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DISCLAIMER:

This report was prepared by the Office of Agricultural Affairs of the USDA/Foreign Agricultural Service in Brussels, Belgium, for U.S. exporters of domestic food and agricultural products. **This report should be read in conjunction with the Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards (FAIRS) – Country Report written by the U.S. Mission to the EU ([link](#)).**

While every possible care has been taken in the preparation of this report, information provided may not be completely accurate either because policies have changed since its preparation, or because clear and consistent information about these policies was not available. It is highly recommended that U.S. exporters verify the full set of import requirements with their foreign customers, who are normally best equipped to research such matters with local authorities, before any goods are shipped. FINAL IMPORT APPROVAL OF ANY PRODUCTS IS SUBJECT TO THE IMPORTING COUNTRY'S RULES AND REGULATIONS AS INTERPRETED BY BORDER OFFICIALS AT THE TIME OF PRODUCT ENTRY.

Executive Summary

This report provides an overview of food and feed legislation currently in force in Belgium. Although most food legislation is harmonized at the European Union (EU) level, national Member State rules may exist in addition to EU rules or in cases where EU-harmonization is not yet finalized.

EU and Belgian requirements for food differ from the ones in the United States and the standard U.S. label fails to comply with EU labeling requirements. This report looks at general requirements for food and feed labels including language requirements and nutrition declaration. It also lists the specific rules in place in Belgium for botanicals, food supplements and the addition of nutrients to food, which have been updated in 2021.

More information about EU rules are available in the [EU-27 Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards Country Report](#).

Section I. General Food Laws

General principles such as the precautionary principle are set out in the European Union (EU)'s General Food Law Regulation 178/2002. Although most food legislation is harmonized at the EU-level, national Member State rules may exist in addition to EU rules or in cases where EU-harmonization is not yet finalized. U.S. exporters should be aware that in such cases different rules may apply in different Member States. National measures exist, for example, for certain food contact materials, botanical ingredients in food supplements, minimum and maximum levels for vitamins and minerals, country of origin labeling, and for official control fees.

Belgium

Member State officials are responsible for enforcing EU food legislation. The European Commission monitors Member States compliance with EU law and publishes [an annual report](#) on Member State performance. The European Commission has the authority to initiate legal action in the Court of Justice of the EU against Member States that are not complying with EU Directives and Regulations. "Directives" define the result that must be achieved, but leave to each Member State the choice of form and methods to transpose the directive into national laws. Regulations are binding in their entirety and automatically enter into force on a set date in all Member States. Belgium, as a member of the EU, conforms to all EU regulations and directives. There may be some variation among Member States in applying EU harmonized legislation.

The Belgian Food and Drugs Law is called "[Wet betreffende de bescherming van de gezondheid van de gebruikers op het stuk van de voedingsmiddelen en andere produkten / Loi relative à la protection de la santé des consommateurs en ce qui concerne les denrées alimentaires et les autres produits](#)". This law from 1977 provides the Belgian regulatory framework for all food products. It applies to domestically produced and imported food and other products including tobacco and cosmetic products. The main objective of this law is (1) health protection, (2) product safety, (3) ensuring that consumers have adequate and correct information and (4) promotion of fair trade. All amendments and supplementary food laws are published in "Het Belgisch Staatsblad/Le Moniteur Belge", which can be consulted on www.staatsblad.be (not available in English).

Belgium has a federal political structure. Food policy and safety are regulated at the federal level, while agriculture policy is regulated at the regional level (Flanders, Wallonia and Brussels Region). The Directorate-General for Control of the Belgian Federal Agency for the Safety of the Food Chain (FAVV/AFSCA) has the responsibility for food controls. Laying down implementing and enforcing measures related to food safety, animal health and plant protection are within the domain of the FAVV/AFSCA. The Federal Public Service (FPS) Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment oversees policy and legislation on food product standards, contaminants and animal and plant health. Quality schemes such as geographical indications (GIs) and traditional specialties guaranteed fall under the competence of the FPS Economy, SMEs, Self-Employed and Energy. The Belgian Minister of Agriculture is responsible for the FAVV/AFSCA, the Animal, Plant and Food Directorate General of the FPS Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment. For more information see www.federal-government.be/en.

Federal Agency for the Safety of the Food Chain (FAVV)

Administratief Centrum Kruidtuin
Food Safety Center
Kruidtuinlaan 55 – 5th floor
B-1000 Brussel, Belgium
Phone: +32 (0)2 211 8211
Email: info@favv.be
Website: <http://www.afsca.be/>

Federal Public Service Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment

Eurostatoin II
Victor Hortaplein 40 bus 10
B-1060 Brussels, Belgium
Phone: +32 (0)2 524.9797
Email: info@health.fgov.be
Website: <http://www.health.belgium.be/en>

Section II. Labeling Requirements

For detailed information see <http://www.usda-eu.org/trade-with-the-eu/eu-import-rules/eu-labeling-requirements/>

A. General requirements

The standard U.S. label, including the nutrition facts panel, fails to comply with EU labeling requirements. The EU's "[Food Information to Consumers \(FIC\) regulation 1169/2011](#)" is applicable to all pre-packaged food and drink products marketed in the EU, including those imported from non-EU countries.

For an overview of the EU-harmonized labeling requirements, see EU FAIRS report update. Member State specific requirements are listed below.

Language requirements

There are 3 official languages in Belgium: Dutch, French and German. Belgium covers 4 language areas. The Dutch language area is located in the Northern part of Belgium, whereas the French language area is located in the South. Brussels, the capital of Belgium, is bi-lingual. Finally, there is a small German language area which is in the east and borders Germany. Language has been a very sensitive issue for many decades, which is reflected in the labeling requirements. All labels must be in the language or languages of the language area where the product is being marketed.

Considering the size of the market, most food companies only use bi-lingual Dutch/French or tri-lingual Dutch/French/German labels. FAS/Brussels recommends that U.S. exporters adopt the latter option, as it will allow for products to be marketed not only in Belgium, but also in France, Germany, The Netherlands, Austria, Switzerland and Luxembourg, or roughly a third of all EU consumers.

Minimum Durability

Annex X to the "[Food Information to Consumers \(FIC\) regulation 1169/2011](#)" sets out rules for the indication of the date of minimum durability, use-by date, and date of freezing. The use-by date must be indicated on individual pre-packed portions. The durability date AND the date of (first) freezing preceded by the words "frozen on" is required on labels of frozen meat, frozen meat preparations and frozen unprocessed fishery products. Below is more specific guidance from the FIC regulation:

-The date shall be preceded by the words:

‘Best before’
‘Best before end’

In Belgium:

‘Tenminste houdbaar tot’
‘Tenminste houdbaar tot einde’

‘A consommer de préférence avant le’
‘A consommer de préférence avant fin’

‘Mindestens haltbar bis’
‘Mindestens haltbar bis Ende’

-The ‘use by’ date shall be preceded by the words:

‘Use by’

‘Te gebruiken tot’

‘A consommer jusqu’au’

‘Zu verbrauchen bis’

-The date of freezing or the date of first freezing shall be preceded by the words:

‘Frozen on’

‘Ingevroren op’

‘Produit congele le’

‘Eingefroren am’

Nutrition Declaration

The EU’s [FIC regulation 1169/2011](#) sets out EU-harmonized rules on nutrition labeling but allows Member States to recommend the voluntary use of additional nutritional labeling schemes.

In August 2018, the Belgian government announced the introduction of the voluntary “Nutri-Score” labeling scheme. Even though the scheme is voluntary, many Belgian retailers require the Nutri-Score for marketing purposes. For detailed information, see [GAIN report “Belgium adopts Nutri-Score for front of pack nutritional labeling.”](#)

As part of its ‘Farm to Fork Strategy’, the European Commission announced that it would propose an EU-wide harmonized mandatory front-of-pack nutrition labeling before the end of 2022. For more information, please see the EU FAIRS Report.

Stick-on labels

It is allowed in Belgium to use stick-on labels on pre-packed consumer products.

Samples

Samples of products that are not approved to export to the EU for research purposes or to be handed out at trade shows can still in some cases be shipped to Belgium. This process can be expensive and

burdensome. An application form to ask for an exemption can be requested at the Federal Agency for the Safety of the Food Chain (FAVV) by sending an email to import.export@favv.be.

Exceptions

The FIC regulation allows Member States to deviate from EU rules. Article 39 of the FIC regulation sets conditions for Member States to adopt additional mandatory national measures such as country of origin labeling requirements.

B. Other Specific Labeling Requirements

Special Use Foods

On July 20, 2016, the EU's "foods for specific groups" rules set out in [European Parliament and Council Regulation 609/2013](#) became applicable. The scope of this regulation is limited to infant formula, follow-on formula, processed cereal-based food and baby food, food for special medical purposes and total diet replacement for weight control. Foods that no longer fall within the scope of Regulation 609/2013, such as meal replacements and low-calorie cereal bars, will be regarded as "normal" foods and must comply with the Food Information to Consumers Regulation 1169/2011, Nutrition and Health Claims Regulation 1924/2006 and Fortified Foods Regulation 1925/2006. For detailed information see <http://www.usda-eu.org/trade-with-the-eu/eu-import-rules/eu-labeling-requirements/dietetic-foods/>.

New EU rules on "total diet replacement for weight control" will become applicable on October 27, 2022. [Commission Delegated Regulation 2017/1798](#) sets out specific compositional and labeling requirements as well as a notification procedure under which food business operators are required to send copies of their product labels to the competent authority of each Member State where the product will be marketed.

Point of contact in Belgium:

Federal Public Service Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment
Animal, Plant and Food Directorate-General
Service Food, Feed, Other Consumption Products
Eurostation - Place Victor Horta, 40/10
B - 1060 Brussels, Belgium
Tel: +32 (0)2.524 7362
E-mail: apf.food@health.fgov.be

Section III. Packaging and Container Regulations

A. Size & Content: see [EU FAIRS report update](#)

B. Packaging Waste Management

Member States are required to take measures to reduce packaging waste and must introduce systems for reuse, recovery, and recycling of packaging materials ([Council Directive 94/62/EC](#)). More information about waste management in Belgium can be found on <https://www.fostplus.be/> and <http://www.pro-e.org/>.

C. Packaging Sustainability Measures

In May 2018, the European Commission proposed new rules to target the ten single use plastic products most often found on Europe's beaches and seas, as well as lost fishing gear. The ban of certain products could also affect food packaging. Some provisions of Directive (EU) 2019/904, also known as the Single Use Plastics Directive, to reduce the impact of certain plastic products on the environment, such as the ban on single-use plastics, went into effect on July 3, 2021. Other provisions in the Directive, such as the extended producer responsibility, will take effect by the end of 2024. For more information, please see: [GAIN Report European Union Single Use Plastics Directive Enters into Force](#).

The transposition of the Single Use Plastics Directive in Belgium is divided between the federal and regional level. In September 2021, the Belgian Federal Government adopted a royal decree to transpose Directive 2019/904 and Directive 2015/720. The royal decree has not yet been published in the *Moniteur Belge* and therefore has not entered into force. It is expected that the publication will happen at the end of 2021 or beginning of 2022. The royal decree only concerns single-use plastic products covered by the two directives. It also contains national provisions facilitating the reuse of glass bottles by specifying the conditions that the labels affixed to these bottles must meet in order to be easily removed. At the regional level, two of the three regions have introduced measures to restrict single-use plastics before the adoption of the royal decree. In Flanders, drinks may not be served in single-use packaging at public events or government buildings since 2020. In Wallonia, the ban on the single use plastic items in the scope of Directive 2019/904 entered into force in 2021.

On March 11, 2020, the European Commission published its Circular Economy Action Plan. The Action Plan lists 35 actions that focus on the design and production for a circular economy, with the aim to ensure that the resources used are kept in the EU economy for as long as possible. As part of this Action Plan, the Commission announced that it will propose new legislation on packaging, packaging waste, bioplastics and food contact materials.

D. Material in Contact with Foodstuffs

For detailed information see <http://www.usda-eu.org/trade-with-the-eu/eu-import-rules/food-contact-materials/>

Belgian rules on food contact materials are established in "[Koninklijk besluit van 11 mei 1992 betreffende materialen en voorwerpen bestemd om met voedingsmiddelen in aanraking te komen](#)" / "[Arrêté royal du 11 mai 1992 concernant les matériaux et objets destinés à entrer en contacts avec les denrées alimentaires](#)."

In February 2021, Belgium published a royal decree on release limits for metals and alloys in food contact materials: "[Koninklijk besluit van 17 februari 2021 betreffende materialen en voorwerpen van metaal en legering die bestemd zijn om in aanraking te worden gebracht met voedingsmiddelen](#) / [Arrêté](#)

[royal du 17 février 2021 concernant les matériaux et objets en métal et alliage destinés à entrer en contact avec les denrées alimentaires.](#)” The royal decree calls for materials and objects in metal and alloy which will contact foodstuffs when put on the market at a stage other than retail sale to be accompanied by a written declaration of conformity.

Contact information with regard to the submission of applications for authorization can be downloaded from the European Commission website at:

https://ec.europa.eu/food/safety/chemical_safety/food_contact_materials/authorisations_en.

Point of contact in Belgium:

FPS Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment
Directorate-General Animals, Plants and Food
Office Food, Feed and Other consumption Products
Eurostation- Bloc II, 7eme étage
Place Victor Horta, 40 Boite 10
B-1060 Brussel, Belgium
Tel.: +32 2 524 73 63

Federal Agency for the Safety of the Food Chain
CA Botanique - Food Safety Center
Boulevard du Jardin Botanique 55
B-1000 Brussel, Belgium
Tel.: +32 2 211 87 09

Belgian Scientific Institute for Public Health
Rue Juliette Wytsmanstraat 14
B-1050 Brussel, Belgium
Tel.: +32 2 642 52 72

Several EU Member States have introduced national bans on the use of Bisphenol-A (BPA) in plastic food contact materials and other materials such as coatings. In September 2012, Belgium passed a ban on the use of BPA in the packaging of food products for children less than three years old and also in plastic articles like spoons and plates for the same age group. The ban went into force on January 1st of 2013. At EU level, [Commission Regulation \(EU\) 2018/213](#) limits the use of bisphenol A in varnishes and coatings intended to come into contact with food.

Section IV. Food Additive Regulations

For detailed information see <http://www.usda-eu.org/trade-with-the-eu/eu-import-rules/food-additives/>

A. Additives: see [EU FAIRS report update](#)

B. Flavorings: see [EU FAIRS report update](#)

C. Enzymes

EU [Regulation 1332/2008](#) on food enzymes harmonized the rules on food enzymes for the first time in the EU. Food enzymes are in the process of being evaluated for safety by the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA). Until the EU list of food enzymes is drawn up, national rules on the marketing and use of food enzymes and food produced with food enzymes continue to apply in EU countries. Belgium does not have specific national legislation on food enzymes.

Guidance documents on the use of enzymes can be found on the European Commission's website http://ec.europa.eu/food/safety/food_improvement_agents/enzymes/eu_rules_en.

D. Processing Aids

EU harmonized rules exist only for certain categories of processing aids: a list of extraction solvents allowed in the production of foodstuffs and food ingredients, along with their conditions of use has been established in [Council Directive 2009/32/EC](#). Belgian legislation on processing aids is established in [“Koninklijk besluit van 25 november 1991 betreffende bij de productie van voedingsmiddelen gebruikte extractiemiddelen”](#) / [“Arrêté royal du 25 novembre 1991 concernant les solvants d'extraction utilisés dans les denrées alimentaires.”](#)

Point of contact in Belgium:

Federal Public Service (FPS) Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment
Eurostation II
Victor Hortaplein 40 bus 10
1060 Brussel, Belgium
Phone: +32 (0)2 524 73 51/52
Email: apf.food@health.fgov.be

Section V. Pesticides and Other Contaminants

For detailed information see <http://www.usda-eu.org/trade-with-the-eu/eu-import-rules/pesticides/>.

A. Pesticides

[EU Regulation 1107/2009](#) sets out rules for the authorization of plant protection products. For the authorization/withdrawal of plant protection products, the EU is divided into three zones. Belgium together with The Netherlands, Czech Republic, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Hungary, Austria, Poland, Romania, Slovenia and Slovakia fall in Zone B – Centre (see Annex I to regulation 1107/2009). The authorization of plant protection products falls within the competence of the FPS Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment. For detailed information see <http://fytoweb.be/en>.

For the renewal of active substances whose approval expires by December 31, 2018 at the latest, the Commission allocates for each active substance a “rapporteur” and “co-rapporteur” Member State responsible for the evaluation of the substance. An updated list is published in [Commission Implementing Regulation 2016/183](#).

B. Contaminants: see [EU FAIRS report update](#)

Section VI. Other Requirements, Regulations and Registration Measures

A. Facility Registration

The EU approves establishments to ship products of animal origin based on submissions from U.S. government agencies. Only products processed in approved establishments may enter the EU. Detailed information on approved U.S. establishments is available on our website at <http://www.usda-eu.org/trade-with-the-eu/eu-import-rules/certification/>. Non-EU country lists per sector and per country are published on the European Commission's website https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/sanco/traces/output/non_eu_listsPerCountry_en.htm.

Information on EU certificates is available on our website at <https://www.usda-eu.org/trade-with-the-eu/eu-import-rules/certification/u-s-agencies-providing-eu-certificates/>. The websites of each of those authorities provide detailed and up-to-date information on the specific product certificates under their legal authority.

Following an update of the EU's Animal Health Law, which entered into force on April 21, 2021, the EU has updated all required certificates for products of animal origin. Models of the new certificates for foods of animal origin were published in [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) No 2020/2235](#), as amended by [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2021/1471](#). Changes were also made to the composite product certificate. For more information, please see EU-27 FAIRS Report.

B. Product Registration

The introduction of special use foods needs to be notified to the Member State where the food is sold. Exporters of vitamin-enriched foods or nutritional supplements are especially advised to check for the existence of specific Member State registration or notification requirements.

The competent authority for Belgium:

FPS Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment

Department for Foods, Animal Foods

and Other Consumption Products (DG for Animals, Plants and Foodstuffs)

Place Victor Horta, 40 Boîte 10

Bloc II – 7^o étage

B-1060 Bruxelles

Tel : +32(0)2.5247351-52

E-mail : apf.food@health.fgov.be

C. Inspections

In Belgium, the Federal Agency for the Safety of the Food Chain (FAVV/AFSCA) is responsible for inspections. Criteria for laboratories conducting food controls have been harmonized, but it is the

Member States' responsibility to designate laboratories that are allowed to perform analyses. A list of authorized laboratories can be found on FAVV's website at <http://www.favv-afsca.be/laboratoria/>.

Federal Agency for the Safety of the Food Chain (FAVV/AFSCA)
DG Laboratories
Director General Mr. Bert Matthijs
Phone: +32 (0)2 211.87 25
CA-Botanique – Food Safety Center, 4th Floor
Boulevard du Jardin botanique 55
1000 Brussels, Belgium

Section VII. Other Specific Standards

A. Novel Foods

For detailed information see <http://www.usda-eu.org/trade-with-the-eu/eu-import-rules/novel-foods/>

The new [EU framework regulation 2015/2283 on Novel Foods](#) became applicable on January 1, 2018. For questions relating to the novel food status of a product or ingredient, please contact:

FPS Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment
Department for Foods, Animal Foods
and Other Consumption Products (DG for Animals, Plants and Foodstuffs)
Tel: +32 (0)2 524 73 51/52
E-mail: novelfood@health.belgium.be

B. Food Supplements and Fortified Foods

[EU Directive 2002/46/EC](#) sets out EU-harmonized rules on labeling for vitamins and minerals that may be used in food supplements. Key aspects in the marketing of food supplements such as minimum and maximum levels of vitamins and minerals or the use of other substances such as botanical extracts remain the competence of the Member States.

Belgium has a long tradition of using plants in food supplements. Botanicals in Belgium have been regulated since 1997 under a Royal Decree relating to the manufacture and trade in foods composed of or containing plants or plant preparations. Since then, the safety of more than 1000 plants and their parts has been assessed by the Belgian authorities. Exporters of food supplements containing botanicals tend to notify their products in Belgium first as obtaining a Belgian authorization, which permits access to other Member States' markets under the mutual recognition principle. [GAIN report "Exporting food supplements to the European Union"](#) provides a detailed overview of EU-harmonized and non-harmonized rules.

In 2021, Belgium updated its regulations pertaining to food supplements. In Belgium, food supplements are regulated by three specific royal decrees: one for nutrients, one for plants, and one for other substances.

Nutrients: Food supplements and ordinary foods containing nutrients are regulated by the Royal Decree of May 30, 2021: [KB betreffende het in de handel brengen van nutriënten en van voedingsmiddelen waaraan nutriënten werden toegevoegd / AR concernant la mise dans le commerce de nutriments et de denrées alimentaires auxquelles des nutriments ont été ajoutés](#)

This decree provides, among other things:

- the minimum and maximum content of vitamins and minerals per daily portion
- a notification procedure before products can be placed on the market
- labeling and advertising requirements

The chemical forms of vitamins and minerals that can be used are specified in Annex II of Directive 2002/46/EC and, for fortified foods, in Annex II of European Regulation 1925/2006.

Plants: Food supplements containing plants are regulated by the Royal Decree of August 31, 2021: [KB betreffende de fabricage van en de handel in voedingsmiddelen die uit planten of uit plantenbereidingen samengesteld zijn of deze bevatten / AR relatif à la fabrication et au commerce de denrées alimentaires composées ou contenant des plantes ou préparations de plantes.](#)

This decree provides, among other things:

- a notification procedure before products can be placed on the market
- labeling and advertising requirements.

The appendix to this decree includes 3 lists:

- a list of plants which may not be used as or in foodstuffs. This means that parts, preparations or fruits of these plants cannot be eaten as such and cannot be used for the preparation of food.
- a list of edible mushrooms
- a list of plants authorized in food supplements. Maximum levels per daily portion are set for some of these plants. A list of recommended methods of analysis has been developed and can be found [here](#).

Please note that CBD and CBD extracts cannot be marketed as food and cannot be used in food supplements as they are considered “novel foods” under EU Law. The Belgian authorities have developed Q&A documents (in French or Dutch) about hemp and CBD use in food:

<https://www.health.belgium.be/en/node/37477>

Other substances: Food supplements containing other substances are regulated by the Royal Decree of 29 August 2021 : [KB betreffende de fabricage van en de handel in voedingsmiddelen die andere stoffen bevatten dan nutriënten en planten of plantenbereidingen / AR relatif à la fabrication et au commerce de compléments alimentaires contenant d'autres substances que des nutriments et des plantes ou des préparations de plantes](#)

This decree provides, among other things:

- a notification procedure before products can be placed on the market
- labeling and advertising requirements.

Before marketing food supplements in Belgium, a notification file must be submitted providing the following information:

- ingredient information:
 - for food supplements: a complete quantitative and qualitative list of ingredients;

- for fortified foods: a qualitative and quantitative list of added nutrients (and if present, data on unauthorized plants from list 1 of the RD plants);
- nutritional analysis;
- data concerning the presence and non-toxicity of active substances;

Notification files can be submitted to the Belgian competent authority via the online application “FOODSUP”. More information about the online application process is available on the FOODSUP page: <https://www.health.belgium.be/en/food/specific-foods/food-supplements-and-enriched-foodstuffs/commercialisation>

C. Plant-Based Meat and/or Dairy Alternatives

In the absence of EU-harmonized rules, European food companies have started using the “European V-label,” a labeling scheme launched by umbrella organization the European Vegetarian Union (EVU). For more information see EVU’s website at <http://v-label.eu/about-v-label>.

In July 2017, the European Court of Justice (ECJ) ruled that plant-based products cannot be labeled with dairy names such as “cheese,” “butter” or “milk”. The ECJ based [its ruling](#) on [Regulation 1308/2013](#) setting out definitions and designations that may only be used for the marketing of dairy products. A list of exceptions for non-dairy products that may be labeled with reserved dairy names by language was established by [Commission Decision 2010/791](#):

Exceptions in French:

- Lait d’amande
- Lait de coco
- «Crème ...» used in the description of a soup not containing milk or other milk products or milk or milk product imitations (for example, crème de volailles, crème de légumes, crème de tomates, crème d’asperges, crème de bolets, etc.)
- «Crème ... » used in the description of spirituous beverages not containing milk or other milk products or milk or milk product imitations (for example, crème de cassis, crème de framboise, crème de banane, crème de cacao, crème de menthe, etc.)
- «Crème ...» used in the description of prepared meat products (for example, poultry liver cream, cream pâté, etc.)
- Crème de maïs
- Crème de riz
- Crème d’avoine
- Crème d’anchois
- Crème d’écrevisses
- Crème de pruneaux, crème de marron (cream of other stone fruits)
- Crème confiseur
- Beurre de cacao
- Beurre de cacahouète
- Fromage de tête
- Haricot beurre
- Beurré Hardy

Exceptions in Dutch:

- Pindakaas
- Hoofdkaas
- Cacaoboter
- Leverkaas
- Hamkaas
- Tongkaas
- Nierkaas
- Kokosmelk
- „... crème” used in the description of soup not containing milk or other milk products or milk or milk product imitations (for example, groentencrème, tomatencrème, aspergecrème, etc.)
- „... crème” used in the description of a spirituous beverage not containing milk or other milk products or milk or milk product imitations (for example, cassis crème, frambozen crème, cacao crème, bananencrème, etc.)
- Crèmevulling
- Levercrème
- Boterbonen

Exceptions in German:

- Kokosmilch
- Liebfrau(en)milch
- Fischmilch
- Milchner
- Butterbirne
- Rahmapfel
- Butterbohne
- Butterkohl
- Butterpilz
- Milchbrätling
- Buttersalat
- Erdnussbutter
- Kakaobutter
- Fleischkäse
- Leberkäse
- Käseklec
- Butterhäuptel
- Butterschnitzel
- Faschiertes Butterschnitzel
- Milchmargarine
- Margarinestreichkäse

D. Irradiated Foodstuffs

Harmonization of EU rules on food irradiation has been slow and only a few products have so far received EU-wide approval. Until the EU positive list is expanded, national authorizations continue to

apply. A [list of Member State authorizations](#) of food and food ingredients which may be treated with ionizing irradiation is available on the European Commission's website. Below is more specific detail regarding the Belgian requirements for irradiated foodstuffs:

Any foodstuff which has been treated with ionising radiation must bear one of the following indications:

In Dutch:

- "doorstraald";
- "door straling behandeld";
- "met ioniserende straling behandeld";

In French:

- "traité par rayonnements ionisants";
- "traité par ionization";

In German:

- "bestrahlt";
- "mit ionisierenden Strahlen behandelt";

Section VIII. Trademarks, Brand Names and Intellectual Property Rights

A. Trademarks

In the EU, trademarks can be registered at the national, regional, or EU-level. Trademarks registered at the national level are protected in the EU Member State of registration only. Applications must be submitted directly to the relevant national Intellectual Property (IP) office ([full list of national offices](#)). Currently, the Benelux Office is the only regional-level IP office in the EU. It registers trademarks for three Member States: Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg. Detailed information on the registration of trademarks is available on the [website of the European Union Intellectual Property Office \(EUIPO\)](#).

Applications for trademark registration in the Benelux can be sent to:

Benelux Merkenbureau (Benelux Trademark Office)
Bordewijklaan 15
2591 XR The Hague, the Netherlands
Phone: +31-(0)70-349 1111.

Section IX. Import Procedures

Import duties

Information on Belgium's customs authorities can be found at https://financien.belgium.be/nl/douane_accijnzen.

It is possible to obtain Binding Tariff Information (BTI) from a Member State's customs authority to get the proper product classification. Through this system, traders know in advance the tariff classification of the goods they intend to import. BTI is legally binding in all Member States. Information on how to obtain a BTI can be downloaded from the European Commission's Taxation & Customs website at https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/business/union-customs-code/ucc-guidance-documents_en#binding_tariff_information.

Applications for BTIs should be addressed to:

Centrale administratie der douane en accijnzen Dienst Nomenclatuur (Tarief),
Landbouw en Waarde Cel BTI
North Galaxy – Building A – 8th Floor
Koning Albert II-laan 33
1030 Brussel, Belgium

The Import Process:

- **Pre-announcement:** by Common Health Entry Document (CHED), issued by an agent. Information about the border inspection posts approved to carry out veterinary checks for Belgium are available on the European Commission's website and can be downloaded here: https://ec.europa.eu/food/sites/food/files/animals/docs/bcps_contact_bel.pdf
- **Documentary Check:** examination of the original required documents that accompany the consignment based on a model certificate according to EU legislation, carried out by customs agents based on an agreement between Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Finance;
- **Identity Check:** to ascertain that the products correspond to the information given in the accompanying certificates or documents;
- **Physical Check:** check on the product itself to verify compliance with food or feed law.

Section X: Trade Facilitation

A. Advance Rulings

The customs duties that must be paid upon import of a product depend on the tariff classification applicable to the product. The Binding Tariff Information (BTI) system was introduced to ensure legal certainty for business operators when calculating import duties. All currently valid BTI decisions are accessible in the public BTI database. Detailed information on the BTI system can be found at the European Commission's website: https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/business/calculation-customs-duties/customs-tariff/ehti-european-binding-tariff-information_en

B. Pre-Clearance Program

The Official Controls Regulation (OCR - [Regulation \(EU\) 2017/625](#)) provides the legal basis for the recognition of official controls in the country of origin of the goods in the EU. The OCR does not provide any legal basis for pre-clearance programs similar to pre-clearance inspections conducted in

foreign countries by APHIS personnel and funded by the exporters. For more information, please see the [EU FAIRS Report](#).

C. Electronic Certificates

The Official Controls Regulation provides the legal basis for the general EU acceptance of electronic certificates using the EU's Integrated Management System for Official Controls (IMSOC). For plant products, all EU Member States are able to receive U.S. e-Phytos sent via the Hub created by the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). For other commodities, currently no connection exists between IMSOC and the respective systems the US Government Agencies uses to issue electronic certificates. In absence of such a connection, paper certificates are required to satisfy the EU requirement for an original certificate with an ink signature.

IPPC Official Contact Point for Belgium:

Mr. Lieven Van Herzele

Federal Public Service Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment

DG Animals, Plants and Foodstuffs; Service Sanitary Policy Animals and Plants; Division Plant Protection

Eurostation II (7th floor) Place Victor Horta 40, box 10

1060, Brussels, Belgium

Phone: (+32) 2 524 73 23

E-mail: apf@health.fgov.be

D. Import Control Fees

The Official Controls Regulation (OCR - [Regulation \(EU\) 2017/625](#)) provides the legal basis for the financing of import controls. Mandatory fees are charged to operators for certain official controls, including on import controls of animals, products of animal origin, germinal products, animal by-products, composite products, hay and straw, plants and plant products. Operators also have to pay for the border controls performed on food and feed of non-animal origin products listed in [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2019/1793](#). This regulation mandates specific frequencies of controls for certain hazards in products depending on their origin. Several products have to be tested for aflatoxins under this regulation. In addition, fees are also charged to operators for official controls that were not originally planned because they are necessary to follow-up non-compliance.

E. Average Release Time for Products –Common Delays

The average release time for products depends on the port of import. The main ports in Belgium are organized in an efficient way to perform customs formalities as well as the necessary veterinary and plant inspections. Incomplete or incorrect certification generally leads to delays in the clearance of goods throughout the EU.

F. Duplicative Inspections

Inspections on imported foods are concentrated at the external borders of the European Union. Once goods have passed inspection and customs duties are paid, they can move freely throughout the EU. However, official controls remain possible at any stage of distribution in the EU.

Appendix I. Government Regulatory Agency Contacts

All Belgian legislation is published in the Belgian official journal "Het Belgisch Staatsblad"/"Le Moniteur Belge". This journal is edited by the Federal Public Service Justice and can be consulted online in Dutch and French at www.staatsblad.be or www.moniteur.be.

Federal Public Service Justice

Information officer:

Waterloolaan 115,

B-1000 Brussels

Tel: +32-(0)2-5427164

E-mail: info@just.fgov.be

<http://justitie.belgium.be/nl/>

European legislation can be found at:

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html>

Belgian food legislation is updated by the Federal Public Service Public Health

Federal Public Service Public Health

DG Animals, Plants and Food

Victor Hortaplein, 40 bus 10

B-1060 Brussels

Tel: +32-(0)2-5248502

Email: apf.dg@health.fgov.be

<http://www.health.belgium.be/en>

Federal Agency for the Safety of the Food Chain (FAVV)

AC-Kruidtuin

Food Safety Center

Kruidtuinlaan 55 – 5th floor

B-1000 Brussels, Belgium

Phone: +32 (0)2 211 8622

Email: info@favv.be

<http://www.afsca.be/>

Belgian Customs

Administratie der douane en accijnzen

North Galaxy

Koning Albert II laan 33

B - 1030 Brussels, Belgium

Phone: +32 (0) 257 62111

Appendix II. Other Import Specialist Contacts

1) Comeos: The Belgian Federation for Commerce and Services

Sint-Bernardusstraat 60,

B-1010 Brussels

Tel: +32-(0)2-5373060

Email: info@comeos.be

www.comeos.be

2) The Belgian federation of food distribution BELGAFOOD (Member of Comeos)

Sint-Bernardusstraat 60,

B-1010 Brussels

Tel: +32-(0)2-5373060

Email: belga@fedis.be

www.comeos.be

3) Federation of Belgian Enterprises

Rue Ravenstein 4

B-1000 Brussels

<http://www.vbo-feb.be/en/>

Attachments:

No Attachments