



Foreign Agricultural Service

***GAIN Report***

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## **GERMANY**

# **Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards**

## **1999 Update**

## **1999**

Approved by:

**Peter O. Kurz**

**U.S. Embassy**

Drafted by:

Dietmar A. Achilles

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**Report Highlights:** Changes underlined

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Includes PSD changes: No  
Includes Trade Matrix: No  
Annual Report  
Bonn[GM1], GM

**GERMANY: FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL IMPORT REGULATIONS AND  
STANDARDS (FAIRS)**

**Last Updated: July 1999**

**Section(s) Last Updated: NEW**

**DISCLAIMER:** This report has been prepared by the Office of Agricultural Affairs of the USDA/Foreign Agricultural Service in (Bonn, Germany) 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.**

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**A. FOOD LAWS**

Germany is a member of the European Union (EU). This implies that European law directly applies to all member countries. The vast majority of food laws of the EU member countries have already been fully harmonized into EU law (**Refer to Section F of this report - EU Legislation**). Areas such as vitamins and minerals and other physiological substances are still awaiting harmonization. However, based on the EU single market principle, all food products legally imported and distributed in one member country of the EU can also be distributed in all other member countries, e.g. Germany, except in those cases when a country can prove health concerns about the product intended for import. However, a separate application for approval is still necessary for all those products containing substances not yet harmonized.

The German Food Law, hereafter referred to as the Food Law, consists of about 230 different ordinances, including the Food Labeling Ordinance, Packaging Ordinance, Additives Ordinance, Dietetic Foods Ordinance, various hygienic and veterinary requirements, as well as numerous other rules and regulations. The provisions of the Food Law are voluminous, frequently quite complicated, and often subject to interpretation. Ultimately the German importer has final responsibility for the marketability of any imported food products in Germany. The German law enforcement agencies hold the German importer solely responsible for any violation of the Food Law since they cannot take action against foreign producers including those in other EU countries. Violations of the Food Law by the importer constitutes a punishable offence.

The German Food Law is a federal law whose enforcement is the responsibility of the federal states. In some instances there may be differences in construction. On occasion, a minor infraction to the food law may be tolerated in one state but not in another. However, major violations are persecuted in all federal states. Domestic and foreign goods are constantly being checked by government laboratories at the point of sale. German government laboratories, in addition to looking for prohibited ingredients, evaluate the general nature of a product in terms of honest trading practices and general consumer expectations. Whenever a product violates the Food Law and presents a risk to public health, regardless of whether it is a domestic or foreign product, this becomes known to the press which will mention the brand name, importer or producer when informing the consumer.

The *German Federal Ministry of Health*, in close coordination with the German Ministry of Agriculture, is responsible for monitoring compliance with German food law regulations:

Bundesministerium fuer Gesundheit (Federal Ministry of Health)  
Abteilung 4  
Am Probsthof 78a  
D-53121 Bonn, Germany  
Tel: (49-228) 941-0

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Fax: (49-228) 941-4900

Product registration is not required for foods in Germany. An official agency which could answer questions on the interpretation of Germany's extensive food law requirements for label registration, review, product clearance and approval does not exist in Germany. In some instances, German inspection agencies at the point of entry may require the importer to arrange for further inspection of an imported product to satisfy the importers' legal duty to exercise due care and diligence. To protect the consumer the importer may be required to engage a private food chemist to determine if the importers' product is free of illegal substances and residues. German importers frequently use the assistance of officially certified commercial food chemists. Fees for these services vary greatly, depending on the expertise and work required. (For a list of food laboratories see Appendix B - German Laboratories.)

## **B. LABELING REQUIREMENTS**

All imported food products must comply with the German Food Law. If any indication required under the German Labeling Regulation is missing, goods can be prevented from being sold. All foods must be labeled in German. Multi-language labels are allowed. Labeling also includes illustrations. It is forbidden to show ingredients on the label that are not contained in the product, e.g. illustrations of fruits if only artificial flavors are used. There are numerous other special labeling requirements pertaining to specific foods or food groups. Since many other requirements are applicable, such as the actual size of letters and placing of the various elements on the label and picture shown, U.S. food manufacturers and exporters are urged to contact their potential German importer before making changes in labels on products labeled for distribution in Germany. Some importers may agree to adhering computer generated, adhesive labels in Germany for smaller quantities during a test-marketing phase.

All food and beverage products imported into Germany for retail sale must be labeled in German and provide the following information:

- c Name of the product as commonly used in the trade
- c List of ingredients in descending order of weight at the time of use
- c List of food additives
- c An uncoded minimum shelf-life date (interpreted as the date until which the product maintains its maximum level of quality under proper storage conditions). Determination of the minimum shelf-life lies entirely in the hands of the manufacturer or importer.
- c Metric units for all measurements
- c Name and address of manufacturer or importer
- c Coded lot identification

## **DIETETIC FOODS ORDINANCE:**

The German Dietetic Food Law defines the properties foods must have in order for the manufacturer to label them as dietetic. It requires that foods and beverages labeled as dietetic must differ substantially from other regular foods. A simple listing of the nutrient content, bread units, and/or caloric value on the label is not sufficient to allow the use of the term “dietetic.” Health-related statements are not permitted. It is strongly recommended that U.S. exporters consult with a German food laboratory before making any dietary claims for products to be marketed in Germany.

## **NUTRITIVE VALUE LABELING ORDINANCE:**

The *Nutritive Value Labeling Ordinance* is voluntary and establishes rules for the separate labeling of the caloric and nutritional values of foods. Though not mandatory for all foods, it establishes certain conditions which must be fulfilled if the industry wishes to provide information that either emphasize a particularly low caloric content or a particularly high nutritional value of a certain food.

## **VITAMIN - ENRICHED FOODS**

The use of vitamins are still awaiting EU harmonization. The *German Bill on Food Vitaminization* establishes rules for the use of vitamins in foods. Vitamin-enriched foods must be clearly labeled in the list of ingredients or immediately next to the trade name of the product. The label must indicate the type of vitamin and the quantity based on 100 grams of food. The following vitamins may be freely added to any type of food and must be shown in the list of ingredients, but need not be shown as food additives. E 301 Sodium-L-Ascorbate; E 302 Potassium-L ascorbate, Calcium-L-ascorbate; E 304 Ascorbyl Palmitate; Thiamin-chloride-hydrochloride; Thiamin nitrate; Riboflavin-5-phosphate-sodium; Pyridoxin-hydrochloride; sodium-and-calcium-D-pantothenate; alpha-and-beta-tocopherylacetate; alpha-and-beta-tocopherylsuccinate; Nicotinic acid (Niacin) and Nicotinic acid amid.

The following vitamins can only be added to specific foods with given limitations: Vitamin-A-acetate and Vitamin-A-palmitate; Ergocalciferol, Cholecalciferol, Cholecalciferol-cholesteric.

Since vitamins are not yet harmonized importation of modern food supplements such as vitamin concentrations may require a special import permit for Germany if the product is already legally marketed in another EU-country.

## **C. FOOD ADDITIVE REGULATIONS**

The German Food Law prohibits all food additives or other substances which are not specifically approved for use. With the exception of a smaller number of additives, which are approved for general use, most food additives are only approved for specific purposes and foods.

The German definition of “food additive” is fairly broad. “Technical aid substances” are substances required only during the processing of a food product and tolerated if either totally removed or technically unavoidable during the processing. Labeling of technical aid substances is not required. The use of food additives, food coloring substances,

artificial sweeteners and preservatives is regulated by the Food Additives Ordinance. Only certain food additives are approved for use with foods, and only under conditions specified in this ordinance. Food additives must appear clearly visible on the label, written in easily legible print (minimum character height of 2mm) and in combination with the product name or identification.

#### **IRRADIATION OF FOOD FOR STERILIZATION:**

Treatment of foods with ionizing rays is prohibited in Germany. Ionizing rays are only permitted for monitoring purposes. Ultraviolet rays may be used to sterilize drinking water, fruit surfaces and hard cheese during storage. The EU single market principle also applies to irradiated food products. Food products legally distributed in one other EU country can also be distributed in all other member countries, see para. A

#### **D. PESTICIDE AND OTHER CONTAMINATES**

##### **PESTICIDE RESIDUE ORDINANCE:**

To date, only about 30 percent of the tolerance levels for pesticide residues have been harmonized within the EU. The German Pesticide Residue Bill establishes maximum tolerances for a large number of pesticides in foods derived from both animals and plants. It includes tolerances for a considerable number of pesticides which are not approved for use in Germany, and thus allows the importation of certain foods and food products which have been treated with certain pesticides approved for use in the country or origin, as long as such foods meet the established German maximum tolerances.

#### **E. NOVEL FOODS**

The concept of “novel foods” has become an important one in the EU food market and food law. The term “novel” in this sense refers to a food (not a brand) which is non-traditional and therefore new to the EU market. In fact, this term is being applied primarily to products which have been developed through bioengineering. (These are generally referred to as genetically modified organisms or GMO’s.) A new area of EU food law is being developed to cover such products, and the most significant step so far has been the completion of the EU Novel Foods Regulation which includes procedures for the approval of new GMO’s. There has been vigorous debate in Europe about the appropriate labeling of “novel foods,” especially since the use of genetic engineering for the food sector has been controversial in some EU countries, including Germany. Food products derived from or containing genetically modified organisms need to be labeled as ‘containing GMOs.’ Further information on this subject may be obtained from the FAS office American Embassy/Berlin, PSC 120, Box 3000, APO AE 09265, Tel: (+49-30) 8305-1153 Fax: (+49-30) 8305-xxxx, e-mail: agberlin@fas.usda.gov. New functional foods with specific health related properties may also be classified as novel foods requiring special approval.

#### **F. OTHER REGULATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS**

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**MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS:**

Meat and poultry (including game and fowl) products can only be imported from U.S. plants approved by the European Union (EU). All meat products (beef, pork, veal, lamb, etc.) in any form (including canned, frozen, soups, stews, etc.) must also be accompanied by the following certificates issued at the slaughtering or processing plant by a U.S. Department of Agriculture meat and poultry inspector.

FSIS Form 9060-5	Meat and Poultry Export Certificate of Wholesomeness
MP 150	Animal Health Certificate
MP 157	Public Health Certificate
MP 410-10	Beef and Other Meats
MP 410-11	For Processed Meats Only
MP 410-12	For Pork Products Only
MP 410-13	Domestic Ruminants *Hormone-Free Certification

All poultry products (chicken, turkey, duck, quail, etc.) must be accompanied by the following products:

FSIS Form 9060-5	Meat and Poultry Export Certificate of Wholesomeness
MP 70	Sanitary Certificate
MP 58	Fresh Poultry
MP 59	Processed Poultry Products

**Meat and Poultry Product import derogation for product samples:**

Companies planning to exhibit or send meat samples to Germany in any form must request a derogation from the German government prior to shipping the product samples. All beef product samples must be hormone-free and must have a certification stating that the product has not been treated with hormones. An address list of relevant authorities to request a derogation is shown in the Market Brief 'German Food and Veterinary Agencies', report no.: GM9027. The report can be found on the FAS-homepage: [www.fas.usda.gov](http://www.fas.usda.gov).

Address deleted

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### **USDA Meat Export Library:**

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) offers the Export Library System for computer users to provide country specifications for foreign regulations for meat and meat products. There is current information on export requirements of foreign countries, approved plant lists and ECD notices. The Export Library offers a homepage on the Internet at the following address: <http://www.fsis.usda.gov/oyo/export/explib.htm>. For further information on *EU requirements and certification for meat and poultry products* contact the Import/Export Branch at the FSIS Technical Service Center at (402) 221-7400, fax: (402) 221-7479. The mailing address of USDA/FSIS/Technical Service Center is Federal Building, Room 904, 106 South 15<sup>th</sup> Street, Omaha, Nebraska 68102.

### **SEAFOOD PRODUCTS:**

Seafood products can only be imported from U.S. firms approved by the Food and Drug Administration. European Union (EU) to ship to the EU. All seafood must be accompanied by certificates issued by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, Division of Seafood district office or the National Marine Fisheries Service, U.S. Department of Commerce district office. For information on certification requirements for *seafood products to the EU* contact FDA Office of Seafood Programs on Tel: (202)418-3150; Fax: (202)418-3196. The address is 200 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20204.

### **FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:**

Fresh fruits and vegetables and unprocessed/raw nuts must be accompanied by a U.S. Department of Agriculture phytosanitary certificate or PPQ577. The certificate is issued upon inspection of the commodity being exported to determine that it is free of insects, plant diseases, and other organisms considered harmful by the receiving country. The phytosanitary certificate must be issued by an official USDA Animal, Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) inspector. To arrange for an inspection you must make a written application to your nearest APHIS office. For more information on the phytosanitary certificate contact USDA/APHIS PPQ (Plant Protection and Quarantine), 4700 River Road, Unit 140, Riverdale, MD 20737, Tel: (301) 734-8537, Fax: (301) 734-5786.

## **EUROPEAN UNION LEGISLATION**

The European Union (EU), formerly known as the European Economic Community (EEC), was created by the Treaty of Rome on March 25, 1957. Since its founding, the EU has grown from the original six members (Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Italy and The Netherlands) to nine in 1973 (when Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom joined), to ten in 1981 when Greece joined, to twelve in 1986 with the accession of Spain and Portugal and then to 15 in 1995 when Austria, Sweden and Finland joined. Reunification of Germany in 1990 added the former German Democratic Republic to Germany's membership of the European Union. Countries seeking EU membership must formally apply to the EU Council located in Brussels, Belgium. Those countries wanting accession to the EU must 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" in 1993.

A second major achievement is the development of the European Currency Union as of January 1999. The participating eleven EU countries in the currency union have bound their national currencies in fixed relations to the Euro. Only Sweden, Denmark, Greece and Great Britain are not yet members of the Euro. As of January 1, 2002, national currencies of the participating countries will be exchanged against the new Euro. The binding of the Euro country currencies to the Euro as of January 1, 1999, makes trade with Europe much easier.

The formulation of the "Single Market" on January 1, 1993 still is bringing about harmonization of food legislation within the member state European Union. Since 1993, all internal borders between the member states have been eliminated. However, national food laws are not yet all harmonized. Any product produced or legally imported into one EU-member state, can (in principle) be distributed in all other EU member states. EU legislation is made up of **Regulations** and **Directives**.

**Regulations** must be adopted by each Member State while **Directives** must be transposed in each member state's national legislation in such a way as to reflect the piece of EU legislation. Final implementation of EU directives by member states vary depending on the directive.

EU food law is made up of Horizontal Legislation on broad food and food related categories and Vertical Legislation on specific foodstuff categories. Until such time as complete harmonization is reached on food legislation within the European Union, exporters are strongly encouraged to have their product formulation and labeling checked for compliance with national legislation in the member state they are considering exporting to. (Also see report on the "European Union" Exporters Guide to Legislation on the Marketing and Sale of Prepackaged foodstuffs).

## **EU SINGLE MARKET LEGISLATION GOVERNING PRODUCT LABELING:**

Directive 79/112/EEC and subsequent amendments lay down general rules on the labeling of foodstuffs for sale to the European Union (EU) consumer. This directive also contains certain features which relate to the presentation and advertising of foods. Directive 79/112 also applies 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.)~~

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LABELING

<u>Subject:</u> <u>Reference:</u>	<u>Document</u>
Directive relating to the Labeling, presentation and advertising of foodstuffs.	79/112/EEC amended by
presentation and advertising of foodstuffs.	amended by 85/7/EEC 86/197/EEC 89/395/EEC 91/72/EEC 93/102/EEC
Alcoholic Strength by Volume in the Labeling of Alcoholic Beverages Indications or Marks Identifying the Lot Number	87/250/EEC  89/396/EEC amended by 91/238/EEC 92/11/EEC
Nutritional Labeling of Foodstuffs	90/496/EEC

**G. OTHER SPECIFIC STANDARDS**

**CONSUMER PACKAGING ORDINANCE AND LAW ON WEIGHTS AND MEASURES:**

The German Law on Weights and Measures provided the legislative basis for the *Consumer Packaging Ordinance (CPO)*. It contains certain provisions establishing standard sizes for containers of pre-packaged foods, as well as numerous labeling and gauging requirements for consumer-ready containers. The quantity of fill must be indicated when marketed.

By weight:	In grams or kilograms.
By volume:	In milliliters, centiliters or liters.
By length:	In centimeters or meters.
By area:	In square centimeters or square meters.

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For solid food packed in “liquid,” the drained weight must be shown in addition to the total quantity of fill. The CPO provided for minimum heights of numbers is used on the label designating the quantity of fill. The Container Ordinance lays down specific container sizes (either mandatory or recommended) for individual products.

## **PACKAGING DISPOSAL REGULATIONS:**

Germany is widely regarded as being in the forefront of European environmental legislation, including that on packaging. There has been longstanding public concern over the excessive use of packaging material in Germany.

## **THE GERMAN PACKAGING AND WASTE AVOIDANCE LAW**

With the tremendous growth of waste and disposal problems, Germany has established legislation to keep packaging separate from the municipal waste stream and shift the responsibility for waste disposal over to the retailers and distributors by forcing them to take back used packaging materials and to handle disposal or recycling or institute a nation-wide system to collect and recycle packaging waste. The “Duales System Deutschland” (DSD) was established by the German industry to certify product packaging materials which could be recycled, reused or otherwise legally disposed of independent of the existing public waste disposal system. Participating companies would receive guaranteed pick up, on a regular basis, of their materials against a license fee. DSD set up a nation-wide collection system for packaging materials carrying the “Green Dot”. Under this law German consumers collect packaging material other than paper and glass in a separate container system to be picked up on a regular schedule by contract companies of the DSD. Paper and glass are collected in public containers located at designed locations spread all over the metropolitan areas.

## **GREEN DOT SYSTEM**

Because the German Packaging and Waste Avoidance Law established specific rules for packaging material by January 1, 1993, the “Green Dot” system was developed. The “Green Dot” is a recycling symbol which is found on the packaging material of virtually all products retailed in Germany. While packaging material for products retailed in Germany is not legally required to carry the “Green Dot,” it is almost impossible to market a product in Germany without it. Typically, the producer or the importer pays a licence fee to use the Green Dot, dependent on the type and amount of packaging, and provides the exporter with the information necessary.

For further information on the Green Dot packaging material disposal and recycling program with the trade mark “Der Gruene Punkt” (The Green Point), you may wish to make direct contact with your potential German importer and/or with the following companies:

Duales System Deutschland GmbH (DSD)  
Frankfurter Strasse 720-726  
D-51145 Koeln, Germany

Tel: (49-2203) 937-0  
Fax: (49-2203) 937-190

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In the United States, information on “Der Gruene Punkt” is available from:

GACC Marketing Services  
Division of the German American Chamber of Commerce, Inc.  
40 West 57th Street, 31st Floor Tel: (212) 974-8330  
New York, NY 10019-4092 Fax: (212) 974-8867

## **H. COPYRIGHT/TRADEMARK LAWS**

## **I. IMPORT PROCEDURE**

### **APPENDIX A - LIST OF MAJOR REGULATORY AGENCIES**

#### **Bundesministerium fuer Gesundheit**

(Federal Ministry of Health)

Am Probsthof 78a  
D-53121 Bonn, Germany  
Tel. (49-228) 941-0  
Fax: (49-228) 941-4900  
Internet: [www.bmggesundheits.de](http://www.bmggesundheits.de)

#### **Bundesministerium fuer Ernaehrung, Landwirtschaft und Forsten**

(Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry)

Rochusstr. 1  
D-53123 Bonn, Germany  
Tel: (49-228) 529-0  
Fax: (49-228) 529-4262  
Homepage: <http://www.bml.de>

#### **Bundesinstitut fuer gesundheitlichen Verbraucherschutz und Veterinaermedizin**

(Federal Institute of Health Related Consumer Protection and Veterinary Medicine)

Thielallee 88-92  
D-14195 Berlin, Germany  
Tel: (49-30) 84120  
Fax: (49-30) 8412-4741

#### **Robert-Koch-Institut**

(responsible for registration and approval of novel foods)

Nordufer 20  
D-13353 Berlin, Germany  
Tel: (49-30) 45474

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Fax: (49-30) 4547-2328

e-Mail: [Zentrale@rki.de](mailto:Zentrale@rki.de)



**Biologische Bundesanstalt fuer**

**Land- und Forstwirtschaft**

(Federal Biological Research Institute - approval of plant protection chemicals)

Messeweg 11/12

D-38104 Braunschweig, Germany

Tel: (49-531) 2995

Fax: (49-531) 299-3000

E-mail: Pressestelle@bba.de

Homepage: <http://www.bba.de>

**APPENDIX B - GERMAN FOOD LABORATORIES**

**Addipharma GmbH**

Wandalenweg 24

D-20097 Hamburg, Germany

Tel: (49-40) 23616700

Fax: (49-40) 230678

Chemical-pharmaceutical laboratory. Inspects pharmaceutical raw materials and finished products; can compile an analytical dossier and complete application form for the admission to the Federal Health Department.

**Analytec Labor fuer Lebensmitteluntersuchung**

Laufener Str. 83

D-83395 Freilassing, Germany

Tel: (49-8654) 62322

Fax: (49-662) 438102

**Analytisches Institut Wulf Bostel**

Florianstr. 13

D-70188 Stuttgart, Germany

Tel: (49-711) 285280

Fax: (49-711) 2852855

**Arotop Food Creation GmbH & Co. KG**

Dekant-Laist-Str. 9

D-55129 Mainz, Germany

Tel: (49-6131) 583800

Fax: (49-6131) 5838080

Institute for taste research, development of new products, food monitoring, analytical food chemistry, food judgement, national and EG legal requirements, representations before authorities and court cases, expert certifications.



**BLS Analytik GmbH**

Mangelsfeld 4  
D-97708 Bad Bocklet, Germany  
Tel: (49-9708) 804  
Fax: (49-9708) 60150

**Chemisches Laboratorium Luebeck GmbH**

Hochofenstr. 23-25  
D-23569 Luebeck, Germany  
Tel: (49-451) 307840  
Fax: (49-451) 307-8449

**Dr. Fintelmann und Dr. Meyer**

Mendelssohnstrasse 15  
D-22761 Hamburg, Germany  
Tel: (49-40) 8996640  
Fax: (49-40) 8996-6450

**German Control Internationale Warenpruefung GmbH**

Bei dem Neuen Krahn 2  
D-20457 Hamburg, Germany  
Tel: (49-40) 3786710  
Fax: (49-40) 3742740

Quality Control Organization

**Hanse Analytik GmbH**

Fahrenheitstr. 1  
D-28359 Bremen  
Tel: (49-421) 2208196  
Fax: (49-421) 2208278

Food laboratory specialized in testing for gene-modified ingredients.

**ICCS International Commodity  
Control Services GmbH**

Pickhuben 6  
D-20457 Hamburg, Germany  
Tel: (49-40) 3698290  
Fax: (49-40) 36982920

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Quality control organization.

**Institut Fresenius**

Im Maisel 14  
D-65232 Taunusstein, Germany  
Tel: (49-6128) 744-0  
Fax: (49-6128) 744-890

**Institut fuer Honiganalytik**

Flughafendamm 9A  
D-28199 Bremen, Germany  
Tel: (49-421) 508044  
Fax: (49-421) 594771

Laboratory for honey analysis.

**Dr. Kaiser & Dr. Woldmann GmbH**

Stresemannstrasse 313 a  
D-22761 Hamburg, Germany  
Tel: (49-40) 8530-40  
Fax: (49-40) 8530-4222

**Kottwitz Laboratorium GmbH**

Talstrasse 50  
D-98544 Zella-Mehlis, Germany  
Tel: (49-30) 8965-0  
Fax: (49-30) 8965-65

**Dr. Mielke & Streck**

Kleine Johannisstr. 20  
D-20457 Hamburg, Germany  
Tel: (49-40) 3741210  
Fax: (49-40) 366835

Law firm providing specialized assistance in questions of food advertizing and labeling from a legal perspective. Long standing experience with numerous U.S. firms in various food and agricultural fields. Excellent English services.

**SGS Controll-Co. mbH**

Raboisen 28  
D-20095 Hamburg, Germany  
Tel: (49-40) 301010  
Fax: (49-40) 326331

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Member of the world's largest private testing and certifying organization with 205 offices in 140 countries. Food Lab analysis, residue testing, organic certification and cargo certification. German headquarters is in Hamburg.

**Dr. Specht & Partner**

**Chemische Laboratorien GmbH**

St. Anscharplatz 10  
D-20354 Hamburg, Germany  
Tel: (49-40) 342141  
Fax: (49-40) 342347

**Sweet Service GmbH**

Auf dem Tropfenbruch 7  
D-52146 Wuerselen, Germany  
Tel: (49-2405) 94055  
Fax: (49-2405) 95543

Specializes in sweets; assists with product's basic marketing ability, labelling, evaluation of ingredient listing, acceptability of the labels, organization of official chemical tests.

**Dr. Helmut Weiss Handelslabor**

Spaldingstr. 130  
D-20097 Hamburg, Germany  
Tel: (49-40) 233429  
Fax: (49-40) 230912

**Dr. Wiertz-Dipl. Chem. Eggert-Dr. Joerissen GmbH**

Stenzelring 14b  
D-21107 Hamburg, Germany  
Tel: (49-40) 7527090  
Fax: (49-40) 75270935

Experts for foodstuffs, dried fruits, fats, oils, oilseeds, animal feeds, drugs, radio-activity measurements, microbiology of foods, drinking & process water, trade & residue analysis, sampling, consulting, quality assurance.

**APPENDIX C - WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO) ENQUIRY POINT**

Each member government is responsible for the notification procedures associated with agreement under the World Trade Organization (WTO). Examples here relate to the Sanitary, PhytoSanitary (SPS) and Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Agreements. WTO obligations include notifying any trade significant proposals which are not substantially

the same as international standards to the WTO; providing copies of the proposed regulation upon request; allowing time for comments; and also providing upon request copies of other relevant documents on existing regulations related to food and agriculture. Information on the country's regulations, standards and certification procedures can also be obtained through the Enquiry Point(s) listed below:

Deutsches Informationszentrum fuer technische Regeln (DITR)

(German Information Centre for Technical Rules)

Burggrafenstr. 4-10

10772 Berlin, Germany

Tel: (49-30) 2601-600

Fax: (49-30) 2601-1231

Internet: [www.din.de](http://www.din.de)

E-mail: [postmaster@din.de](mailto:postmaster@din.de)

The DITR is being established by DIN, the German Standards Institute, in co-operation with the Federal Government. This body is the central point to which to address all questions concerning technical rules in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Centre provides information on all technical rules (including standard, technical regulations and certification systems) valid in the Federal Republic of Germany, irrespective of whether the technical rules have been issued by federal or local authorities or by non-governmental bodies. At present the computer-aided DITR databank has information on 36,000 technical rules either in force or in the draft stage.