

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

GAIN Report

Global Agricultural Information Network

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Austria

Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards - Narrative

FAIRS Country Report 2017

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Report Highlights:

This report outlines specific requirements for food and agricultural products imports into Austria. Austria as a member of the European Union follows the EU directives and regulations. It is recommended that this report be read in conjunction with the EU Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards Report.

Last updated December 2017.

Disclaimer

This report was prepared by the Office of Agricultural Affairs of the USDA/Foreign Agricultural Service in **Vienna, Austria** for U.S. exporters of domestic food and agricultural products. While every possible care was 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 PRODUCT IS SUBJECT TO THE IMPORTING COUNTRY'S RULES AND REGULATIONS AS INTERPRETED BY BORDER OFFICIALS AT THE TIME OF PRODUCT ENTRY.

This report outlines specific requirements for food and agricultural products imports into Austria. Austria as a member of the European Union follows the EU directives and regulations. **It is therefore recommended that this report be read in conjunction with the Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards (FAIRS) report produced by the US Mission to the EU in Brussels, Belgium, available at the [FAS GAIN Report Database](#).**

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I. GENERAL FOOD LAWS

Austrian food legislation consists of the [2006 Food Safety and Consumer Protection Law](#) – hereby referred to as the Austrian Food Law – [ordinances](#) to this law, and the Austrian Food Codex ([Codex Alimentarius Austriacus](#)). Austrian food legislation generally conforms to EU regulations.

Austrian food regulations are valid for products produced in Austria and imported foods. However, Austria is obliged to allow entry of products permitted into other countries of the European Economic Area (EEA). Imports from third countries must comply with national legislation if no EU law exists.

Food Law

Austrian food laws and regulations follow European legislation to the extent that EU laws have been harmonized. On January 20, 2006, the Austrian Government issued a new, “Federal Law on Safety Requirements and other Requirements for Food, Objects of Utility and Cosmetics in Order to Protect Consumers,” (Food Safety and Consumer Protection Law Fed Gaz I 13/2006). The law governs food safety regulations throughout the entirety of the food chain, from the primary production site to the end consumer. Requirements are established for food products, potable water, objects of utility, and cosmetics. The regulation applies to all production, processing, and distribution stages and includes veterinary inspection (when applicable), hygiene regulations, and monitoring/testing. The law is based on several EU regulations and directives. Since the introduction of the law it has been updated through several [amendments](#). The aim of the law is to harmonize Austrian law with EU food regulations.

A number of EC (European Community) and EEC (European Economic Community) regulations do not require a conversion to national law. Those regulations are directly incorporated in Austrian law as such and a list of those regulations can be found in the annex to the Austrian 2006 Food Safety and Consumer Protection Law.

In general, the Austrian Food Law is primarily intended to protect the health of consumers and to provide for good nutrition of the population. In addition, economic interests are considered whenever possible. However, in case of conflicting interests, consumer protection has priority. Therefore, one of the key elements of the Austrian Food Law is the increased responsibility of food producing companies to ensure food safety, specifically in close cooperation with regulatory authorities. The immediate initiation of countermeasures in case of deficiencies or food safety concerns is another essential concept in the law. According to the food law, food products, which are determined to be hazardous to human health, falsified, or declared wrongly, may not be distributed. Health and nutrition related claims on the label have to follow the requirements laid down in [EC 1924/2006](#). Disease related claims (e.g., “helps prevent heart attacks,”) and the use of unapproved food additives are not permitted

In addition, the Austrian Food Law extends to animals intended for human consumption. Hormones, hormone inhibitors, or antibiotics are prohibited in meat production (including animal husbandry for meat for human consumption) or to improve/extend the shelf life of meat products. Additionally, these laws extend to special requirements for plants intended for the production of foods (pesticide residues, etc.).

Although food safety and quality are the primary concern of the Austrian Food Law, its jurisdictional scope extends to a variety of non-food items. They include cosmetics, kitchen utensils and appliances, wrapping and packaging materials for foods, additives and cosmetics, as well as cleaning and cleansing agents, disinfectants, air purifiers, preservatives and pesticides to the extent these items may be brought in contact with foods, food additives, or cosmetics.

Essentially, imported food products have the same status as domestically produced products with respect to the provisions of the Austrian Food Law. However, subject to certain conditions, health authorities may decree by ordinance that the importation of specific items coming under the jurisdiction of this law is permissible only if these items are attested to be “unobjectionable” by one of the federal institutes for food examination. Based on (satisfactory) sample inspection findings, the institute will certify the commodity or commodities involved to be in conformity with the provisions to be spelled out in that ordinance. Product clearance may also be made contingent on the results of an inspection by an Austrian expert of the foreign manufacturing (or shipping) enterprise supplying the products in question. Liability for legal and proper marketing of imported products lies with the importer.

The enforcement authority of the Austrian food legislation is with the federal states (“Bundeslaender”). Domestic and foreign products are checked through random sampling by government officials at the point of sale or at any other point in the trade chain, or at the processing location. The samples are tested by government authorized laboratories.

Note: Austrian food legislation is only available in German. Austrian food legislation is cited with first publication number and year; amendments are not explicitly mentioned but the links in this report lead to the current valid consolidated version including amendments. The “Fed Gaz,” stands for the Federal Gazette, or “*Bundesgesetzblatt*”.

Relevant Austrian Ordinances

Austrian regulations on various food and beverage products (updated list according to the 2006 Food Safety and Consumer Protection Law):

- [Ordinance on margarine products and mixed fat products](#) (Fed Gaz 378/1993)
- [Ordinance on deep frozen food](#) (Fed Gaz 201/1994)
- [Ordinance on the assessment of the maximum content on Eruca acid – Eruca acid ordinance](#) (Fed Gaz 468/1994)
- [Ordinance on various sugars – sugar ordinance](#) (Fed Gaz II 472/2003)
- [Ordinance on cocoa and chocolate products – chocolate ordinance](#) (Fed Gaz II 628/2003)
- [Ordinance on honey – honey ordinance](#) (Fed Gaz II 40/2004)
- [Ordinance on jams, jelly, marmalade, and chestnut cream – jam ordinance](#) (Fed Gaz 367/2004)
- [Ordinance on casein and caseinate for human consumption](#) (Fed Gaz 548/1996)

- [Ordinance on fruit juices and some other similar products – fruit juice ordinance](#) (Fed Gaz II 83/2004)
- [Ordinance on some particular kinds of concentrated milk and dry milk](#) (Fed Gaz II 45/2004)
- [Ordinance on coffee- and chicory extracts](#) (Fed Gaz II 391/2000)
- [Ordinance on food supplements – food supplements ordinance](#) (Fed Gaz II 88/2004)
- [Ordinance on the content of trans – fatty acids in food – trans-fat ordinance](#) (Fed Gaz II 267/2009)

EC regulations on various food and beverage products, which are directly incorporated into national law (Annex to 2006 Food Safety and Consumer Protection Law) can be found in the EU FAIRS report – for most recent EU FAIRS report please search the [FAS GAIN Report Database](#).

Regulations on drinking water

- [Ordinance on natural mineral waters and spring waters – mineral water and spring water ordinance](#) (Fed Gaz II 309/1999)
- [Ordinance on the quality of water for human consumption – drinking water ordinance](#) (Fed Gaz II 304/2001)

Regulations on dietetic foods

- [Ordinance on energy restricted diet food for weight reduction](#) (Fed Gaz II 112/1998)
- [Ordinance on grain preparations and transition food for nursing babies and young infants](#) (Fed Gaz II 133/1998)
- [Ordinance on dietetic food for particular medical purposes](#) (Fed Gaz II 416/2000)
- [Ordinance on dietary supplements for special nutritional purposes and general labeling requirements for dietetic food products – diet frame ordinance](#) (Fed Gaz II 162/2006)
- [Ordinance on infant formulae and follow-on formulae](#) (Fed Gaz 68/2008)

Wine legislation

Wine is regulated in the Austrian [Wine Law 2009 – Federal Law on the Marketing of Wine and Fruit Wine](#) (Fed Gaz I 111/2009).

While Austrian wine legislation is based on European wine legislation, Austria, however, has maintained some individuality. The 2009 Austrian Wine Law transposes EU food relevant regulations of the Common Market Order (CMO) of wine. It includes some additional, stricter requirements for “*Land- and Qualitaetswein*,” or higher quality wine. Controlled origin, capped yields, quality designations, and official quality controls are the pillars of Austrian wine law. Three general quality designations are recognized: *Tafelwein* (table wine), *Qualitaetswein* (quality wine), and *Prädikatswein* (premium wine). The categories are determined by the sugar content of the grape, expressed according to the *Klosterneuburger Mostwaage* (KMW) system.

The [Wine Labeling Ordinance](#) (Fed Gaz 111/2011) implements and amends the labeling requirements of the EU common market order for wine and the Austrian wine law. Important labeling elements

include origin, varietal, vintage, quality designation, alcohol content, residual sugar, official control number, producer, and bottler.

Hygiene regulations

The 2006 Austrian Food Law covers hygiene regulations for all food products including meat.

Additional ordinances include:

- [Ordinance on the adjustment of particular food hygiene regulations](#) (Food hygiene adjustment ordinance Fed Gaz II 91/2006).
- [Ordinance on hygiene requirements for the food retail](#) (Food retail ordinance Fed Gaz II 92/2006)
- [Ordinance on raw milk and cream](#) (Fed Gaz II 106/2006)
- [Ordinance on direct marketing of food](#) (Fed Gaz II 108/2006)
- [Ordinance on the registration and certification of food establishments](#) according to food hygiene regulations (Fed Gaz 231/2009)

Austrian Food Codex

The [Austrian Food Codex](#) (*Codex Alimentarius Austriacus*) includes guidelines and definitions, composition, tests, evaluations, and directives on the distribution of products governed by the food law. Also, it includes labeling provisions and outlines the basis for determining incorrect labeling. These guidelines are elaborated by the Codex Commission, which is installed by the Austrian Food Law. The Codex is regarded as an “objective expert opinion” but is not a law in the strict sense. It consists of numerous chapters covering different food products and food processing practices.

II. FOOD ADDITIVE REGULATIONS

The use of food additives is regulated by EU directives and Austrian regulations.

The use of all additives has to comply with the following regulations:

- For EU regulations search the [FAS GAIN Report Database](#) for the most recent EU FAIRS Report.
- Or check out the USEU website: <http://www.usda-eu.org/trade-with-the-eu/eu-import-rules/food-additives/>

III. PESTICIDES AND OTHER CONTAMINANTS

Pesticides

Tolerance levels for pesticide residues are harmonized within the EU since 2008. An EU database on pesticide maximum residue levels (MRLs) is available at: http://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/protection/pesticides/database_pesticide_en.htm.

For detailed information on EU-harmonized legislation on pesticide and contaminant regulations, please search for the most current EU FAIRS Report in the [FAS GAIN Report Database](#) as well as the USEU website <http://www.usda-eu.org/trade-with-the-eu/eu-import-rules/pesticides/>.

Austrian legislation on pesticide residues can be found in the [Pesticide MRLs Ordinance](#) (Fed Gaz II 441/2002).

Private Industry Standards for Pesticide Tolerance Levels

As a marketing tool, some retail chains in Germany require their suppliers to exceed the EU regulations and adhere to stricter maximum residue levels of 30, 50, or 70 % of the respective EU-mandated MRL. Reports indicate that suppliers violating the new contract standard are at risk of being removed from the approved supplier list of the particular retail chain.

According to the pesticide law of 1997 (Fed Gaz [60/1997](#)), all pesticides have to be registered.

A list of approved pesticides in Austria can be found at the following webpage: [Approved Pesticides in Austria](#).

The registration office is as follows.

Federal Office for Food Safety

Spargelfeldstr. 191

A-1220 Wien, Austria

Phone: + 43 (5) 0555 - 33400

Fax: + 43 (5) 0555 – 33404

IV. PACKAGING AND CONTAINER REQUIREMENTS

There are no special packaging requirements or container size requirements. Due to the rising number of single households there is higher demand for smaller packages.

Companies or individuals putting packaging material on the market are obliged to collect the used packaging for recycling. If this is not (financially) possible, they can join a collection system. The only collecting organization for household packaging material is [ARA](#) (*Altstoff Recyclisierung Austria*, Old Material Recycling Austria) that handles the disposal of packaging material. Companies making use of ARA's service pay a license fee. Usually, packaging material eligible for ARA disposal has a specific logo or sign, a dot with two arrows in green and white. However, the sign on the packaging material is not a pre-condition for collection by ARA. Thus, products imported in original foreign packages can be collected if the importer pays the fees for the disposal service. Companies not participating in ARA's service are periodically audited by the Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs and Consumer Protection on how they handle their packaging material recycling or disposal.

V. LABELING REQUIREMENTS

NOTE: For additional information regarding EU labeling regulations and legislation, please review the most recent EU GAIN reports in the [FAS GAIN Report Database](#) including the EU FAIRS report.

General Requirements/Overview

Austria applies all EU-harmonized food labeling legislation for:

- General Labeling Requirements
- Nutritional Value Labeling
- Product-Specific Labeling
- GMO (“Genetically Modified Organisms”) and Novel Foods Labeling
- Health Claims on food packaging and in advertisements
- Organic Food Labeling
- Enriched Foods
- Food Additives and Dietary Supplements
- Country of Origin Labeling for Beef, Seafood, Swine, Lamb, and Poultry

As of December 13, 2014 the EU’s “Food Information to Consumers (FIC)” regulation 1169/2011 mandates the declaration of certain product information for all pre-packaged food and drinks marketed in the EU. For detailed information on the EU-harmonized labeling legislation, please consult the EU 28 FAIRS Report, as well as the USEU website <http://www.usda-eu.org/trade-with-the-eu/eu-import-rules/>.

The mandatory nutrition declaration requirement introduced by the new FIC regulation became applicable on December 13, 2016.

All foods marketed in Austria must be labeled in German. Multi-language labels are allowed. Labeling may also include illustrations. Moreover, the EU’s FIC regulation requires the quantity of an ingredient to be declared on the label when necessary to prevent consumer misinformation (known as the quantitative ingredients declaration, or QUID). Since many other requirements are applicable, U.S. food manufacturers and exporters should contact their potential Austrian importer before making changes in labels on products labeled for distribution in Austria.

Food products can enter the country with standard U.S. labels or unlabeled. Stick on-labels meeting local requirements are permitted. Imports can enter the country with foreign labels or without labels. However, before distribution products must be labeled according to the labeling regulation. A food sample does not have to be labeled. However, if samples are distributed they must be labeled. Austrian authorities do not grant exceptions to their labeling regulations.

VI. OTHER SPECIFIC STANDARDS

- Consumer packaging or municipal waste disposal, see section IV.
- Only metric weights and measures are accepted.
- Fortification of foods with vitamins and minerals is permitted. Labeling has to be carried out according to the nutrition ordinance (Fed Gaz [896/1995](#)). In addition to the vitamin and/or mineral content in absolute figures, the content in percentage of the recommended daily dosage (indicated in the ordinance) has to be indicated on the label.
- Some dietetic or special use foods have to be registered at the Ministry of Health before distribution. All ingredients, including minerals and vitamins, have to be labeled.
- Food sanitation: Austrians prefer foods preserved by heat and not by chemical means. However, certain chemical preservatives are permitted in certain processed foods.
- Marine Products: According to an ordinance of the Agricultural Ministry from January 5, 1995, the most recent version of EU regulations must be applied for freshness and size classes of seafood.
- Animal quarantine: For live animal imports, the official veterinarian recognizes a barn/stable which allows the separation of imported animals from other animals. Such an establishment can be the barn/stable of the importer or any private plant if it has the necessary conditions and is accepted by the official veterinarian. There are no established governmental quarantine facilities for imported animals. The imported animal is observed during a period of at least 3 weeks. If suspicions arise (blood tests), the observation time can be extended.
- Alcohol: Wine is regulated by the wine legislation (see Food Laws) and the Austrian Food Codex. Beer and other alcoholic drinks are covered by the Austrian Food Codex only.
- Organic products: In February 2012, the United States and the EU agreed to a new historic partnership on organic trade. The, "US-EU Organic Equivalency Arrangement" entered into force on June 1, 2012, and ensures that both parties operate in conformity with each other's respective organic programs. All products traded under the Arrangement must be accompanied by an organic import certificate issued by a USDA-AMS accredited certifying agent. In addition to organic certificates, shipments of organic products must be accompanied by the normal phytosanitary or veterinary certificates. Organic products are subject to the normal customs tariff.
- Product samples intended for importers are subject to import duty. Theoretically mail order shipments can be made if they comply with Austrian food regulation and other import requirements.
- Genetically engineered food: Theoretically, EU regulations on food deriving from biotech crops apply but foods labeled as "GMO" do not sell in Austria.

VII. FACILITY AND PRODUCT REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS

Exports of U.S. red meat, meat products, farmed and wild game meat, ratites, milk and milk products, seafood, bovine embryos and semen, porcine and equine semen, gelatin, animal casings and animal by-products to the EU from the U.S. may only originate from EU approved U.S. establishments. A comprehensive list of U.S. approved establishments can be found at the following link to the [USEU webpage](#).

Generally, there is no EU requirement to register imported foods except for “novel foods” or those more unique, niche products that have not historically been consumed in significant quantities. Foodstuffs with particular nutritional claims must be notified to the Member States’ competent authorities where the food is introduced in the market. Exporters of milk infant formula or nutritional supplements are mandated to notify competent authorities.

The import of special products like blood, blood products, and material containing epizootic pathogens must be approved by the Federal Ministry of Health. Usually the importer (or possibly an exporter) applies to the Ministry with all relevant details. There is no set form for this kind of application.

VIII. OTHER CERTIFICATION AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS

Foods are not automatically inspected at the point of entry. However, food inspectors of the municipality of Vienna and the offices of the provincial governments (see Appendix II) may draw samples at the point of entry and at the wholesale and retail level at any time. Samples are then brought to official testing institutes (see Appendix I, item d).

For detailed information search the [FAS GAIN Report Database](#) for the most recent EU FAIRS Report or FAIRS Certificate Report.

- Registration is only required for particular dietetic foods. This includes baby food including food for premature babies, gluten-free food, and food for people with phenylketonuria. Registration of such products is carried out at the Federal Ministry of Health.
- Testing of dietetic food is carried out at the Austrian Agency for Health and Food Safety.
- Samples that are sent by express mail or parcel post to testing institutes are not subject to import regulations. However, samples intended for food shows, for instance, must comply with appropriate regulations. These samples are not subject to import duties if they are packed and labeled as samples, (completely) consumed at the event, and the quantity corresponds to the event (i.e. not a particularly large volume for a small show). Show samples of tobacco/products and alcoholic drinks are subject to the normal import duties.
- At the retail and wholesale level food storage and foods are inspected on a random sample basis or if an event requires it (e.g. the dioxin affair).
- The importation of livestock, meat, and dairy products require veterinary certification according to EU regulation. These certificates have to be attested by APHIS (Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service) and FSIS (Food Safety Inspection Service) respectively. Live animal imports require an import license of the Austrian veterinary service at the Ministry of Health.
- Imports of seafood products also require a certification according to EU regulation.

- Fruit and vegetables require a phytosanitary certificate issued by APHIS.

Enforcement and control regulations for food products

- Ordinance on the training of the supervisory body (Fed Gaz [397/1983](#))
- Ordinance on monitoring and control of deep frozen food products (Fed Gaz [581/1996](#))
- Ordinance on the training of food experts (Fed Gaz [161/1997](#))
- Ordinance on sampling procedures and analytical methods for the official monitoring of particular products in order to prove the maximum content of contaminants (Fed Gaz II [422/2003](#), II [433/2004](#), II [57/2006](#))
- Ordinance on control measures regarding particular substances and their residues in food products deriving from animals (Fed Gaz II [191/2003](#))
- Ordinance on control measures regarding particular substances and their residues in live animals and food products deriving from animals (Fed Gaz II [110/2006](#))
- Ordinance on the regional scope of the Austrian Agency for Health and Food Safety (Fed Gaz II [209/2006](#))

IX. IMPORT PROCEDURES

Customs matters are regulated by EU legislation – for details search the [FAS GAIN Report Database](#) for the most recent EU FAIRS Report.

- Incoming goods go either to the customs storage (small) or to a freight forwarder's facility at transport or airports. Storing and removal from storage is carried out under the terminals supervision of a customs officer who compares the documents with the commodities. Later, the invoice for import duty is issued. Food inspectors at the port of entry storage do not routinely check packaged foods. However, the customs officer may take samples to double check for ingredients (sugar, milk powder, alcohol) as they are responsible for correct assessment of customs duty

Fresh/frozen food goes into deep freeze/cold storage facilities which are checked by the customs office and an official veterinarian who checks documents at the time of placement into storage and removal.

If direct imports of meat are made from third countries into the EU, the border veterinarian checks the meat, collects the accompanying veterinary documents and issues new veterinary documents, the so called "Annex B". Meat can move freely within the EU with the new documents. Most U.S. products coming into Austria go through the Netherlands or Germany where the border clearance is made. Thus, on the way to Austria, no additional controls are carried out.

- Alcoholic beverages require an import license from the Finance Ministry.

- Veterinary and customs import documents must be in German. However, if a customs officer or border veterinarian can read another language, he can accept it. Veterinary certificates are usually bi-lingual. There is no appeal of decisions by the customs office or the veterinary service.

If an importer objects to the quality of the product, the case can be brought to the arbitration center at the following address:

[International Arbitration Center](#)

of the Austrian Federal Economic Chamber

Wiedner Hauptstr. 63

A-1045 Wien

Phone: +43 (5) 90900-0

Fax: + 43 (1) 502 06 216

X. COPYRIGHT AND/OR TRADEMARK LAWS

Trademarks and brand names are legally protected in Austria. Companies interested in the registration of trademarks or brand names have to apply at the patent office where information folders and application forms are available. The address of the patent office is as follows:

[Patentamt](#)

Internationale Markenregistrierung

(international trademark/brand name registration)

Österreichisches Patentamt

Dresdner Straße 87

A-1200 Wien

Phone: + 43 (1) 534 24 - 288

Fax: + 43 (1) 534 24 - 535

APPENDIX I. GOVERNMENT REGULATORY KEY AGENCY CONTACTS

a. [Bundesministerium fuer Wissenschaft, Forschung und Wirtschaft](#)

(Federal Ministry of science, research and economy)

Abteilung C2

(Division C2)

Stubenring 1

A-1011 Wien

Phone: +43 (1) 71100 - 5766

Fax: + 43 (1) 715 96 51

b. [Bundesministerium fuer Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Umwelt und Wasserwirtschaft](#)

(Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Environment and Water Management)

Abteilung III/2

(Division III/2)

Stubenring 1

A-1011 Wien

Phone: + 43 (1) 71100 - 2759

Fax: + 43 (1) 71100 - 2937

c. [Bundesministerium fuer Gesundheit und Frauen](#)

(Federal Ministry of Health)

Bereich B

(Division B)

Radetzkystrasse 2

A-1030 Wien

Phone: +43 (1) 71100 – 4824

Fax: +43 (1) 710 41 51

d. [Agrarmarkt Austria \(AMA\)](#)

(Agricultural Market Austria)

Dresdnerstr. 70

A-1200 Wien

The AMA is responsible for import and export licenses of food products:

General:

Phone: +43 (1) 33 151 – 227

Fax: +43 (1) 33 151 – 4469

email: lizenzen@ama.gv.at

e. Official label clearance and product testing is carried out at the following institutions:

[Bundesamt fuer Ernaehrungssicherheit](#)

(Federal Office for Food Safety)

Spargelfeldstr. 191

A-1220 Wien, Austria

Phone: + 43 (5) 0555 - 3500

Fax: + 43 (5) 0555-25802

Bundesanstalt fuer Lebensmitteluntersuchung und -Forschung

Kinderspitalg. 15

A-1090 Wien, Austria

Phone: + 43 (1) 404 91 - 0

Fax: + 43 (1) 404 91 - 540

Bundesanstalt fuer Lebensmitteluntersuchung

Burgerstr. 47

A-4020 Linz, Austria

Phone: + 43 (732) 77 90 71

Fax: + 43 (732) 77 90 71 - 15

Bundesanstalt fuer Lebensmitteluntersuchung
Innsbrucker Bundesstrasse 47
A-5020 Salzburg, Austria
Phone: + 43 (662) 83 33 57 - 0
Fax: + 43 (662) 83 33 57 - 100

Bundesanstalt fuer Lebensmitteluntersuchung
Beethovenstr. 8
A-8010 Graz, Austria
Phone: + 43 (316) 32 75 88 - 0
Fax: + 43 (316) 32 75 88 396

Bundesanstalt fuer Lebensmitteluntersuchung
Technikerstr. 70
A-6020 Innsbruck, Austria
Phone: + 43 (512) 22 440 - 0
Fax: + 43 (512) 22 440 - 15

APPENDIX II. OTHER IMPORT SPECIALIST CONTACTS

Each province has its own control organizations who may inspect food products. The addresses of the head offices of Austria's Federal Provinces regarding food inspection are as follows:

[Amt der Kaerntner Landesregierung](#)

Lebensmittelinspektion
Arnulfpl. 2
9021 Klagenfurt, Austria
Phone: + 43 (463) 536 - 0
Fax: + 43 (463) 536 - 31 220

[Amt der Burgenlaendischen Landesregierung](#)

Gesundheitswesen - Lebensmittelaufsicht
Landhaus
Europaplatz 1
7000 Eisenstadt, Austria
Phone: + 43 (2682) 600 - 682
Fax: + 43 (2682) 600 - 2055

[Amt der OÖe. Landesregierung](#)

Lebensmittelaufsicht
Harrachstr. 20
4010 Linz, Austria
Phone: + 43 (732) 7720 - 4271
Fax: + 43 (732) 7720 - 4259

[Amt der NOe. Landesregierung](#)

Nahrungsmittelkontrolle

Landhausplatz 1

A- 3109 St. Poelten, Austria

Phone: + 43 (2742) 200 - 0

Fax: + 43 (2742) 200 - 2060

[Amt der Stmk Landesregierung](#)

Gesundheitswesen

Trautmannsdorffgasse 2

8010 Graz, Austria

Phone: + 43 (316) 877 - 0

Fax: + 43 (316) 3373

[Amt der Tiroler Landesregierung](#)

Abteilung Vc, Nahrungsmittelkontrolle

Neues Landhaus

Eduard Wallnhoeferplatz 1

6010 Innsbruck, Austria

Phone: + 43 (512) 508 - 2669

Fax: + 43 (512) 508 - 2665

[Amt der Landesregierung Salzburg](#)

Referat 9/03

Nontaler Hauptstrasse 55

5010 Salzburg, Austria

Phone: + 43 (662) 80 42 - 2200

Fax: + 43 (662) 80 42 - 32 66

[Amt der Vorarlberger Landesregierung](#)

Nahrungsmittelkontrolle

Landhaus

6900 Bregenz, Austria

Phone: + 43 (5574) 511 - 0

Fax: + 43 (5574) 511 - 80

[Amt der Landesregierung Wien](#)

MA 59

Am Modenpark 1-2

1030 Wien, Austria

Phone: + 43(1) 711 16 - 0

Fax: + 43(1) 711 16 - 99 87 918

Other Food Testing Institutes:

Lebensmittelversuchsanstalt

Blaasstr. 29

A-1190 Wien, Austria

Phone: + 43 (1) 36 88 555

Fax: + 43 (1) 36 88 555 - 29

Food Testing Institute of the Municipality of Vienna:

Lebensmitteluntersuchungsanstalt der Stadt Wien

Hennebergg. 3

A-1030 Wien, Austria

Phone: + 43 (1) 79514 - 0

Fax: + 43 (1) 79514 - 9

EC directives in English can be obtained at the following webpage:

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/en/index.htm>

Austrian regulations can be obtained at the following webpage (Austrian regulations are only available in German language)

<http://www.ris.bka.gv.at/Bund/>