

**Labelling.** The Federal Republic of Germany's food labelling ordinance provides that meat and meat products, fish and fish products, crustaceans, molluscs, dairy products, vegetables and vegetable preserves including mushrooms, honey, artificial honey, table syrups, fruits, nuts and preparations of fruit or nuts, egg products, spices, starches, coffee and coffee substitutes, tea, and other similar products be labelled to indicate the name and location of the producer or packer, contents according to the usual trade name, quantity in metric measurement, durability (shelf life), manner of preparation, list of ingredients including additives or keeping agents, etc.

These requirements may be met either by the manufacturer in the exporting country or by the importer in the Federal Republic, following importation of the goods under customs supervision.

Imported goods which fail to conform to the German labelling regulations, or for which no provision has been made prior to their arrival at the port of entry to assure conformity with the regulations, are refused entry. Further information on labelling practices should be obtained from the German importer prior to shipment of the goods, since the German importer is obliged by law to inform the foreign supplier of all labelling or marking requirements and the exact German text to be used.

**Certificates of Origin.** With the exception of textile products, German regulations do not normally require certificates of origin. Importers may be requested to submit certificates of origin for goods subject to quota restrictions, certain non-liberalized agricultural products, and for other imports subject to preferential tariff treatment. Two copies are required, certified by a recognized chamber of commerce or board of trade. No special form is necessary but whatever is used must be complete with the description of goods and the name and address of the manufacturer and/or shipper, marks and numbers of the packages and their contents, value and mode of transportation. In cases where certificates of origin are not required by law, the German Customs authorities may request proof of origin in the form of shipping documents, invoices, correspondence or other documentary evidence.

**Health Certificates.** Shipments to Germany of certain fish products, fresh fruit, fresh or processed meats and live plants must be accompanied by a certificate of health