

Labelling. Italian labelling laws are chiefly concerned with product composition and name and location of manufacturers. Products subject to special requirements include packaged foods, distilled spirits, wines, cement, lime, medicines and certain musical instruments.

Labelling of foodstuffs must indicate the packer's name and address, brand name or trademark, nature of contents and quantity in metric measurement, additives in order of importance, information necessary for preserving, defrosting and preparing, and shelf life. Due to the complexity of labelling regulations, all labels should be checked with the Italian importer prior to shipment.

All textile products must be labelled to indicate their fibre content, trademark or style mark of the importer, producer or retailer, and all wording must be in Italian. Certificates of origin are required for each shipment of textile products into Italy.

Canadian exporters of textile products should contact the Italian importer for details concerning the specific marking requirements for garments that incorporate a variety of fabrics and fibres into a single item of clothing.

Hallmarking. Hallmarking by authorities is required on precious metals.

Certificates. Certificates of origin are not normally required; however when requested, two copies are required. These must be certified by a recognized chamber of commerce and may be included on the invoice or bill of lading.

Livestock, meat, dairy and fishery products must meet relatively stringent health conditions and be accompanied by special certificates issued by Canadian veterinary or fisheries inspection authorities. Before undertaking commitments exporters should, as appropriate, contact the nearest Agriculture Canada or Fisheries and Oceans Canada office.

Sanitary inspection certificates signed by officers of the Inspection Services Directorate of Fisheries and Oceans Canada are required for imports of edible fish, shellfish and related products. The above applies also for samples.

A "statistical visa" is required for imports from non-EEC countries of yarns, woven fabrics, clothing and household goods containing more than 50 per cent cotton. Importers are required to secure these from the Italian authorities, and Canadian suppliers must submit two extra copies of the