1. The provisions governing the regulation of imports into Denmark were promulgated by the Ministry of Commerce by an Executive Order on Commodity Imports, No. 489 of 15 December 1970. According to section 1 "commodities may be imported without licences" unless otherwise provided in the following sections. This means that the import regulations take the form of exceptions to a general rule. These exceptions are specified by countries in three Country Lists comprising three, six and eight countries which are all defined in conformity with the classification of countries for purposes of trade statistics, and by commodities in three Commodity Lists arranged according to the Brussels Nomenclature with four digits (but some headings have been sub-divided).

Commodity List A, covering about sixty headings or sub-headings, comprises commodities which are subject to licensing regardless of country of purchase or origin.

Commodity List B, covering eight headings or sub-headings, comprises commodities which, in addition to those covered by List A, are subject to licensing when imported from countries included in Country List I (Japan, the Ryukyu Islands and South Korea).

Commodity List C, covering about 190 headings or sub-headings, comprises commodities which, in addition to those covered by Lists A and B, are subject to licensing when imported from countries included in Country List II (countries of Eastern Europe).

All commodities imported from countries included in Country List III (Albania, the German Democratic Republic, Rhodesia, Formosa, the People's Republic of China, the People's Republic of Mongolia, North Korea and North Viet-Nam) are subject to licensing. Licensing of imports from these countries is outside the scope of the questionnaire.
2. and 3.

(a) **Commodity List A**

A licensing budget, approved by the Government, is established for each calendar year for individual headings or groups of headings. There are five types of import regulation:

1. No imports envisaged, but licences may be issued for commodities to be re-exported in an unworked or processed condition and for ship's provisions. Other applications are granted only in exceptional circumstances. These headings are marked (1) in the Commodity List.

2. Unlimited licensing if the goods are intended for predetermined purposes - generally for industrial processing of all kinds (in some cases, however, only by certain industries) while imports for other purposes, notably direct consumption, are not allowed. These headings are marked (2) in the Commodity List.

3. Quota-regulated imports within the budget amount. Several quotas are established for commodities of the same category but covered by different headings of the Brussels Nomenclature, e.g. fruit, canned or frozen, with or without addition of sugar, covered by headings 08.10, 20.03, and 20.06. The importer is free to decide which commodity he wants to import. Licensing is generally based on past performance (except for heading 12.01 which is based on the first-come-first-served principle) and on the basis of applications invited (except for heading 06.01). These headings are marked (3) in the Commodity List.

4. Fresh fruit and vegetables and products thereof. The volume of such imports cannot be determined beforehand. Normal requirements are met by Danish products to a certain extent or for a certain period of the year. Imports are subject to licensing only during the periods indicated for each commodity, which may be imported freely outside that period. If unusual climatic conditions affect the volume and, consequently, the prices of the domestic output during the Danish season of production, unrestricted licensing may, by decision of the Government, be temporarily allowed for importation of the category of fruit or vegetables concerned. In addition, processing industries may be allowed to import limited quantities in the production season. Similarly, the volume of the harvest determines the licensing of semi-manufactures as provisionally preserved vegetables and fruit, fruit pulp and juice for the canning industry. When the Danish harvest has been disposed of, unrestricted licensing is allowed for most of these commodities. These headings are marked (4) in the Commodity List.

5. Unrestricted issue of import licences. Such licences are issued for maize and products thereof. These headings are marked (5) in the Commodity List.

Under all the five types of import regulations, licences are always issued on a non-discriminatory basis: importers are free to use them for imports from any country, provided that neither the country of purchase nor the country of
origin is included in the Country Lists referred to in item 1 above. Licensing of commodities marked (1), (2), (4) or (5) from countries included in Country Lists I and II is subject to the same principles except that the country of purchase and the country of origin must be identical.

There is only one-and-a-half exception to this general rule: for commodities under heading 06.03 licences are issued for individual countries, specifically under a bilateral quota for one country; in addition, a special quota exists for ex 02.01 (mutton and lamb's meat imported from Iceland, but on the other hand Iceland is not participating in the global import quota).

Certain commodities, which are not included in Commodity List A and which may thus be imported freely, are, however, subject to special conditions; coffee may be freely imported but only under the rules established in the International Coffee Agreement; otherwise, special permits are required for coffee imports.

Unmanufactured tobacco purchased in Mozambique or Angola and unmanufactured tobacco of Malawian origin may be imported freely only against production of a certificate of origin issued by certain authorities in these countries.

Imports without licence of commodities of Hong Kong origin are subject to production of a certificate issued by authorized trade organizations in Hong Kong.

(b) Commodities covered by Commodity List B, i.e. supplementary list of commodities in respect of which licences are required for imports from Japan, the Ryukyu Islands and South Korea.

Commodity List B covers eight headings; its coverage has thus been greatly reduced in the last few years. In practice, licensing is unrestricted for all commodities imported from South Korea except commodities under heading 60.05 for which a bilateral import quota has been established. Licences are allocated on the basis of past performance.

For imports from Japan, including the Ryukyu Islands, two quotas have been fixed unilaterally, viz in respect of ex 16.04 and ex 16.05 and in respect of 82.09, 82.10 and 82.14, for which import licences are allocated on the basis of past performance. In practice, licensing is unrestricted for the remaining three headings.

For commodities covered by Commodity List A and marked (1), (2), (4) or (5), import licences may be issued for commodities of Japanese or South Korean origin under the same principles as those applied to imports from other countries. Of the commodities marked (3) in the Commodity List an import quota has been fixed unilaterally for canned fruit and vegetables from Japan (allocations on the basis of past performance). The question of imports of the other commodities from Japan or South Korea has not arisen.
All licences for imports bought in or originating from Japan or South Korea must be issued individually indicating the appropriate countries of origin and of purchase. For quota-regulated imports, the country of purchase and the country of origin must be identical. All commodities that may be imported freely direct from Japan and South Korea are subject to licensing if such commodities are bought from a third country, but such licences are always granted except for imports of certain textile articles of South Korean origin.

(c) Commodities covered by Commodity List C, i.e. supplementary list of commodities in respect of which (in addition to those covered by Commodity Lists A and B) licences are required for imports from: Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Hungary (Country List II).

Out of the 190 headings in this list unrestricted licensing applies to ninety-nine headings (marked (6) in the list): for sixteen headings (marked (7)) there is unrestricted licensing for the commodities underlined in the text. Imports of commodities covered by the remaining parts of these headings are subject to bilaterally established quotas. Such quotas also cover the other seventy-four headings marked (8) in the list as well as commodities covered by Commodity List B and those marked (3) in Commodity List A. Licensing under bilateral quotas is generally governed by the first-come-first-served principle. Applications are invited and must normally be accompanied by evidence of availabilities of supplies. It would not be acceptable if traditional importers of the commodities concerned from the country concerned were to be cut off entirely from sharing in these imports and new importers were to take over the whole or a large part of the quota. In practice, there has been little difficulty because for most commodities other than textile articles there are very few importers from each country.

All licences for imports from countries covered by Country List II are issued for individual countries; for quota-regulated imports the country of origin must be identical with the country of purchase.

All commodities which may be freely imported direct from the countries shown in Country List II are subject to licensing when the commodities are bought from a third country; such licences are normally not granted, but every application is considered on its own merits.

4. All licences are issued for a specified amount (c.i.f. value). In some cases quantities are also specified. Licensing serves no purpose other than quantitative limitation.

Unrestricted licensing, however, is regarded as a tentative liberalization which, in the absence of unforeseen events, will lead to final liberalization after a certain period.
5. The legislative basis of the Executive Order on Commodity Imports (No. 489 of 15 December 1970) is the Currency Measures Act (No. 372 of 23 December 1964) as amended (prolonged) by Act No. 228 of 9 June 1965. This Act requires the Minister of Commerce to dismantle the regulation of imports whenever considerations of reasonable conditions of competition for Danish industries and international agreements render such dismantling possible. Re-introduction of import restrictions is subject to approval by a committee appointed by the Folketing (parliament).

6. (a) All quotas established in the annual licensing budget or under bilateral trade agreements are published in "Notices from the Licensing Office of the Ministry of Commerce" which are published when need arises - normally about ten times a year - and circulated free of charge to all importers, trade organizations, the press and to all other persons asking to be placed on the mailing list.

   (b) Global import quotas are allocated every six months except for seasonal goods which are allocated only once a year. Bilateral quotas are normally released for one year at a time. Applications are invited prior to every allocation.

   (c) It makes no difference to the consideration of an application for an import licence whether the applicant is or is not a producer of the commodities involved.

   In general, import licences show a high degree of utilization. The basis adopted for allocation is reviewed annually on the basis of past performance, and an importer having made little use of his quota will see it reduced in the next allocation. Unused allocations are not added to the quota for the next period. Year-on-year increases in quotas are normally made for other reasons. The names of importers to whom licences have been allocated are not made available to the public; the trade organizations are against it, and it would especially some years ago have involved a considerable amount of work.

   (d) The time allowed for submission of applications for quotas to be allocated is not less than three weeks. No time-limit exists for other applications.

   (e) The issue of licences against quotas to be allocated must be completed not later than three weeks after the time-limit stipulated for submission of applications; the issue is normally completed in one or two weeks. Other licences are issued three to ten days after receipt of applications.

   (f) All licences may be used as soon as they have been issued.

   (g) All licences are issued by the Licensing Office of the Ministry of Commerce, but the substance of applications for licences for grain and feeding stuff imports is considered by the Grain and Licensing Office of the
Ministry of Agriculture. No application (except applications from new importers) has to be considered by any other organ, and no applicant has to approach other organs.

(h) Allocations are normally made on the basis of the applicants' imports of the same commodities during the last two calendar years. No maximum amount or share has been fixed. A share - as a rule representing 5 per cent of the whole quota - is earmarked for new importers in the light of past experience.

Applications for licences under a quota to be allocated will be considered simultaneously after the expiry of the time-limit stipulated for submission of applications. All other applications are considered on receipt.

(i) No import licence is required in such cases.

(j) Not applicable.

(k) Yes, but such licences are not written off against quotas.

7. (a) No interval is prescribed between the time of submission of an application and the arrival of the commodities. In exceptional cases a licence may be issued on the date when the application for it is received.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) All applications are considered by the Licensing Office of the Ministry of Commerce. The answer to the other questions is No.

8. In general, no reason is given for a refusal of an application, but an explanation will be given on request. Rules governing allocations from a quota are laid down by the Licensing Office after consultation with the central trade organizations and interested individual trade organizations. A decision taken in pursuance of the Currency Measures Act may be referred to an Appeals Board for matters involving foreign currency. The trade organizations are represented on the Board. Appeals to the law courts may be made from decisions made by the Board.

9. All importers must be domiciled in Denmark and must have the right to engage in the activities for which the imports are wanted. No special authorization is required for import business.

10. Applications, for which no special form is required, must specify the tariff heading, commodity description, amount, country (or, if applicable, countries) of purchase and origin.

In certain cases evidence of the availability of the commodities is required, normally in the form of a pro forma invoice.
11. Request for customs clearance in the prescribed form duly completed, invoice and shipping documents.

12. No, the licence fee was abrogated as from 31 March 1970.

13. No deposit or advance payment is required.

14. Licences are generally valid for one year; they may normally be extended by another six months; in that case they must be sent to the Licensing Office for endorsement.

15. No fine or other penalty is imposed for non-utilization of a licence or part of a licence.

16. Licences are generally transferable from one importer to another with the assistance of a central trade organization, provided that the importer to whom a licence is transferred sells a corresponding amount of commodities to the importer by whom the licence was transferred.

17. Expired or utilized licences must be returned to the Licensing Office.

18. No.

19. Under the existing foreign-exchange regulations, payments for commodities may be freely made (except to Rhodesia and the German Democratic Republic) through a bank, whether the commodities are subject to licensing or not, provided that the terms of payment conform to normal commercial practice. A "notice of foreign payments" must be given to the bank.
A. **Begæring om indførselsbevilling.**

(Benyttes af firmaer, der tidligere har indført de anføgte varer.)

Firma:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Varens art</th>
<th>Toldpos.</th>
<th>Købsland*</th>
<th>Oprindelsesland**</th>
<th>Begæringsbeløb i d. kr.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</table>

Særlige bemærkninger:

Anskuerens evt. ref.: (Dato) (Underskrift)

*) En varens købsland er det land, hvori sælgeren af varen har sin forretning. Er varen købt gennem agent eller anden mellemmand, som ikke sælger for egen regning, er købslandet det land, hvorfø den, for hvis regning varen sælges, har sin forretning.

**) En vares oprindelsesland er det land, i hvilket varen er frembragt eller forarbejdet til den skikkelse, hvortil den fremtræder ved indførselen her til landet. Ompakning, sortering og blanding betragtes ikke som forarbejdning, medmindre varen efter denne behandling ikke længere kan henseres til noget andet oprindelsesland end det, hvortil denne behandling har fundet sted.

No 00 311
**B. Begæring om indførselsbevilling**

(Benyttes af firmaer, der i h. t. de gældende tildelinger ikke modtager indførselsbevilling på ansgte vare- og lande).

**Begæring - Ilgesom eventuelle bilag - skal indsendes i 2 eksemplarer.**

**Udfylles af handelsministeriets licenskontor.**

**Konto-nr.**

**Firma:**

**Adr.:**

**Telf.:**

**Indehaver:**

**Adr.:**

eller direktionstomlenemer:

**Oplysninger om virksomheden.**

---

**Varens art**

**Toldposition**

**Købsland *)**

**Oprindelseland **)**

**Begæringsbelys i d. kroner for et halvår.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Varens art (så vidt muligt specificeret)</th>
<th>Toldposition</th>
<th>Købsland *)</th>
<th>Oprindelseland **)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

*) En varens købsland er det land, hvor selgeren af varen har sin forretning. Er varen købt gennem agent eller anden mellemmandt, som ikke sælger for egen regning, er købslandet det land, hvor den, for hvis regning varen sælges, har sin forretning.

**) En varens oprindelseland er det land, i hvilket varen er frembragt eller forarbejdet til den skikkelse, hvor den fremtræder ved indførslen her til landet. Ompakning, sortering og blanding betragtes ikke som forarbejdning, medmindre varen efter denne behandling ikke længere kan henføres til noget andet oprindelseland end det, hvor denne behandling har fundet sted.

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**Oplysninger om virksomheden.**

I. Næringsadkomst

a) Art:

b) Hvor erhvervet: dato:

II. Firmaets art:

(f.eks. import-, export-, detalj-, industrivirksomhed e.l.)

branche:

III. Har firmaet eller dets indehavere tilknytning til anden handels- eller industrivirksomhed?

v. Hvilke hovedorganisationer, handelsforeninger og brancheforeninger er firmaet tilknyttet?

_Vendt!
V. Har firmaet eller dets indenhavere (herunder direktionsmedlemmer, tidligere for egen regning indført omhandlede varer?)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1) direkte fra nævnte lande: i hvilket omfang og hvornår?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2) fra andre lande: i hvilket omfang og hvornår?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VI. Indfører firmaet andre varer for egen regning og da hvilke?

VII. Andre oplysninger:

a. Firmaets økonomiske forhold:

b. Firmaets årlige omsætning så vidt muligt specificeret på indenlandske og udenlandske varer:

Heraf omsætning i den branche hvortil de ansatte varer henherter, ligeledes specificeret på indenlandske og udenlandske varer.

c. Fyldige oplysninger om firmaets virksomhed og tilknytning til branchen:

(For industrivirksomheder tillige oplysning om arten af de varer, der agtes fremstillet, bæstfæstigelsens omfang og det forventede forbrug af danske råvarer).

d. Særlige bemærkninger:

Idet jeg/vi indstår for rigtigheden af de meddelte oplysninger, erkærer jeg/vi, at eventuelle tildelte indførselsbevillinger vil blive benyttet i den af mig/os for egen regning drevne virksomhed.

Regnskab - Søgem om eventuelle hibag - skol indføres i 2 skemafriv til handelsministeriets hømmekantore, Møntergade 21, København K

Ansvarelsavinds underskrift)

Ha 90-227