspection may be carried out in conjunction with checks for other purposes. The district offices are instructed to select the farms and the numbers of farms, not only based on the total number of farms keeping each species but also to include a risk based approach when selecting the farms. Relevant criteria will be such as previous welfare history, whether the farming is intensive or extensive, findings in connection with slaughtering of animals from the specific farm etc. Also, the head office is able to control the focus by making some of the points in the different checklists obligatory, when needed.

In addition, the NFSA also arranges campaigns with focus on special areas. These areas are usually selected on the basis of experience showing special problem areas etc. Some are national campaigns initiated by the central level and others are regional campaigns.

The reaction from the NFSA in cases of infringements will vary, depending on the specific situation. In some cases, giving advice to the farmer or pointing out the requirements/the duty of the farmer will be sufficient. In other cases there is need for more formal reactions, such as imposing measures to improve the conditions. In these cases, the Norwegian regulation requires that a formal notice is given previous to the imposition. In cases when a previous notice does result in sufficient changes, there will not be given any formal imposition. In some cases the NFSA may use the imposition of an administrative fine to enforce necessary changes in the situation. The NFSA may also fine persons or firms in cases of infringements.

In severe cases the NFSA reports the situation to the police for further investigation and possible prosecution. If needed, the NFSA has the authority to take animals in custody and also to prohibit individual persons from keeping animals in the future or for a specific period. The results of inspections, including infringements detected and actions taken, are recorded in MATS.

To make sure there is someone representing the farmer present at the time of inspection, most of the inspections are announced. Inspections may also be carried out without prior notice if considered necessary.

Official controls during transport
The inspections are carried out by the district offices mainly at the place of destination, particularly at slaughterhouses.

In addition to the Regulation (EC) 1/2005 on the protection of animals during transport and related operations, Norway has stricter measures coming in to force for transports taking place entirely within the country. As an example, slaughter animals must not be transported at long journeys (some exceptions in northern parts of Norway), and the means of transport must be approved also for short journeys (less than eight hours).

Official controls at slaughter
The inspections are carried out by the district offices, having special teams working at the slaughterhouses. The aim is to ensure that all animals slaughtered are spared any avoidable/unnecessary stress, pain, or suffering during movement, lairage, restraint, stunning or slaughter.

3 FOLLOW UP OF THE EFTA SURVEILLANCE AUTHORIY'S MISSIONS

Chapter three of the country profile gives an overview on conclusions made by the EFTA Surveillance Authority to the Norwegian authorities in it's mission reports.

The EFTA Surveillance Authority carried out 38 missions in Norway from 1 January 2000 to 1 July 2009. The mission reports are published on the EFTA Surveillance Authority's website www.eftasurv.int. Missions carried out after July 2009 are not included in this chapter as they were not completely finalised at the time of the general review mission in January 2010. the reports can be assessed on the EFTA Surveillance Authority's website.

Following these 38 missions, the EFTA Surveillance Authority recommended the competent authority of Norway to take corrective actions to 772 conclusions. In relation to 739 of these conclusions the EFTA Surveillance Authority had prior to the general review mission in January 2010 assessed the measures taken by the competent authority of Norway as satisfactory.

The remaining 33 conclusions were followed up during the general review mission in January 2010. These consisted of 2 cases were the response from the competent authority indicated no corrective measures taken and 31 cases were stated corrective actions had to be verified.

Following the general review mission progress of the corrective actions was assessed as follows

Action taken	21
For verification (in progress)	11
Outstanding (no evidence of progress)	1
Total number of conclusions	33

In the following a summary is given of the of the follow-up status related to the controls systems inspected.

3.1 Animal health

3.1.1 Animal health/contingency plan – Bluetongue 2008

Report from the mission to Norway 14 to 18 April 2008 regarding the application of EEA legislation related to the control and eradication of bluetongue (case 64022)		
Conclusion	**Findings**	**Assessment**
Contingency plan, awareness campaigns and simulation exercises		
Compliance with Council Directive 2000/75/EC and in particular Article 18 and Annex III thereof could not be ensured since a contingency plan for bluetongue was at the time of the mission not completed and had not been sent to the EFTA Surveillance Authority for examination and approval.	The contingency plan has been revised several times, taking into account both simulation exercises and an outbreak of Bluetongue in February/March 2009. The original plan of mass vaccination was abandoned and replaced with a comprehensive testing of all animals within the restriction zones. The competent authority stated that a fully revised plan will be submitted by 1 October 2010	In progress
Laboratory services		
Compliance with Council Directive 2000/75/EC and in particular Article 15 and Annex I.B thereto could not be fully ensured since the NVI did not have available methods to confirm positive	The mission team confirmed that the NVI collaborates with the CRL and participates in proficiency tests from the CRL the last one in mid 2009 and have participated in the meetings organised by the CRL, with a comprehensive contact with the CRL related to techniques and scientific issues during the outbreak in 2009.	Action taken

results, and had not organised comparative tests at regular intervals for other laboratories in Norway.	The NVI is the only laboratory in Norway analysing Bluetongue virus. Within NVI, the branches in Oslo and in Sandnes perform serology tests for Bluetongue. Both branches participated in the ring tests organised by the CRL in 2009 The NVI provided information on training of personnel at both branches in Oslo and Sandnes	

3.1.2 Animal health –Identification of bovine, ovine and caprine animals 2008

Report from the mission to Norway 19 to 29 May 2008 regarding the application of EEA legislation related to identification and registration of bovine animals, labelling of beef and beef products, identification and registration of ovine and caprine animals, and related to veterinary and zootechnical checks applicable in intra-Community trade in certain live animals and products (case 63916)		
Conclusion	**Findings**	**Assessment**
Legislation		
Commission Regulation EC (No) 509/1999 of 8 March 1999 concerning an extension of the maximum period laid down for the application of ear-tags to bison (Bison bison spp.) has not been implemented into Norwegian law.	A new Norwegian regulation implementing Commission Regulation EC (No) 509/1999, together with Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000, is currently under preparation and will enter into force 1 May 2010.	In progress
Application of legislation related to identification and registration of ovine and caprine animals		
Registration of movements of ovine and caprine animals Compliance with Regulation (EC) No 21/2004 and in particular Article 8(2) thereof could not be ensured since information about movements of ovine and caprine animals were not provided to the competent authority.	Information on movements of ovine and caprine animals are now registered in a central database.	Action taken
Holding registers Compliance with Regulation (EC) No 21/2004 and in particular Article 3(1)(b) thereof could not be ensured since holding registers were not established or used.	Holding register is now established. The approved holding register is published at www.mattilsynet.no.	Action taken
Holding registers Compliance with Regulation (EC) No 21/2004 and in particular Article 5(3) thereof could not be ensured since the format of the holding register was not approved by the competent Authority.	Holding register is now established. The approved holding register is published at www.mattilsynet.no.	Action taken

Checks of holdings Compliance with Regulation (EC) No 21/2004 and in particular Articles 2 and 12(1) thereof, and with Regulation (EC) No 1505/2006 and in particular Article 1 thereof, could not be fully ensured since slaughterhouses were not considered as holdings and therefore not checked.	Slaughterhouses are now considered as holdings and can therefore be checked.	Action taken

3.1.3 Animal health/contingency plans – Foot and mouth disease and classical swine fever 2005

Report from the mission to Norway from 17 to 21 October 2005 examining the application of EEA legislation concerning contingency plans for epizootic diseases, in particular foot and mouth disease and classical swine fever (Case 57769/Event 363444)		
Conclusion	**Findings**	**Assessment**
Registration of establishments, identification of animals and registration of animal movements		
Auction markets were not registered with a unique holding number and animals kept temporarily at auction markets, assembly centres etc. were not fully reflected in the cattle database. Consequently, full compliance with Council Regulation (EC) No 820/97, and in particular Article 7 thereof, and Article 11 and Article 13 of Council Directive 64/432/EEC, could not be assured.	Auction markets are now included in the cattle database.	Action taken
National reference laboratory		
The NRL for FMD is the Danish NRL and a contract had been signed between the Norwegian NVI and the NRL. However, compliance with Council Directive 2003/85 /EC and in particular Article 68(2) thereof, could not be assured since this cooperation had not been formalised in a mutual agreement between the CAs of the two EEA States.	The NVI was appointed NRL for FMD in 2007. The inspection after the application to the NFSA for approval of the laboratory to work with material suspected to be contaminated with live FMDV was in 2009. The NVI has agreed with the Institute of Animal Health in Pirbright UK to perform an experiment to document the safety of the laboratory's waste water handling. The experiment was scheduled to start in January 2010. When this is completed the laboratory can be approved and will participate in the ring tests from the CRL. There is a signed contract with the Danish Veterinary Institute on diagnostic assistance in case of some specific suspected diseases.	In progress

3.2 Food of animal origin

Since 2000 the EFTA Surveillance Authority has completed 21 missions to Norway in relation to food of animal origin.

All conclusions from these missions have either been dealt with by Norway in a satisfactory way, followed up in other missions or are not relevant anymore. No conclusions were therefore identified for further follow up during the general review mission.

3.3 Imports of animals and food of animal origin

The EFTA Surveillance Authority has carried out seven missions related to border controls and import conditions. The last one was carried out in 2009. A mission carried out in 2010 was still pending at the time the Country profile was published.

In the seven missions the EFTA Surveillance Authority concluded on in total 196 issues. The mission team identified several issues mainly from the last mission that needed further clarification. After General review mission, all issues have been dealt with or are in progress.

3.3.1 Border inspection posts 2009

Report from the mission to Norway from 4 to 15 May 2009 concerning import controls and border inspection posts (Case 66079)		
Conclusion	**Findings**	**Assessment**
Communication and cooperation between services, identification and selection of consignments		
Compliance with Article 3(1) and Article 3(2) of Council Directive 97/78/EC could not be fully ensured as some products introduced from third countries were subjected to veterinary checks and some consignments were imported via non-BIP entry points.	The head office distributed the list of animals and products to be subject to controls at border inspection posts (Commission Decision 2007/275) to the district offices/regional offices of the NFSA by mail 18th August 2008, The Customs database, TVINN, identifies the products and helps to prevent introduction of the them outside the BIPs. The NFSA was given access to TVINN at central level (Section for Export and Import) in December 2009.	Action taken
Full compliance with Articles 8(4) and 15 (3) of Council Directive 97/78/EC could not be ensured as re-imported and channelled consignments did not remain under customs supervision.	Although Norway is not part of the Customs Union. the Customs have co-operated with the NFSA in ensuring correct application of the import legislation. A working group has been established consisting of representatives of the NFSA and the Customs. The two authorities are to meet at regular intervals. The working group was established to further improve the co-operation between the Customs and the NFSA and establish a platform for discussing important cases and find solutions to problem areas as where the EEA legislation refers to competence outside the EEA Agreement. The Customs were invited to a BIP-seminar held in October 2009 for personnel of the NFSA involved in border controls.	Action taken
Full compliance with point 5(1) of the annex to Commission Decision 2001/812/EC, Article 6 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 136/2004 and Article 5 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 282/2004 could not be ensured as the NFSA did not coordinate with other enforcement services in order to gather all pertinent intelligence regarding import of POAO and live animals from third countries.	The NFSA and Customs have written agreements on co-operation on national and regional level. Some BIPs already have agreements with other authorities that can supply with relevant additional information. The co-operation with other enforcement authorities at local level will be dealt with at the next seminar on border control arranged by the head office, in order to improve it. The head office will instruct in writing the regional offices to contact the different enforcement authorities, for example port authorities and Customs to formalise the co-operation and exchange of information on regional and local level there where it is not yet established. This	In progress

	e3specdially for localisations where local Customs offices and the BIPs are located in different districts.	
Compliance with Article 7 of Commission (EC) No 136/2004 could not be ensured since the NFSA did not have access to the databases or relevant parts thereof available to the Customs. Compliance with Article 6 of Commission regulation (EC) No 282/2004 could not be ensured as the NFSA and the Customs had not organised the mutual exchange of data contained in their respective databases.	The NFSA has offered the Customs access and training in TRACES, In December 2009 the NFSA was given access to TVINN at central level (Section for Export and Import).	Action taken
Decisions on consignments and procedures		
Compliance with Article 17(2) of Council Directive 97/78/EC could not always be ensured since derogation had been granted to allow a non-compliant consignment without sufficient labelling to be imported.	The regional directors in NFSA were in a meeting held November 2009 informed that no such derogations should be granted, and that this information should be forwarded to the BIPs. In addition, the head office will inform all BIPs and remind them of the procedures when consignments do not satisfy the import conditions, or where such checks reveal an irregularity. The Section for Export and Import of the NFSA has recently prepared guidelines regarding dispensations from the BIP legislation where it is clearly stated that dispensations can not be given from the labelling requirements. The guidelines also emphasize that import legislation rarely or never give a ground for a dispensation.	Action taken
Full compliance with article 7 of Council Directive 97/78/EC could not be fully ensured since one consignment had been allowed imported without an original certificate and another consignment had been imported without a correctly completed certificate.	This issue was lectured on during the BIP-seminar held for personnel of the NFSA in October 2009. Written information was also distributed to the BIPs in November 2009.	Action taken
Compliance with point 5.4 of the Annex to Commission Decision 2001/812/EC could not be ensured since the BIPs had not carried out regular checks of customs warehouses within or closely associated with the BIP area.	The representatives of the NFSA have stated that Norway does not have customs warehouses or ship chandlers approved in accordance with Article 12 and Article 13 of Council Directive 97/78. No non-conform goods should be stored in customs warehouses in Norway. It is the responsibility of the district offices to inspect and control these establishments The representatives of the Section for Export and Import stated that to ensure compliance they will inform the regional offices of the NFSA to ask the district offices to search for POAO while inspecting customs warehouses and ships chandlers and in case of positive findings to contact the BIPs.	In progress
Full compliance with Article	Section for Fish and Seafood and Section for Animal	Action taken

4(4)(b) of Council Directive 97/78/EC, and Article 1(2) and Annex II to Commission Regulation (EC) No 136/2004 could not be fully ensured since the monitoring plan was not complete with parameters, parts of the plan was not yet distributed and, finally, sampling had been terminated before all samples set out in the plan had been taken.	Products have the responsibility for developing the monitoring plans, while Section for Export and Import has the coordinating responsibility. The sampling for microbiological contamination was resumed in October 2008. The Section for Import and Export will initiate a meeting with the respective sections in department of controls to ensure that monitoring plans will be forwarded to the BIPs in time. Section for Fish and Seafood and Section for Animal Products have prepared new monitoring plans for 2010. The plans are published on the NFSA's intranet and were distributed to the BIPs in January 2010.	
Compliance with Article 11(2)(e) of Council Directive 97/78/EC could not always be ensured since the exit of all consignments in transit could not be confirmed.	The BIPs follow the procedures as laid down in Article 11(2)(e) of Council directive 97/78/EC, but as the Norwegian Customs Authority does not have similar procedures as the EU, this creates a discrepancy in the system. A local initiative has been initiated in BIPs affected by this in order to improve the routines and information on how this should be carried out. This has according to information from the BIPs improved the situation noticeably. NFSA has contacted the Customs to further improve these routines. In addition the NFSA has prepared a information letter in Russian to Russian lorry drivers informing them of the requirements for consignments in transit.	Action taken
Full compliance with Article 17(2)(a) of Council Directive 97/78/EC could not always be ensured since it could not be confirmed that a rejected consignment had left the EEA.	The head office sent a letter reminding the BIPs of the official veterinarians' and the official fish inspectors' responsibility for following such consignments until a confirmation from the BIP of exit that the consignment has left the EEA has been received. The issue was addressed at the BIP-seminar in October 2009.	Action taken
Compliance with Article 17(2) of Council Directive 97/78/EC could not always be ensured since non-compliant consignments had not been destroyed after the 60 days time limit had expired.	On 5 February 2010 the Section for Export and Imports of the head office of the NFSA informed all BIPs in writing that this practice was not acceptable and that all non-compliant consignments should be dealt with within the 60 days time limit.	Action taken
Full compliance with Article 24(1) of Council Directive 97/78/EC could not always be ensured since, although a national scheme is in place, not all BIPs carried out more stringent checks on all consignments of products from the same origin as foreseen in this.	The head office informed all BIPs that national schemes for reinforced checks shall be followed and that changes/derogations shall be approved by the head office This issue was addressed at the BIP-seminar in October 2009.	Action taken
CVED		
Compliance with Article 2 of	This issue was lectured on during the BIP-seminar in	Action taken

Commission Regulation (EC) No 136/2004 could not be ensured since the necessary information in part 1 of the CVED was not always correctly completed.	October 2009. Written information was also distributed to the BIPs in November 2009:	
Full compliance with Article 12 (b) and Annex IV of Council Decision 79/542/EC could not be ensured since the CVED for consignments in transit from Russian vessels via Norway to Russia was stamped with the wording "ONLY FOR TRANSIT TO RUSSIA VIA THE EC".	The head office sent Information regarding this to the relevant BIPs and Regional Offices were informed in December 2009 that the use of the stamp should be stopped as this stamp only shall be used for consignments in transit between Russia and Kaliningrad.	Action taken
Approvals of BIPs and facilities		
Full compliance with Article 6(1)(b) Council Directive 97/78/EC and Article 1(1) of Commission Decision 2001/812/EC could not always be ensured since it could not be guaranteed that all BIPs were in fact placed under the authority and responsibility of an OV or OFI.	The Section for Import and Export has prepared a guideline regarding dispensations from the BIP legislation. The guideline clearly states that applications for dispensations are to be submitted to the OV or OFI for decision.. The guidelines are at draft stage.	In progress
Full compliance with Article 3(5) of Commission Decision 2001/812/EC could not be ensured, since Norway had not notified the Authority of changes in the infrastructure or operation of BIPs and ICs that has any bearing on the list of agreed BIPs in Norway	The NFSA will in future inform the EFTA Surveillance Authority consecutively of any changes that has bearing on the list of agreed BIPs.	Action taken
Full compliance with Article 3(5) of Commission Decision 2001/812/EC could not be ensured since in at least one IC the establishment had used the premises for other activities without the BIPs knowledge.	The head office will discuss the item in the BIP-gathering and remind the BIPs of the premises for the exclusive use of the BIP/IC and that the facilities always shall be under the effective control of the OV/OFI. This issue was lectured on during the BIP-seminar in October 2009.	Action taken
Full compliance with Article 4(5) of Commission Decision 2001/812/EC could not be ensured since the inspection room, storage facilities and the unloading area in BIP Ålesund were shared for HC and NHC POAO without an underlying risk assessment. Furthermore no such derogation had been notified by Norway to the EFTA	Risk assessments have been carried out in all the relevant BIPs (Måløy, Ålesund, Kristiansund). The NFSA will notify the EFTA Surveillance Authority of the derogations by a special letter	In progress

Surveillance Authority.		

3.4 Feedingstuffs and animal nutrition

The EFTA Surveillance Authority has carried out one mission on feedingstuffs in Norway in 2004. Missions on animal nutrition have been planned during the last 3 years but always postponed as the enter into force of the feed hygiene legislation has been delayed. Mission on feed hygiene is now planned for the second half of 2010.

Of the 13 conclusions from the mission in 2004 all have either been dealt with by Norway in a satisfactory way or are not relevant anymore. No conclusions were therefore identified for further follow up during the general review mission.

3.5 Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (TSE)/animal by-products (ABP)

Since 2000 three missions on TSE have been carried out related to TSE and the feed ban. A mission on the feed ban was carried out in second half of 2009, but the conclusions from that mission were not included in this report as the case was still open at the time of the general review mission. On the mission in 2006 on Scrapie the corrective actions to the following conclusions were still un-clarified.

3.5.1 Scrapie 2006

Report from the mission to Norway from 20 to 24 February 2006 regarding the application of EEA legislation concerning protective measures against Scrapie (Case 58720)		
Conclusions	**Findings**	**Assessment**
Scrapie epidemio-surveillance		
With regard to representative sampling, full compliance with Regulation (EC) No 999/2001, as amended, and in particular Chapter A, Part II of Annex III thereof, was not fully ensured since animals that died on pasture were almost never sampled. Furthermore, the Norwegian application of the derogation to exclude certain animals not slaughtered for human consumption from sampling was not in accordance with the Regulation.	Remote areas are defined in the letter of assignment which provides information on the surveillance and control programmes of the NFSA, page 12. The definition has been reconsidered. The definition is now more precise and geographically limited.	Action taken
With regard to education programmes, full compliance with Regulation (EC) No 999/2001, as amended, and in particular Article 10 thereof, could not be ensured since, *inter alia*, some of those required to participate in education programmes had not done so.	There were plans are to make a DVD-film showing TSE sampling, clinical signs and differential diagnosis, and to distribute the film during autumn 2006 to the veterinarians which take TSE samples, both in the field and at the slaughterhouses. This was however, not done. The head office is going to instruct the regional offices that the district offices shall give the official veterinarians, veterinary practitioners and slaughterhouse personnel training in accordance with article 10. The animal breeders and keepers are getting this information through the inspections. This is a priority for 2010	In progress
Full compliance with Regulation (EC) No 999/2001, as amended, and in particular Article 19(2) and point 2(c) of Chapter B of Annex X thereof, could still not be ensured since the NRL was not participating in comparative tests organised by the CRL.	The Norwegian TSE NRL has now been included in the rapid tests ring trials of the CRL.	Action taken
Measures following suspicion/ confirmation of TSEs		
Full compliance with Regulation	According to the Norwegian guideline for eradication of scrapie,	Action taken

(EC) No 999/2001, as amended, and in particular Article 13(1) thereof, could not be ensured since Norway had applied the derogation for delayed destruction without having notified to the EFTA Surveillance Authority an account of the conditions and criteria used for applying the derogation.	the regional offices using the derogation mentioned above must notify to the Head Office and inform about the evaluation made. The Head Office has now collected this information and can inform Authority that the derogation has been used twice (both Nor98): Once in Telemark County and once in Sogn and Fjordane County. The reason for using the derogation was in both cases the low frequency of the ARR allele within the holding.	

3.6 Veterinary medicines and residues

The EFTA Surveillance Authority carried out missions related to residues and veterinary medicinal products in 2003, 2006 and 2009. The mission in 2009 was at the time of the general review mission still in progress . Therefore, the conclusions from that mission were not included. Of 29 conclusions from the two missions in 2003 and 2006 sufficient information on corrective action had not been provided for two issues raised in the mission of 2006 No action has yet been taken for one of them.

3.6.1 Veterinary medicines etc and residues thereof in live animals and animal products 2006

Report from the mission to Norway from 4 to 8 September 2006 regarding the application of Council Directive 96/23/EC on certain substances and residues thereof in live animals and animal products (case 59767/ event 403194)		
Conclusion	**CA response/ information necessary**	**Authority Comments**
Veterinary medicinal products and medicated feedingstuffs		
Compliance with Article 8 of Council Directive 90/167/EEC on medicated feedingstuffs (see also Article 3(1)(a) of Directive 2001/82/EC on veterinary medicinal products) could not be ensured since fish health biologists are authorised to prescribe medicated feedingstuffs.	Norway claims that the directives concerning veterinary medicinal products and medicated feeding stuffs are not intended to regulate which profession may be allowed to prescribe such products. Furthermore, Norway claims there is a change foreseen in the legislation in near future opening up for other professions to prescribe medicated feed	No action taken
Compliance with Directive 2001/82/EC and in particular Article 65.4 could not be fully assured since the wholesaler did not have a system in place to verify the right of its customers to purchase veterinary medicinal products from a wholesaler.	NOMA has indicated that a system now is in place to control that a wholesaler has an implemented system for assuring that both suppliers and customers are lawfully permitted to sell or receive VMPs, and this is a part of NoMA`s inspection checklist for wholesaler inspections. NoMA will insist that such systems need to be both written and formalised by the wholesaler.	Action taken

3.7 General foodstuffs, food hygiene, imports of food of plant origin and pesticides

The EFTA Surveillance Authority carried out two mission on general foodstuffs and food hygiene in 2006 and 2007. the mission in 2006 was on general food stuffs and imports thereof and the mission in 2007 was on potable water. Of the 26 conclusions from these two missions all have either been dealt with by Norway in a satisfactory way or are not relevant anymore. No conclusions were therefore identified for further follow up during the general review mission.

3.8 Animal welfare

From 2000 the EFTA Surveillance Authority has carried out three missions related to animal welfare in Norway. All 43 conclusions from the missions in 2004 and 2006 have either been dealt with by Norway in a satisfactory way, followed up in the last mission in 2009 or are not relevant anymore. No conclusions were therefore identified for further follow up during the general review mission.

Annex 1
List of diseases

List A	List B
• African horse sickness • African swine fever • Anthrax • Avian influenza • Aujeszky's disease/ Pseudorabies • Bluetongue • Brucellosis • Classical swine fever/ Hog cholera • Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia • Dourine - Exanthema coitale paralyticum Ebola- og Marburg-virus • Epizootic haemorrhagic disease of deer • Foot and mouth disease • Glanders • Goat pox • Infectious laryngotracheitis • Lumpy skin disease • Newcastle disease • Peste des petits ruminants • Porcine enterovirus encephalomyelitis • Pseudopestis avium • Rinderpest • Rabies • Rift Valley fever • Sheep pox • Sheep mange • Swine vesicular disease (SVD) • Transmissible gastroenteritis (TGE) • Vesicular stomatitis	• Avian rhinotracheitis (ART) and Turkey rhinotracheitis (TRT) • Bovine spongiform encephalopathy • Bovine trichomonosis • Bovine virus diarrhoea/mucosal disease • Border disease • Caprine pleuropneumonia (CCPP) • Chlamydia infections – small ruminants and birds Contagious • Clostridium perfringens type C - pig necrotising enteritis • Distemper • Duck virus enteritis • Duck virus hepatitis • Echinococcosis/hydatidosis • Egg drop syndrome (EDS-76) • Enzootic bovine leucosis (EBL) • Equine Infectious Anemia • Equine encephalitis: Eastern equine enchepalitis, Western equine encephalitis, Venezuelan equine encephalitis (EEE, WEE, VEE) • European brown hare syndrome • Fowl cholera • Infectious agalactia • Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/ infectious pustular vulvovaginitis • Infection by *Campylobacter foetus* subsp. *Venerealis* – bovine • Infectious bronchitis (IB) • Leishmaniosis • Leptospirosis • Maedi/Visna • Mink enteritis virus (MEV) • Monkey pox • Mycoplasma gallisepticum and Mycoplasma meleagridis – poultry • Myxomatosis • Paramyxovirus infection in pigeons except Newcastle disease • Paratuberculosis • Porcine epidemic diarrhoea (PED) • Porcine respiratory coronavirus (PRCV) • Porcine respiratory and reproductive syndrome (PRRS) • Rabbit Viral Hemorrhagic Disease • Ringworm (*Trichophyton verrucosum*) and ringworm on fur animals • Salmonellainfections (*Salmonella spp*) • Sarcoptes scabiei in foxes in captivity • Strangles – horse • Swine Influenza • Transmissible spongiform encephalopathies, except BSE and scrapie • Trikinosis • Tuberculosis - bovine (*Mycobacterium bovis* or

	Mycobacterium tuberculosis) • Tuberculosis poultry *(Mycobacterium avium)* • Sheep pulmonary adenomatosis • Scrapie • Virulent footrot <u>Bee diseases:</u> • American foulbrood • European foulbrood • Stonebrood • Small Hive Beetle (Aethina tumida) Tropilaelaps mite (Tropilaelaps ssp.)