

### **HEALTH CERTIFICATES**

Health certificates from the appropriate agencies in Canada are required for fisheries exports to Denmark. Owing to the complexity of sanitary and health regulations, Canadian seafood exporters should also obtain information from the importer prior to the shipment, or directly from the Canadian Embassy in Copenhagen. A health certificate issued by the authorities of the country of origin is required for all consignments of foreign seafood products imported into Denmark.

The required certificate must clearly state verification that the products have undergone the necessary health inspection and are fit for human consumption, in addition to stating any additives which the products may contain. Denmark 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 Copenhagen.

### **IMPORT DUTIES**

The general attitude of Denmark toward trade is liberal and non-discriminatory. As a member of the EC, Denmark follows the EC customs regulations with respect to trade treaties, preferences, custom duties, agricultural agreements, import regulations, and rules of origin. Duties are levied, in principle, on the basis of the "transaction value", which is usually the price actually paid or payable (including all costs, charges and expenses of the sale and delivery to the first place of entry in Denmark or the EC).

### **BILL OF LADING**

There are no regulations specifying the form or number of bills of lading required for any particular shipment entering Denmark, 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 Harmonized System (HS) or the national tariffs of the country of destination.