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## Portugal

# Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards

## Country Report

### 2003

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#### **Report Highlights:**

**Updated on July 2003.**

#### **Sections Updates:**

**B. LABELING REQUIREMENTS**

**C. FOOD ADDITIVE REGULATIONS**

**D. PESTICIDE AND OTHER CONTAMINANTS**

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Includes PSD changes: No  
Includes Trade Matrix: No  
Unscheduled

Report

Madrid [SP1],PO

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**Last Updated: July 2003**

**Section(s) Last Updated:**

- B. LABELING REQUIREMENTS**
- C. FOOD ADDITIVE REGULATIONS**
- D. PESTICIDE AND OTHER CONTAMINANTS**

**DISCLAIMER:** This report has been prepared by the Office of Agricultural Affairs of the USDA/Foreign Agricultural Service in Lisbon, Portugal for U.S. exporters of domestic food and agricultural products. While every possible care has been taken in the preparation of this report, information provided may be no longer complete nor precise as some import requirements are subject to frequent change. It is highly recommended that U.S. exporters ensure that all necessary customs clearance requirements have been verified with local authorities through your foreign importer before the sale conditions are finalized. **FINAL IMPORT APPROVAL OF ANY PRODUCT IS ALWAYS SUBJECT TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS AS INTERPRETED BY THE COUNTRY OF IMPORT AT THE TIME OF PRODUCT ENTRY.**

## A. FOOD LAWS

Imports of food and beverage products into Portugal are not subject to special legislation other than that of the European Union. Portugal, as a EU member state, follows all rules and regulations that govern food legislation within the European Union.

The European Union (EU), formerly known as the European Economic Community (EEC), was created by the Treaty of Rome on March 25, 1957. Portugal joined the EU in January 1, 1986. The European Union now comprises 15 member states. The EU member countries accept the entire body of EU laws and obligations associated with treaties and agreements to which the EU is a party.

A major objective of the EU was the Development of a "Single Market." The formation of the "Single Market" on January 1, 1993 has and still is bringing about harmonization of food legislation within the 15-member state European Union. The legislation is made up of Regulations and Directives. The Regulations must be adopted by each Member State while Directives must be transposed into each member state's national legislation in such a way as to reflect the piece of EU legislation. The food law is made up of horizontal legislation on broad food and food related categories and vertical legislation on specific foodstuff categories.

This document is designed to provide a comprehensive reference to the legislation governing the sale and marketing of packaged foodstuffs within Portugal. However, this report is best read in conjunction with the equivalent "FAIRS" report from the Foreign Agricultural Service's office in the U.S. Mission to the European Union (USEU) in Brussels which contains information at the European Union level.

All the pieces of legislation referred to on the following pages can be obtained through the following addresses:

U.S. Mission to the European Union  
Office of Agricultural Affairs

PSC 82 Box 002  
APO AE 09724

Tel. 32-2-508-2760; Fax 32-2-511-0918

email: [agUSEUBrussels@fas.usda.gov](mailto:agUSEUBrussels@fas.usda.gov)

[www.useu.be/agri/legis.html](http://www.useu.be/agri/legis.html)

27 Blvd du Regent  
1000 Brussels, Belgium

or

European Commission's Eur-lex website

<http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/>

or

The Official Journal

<http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/oj/index.html>

The Official Journal is the EU equivalent to the U.S. Government's "Federal Register". The L (Legislation) and C (Information and Notices) series of the Official Journal appear daily. Full texts in the 11 official languages of the European Union are available on the "Eur-lex" website.

## B. LABELING REQUIREMENTS

LABELING LEGISLATION: Directives Reference

Directive relating to the labeling, presentation and advertising of foodstuffs	79/112/EEC	Amended by: 85/7/EEC 86/197/EEC 89/395/EEC 91/72/EEC 93/102/EEC 98/34/EC
Alcoholic strength by volume in the labeling of alcoholic beverages	87/250/EEC	
Indications or marks identifying the lot	89/396/EEC	Amended by: 91/238/EEC 92/11/EEC
Nutritional labeling of foodstuffs	90/496/EEC	
Packaging gases	94/54/EC	
Foodstuffs containing sweeteners	96/21/EC	
Foodstuffs treated by ionizing radiation	99/2/EC 99/3/EC	
Pre-packed meat-based products	2000/13/EC	Amended by: 2001/101/EC
Fisheries and aquiculture products	2001/2065/EC	

NOTE: For detailed information on Labeling Requirements, please consult [www.useu.be/agri/lable.html](http://www.useu.be/agri/lable.html)

Directive 79/112/EEC and subsequent amendments lay down general rules on the labeling of foodstuffs for sale to the consumer and certain aspects relating to the presentation and advertising. The Directive is also applied to foodstuffs intended for supply to restaurants, hospitals, canteens and other similar mass caterers. Special label rules contained in Directives on specific foodstuffs (vertical directives) supplement these general rules - or derogate from them (e.g. labeling of additional ingredients).

The labeling and methods used must not:

1. Be such that could mislead the purchaser to a material degree specifically, and

2. Attribute any health claims to any foodstuff.

The following information must be on the label:

- The name under which the product is sold.
- The list of ingredients, in descending order of weight, as recorded at the time of their use in the manufacture of the foodstuff.
- In the case of prepackaged foodstuff, the net quantity. Weights and measures must be declared in metric units. In the case of liquids the declaration liter, centiliter or milliliter must be used as appropriate; in the case of solids the declaration must be given in kilogram or gram as appropriate.
- The date of minimum durability, or in the case of foodstuffs which, from the microbiological point of view, are highly perishable, the "use by" date.
- Date marking must be given in the order of day/month/year *or*
  - 'best before' and date in terms of the day and month for foods expected to keep for three months or less, or 'best before end' and date in terms of month and year only for foods expected to keep for more than three months but not longer than 18 months, *or*
  - 'best before end' and date in terms of either month and year or year only for foods expected to keep for more than 18 months.
- Any special storage conditions or conditions of use.
- The name or business name and address of the manufacturer or packager, or of a seller established within the Community.
- Particulars of the place of origin or provenance in the case where failure to give such particulars might mislead the consumer to the true origin or provenance of the foodstuff.
- Instructions for use when it would be impossible to make appropriate use of the foodstuff in the absence of such instructions.

With respect to beverages containing more than 1.2 percent by volume of alcohol, the actual strength by volume must be included.

Packaged foodstuffs must bear a 'lot marking'. The lot shall be determined in each case by the producer, manufacturer or packager of the foodstuff in question, or of the first seller established within the Community. The marking must be preceded by the letter 'L' except in cases where it is clearly distinguishable from other indications on the label.

Nutritional labeling is compulsory where a nutritional claim appears on the label, in presentation or in advertising, with the exclusion of generic advertising. The only nutrition claims permitted are those relating to energy values and, to the following nutrients: protein, carbohydrate, fat, fiber, sodium and prescribed vitamins, and to substances which belong to or which are of the above nutrients.

For foodstuffs whose durability has been extended by means of packaging gases authorized under Council Directive 89/107, the particulars "packaged in a protective atmosphere" must be included in the product label.

The most recent piece of amending legislation to the Labeling Directive (Directive Reference 93/102/EC in the summary pages), amends Annex I and II of Directive 79/112/EEC. Amended Annex I lists categories of ingredients which may be designated by the name of the category rather than the specific name; and amended Annex II lists the categories of ingredients which must be designated by the name of their category followed by their specific name or EC number.

## C. FOOD ADDITIVE REGULATIONS

### FOOD ADDITIVES LEGISLATION: Directives Reference

Framework Directive on authorized food additives	89/107/EEC	Amended by: 94/34/EC
Directives on sweeteners for use in foodstuffs	94/35/EC	Amended by: 96/83/EC
	95/31/EC	Amended by: 98/66/EC 2000/51/EC 2001/52/EC
Directive on colors for use in foodstuffs	94/36/EC	Amended by: 95/45/EC 99/75/EC 2001/50/EC
Directive on food additives other than colors and sweeteners	95/2/EC and corrigendum (Official Journal L248)	Amended by: 96/77/EC 96/85/EC 98/72/EC 98/86/EC 2000/63/EC 2001/5/EC 2001/30/EC
Directive on flavorings for use in foodstuffs	88/388/EC	Amended by: 91/71/EC

NOTE: For detailed information on Food Additive Regulations, please consult [www.useu.be/agri/additive.html](http://www.useu.be/agri/additive.html)

Framework Directive 89/107/EEC gives definitions of food additive and processing aids and establishes a procedure for agreeing on further directives for most classes of food additives (excluding flavors and extraction solvents) with positive lists and conditions of use. For the purpose of this Directive, “food additive” means any substance not normally consumed as a food in itself and not normally used as a characteristic ingredient of food whether or not it has nutritive value, the intentional addition of which to food for a technological purpose in the manufacture, processing, preparation, treatment, packaging, transport or storage of such food results, or may be reasonably expected to result in it, or its by-products, becoming directly or indirectly a component of such foods.

Within this Directive categories of food additives are:

Color	Anti-caking agent	Preservative
Modified starch	Anti-Oxidant	Sweetener
Emulsifier	Raising agent	Emulsifying Salt
Anti-foaming agent	Thickener	Glazing agent
Gelling agent	Flour treatment agent	Stabilizer

Firming Agent	Flavor enhancer	Humectant
Acid	Bulking agent	Acidity regulator
Propellant gas	Packaging gas	

European Parliament and Council Directive 94/34/EC amending Framework Directive 89/107/EEC establishes rules by which a Member State may forbid the use of certain additives in foodstuffs, considered as traditional products, produced on its territory, provided this prohibition existed as of January 1, 1992 and provided that the free circulation of goods is not affected. Non traditional foodstuffs that contain additives in accordance with the proposed directives on additives would still be required to have free circulation within that Member State.

European Parliament and Council Directive 94/35/EC and amendments, on Sweeteners for use in foodstuffs sets conditions for the use of permitted bulk and intense sweeteners: sorbitol, mannitol, isomalt, maltitol, lactitol, xylitol, acesulfame K, aspartame, cyclamic acid and its sodium and calcium salts, saccharine and its sodium, calcium and potassium salts, thaumatin and neohesperidine DC.

European Parliament and Council Directive 95/31/EC and amendments, on Sweeteners for use in foodstuffs, establishes the purity levels and standards for sweeteners to be used in foodstuffs.

European Parliament and Council Directive 94/36/EC and amendments, on Colors establishes a list of permitted colors and conditions of use, including maximum levels of use in particular foodstuffs; a list of foodstuffs in which colors may not be used, and a list of colors permitted for certain uses only.

European Parliament and Council Directive 95/2/EC and amendments, on Food Additives other than Colors and Sweeteners establishes a listing of generally permitted additives, conditionally permitted preservatives and antioxidants, anti-caking agents, emulsifiers, stabilizers, etc.

Directive 88/388/EEC, amended by 91/71/EEC sets out definitions for the different types of flavorings, purity criteria for flavorings, labeling requirements applicable to flavorings, and lays down the conditions for the use of the term “natural” in the labeling of flavorings.



**D. PESTICIDE AND OTHER CONTAMINANTS**

## PESTICIDE LEGISLATION: Directive Reference

Directive relating to the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on fruit and vegetables	76/895/EEC	Amended by: 89/186/EEC
Directive on the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on cereals	86/362/EEC	Amended by: 3/57/EEC 94/29/EEC 95/39/EC 96/33/EC 97/71/EC 98/82/EC
Directive on the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on foodstuffs of animal origin	86/363/EEC	

Directive on the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on certain products of plant origin, including fruit and vegetables	90/642/EEC	Amended by: 94/30/EEC 95/38/EEC 95/61/EEC 96/32/EEC 97/41/EC 97/71/EC 98/82/EC 99/65/EC 99/71/EC 2000/24/EC 2000/42/EC 2000/48/EC 2000/57/EC 2000/58/EC 2000/81/EC 2000/82/EC 2001/35/EC 2002/5/EC 2002/23/EC 2002/42/EC 2002/63/EC 2002/66/EC 2002/71/EC 2002/76/EC 2002/79/EC
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NOTE: For detailed information on Pesticides and Other Contaminants, please consult [www.useu.be/agri/pesticides.html](http://www.useu.be/agri/pesticides.html)

1. Member States shall ensure that the products referred to in each Directive do not, from the time they are put into circulation, present a danger to human health as a result of the presence of pesticide residues.
2. Member States may not prohibit or impede the putting into circulation within their territories of the products referred to in each Directive on the grounds that they contain pesticide residues, if the quantity of such residues does not exceed the maximum levels specified in each Directive.

CONTAMINANTS LEGISLATION: Directive Reference

Directive setting maximum levels for certain contaminants in foodstuffs	97/194/EC	Amended by: 98/1525/EC
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Directive 97/194/EC and amendment 98/1525/EC establishes the maximum levels for certain contaminants present in

various foodstuffs. The products indicated in these Regulations must not, when placed on the market, contain higher contaminant levels than those therein specified.

## E. OTHER REGULATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

### LEGISLATION ON CONTROL AND HYGIENE OF FOODSTUFFS: Directives Reference

Official control of foodstuffs	89/397/EEC	Supplemented by: 93/99/EEC
Hygiene of foodstuffs	93/43/EEC	

In essence, the legislation establishes hygiene and safety measures for foodstuffs.

Framework Directive 89/397/EEC and Supplementing Directive 93/99/EEC establishes general principles for the official control of foodstuffs throughout the Single Market. Article 5 of the directive states that Control shall comprise one or more of the following operations:

- inspection;
- sampling and analysis;
- inspection of staff hygiene;
- examination of written and documentary material;
- examination of any verification systems set up by the undertaking and of the results obtained

The oversight of such control is in the hands of each member state's competent authority. Council Directive 93/43/EEC covering food hygiene controls is a further supplement to the overall framework directive. It lays down the general rules of hygiene for foodstuffs and the procedures for verification of compliance with these rules.

### LEGISLATION ON CONTROL OF PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN: Directives Reference

Veterinary Control	90/675/EEC	Supplemented by: 97/78/EC
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Framework directive 90/675/EEC and supplementing directive 97/78/EC establishes the principles for the official veterinary control of products and by products on animal origin of third country origin.

## F. CERTIFICATION AND DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

- For live animals, semen, embryos, hatching, eggs, petfood, pig bristles, animal casings, apiculture products, dried bones & products, raw materials for pharmaceuticals, serum, dogchews: need a certificate issued by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS-USDA). For more information, exporters should contact the following office:

Dr. Najam Faizi  
Senior Staff Veterinarian  
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH  
INSPECTION SERVICE  
Veterinary Services  
Import/Export Animals Staff  
Unit 39  
4700 River Road  
Riverdale, MD 20737-1228  
Tel: (301) 734-8383  
Fax: (301) 734-6402  
[www.aphis.usda.gov](http://www.aphis.usda.gov)

- For fresh fruit, vegetables and nuts: generally need a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS-USDA). For more information, please contact:

APHIS/PPQ  
Export Certification Unit Port Operations Staff  
4700 River Road Unit 140  
Riverdale MD 20737-1236  
Phone: (301)-734-8453  
Fax: (301)-734-5786  
[www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/)

- For canned fruit and vegetables, sauces, and other processed foodstuffs not containing meat, fish, egg or dairy products: official certificate from U.S. governing authority indicating that the producing plant is authorized to produce these products for local consumption as well as for exports.

- For processed food products containing meat, fish, egg or dairy products: need special health certificates provided by U.S. authorities as follows:

The Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS-USDA) for meats & meat products. For more information, please contact the following office:

Dr. Karen Morris  
Food Safety and Inspection Service  
Export-Import Program Analysis  
Technical Service Center  
106 South 15th Street  
Omaha, NE 68102  
Tel: (402) 221-7400  
Fax: (402) 221-7438  
[www.fsis.usda.gov](http://www.fsis.usda.gov)

The Food & Drug Administration (FDA) in conjunction with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Inspection for fish products and seafood. For more information, please contact the FDA's Office of Seafood (phone number 202 418-3150).

The Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS-USDA) for dairy and egg products. For more information, please contact the following office:

Mr. Richard McKee  
Deputy Administrator, Dairy Programs  
Agricultural Marketing Service  
U.S. Department of Agriculture  
14th & Independence Ave., S.W., Rm 2968-S  
Washington, D.C. 20090-5751  
Tel: (202) 720-5751  
Fax: (202) 690-3410  
[www.ams.usda.gov](http://www.ams.usda.gov)

- For wood products: APHIS certification is required for several species, including oak, chestnut, sycamore, poplar and maples (acer saccharum in particular), oak staves and barrels, cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings of wood, and pallets. Oak logs with bark need special treatment and certification. A "Heat Treatment Certificate" is required for softwoods, and a "Certificate of Debarking and Grub Hole Control" is required for Western Red Cedar wood. These two certificates are issued by APHIS-validated agencies.

- For organic products: certification is required from approved certifying agencies. USDA/American Marketing Service (AMS) is responsible for creating a list of accredited U.S. certification agencies. Such a list can be obtained from the Office of Agricultural Affairs of the U.S. Mission to the European Union at the following website:  
<http://www.useu.be/agri/organic.html>

Meat & Meat Products, Milk & Milk Products:

Animal products, including meat products, red meat, wild game meat, farmed game meat, milk & milk products, animal casings, bovine embryos, bovine semen, porcine semen, equine semen and seafood, can only be imported into Portugal from U.S. plants approved to export to the E.U.

Beef from cattle that has been raised with growth promotants (hormones) can not be imported into the EU. In addition, meat and bone meal are banned. Animal fats such as tallow and yellow grease are now subject to stringent requirements for use or imports into the EU.

## G. OTHER SPECIFIC STANDARDS

### FOODSTUFFS FOR PARTICULAR NUTRITIONAL USES: Directives Reference

Directive on foodstuffs for particular nutritional uses	89/398/EEC	Amended by: 2001/15/EC
Infant formulae and follow-on formulae	91/321/EEC	Amended by: 96/4/EC
Processed cereal-based foods and baby foods for infants and young children	96/5/EC	Amended by: 98/36/EC
Foods intended for use in Energy-restricted diets for weight reduction	96/8/EC	
Dietary foods for special medical purposes	99/21/EC	
Food Supplements	2002/46/EC	

NOTE: For detailed information on Particular Nutritional Uses, please consult [www.useu.be/agri/partnutr.html](http://www.useu.be/agri/partnutr.html)

Council Directive 89/398/EEC is a Framework Directive covering foodstuffs for particular nutritional uses which, owing to their special composition or manufacturing process, are clearly distinguishable from foodstuffs for normal consumption, which are suitable for their claimed nutritional purposes, and which are marketed in such a way as to indicate such suitability.

A particular nutritional use must fulfil the particular nutritional requirements of certain categories of persons whose digestive processes or metabolism are disturbed; or of certain categories of persons who are in a special physiological condition and who are therefore able to obtain special benefit from controlled consumption of certain substances in foodstuffs; or of infants or young children in good health.

91/321/EEC, amended by 96/4/EC, on Infant Formulae and Follow-on Formulae. This directive details the compositional requirements and labeling requirements for such products.

96/5/EC, amended by 98/36/EC, on processed cereal-based foods and baby foods for infants and young children. This directive covers foodstuffs for particular nutritional use fulfilling the particular requirements of infants and young children in good health in the Community and are intended for use by infants while they are being weaned, and by young children as a supplement to their diet and/or for their progressive adaptation to ordinary food.

96/84/EC on foods intended for use in energy-restricted diets for Weight reduction. The directive lays down compositional and labeling requirements for such products.

99/21/EC on foods intended for special medical purposes. The directive lays down compositional and labeling requirements for such products.

2002/46/EC on food supplements. The directive lays down compositional and labeling requirements for such products.

CONTAINER SIZE REQUIREMENTS: Directives Reference

Directive on Container Size	88/316/EEC	Amended by:	89/676/EEC
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Directive 88/316/EEC and its amendment 89/676/EEC establish the Container Size Standards for a number of packaged foodstuffs.

MATERIALS AND ARTICLES IN CONTACT WITH FOODSTUFFS: Directives Reference

Framework Directive	89/109/EEC	
Directive on Plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs	90/128/EEC and corrigendum (Official Journal L349)	Amended by: 92/39/EEC 93/8/EEC 93/9/EEC 95/3/EC 96/11/EC 97/48/EC

Framework Directive 89/109/EEC lays down general rules on the quality of materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs. Labeling and marking requirements that must be applied to such materials and articles are detailed and provision is made for specific directives to be drawn up on the following areas:

plastics, including varnish and coatings;  
 regenerated cellulose;  
 elastomers and rubber;  
 paper and board;  
 ceramics;  
 glass;  
 metals and alloys;  
 wood, including cork;  
 textile products;  
 paraffin waxes and micro-crystalline waxes

Commission Directive 90/128/EEC and amendments, provide incomplete lists of additives which may be used for the manufacture of plastic materials intended to come into contact with foodstuffs.

## H. COPYRIGHT/TRADEMARK LAWS

TRADEMARK: Directive Reference

Directive on the Community Trademark	94/40/EEC	Amended by:	95/2868/EC
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NOTE: For detailed information on Community Trademark, please consult [www.useu.be/agri/commu.html](http://www.useu.be/agri/commu.html)

A Community trademark may consist of any signs capable of being represented graphically provided that such signs are capable of distinguishing the goods or services of one undertaking from those of other undertakings. A Community trademark shall be obtained by registration, for a period of ten years from the date of filing the application and the registration may be renewed for further periods of ten years. Proprietors of a Community trademark may be: nationals of the Member States, or nationals and/or residents of other States which are parties to the Paris Convention for the production of industrial property, or nationals, other than those referred, of any State which is not party to the Paris Convention and which, according to published findings, accords to nationals of all the Member States the same protection for trade marks as it accords to its own nationals.

## I. IMPORT PROCEDURES

The EU Customs Code (Code) was fully adopted in Portugal as of January 1, 1993. The Code adopts the directives of the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT) including the amendments which resulted from the Uruguay Round of which Portugal is a signatory member. Portugal uses the Harmonized Nomenclature and Classification System (HS). The EU's on-line customs database can be consulted to look up commodity codes and relevant import duties at [http://europa.eu.int/comm/taxation\\_customs/dds/en/tarhome.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/taxation_customs/dds/en/tarhome.htm)

### Import Documentation

The following documents are required for ocean or air cargo shipments of foodstuffs to Portugal:

#### Bills of Lading and Airway Bills

- No consular legalization is required;
- Two copies of the document are required;
- Portuguese or English language are accepted.

#### Commercial Invoice

- Two copies are required.

#### Phytosanitary Certificate and/or Health Certificate

- See Other Regulations and Requirements.



Import Certificate

Most foodstuffs require an Import Certificate issued by the competent Portuguese agency. However, the Import Certificate is obtained by the Portuguese Importer and/or the agent involved in the business.

## Temporary Entry

Foreign goods may enter the Portuguese territory under temporary duty-free admission. Temporary entry can be allowed for goods in transit, for manufacturing, for temporary storage in bonded warehouses or for temporary importation. Generally, temporary entry of goods requires the deposit of a guarantee for import duties and VAT which are then reimbursed when the merchandise leaves the territory of the EU. Temporary importation allows the merchandise to stay in the EU territory as foreign merchandise for a period of 24 months.

## Samples and Advertising Materials

As an EU country and member of the Convention to Facilitate the Importation of Samples and Advertising Matter, Portugal grants duty free entry to giveaway samples properly labeled (except Tobacco and Matches), up to a duty value of 175 EURO and up to a VAT (Value Added Tax) value of the same amount. Samples for which the duty is greater than these amounts may also be admitted duty free if they are intended for exhibitions, conventions, or similar events, or other promotional purposes that justify the quantity being imported.

Samples are subject to the same import documentation requirements that apply to ordinary commercial shipments and require a symbolic value for customs declaration purposes on the shipping documents or commercial invoices.

## Major Agencies Involved in the Import Procedure

Direcção Geral da Alfandega  
(Customs General Directorate)

Direcção Geral de Fiscalização e Controlo da Qualidade Alimentar  
(General Directorate for Control of Food Quality)

Direcção Geral da Veterinária  
(General Directorate for Veterinary Services)

Direcção Geral das Relações Económicas Internacionais  
(General Directorate for International Economic Relations) (Import Certificates)

Direcção Geral de Protecção das Culturas  
(General Directorate for Crop Protection)

Direcção Geral da Saúde  
(General Directorate for Health)

## APPENDIX I - MAJOR REGULATORY AGENCIES

Direcção Geral de Fiscalização e Controlo da Qualidade Alimentar  
(General Directorate for Control of Food Quality)

Av. Conde Valbom, 96

1050 LISBOA

Tel. 351-21-798-3600

Fax 351-21-798-3834

email: [dgfcqa@dgfcqa.min-agricultura.pt](mailto:dgfcqa@dgfcqa.min-agricultura.pt)

[www.min-agricultura.pt](http://www.min-agricultura.pt)

Direcção Geral de Protecção das Culturas  
(General Directorate for Crop Protection)

Estação Agronómica Nacional

Quinta do Marquês

2780 OEIRAS

Tel. 351-21-441-2822

Fax 351-21-442-0616

[www.dgpc.min-agricultura.pt](http://www.dgpc.min-agricultura.pt)

Direcção Geral da Veterinária  
(General Directorate for Veterinary Services)

Lg. Academia Nacional das Belas Artes, 2

1200 LISBOA

Tel. 351-21-323-9500

Fax 351-21-346-3518

[www.dgv.min-agricultura.pt](http://www.dgv.min-agricultura.pt)

Direcção Geral da Saúde  
(General Directorate for Health)

Alameda D. Afonso Henriques, 45

1000 LISBOA

Tel. 351-21-843-0500

Fax 351-21-843-0530

[www.dgsaude.pt](http://www.dgsaude.pt)

Ministério da Agricultura  
Gabinete de Planeamento e Política  
Agro-Alimentar

Rua Pd. António Vieira, 1

1070 LISBOA

Tel. 351-21-381-9300

Fax 351-21-387-3934

(Ministry of Agriculture)  
(Planning and Policy Cabinet for  
Agricultural Food Products)

[www.min-agricultura.pt](http://www.min-agricultura.pt)

## APPENDIX II - OTHER IMPORT SPECIALIST CONTACTS

Direcção Geral da Alfandega  
(Customs General Directorate)  
Terreiro do Trigo  
1100 Lisboa  
Tel. 351-21-886-1059  
Fax 351-21-888-3686  
[www.dgaiec.min-financas.pt](http://www.dgaiec.min-financas.pt)

Direcção Geral das Relações Económicas Internacionais  
(General Directorate for International Economic Relations) (Import Certificates)  
Av. Da República, 79  
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[www.dgrei.pt](http://www.dgrei.pt)

The Office of Agricultural Affairs of the USDA/Foreign Agricultural Service in Lisbon, Portugal can also assist/guide you in obtaining specific national legislation on all foodstuffs directives. You may contact us at the following address:

Foreign Agricultural Service  
American Embassy, Lisbon  
PSC 83, Box FAS  
APO AE 09726  
Tel. 351-21-770-2358  
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