

human consumption, in addition to stating any additives which the products may contain. Austria has several regulations with regard to conservation, additives, food colouring, histamine contents etc. Canadian seafood exporters requiring assistance in determining the applicability of the regulations for their particular additives should contact the Canadian Embassy in Vienna.

### **BILL OF LADING**

There are no regulations specifying the form or number of bills of lading required for any particular shipment entering Austria, except that it must indicate the weight in kilos. A bill of lading customarily shows: 1) name of the shipper; 2) name and address of the consignee; 3) port of destination; 4) description of the goods; 5) listing of the freight and other charges; 6) number of bills of lading in the complete set; 7) date and signature of the carriers' official, acknowledging receipt on board of the goods for shipment. This information should correspond with that shown on the invoices and packages. Bills of lading direct of "to order" are accepted. For air cargo shipments, the "way-bill" replaces the bill of lading.

### **PACKING LIST**

Although not required, a packing list is useful in expediting customs clearance at the port of entry. Such a list should describe, in detail, the contents of each case or container included in the shipment giving the net and gross weights, together with the C.I.F. value of each commodity. As an additional note, wherever possible, the required documentation should be forwarded separately to the consignee prior to the departure of the goods for submission to customs with the entry documents. Enclosing them in the package being shipped will cause delay. In addition, whenever possible, designations and descriptions on documents should be in terms of the Common Customs Tariffs or the national tariffs of the country of destination, and when feasible, in the language of the member state to which the goods are consigned.

### **PACKAGING/LABELLING**

Labelling in accordance with the Labelling Act for Foods is obligatory for all pre-packed foodstuffs, and the marking must be clear, legible and indelible. Labelling must be in German, have Roman letters and Arabic figures, with the exception of foreign language characters in normal commercial usage.