



BALKAN BORDERS CROSSING GUIDE

Part II



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Part II

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BULGARIA

COUNTRY PROFILE

Location: Bulgaria is situated in the South-Eastern part of the Balkan Peninsula.

Area: 110,910 sq. km / 42,822 square miles

Population: 7 718 550 (3 743 327 – males / 3 975 423 – females)

Borders: Greece and Turkey to the South, Republic of Macedonia and Serbia to the West. The River Danube separates it from Romania to the North. Its natural eastern border is the Black Sea.

Climate: Its climate is Continental-Mediterranean

Native language: Bulgarian

Foreign languages: English, German, French, Russian

Religion: 83% Eastern Orthodox

Capital: Sofia

Main cities: Plovdiv, Varna, Burgas, Ruse

Government: Parliamentary democracy

Economy (GVA): 59% services, 29% industry and 12% agriculture

Currency: BGN pegged to EUR at 1.95583:1

Affiliations: NATO, WTO

Time: GMT+2

Tel. Code: +359

Regional information: The territory of the Republic of Bulgaria is divided into 278 municipalities and 28 regions. The regions are administrative-territorial units executing the regional policy of the central government. The regional government is performed by regional governors and regional administration staff on municipality budget expenses. The regional governor is a monocracy body of the executive power in the region, performing the state government in the region and providing compliance of national and local interests in executing the regional policy.

The regional governor is appointed by the Council of Ministers.



TRADE REGIME

The Decree No. 233 of the Council of Ministers of 8 November 2000 (last change in State Gazette issue 82/16.09.2003, effective as of 16.09.2003) regulates foreign trade regime. A limited number of goods are subject to administrative control.

Registration (automatic licensing) means registration of export and import transactions of goods, carried out for statistic purposes.

The permit (non-automatic licensing) is a license for transactions of goods; this requirement originates from Bulgaria's compliance with international agreements and respective domestic laws. Registration and permit are required for a limited number of goods.

Import. Import is the procedure of permanent entry of goods on the customs territory of Bulgaria and paying the due duties, taxes and excise duties.	Export. Export is the procedure of permanent transfer of goods outside the customs territory of Bulgaria and, if applicable, paying export duties.
International legislation and documents. The Single Administrative Document (SAD) is an important part of the import procedure. The SAD form is filled according to the instructions for its use issued by the European Commission.	International legislation and documents. The Single Administrative Document (SAD) is an important part of the export procedure. The SAD form is filled according to the instructions for its use issued by the European Commission.
Bulgarian Legislation: Customs act Implementing regulation of the Customs Act	Bulgarian Legislation: Customs act Implementing regulation of the Customs Act
Required import documents: *SAD, *Invoice including quantity and price of the goods, *Declaration of value if required (Art. 70, p. 3 Implementing regulation of the Customs Act), *Documents required for applying preferential rates (e.g. certificates of origin, movement certificates etc.), *Forwarding documents (bills of lading), *Insurance bill if goods are insured, *Packing list, *If goods are under a special regime – document issued by a competent state organ, *Veterinary or phytosanitary certificate if appropriate	Required export documents: *SAD, *Invoice or pro-forma invoice including quantity and price of the goods, *Documents for use in the destination country: (e.g. certificates of origin, movement certificates, certificates Form A issued by the BCCI etc.), *Forwarding documents (bills of lading), *Insurance bill if goods are insured, *Documents about the previous customs regime (where applicable), e.g. internal transit declaration from the starting customs office, *Packing list, *If goods are under a special regime – document issued by a competent state organ, *Veterinary or phytosanitary certificate if appropriate
Optional documents: *Application for customs inspection on the importers' premises (stock, free trade zone etc.)	Optional documents: *Application for a simplified declaration mode
Duties and taxes: Import duties are payable according to the Customs tariff.	Duties and taxes: Export duties may be payable.
Special conditions: The Customs authority may require additional documents such as trade contracts or laboratory analyses.	Special conditions: The Customs authority may require additional documents such as trade contracts or laboratory analyses

CUSTOMS

CUSTOMS LOCATIONS – APPENDIX 2

BORDER CROSSING POINTS ON E-ROAD

	Border crossing point	Location on E-road
1	Malko Tarnovo – Derekuy (BG – TR)	E 87
2	Kapitan Andreevo – Kapikule (BG – TR)	E 80
3	Svilengrad – Ormenion (BG – GR)	E 85
4	Kulata – Promahon (BG – GR)	E 79
5	Gyueschevo – Deve Bair (BG – FYROM)	E 871
6	Kalotina – Gradina (BG – YU)	E 80
7	Vidin – Calafat (BG – RO)	E 79
8	Ruse – Giurgiu (BG – RO)	E 85
9	Veche –Vama (BG – RO)	E 87

REQUIRED DOCUMENTS FOR CARGO AND VEHICLE

EXIT/ENTRY DOCUMENTS

Documents for Vehicle/Drivers

■ *Disinfection of Vehicles when they enter the Republic of Bulgaria*

When they enter Bulgaria, vehicles have to undergo a compulsory preventive disinfection, for which charges are collected.

■ *Documents for Bulgarian vehicles*

For Bulgarian vehicles, the border control bodies of the General Roads Directorate require:

For trucks: International transport licence; Original reservation counterfoils for permits, if necessary; The total mass, axis load and rear light size are not to be exceeded. Otherwise, the due charges are collected.

For buses: International transport licence; Permit for the country of destination or transit, if necessary; A list of the group of passengers; Certificate for the category of the bus; The axis load should not be exceeded. Otherwise, the due charges are collected.

■ *Documents for entering Bulgarian vehicles*

Driving licence; Documents for the registration of the vehicle; Documents for its ownership, if it is not reflected in the registration documents; Power of attorney, attested by Notary Public, if the driver is not the owner of the vehicle; Third party insurance (green

card) valid for the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria – for foreign vehicles; Permission for the transit of the vehicle for the cases when it is required by the Bulgarian legislation and the international agreements, to which Bulgaria is a party.

For Bulgarian vehicles, the border control authorities of the General Roads Directorate require:

For trucks: The total mass, axis load and rear light size are not to be exceeded. Otherwise, the due charges are collected; Reservation set of permits, if used.

For buses: A list of the group of passengers; The axial load should not to be exceeded. Otherwise, the due charges are collected.

■ *Documents for entering foreign vehicles*

For foreign vehicles, the border control bodies of the General Roads Directorate require:

For trucks: Licence for the respective type of transport, if necessary; The total mass, axial load and rear light size are not to be exceeded. Otherwise, the due charges are collected; Accessories for driving in snow, for the winter; Road toll according to the bilateral agreements.

For buses: Licence for the respective type of transport, if necessary; Original schedule and route for shuttle transport; A list of the group of passengers; The axial load should not to be exceeded. Otherwise, the due charges are collected. Accessories for driving in snow, for the winter; Road toll according to the bilateral agreements

■ *Documents for foreign vehicles*

For foreign vehicles, the border control bodies of the General Roads Directorate require:

For trucks: Licence for the respective type of transport, if necessary; Receipt for paid up entry road toll; The total mass, axis load and rear light size are not to be exceeded. Otherwise, the due charges are collected.

For buses: Licence for the respective type of transport, if necessary; Receipt for paid up entry road toll; A list of the group of passengers; The axis load should not to be exceeded. Otherwise, the due charges are collected; Road toll according to the bilateral agreements.

■ *Highway Tolls and charges for vehicles*

On the Bulgarian road border crossing points, the General Roads Directorate collects highway tolls and checks the respective documents of the vehicles; Bulgarian and foreign. After passing the Bulgarian border, Bulgarian and foreign trucks and buses are weighted. The charges for the weighting, for surpassing the overall weight and axial load are paid at the desks of Directorate Road Tolls and Licences, which collects all other charges on vehicles as well. After crossing the Bulgarian border, a road toll is paid, set by Tariff No 14 on the charges collected within the system of the Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works under the Law on State Charges.

■ *Passport control on entry: documents for foreign persons*

At border crossing points, the passport control by the Bulgarian side is a responsibility of the National Border Police Service. Documents required by them from foreign individuals who wish to enter the Republic of Bulgaria:

Valid passport; For citizens of the countries indicated in Appendix 3: An invitation declaration for a business trip of a foreigner to the Republic of Bulgaria, or, necessary funds, or, A tourist voucher for services paid in advance; An entry or transit visa to the Republic of Bulgaria and the other countries to be visited, granted in advance, if necessary; The persons who receive a Statistic Card for foreigners (free of charge), have to keep it and present it to the officers of the Ministry of Interior in the country and when leaving the country; to give it to the officer at the border crossing point; For permanently or continuously residing foreigners, a remark in the passport is required, giving right of multiple entries to the country (without visas).

■ *Passport control on entry: documents for local persons*

At border crossing points, the passport control by the Bulgarian side is a responsibility of the National Border Police Service.

Documents required by them from local individuals who wish to enter the Republic of Bulgaria: From Bulgarian citizens: Valid passport or substituting document.

■ *Passport control on exit: documents for foreign persons*

At border crossing points, the passport control by the Bulgarian side is a responsibility of the National Border Police Service with the Ministry of Interior. Documents required from foreign citizens to leave the Republic of Bulgaria: Valid passport – If the passport has been lost or destroyed, a travel document (passavant) is required, issued by the respective consular office in Bulgaria of the country, whose national the traveller is. The competent bodies for the administrative control of foreigners with the Metropolitan and Regional Directorates of Interior Affairs have to be informed about the accident; Statistic Card for foreigners, if such one was issued at the time of entering the country; Visa to the country of destination (if necessary).

■ *Passport control on exit: documents for local persons*

At border crossing points, the passport control by the Bulgarian side is a responsibility of the National Border Police Service with the Ministry of Interior. Documents required from Bulgarian citizens to leave the Republic of Bulgaria: Valid passport; Visa to the country of destination (if necessary).

Documents for Exportation/Importation of Goods (under TIR carnet)

Documents for the Exportation of Goods by Representatives of Legal Persons and Private Merchants under a TIR Carnet.

For goods, exported by legal entities and private merchants under cover of a TIR Carnet, the customs authorities require the following documents: Export Licence. This document is required only for goods, which according to the Bulgarian legislation are under a licence regime or under a registration regime; Export Invoice; Unified Administrative Document (UAD); a customs declaration (see the explanation below); TIR Carnet; CMR (international consignment note); Customs Information List, issued by the customs administration of the Republic of Bulgaria.

Note: The validation of the export invoice by the customs bodies is not obligatory. The Unified Administrative Document is the official form of a written customs declaration. It has to be filled in for each merchandise, which has an individual tariff number under the Cus-

toms Tariff of the Republic of Bulgaria, respecting the regulations placing the goods under the corresponding customs regime. When the consignment comprises goods with different tariff numbers under the Customs Tariff of the Republic of Bulgaria, if the data required for certain boxes of the customs declaration coincide, one or more Additional Unified Administrative Documents (AUAD) may be attached to the Unified Customs Document. They form an integral part of the customs declaration and contain the required number of forms for classifying the goods under the respective customs regime. Both documents (UAD and AUAD) are provided in a set of forms required for the imports, exports and transit of goods.

- Packing list
- SAD

Documents for Temporarily Exported/Imported Goods (under ATA carnet)

- Documents for Goods, Exported Temporarily by Legal Entities and Private Merchants under Cover of an ATA Carnet

For goods, exported temporarily by legal entities and private merchants under an ATA Carnet, the customs authorities require: – ATA Carnet; Specific document depending on the kind of the exported goods, e.g. a veterinary–medical certificate.

- SAD

Other documents (without TIR or ATA carnet)

- *Duty-Free Importation of Gifts, Received in the Framework of International Relations*
Conditions for the Admission of Duty-Free Imports Duty-free importation of objects is admissible if they are: Imported on the customs territory of the Republic of Bulgaria by persons who have paid an official visit to another country, where these objects were received as presents made on this particular occasion by the hosting institutions; Imported by persons arriving on official visit on the customs territory of the Republic of Bulgaria, and, who intend to give these objects as gifts to the institutions hosting them; If official institutions or legal entities working for the public benefit, with a registered office or incorporation in another country have sent them as gifts or as a token of friendship to Bulgarian budgetary or municipal organizations, or to legal entities with a head office on the customs territory of the Republic of Bulgaria that work for the public benefit and have received the permission of the General Customs Directorate for a duty-free importation upon a positive standpoint by the respective competent bodies.

Note: Duty-free importation of gifts is allowed when: The objects have been offered as a gift accidentally In type, value and quantity, the objects have no commercial character The objects are not going to be used for commercial purposes No duty-free importation is admissible for alcohol, alcoholic drinks, tobacco and tobacco products. Such gifts are admitted duty-free not only when imported by physical persons, but also when sent by official institution or other legal entities as gifts to Bulgarian organizations and legal entities.

- *Duty-Free Importation of Goods by Passengers*

Every passenger can import the following goods duty-free in the respective quantity:

Tobacco and Tobacco Products: Cigarettes – 200 pcs, or Cigarillos (cigars with a max. weight of 3 g per piece) – 100 pcs, or Cigars – 50 pcs, or Smoking tobacco – 250 g (of one

type or an assortment, proportional to the acceptable quantity for these goods)

Alcohol and Alcoholic Drinks: Distilled drinks and alcoholic drinks with alcoholic content over 22% of the volume; denaturated ethyl alcohol with alcoholic content over 22% of the volume, or more a total of 1 l, or Distilled drinks or spirits, wine or alcohol based aperitifs, tafia, sake, or similar drinks with alcoholic content 22% of the volume or lower, Sparkling wines, Liqueur wines – a total of 2 l. (from one type, or, an assortment of these goods); Non-sparkling wines – a total of 2l.

Coffee – 500 g, or Coffee extract – 200 g; Tea – 100 g or Tea extract – 40 g

Perfumes – 50 g, and Toilet water – 0.250 ml.

Medicines In quantity and type corresponding to the personal needs of the passenger Passengers under 16 years have no right to duty free importation of the above goods, with the exception of medicines.

The right to duty-free importation of goods is not cumulative and it cannot be distributed among several passengers.

A duty-free importation of personal objects of art and scientific work, imported by people with a permanent residence on the customs territory of the Republic of Bulgaria.

Importation of Goods with a Non-Commercial Character Goods, contained in the luggage of passengers are considered to be of non-commercial character in the following cases: When they are transported occasionally, or, When they are for private or family use.

A unified customs rate of 5% on the value is levied on goods with a non-commercial character, imported in the luggage of passengers. The unified customs rate is applied to goods of non-commercial character, transported beyond the cases of duty-free importation mentioned above, when their value does not exceed USD 1500 per passenger, or, their equivalent in another currency. The unified customs rate is not applicable if before the duties are calculated the passenger proposes that the rates of the Unified Customs Tariff be applied, taking into consideration also the free trade agreements. The unified customs rate is not applicable for tobacco and tobacco products, exceeding the limits for duty-free importation mentioned above.

- *Duty-Free Importation of Household Articles after a Temporary Residence Abroad*

Conditions for the Admission of the Duty-Free Importation Used household goods are admitted duty-free if imported by individuals residing permanently on the customs territory of the Republic of Bulgaria, who have resided temporarily beyond it for at least 6 consecutive months in fulfilment of professional duties or for training. The duty-free importation of such property for personal or private use is admissible if it corresponds in type and quantity to the duration and reasons for temporary residence abroad of the individual importing it. The right to duty-free importation can be exercised upon the submission of a document confirming the occasion for the stay abroad. Time Limits for the Importation: the duty-free importation of household property has to be made in a single lot within 6 months of the termination of the temporary residence beyond the customs territory of the Republic of Bulgaria.

- *Duty-Free Importation of Inherited Personal Property*

Conditions for the Admission of the Importation Duty-free importation of personal proper-

ty is allowed when it is inherited by law or testament by a physical person residing permanently on the territory of Bulgaria. Evidence for the inheritance may be a copy of the death act, a certificate of inheritance or testament, division protocol, document giving inheritance rights and others.

The ways of taking the inheritance have to be in compliance with the provisions of the Law on Inheritance. Duty-free importation is admissible with the permission of the head of the customs office, where the border customs office, through which the property passes, is located, or, of the customs office, in the region of permanent residence of the interested person.

Time Limits for the Importation Duty-free importation is allowed only for inherited property, declared for importation within two years of the date of taking inheritance, at the latest. For special circumstances, the head of the customs office can give permission the time limit to be prolonged. The inherited property can be imported in several lots during the respective period.

Note: 1. Duty-free importation is not admissible for: Commercial vehicles; Objects, used by the decease for practicing his/her profession, when they are not portable instruments and apparatus for crafts or for work of a self-employed person; Stocks of raw materials or of processed or semi-processed materials; Labour and productive animals, as well as stocks of farm products over the usual quantities for family stocking. 2. The above requirements for duty-free importation are applicable also to property inherited by testament by the usual legal entities with a head office on the customs territory of the Republic of Bulgaria or which are non-profit making ones.

■ *Duty-Free Importation of Orders, Medals, Awards, Bowls and Other Objects*

When there are evidences confirming that the decorations or awards have been received gratuitously, a duty-free importation is admissible for: Orders, presented by governments of foreign countries to persons with a permanent residence on the customs territory of the Republic of Bulgaria; Awards, bowls, medals and other similar objects with a prevailing symbolic character, imported by individuals with permanent residence on the customs territory of the Republic of Bulgaria, who have received these objects in another country in token of esteem for their activity in a certain field, as an acknowledgment of their merits or as an award for their courage or self-sacrifice; Awards, bowls, medals and other similar objects with a prevailing symbolic character, which have been consigned gratuitously by institutions or individuals with a head office or registration in another country, so that they would be presented on the customs territory of the Republic of Bulgaria; Awards, bowls and souvenirs with a prevailing symbolic character and of insignificant value, intended for gratuitous distribution to persons residing permanently in other countries during congresses or other similar international events. In this case, the appearance, unit price, packaging and other characteristics of the objects have to show that the importation does not have any commercial character.

■ *Duty-Free Importation of Personal Property when a Person Moves for Permanent Residence to the Republic of Bulgaria*

Duty-free importation is allowed for used personal belongings, imported by physical persons who move to the customs territory of the Republic of Bulgaria for a permanent

residence there. Duty-free importation is allowed only for personal belongings, which: Have been in possession of the person moving for permanent residence to the Republic of Bulgaria and have been in his/her possession for private use at the place where he/she used to live. Vehicles for private use must have been used by these persons at their previous place of residence for at least 6 months before the date of change of permanent residence. This 6-month period is calculated with reference to the day when the vehicle enters Bulgarian customs territory. Will be used for the same purposes at the new place of permanent residence on the customs territory of the Republic of Bulgaria. Duty-free importation is allowed with the permission of the head of the customs office, in the region where the physical person will reside. Vehicles admitted for duty-free importation cannot be lent, pledged, let out under rent or transferred into another's property, with or without payment, before the expiration of 24 months as of the date of acceptance of the declaration for finalization of the importation regime, unless the customs office, which has finalized the importation gives a permission for it. In case vehicles admitted for temporary importation are lent, pledged, let out under rent or transferred into another's property, with or without payment, before the expiration of the 24 month period, the customs office where the duty-free importation was regularized collects customs dues, charged for such type of vehicles, depending on the type and customs value set or accepted by the customs authorities by the date of lending, pledging, letting out, or transferring into another's property, and in compliance with the customs rates, operating at that moment. Duty-free importation of personal property is allowed only to physical persons who have resided beyond the customs territory of Bulgaria for at least 12 consecutive months before the change of residence. Exceptions from this rule can be allowed only by the head of the customs office where the respective physical person is residing, in the cases when: The person had intended to live beyond the customs territory of Bulgaria for an uninterrupted period of 12 months; The person is changing the permanent residence from another country to Bulgaria during or after a short-term stay in Bulgaria, under the condition that before the short-term stay he/she has lived beyond the customs territory of Bulgaria for at least 12 consecutive months. Time-Limits for the Importation Except in special, unforeseen circumstances, duty-free importation is allowed for personal property, declared for importation before the expiration of 12 months as of the day when the person regularized his/her permanent residence on the customs territory of the Republic of Bulgaria.

Note: Duty-free importation is not allowed for: Alcohol and alcoholic drinks; Tobacco and tobacco products; More than one vehicle of a kind for private use of a person in full age; Commercial vehicles, as well as any other vehicles destined for activities of commercial character; Professional equipment, except for portable instruments and apparatus. When professional duties require from the person to leave the country of permanent residence without at the same time establishing himself/herself for permanent residence on the customs territory of the Republic of Bulgaria, but when the person has such intentions for a later period, the customs authorities can give a permission for a duty-free importation of the personal property, transferred by the person with such a purpose on the customs territory of the Republic of Bulgaria. In such cases, the permission for a duty-free importation is given by the head of the customs office, where the town of temporary or continuous residence of the person is located, under the above conditions and time limits. The time limits are counted as of the day

of importation of property on the customs territory of the Republic of Bulgaria. Besides, the duty-free importation is allowed only if the person undertakes in writing to settle for permanent residence on the customs territory of the Republic of Bulgaria within the time limits set by the customs authorities. The customs authorities require a security for this commitment in a form and amount set by them until the person settles for a permanent residence in the Republic of Bulgaria.

■ *Duty-Free Importation of Property in Connection with a Civil Marriage*

Conditions for the Admission of a Duty-Free Importation A duty-free importation of household property is admitted, including of new one, if it belongs to a person who, because of a lawful marriage, moves for a permanent residence from another country to the customs territory of the Republic of Bulgaria.

The duty-free importation is allowed with the permission of the head of the customs office of the region where the person will settle or has settled for permanent residence. The right of duty-free importation can be used only by persons; Who have resided permanently beyond the customs territory of the Republic of Bulgaria for at least 12 consecutive months before that. As an exception the customs authorities can give a permission for a duty-free importation in the cases when the person proves that before taking the decision for a civil marriage, he/she intended to live on the customs territory of the Republic of Bulgaria only temporarily and that before the temporary stay, the person has resided beyond the country's customs territory for at least 12 months.; Who submit an evidence for civil marriage.

Time-Limits for the Importation Permission for a duty-free importation of goods can be given only for goods, which have been declared: Not earlier than 2 months of the day, for which the civil marriage is envisaged. In this case, the customs authorities require the security of customs dues payable for the importation of that property, and determine its type and amount; Not later than 4 months after the day of the civil marriage.

Note: The duty-free importation of property can be made in several lots.

■ *Duty-Free Importation of School Aids and Household Articles for Pupils and Students*

Conditions for the Admission of the Duty-Free Importation School aids and used household articles for the common furnishing of a room of a student, belonging to pupils and students who arrive to the customs territory of the Republic of Bulgaria with the purpose of visiting classes and which are intended for the personal use of these individuals during their stay there, are admitted duty-free. The duty-free importation is made with the permission of the head of the customs office where the respective educational institution is located after a certificate is submitted that the individual really attends classes in that school. Upon request by pupils and students, permission for a duty-free importation can be given every academic year. For the duty-free importation, the interested person has to submit a description of the imported goods of a more significant value, containing the following information: Name and address of the person making the declaration; Description of the goods; Envisaged period for keeping the goods on the customs territory of the Republic of Bulgaria; Exact number of articles of every type of goods; Place of use. Goods, imported in that way cannot be lent, rented, transferred to another's ownership with or

without payment before the settlement of customs dues on them. Deviations from this rule are admissible only with the permission of the head of the respective customs office on the condition that the imported goods will be consigned to another individual having the same rights. Terms and definitions "Pupil or student" means a pupil or student enrolled for a regular education in the educational institutions of the Republic of Bulgaria. "School aids" are objects or instruments, including new ones, which are commonly used by pupils and students during the learning process.

■ *Exportation/Importation of Precious Metals and Precious Stones by Resident and Non-Resident Individuals*

For their private use, resident and non-resident individuals can export/import processed or unprocessed precious metals and precious stones freely and without declaring them up to the following quantities: Gold and platinum; unprocessed or semi-processed; and coins up to 37 g, irrespective of the gold and platinum content.; Jewels and accessories made of gold and platinum; up to 60 g, irrespective of the gold and platinum content.; Silver; unprocessed or semi-processed; and coins as well as jewels and accessories made of silver alloys, to a total of 300 g, irrespective of the silver content; Precious stones mounted in the above-mentioned articles. Over the indicated quantity, precious metals and precious stones exported by resident and non-resident individuals, as well as when they are in the form of powder or other articles of precious metals and precious stones, which are not described above, are considered as merchandise, and therefore have to be declared. The provisions of the Law on Customs and the Rules for the Application of the Law on Customs are applicable to them, and: If these goods have a non-commercial character, they have to be declared in a Customs Declaration for Foreign Currency; If these goods have a commercial character, they have to be declared in a Customs Declaration for Foreign Currency and in the Unified Administrative Document.

■ *Refund of VAT to Non-Resident Individuals upon their Leaving the Republic of Bulgaria*

When leaving the Republic of Bulgaria, every non-resident individual has the right to claim a refund of the VAT included in the price of goods bought for personal use.

VAT is refunded if all of the following requirements have been met: The goods are exported without any changes not later than 3 months from the date of the fiscal invoice for their purchase; The supplier of the goods had, by the date of the fiscal invoice, a licence to sell goods with a refund of VAT to non-resident individuals; The claim for refund has to be made not later than 6 months from the date of the fiscal invoice for the purchase of the goods.

VAT is refunded for all goods, with the exception of: Alcoholic drinks; Tobacco and tobacco products; Liquid fuels; Goods with prices fixed by ministerial regulation.

VAT is refunded by a local person, called "Agent". For the refund of VAT, non-resident individuals have to submit the following documents to the Agent: First and second copy of the Claim by Non-Resident Individual for Refund of Paid VAT, signed by the non-resident individual and certified by the customs authorities; Original fiscal invoice for the purchase of the goods, for which a refund of paid VAT is claimed, signed by the non-resident individual and certified by the customs authorities. The Agent refunds the VAT amount in cash or by a bank transfer

PHYTO-SANITARY CONTROL

The phytosanitary control at Bulgarian border crossing points is effected by the National Service for Plant Protection, Quarantine and Agrochemistry with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. The following groups of goods are subject to phytosanitary control: Plants and seeds; Vegetal produce; Nutrient media, vehicles and packages of plants and vegetal products

Structure

Phytosanitary control in the Republic of Bulgaria is part of the National Service for Plant Protection. It is structured as follows:

- Phyto-sanitary control and International Relations Unit under the Head Quarters of the National Service for Plant Protection;
- Central Laboratory for Plant Quarantine in Sofia and its unit- the laboratory in Samokov;
- Phyto-sanitary control units in the 15 Regional Services for Plant Protection under which responsibility are the phytosanitary border inspection points.

Border inspection points:

Border inspection is done at 15 road, 5 railway, 13 river and 4 air border points.

Procedures

The border phyto-sanitary inspections over the import are mainly done on the border inspection points and include:

- Check of documents;
- Identification of goods;
- Checking the phyto-sanitary status of plants and plant products;
- In case of import of sowing and planting material, simultaneously with the inspection, samples are taken for laboratory test in the Central Laboratory for Plant Quarantine at the import of. Such goods are admitted under quarantine to the end receiver, who is obliged to store them until he receives the permission as per their purpose.

In case of transit transportation through the country of plants, plant products and other objects of plant origin, carrying phyto-sanitary risk, the inspectors examine whether the consignments are packed in such a way that the possibility of pests spreading is excluded. The properly packed consignments are not inspected, and in cases when they do not meet that conditions they are inspected as in a case of import.

Phyto-Sanitary Control Locations

· Burgas Ferryboat phytosanitary BIP	· Burgas port Phytosanitary BIP
· Kapitan Andreevo phytosanitary BIP	· Kapitan Andreevo phytosanitary BIP
· Phyto-sanitary Control Point Bregovo	· Phyto-sanitary Control Point Vrushka Chuka
· Plant Protection Unit - Razgrad	· Plant Protection Unit Gabrovo

· Plant Protection Unit Lovech	· Plant Protection Unit Pazardjik
· Plant Protection Unit Shoumen	· Plant Protection Unit Silistra
· Plant Protection Unit Targovishte	· Regional Service for Pland Protection Kardzhali
· Regional Service for Plant control Sliven	· Regional Service for Plant Protection, Jambol
· Regional Service for Plant Protection, Ruse	· Regional Service for Plant Protection, Blagoevgrad
· Regional Service for Plant Protection, Burgas	· Regional Service for Plant Protection, Pleven
· Regional Service for Plant Protection, Plovdiv	· Regional Service for Plant Protection – Sofia city
· Regional Service for Plant Protection, Sofia city	· Regional Service for Plant Protection – Stara Zagora
· Regional Service for Plant Protection, Varna	· Regional Service for Plant Protection – Vidin
· Regional Service for Plant Protection, Vratsa	· Regional Service for Plant Protection, Hascovo
· Regional Service for Plant Protection, Sofia region	· Regional Service for Plant Protection Pernik
· Regional Service for Plant Protection Veliko Tarnovo	

Phyto-Sanitary Documents

- *Documents required for exporting plants and Vegetal products*

For the export of plants and vegetal products, Phytosanitary control bodies require: Phytosanitary certificate, if the importing country requires such one

- *Documents, Required by Phytosanitary Control Authorities at the Importation of Plants and Vegetal Products*

For the importation of plants and vegetal products, Phytosanitary control bodies require: Certificate issued by the National Service for Plant Protection, Quarantine and Agrochemistry or by its Regional Offices; Phytosanitary certificate, issued by an official state authority of the exporting country

- *Documents, Required by Phytosanitary Control Authorities for the Re-Exportation of Plants and Vegetal Products:*

For the re-exportation of plants and vegetal products, the phytosanitary authorities require: Phytosanitary re-exportation certificate; Phytosanitary certificate (a validated copy or original), issued by the first exporting country.

VETERINARY CONTROL

Responsible Authorities

Border veterinary control is carried out by the border inspections for veterinary medical control and quarantine (BIVCQ) located at the border inspection posts (BIPs) which are situated at the border control checkpoints at the borders of Bulgaria. Each BIVCQ is responsible for 1 or more BIPs.

35 BIPs are located on the border crossing checkpoints on the Bulgarian borders according Regulation of the Council of Ministers and belong to the Border Inspection for Veterinary Control, which belongs to the Regional Veterinary Medical Services.

All BIP work on 24 hours non-stop regime with 2 shifts according to the border checkpoint regime, which is the same.

Scope of veterinary control:

- Animals, materials and products of animal origin, additives, fodder and fodder additives, veterinary-medical preparations.
- Vehicles, transporting the animals and products.

The border veterinary inspector performs control of the consignment, which consist of the following procedures:

1. Documentary check: inspects both the veterinary certificate for import and the NVS import permission – to be authentic and for validity.
2. Identity check: there must be a full and clear correspondence between the veterinary certificate for import and the NVS import permission.
3. Physical check: inspection of the conditions of the consignment (goods or animals) and also the transport conditions.
4. Inspection of the animals: inspection and clinical check of the health status.
5. Laboratory examinations/tests.
6. Quarantine measures: the imported animals intended for reproduction must go to quarantine base(s), officially approved by the NVS.
7. Disinfection.

Veterinary Control Locations

· Bregovo veterinary BIP	· Burgas Veterinary BIP
· Danube Bridge veterinary BIP – Ruse	· Dragoman veterinary BIP
· Ferry boat Ruse veterinary BIP	· Ferry boat Varna veterinary BIP
· Ferry boat Vidin veterinary BIP	· Gyeshovo veterinary BIP
· Kalotina Veterinary BIP	· Kapitan Andreevo veterinary BIP
· Kardam-Jovkovo veterinary BIP	· Kulata veterinary BIP
· Lom veterinary BIP	· Malko Tarnovo veterinary BIP

· Oriahovo veterinary BIP	· Plovdiv Airport veterinary BIP
· River Station Ruse veterinary BIP	· River Station Vidin veterinary BIP
· Ruse veterinary GIVK	· Silistra veterinary BIP
· Sofia Airport veterinary BIP	· Varna East veterinary BIP
· Varna West veterinary BIP	· Zlatarevo veterinary BIP

Veterinary Documents and Regulations

<p>IMPORT</p> <p>Goods subject to veterinary control</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Animals, materials and products of animal origin, additives, fodder and fodder additives, veterinary-medical preparations · Vehicles transporting the animals and products 	<p>EXPORT</p> <p>Goods subject to veterinary control</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Animals, materials and products of animal origin, additives, fodder and fodder additives, veterinary-medical preparations · Vehicles transporting the animals and products
<p>VETERINARY PROCEDURES ON IMPORT</p> <p>The Veterinary-medical permission for import is issued by the Director General of the Bulgarian National Veterinary Service (NVS). A representative of the company must fill and submit the relevant application form for importation/exportation in the NVS headquarters (HQ) in Sofia.</p> <p>A copy of the RVS certificate for the storing premise(s)/cold store(s) must be enclosed to the application. It is issued by the relevant Regional Veterinary Service on whose territory the consignment will arrive from the BIP.</p> <p>The terms of issue is 10 working days provided all required documents are presented in the HQ of NVS.</p> <p>The importation of objects under veterinary medical control is allowed if such permission is issued, it is received on the BIP after being sent officially from the HQ NVS, the consignment is accompanied by original veterinary certificate and meets the veterinary requirements for import.</p> <p>In case of animals, birds, live fish or hatching eggs, a copy of the RVS certificate for licensed quarantine depot must be enclosed to the application. It is issued by the relevant Regional Veterinary Service on whose territory the live animals will arrive from the BIP.</p>	<p>VETERINARY PROCEDURES ON EXPORT</p> <p>The Veterinary-medical permission for export is issued by the Director General of the Bulgarian National Veterinary Service (NVS). A representative of the company must fill and submit the relevant application form for importation/exportation in the NVS headquarters (HQ) in Sofia.</p> <p>A copy of the RVS certificate for the manufacturer's premise(s)/cold store(s) must be enclosed to the application. It is issued by the relevant Regional Veterinary Service from whose territory the consignment will arrive to the BIP.</p> <p>The terms of issue is 10 working days provided all required documents are presented in the HQ of NVS.</p> <p>The export of objects under veterinary medical control is allowed if such permission is issued, it is received on the BIP after being sent officially from the HQ NVS, the consignment is accompanied by original veterinary certificate and meets the veterinary requirements for export.</p> <p>In case of animals, birds, live fish or hatching eggs, a copy of the RVS certificate for licensed export depot must be enclosed to the application. It is issued by the relevant Regional Veterinary Service from whose territory the live animals origin.</p>

<p>Import of single pets (cats, dogs, birds etc.) with the travellers is permitted without permission by NVS. In this case the duty inspector needs original veterinary certificate issued by official veterinarian from the country of origin.</p>	
<p>SPECIAL CONDITIONS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The objects must undergo veterinary checks that have satisfactory result. 2. Import is only permitted if there is no ban for importation according the Law of veterinary medical activities 3. If the exact BIP is not written in the permission application but a permission is issued for the same country of origin, the transport waits for an addition to the veterinary permission to be issued. This is done upon written application in NVS and enclosed copy of the original permission. 	<p>SPECIAL CONDITIONS:</p> <p>The model of the export certificate differs depending on the cargo: live animals or products. Letters are written in the language of the certificate (A is for English, H is for German, R is Russian, F is French). The border veterinary inspector on duty on the BIP needs and stamps only original veterinary certificate with the stamp "Permitted: EXPORT".</p>
<p>FEES:</p> <p>On BIP there are 2 different taxes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Disinfection tax for each vehicle entering Bulgaria (car, van, bus, truck) payable by the driver, and 2) Border veterinary tax for import and transit for the vehicles transporting objects under veterinary control. The tax must be paid in BGN cash or in case of import by bank account to the Account Department of the Regional Veterinary Service to which BIP belongs itself. 	<p>FEES:</p> <p>On BIP there are 2 different taxes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Disinfection tax for each vehicle entering Bulgaria (car, van, bus, truck) payable by the driver, and 2) Border veterinary tax for import and transit for the vehicles transporting objects under veterinary control. The tax must be paid in BGN cash or in case of import by bank account to the Account Department of the Regional Veterinary Service to which BIP belongs itself.

DOCUMENTS

■ *Documents, Required by Border Veterinary-Medical Control Authorities upon Importation of Animals and Products of Animal Origin,*

Upon importation of animals and products of animal origin, additives, fodder, fodder additives and veterinary-medical preparations, Border veterinary-medical control authorities require the following documents: Veterinary-medical permission for importation, Original veterinary certificate, accompanying every consignment for importation, issued by a governmental veterinary physician of the exporting country.

Note: 1. The importation of single small live animals (dogs, cats, birds, etc.) is admissible without any preliminary permit if the animal has a regular veterinary-medical certificate, issued by a governmental veterinary physician. 2. Vehicles that do not meet the sanitary veteri-

narian requirements concerning their solidity, quality and hygiene for transportation or that have irregular documents are not allowed to import animals and products of animal origin.

■ *Documents, Required by Border Veterinary-Medical Control Authorities upon the Transit of Animals, Products of Animal Origin, Add*

Upon the transit of animals, products of animal origin, additives fodder, fodder additives and veterinary-medical preparations, Border veterinary-medical control bodies require the following documents: Veterinary certificate, issued by a governmental veterinary physician.

Upon the transit of live animals, Border veterinary-medical control bodies require also: Veterinary-medical permission for transit of live animals through the Republic of Bulgaria.

This permission is arranged by the official veterinary – medical authorities of the countries.

■ *Veterinary-medical control on entry*

At Bulgarian border crossing points, the veterinary-medical control is a responsibility of the National Veterinary-Medical Service with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests.

By the Border Inspections for Veterinary-Medical Control and Quarantine, the Service controls imports, exports and transit of: Animals, materials and products of animal origin, additives, fodder and fodder additives, veterinary-medical preparations – vehicles, transporting the animals and products.

The border veterinary-medical control covers: Verification of documents; Identity check; Physical check; Inspection of animals; Laboratory tests; Quarantine; Disinfection.

FREE TRADE ZONES

The Free trade zones and free stocks are specific parts of Bulgaria's customs territory where foreign goods are considered outside the customs territory and no payment of duties or taxes is required for the goods, whereas local goods may be considered under export customs regime.

Operation

The Free Trade Zones are incorporated by the Council of Ministers and initiated by State bodies or private and self-financing juridical persons. The operators are obliged to account to the customs authorities for the goods entered and exited the zone.

On their territory, almost every kind of goods may be processed or traded freely. The exceptions are alcoholic drinks and tobacco products, as well as goods entered for use of the free trade zone itself.

For usual operations performed on the goods during their stay in the zone, the customs authorities issue information sheet certifying their nature.

Free Trade Zones:

- Free Trade Zone Burgas

- Free Trade Zone Dragoman
- Free Trade Zone Plovdiv
- Free Trade Zone Ruse
- Free Trade Zone Vidin

BORDER POLICE

The National Border Police Service is a structure of the Bulgarian Ministry of Interior. The Border police has stations on all border crossing points. They are opened 24 hours a day.

ENTRY FORMALITIES

Person: Passport Control

Documents required by the Border Police from individuals who wish to enter the Republic of Bulgaria:

From Bulgarian citizens:

Valid passport or substituting document.

From foreign citizens:

Valid passport

Additional documents are required for citizens of some countries (Appendix 3):

- An invitation declaration for a business trip of a foreigner to the Republic of Bulgaria, or,
- Funds amounting to 50 USD or their equivalent per day, or,
- A tourist voucher for services paid in advance
- An entry or transit visa to the Republic of Bulgaria and the other countries to be visited, granted in advance, if necessary

The persons who receive a Statistic Card for foreigners (free of charge), have to keep it and present it to the officers of the Ministry of Interior in the country and when leaving the country – to give it to the officer at the border crossing point.

For permanently or continuously residing foreigners, a remark in the passport is required, giving right of multiple entries to the country (without visas).

Vehicle: Required documents

- Driving licence
- Documents for the registration of the vehicle
- Documents for its ownership, if it is not reflected in the registration documents

- Power of attorney, attested by Notary Public, if the driver is not the owner of the vehicle
- Third party insurance (green card) valid for the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria – for foreign vehicles
- Permission for the transit of the vehicle for the cases when it is required by the Bulgarian legislation and the international agreements, to which Bulgaria is a party.

Cargo: required documents:

- Customs documents
- Phyto-sanitary documents
- Veterinary documents

International Transit

Transit is the operation of transportation of foreign goods through the country without payment of duties.

International Legislation and documents

The international transit (direct transit) is carried out under the TIR or ATA conventions wherein Bulgaria is a party.

There are three other modes of internal transit:

- Entry transit – from a border to an inland customs;
- Exit transit – from an inland to a border customs;
- Inland transit – between two inland customs.

Required transit documents:

- TIR carnet (see also TIR Convention)
- Transit declaration (T declaration) – for internal transit only – filled on the SAD form (to be closed within 10 days maximally).
- Packing list
- Bank warranty for covering customs duties and other state claims

Warranty:

The warranty may be assured by deposit or bank warranty issued by a local commercial bank

Special conditions:

- No warranty is required in cases stipulated by the Customs Act.
- Transit is not applied to non-commercial carriage.
- Lighter transit regulations apply to approved persons.

APPENDIX 1

USEFUL ADDRESSES, PHONE AND FAX NUMBERS IN BULGARIA

Emergency numbers

Police	359 2 166
Ambulance	359 2 150
Fire and Rescue	359 2 160

NATIONAL COMPETENT AUTHORITIES AND CONTROL AUTHORITIES ON INTERNATIONAL PASSENGER AND GOODS TRAFFIC BY ROAD

MINISTRY OF FINANCES

Sofia 1000
102, G.S.Rakovski Str.
Telephone exchange: 98591
e-mail: feedback@minfin.bg
<http://www.minfin.government.bg>

"CUSTOMS" AGENCY

Sofia 1202
47, Rakovski Str.
Tel.: 9859 4210
9859 4213
Fax: 9859 4061
e-mail: pr@customs.bg
<http://www.customs.government.bg/>

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR

Sofia 1000
20, "6th of September" Str.
Telephone exchange 9825000
<http://www.mvr.bg/>

NATIONAL BORDER POLICE SERVICE

1402 Sofia
46, Maria Louisa Blvd.
<http://nsgr.mvr.bg/default.htm>

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTS

55, Hristo Botev Blvd.
Tel.: 985 11 255
e-mail: press@mzgar.government.bg/

NATIONAL VETERINARY MEDICAL SERVICE

Sofia 1606
15A P. Slaveykov Blvd.
Tel.: 915 98 20; Fax: 954 95 93
<http://www.mzgar.government.bg/NacSlujbi/NVMS/NVMS.htm>

NATIONAL PLANT PROTECTION SERVICE

1606 Sofia
17, Hristo Botev Blvd.
Tel.: 9173 702; Fax: 952 0987
<http://www.nsrz-bg.com/>

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY AND ENERGY

8, Slavyanska Str.
Tel. 359 2 940 71
Fax 3592 98721 90, 981 99 70, 981 50 39

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

Sofia 1000, 9, "Dyakon Ignatii" Str.
Tel. 940 96 20, 940 95 34
Fax: 987 18 05
e-mail: press@mtc.government.bg
<http://www.mtc.government.bg>

MINISTRY OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

17-19, Kiril I Metodii Str.
Telephone exchange: 9405 9
e-mail: press@mrrb.government.bg
<http://www.mrrb.government.bg/>

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

5, Sveta Nedelya square
Tel./Fax: 930 11 07
e-mail: press@mh.government.bg/

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Sofia 1040
2, A. Zhendov Str.
Telephone exchange: 02/948 29 99
e-mail: iprd@mfa.government.bg
<http://www.mfa.government.bg>

ROAD EXECUTIVE AGENCY

Tel: +3592 9173 246
www.rea.bg

ASSOCIATION OF INTERNATIONAL ROAD TRANSPORT OPERATORS FREIGHT TRANSPORT – AEBTR

Tel: +3592 958 14 75
Fax: +3592 958 10 91
e-mail: aebtri@aebtri.com
www.aebtri.com/

BULGARIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND ITS REGIONAL CHAMBERS

BULGARIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

1000 Sofia
9 Iskar Str.
Tel.: (+ 359 2) 987 26 31
Fax: (+ 359 2) 987 32 09
E-mail: bccci@bccci.bg

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2700 Blagoevgrad
23 T. Alexandrov Str.
Floor 6, Room 62-64
Tel.: (+ 359 73) 885 017
Fax: (+ 359 73) 885 018
E-mail: tpp_bl@union-net.net

BOURGAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

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12B L. Karavelov Str.
P.O. Box 644
Tel.: (+ 359 56) 812 007, 810 129,
816 346, 816 345,
813 148
Fax: (+ 359 56) 810 130, 813 150
E-mail: bspal@unacs.bg, itc@unacs.bg,
bsccci@bccci.bg
Web: www.bsccci.bccci.bg

DOBRITCH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

9300 Dobrich
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Fax: (+ 359 58) 601 434
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Web: www.cci.dobrich.net

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Tel.: (+ 359 66) 808 839
Tel./Fax: (+ 359 66) 803 142, 804 138
E-mail: office@chamber-gabrovo.com
Web: www.chamber-gabrovo.com

GOTSE DELCHEV CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

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5 Ilia Batakliiev Str.
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9 Rakovski Blvd., Floor 2
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Fax: (+ 359 38) 66 55 02
E-mail: hccci@bccci.bg

KARDJALI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

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3 Otec Paisii Str.
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2 Starata reka Str., D.K. Arsenal, Office 101
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Fax: (+ 359 431) 6 26 35
E-mail: kzccci@bccci.bg

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2500 Kyustendil
44 Demokrasia Str., Floor 2
Tel.: (+ 359 78) 5 13 71
Tel./Fax: (+ 359 78) 5 13 70
E-mail: knccci@esnet.bg, knccci@bccci.bg

LOVECH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

5500 Lovech
24 Targovska Str., dom Preslav, Office 222
P.O. Box 92
Tel.: (+ 359 68) 4 18 44
Fax: (+ 359 68) 4 18 44
E-mail: lchccci@el-soft.com

MONTANA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

3400 Montana
21, Vassil Levski Str., P.O. Box 332
Tel./Fax: (+ 359 96) 305 660
E-mail: mccci@bccci.bg

PAZARDJIK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

4400 Pazardjik
4 Dimitar Kazakov – Neron Str.
P.O. Box 97
Tel.: (+ 359 34) 444 457
Fax: (+ 359 34) 444 703

E-mail: PzCCI@operamail.com
pzccci@bccci.bg, secretary@abv.bg
Web: pzccci.cjb.net

PERNIK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

2300 Pernik
kv. Dimova Mahala, 3 Kozlodui Str.
Tel.: (+ 359 76) 640 335, 640 336, 603 356
E-mail: ptp@abv.bg, ptp@rotop.com,
pkccci@bccci.bg, ptp@rotop.com
Web: www.dimont.com/pcci

PLEVEN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

5800 Pleven
4 Aton Str., Floor 1, P.O. Box 145
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PLOVDIV CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

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Tel.: (+ 359 32) 968 880, 962 645
Fax: (+ 359 32) 962 647
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Web: www.plovdiv-chamber.org

RAZGRAD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

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Fax: (+ 359 84) 660 249
E-mail: rzccci@bccci.bg, rtpzk@razgrad.net

ROUSSE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

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3 A Ferdinand Blvd., floor 1, P.O. Box 484
Tel.: (+ 359 82) 825 875, 825 876, 825 887,
825 886, 825 878, 825 884
Fax: (+ 359 82) 825 873; Telex: 62 235
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rcci@bccci.bg
Web: www.chamber.rousse.bg

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E-mail: office@chambersz.com
szccci@bccci.bg
Web: www.chambersz.com

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P.O. Box 120
Tel.: (+359 601) 6 34 77

Tel./Fax: (+ 359 601) 6 20 08
E-mail: tsccci@bccci.bg, tpp_t@tshte.net;
WEB: www.tshte.net/tpp/

VARNA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

9000 Varna
135 Primorsky Blvd.
Tel.: (+ 359 52) 615 140; 239 018; 612 173
Fax: (+ 359 52) 612 146
E-mail: office@vccci.bg; bozhilov@vccci.bg
tabakov@vccci.bg
Web: www.vccci.bg

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vtccci@vachev.com

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Web: www.yambiz.com

APPENDIX 2

LIST OF COUNTRIES WHOSE CITIZENS ARE REQUIRED WHEN ENTERING BULGARIA, AT THE BORDER CROSSING POINT, TO PRODUCE ALSO INVITATION-DECLARATIONS FOR A BUSINESS TRIP OF FOREIGNERS TO THE REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA

Afghanistan	Gambia	Pakistan
Algeria	Gana	Papua New Guinea
Angola	Guinea-Bissau	Peru
Bangladesh	Gviana	Philippines
Benin	Haiti	Rwanda
Bhutan	India	Sao Tome and Principe
Burkina Faso	Indonesia	Senegal
Burundi	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Sierra Leone
Cambodia	Iraq	Somalia
Central African Republic	Jordan	Sri Lanka
Chad	Liberia	Sudan
China	Libian Arab Jamahiriya	Suriname
Congo	Madagascar	Syrian Arab Republic
Cote d'Ivoire	Mali	Tanzania, United Republic of ???
Djibouti	Morocco	Togo
Egypt	Mozambique	Uganda
Eritrea	Mauritania	Viet Nam
Ethiopia	Nepal	Yemen
French Guiana	Niger	Zaire
Gabon	Nigeria	Zambia

GREECE

COUNTRY PROFILE

Official name: Hellenic Republic

Location: Southeastern Europe

Form of Government: Parliamentary Republic

Parliament: Three hundred elected members with elections held every four years

Capital: Athens

Major cities: Thessaloniki, Piraeus, Patrai

Geography

Geographic coordinates: 39 00, 22 00

Total area: 131,957 km²

Highest point: Mount Olympus 2,917 m.

Lowest point: Mediterranean Sea 0 m.

Largest lake: Trichonis 95 km²

Longest river: The Aliakmon 297 km

Land boundaries: total 1,228 km;

- Bulgaria 494 km,
- Albania 282 km,
- former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia 246 km,
- Turkey 206 km

Coastline: 15,021 km

Population

Total population: 10,964,020

Urban population (percentage): 65.7%

Dominant religion: Christian Orthodox (98% of population)

Main languages: Greek (official), English, French

Local time: GMT +2 hours

Internet TLD: .gr

Country code: +30

Economic communities: EU, WTO, OECD, European Economic Area. Greece is a member state of E.U. since 1981.



UNDERSTANDING CUSTOM PROCEDURES

The custom department plays an essential role in international trade. Hence, it aims at controlling the regularity of international trade and exchange. At the European level, the promulgation of a Single Act of 1993 has removed the Custom controls from the internal frontiers of the countries within the European Economic Community. Today, the custom rules for export as well as import no more concern (except in exceptional cases) exchanges between these countries. But they do concern exchanges with third countries only. In order to take advantage of the facilities offered and to develop their presence on the international scene, the companies stand to gain by fully understanding the custom rules and regulations and by knowing the services and procedures followed by the custom departments.

INTRA-COMMUNITY TRADE AND EXCHANGE

The Single Act of the EEU has defined free circulation of persons, goods, capital and services among the member States.

The Greek companies who ship merchandise to the destinations of other companies operating in another member State, do not have to prepare statement of declaration of shipping and they carry out deliveries exempted from VAT.

Similarly, the Greek companies who receive goods from another member State do not also make any declaration of introduction of merchandise and do not pay VAT except at the time when the goods actually enter the Greek territory. The VAT is then paid to the General Import Tax Arrangement Office in the same conditions as the internal VAT is paid. The intra-community Trade and Exchange implies the concept of delivery - acquisition. Hence, the delivery takes the place of export and the acquisition takes place of the import. The VAT is due in the country of destination. There is no custom formality involved and the goods circulate freely. Free circulation does have some limits. In fact, certain products do not circulate freely on the territory.

Finally, a certain number of products are still subjected to special rules and regulations in terms of which they are subject to control by custom dealing with intra-community trade and exchange. For instance, such products are subjected to a phytosanitary control and these include medicines, firearms, works of art or products subjected to excise duties. (eg. wines, mineral water, etc.)

The custom department within the framework of the European Union distinguishes the countries with which it maintains privileged relations. Within the framework of associated countries, the custom duties are eliminated or reduced in the case of certain products. (Please refer to the Table of preferential agreements).

EU-THIRD COUNTRIES AGREEMENTS

The European Union is slowly growing. The agreement of association with certain countries reflects their willingness to adhere to the European roots. The next memberships are

expected to materialize in 2000 – 2010 with the arrival of Cyprus, the countries of Central Europe such as Poland or Czech Republic etc.

THE CUSTOM CLEARANCE MODALITIES

The modalities of passing through the Customs include the presentation of merchandise to a Custom Office and to subject the same to a custom regulation. The administration of these custom offices admits only some persons for effecting the passage through customs. These are:

- Merchandise owner
- The professional declarant: The authorized custom commissioner who is in-charge of execution of custom formalities for his clients.
- The forwarding agents are often called in for this function.
- The other declarants are: those entitled to an authorization to effect custom clearance.

Submitting to Custom Department

- After import, the goods are received, whatever maybe the mode of transport used, by a brief declaration of the goods (the manifest of the goods for air and maritime transport, Way Bill, Counterfoil of the TIR book for Road Transport), unloading (depositing in the warehouse) and taking into charge by the customs authority.
- On export, the declarations of the goods must be registered right from the point of arrival of the goods at the office or in the premises indicated by the custom department. The presentation to the custom office is here carried out by registration of the declaration in detail or a simplified declaration of export.

Storing or warehousing

After presentation to the custom office, the goods are either passed through the custom or warehoused and they are warehoused or put in the area of custom clearance. One has to take into account two types of merchandise for this procedure:

- *Goods in waiting*

After import: the operators are bound to assign within 3 clear days a custom regulation for the merchandise in the custom office. This period being short, the Stores and Areas of Custom Clearance (temporary) are put at the disposal of the officials (MADT).

After export: as a compliment to MADT, there are warehouses and areas of export (MAE)

- *Questionable merchandise*

These are warehouses which concern the merchandise under special supervision. The entrepot warehouses are public and create expenses inherent to merchandise. The maximum duration of their stay is 4 months and manipulations are done at the risk and peril of the owner.

Custom declaration

Although the custom formalities are eliminated at the intra-community frontiers, the Single Administrative Document (DAU/SAD) is maintained as a support document registering customs declarations with third countries.

In order to give effect to this declaration, the companies must compulsorily do the following:

To know tariff classification of their merchandise	Customs' classification number	
Observing certain formalities:	Export or Import License declaration Declaration of Export or Import	Administrative Document concerning circulation of products attracting quotas.
Selection of specialized operator		

The Single Administrative Document comes in the form of a booklet of 8 pages delivered by the Chamber of Commerce or by the Customs Department. It can be divided as per the formalities that are desired to be observed by the operators of the booklet. Example: for a single export, one should use the folios 1, A, 2, 3

Other documents will be presented at the time of the operation of customs clearance such as:

- trade Invoice
- transit papers covering transport
- certificates of circulation and origin (to obtain permission from the customs department)
- the certificates of circulation: EUR1, EUR2, ATR
- T2L document

DETERMINING CUSTOM DUTIES

Custom duties are different according to the value declared to the Custom. The parts of the declaration that are necessary for charging are value, the type of tariff and origin of the goods.

■ *The value declared to the Custom*

Majority of the imported products are taxed on an "ad valorem" basis, i.e to say, calculated on the basis of reference which is the transaction value of the merchandise at the time of entry into EU. The importer must also get information on the existence of ceilings or tariff suspensions and also regarding eventual opening of tariffs and quotas.

■ *Type of tariff*

The imported or exported merchandise is classified into the types of tariffs attracted by them under the international nomenclature of "harmonized system of description and codification of merchandise" (code of 12 digits + 1 letter).

The latter is going to define the rate of Custom Duty, the rate of VAT, additional charges, application of quotas, sanitary norms and controls.

Determination is at times very complex because one must know the exact composition

of the product. In case of doubt, the company consults the Customs Office and gives a written application on a form which is called Restrictive Tariff Information (RTI).

■ *Origin*

It is the country from where the merchandise is considered to have originated, and this should not be confused with the source of supply. Merchandises declared as having its origin in the country of fabrication. If, the fabrication took place in several countries, one has to take into account the country where the last processing of the goods took place. (certificate of origin)

PROCEDURES OF CUSTOMS CLEARANCE

Administration of Custom Offices lays down several procedures of Custom Clearance:

The procedures of common duty

For better and faster services to the people dealing with the customs offices, a new system for electronic submission (and checking) of the required documents has been developed:

ICIS – Integrated Customs Information System.

Today many of the custom offices are equipped with this system, which started functional operation by the end of 2000. This is an automated processing of declarations among companies or the forwarding agent and the nearest Custom Office. This system makes it possible to have very quick Custom Clearance and the ability to check validity and/or completion of the required documents before arrival to the customs. The ICIS is introduced to the rest of the customs offices.

Personalised modes of Custom Clearance

■ *Custom Clearance Procedure at Domicile*

This procedure is applied to companies having regular flow of import and export trade. It saves time for them since the formalities of custom clearance are observed within the beneficiary institutions. The Custom Clearance procedure at Domicile is reserved for those companies which have a minimum of 50 declarations per year. The company must take advantage of this procedure by offering financial guarantees and having at their disposal a goods removal credit. On the other hand, the products shall not be subject to a license and belong to the framework of specific products.

■ *Simplified Custom declaration procedure*

The simplified customs declaration procedure has recently replaced the simplified procedure in the office.

It allows safe and quick custom clearance of the merchandise. It has such advantages as lightning of custom formalities and quick removal of the merchandise. These advantages are connected to the fact that the parts of the simplified custom clearance procedure are regrouped in a convention between the operator and the custom department. Custom declaration is simplified because it has only 12 basic parts allowing identification of products and finally a declaration of regularization is supplied subsequently in the form of a summary declaration or item by item declaration.

This procedure is especially meant for small and medium companies.

<i>IMPORT</i>	<i>EXPORT</i>
Agreement Number	Agreement Number
Custom Office code	Custom Office code
Ref N° of summary declaration	Ref N° of supporting document of exit from UE
Ref No. of simplified declaration	Ref No. of simplified declaration
Name or VAT No. of the addressee	Name and VAT No. of the shipper
Net Mass/Volume	Net Mass/Volume
No. and nature of packages	No. of nature of packages
Trade Description of merchandise	Trade Description of merchandise
No. of document of products	No. of nomenclature combined with merchandise
The Custom clearance desired and last custom clearance	Custom Clearance requested and last custom clearance
Name or code of the country of manufacture and origin	Name or code of the country of destination
Invoiced Price	Invoiced Price
Date and Hours fixed for arrival of merchandise	Date and Hours fixed for arrival of merchandise

TYPES OF CUSTOM ARRANGEMENT

The merchandise that circulates or that remains at a given place gives rise to an application for different types of custom arrangement. The custom arrangements are going to allow one to determine the itinerary of merchandise and the custom duties which are going to be levied. Certain types of merchandise are liable to custom duty, while others are in suspension. In all there are 16 different types of custom arrangement.

GENERAL TYPES OF ARRANGEMENT

Arrangement of Introduction

It consists of exporting or importing merchandise with the intention of leaving the same abroad.

Within the framework of the EEC, the Custom duties are eliminated and the payment of VAT is made in the importing country.

If the importer does not belong to the community, the custom duties and VAT shall be paid, except if the country under consideration has signed the preferential tariff agreements.

Use of liberal practice

This arrangement allows one to import merchandise directly from a third country and let it circulate like EEC merchandise after having been cleared from customs at any place on the EEC territory.

- Payment of custom duty and VAT among the countries of EEC and the third countries
- Payment of VAT in case of transit through EEC territory (cf. the types of arrangement of transit).

Availability for consumption

The final point of this type of arrangement is free availability of goods imported from the National Territory.

THE TYPES OF ECONOMIC ARRANGEMENT OF CUSTOMS

Warehousing after Import

This type of arrangement allows warehousing of foreign merchandise coming from a third country. This allows one to store the merchandise and sell it as and when possible. Suspension of custom duties and VAT until the time of departure from the warehouse.

Warehousing before Export

These types of arrangement allow one to store under the control of the custom department the goods that are meant for export. The storage takes place on the national territory.

Exemption from VAT

Maximum duration of storage: 2 years

Temporary type of economic arrangement

Arrangement of Returns

This type of arrangement allows one to re-import the previously exported merchandise in a single exit but, the return of which results from a fortuitous case (defective material) or due to cancellation of contract.

- Partial or total suspension of custom duties and VAT
- Calculation of custom duties on temporary prorata basis (by months of utilization)

Type of Arrangement of Samples

This is the type of arrangement which facilitates temporary import or export of the merchandise meant for being utilized in the State (eg: International Fairs). This temporary admission requires a VAT notebook (combination of Temporary Admission – and French words "Admission Temporaire"). The ATA Convention brings together hundreds of member countries.

- The duration is limited to 3 years / Exemption from custom duties

The types of custom arrangement allowing processing of merchandise

Active Finishing in Suspension

This type of arrangement consists in importing raw materials from a third country in order to subject the same to processing. At the end of this type of arrangement, the goods or finished products are re-exported outside the community.

- Exemption from custom duties and VAT.

Active Finishing for Compensating

In this type of arrangement, the spare parts forming part of the product are imported from a third country and assembled in a country of EEU.

The products obtained are sold on the EEC territory and outside. This type of arrangement presumes the use of free practice and simultaneous consumption of merchandise which remain within the Community.

- The finished products which remain inside the EEC are not exempted from Custom Duty nor VAT. On the other hand, in the case of products exported outside the community, a reimbursement of custom duties charged on spare parts shall be allowed.

Passive Finishing

The type of arrangement of passive finishing allows processing or repair of temporarily exported goods outside the community, but in view of the re-import of the products obtained within the community. This type of arrangement benefits from differential taxation which consists in deducting from custom duties imposed on finished products the amount of custom duties imposed on raw materials.

- Import of products obtained as partial or total exemption of custom duties (Principle of differential taxation).

Type of Arrangement of Standard Trade and Exchange

This type of arrangement is used in the case of repair or standard exchange of merchandise (defective merchandise).

- Partial or total exemption from custom duties and VAT. The merchandise substituted gets the benefit or differential taxation.

THE TYPES OF ARRANGEMENT OF TRANSIT

National transit

This type of arrangement consists in importing products from a third country. These latter circulate afterwards under transit on the National territory up to the site of the addressee company.

- Suspension of custom duties and VAT for merchandise circulating on the National territory. This type of Arrangement is convenient for all types of transport.

EEC transit

This type of arrangement aims at regulating the operations within the community. The true transit inside EEC makes it possible to import merchandise from a third country and allow them to circulate in transit inside the EEC territory.

- Suspension of custom duties and VAT. This type of arrangement is suitable for all types of transport.

Common transit

Is the same principle as in the case of transit within EEC but between the European Union and European Free Trade Association (EFTA).

International transit

This type of management relates to the operations which take place between at least two countries. International transit came on the scene with railway transport, then air transport and finally road transport. As for the road transport the International Convention provides for use of a single document accompanying the merchandise. This document is a TIR/ IRT booklet (International Road Transport).

- The truck must carry the TIR registration plate indicating suspension of custom duties and VAT.

Interex Services

Interex Services proposes to you to find the customs' classification number of your product of a given product; once this number is known, Interex Services can indicate custom duties applied to this product at the point of entry into the country of your choice.

PASSPORT CONTROL

For entry into Greece, citizens of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, the United States, and almost all other non-E.U. countries are required to have a valid passport, which is stamped upon entry and exit, for stays up to 90 days. All U.S. citizens, even infants, must have a valid passport, but Canadian children under 16 may travel without a passport if accompanied by either parent. Longer stays must be arranged with the Bureau of Aliens, 173 Leoforos Alexandras, 11522 Athens (tel. 210/770-5711).

Citizens of the United Kingdom and other members of the European Union are required to have only a valid passport for entry into Greece, and it is no longer stamped upon entry; you may stay an unlimited period (although you should inquire about this at a Greek consulate or at your embassy in Greece). Children under 16 from E.U. countries may travel without a passport if accompanied by either parent. All E.U. citizens should check the requirements for non-E.U. countries through which you might travel to get to Greece.

CUSTOMS CONTROL

What You Can Bring Into Greece – Passengers from North America arriving in Athens aboard international flights are generally not searched, and if you have nothing to declare, continue through the green lane. (Because of the continuing threat of terrorism, baggage is X-rayed before boarding of domestic flights.) However, citizens of the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and other non-E.U. countries do face a few common-sensical restrictions on what you can bring into Greece. Clearly, no narcotics: Greece is very tough on drug users! No explosives or weapons – although upon application, a sportsman might be able to bring in a legitimate hunting weapon. Only medications for amounts properly prescribed for your own use are allowed. Plants with soil are not. Dogs and cats can be brought in, but they must have proof of recent rabies and other health shots. No parrots are allowed.

You are allowed to bring into Greece duty-free personal belongings including clothes, camping gear, and most sports equipment. (Certain watersports equipment, such as wind-

surfers, can be brought in only if a Greek citizen residing in Greece guarantees they will be re-exported.) If you are travelling with your own scuba tank, you must have it sealed upon entry; it will be unsealed at recognized scuba locales. Visitors from outside the European Union are allowed up to 10 kilos of food and beverage, 200 cigarettes, 50 cigars, 250 grams of tobacco, 1 liter of distilled alcohol or 2 liters of wine, 50 grams of perfume, 500 grams of coffee, and 100 grams of tea.

You may bring two cameras with 10 rolls of film each, a movie or video camera, a portable radio, a phonograph or tape recorder, a typewriter, and a laptop computer. These will probably not be inspected, but in some cases they can be written into your passport, so you'd better have them when you leave! In fact, it is unlikely that you will be stopped at entry points, but if you are, and it is discovered that you are carrying much more than \$1,000 in cash, this might be written in your passport. You will then be expected to produce receipts if you intend to leave without the same amount. Entering with your own car or other motor vehicle requires a fair amount of paperwork: Check with Greek embassy or consular authorities before setting out.

There are presently no restrictions on the amount of traveller's checks you may carry upon either arrival or departure, although technically, amounts over \$1,000 should be declared. If you plan to leave the country with more than \$1,000 in bank notes (or its equivalent in other currency), technically you must declare at least that sum upon entry. No more than 1,000€ (\$1,300) per traveller may be imported or exported.

U.K. citizens and those of other E.U. nations are relatively free from most of these restrictions, but you still must comply with some, such as those pertaining to drugs, firearms, certain plants, some animals, and scuba tanks. There are also restrictions on young people importing alcohol and tobacco. Even large sums of currency or unusual amounts of electronic equipment might warrant notice. Basically, you are allowed to bring in what is reasonable for personal use but not for engagement in a business.

What You Can Take Out of Greece – Greek antiquities are strictly protected by law. No genuine antiquities may be taken out of Greece without prior special permission from the Archaeological Service, 3 Polignotou, Athens. Also, you must be able to explain how you acquired any genuinely old objects – in particular, icons or religious articles. A dealer or shopkeeper must provide you with an export certificate for any object dating from before 1830.

Remember to keep all receipts for major purchases in order to clear Customs on your return home.

To avoid having to pay duty on foreign-made personal items you owned before you left on your trip, bring along a bill of sale, an insurance policy, a jeweller's appraisal, or purchase receipts. You can register items readily identifiable by a permanently affixed serial number or marking – think laptop computers, cameras, and CD players – with Customs before you leave. Take the items to the nearest Customs office or register them with Customs at the airport from which you're departing. You'll receive, at no cost, a Certificate of Registration, which allows duty-free entry for the life of the item.

CURRENCY

The currency in Greece is the euro (pronounced evro in Greek), abbreviated "Eu" and symbolized by €. (Anyone possessing the old drachma currency can try to exchange it in branches of the National Bank of Greece.)

The euro € comes in 7 paper notes and 8 coins. The notes are in different sizes and colors. They are in the following denominations: 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, and 500. (Considering that each euro is worth over \$1, those last bills are quite pricey!) Six of the coins are officially "cents" – but in Greece they have become referred to as lepta, the old Greek name for sums smaller than the drachma. They come in different sizes and their value is: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50. There are also 1€ and 2€ coins.

Although one side of the coins differs in each of the member E.U. nations, all coins and bills are legal tender in all countries using the euro.

FOREIGN TRADE ZONES/FREE PORTS

Greece has three free-trade zones, located at Piraeus, Thessaloniki and Heraklion port areas. Greek and foreign-owned firms enjoy the same advantages in these areas. Goods of foreign origin may be brought into these zones without payment of customs duties or other taxes and remain free of all duties and taxes if subsequently transhipped or re-exported. Similarly, documents pertaining to the receipt, storage, or transfer of goods within the zones are free from stamp taxes.

Handling operations are carried out according to EU regulations 2504/88 and 2562/90. Transit goods may be held in the zones free of bond. The zones also may be used for repackaging, sorting and re-labelling operations. Assembly and manufacture of goods are carried out on a small scale in the Thessaloniki Free Zone. Storage time is unlimited, as long as warehouse charges are promptly paid every six months.

BORDER CROSSING POINTS ON E-ROAD

Item-No.	Border Crossing Point	Location on E-road
1.	Ktismata – Kakvija (GR – AL)	E 853
2.	Niki – Metjitlija (GR – FYROM)	E 65
3.	Evzoni – Bogorojca (GR – FYROM)	E 75
4.	Promahon – Kulata (GR – BG)	E 79
5.	Ormenio – Svilengrad (GR – BG)	E 85
6.	Pherrai – Ipsala (GR – TR)	E 84

APPENDIX 1

USEFUL ADDRESSES, PHONE AND FAX NUMBERS IN GREECE

Emergency numbers

Police	100
Ambulance	167
Dangerous goods accident	100
Fire and Rescue	199

NATIONAL COMPETENT AUTHORITIES AND CONTROL AUTHORITIES ON INTERNATIONAL PASSENGER AND GOODS TRAFFIC BY ROAD

TRAFFIC REGULATIONS AND DOCUMENTS RELEVANT TO DRIVING

	Name and address	Phone	Fax
National competent authorities	Ministry of Transport and Communications Traffic Division 49, Sygrou str. Athens	+309234634	+309233330
Competent control authority	Ministry of Public Order – Traffic Police	+306928510	

TECHNICAL CONDITION OF A VEHICLE

	Name and address	Phone	Fax
National competent authorities	Ministry of Transport and Communications	+303231054	+303243943
	Technical Division	+303243930	
	Xenofontos str. Athens	+303314253	
Competent control authority	Traffic Police – Financial and Economic Crime Control	+306928510 +306490226	

WEIGHT AND DIMENSIONS OF A VEHICLE

	Name and address	Phone	Fax
National competent authorities	Ministry of Transport and Communications	+303231054	+303243943
	Technical Division	+303243930	
	Xenofontos str. Athens	+303314253	

Authority/body in charge of issuing special permits for excess weight and dimensions	Ministry of Public Works	+306422440	
Competent control authority	Traffic Police – Financial and Economic Crime Control	+306928510 +306490226	

MARKET ACCESS: INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT OF GOODS BY ROAD

	Name and address	Phone	Fax
National competent authorities	Ministry of Transport and Communications Road Transport of Goods Division	+303314026	+303244949
Competent control authority on the use of authorisations by non-residents	Customs Traffic Police	+306928510	

MARKET ACCESS: INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT OF PASSENGERS BY ROAD

	Name and address	Phone	Fax
National competent authorities	Ministry of Transport and Communications Road Transport of Passengers Division	+303243950 +303234920	+303244949
Competent control authority on the use of authorisations and other related documents by non-residents	Traffic Police Customs Financial and Economic Crime Control	+306928510 +306490226	

ROAD USER CHARGES

	Name and address	Phone	Fax
National competent authorities	Ministry of Public Works	+306442090	
	Ministry of Economics	+303375000	
Competent authority/body in charge of collecting and control of charges	Grec Highway Fund Financial and Economical Crime Control	+308620215 +306490226	

VETERINARY AND PHYTOSANITARY CONTROL

	Name and address	Phone	Fax
National competent authorities	Ministry of Agriculture	+305236669	
Competent control authority	Agriculturists from the Ministry of Agriculture	+305236669	

TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

	Name and address	Phone	Fax
National competent authorities	Ministry of Transport and Communications International Relations Division	+303248242	
Authority/body in charge of special authorisations	Ministry of Transport and Communications Technical Division Xenofontos str.Athens	+303231054 +303243930	
Competent control authority/body	Financial and Economic Crime Control	+306490226	

SOCIAL REGULATIONS (DRIVING AND REST HOURS)

	Name and address	Phone	Fax
National competent authorities	Ministry of Transport and Communications Ministry of Labour	+303248242 +305295407	+303244949
Competent control authority	Ministry of Labour Traffic Police	+305295407 +306928510	

CUSTOMS AND TRANSIT REGULATIONS

	Name and address	Phone	Fax
National competent authorities	Ministry of Economics	+303375000	
Competent authorities/bodies in charge of T and TIR regimes	Ministry of Economics	+303375000	

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

	Phone	Fax
Ministry of Transport	+303244682	
Road Transport Department – Section of Freight Transport	+303243950	

Road Transport Department – Section of Passenger Transport	+303312281	
Department of International Relations	+303248242	

ASSOCIATION OF INTERNATIONAL ROAD TRANSPORT OPERATORS

Freight Transport: Hellenic Federation of International Road Transport – OFAE	+3020197602	+3012284368
Passenger Transport		

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE GENERAL VETERINARY DIRECTORATE

	Phone	Fax
ANIMAL HEALTH DIRECTORATE	+ 30 1 5291484	+ 30 1 8252614

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Union of Hellenic Chambers of Commerce & Industry	www.uhcci.gr Tel: (30.210) 36 32 702 Fax: (30.210) 36 22 320
Athens Chamber of Commerce and Industry	http://www.acci.gr 7, Academias str., 10671, Athens, Greece Tel: 30 210 3604815-9 Fax: 30 210 3616464 E-mail: info@acci.gr
Athens Chamber of Tradesmen	http://www.atp.gr 44 Panepistimiou, 106 79 Athens tel: 210-3601651, 3633080 fax: 210-3619735
Economic Chamber of Greece	http://www.oe-e.gr
Handicraft Chamber of Athens	http://www.vea.gr
Handicraft Chamber of Piraeus	http://www.bep.gr
Larissa Chamber of Commerce and Industry	www.larissa-chamber.gr Tel: 30 041-532447, 041-536452-3, 041-254738 Fax: 30 041-257522 Email: info@larissa-chamber.gr

Xanthi Chamber of Commerce and Industry	www.ebex.gr
Thessaloniki Chamber of Commerce and Industry	http://www.ebeth.gr 29, Tsimiski Str., P.C. 546 24, Thessaloniki, Greece Tel. (+30) 2310 370 100, 2310 370 132 Fax (+30) 2310 370 166, 2310 370 114 email: root@ebeth.gr
Thessaloniki Chamber of Small and Medium Sized companies	www.veth.gr
Thessaloniki Chamber of Tradesmen	27 Aristotelous, 546 24 Thessaloniki tel: 2310-275255, 220050 fax: 2310-271649
Northern Greece Economic and Trade Associations	www.gbi.gr
Chalkidiki Chamber of Commerce and Industry	3 Nikiforou Foka, 631 00 Poligiros tel: 23710-24200 fax: 23710-24200
Piraeus Chamber of Commerce and Industry	1 Loudovikou, Roosevelt Square 185 31 Piraeus tel: 210-4177241, 4179480 fax: 210-4178680
Piraeus Chamber of Tradesmen	3 Agiou Konstantinou, 185 31 Piraeus tel: 210-4179065, 4121503 fax: 210-4122790
Serres Chamber of Commerce and Industry	2 P. Kostopoulou, 62100 Serres tel: 23210 55994, 55996 fax: 23210 55330

INFORMATION ABOUT THE ECONOMY OF GREECE

Ministry of Economy and Finance	www.ypetho.gr
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	www.mfa.gr
Economics information portal	www.economics.gr
Greek Trade Promotion Board (GTPB)	www.hepo.gr
Trade Promotion Center of GTPB	www.tradepointathens.gr
Northern Greece Economic and Trade Associations	www.gbi.gr

MACEDONIA

COUNTRY PROFILE

Official name of the country: Republic of Macedonia (Republika Makedonija)

Official international abbreviation: MK

Land area: 25,713 sq.km – total; 25,225 sq.km – land; 488 sq.km – water

Population: The population of Macedonia is slightly over 2 million people.

Other major cities: Bitola, Tetovo, Gostivar, Veles, Kumanovo, Ohrid and Stip.

Capital: Skopje

Time zone: GMT +1

Type of government: Multi-party parliamentary democracy with unicameral legislature

Ethnic groups: Macedonian 64.18%, Albanian 25.17%, Turk 3.85 %, Serbian 1.78%, Vlax 0.48%; Bosnian 0.84 %; Romi 2.66%; other 1.04%

Religions: Orthodox Christians 66.66%, Muslims 30.06%, other 3.28%

Location/Borders: The centre of the Balkans in south-central Europe, bordering Serbia, Bulgaria, Greece, Albania. Land boundaries: total: 766 km. Border countries: Albania 151 km, Bulgaria 148 km, Greece 246 km, Serbia 221 km Coastline: 0 km

Climate: Moderate continental climate with warm and dry summers and cold and wet winters.

Highest/Lowest point: Highest – 2,764 m (Golem Korab); Lowest – 45 m Gevgelija)

Natural resources: Ferro-alloys, crude lead, refined lead, crude zinc, refined zinc, cadmium, refined silver, Quartz sand, crude feldspar, lignite, gypsum, silica sand

Judicial branch: Supreme Court, Constitutional Court

Legislative branch: House of Representatives; National Assembly; main legislative body, 120 seats, elections held every 4 years.

Administrative division: In Macedonia, there are 84 municipalities and the city Skopje. The main municipalities: Aerodrom (Skopje), Bitola, Ohrid, Stip, Centar(Skopje), Cair(Skopje), Prilep, Strumica, Kocani, Radovis, Probistip, Delcevo, Berovo, Veles, Kriva Palanka, Krusevo, Kumanovo, Tetovo, Gostivar, Kicevo, Debar, Struga, Sv. Nikole, Makedonski Brod, Makedonska Kamenica, Kisela voda(Skopje), Kavadraci, Negotino, Gevgelija, Valandovo, Dojran, Resen.



FOREIGN TRADE

FOREIGN TRADE REGIME AND MAJOR REGULATIONS

Following the basic WTO principle to eliminate quantitative restrictions on trade, an extensive liberalisation of trade regimes has been implemented.

Macedonia official By admitted the World Trade Organisation (WTO) on 4 April, 2003.

With the process of harmonisation of the WTO sectoral agreements on the level of the highest tariff rate and the bilateral and multilateral negotiation with the WTO members, the average tariff rate after the transitional period of WTO accession will be about 8%.

Customs regime, export and import quota and license systems, tariffs

With the adoption of the Trade Law by the Parliament on 12 March 2004, the Republic of Macedonia has made a complete harmonization with the trade regime of the WTO rules. Article 31 of the Law determines free foreign trade in accordance to the law and international agreements ratified by the Republic of Macedonia.

Pursuant to Article XX of GATT 1994 the Law stipulates import and export licenses related to environment protection, protection of the human health, protection of animals and plants, protection of the historic heritage and trade with military arms.

The Law defines and regulates conditions under which measures could be taken for protection of the domestic production from increased import, antidumping measures and measures against subsidized import.

The Law on Customs Tariff provides competes accordance to the Harmonized system of the World Custom Organization and the Combined Nomenclature of the European Union.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Over 80% of the trade exchange of Macedonia is being realised under preferential conditions from the concluded bilateral and multilateral Free Trade Agreements.

<p>Import Import is the procedure of permanently entering goods on the customs territory of Macedonia and paying the due duties, taxes and excise duties.</p>	<p>Export Export is the procedure of permanently removing goods from the customs territory of Macedonia and, when applicable, paying export duties.</p>
<p>International legislation The Single Administrative Document (SAD) is an important part of the import procedure. The SAD form is filled according to the instructions for its use issued by the European Commission.</p>	<p>International legislation The Single Administrative Document (SAD) is an important part of the export procedure. The SAD form is filled according to the instructions for its use issued by the European Commission.</p>

<p>Macedonian Legislation: Customs act. Import information.</p>	<p>Macedonian Legislation: Customs act. Export information.</p>
<p>Required import documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAD • Invoice including quantity and price of the goods • Documents required for applying preferential rates (e.g. certificates of origin, movement certificates etc.) • Forwarding documents (bills of lading) • Insurance bill if goods are insured • Packing list • If goods are under a special regime – document issued by a competent state organ • Veterinary or phytosanitary certificate if appropriate 	<p>Required export documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAD • Invoice or pro-forma invoice including quantity and price of the goods • Documents for use in the destination country: (e.g. certificates of origin, movement certificates) • Forwarding documents (bills of lading) • Insurance bill if goods are insured • Documents about the previous customs regime (where applicable), e.g. internal transit declaration from the starting customs office. • Packing list • If goods are under a special regime – document issued by a competent state organ • Veterinary or phytosanitary certificate if appropriate
<p>Optional documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application for customs inspection on the importers' premises (stock, free trade zone etc.) 	<p>Optional documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application for a simplified declaration mode
<p>Duties and taxes: Import duties are payable according to the Customs tariff.</p>	<p>Duties and taxes: Export duties may be payable.</p>
<p>Special conditions: Quotas</p>	<p>Special conditions: Quotas</p>

CUSTOMS

CUSTOMS LOCATIONS

- Bitola
- Blace
- Bogorodica
- Customs offices Skopje – 1000
- Delcevo
- Deve Bair

- Gevgelija Railway
- Kafasan
- Medzitlija
- Novo Selo
- Ohrid
- Tabanovce
- Volkovo Railway

BORDER CROSSING POINTS ON E-ROAD

Item-No.	Border Crossing Point	Location on E-road
1.	Bogorojca – Evzoni (FYROM – GR)	E 75
2.	Metjitlija – Niki (FYROM – GR)	E 65
3.	Struga – Kapshtica (FYROM – AL)	E 852
4.	Petrovec – (FYROM – YU)	E 65
5.	Tobanovce – Strecovce (FYROM – YU)	E 75
6.	Deve Bair – Gyueshevo (FYROM – BG)	E 871

REQUIRED DOCUMENTS FOR CARGO AND VEHICLE

EXIT/ENTRY DOCUMENTS

Documents for Vehicle/Drivers

■ *Documents for drivers*

Driving licence International driving licence Company authorization for driving the vehicle ADR certificate (if carrying ADR goods) Responsible institution: Ministry of Interior Affairs

■ *Documents for foreign vehicle*

Documents for foreign vehicles Documents for exit • Traffic licence • Valid international green card for insurance Responsible institution: Ministry of Interior Affairs

■ *Documents for local vehicle*

Documents for Macedonian vehicles Documents for exit • Traffic licence • If the owner of the vehicle is not present– Authorization (permission) for driving somebody else motor vehicle (issued by the competent organization –AMSM) • Travel order – If the vehicle is in the ownership of a legal entity • Valid green card Registration card Insurance policy B3 certificate (if carrying ADR goods) institution: Ministry of Interior Affairs

■ *Driver's licence*

Each driver entering Macedonia must have internationally recognized driver's licence. Responsible institution: Ministry of Interior Affairs

■ *Passport control on entry: documents for foreign persons*

Passport control – entry Documents for foreigners • Valid passport • Visa if necessary according to the visa regime • Evidence about the performed immunization if the person comes from a state or area where a contagious disease appears – According to the World Health Organization • Funds amounting 50 Euro per each day of the stay • If he is driver – Valid driving licence Responsible institution: Ministry of Interior Affairs

■ *Passport control on entry: documents for local persons*

Passport control – entry Documents for Macedonian citizens • Passport • Other evidence for Macedonian citizenship • If he is a driver – Valid driving licence Responsible institution: Ministry of Interior Affairs

■ *Passport control on exit: documents for foreign persons*

Passport control – exit Documents for foreigners • Valid passport • If the passport is stolen or lost a person should have a travel list issued by the his Diplomatic Representative Office and exit visa issued by Ministry of Interior Affairs (MVR) • If the foreigner has a temporary or permanent stay in Republic of Macedonia – Exit-Entry visa issued by MVR • If he stayed longer of three days – Evidence for registered stay in MVR • If he is a driver – Valid driving licence Responsible institution: Ministry of Interior Affairs

■ *Passport control on exit: documents for local persons*

Passport control – exit Documents for Macedonian citizens • Valid passport • If he is a driver – Valid driving licence • If a child under 14 years age travels without its parent or guardian, should have a permission for travelling abroad signed by its parents and verified in MVR Responsible institution: Ministry of Interior Affairs

Documents for Exportation/Importation of Goods (under TIR carnet)

■ *For export/import (under TIR carnet)*

Invoice CMR, TIR carnet, Phytosanitary certificate (depending on goods carried), Health certificate (depending on goods carried), Market certificate (depending on goods carried)

■ *SAD – Single Administrative Document*

Single Administrative Document Additions to SAD Document

■ *Veterinary Regulations*

The deliveries containing animals, products, raw materials and refuse from animal origin, deliveries containing components from animal origin, seeds for artificial planting, fertilised eggs and embryos, cattle food, stable fertilizer, compost and other objects by which contagious diseases can be transferred, and are being exported, imported or go transit and are loaded, reloaded and unloaded, as it is stipulated.

Documents for Temporarily Exported/Imported Goods (under ATA carnet)

■ *For temporary export/import (under ATA carnet)*

ATA carnet CMR

Other documents (without TIR or ATA carnet)

■ *Other documents (without TIR or ATA)*

Invoice CMR Transit SAD

PHYTOSANITARY CONTROL

PHYTO-SANITARY DOCUMENTS AND REGULATIONS

DOCUMENTS

Export

■ *Transportation of food and eatable goods for public use*

Transportation in means of import/export or transit of these goods, are controlled by:

- Ministry of Health
- Bureau for medicine and drugs Institutions issuing documents is: State Sanitary and health Inspectorate.

■ *Transportation of pestiferously and foully materies*

Transportation in means of import/export or transit of these materials, are controlled by:

- Ministry of health
- State Sanitary and health Inspectorate Institutions issuing documents are:
 1. Request for transport of pestiferously and foully materies – issued by State Sanitary Inspectorate
 2. Approval for transport of pestiferously and foully materies, issued by Bureau for medicines and drugs upon request.

■ *Transportation of toxins and poisons*

Transportation in means of import/export or transit of these materials, are controlled by: Ministry of Health, Bureau for medicine and drugs Institutions issuing documents is:

- State Sanitary and health Inspectorate
- Ministry of Health

Import

■ *Transportation of food and eatable goods for public use*

Transportation in means of import/export or transit of these goods, are controlled by:

- Ministry of Health
- Bureau for medicine and drugs Institutions issuing documents is: State Sanitary and health Inspectorate.

■ *Transportation of pestiferously and foully materies*

Transportation in means of import/export or transit of these materials, are controlled by:

- Ministry of health
- State Sanitary and health Inspectorate Institutions issuing documents are:
 1. Request for transport of pestiferously and foully materies – issued by State Sanitary Inspectorate
 2. Approval for transport of pestiferously and foully materies, issued by Bureau for medicines and drugs upon request.

■ *Transportation of toxins and poisons*

Transportation in means of import/export or transit of these materials, are controlled by:

- Ministry of Health
- Bureau for medicine and drugs Institutions issuing documents is: State Sanitary and health Inspectorate – Ministry of Health

Re-Export

■ *Transportation of food and eatable goods for public use*

Transportation in means of import/export or transit of these goods, are controlled by:

- Ministry of Health
- Bureau for medicine and drugs Institutions issuing documents is: State Sanitary and health Inspectorate.

■ *Transportation of pestiferously and foully materies*

Transportation in means of import/export or transit of these materials, are controlled by:

- Ministry of health
- State Sanitary and health Inspectorate Institutions issuing documents are:
 1. Request for transport of pestiferously and foully materies – issued by State Sanitary Inspectorate
 2. Approval for transport of pestiferously and foully materies, issued by Bureau for medicines and drugs upon request.

■ *Transportation of toxins and poisons*

Transportation in means of import/export or transit of these materials, are controlled by:

- Ministry of Health
- Bureau for medicine and drugs Institutions issuing documents is: – State Sanitary and health Inspectorate – Ministry of Health

Regulations

■ *Phytosanitary Regulations (Export)*

The deliveries containing plants and products from plants, which are being exported or re-exported from the Republic of Macedonia, including the plants from the Customs warehouses, shall be subjected to additional health examination on the place of loading and have to have export certificate, i.e. for re-export, only if the importer country or the country through which the delivery goes tranzit. (Appendix 1)

■ *Phytosanitary Regulations (Import)*

The deliveries containing plants and products from plants and objects that are being imported, and which can cause transferring of pests on the plants, have to have certificate for the health condition of the delivery, issued by the Authorised Bodies for protection of the plants from the importer country. The deliveries shall be subjected to additional health examination by an inspector for protection of plants on the border crossing point.

List of products subjected to FITO review

1. Live plants, seeds and material for planting (graft – branches, cuttings, runners, soya plants, nursery plants, root from strawberries, oculants, fruit forestry slips, roots, bulbs, rhisoms, cultures of mushrooms for eating, cultures of plants' tissue etc.)

2. Plant parts, fresh and dried (cut flowers, branches with leaves, cut out branches with leaves, medicinal herbs, spices and aromatic plants, cane etc.
 3. Plant fruit of fast-growing, industrial and forage cultures, fruit, grapes, forestry fruit and that of self-growing plants, manufactured products (flour, groats, cigarettes etc).
 4. Fibre from yarn plants (cleaned or not cleaned) and refuse produced out of them;
 5. Wrapping material from plant's origin, wrapping material from wood or sawdust, straw, moss and leaves, mat made of cattail and etc.
 6. Lumber building material and forestry asortiman (firewood and cellulose wood, trunks, veneer, parquet, bark of a tree, forestry and lumber industry products);
 7. Cattle food of plant origin (hay, straw, corn, oil round bread and middlings, flour and trifle, mixture of cattle food, paleti, grain plant products etc.);
 8. Soil, residue of soil containing plants, samples of soil used for "pedological examinations, loose soil and other substracts containing soil and organic fertilisers, stable fertilisers, compost etc.;
 9. Mashrooms (fresh and dried).;
 10. Chemicals for protection of plants from diseases and pests (insecticides and fungicides);
 11. All fruit cultures (canned or frozen);
 12. All gardening cultures (canned or frozen);
- On exit from the Republic of Macedonia: Early-gardening cultures with specific order and escort!

VETERINARY CONTROL

INTERNATIONAL VETERINARY DECLARATIONS

1. Veterinary and phyto-sanitary declaration for dogs and cats;
2. Veterinary and phyto-sanitary declaration for animal's hide and leather;
3. Veterinary and phyto-sanitary declaration for hares and rabbits;
4. Veterinary and phyto-sanitary declaration for live animals;
5. Veterinary and phyto-sanitary declaration for fishes, frogs, turtles, crayfishes, snails, leeches, oysters etc.
6. Veterinary and phyto-sanitary declaration for home and wild poultry;
7. Veterinary and phyto-sanitary declaration for products of animal origin;
8. International veterinary declaration for fresh meat of domestic animals as sheep and goats for export in the European Union;
9. International veterinary declaration for export in the European Union of the registered ekvidi i ekvidi for raising and work from Republic of Macedonia.

10. Veterinary and phyto-sanitary declaration for fresh meat and poultry
11. Veterinary and phyto-sanitary declaration for meat products
12. Veterinary and phyto-sanitary declaration for thermal milk treatment, dairy products made from thermal treated milk or thermal treated dairy products for human diet
13. Veterinary and phyto-sanitary declaration for leather, wool, fibres and other technical raw materials of animal origin
14. Veterinary and phyto-sanitary declaration for honey, honey products, kinds of bees, bee's poison, pollen and bee's wax

Veterinary Control Locations

- Border Inspection Post – Medzitlija
- Border Inspection Post – Tabanovce
- Border Inspection Post – Bogorodica
- Border Inspection Post – Deve Bair
- Border Inspection Post – Blace
- Border Inspection Post – Novo Selo

PROCEDURES

Procedure for getting decision for import of live animals, products of animal origin, fodder, pet's food, premixes and veterinary medical preparations

1. Submitting of written application to the ministry of agriculture, forestry and water management – veterinary medicine administration
2. While submitting the application, an administrative fee is enclosed under the tariff no. 1 and 3 of the administrative fees law
3. The administration procedure for the application consideration lasts 30 days.
4. If the conditions according to veterinary medicine health service law and current procedures are fulfilled, the veterinary medicine administration issues a decision that there are no veterinary and phyto-sanitary obstacles for import

Procedure for getting a decision for transit of live animals

1. Submitting of written application to the ministry of agriculture, forestry and water management –veterinary medicine administration
2. While submitting the application, a fee is enclosed under the tariff no. 1 and 3 of the administrative fees law
3. The administration procedure for the application consideration lasts 30 days.
4. If the conditions according to veterinary medicine health service law and current procedures are fulfilled, the veterinary medicine administration issues a decision that there are no veterinary and phyto-sanitary obstacles for transit

Procedure for getting decision for registration of the facilities for export of products of animal origin, live animals, fodder, pet's food, premixes and veterinary medical preparations

1. Submitting of written application to the ministry of agriculture, forestry and water management – veterinary medicine administration
2. While submitting the application, a fee is enclosed under the tariff no. 1 and 3 of the administrative fees law
3. The commission established by the minister of agriculture, forestry and water management performs the inspection of the facility to see if it fulfills all the conditions by the veterinary medicine health service law.
4. Registration of the production facility by the commission and granting export number.
5. Issuing of international veterinary and phyto-sanitary document by the competent veterinary inspector.

Export, Import, Re-Export Documents

■ ***Veterinary Regulations***

The deliveries containing animals, products, raw materials and refuse from animal origin, deliveries containing components from animal origin, seeds for artificial planting, fertilised eggs and embryos, cattle food, stable fertilizer, compost and other objects by which contagious diseases can be transferred, and are being exported, imported or go transit and are loaded, reloaded and unloaded, as it is stipulated.

BORDER POLICE

PASSPORT CONTROL – EXIT

Documents for foreigners

- Valid passport
- If the passport is stolen or lost a person should have a travel list issued by the his Diplomatic Representative Office and exit visa issued by Ministry of Interior Affairs (MVR)
- If the foreigner has a temporary or permanent stay in Republic of Macedonia – Exit-Entry visa issued by MVR
- If he stayed longer of three days – Evidence for registered stay in MVR
- If he is a driver – Valid driving licence

Documents for Macedonian citizens

- Valid passport
- If he is a driver – Valid driving licence
- If a child under 14 years age travels without its parent or guardian, should have a permission for travelling abroad signed by its parents and verified in MVR

DOCUMENTS FOR ENTRY

Passport control – entry

Documents for foreigners

- Valid passport
- Visa if necessary according to the visa regime
- Evidence about the performed immunization if the person comes from a state or area where a contagious disease appears – According to the World Health Organization
- Funds amounting 50 Euro per each day of the stay
- If he is driver – Valid driving licence

Documents for Macedonian citizens

- Passport
- Other evidence for Macedonian citizenship
- If he is a driver – Valid driving licence

Border Police Locations

- Bitola
- Blace
- Bogorodica
- Customs offices Skopje– 1000
- Delcevo
- Deve Bair
- Gevgelija Railway
- Kafasan
- Medzitlija
- Novo Selo
- Ohrid
- Tabanovce
- Volkovo Railway

Visa Regulations

Entry formalities:

A valid passport is required.

Citizens of European Union countries do not need a visa.

Customs:

Foreign citizens can bring in or take out their personal property duty free. If you are travelling by car, you must show your driving licence and your green international insurance card at the border.

Types of visa: Single-entry, double-entry, multiple-entry, business.

Validity: Valid for 3 or 6 months.

Application to: Nearest Diplomatic or Consular mission.

Application requirements: (a) Application form. (b) Valid passport. (c) 1 passport-size photo. (d) Self-addressed, postage-paid, registered envelope for return of passport and docu-

ments. (e) Fee payable in cash or by postal order (checks will only be accepted from travel agencies, firms and companies). (f)

For Business visas a letter is required.

Working days required: Visas are issued within 2 days, unless approval is needed from Macedonia (see above), in which case visas are only issued after 4 or 5 days. Postal applications take 7 days.

Border Crossings:

- From Serbia: Blace, Volkovo, Jazince, Pelince, Sopot and Tabanovce;
- From Bulgaria: Deve Bair, Delcevo and Novo Selo;
- From Greece: Bogorodica, Gevgelija, Dojran, Medzitlija;
- From Albania: Kafasan, St. Naum, Stenje, Blato.

Customs: Duty Free

Macedonia observes the standard European limits on duty free goods: Tobacco: 200 cigarettes or 100 cigarillos or 50 cigars or 250 g of loose tobacco; Alcohol: 1 liter of +22% alcoholic beverage, 2 liters of wine; Perfume: 50 g of perfume and 250 ml of eau de cologne; Food: 500 g of coffee or 200 g of coffee extract; 100 g of tea or 40 g of tea extract.

INTERNATIONAL TRANSIT

Transit is the operation of transportation of foreign goods through the country without payment of duties.

International Legislation

The international transit (direct transit) is carried out under the TIR or ATA conventions wherein Macedonia is a party.

There are three other modes of internal transit:

- Entry transit – from a border to an inland customs;
- Exit transit – from an inland to a border customs;
- Inland transit – between two inland customs.

Macedonian Legislation:

Implementing regulation of the Customs Act

Required transit documents:

- TIR carnet (see also TIR Convention)
- Transit declaration (T declaration) – for internal transit only – filled on the SAD form (to be closed within 10 days maximally).
- Packing list
- Bank warranty for covering customs duties and other state claims

Optional documents:

- Receipt as per Annex of the Implementing regulation of the Customs Act

Warranty:

The warranty may be assured by deposit or bank warranty issued by a local commercial bank (The Implementing regulation of the Customs Act)

Special conditions:

- No warranty is required in cases stipulated by the Customs Act.
- Transit is not applied to non-commercial carriage.
- Lighter transit regulations apply to approved persons.

FREE ECONOMIC ZONES

The Law on Free Economic Zones enacted in 1999 defines a Free Economic Zone (FEZ) as a part of the customs area of the Republic of Macedonia which is specially framed and marked as a zone in which economic activities are performed under special conditions.

In 2000 the FEZ Directorate was established in order to conduct activities regarding the development, establishment and supervision of activities in the FEZ. Furthermore, the Directorate is in charge of attracting the developers and users of the FEZ as well as, communication with many international associations and organizations.

The following activities could be performed in the FEZ: manufacture, services intended for export, foreign trade exchange activities, banking and other financial activities, property and individuals insurance and reinsurance, other commercial activities except for those related to textile industry.

The tax exemptions and incentives allowed to the foreign investor in the FEZ include:

- VAT exemption on products for the turnover within the FEZ, except for the turnover intended for final consumption;
- VAT exemption on products imported in the FEZ for production intended for export and for performing other eligible activities in the FEZ;
- VAT exemption on services provided in the zone;
- Profit tax and Property tax exemption for a period of ten years from the day of commencement of activities in the FEZ,
- Exemption from taxes on ownership transfers between the developers and the users in the FEZ.
- Exemption from taxes and other duties related to the utilization of construction land, connection to water, sewerage, heating, gas and power supply network.

The user of a FEZ who reinvests the profits in the capital assets in the FEZ is entitled to reduce the profit tax base for the amounts invested in capital assets, after the expiration of a period of 10 years and 1 day after the commencement of the activities.

Pursuant to the Law, the free zone land may be leased to foreign investors for a period of fifty years, with a possibility of extension of this period for another twenty-five years.

The contractor awarded the right to develop a FEZ by the FEZ Directorate is entitled to lease or sub-lease immovables within the FEZ and to transfer rights to the users of a FEZ. The first Free Economic Zone in the Republic of Macedonia – “Bunardzik” is located 10 km east of Skopje, on the left side of the highway Skopje-Kumanovo (E75), and 3 km away from the “Petrovec” airport.

APPENDIX 1

USEFUL ADDRESSES, PHONE AND FAX NUMBERS IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Emergency numbers

Police	92
Ambulance	94
Dangerous goods accident	92
Breakdown	987
Fire and Rescue	93

NATIONAL COMPETENT AUTHORITIES AND CONTROL AUTHORITIES ON INTERNATIONAL PASSENGER AND GOODS TRAFFIC BY ROAD

TRAFFIC REGULATIONS AND DOCUMENTS RELEVANT TO DRIVING

	Name and address	Phone	Fax
National competent authorities	Ministry of Transport and Communications	+38991117072	+38991230877
	Ministry of Internal Affairs	+38991119190	+38991119136
Competent control authority	Police		

Technical condition of a vehicle

	Name and address	Phone	Fax
National competent authorities	Ministry of Transport and Communications	+38991117072	+38991230877
	Ministry of Internal Affairs	+38991119190	+38991119136
Competent control authority	Police		

Weight and dimensions of a vehicle

	Name and address	Phone	Fax
National competent authorities	Ministry of Transport and Communications	+38991117072	+38991230877
Authority/body in charge of issuing special permits for excess weight and dimensions	Ministry of Transport and Communications	+38991117072	+38991230877
Competent control authority	Road Inspection Customs		

Market access: international transport of goods by road

	Name and address	Phone	Fax
National competent authorities	Ministry of Transport and Communications	+38991117072	+38991230877
	Customs www.customs.gov.mk	+38991116188	+38991237832

Market access: international transport of passengers by road

	Name and address	Phone	Fax
National competent authorities	Ministry of Transport and Communications	+38991117072	+38991230877
	Customs www.customs.gov.mk	+38991116188	+38991237832

Road user charges

	Name and address	Phone	Fax
National competent authorities	Government		
	Public Company "Makedonija Pat"	+38991138698	+38991138736

Veterinary and phytosanitary control

	Name and address	Phone	Fax
National competent authorities	Ministry of Agriculture	+38991113045	+38991230429
	Veterinary and Phytosanitary Inspection	+38991234306	

Transport of dangerous goods

	Name and address	Phone	Fax
National competent authorities	Ministry of Transport and Communications	+38991145436	+38991230877
	Ministry of Transport and Communications	+38991145436	+38991230877
Competent control authority/body	Customs Police		

Social regulations (driving and rest hours)

	Name and address	Phone	Fax
National competent authorities	Ministry of Internal Affairs	+38991119190	+38991119136

Customs and transit regulations

	Name and address	Phone	Fax
National competent authorities	Customswww.customs.gov.mk	+38991116188	+38991237832
Competent authorities/bodies in charge of T and TIR regimes	Customswww.customs.gov.mk	+38991116188	+38991237832

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

	Phone	Fax
Ministry of Transport	+38991117072	+38991230877
Road Transport Department – Section of Freight Transport	+38991145412	+38991230877
Road Transport Department – Section of Passenger Transport	+38991145414	+38991230877
Department of International Relations	+38991119375	+38991230877

Association of International Road Transport Operators

Freight Transport	+38991292170	+38991292150
Passenger Transport	+38991292170	+38991292150

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Dame Gruev 141000 SkopjeRepublic of Macedonia	Phone	Fax
http://www.finance.gov.mk/finance@finance.gov.mk	+389 2 3117–288	+ 389 2 3117–280

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

ECONOMIC CHAMBER OF MACEDONIA	Str. Dimitrie Cupovski, 131000 Skopje, Macedonia Tel.: + 389 2 3244000; Fax: + 389 2 3244088 ic@ic.mchamber.org.mk • www.mchamber.org.mk
Regional chamber with its office in Bitola	I. Milutinovic 52, 7000 Bitola Tel.: 047/225–088 E-mail: regiobt@ic.mchamber.org.mk
Regional chamber with its office in Veles	Tel.: (02) 3118088, ext 145 E-mail: slavica@ic.mchamber.org.mk
Regional chamber with its office in Kumanovo	Tel.: (02) 3118088, ext 145 E-mail: slavica@ic.mchamber.org.mk
Regional chamber with its office in Ohrid	Tel.: (02) 3118088, ext 145 E-mail: slavica@ic.mchamber.org.mk
Regional chamber with its office in Prilep	Tel.: (02) 3118088, ext 145 E-mail: slavica@ic.mchamber.org.mk

ROMANIA

COUNTRY PROFILE

Official name: Romania

Official international abbreviation: RO

Area: 238,391 sq. km

Population: 21,794,793

Capital: Bucharest

Time zone: GMT + 2

Official language: Romanian

Location: South-Eastern part of Central Europe, North of the Balkan Peninsula

Borders: Romania lies between Ukraine and Bulgaria and adjoins the Black Sea to the east. Romania is bordering Bulgaria (by the Danube), Serbia, Hungary, Moldova, and Ukraine

Type of government: Parliamentary democracy with bi-cameral legislature

Ethnic composition: Romanians 89.4%, 10.6% minorities (Hungarians, Germans, Serbs, Jews, Armenians etc)

Religions: Orthodox 86.81%, Roman Catholics 5.1%, Protestants 3.5% and other religions 4.59% (Greek Catholics, Unitarians, Moslems)

Main cities: Cluj-Napoca, Timisoara, Craiova, Galati, Brasov, Iasi

Climate: Temperate continental

Maritime coastline: 244 km

Highest/Lowest point: Moldoveanu Peak 2544 m/ N/A

Natural resources: crude oil, natural gas, coal, ferrous and non-ferrous ores, gold and silver ores and salt

Judicial branch: The Supreme Court of Justice

Legislative branch: The Parliament

Administrative division: The country is divided into 41 counties (districts) and Bucharest municipality



FOREIGN TRADE

Foreign trade regulations have been liberalized since 1990 and now broadly follow the guidelines set by the EU and by the international treaties Romania is a party to. Since 1990, any commercial company in Romania has had the right to perform foreign trade operations, which were previously subject to licensing. Most of the excessive licensing requirements and customs tariffs were removed gradually until 2001, when Romania abolished all duties and ceilings on manufactured goods.

Romania's association agreement with the EU, which came into force in 1995, contributed the most to further merchandise trade liberalization. Since 1997, trade for all goods is free from tariffs. Starting with 2000, a system of customs incentives for the agricultural products made in EU has been implemented.

Romania has also signed other international trade agreements. In 1997, Romania signed the Central European Free Trade Agreement (CEFTA), which envisaged the creation of a free trade zone for manufactured products in Central Europe by 2002. In 1999, Romania became a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO). Also, Romania is party to the Agreement on the Global System of Trade Preferences between Developing Countries (GSTP). The parties to the said Agreement (43 countries) benefit from a preferential limit on import customs duties for certain goods. Romania ratified the Agreement on GSTP in 1989. Furthermore, Romania benefits of a preferential treatment (reduction or elimination of the customs duties) under the generalized system of preferences (GSP) from the following donor countries: USA, Canada, New Zealand, Japan, Russian Federation, Belarus and Kazakhstan.

Romania has been a contracting party to the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT) since 1971 and has ratified most codes of the Tokyo Round. It has been an active participant in the Uruguay Round. Thus, its trade policies fully comply with the commitments of the Uruguay round. The enlargement of the EU should also contribute to a more liberal regime for Romanian exports to the central European economies that are included in the process.

REGULATORY CLIMATE

The import and export of commodities do not generally require a specific license. Nevertheless, there are certain exceptions, such as commodities subjected to quota restrictions pursuant to international trade agreements signed by Romania and commodities qualified potentially dangerous for human health or the environment, commodities subjected to use control or products which may have a double use (i.e. both civil and military). With regard to the specific products dealt on regulated markets – such as natural gas, oil, energy etc., Romania is currently undergoing the process of complete market liberalization for these sectors and began the statutory and regulatory harmonization with the EU directives in this regard.

Import Import is the procedure of permanently entering goods on the territory of Romania.	Export Export is the procedure of permanently removing goods from the territory of Romania.
Required import documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invoice including quantity and price of the goods • Declaration of value if required • Documents required for applying preferential rates (e.g. certificates of origin) • Forwarding documents • Insurance bill if goods are insured • Packing list • If goods are under a special regime – document issued by a competent state organ • Veterinary or phytosanitary certificate if appropriate 	Required export documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invoice or pro-forma invoice including quantity and price of the goods • Documents for use in the destination country: (e.g. certificates of origin) • Forwarding documents (bills of lading) • Insurance bill if goods are insured • Documents about the previous customs regime (where applicable), e.g. internal transit declaration from the starting customs office. • Packing list • If goods are under a special regime – document issued by a competent state organ • Veterinary or phytosanitary certificate if appropriate
Optional documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application for customs inspection on the importers' premises (stock, free trade zone etc.) 	Optional documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application for a simplified declaration
Duties and taxes: Import duties are payable according to the Customs tariff.	Duties and taxes: Export duties may be payable.
Special conditions: The Customs authority may require additional documents such as trade contracts or laboratory analyses.	Special conditions: The Customs authority may require additional documents such as trade contracts or laboratory analyses

CUSTOMS

The Mission and Values of the Romanian Customs Administration

MISSION STATEMENT – The mission of the Romanian Customs Administration is to apply the customs policy established by the Romanian Government through the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, in accordance with the objectives of the Ministry of Finance, and to prevent from entering the national territory, any goods that might affect national, regional and international security, the economic, social and environmental health.

Macro-economic stability, the consolidation of the financial market system, and the development of a high performance economy are natural aspirations of a modern administration and the premises for Romania`s integration into the European Union.

VALUES – The accomplishment of the Romanian Customs Administration`s mission is based on the observance of the following values and principles:

- Observance of human rights, guarantee of private property and the free circulation of goods
- Orientation of customs activity towards meeting the needs of the customs service beneficiaries
- Uniform and impartial application of the specific legislation
- Readiness to assimilate the new as well as the will to change
- The free circulation of information, taking into consideration the need to protect personal and commercial data

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

1. Supplement the legislation and related procedures, in line with the national and European legislative systems
2. Increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the collection for the state budget of the revenues for which the RCA is responsible
3. Strengthen customs control at the border to combat commercial fraud and organized crime, correlated at the same time with the speeding up of the goods traffic, facilitating legitimate trade
4. Restructure the organizational framework and improve management and internal communications systems
5. Create an institutional framework, which provides for professional recruitment, training, performance evaluation, resource allocation, and protection of the rights of customs employees.
6. Combat staff corruption and create an ethical-professional profile of the customs staff.
7. Create an inter-institutional communication system at the national and international level with a view to facilitating legitimate trade
8. Consolidate, stabilize and develop the Integrated Customs Information System to respond to the requirements of the reform of the customs functions
9. Modernize the infrastructure and provide high performance equipment to support customs control activity
10. Prepare the Romanian Customs Administration for accession to the European Union by approaching the strategic objectives in the context of the evolution of customs functions at the EC level.

CUSTOMS LOCATIONS

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| · Alba Iulia | (Targuri si | · Lugoj | · Sfintul |
| · Albita | Expozitii) | · Mangalia | Gheorghie |
| · Alexandria | · Buzau | · Medias | · Sibiu |
| · Arad | · Calafat | · Miercurea Ciuc | · Sighisoara |
| · Bacau | · Calarasi | · Mihail | · Siret |
| · Baia Mare | · Cluj Napoca | Kogalniceanu | · Slatina |
| · Basarabi | · Constanta | · Mihail | · Slobozia |
| · Birlad | · Constanta | Kogalniceanu | · Suceava |
| · Bistrita | (New Port) | · Moravita | · Timisoara (Gara |
| · Bors | · Constanta | · Nadlac | de Nord point) |
| · Braila | (Old Port) | · Negru Voda | · Timisoara |
| · Brasov | · Constanta | · Oltenita | (Solectron |
| · Bucuresti | (Poarta 6) | · Oradea | Point) |
| (Antrepozite) | · Constanta | · Ostrov | · Timisoara (UMT |
| · Bucuresti | Sud – Agigea | · Otopeni | office) |
| (Baneasa) | · Craiova | · Pascani | · Tirgu Jiu |
| · Bucuresti | · Dej | · Piatra Neamt | · Tirgu Mures |
| (Gara de Nord) | · Deva | · Pitesti | · Tirgu Secuiesc |
| · Bucuresti | · Drobeta Turnu | · Ploiesti | · Timaveni |
| (International | Severin | · Portile de Fier I | · Toplita |
| Customs | · Focsani | · Resita | · Toplita |
| Directorate) | · Galati (Docuri) | · Rimnicu Vilcea | · Tulcea |
| · Bucuresti | · Gheorghieni | · Roman | · Vama Veche |
| (Office no. 6) | · Giurgiu | · Salonta | · Vaslui |
| · Bucuresti | · Iasi | · Satu Mare | · Zalau |

BORDER CROSSING POINTS ON E-ROAD

Item-No.	Border Crossing Point	Location on E-road
1.	Constanta (Port) (RO-RO line)	E 60
2.	Vama-Veche (RO-BG)	E 87
3.	Giurgiu-Ruse (RO/BG)	E 70 / E 85
4.	Calafat-Vidin (RO/BG)	E 79
5.	Jimbolia-Srpska Cmju (RO-YU)	E 771
6.	Moravita-Vatin (RO-YU)	E 70
7.	Nadlac-Nagyilak (RO-H)	E 68
8.	Bors-Artand (RO-H)	E 60
9.	Halmeu-Djakove (RO-UA)	E 81 / E 58
10.	Siret-Porubnoe (RO-UA)	E 85
11.	Sculeni-Sculeni (RO-MD)	E 583 / E 58
12.	Albita-Leuseni (RO-MD)	E 581
13.	Negru Voda – Kardam (RO-BG)	E 675

REQUIRED DOCUMENTS FOR CARGO AND VEHICLE

Export Documents – The Passive Upgrading Regime Authorisation (the case of temporary export for the passive upgrading the goods)

- The passive upgrading regime allows the temporary export of Romanian goods outside the country for outward processing and transformation with their subsequent importation, with the benefit of total or partial exemption of import duties. The temporary exportation of Romanian goods meant for outward processing is subject to the same trade policy measures as the definitive export.
- the Romanian legal persons holders of passive upgrading contracts may request the relevant authorisation on a pre-print application, as settled by one of the the Annexes to the Government Order regarding the approval of the Rules of application of the Customs Code.
- the passive upgrading regime is authorised by the Regional Customs Directorate applying to the head office of the holder of the trade operation location.

Import Documents – The Authorisation Assigned by the Customs Authority for the Suspensive Customs Regime

The Customs Authority grants the suspensive customs regime, by issuing the Authorisation consenting the placement of the goods under the regime; it is issued further the written application of the holder of the trade operation.

The pre-printed copies of the application and the authorisation, as well as their directions of filling in, differ for each type of suspensive regime.

EXIT/ENTRY DOCUMENTS

Documents for Vehicle / Drivers

- *Necessary Documents for Vehicles / Drivers*
 - the passport with entrance visa;
 - the medical insurance;
 - the green card of the vehicle (insurance on foreign territory);
 - the ARR authorisation for each transit country;
 - the TIR agreement certificate;
 - the Transportation licence (for legal persons);
 - the Consignment licence (for each vehicle);
 - the International driving licence;
 - the Certificate of registration of the vehicle;
- *Tariffs for foreign transporters*
 - Road utilisation – Assignment of special authorization for exceeding weight and/or gauge – Re- weight or re-measure gauge – Recondition of any necessary documents for checking out of Romania, assigned by the National Road Authority at the entrance – Granting the transport authorization for the vehicles failing to provide or presenting expired authorisations (inclusive for cargo and passenger vehicles) – Tariffs for crossing the bridges over Danube – The tariff for national roads utilisation – ROVINIETA

- *Tariffs for Romanian transporters*
 - Exceeding total weight – Exceeding the weight limits according to axles configurations – Exceeding gauge limits – Tariffs for crossing the bridges over Danube – The tariff for national roads utilisation – ROVINIETA

Documents for Exportation/Importation of Goods (under TIR carnet)

- *Application for authorization of the active upgrading regime*
- *Application for authorization of the warehouse regime*
- *Certificates of origin*
 - the pertinent document for the application of preferred tariff regime or of other derogatory measures to the general customs duties in the country of destination of the exported goods, in compliance with the provisions of the customs regulations or by international agreements and conventions Romania is a part of.
 - the specified document delivered by the exporting customs authorities upon express request of the holder of the trade operation or his authorised representative.
 - there are several kind of Certificates utilised:
 - The Certificate of circulation of Goods EUR 1
 - it is issued according to the international agreements:
 1. Agreement for Romania to joint the European Union, enforced by the Law no.20/1993, published in MO no.73/12.04.1993.
 2. Free Trade Agreement between Romania and A.E.L.S., enforced by the Law no.19/1993 and published in MO no.75/1993.
 3. Agreement of Romania's joint to C.E.F.T.A., enforced by the Law no.90/29.5.1997, published in MO no. 108/30.05.1997.
 4. Agreement of Bulgarian Republic adhesion to C.E.F.T.A., enforced by the Law no.225/28.11.1998, published in MO no.457/30.11.1998.
 5. Free Trade Agreement between Romania and Turkey, enforced by the Law no.218/1997, published in MO no.373/22.12.1997.
 6. Free Trade Agreement between the Romanian Government and the Government of Israel state, enforced by the Law no.271/2001 and published in MO no. 281/30.5.2001.
 - the EUR 1 Certificate is delivered upon written request of the holder of the trade operation or his authorises representative;
- The Certificate of Origin of Goods RM
 - observes the international regulations: The Romanian-Moldavia Free Trade Agreement, enforced by the Law no 94/1994, published in MO no.340/1994.
 - pre-printed movement certificate patterns:
- *Export customs declaration*
 - At the final or temporary exportation of the goods an export customs declaration is submitted with the customs office located in the vicinity of the exporter premises or of the place where the goods are packed or loaded for exportation purposes. In seriously sustained cases, the customs declaration can be submitted to a border customs office.
 - The export or re-export declaration is accompanied by the necessary documents for

compliance with the specific customs regulations. After the clearance of the goods, the freight document will be attached.

– The instructions of filling in the export customs declaration are detailed in the Technical Norms for filling in, using and printing the Export Customs Declaration, approved by the Customs General Directorate.

■ *Necessary Documents for goods imported under TIR*

- the Import customs Declaration;
- the Customs value of the goods declaration;
- the cargo document (CMR freight) or other documents supplied by the shipper revealing the goods transported;
- the invoice, first or second copy, or the relevant document to ascertain the customs value of the goods;
- the pertinent documents for applying the favourable tariff treatment or granting customs duties remissions and exemptions from the common regulations (Certificate of Origin of the goods);
- any other necessary document in compliance with the specific regulations for customs clearance of the imported goods;
- the fiscal code of the holder of the trade operation;
- the TIR carnet.

■ *Reimbursement of Exported Goods Declaration*

– the specific document designated to disclose the reimbursement of the exported goods and to monitor their trade operations, is compulsory filled in by the holder of the export operation;

–its pattern and filing-in and utilisations instructions are detailed in the Norms of monitoring the reimbursement of the foreign currency due for export operations and other trade operations abroad.

■ *The Declaration for Customs Value of the Goods for import*

- it is the relevant document for the customs value of the goods calculation and declaration. It may be produced by the importer's representative, in which case the responsibility is jointly shared;
- the pre-print of the Customs Value Declaration and the related filling information are detailed in one of the the Annexes to the Customs Code Rules.

■ *The TIR carnet*

The TIR Carnets is dispatched by IRU Geneva and distributed through the granting associations A.R.T.R.I. and U.N.I.T.R.R., to their member transportations companies.

TIR Carnet –General data

– The TIR Carnet is a value document, which guarantees the payment of customs duties for goods transported as per the TIR rules, in amounts up to USD 50,000. This shall be issued in the country of departure, where the holder is based or domiciled.

The TIR Carnet is printed in French, except the yellow page the fields of which are printed in the national language.

The TIR Carnet may be held by any company which:

- Was accepted as part of the TIR customs regulations by the Guarantor company and

was approved by the national customs authorities;

- Has received a copy of the Manual of the holder of TIR Carnets
- Has signed the Commitment declaration
- Has supplied the guarantee requested by the Association

The guarantor association shall establish the validity term of the TIR Carnet, specifying the last day of validity after which the TIR Carnet cannot be presented anymore to the departure customs office.

The TIR Carnet shall be valid until completion of the TIR procedure with the customs office of destination, provided this was taken into account with the departure customs office on the last day of validity or before such date.

It is possible to use only one TIR Carnet for a set of vehicles (compound vehicles) or for several containers loaded on a single vehicle, or on a set pf vehicles.

For the transport of goods that cannot be gauged, upon the request of the holder, the association may issue "open TIR Carnets". These are regular TIR Carnets whose "covers" bear the specification" Marchandises pondereuses ou volumineuses" in French ("Goods that cannot be gauged").

The TIR Carnets

- the legal endorsement: the Decree no.420/1979 for the adherence of Romania at the Customs Convention for international Transportation of goods under TIR Carnets coverage, published in Official Journal no.98/10.12.1979.
- it is a document for transit and guarantee, for the transportation of goods from the departure customs office to the arrival customs office, according to the TIR rules;
- the TIR Carnets is dispatched by IRU Geneva and distributed through the granting associations A.R.T.R.I. and U.N.I.T.R.R., to their member transportations companies.
- the maximum guarantee amount for one TIR Carnets is 50.000 US dollars;
- one TIR Carnets is valid for one trip;
- the transportations under one TIR Carnets may pass through several customs offices of departure and of destination, though not exceeding the number of 4.
- the TIR Carnets is printed in French language, with the exception of the first page and the cover page which are printed in English and in French;
- the TIR Carnets is valid until the last TIR operation at the customs offices at destination, providing it was registered at the departure customs point within the agreed time settled by the granting association

Documents for Temporarily Exported/Imported Goods (under ATA carnet)

- Application for authorization of the active upgrading regime
- Application for authorization of the warehouse regime
- Documents for goods imported under ATA carnet
 - the cargo document (the CMR freight) or other relevant documents issued by the consigner identifying the goods transported;
 - any other appropriate document to meet with the temporary import regulations for the declared goods;

- the declarant fiscal code;
- the ATA carnet;
- Export customs declaration
 - At the final or temporary exportation of the goods an export customs declaration is submitted with the customs office located in the vicinity of the exporter premises or of the place where the goods are packed or loaded for exportation purposes. In seriously sustained cases, the customs declaration can be submitted to a border customs office.
 - The export or re-export declaration is accompanied by the necessary documents for compliance with the specific customs regulations. After the clearance of the goods, the freight document will be attached.
 - The instructions of filling in the export customs declaration are detailed in the Technical Norms for filling in, using and printing the Export Customs Declaration, approved by the Customs General Directorate.

Other documents (without TIR or ATA carnet)

- Application for authorization of the active upgrading regime
- Application for authorization of the warehouse regime
- Export customs declaration
- Reimbursement of Exported Goods Declaration
 - the specific document designated to disclose the reimbursement of the exported goods and to monitor their trade operations, is compulsory filled in by the holder of the export operation;
 - its pattern and filing-in and utilisations instructions are detailed in the Norms of monitoring the reimbursement of the foreign currency due for export operations and other trade operations abroad.
- Required documents for the goods forwarded under other than TIR or ATA conventions
 - the import customs declaration (for final imports) or the Suspenseful Customs Regimes Declaration (for warehousing, transformation under customs survey, temporary admission, customs transit) for the declared goods;
 - the customs value declaration;
 - the cargo document (CMR freight) or any other document issued by the conveyor revealing the nature of the goods declared;
 - the invoice, the first or second copy, or any other document attesting the goods customs value;
 - the appropriate documents for the favourable tariff treatment or granting customs duties remissions and exemptions (the Certificate of Origin of the Goods);
 - any other relevant documents to enable the proper application of the specific customs regulations for the importing goods;
 - the fiscal code of the declarant;
 - the customs duty security in order to ensure payment of the customs debt (when the suspensive customs regime for the goods are applicable);

- the authorisation issued by the customs authority for the claimed suspensive customs regime;

PHYTO-SANITARY CONTROL

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. The phytosanitary personnel of the Customs Quarantine sanitary Inspectorate control and verify, when entering the country, the plants, the vegetarian products and other restricted articles and the relating documents.
In the export and re-export cases, the sanitary certificates are released by the district and the Bucharest sanitary Inspectorates and the quarantine phytosanitary inspectorates.
2. The phytosanitary control activity is exempt of any direct or indirect taxation.
3. The importers' obligations, when entering the country with plants, vegetarian products or other restricted articles:
 - To check-in distinctly in the official journal at the territorial or Bucharest phytosanitary directorate in their official location
 - To communicate to the territorial phytosanitary directorate the following: the probably entrance date of the shipment, country of origin, nature of goods, the quantity and utilisation of the imported goods, the final destination and customs point of entrance in the country
 - The import contracts should stipulate the Romanian phytosanitary provisions for the respective item goods
 - To notice the quarantine customs inspectorate, 24 hours prior the shipment's arrival, to enable the smooth customs clearance

Phyto-Sanitary Control Locations

- Albita
- Bors
- Calafat
- Moravita
- Nadlac
- Negru Voda
- Portile de Fier I

Phyto-Sanitary Documents and Regulations

The phytosanitary controls at the customs points is carried out by the customs technical quarantine administration, namely the Central Laboratory of Phytosanitary Plant Quarantine, appointed by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry.

Documents for Export of Seed and sow products

- Phytosanitary certificate for export or re-export
- Certificate and labels type OCDE designated for OCDE countries, including EU – field inspection, designated for any other country

- Bulletin type ISTA, excepting the seeds without final certification, issued by the Central Laboratory for Quality Control of the Seeds and the Sow Products, certificate of cultural and biological national assessment, in compliance with the contractual provisions for export

Documents for import

1. For the plants, vegetarian products and other regulatory articles:
 - Application for registration submitted by the producers, collective warehouses, expedition centres and the importers of plants, vegetarian products and other restricted articles, and the related certificate of registration;
 - The prior notices of the import of plants, vegetarian products and other regulatory articles;
 - The first copy of phytosanitary certificate of export, released by the phytosanitary authority in the country of origin the earliest 14 days before shipment or re-export certificate.
2. Concerning the seeds and sow products:
 - Import release delivered by the Directorate of policy and strategy of vegetarian production at the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry.
 - Documents of identification and attesting the quality, in compliance with the international OCDE, ISTA or EU, the first copy, EU certificate of origin or EUR1 certificate for the EU countries, or other pertinent documents.
3. Concerning the fresh vegetable and fruit:
 - Bulletin of analysis for the maximum pesticide residuals or other insect repellents, issued by a specialized laboratory.
 - Bulletin of analysis attesting the arsenic, heavy metals and nitrogen content, issued by a specialized laboratory.
 - The importer's declaration of conformity, concerning the regime of the products and services liabilities, the health, protection of workers and environment
4. Item Goods banned from import:

The introduction in Romania of the plants, vegetarian products and other regulatory articles as detailed in HG 1030/2001, annex no. 3, originating from the countries stated thereby, is banned from import.

VETERINARY CONTROL

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Ministry of Agriculture and Food – National Sanitary Veterinarian Agency:
 - settles down the sanitary veterinarian conditions for import, export and transit, further the epizootic internal and international circumstances, the recommendations of Epizootic International Office and of Zoo-sanitary Code, the type of products.
 - issues, legally empowered, the authorisations and ability certificates for the harmful to human and environment products

- issues, upon request, the transit approval for livestock
 - issues, upon request, the transit approval for products subjected to veterinarian control in case of discharge, trans-boarding, storage etc., carried out on the national territory.
 - prior the issuance of the sanitary veterinarian approval for import/export, the National Sanitary Veterinarian Agency collects the relevant notification from the District Sanitary Veterinarian Directorates, respectively from Bucharest Sanitary Veterinarian Directorate, to be registered and submitted for approval.
 - notifies about the issuance to the Customs sanitary veterinarian points of the approval and ability certificate for the harmful for human and environment products.
2. District Sanitary Veterinarian Directorates and Bucharest Sanitary Veterinarian Directorate:
 - take delivery of the applications accompanied by the documentation files for granting the sanitary veterinarian approval of the import/export operation.
 - Upon the sanitary veterinarian conditions imposed by the National Sanitary Veterinarian Agency, the District Sanitary Veterinarian Directorates and Bucharest Sanitary Veterinarian Directorate grant or reject the operations.
 - In case of favourable verdict, issues the sanitary veterinarian approval for import /export and delivers it to the applicant, subsequent its notification to the National Sanitary Veterinarian Agency.
 - Simultaneously to the issuance of the approval, the Sanitary Veterinarian Directorate cautions the applicant about the sanitary veterinarian conditions to be observed during the fulfilment of the operation.
 - One copy of the sanitary veterinarian approval is sent instantly by the Sanitary Veterinarian Directorate to the Romanian Customs sanitary veterinarian entrance / exit points.
 3. The Customs Sanitary Veterinarian Border Points:
 - take delivery of the notification, approval and ability certificates issued by the legal authorities.
 - Carry out the veterinarian control over the products objected to clearance at the customs sanitary veterinarian border points appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food.
 - In case of import and transit, notifies the veterinarian authority from the destination point or the exit customs point, the related data of the shipment.

Veterinary Control Locations

- Albita · Bors · Calafat · Moravita
- Nadlac · Negru Voda · Siret

VETERINARY DOCUMENTS AND REGULATIONS

Regulations and Procedures

At the customs border points, the sanitary veterinarian control is the legal responsibility of the National Sanitary Veterinary Agency and is carried out by the empowered sanitary

veterinarian inspectors from the customs points.

At the border points, the empowered sanitary veterinarian inspectors control the import, export and transit of:

- products of animal origin for human consumption;
- products of animal origin, others than for human consumption;
- livestock – ungulate, equines (other than riding horses), others of the kind

FREE TRADE ZONES

Incentives offered by the Romanian legislation are:

1. the means of transport, merchandise or other goods coming from abroad or bound to other countries, which enter or exit the Free Zone shall be exempted of custom duties and taxes;
2. for the activities carried out within the free zone, the companies will be exempted from the payment of VAT, excises and income taxes throughout the period of their activity;
3. the means of transport, the merchandise and other goods of Romanian origin or imported entering the free zone from the Romanian customs territory may be introduced in the free zones providing that the legal formalities regarding export or temporary export are fulfilled;
4. the materials and accessories that enter the free zones in order to be used for the manufacturing other goods for export shall be exempted from customs duties, proving that formalities for export are carried out;
5. the goods of Romanian origin used for constructions, repairs and maintenance of objectives within the free zones are free of customs duties;
6. the goods may be transported from one free zone to another without any customs duties;
7. upon liquidation or reducing of the activity carried out within the free zone ,foreign natural or legal persons may transfer abroad the capital and the profit , after having paid all their debts to the Romanian State and to their contractual partners. 100% foreign ownership is possible;

Explosives, drugs, arms, ammunitions, psychotropic substances, radioactive and toxic substances, as well as any other substance or material prohibited by Romanian law are forbidden to enter into the free trade zones.

The activities which may be carried out within Free Trade Zones are: handling, storing, sorting, measures, packing, conditioning, processing, assembling, manufacturing, testing, auctioning, buying, selling, hiring and concession of land and buildings (concession may be done for a period up to 50 years), the quantitative and qualitative control of goods, surveying, repairing, dismantling, exhibitions, stock's exchange operations, commercial-financial operations, inner or international transports or forwarding, brokerage, agency and ship handling services, as well as other free zones' specific activities. For all of these activities and for the goods entering or leaving the free zone, all documents, requested by Romanian laws in force, are necessary to be issued. All mentioned activities may be carried

out by any natural or legal persons, foreign or Romanian, on grounds of a license issued by the Free Trade Zone Administration.

At the national level, the activity of the Free Trade Zones is co-ordinate by "General Directorate of the Free Trade Zone Agency", in the frame of the Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Lodging, 771131, Bucharest 1, 38 Dinicu Golescu Av., tel: +40-21-2223636, 6375640; fax:+40- 21-3120772; web site: <http://www.mt.ro>

Constantza South Free Zone

The port Constantza South, one of the biggest ports in the Europe, is located along the fourth and seventh pan – European transport corridors. Moreover, it has the privilege of being the Black Sea largest harbor, allowing big tonnage ships to operate easily in the wharf area with depth of 13.5 meters. Due to its position and dimension, the Constantza port has a particular prospect for the attraction of the port traffic and the development of the economic activities as well as for the international carriage of goods by sea. Only 6 hectares out of about 37 hectares are not yet leased.

Basarabi Free Zone

Is a branch of Constantza South Free Zone, with an area of 11 hectares. This zone became operational by the end of March 1999. Feasibility studies have been elaborated for setting up other three branches in Constantza, Medgidia, Cernavoda and Mihail Kogalniceanu airport.

The Administration of Constantza South and Basarabi Free Trade Zones:

General Manager: Constantin SUCIU
Tel: 0040-241-741601/02/03- 602301/04
Fax: 0040-241-741600
Ferry Boat Terminal, P.O.Box 6
8711-Agigea Constantza

Giurgiu Free Zone

This free zone includes a lot of commercial companies, the industrial park of Giurgiu County and 40 hectares of forest. The area to be leased is very small, of only 25 hectares, out of which 80-85 % of the entire area has already been leased.

Arad-Curtici Free Zone

It is the first zone of this kind in the western part of the country. Its main advantage lies in the fact that it is situated along the fourth pan – European corridor. The first enclosure of the free zone has an area of 15 hectares and is located near Arad airport. The second enclosure of 75 hectares is close to the international marshalling yard in Curtici. The advantage of that free zone lies in its flat land, which does not need special arrangements because the necessary utilities, for beginning the activity, are already in place.

The Administration of Arad-Curtici Free Trade Zone: 81, Revolutiei Av, 2 900 Arad-Romania
Tel/Fax: 0040-257-285848-282434
<http://freezone.arad.ro>
e-mail: freezone@arad.ro

Sulina Free Zone

The river and the sea are the only available transport ways for Sulina Free Zone. At the same time, those who are using Sulina Free Trade Zone have access –through International Sulina Channel – to Western and Northern Europe and to the Middle East region– through Black Sea.

The Sulina Free Zone has over 70,000 sqm of platforms, fenced and equipped for open storage, more than 5,000 sqm covered areas, in warehouse, fit to accommodate any general cargo, 3 floating cranes of 16 ft capacity, provided also with grabs, 2 floating cranes of 32 ft, perfectly fit for 20 ft and 40 ft containers handling (all cranes are self-propelled), 2 river pushers, each of 840 HP and one sea/river tugboat of 630 HP, 2 covered river barges Europe 2A-type of 1500 MTS capacity each, several 3,5-10 ft forklifts, bobcats for bulk cargo trimming, tractors and trailers etc., all serving 5 operational berths. These can accommodate any sea vessel whose draft does not exceed the 23-ft limit, imposed still by Sulina Bar.

The Administration of the Sulina Free Trade Zone:

Tel: 0040-240-543241/2/3-543664-543294

Fax: 0040-240-543294

202 Intai Street, 8829, Sulina, Romania

Bucharest office – Tel: 0040-21-6138723

Tulcea office Tel: 0040-240-517632

Galati Free Zone

It is located inside the area of Galati harbour, very near to the Romanian border with the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine. The Galati harbour is the gateway to the Community of the Independent State. It has direct access to the Danube . Galati Free Trade Zone is connected, through the Black Sea, with the Mediteranean Sea and with the Western Europe on the route Danube-Main-Rhin.

Within Galati free Trade Zone there is the connection point of the Romanian railway network with the wide gauge railway system from the CIS territory. Here a large railway network with ordinary gauge assures the direct access to the Western Europe.

Roads: The access ways inside Galati Free Zone are connected with the Romanian road network, being connected, at the same time, with all the countries from Eastern and Western Europe.

For supplementary information, you can contact Galati Free Trade Zone Administration in Galati, Galati county, Romania,

Cristal Building, Al. Ioan Cuza Str.

6200 Galati.

Tel: 0040-236-411222/412420/412430

Fax: 0040-236-414929

E-mail: azl@elia40.elia.eu.com

Braila Free Zone

It covers a 110.4 ha area, divided into three enclosures with all the necessary utilities (electricity, water, telecommunication). 20 % of the total area is leased.

The Administration of the Braila Free Trade Zone:

Tel/Fax: 0040-239-611655/615700

10-12 Mihai Eminescu Str.

6100 Braila, Romania

BORDER POLICE

Locations

The Romanian Border Police is present at the border crossing points and inland customs control locations.

1. Romania – Hungary: Border length 444.7 km

– Petea	– Carei	– Barantau	– Valea lui Mihai	
– Episcopia Bihor	– Bors	– Salonta	– Varsand	– Curtici
– Tudor Vladimirescu	– Turnu	– Nadlac	– Cenad	
TOTAL 13 locations				

2. Romania – Serbia: Border length 564.4 km

– Jimbolia	– Stamora Moravita	– Naidas	– Moldova Veche	
– Orsova	– Portile de Fier I	– Drobeta Turnu Severin	– Portile de Fier II	
TOTAL 8 locations				

3. Romania – Bulgaria: Border length 631.3 km

– Calafat	– Bechet	– Corabia	– Turnu Magurele	– Zimnicea;
– Giurgiu	– Ostrovul Mocanasu	– Giurgiu Gara Fluviala	– Oltenita;	
– Calarasi (Chiciu) – not operational	– Ostrov	– Negru Voda	– Vama Veche	
TOTAL 13 locations.				

4. Romania – Moldova: Border length 681.3 km

– Galati	– Galati	– Oancea	– Falciu	– Albita	– Iasi	– Sculeni	– Stanca.
TOTAL 8 locations							

5. Romania – Ukraine: Border length 639.4 km

– Siret	– Vicsani	– Valea Visoului	– Campulung la Tisa	– Halmeu
TOTAL 5 locations				

6. Inland Border Police Control

– Bucuresti – Otopeni	– Bucuresti – Baneasa	– Timisoara
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– Arad	– Oradea	– Cluj – Napoca	– Satu Mare	– Targu – Mures
– Sibiu	– Mihail Kogalniceanu;	– Braila	– Cernavoda	– Tulcea
– Sulina	– Constanta	– Constanta Sud – Agigea	– Mangalia.	
TOTAL 17 locations				

The airports of Suceava, Bacau and Iasi work in international traffic in compliance with art. 9 from G.D. no. 38/1997.

7. Free Trade Zones

– Galati	– Constanta Sud – Agigea	– Basarabi	– Sulina	– Giurgiu	– Curtici	– Braila
TOTAL: 7 Free Trade Zones						

GENERAL TOTAL: 64 border police locations and 7 free trade zones

VISA REGULATIONS

GRANTING ENTRANCE VISA IN ROMANIA AT THE BORDER POINTS

The Romanian visa may be conceded, at the border points, exceptionally, in the following circumstances:

(I) On Humanitarian circumstances:

- in emergency cases due to disasters, natural calamities or accidents;
- in cases of decease, or severe illness proved with proper documents;
- for vessels and aircrafts in distress and forced to land, due to mechanical disorder, improper weather conditions or terrorist attack threaten.

(II) On National concern:

- for the international employees appointed to fulfil official short terms missions in Romania;
- for the foreign participants to international events held in Romania, invited under short notice; The visas will be requested by the Romanian organising institutions, supervised by the Foreign Affaires Ministry;

(III) Following international obligations appointed to the Romanian State

- for the foreign citizens travelling in Romania for the benefit of international entities (inspections, in transit, etc.);

(IV) The situation of the foreign sailors to be repatriated upon termination of their contracts or in case of shifting the crew team.

The entrance visa in Romania on exceptional bases will be extended for defined periods of time:

- entry visa within 10 days;
- transit visa within 3 days.

GRANTING THE ROMANIAN VISA AT THE BORDER CROSSING POSTS

1.1. The border police may grant the Romanian visa at the border crossing posts, as it follows:

Short stay and transit visas may be exceptionally granted by the border police, at the border crossing posts, under the following conditions:

- in case of emergency, such as natural disasters and calamities or accidents;
- in case of death or serious illness of close relatives, proved by relevant documents;
- in case of crews and passengers of ships or aircrafts confronting special situations, which are forced to dock or to land as a consequence of some technical faults, bad weather or danger of a terrorist attack;
- in case of employees of some international organizations who have been appointed to official missions in Romania at short notice;
- in case of participants in the international activities organized in Romania, when the period of time between the participants' notification and the date of the activity is too short for participants to get an entrance visa. In this case the visas shall be granted based on the Foreigners' Authority prior approval, approval requested by the organizing agent, and on subsequent notification of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- in case of foreign sailors who are to be repatriated at the end of the work contract or in case of change of crews;

The visas may be granted at the border crossing posts for periods of time which should not exceed:

- 10 days, for short stay visa;
- 5 days, for transit visa.

1.2. In accordance with the provisions of the AGREEMENT from February 17th 2004 between the Romanian Government and the Turkish Government with regard to the reciprocal travels taken by the citizens of respective countries; the citizens of the contracting parties, holders of simple valid passports issued by the national competent authorities, may enter and stay on the territory of the other contracting party only on a visa basis.

The following categories of participants in the international traffic are exempted from the observance of the above mentioned provisions:

1) The citizens of the contracting parties' countries, crew members of a ship, an aircraft and a train working for the companies of the two countries, on regular runs, are exempted from visa, based on nominal lists.

2) Visa exemption is applied to the citizens of the contracting parties' countries employed by companies of one of the contracting parties and travelling regularly by air, by water or by rail, provided that these persons are appointed as representatives by the respective companies or if they work within a department of the respective company which operates on the territory of the country of the other contracting party.

3) In case of a compulsory exchange of personnel (illness, injury, death, technical break down, bad weather), the crew and their substitutes shall be visa exempted.

4) The citizens belonging to the contracting parties' countries, holders of valid stay permits issued by a EU member country, Switzerland, Canada, USA or Japan, may enter and

stay on the territory of the other contracting party without visa, for a maximum period of 30 (thirty) days.

5) The Turkish citizens, holders of valid Schengen visas may transit the Romanian territory without visa, for a period of maximum 5 (five) days, but without exceeding the validity term of the Schengen visa.

1.3. Visa for the airport transit

The airport transit visa allows the foreigner to pass through the international transit area of an airport, without entering the national territory, with the occasion of a stopover or of a transfer between two portions of line of an international flight. The list containing the countries whose citizens are bound to get this visa is established by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in agreement with the common actions of the European Union with regard to the measures for the airport transit. The same regulations shall apply to the persons who, without belonging to any of these countries, hold a state border crossing document issued by the competent authorities of those respective countries.

The citizens of the following countries must get a visa for the airport transit:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Afghanistan | 8. Iran |
| 2. Bangladesh | 9. Nigeria |
| 3. Eritrea | 10. Pakistan |
| 4. Ethiopia | 11. Democratic Republic of Congo |
| 5. Ghana | 12. Somalia |
| 6. India | 13. Sri Lanka |
| 7. Iraq | |

INTERNATIONAL TRANSIT

Documents for the driver

- Valid passport with visa issued by the Romanian embassies/ consulates abroad;
- International driving licence;
- If the driver is not the carrier, a certificate from the employer stating that the goods are covered by a TIR or an ATA Carnet.

Documents for the cargo

- CMR international consignment note;
- Bill or freight list;
- Certificate of origin of the goods;
- Sanitary or veterinary certificate, if needed;
- TIR or ATA Carnet, as appropriate.

The authorisations for transport of waste are issued by the Ministry of Environment, Department of Environment, Direction of Strategies, Legislation, Environment Economy and Development, phone: (+40-21) 4100215, 4100255, extension 1072, 1073, 1208, 1209, fax: (+40-21) 4100282.

Documents for the vehicle

- Vehicle registration certificate from the country of origin;
- Green international insurance card. It is also possible to take out a third party insurance at the border.

APPENDIX 1

USEFUL ADDRESSES, PHONE AND FAX NUMBERS IN ROMANIA

Emergency numbers

Police	955
Ambulance	961
Fire and Rescue	981

NATIONAL COMPETENT AUTHORITIES AND CONTROL AUTHORITIES ON INTERNATIONAL PASSENGER AND GOODS TRAFFIC BY ROAD

Traffic regulations and documents relevant to driving

	Name and address	Phone	Fax
National competent authorities	Ministry of Transport National Administration of Road	+4013139954 +4012223603	+4013139954 +4012223603
	Romanian Road Authority Ministry of Interior	+4013121511 +4012102525	+4013121681
Competent control authority	Road Police National Administration of Road	+4013111311 +4012223603	+4012223603 +4013121681
	Romanian Road Authority	+4013121511	

Technical condition of a vehicle

	Name and address	Phone	Fax
National competent authorities	Ministry of Transport Romanian Vehicles Register	+4016387031 +4013139954 +4013123408	+4016373093 +4013123408
	Road Police Romanian Vehicles Register	+4013111311 +4013123408 +4013121511	+4013123408 +4013121681

Weight and dimensions of a vehicle

	Name and address	Phone	Fax
National competent authorities	Ministry of Transport	+4016373710	+4013121659
	National Administration of Road	+4012223603	+4012223603
Authority/body in charge of issuing special permits for excess weight and dimensions	National Administration of Roads	+4012223603	+4013120984 +4012223603
Competent control authority	National Administration of Roads	+4012223603	+4013120984 +4012223603

Market access: international transport of goods by road

	Name and address	Phone	Fax
National competent authorities	Ministry of Transport	+4016373710	+4013121659
	National Administration of Roads	+4012223603	+4012223603
Competent control authority on the use of authorisations by non-residents	Romanian Road Authority	+4013121511	+4013121681
	Ministry of Transport	+4016373710	+4013121659
	Road Police	+4013111311	

Market access: international transport of passengers by road

	Name and address	Phone	Fax
National competent authorities	Ministry of Transport	+4016373710	+4013121659
	National Administration of Roads	+4012223603	+4012223603
Competent control authority on the use of authorisations and other related documents by non-residents	Romanian Road Authority	+4013121511	+4013121681
	Ministry of Transport	+4016373710	+4013121659
	Road Police	+4013111311	

Road user charges

	Name and address	Phone	Fax
National competent authorities	Ministry of Transport	+4016373710	+4013121659
	National Administration of Roads	+4012223603	+4013120984
Competent authority/body in charge of collecting and control of charges	National Administration of Roads	+4012223603	+4013120984

Veterinary and phytosanitary control

	Name and address	Phone	Fax
National competent authorities	Ministry of Agriculture (veterinary control)	+4013157875	+4013124967
	Ministry of Agriculture (phyto-sanitary)	+4013159029	+4013159029
Competent control authority	National Sanitary-Veterinary Agency	+4013157875	+4013124967
	Central Lab for Phyto-Sanitary Quarantine	+4012405445	+4012405445

Transport of dangerous goods

	Name and address	Phone	Fax
National competent authorities	Ministry of Transport	+4013139954	
	National Committee for the Control of the Nuclear Activities	+4014100572 +4014100426	+4013139954
Authority/body in charge of special authorisations	Ministry of Interior	+4012102525	
	National Committee for the Control of the Nuclear Activities	+4014100426	
Competent control authority/body	Ministry of Interior	+4012102525	
	Competent control authority/body National Committee for the Control of the Nuclear Activities	+4014100426	

Social regulations (driving and rest hours)

	Name and address	Phone	Fax
National competent authorities	Ministry of Transport	+4016387031 +4016139954	+4016373093
	Road Police	+4013111311	

Customs and transit regulations

	Name and address	Phone	Fax
National competent authorities	Ministry of Finance (Customs Central Department)	+4013155858 +4016138251	+4016138251
	Ministry of Finance (Customs Central Department)	+4013155858 +4016138251	+4016138251

Ministry of Transport

	Phone	Fax
Ministry of Transport	+4012223628	+4012230272
Road Transport Department – Section of Freight Transport	+4016373710	+4013121659
Road Transport Department – Section of Passenger Transport	+4016373710	+4013121659
Department of International Relations	+4012223628	+4012230272

Association of International Road Transport Operators

Freight Transport National Union of Road Hauliers from Romania, Romanian Association for International Road Transport	+4013374608 +4013356864	+4013123183 +4013373963
Passenger Transport National Union of Road Hauliers from Romania	+4013374608 +4013367788	+4013123183

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Romania	Bd. Octavian Goga nr. 2, Sector 3, Bucuresti, Cod 030982 E-mail: ccir@ccir.ro Tel: (0040-21) 319 01 14-18, 21-23
C.C.I.A. ALBA	Alba – Iulia, Str. Frederic Mistral 3, cod 510110 Phone: 0258/ 811 772; Fax: 0258/ 811 771; E-mail: cciaalba@cciaalba.ro
C.C.I.A. ARAD	Arad, Str. Closca 5, cod 310017 Phone: 0257/ 208 810; Fax: 0257/ 254 200 E-mail: ccia@ccia-arad.ro, plucian@ccia-arad.ro URL: www.ccia-arad.ro, www.expoarad.ro, www.virtualarad.net
C.C.I. ARGES	Pitesti, Pta. General Vasile Milea 1, cod 110053 Phone: 0248/ 219 200, 212 650; Phone/fax: 0248/ 219 200, 212 650, 222 850 E-mail: ccia@geostar.ro
C.C.I.A. BACAU	Bacau, Str. Libertatii 1, cod 600052 Phone: 0234/ 570 223, 570 023, 570 010, 570 304, 570 179 570 255, 0744 539 410 Secretariat: 0234/ 570 171; Fax: 0234/ 571 070, 510 400, 576 011 E-mail: camerabc@cciaabc.ro, sorin@cciaabc.ro
C.C.I. BIHOR	Oradea, Str. Roman Ciorogariu 65, cod 410009 Direct phones: 0259/ 417 807, 415 411; Fax: 0259/ 470 015 E-mail: secretariat@ccibh.ro
C.C.I.A. BISTRITA–NASAUD	Bistrita, Str. Petre Ispirescu 15A, cod 420081 Direct phones: 0263/ 230 640, 210 038, 210 049 Phone: 0263/ 230 400; Fax: 0263/ 210 038, 230 640; E-mail: office@cciabn.ro
C.C.I.A. BOTOSANI	Botosani, Str. Dragos Voda 13, cod 710327 Phone: 0231/ 513 630; Fax: 0231/ 517 532 E-mail: officeccia@petar.ro

C.C.I. BRASOV	Brasov, Bd. M. Kogalniceanu 18-20, bl. 1 K, cod 500173 Phone: 0268/ 412 357, 412 964; Mobile phones: 0788 355 494, 0788 355 491 Fax: 0268/ 47 73 33; E-mail: ccibv@ccibv.ro
C.C.I.A. BRAILA	Braila, Str. Pensionatului 3, cod 810245 Phone: 0239/ 613 716, 614 324; Fax: 0239/ 613 716 E-mail: cciabr@brx.ssibr.ro
C.C.I. BUCURESTI	Bucuresti, Bd. Octavian Goga nr. 2, sector 3, cod 030982 Phone: 319 01 32/ 318 5181; Fax: 319 0079; E-mail: popa@ccir.ro
C.C.I.A. BUZAU	Buzau, Bd. Unirii, bloc 10 BCD, parter, cod 120190 Phone: 0238/ 710 229; Fax: 0238/ 424 571 E-mail: interne@buzau.ro, cci@buzau.ro
C.C.I.A. CARAS-SEVERIN	Calarasi, Str. Progresului, bl. B.B.B., et.3, cod 910079 Phone: 0242/ 311 161; Fax: 0242/ 318 940; E-mail: cciacl@satline.ro
C.C.I.A. CALARASI	Calarasi, Str. Progresului, bl. B.B.B., et.3, cod 910079 Phone: 0242/ 311 161; Fax: 0242/ 318 940; E-mail: cciacl@satline.ro
C.C.I. CLUJ	Cluj-Napoca, Str. Horea 3, cod 400174 Phone: 0264/ 432 220, 432 229, 432 632; Fax: 0264/ 433 558
C.C.I.N.A. CONSTANTA	Phone: 0241/ 618 348, 619 854, 613 907; Fax: 0241/ 619 454 Phone/ Fax: 0241/ 559 199; E-mail: office@ccina.ro, cia@ccina.ro www.ccina.ro
C.C.I. COVASNA	Sf. Gheorghe, Str. Oltului 17, cod 520027 Phone: 0267/351 677; Fax: 0267/310 355; E-mail: cccicov@ccicov.ro
C.C.I.A. DAMBOVITA	Targoviste, Calea Campulung 6A, cod 130092 Phone: 0245/ 210 318; Fax: 0245/ 211 202; E-mail: ccidb@exs.ro
C.C.I. "OLTENIA" – DOLJ	Craiova, Str. Brestei 21, cod 200420 Phone: 0251/ 414 437, 412 379, 418 876; Fax: 0251/ 412 652, 411 628 E-mail: ccidj@ccidj.ro
C.C.I.A. GALATI	Galati, Str. Mihai Bravu nr.46, cod 800322 Phone: 0236/ 460 545, 460 312, 461 188; Fax: 0236/ 460 650 E-mail: ccia@galati.astral.ro, gogoncea@galati.astral.ro
C.C.I.A. GIURGIU	Tg. Jiu, Calea Eroilor 36 Phone: 0253/ 214 391; Fax: 0253/ 217 779 E-mail: ccigj@intergorj.ro
C.C.I. HARGHITA	Miercurea-Ciuc, Pta. Libertatii 5, cod 530140 Phone: 0266/ 371 802; Fax: 0266/ 371 483 E-mail: office@ccihhr.ro, secretariat@ccihhr.ro www.ccihr.ro
C.C.I. HUNEDOARA	Deva, Str. 1 Decembrie 23, cod 330025 Phone: 0254/ 212 924, 216 792, 214 798; Fax: 0254/ 218 973
C.C.I.A. IALOMITA	Slobozia, Str. Lujerului 2, cod 920056 Phone: 0243/ 231 353; Phone/fax: 0243/ 231 353 E-mail: cciail@zappmobile.ro
C.C.I. IASI	Iasi, Bd. Carol I, 27, cod 700507 Phone: 0232/ 268 001, 267 785, 267 683; Fax: 0232/ 214 530 E-mail: cciais@mail.dntis.ro, cciais@mail.cccis.ro

C.C.I. ILFOV	Bucuresti, Pta. Walter Maracineanu 1-3, sector 1, intrarea 5, et. 4, cam. 351-353, cod 010155 Phone: 021/ 310 21 73; Fax: 021/ 310 21 73; E-mail: ccilfov@starnets.ro
C.C.I. MARAMURES	Baia Mare, Bd. Unirii 16, cod 430232 Phone: 0262/ 223 217, 221 510, 0362/405 303; Fax: 0262/ 225 794 E-mail: cci_mm@ccimm.ro
C.C.I.A. MEHEDINTI	Drobeta – Tr. Severin, Str. Smardan 29, cod 220138 Phone: 0252/ 310 280; Fax: 0252/ 312 736 E-mail: secretariat@cciamh.severin.rdsnet.ro; Website: www.cciamh.ro
C.C.I.A. MURES	Tg. Mures, Str. Primariei 1, cod 540026 Phone: 0265/ 269 218; Fax: 0265/ 269 219; E-mail: office@cciams.ro
C.C.I. NEAMT	Piatra – Neamt, Bd. Decebal 33, corp A, cod 610033 Phone: 0233/ 216 663, 232 010; Fax: 0233/ 216 657, 232 080 E-mail: secretariat@ccint.ro, President@ccint.ro
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C.C.I. SALAJ	Zalau, Str. Corneliu Coposu 3, cod 450008 Phone: 0260/ 661 030; Fax: 0260/ 614 195
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C.C.I.A. Phone EORMAN	Alexandria, Str. Ion Creanga 54, cod 140042 Phone: 0247/316 192, 421 064; Fax: 0247/ 316 192 E-mail: cciatr@ARPhoneecom.net
C.C.I.A. TIMISOARA	Timisoara, Pta. Victoriei 3, cod 300030 Phone: 0256/ 490 766, 490 769, 490 771, 490 772; Fax: 0256/ 490 311 E-mail: cciat@cciat.ro
C.C.I.A. TULCEA	Tulcea, Str. Victoriei 22, cod 820150 Phone: 0240/ 519 040, 519 038; Fax: 0240/ 519 021 E-mail: cciatl@cciatl.ro, arhivael@cciatl.ro, arbitraj@cciatl.ro
C.C.I.A. VASLUI	Vaslui, Str. Nicolae Iorga 82 bis, cod 730124 Phone: 0235/ 361 040; Fax: 0335/ 409 595, E-mail: ccivs@ccivs.ro
C.C.I. VALCEA	Ramnicu-Valcea, Str. Regina Maria 7, cod 240151 Phone: 0250/ 734 200, 0350/ 401 680, 0350/ 401 690 (RDS) Fax: 0250/ 73 28 36; E-mail: ccivil@ccivil.ro; www.ccivil.ro
C.C.I.A. VRANCEA	Focsani, Str. Cuza Voda 14, cod 620034 Phone./fax: 0237/ 213 210, 213 399 E-mail: ccia@ccia-vrancea.ro, info@ccia-vrancea.ro

SERBIA

COUNTRY PROFILE

Official name of country: Republic of Serbia

Position: Serbia is located in the central part of the Balkan Peninsula, on the most important route linking Europe and Asia, occupying an area of 88, 361 sq. km.

Boundaries: The length of Serbia's border is 2.114,2 km. To the East Serbia borders with Bulgaria, to the North East with Romania, to the North with Hungary, to the West with Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and to the South with Albania and Macedonia.

Capital: Belgrade. With a population of 1.6 million, it is the country's administrative, economic and cultural centre.

Time zone: GMT +1

Type of government: Republic

Ethnic groups: The majority of the population of Serbia are Serbs, but another 37 ethnicities also live on its territory. All citizens have equal rights and responsibilities and enjoy full ethnic equality. Serbs make up 82.86% of the population, Hungarians 3.91%, Bosniaks 1.81%, Roma 1.44%, etc.

Religions: The main religion of Serbia is Christian Orthodox. Beside the Christian Orthodox population, there are also other religious communities in Serbia: Islamic, Roman Catholic, Protestant, Jewish and others.

Official language: The official language in Serbia is Serbian.

Climate: in the north, continental climate (cold winters and hot, humid summers with well distributed rainfall); central portion, continental and Mediterranean climate; to the south, Adriatic climate along the coast, hot, dry summers and autumns and relatively cold winters with heavy snowfall inland

Natural resources: oil, gas, coal, antimony, copper, lead, zinc, nickel, gold, pyrite, chrome, hydropower.

Main cities: Novi Sad, Nis, Kragujevac



REQUIRED DOCUMENTS FOR CARGO AND VEHICLE

EXIT/ENTRY DOCUMENTS

Documents required for vehicles

- Duly issued registration card containing all relevant data (weight of the vehicle, permitted laden weight etc.)
- Insurance certificate
- ECMT license for multilateral and international carriage of goods between and through the territory of ECMT Member countries (bilateral, transit, from and for third the countries) by transport undertaking established in an ECMT Member country, by vehicles registered in a Member country. ECMT license is not valid for transport operations between a Member country and a non-member country.

There are three types of ECMT licenses:

- licenses for “green” lorries
- licenses for “greener and safe” lorries and
- licenses for “EURO3 safe” lorries

Licenses may be valid for a calendar year (annual license coloured green) or for thirty days (short-term license coloured yellow and stamped “short-term license”)

An ECMT license does not exempt the carrier from requirements relating to any other licenses for the carriage of exceptional loads in terms of size or weight or for specific categories of goods (for example, dangerous goods). It does not also exempt the carrier from payment of any toll charges.

The following mandatory particulars must be entered on the license:

- name or business name and full address of the transport undertaking
- signature and stamp of the body issuing the license
- dates on which the validity of the license begins and ends
- date of issue of the license

Each carrier using ECMT license must have the following documents with him:

- Duly completed ECMT license
- A logbook, in the language of the registration country, numbered by the competent authority which has delivered it
- Certificate of compliance with safety requirements (for the tractor, trailer or semi-trailer), filled-in in one of the four languages (language of the country of registration, French, English or German).

DOCUMENTS FOR EXPORTATION/IMPORTATION OF GOODS

Export/Import of goods by legal persons and private traders under cover of TIR Carnet (required documentation)

- Authorization for access to the TIR procedure, issued to the person concerned by the approved association in the registration country i.e. by the Yugoslav Chamber of Com-

merce and Industry – Association for Transport and Communications. The authorization has to be issued on the MAF form and, in the case of domestic vehicles, registered with the Customs Administration

- the Certificate of Approval for vehicles and containers for transport of goods under customs seal, issued by the competent customs office. Certificate shall be valid for two years.
- Duly issued and endorsed invoice containing all necessary data
- International consignment note (CMR)
- The TIR Carnet, with the abbreviation IRU and the name of the national issuing association, endorsed by the stamps and signatures of the mentioned and properly completed by the carrier. The TIR Carnet shall be valid for one journey only. It shall contain at least the number of detachable vouchers for customs acceptance and for discharge, which are necessary for the transport operation in question. Voucher must contain the list of goods i.e. manifest with clearly indicated trade description of the goods for the purpose of customs surveillance. Should the customs authorities consider that the amount of customs and other import duties for the goods listed in manifest exceeds the maximum amount of \$ US 50,000 established by the TIR Convention, customs authorities shall require road vehicles to be escorted at the carriers' expense to the customs office of exit. The provisions of this Convention shall preclude neither the application of restrictions and controls imposed under national regulations on grounds of public morality, public security, hygiene or public health, or for veterinary or phytopathological reasons, nor the levy of dues chargeable by virtue of such regulations. The provisions of this Convention shall not preclude the application of other provisions either national or international governing transport.

Documents for Temporarily Exported/Imported Goods (under ATA carnet)

- *Export/Import of goods by legal persons and private traders under cover of ATA Carnet*
After a ten-year pause ATA Convention is applicable again in the customs territory of Serbia. The Chamber of Commerce of Serbia, as the initiating party, completed the whole procedure and obtained the authorization of WCF and the Serbian Customs Administration to issue ATA Carnets to businessmen and physical persons within Serbia, as of 01.11.2004. The Chamber of Commerce is both the issuing and guarantee association, hence as of 1 November our Customs accepts foreign ATA Carnets.

On the occasion of reactivation of the agreement, the possibility to issue and accept ATA Carnets in the customs territory of a country was availed, meaning practically that ATA Carnets are issued and accepted only within the customs territory of Serbia, without Kosovo and Metohia. For the time being ATA Convention is inapplicable in the territory of Montenegro.

ATA is the acronym of the French name “Admission Temporaire” and English words “Temporary Admission” which means temporary imports.

ATA Carnet is a simple international document enabling temporary import of the major groups of goods traded throughout the world. Under ATA Carnet the goods circulate without customs duty for a period of one year in the case when it is in the customs area

of the country which accepted the Convention on temporary imports without filling the national customs documents, payment of customs duties, placing deposit, which is otherwise normal in the regular procedure of temporary exports, namely imports.

The Chamber of Commerce of Serbia is authorized by the Customs authorities of the Republic of Serbia both to issue ATA Carnet and to settle the customs dues further to the conditions stated in the Convention.

ATA Carnet can be issued to legal and physical persons, alike.

When buying ATA Carnet it will be necessary to fill the Application for ATA Carnet and Applicant's Statement of Undertaking (you may get the forms on the spot, by fax, e-mail or from the site of the Chamber www.pks.co.yu).

Other documents (without TIR or ATA carnet)

■ *Cargo manifest*

Cargo manifest – listing of goods comprising the cargo carried in a means of transport or in a transport unit. The cargo manifest gives the commercial particulars of the goods, such as transport document numbers, consignors, consignees, shipping marks, number and kind of packages and descriptions and quantities of the goods.

■ *Export of goods by legal persons without TIR or ATA*

Export of goods by legal persons and private traders without TIR or ATA Carnet (required documentation)

- Permit for carriage of goods from the country concerned or from the third country
- Surveillance document (Single Administrative Document), completed in line with the Regulation
- Guarantee of the business bank issued to the exporter or to the forwarder in the amount of calculated customs and other import duties
- Duly issued invoice containing all required data
- Certificates and approvals for export of particular goods as requested by the specific laws
- International consignment note (CMR).

■ *Forwarder's certificate of transport (FIATA-FCT)*

Document issued by a freight forwarder to certify that he has taken charge of a specified consignment for despatch and delivery in accordance with the consignor's instructions, as indicated in the document, and that he accepts responsibility for delivery of the goods to the holder of the document through the intermediary of a delivery agent of his choice. The document is negotiable if issued "to order".

■ *Forwarder's warehouse receipt FIATA-FWR*

Document issued by a freight forwarder acting as Warehouse Keeper acknowledging receipt of goods placed to the conditions which govern the warehousing and the release of goods. The document contains detailed provisions regarding the rights of holders-by-endorsement, transfer of ownership, etc.

■ *Forwarding instructions (FIATA-FFI)*

Document is issued by consider to a freight forwarder, giving instructions regarding the action to be taken by freight forwarder for the forwarding of the goods described therein.

■ *Import of goods by legal person without TIR or ATA*

Import of goods by legal persons and private traders without TIR or ATA Carnet (required documentation)

- Permit for carriage of goods to the country concerned or to the third country
- Surveillance document (Single Administrative Document), completed in line with the Regulation
- Guarantee of the business bank issued to the importer or to the forwarder in the amount of calculated customs and other import duties
- Duly issued invoice containing all required data
- Certificates and approvals for import of particular goods as requested by the specific laws
- International consignment note (CMR).

■ *Negotiable FIATA Multimodal transport Bill of Lading (FIATA-FBL)*

Document which evidences a multimodal transport contract, the taking in charge of the goods by multimodal transport operator and an undertaking by him to deliver the goods in accordance with the terms of the contract. The document can also be issued for unimodal sea transport from port to port. The document is issued by FIATA, subject to the UNCTAD/ICC Rules for Multimodal Transport Documents, ICC Publication No 481.

■ *Non negotiable FIATA Multimodal Transport Way Bill (FIATA FWB)*

Document which evidences a multimodal transport contract, the taking in charge of the goods by multimodal transport operator and an undertaking by him to deliver the goods in accordance with the terms of the contract. The document can also be issued for unimodal sea transport from port to port. The document is issued by FIATA, subject to the UNCTAD/ICC Rules for Multimodal Transport Documents, ICC Publication No 481.

■ *Shippers Intermodal Weight Certification (FIATA-SIC)*

Document issued by a shipper to a freight forwarder for certification of the gross weight to comply with weight restriction regulations in certain countries.

PHYTO-SANITARY CONTROL

The Phytosanitary Inspection controls the parcels containing plants which may be exported, imported and transferred only through the following border crossings, and subject to the Proclamation on the Determining the Border Crossings through which they will be exported, imported and transferred throughout, the shipments of plants starting from 01.08.2004, and specifically:

- means of transportation of the railway traffic: Vrsac, Dimitrovgrad, Subotica, Presevo – Ristovac i Sid;
- means of transportation of the road traffic: Vatin, Gradina, Horgos, Karatas, Presevo, Mali Zvornik – Novi Most, Sremska Raca, Kotroman, Batrovci and Bogojevo;
- means of transportation of the river traffic: Veliko Gradiste and Bezdan;
- means of transportation of the air traffic: Beograd;

The shipments of plants in containers may be exported, imported and transferred through

only through the border crossings: Beograd, Nis and Novi Sad.

The postal shipments of plants may be exported, imported and transferred through only through the border crossings: Beograd, Nis and Novi Sad.

Starting from 01.08.2004 the Veterinary Inspection at the Border Crossing of Horgos started with the uninterrupted work of twenty-four hours a day.

The Directorate for Environment Protection is planning in the near time to also introduce at the border crossing of Horgos the incessant work of the ecological inspection of twenty-four hours a day.

Considering the significance of the correct application of the regulations concerning the border crossing inspection controls as well as the fact that pursuant to the existing regulations, must not be put into circulation, that is, must not be put through the customs clearance for which the authorized bodies did not give their consent for import, transfer through, that is, putting into circulation in the prescribed manner – by certifying by the JCI, by the confirmation, the attention is drawn to the obligation of the consistent implementation of the regulation by which the procedure is regulated of the border crossing inspection controls, especially taking into consideration the consequences which may occur due to the incorrect implementation of the regulations which regulate this field.

Pursuant to Article 30 of the Law on Plant Protection the shipment of plants delivered at the border crossing which is not prescribed by the Proclamation on the import of plants, the authorized customs official will such shipments transfer to the nearest border crossing at which the phytosanitary inspection is organized.

On the delivery of the shipments of plants at the border crossing determined for that inspection, the authorized customs official informs the authorized phytosanitary supervisor.

The goods which are in the procedure of this inspection sampled, and then stored cannot be put to customs clearance before obtaining the results of the laboratory inspection, according to the Law on the Plant Protection. In this specific case the phytosanitary inspection after the sampling of the goods issues THE TEMPORARY CONFIRMATION on the transportation of the shipment, that is, on the storage of the shipment. After the performing of the laboratory inspection, the phytosanitary inspections passes the CONFIRMATION on the transportation of the shipment, that is, on the storage of the shipment. After performing the laboratory inspection the phytosanitary inspection passes the CONFIRMATION by which the import is authorized as well as the customs clearance of the specific shipment.

In the procedure of the border crossing phytosanitary inspection at the very spot, after the inspection, the supervisor will on the document which is attached to the shipment, that is on the JCI, put the mark "THE SHIPMENT HAS BEEN INSPECTED THE IMPORT IS AUTHORIZED" or "THE IMPORT IS FORBIDDEN THE SHIPMENT IS CONTAMINATED". The named labels are in the form of the rectangular seal with the round seal and the signature of the authorized phytosanitary supervisor.

Phyto-Sanitary Documents and Regulations

■ Phytosanitary certificate

Document issued by the competent body in the exporting country evidencing that plants, fruit, or vegetables are free from disease and fit for consumption and giving details on fumigation or other treatment to which they may have been subjected.

VETERINARY CONTROL

Livestock transportation

The shipment of livestock is carried out by a small number of freight forwarding firms that specialize in this type of transportation. Veterinary certificates showing that the animal/s has a clear bill of health have to be provided. Vaccination certificates may be necessary and the exporter must ensure that the regulations of the importing country regarding animal importations are strictly complied with.

The factors affecting a livestock journey plan are given in the figure below:

- Weather
- Distance
- Customs hours
- Stages
- Stopping places
- Route
- Time

Careful planning of any journey is essential; the route, time, likely weather conditions, distances, opening hours of customs offices, stages and stopping places must be considered beforehand, as well as any facilities which might be required for tending, feeding, watering, and milking the animals if such facilities are not carried on the transport unit.

Care must also be taken to ensure that all necessary health certificates have been obtained and that the route followed does not jeopardize the health of animals in any way.

Early notification of the expected time of arrival at control posts will help minimize delays. Therefore consignor, carrier and consignee should make every effort to ensure that this is done.

Preparation of animals

For cattle not intended to be slaughtered directly, immunization and/or treatment for internal and external parasites should be considered will in advance of any export.

A record of the feeding and watering times should accompany the animals throughout the journey. Each animal must have a legible identification number which must be recorded accurately on any accompanying documentation. When preparing animals for transport the following should be checked:

- Disease
- Acclimatization
- Group size
- Feeding and watering
- Identification
- Tethering
- Rest
- Sedation
- Cows in milk

All areas of the transport unit which has been or will be in contact with animals, including any receptacle, equipment or fitting, should be cleaned and if necessary disinfected before loading and after unloading. Personnel's outer clothing and footwear should be changed, washed or cleaned at the end of the journey and before contact any other animal.

Designation of a person in charge

During transport by road the functions of the attendant may be assumed by the driver of the vehicle. When because of time or distance, a single driver cannot ensure that the transport will be carried out without delays, or provide proper care of the animals, the presence of a second driver or an attendant is indispensable.

Loading

Loading should take place from a properly constructed ramp, life or loading bay, though appropriate manual lifting is permissible if the animals are small enough, and even desirable in the case of young calves which might have difficulty in negotiating a ramp. All loading facilities should be suitable for their purpose, stable and maintained in a good state of repair.

Transport

The length, width and height of space available for animals should be displayed on road vehicles. Appropriate indications or symbols on the outside of the vehicle should make clear that live animals are being carried.

Vehicles must be suitable for the transportation of cattle throughout the journey. They must be designed so that the animals are completely secure and cannot escape. Loading and access doors should be equipped with adequate means to ensure that the animals do not fall out when they are opened.

Any edges and corners inside the vehicle should be rounded off and wheel housings projecting into the body of the vehicle should be adequately covered. A vehicle carrying cattle should be fitted with sufficient partitions to safeguard welfare of the animals. Such partitions shall be fixed securely. Nails must not be used and any fitting must not cause injury.

Stocking Density

The following indicative figures are considered to be satisfactory when cattle are being transported:

Table 38: Stocking Density Indicators

Category Approximate weight in kg Area per animal in m²

Small calves 50 0.30 to 0.40

Medium sized calves 110 0.40 to 0.70

Heavy calves 200 0.70 to 0.95

Medium sized cattle 325 0.95 to 1.30

Heavy cattle 550 1.30 to 1.60

Very heavy cattle > 700 > 1.60

Duration and Interruption of the Journey

Subject to careful planning and all facilities being available cattle can be transported for long periods without problems. It is recommended however that they should be inspected

approximately every 6 hours and especially when the welfare of the animals could be in doubt.

The animals should be transported to their destination as soon as possible and delays, particularly in transshipment and marshalling yards, should be reduced to a minimum. If delays occur, adequate care shall be given to the animals particularly in relation to feeding, watering, milking and ventilation.

Veterinary Control Locations

The Republic Border Crossing Veterinary-Sanitary and Phytosanitary Inspection and Agricultural Inspection are within the Ministry for Agriculture and Water Management.

The Agricultural Inspection performs the control of the quality of all the agricultural and food products and their derivatives in the export and import (the ex-Market Inspection). In the amendments to the acts is the List of the Agricultural and food products and their derivatives intended for the export and import, which are subject to the control of the quality.

The Veterinary-Sanitary Inspection controls the shipments containing animals, the products, raw materials and waste of the animal origin, the seed for the artificial insemination, the fertilized egg cells for fertilizing the animals, and other objects which may transmit the contagious disease. On the date of 01.08. 2004, the Proclamation concerning the determining of the border crossing at which the control of this inspection would be performed entered into force, pursuant to which the same control may be performed only at the following border crossings:

- means of transportation of the railway traffic: Vrsac, Dimitrovgrad, Subotica, Presevo – Ristovac i Sid;
- means of transportation of the road traffic: Vatin, Karartas, Mokranje, Gradina, Horgos, Bogojevo, Sremska Raca, Mali Zvornik – Novi Most and Presevo;
- means of transportation of the river traffic: Veliko Gradiste and Bezdani; means of transportation of the air traffic: Beograd;

BORDER POLICE

BORDER CROSSING INSPECTION CONTROL

By Article 10 of the Law on the Foreign Trade Business Operation, it is prescribed that the good may imported or temporarily imported if they fulfil the conditions for being put into circulation, that is for the use at the domestic market.

The goods for which the health, veterinary, ecological or phytopathological control or the control of the quality may be imported or temporarily imported if it fulfills the prescribed conditions.

1. The Ecological Inspection Supervision

The Ministry for Science and Environment Protection – the Directorate for the Environment Protection is the competent body for the poisonous materials, waste (The Convention

from Basel), the sources of ionization radiation, the protected plant and animal species (The CITES Convention). Within this Ministry is the Ecological Inspection Supervision which is performed selectively at the border crossings. At six border crossings (Kelebija, Horgos Batrovci, Presevo, Gradina and Vatin), ecological supervision is performed every day, and at the other border crossings – if necessary after the previous announcement. Pursuant to the specified competencies of the Ministry, the border crossing ecological inspection at the border crossings, regardless of the place of customs clearance, obligatorily performs the inspection of the level of the radioactive contamination, and specifically:

- the goods from Article 19 of the Law on Protection from the Ionization Radiation
- all the goods from the areas which were exposed to high radioactive contamination after the average in Chernobyl (all the countries of the ex-USSR, Poland, Hungary, Romania, and Bulgaria);
- metals, ore, construction material (all types of stone, ceramics products, brick products) and the waste, regardless of the country of origin;

The confirmation of the level of radioactive contamination is performed:

- by the measuring of dosimetry at the very spot;

and for the specific types of goods also is performed the following:

- the gammasspectrometrical measuring (sampling at the very spot and laboratory inspection).

The inspection of the level of radioactive contamination is performed by the authorized technical organizations (the list is enclosed), and the competent supervisor on the basis of the results authorizes or prohibits the transportation through the border crossing of the goods whose control is under his competence.

The inspection supervision of the level of radioactivity at the border crossing for certain types of goods is performed by:

- 1) the Republic Border Crossing Sanitary Inspection – for the sustenance and the objects of the general use according to Article 3 of the Law on the Health Correctness of the Sustenance and the Object of the General Use
- 2) the Republic Border Crossing Veterinary and the Republic Border Crossing Phytosanitary Inspection for the product of the animal and plant origin, mineral composts and the chemicals for protection of plants;
- 3) the Republic Inspection of the Environment Protection – The Ecological Inspection

VISA REGULATIONS

Visas are required from the nationals of a number of countries. To learn about the visa regime between your country and Serbia, or obtain a visa, you can visit the Embassy of Serbia in your country. Appendix 2

In addition, for business travellers an invitation may be required. To obtain an invitation, let your Serbian partner contact the Chamber of Commerce and Economy of Serbia.

INTERNATIONAL TRANSIT

THE TRANSIT

The Customs law defines the transit as the movement of the goods under the customs supervision or the customs control between two places within the customs region and, more specifically of the foreign goods which have not been nationalized and the domestic goods intended for the export.

The procedure of the transit begins by the declaration of goods to the entrance border crossing customs office or to the customs office where the goods have been previously declared, and it finishes by delivery of the goods and the prescribed documents to the destination customs office.

The person who declares who has submitted the transit declaration is responsible for the delivery the goods to the destinations customs office in the unaltered state and is obliged to provide the provision for paying off the customs clearance which may be single (for one customs procedure) or general (for several transit procedures) with the authorization of the managing director. The provision is not settled in the case of the transportation of the goods by means of the post, by the air or the railway traffic, or by means of the pipeline or highlines.

The domestic goods after the exporting customs clearance are under the customs supervision and the customs control together with the prescribed documents transferred to the exporting customs office for the sake of the export abroad.

The domestic goods may be transferred under the customs supervision between two places at the domestic territory, through the foreign area within the transition procedure.

THE LIST OF APPOINTMENTS

The form of the list of appointments is prescribed form which is used only in the transition procedure. The form of the list of appointment is the integral part of the declaration (the JCI) to which it refers to.

The forms are submitted if several types of goods are declared, several senders, and the greater number of recipients, and thus it is appropriate for the collective shipments. It is used as the replacement of the JCI BIS forms when it is possible.

The forms of the lists of appointments are filled in by means of the type-writer or the printer. The data must not be crossed out or corrected.

The sections, of the list of the appointments are filled in in the manner prescribed in the Regulations on the forms for the implementation of the Customs Law and the ciphers which are entered in the individual sections are contained in the Code of Ciphers for filling in the documents in the customs procedure.

APPENDIX 1

CONTACTS

INSTITUTIONS

Ministry of Finance	20 Kneza Milosa Street 11000 Belgrade tel.: +381 11 361-49-72; fax: +381 11 361-89-14 e-mail: informacije@mfin.sr.gov.yu
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management	Belgrade, 22-26 Nemanjina St. Tel: 3065-038, 3065-039; Fax: 3616-272 www.minpolj.sr.gov.yu; e-mail: office@minpolj.sr.gov.yu
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	24-26 Kneza Milosa St., 11000 Belgrade, Serbia and Montenegro Tel. +381 11 3616-333, +381 11 3615-666, +381 11 3615-055 Fax +381 11 3618-366; E-mail: mfa@smip.sv.gov.yu
Ministry of Interior	Belgrade, 101 Kneza Milosa St. Tel.: 3612 589; 3617 179, Fax: 3617 814 www.mup.sr.gov.yu; e-mail: muprs@mup.sr.gov.yu
Ministry of Finance	Belgrade, 22-26 Nemanjina St. Tel: 3616 361, 3616 533, 3613 560; Fax: 3616 535 www.mfin.sr.gov.yu; e-mail: informacije@mfin.sr.gov.yu
Ministry of Economy	Belgrade, 16 Kralja Milana St. Tel: 3617 599, 3617 699; Fax: 3617 640, 3610 045 www.mpriv.sr.gov.yu; e-mail: officempriv@mpriv.sr.gov.yu
Ministry of Energy and Mining	Belgrade, 36 Kralja Milana St. Tel: 3631 595, 3346 755; Fax: 3616 603 www.mem.sr.gov.yu; e-mail: kabinet@mem.sr.gov.yu
Ministry of Capital Investment	Belgrade, 22-26 Nemanjina St. Tel: 3616 426, 3616 431; Fax: 3617 486 e-mail: kabinet@mki.sr.gov.yu
Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Services	Belgrade, 22-26 Nemanjina St. Tel: 3618 852, 3613 404; Fax: 3610 258 www.minttu.sr.gov.yu; e-mail: kabinet@minttu.sr.gov.yu
Ministry of International Economic Relations	Belgrade, 8 Gračanicka St. Tel: 3617 583, 3617 628, 3346 59; Fax: 3633 142 www.mier.sr.gov.yu; e-mail: kabinet@mier.sr.gov.yu
Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Affairs	Belgrade, 22-26 Nemanjina St. Tel./Fax: 3616 253, 3617 498, 3618 780 www.minrzs.sr.gov.yu; e-mail: kabinet.mrzsp@mrz.sr.gov.yu
Ministry of Science and Environmental Protection	Belgrade, 22-26 Nemanjina St. tel.: 3616 516, 3616 584, 2688 047; Fax: 3616 516, 3616 584 www.mntr.sr.gov.yu; e-mail: info@mntr.sr.gov.yu

Ministry of Health	Belgrade, 22-26 Nemanjina St. Tel.: 3616 251, 3616 596; Fax: 656 548 www.zdravlje.sr.gov.yu e-mail: press_zdravlje@zdravlje.sr.gov.yu kabinet.zdravlje@zdravlje.sr.gov.yu
Ministry of Science and Environment Protection	Directorate for the Environmental Protection http://www.ekoserb.sr.gov.yu
Serbian Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Tel. +381 (11) 3300900; Fax +381 (11) 3230949, +381 (11) 3239009 e-mail: pks@pks.co.yu
Belgrade Chamber of Economy	Kneza Milosa 12, 11000 Belgrade tel.: 381 11 2641 355; fax: 381 11 2642 029; www.kombeg.org.yu
Regional Chamber of Economy Nis	Dobricka 2, Nis, Srbija i Crna Gora Tel.: (+381 18) 510 999, 255 668, 255 391; Fax: (+381 18) 255 472 www.rpknis.co.yu/
Regional Chamber of Novi Sad	21000 Novi Sad, Bulevar Mihajla Pupina 6 Tel.: +381 21 468 921, +381 21 468 699; Fax: +381 21 466 300 E-mail: office@rpknis.co.yu
Regional Chamber of Commerce and Industry Zrenjanin	Kralja Petra I, br3/1, Zrenjanin, 23000, Vojvodina tel.: +381 (0) 23 62 979, 535 890; fax: +381 (0) 23 562 693 e-mail: rpkomora-zr@beotel.yu

APPENDIX 2

COUNTRIES INTO WHICH SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO NATIONALS MAY ENTER WITHOUT A VISA

COUNTRY	TYPE OF PASSPORT WITH WHICH SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO NATIONALS MAY TRAVEL WITHOUT A VISA	DURATION OF STAY WITHOUT A VISA
ANDORA	All types of passports	
ARGENTINA	All types of passports	90 Days
ARMENIA	Diplomatic, official passports ordinary passports with indication "on business" on the basis of the invitation letter approved by the authorized institution	90 Days
AZERBAIJAN	Diplomatic, official passports ordinary passports with indication "on business" Visa may be obtained at Baku airport up to 7 days. Upon expiration, it can be pursued at the MFA of Azerbaijan	90 Days
BELARUS	All types of passports	30 Days
BOTSWANA	All types of passports	90 Days
BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA	All types of passports	30 Days

BULGARIA	All types of passports	30 Days
CHILE	All types of passports	90 Days
CHINA	Diplomatic, official passports ordinary passports with indication "on business"	90 Days
CROATIA	Diplomatic and official passports	30 Days
	Ordinary passports – temporary suspension of the visa regime until 31 December 2006, which determines that Serbian-Montenegrin citizens temporarily do not require visas to enter Croatia, for tourist visits	90 Days
CUBA	All types of passports	90 Days
EGYPT	Diplomatic passports Serbia-Montenegro citizens may obtain visas at the bordercrossings of Egypt	Without restriction
ECUADOR	Diplomatic and official passports	90 Days
GEORGIA	Diplomatic, official passports	90 Days
GUINEA	Diplomatic, official passports	90 Days
GREECE	Diplomatic and official passports	without restriction
ITALY	Diplomatic and official passports	90 Days
DPR KOREA	Diplomatic and official passports ordinary passports with indication "on business"	90 Days
KYRGYZSTAN	Diplomatic, official and ordinary passports with indication "on business" on the basis of the invitation letter approved by the authorized institution	90 Days
MACEDONIA	All types of passports	60 Days
MALDIVE ISLANDS	All types of passports	
MONGOLIA	Diplomatic, official passports ordinary passports with indication "on business"	90 Days
NIGER	All types of passports	90 Days
PAKISTAN	Diplomatic and official passports	30 Days
PERU	Diplomatic, official and special passports	
RUSSIA	Diplomatic, official passports ordinary passports with indication "on business" on the basis of the invitation letter approved by the authorized institution	90 Days
SAN MARINO	All types of passports Italian entry visa is necessary only for ordinary passports	90 Days
SEYCHELLES	All types of passports	90 Days

SLOVAKIA	Diplomatic and official passports	
SLOVENIA	All types of passports	Entry and Stay of the Citizens of Serbia and Montenegro in the Republic of Slovenia
SRI LANKA	All types of passports	30 Days
TUNISIA	All types of passports	90 Days
TURKEY	Diplomatic, official and special passports	
	ordinary passports	Multi-entry Visas can be acquired at the border (up to 30 Days) Fee is 10 US \$
UKRAINE	Diplomatic, official passports ordinary passports with indication "on business" on the basis of the invitation letter approved by the authorized institution	90 Days
ZAMBIA	All types of passports	90 Days

APPENDIX 3

BORDER-CROSSING POINTS (CUSTOMS)

KELEBIA

Phone number	+381 24/789 218
Contact person	Chief of Customs Post
Working hours	0 – 24 h

Object	Phone number	Address	Working hours	Distance
Post office	+381 24/789 013	Border-Crossing Points	0-24	0 km
Banks				
Komercijalna banka	+381 24/789 197	Border-Crossing Points	0-24	0 km
Exchange offices				
PANONIJASPED	+381 24/789 176	Border-Crossing Points	0-24	0 km
Post office	+381 24/789 013	Border-Crossing Points	0-24	0 km
Fuel stations				
Kelebija petrol	+381 24/789 106	Road toward Subotica	0-24	1 km
Car repairs				
---	---	Road toward Subotica	---	10 km
Hotels - Motels				
Motel Kelebija	+381 24/789 384	Road toward Subotica	0-24	2,5 km

HORGOS

Phone number	+381 24/792 036
Contact person	Chief of Customs Post
Working hours	0 – 24 h

Object	Phone number	Address	Working hours	Distance
Post office	+381 24/792 062	Border-Crossing Points	0 – 24	0 km

Banks

Novosadska banka	+381 24/792 364	Border-Crossing Points	0 – 24	0 km
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Exchange officies

Novosadska banka	+381 24/792 364	Border-Crossing Points	0 – 24	0 km
Post office	+381 24/792 062	Border-Crossing Points	0 – 24	0 km

Fuel stations

NIS Naftagas	+381 24/792 056	Border-Crossing Points	0 – 24	0 km
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Car repairs

AUTOKLINIKA	+381 24/792 678 063/540 956	Petefi Sandora 28, Horgos	7 – 16	5 km
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Hotels – Motels

Hotel ELITTE	+381 24/753 112	Park Narodnih heroja 9 Palic	0 – 24	25 km
Hotel Banja Kanjiza	+381 24/875 163	Kanjiza	0 – 24	15 km

VATIN

Phone number	+381 13/821 090
Contact person	Chief of Customs Post
Working hours	0 – 24h

Object	Phone number	Address	Working hours	Distance
Post office	+381 13/821 140	Border-Crossing Points	0 – 24	500 m

Exchange officies

KOMPAS	+381 13/822 821	Border-Crossing Points	0 – 24	100 m
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Hotels – Motels

Motel "PUTNIK"	+381 13/819 330	Border-Crossing Points	0 – 24	500 m
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BACKI BREG

Phone number	+381 25/809 008, +381 25/809 089
Contact person	Chief of Customs Post
Working hours	0 – 24 h

Object	Phone number	Address	Working hours	Distance
AMSJ	+381 25/809 300	Border-Crossing Points	0 – 24	0 km

Exchange officies

AMSJ	+381 25/809 300	Border-Crossing Points	0 – 24	0 km
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SRPSKA CRNJA

Phone number	+381 23/811 760
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Contact person	Chief of Customs Post
Working hours	0 – 24 h

Object	Phone number	Address	Working hours	Distance
Post office	+381 23/811 290 +381 23/811 291	Border-Crossing Points	0 – 24	0 km

Banks

Vojvodanska banka	+381 23/811 765	Zarka Zrenjanina bb	9 – 17	3 km
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Exchange officies

Post office	+381 23/811 000 +381 23/811 001	Srpska Crnja	7 – 15	3 km
Panonijasped	+381 23/811 000 +381 23/811 001	Border-Crossing Points	0 – 24	km

Fuel stations

Nis Naftagas	+381 23/811 221	Borisa kidrica bb	6 – 20	3 km
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Car repairs

ZASTAVA	+381 23/811 702	Beogradska bb	- - -	3 km
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Hotels – Motels

Kastel	+381 23/811 360	Beogradska bb	0 – 24	200 m
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BATROVCI

Phone number	+381 22/733 008
Contact person	Chief of Customs Post
Working hours	0 – 24 h

Object	Phone number	Address	Working hours	Distance
Post office	+381 22/733 246	selo Batrovci	7 – 12	4 km

Banks

Komercijalna banka	+381 22/733 295	Border-Crossing Points	0 – 24	0 km
Vojvodanska banka	+381 22/733 217	Border-Crossing Points	7 – 19	0 km
Novosadska banka	+381 22/733 007	Border-Crossing Points	7 – 19	0 km

Exchange officies

AMSJ	+381 22/733 001	Border-Crossing Points	0 – 24	0 km
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Sve Banks na granicnom prelazu

Naftagas promet	+381 22/737 246	Highway toward Belgrade	0 – 24	12 km
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Car repairs

U sklopu Fuel stations	+381 22/737 246	Highway toward Belgrade	0 – 24	12 km
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Hotels – Motels

Motel – Adasevci	+381 22/737 240	Highway toward Belgrade	0 – 24	12 km
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AERODROM BEOGRAD

Phone number	+381 11/601 555 lok. 2185
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Contact person	Chief of Customs Post			
Working hours:	0 – 24h			
Object	Phone number	Address	Working hours	Distance
Post office 11180	+381 11/676 193 +381 11/604 625 lok. 2052	Surcinski put bb	7 – 17	0 km
Banks				
Vojvodanska banka	+381 11/604 625 lok. 2805	Surcinski put bb	8 – 20	0 km
Ekos banka AD	+381 11/604 625 lok. 2479	Surcinski put bb	8 – 19	0 km
Exchange offices				
Aerodrom Beograd	+381 11/604 625 lok. 3270	Surcinski put bb	0 – 24	0 km
MP	+381 11/604 625 lok. 2468	Surcinski put bb	10 – 22	0 km
Fuel stations				
Jugopetrol	+381 11/604 625 lok. 2206	Surcinski put bb	6 – 20	300 m

KARATAS

Phone number	+381 19/88 371			
Contact person	Chief of Customs Post			
Working hours	0 – 24 h			
Object	Phone number	Address	Working hours	Distance
Post office	+381 19/81 621	Border-Crossing Points	0 – 24	0 km
Exchange offices				
Derdap-turist	+381 19/81 621	Border-Crossing Points	0 – 24	0 km

PRESEVO

Phone number	+381 17/24 793			
Contact person	Chief of Customs Post			
Working hours	0 – 24h			
Object	Phone number	Address	Working hours	Distance
Post office	+381 17/666 105	Border-Crossing Points	0 – 24	0 km
Exchange offices				
AMSJ	+381 17/666 056	Border-Crossing Points	0 – 24	0 km
Post office	+381 17/666 105	Border-Crossing Points	0 – 24	0 km
Fuel stations				
JUGOPETROL		Road toward Nis	0 – 24	4 km
Car repairs				
AMSS	+381 17/669 125	Road toward Nis	- - -	4 km
Hotels – Motels				
Hotel – Zavarivac	+381 17/660 054	Presevo	0 – 24	4 km

GRADINA

Phone number	+381 10/361 194			
Contact person	Chief of Customs Post			
Working hours	0 – 24 h			
Object	Phone number	Address	Working hours	Distance
Post office	+381 10/362 698	Border-Crossing Points	0 – 24	50 m
Banks				
Pirotska banka	+381 10/362 698	Border-Crossing Points		50 m
Komercijalna banka	+381 10/362 238	Border-Crossing Points		50 m
Jubanka	+381 10/362 179	Border-Crossing Points	0 – 24	500 m
Exchange offices				
Balkan	+381 10/362 599	Border-Crossing Points	0 – 24	50 m
Balkan	+381 10/363 493	Border-Crossing Points	0 – 24	500 m
Balkan	+381 10/363 188	Dimitrovgrad	0 – 24	6 km
Fuel stations				
Jugopetrol	+381 10/361 136	Border-Crossing Points	0 – 24	500 m
Jugopetrol	+381 10/361 091	Dimitrovgrad	6 – 20	6,5 km
Jugopetrol	+381 10/361 191	Road toward Nis	6 – 20	6 km
Car repairs				
AMSS	+381 10/361 987 +381 10/362 987 +381 10/363 987	Border-Crossing Points	0 – 24	500 m
Murat	+381 10/361 791	AutoRoad toward Nisu	0 – 24	2,5 km
Hotels – Motels				
hotel Balkan	+381 10/363 493	Border-Crossing Points	0 – 24	500 m
hotel Balkan	+381 10/363 188	Dimitrovgrad	0 – 24	6 km
motel Balkan	+381 10/363 280	Road toward Nis	0 – 24	6 km
konak Amfora	+381 10/360 446 +381 10/363 387	Dimitrovgrad	0 – 24	6,5 km
konak Murat	+381 10/361 791	Road toward Nis	08 – 02	2,5 km

KOTROMAN

Phone number	+381 31/808 630			
Contact person	Chief of Customs Post			
Working hours	0 – 24h			
Object	Phone number	Address	Working hours	Distance
Post office	+381 31/800 325	Mokra Gora	9 – 12	5 km
Banks				
JU banka	+381 31/800 380	Mokra Gora	8,30 – 14,30	5 km
Hotels – Motels				
motel Sarganska osmica	+381 31/808 505	Mokra Gora	0 – 24	5 km

BEZDAN

Phone number	+381 25/81 961			
Contact person	Chief of Customs Post			
Working hours	0 – 24 h			

Object	Phone number	Address	Working hours	Distance
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Exchange officies

AMSS	+381 25/81 969	Border-Crossing Points	0 – 24	0 km
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Fuel stations

		Sombor	0 – 24	27 km
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Car repairs

		Sombor		27 km
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Hotels - Motels

		Sombor	0 – 24	27 km
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SID – TOVARNIK

Phone number				
Contact person	Chief of Customs Post			
Working hours	0 – 24h			

Object	Phone number	Address	Working hours	Distance
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Post office	+381 22/712 228	Karadordeva 1 , Sid	7 – 19	5 km
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Banks

Vojvodanska banka		Border-Crossing Points	7 – 19	0 km
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Exchange officies

Vojvodanska banka		Border-Crossing Points	7 – 19	0 km
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Fuel stations

PAM promet	+381 22/710 023	Ibarski put bb, Sid	6 – 23	5 km
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Car repairs

AUTOBELI	+381 22/712 288	Nikole Tesle 8, Sid	07 h – 20 h	5 km
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Hotels – Motels

Motel – Zelengora	+381 22/715 108	Sid	0 – 24	5 km
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MALI ZVORNIK

Phone number				
Contact person	Chief of Customs Post			
Working hours	0 – 24 h			

Object	Phone number	Address	Working hours	Distance
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Post office	+381 15/471 800	Border-Crossing Points	7 – 19	2 km
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Banks

JU BANKA	+381 15/471 155	Border-Crossing Points	8 – 18	0 km
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Exchange officies

AMSJ	+381 15/471 262	Border-Crossing Points	0 – 24	0 km
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JU BANKA	+381 15/471 503	Border-Crossing Points	8 – 18	0 km
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MN	+381 15/471 503	Border-Crossing Points	7 – 19	0 km
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Fuel stations

MN	+381 15/471 503	Border-Crossing Points	0 – 24	0 km
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Car repairs

MILE LOVRAN	+381 15/471 290	Border-Crossing Points	8 – 19	2 km
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MILOS PAVLOVIC	+381 15/471 839	Border-Crossing Points	9 – 17	2 km
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Hotels – Motels

JEZERO	+381 15/471 033		0 – 24	5 km
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MOTEL MN	+381 15/471 503	Border-Crossing Points	0 – 24	0 km
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SCEPAN POLJE

Phone number				
Contact person	Chief of Customs Post			
Working hours	0 – 24 h			

DEBELI BRIJEG

Phone number				
Contact person	Chief of Customs Post			
Working hours	0 – 24 h			

BOZAI

Phone number				
Contact person	Chief of Customs Post			
Working hours	0 – 24 h			

VRBNICA

Phone number				
Contact person				
Working hours				

DENERAL JANKOVIC

Phone number				
Contact person				
Working hours				

VRSKA CUKA

Phone number				
Contact person	Chief of Customs Post			
Working hours	0 – 24 h			

Object	Phone number	Address	Working hours	Distance
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Post office	+381 19/422 128	Zajecar	7 – 19	11 km
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Banks

JUGOBANKA BOR	+381 19/424 411	Zajecar		11 km
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Exchange officies

MENJACNICA NB	+381 19/421 508	Zajecar		11 km
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Fuel stations				
	+381 19/422 641	Zajecar		11 km

MOKRANE

Phone number				
Contact person	Chief of Customs Post			
Working hours	0 – 24h			

Object	Phone number	Address	Working hours	Distance
Post office	+381 19/550 111	village Kobisnica	7 – 14	5 km

Banks

JUGOBANKA BOR		Border-Crossing Points	0 – 24	0 km
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Exchange offices

JUGOBANKA BOR		Border-Crossing Points	0 – 24	0 km
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Fuel stations

Gedza petrol	+381 19/551 040	village Kobisnica	0 – 24	1 km
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Car repairs

Voja	+381 19/520 214	village Bukovce	0 – 24	5 km
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Hotels – Motels

Inex Hotel Krajina	+381 19/543 852	Negotin	0 – 24	14 km
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TURKEY

COUNTRY PROFILE

Geographical Profile: The lands of Turkey are located at a point where Asia, Africa and Europe are closest to each other, and straddle the point where Europe and Asia meet. Geographically, the country is located in the northern half of the hemisphere at a point that is about halfway between the equator and the north pole, at a longitude of 36 degrees N to 42 degrees N and a latitude of 26 degrees E to 45 degrees E. Turkey, as a country roughly rectangular in shape, has a width of approximately 550 kilometers and a length of approximately 1500 kilometers

Area: The actual area of Turkey inclusive of its lakes is 814,578 square kilometers, of which 790,200 are in Asia and 24,378 are located in Europe.

Boundaries: The land borders of Turkey are 2,949 kilometers in total, and coastlines (including islands) are another 8,333 kilometers. Turkey has two European and six Asian countries for neighbours along its land borders.

The land border to the northeast with Georgia is 276 kilometers long; to the east with Armenia is 328 kilometers long and that with Azerbaijan (Nakhichevan) is 18 kilometers long. The land border to the southeast with Iran is 560 kilometers long; to the south with Iraq is 384 kilometers long, and that with Syria is 911 kilometer long, which took its present form in 1939, when the Republic of Hatay joined Turkey. Turkey's borders on the European continent consist of a 203-kilometer frontier with Greece and a 269-kilometer border with Bulgaria.

Geographical Regions: Turkey is generally divided into seven regions: the Black Sea region, the Marmara region, the Aegean, the Mediterranean, Central Anatolia, the East and Southeast Anatolia regions.

Climate: Although Turkey is situated in a geographical location where climatic conditions are quite temperate, the diverse nature of the landscape, and the existence in particular of the mountains that run parallel to the coasts cause significant differences in climatic conditions between regions. While the coastal areas enjoy milder climates, the inland Anatolian plateau experiences extremes of hot summers and cold winters with limited rainfall

Capital: Ankara

Major cities: Istanbul, Izmir, Adana

Local time GMT: + 02:00

Telephone code: + 90

Language(s): Turkish (official), Kurdish, Arabic, Armenian, Greek



EXPORT PROCEDURE IN CUSTOMS LEGISLATION

The export procedures in Turkey are arranged by Turkish Customs Law and Customs Regulations, and Export Regulations prepared on the basis of Decree for Export Procedures.

I. WHAT IS EXPORTATION?

A - A- ACCORDING TO EXPORT REGULATIONS:

It means to consign goods in accordance with Export Legislation and Customs Legislation, and to transfer its value in country (except for export without any transfer payment) in accordance with Exchange Legislation.

B - B- ACCORDING TO CUSTOMS LAW:

The export procedure is defined as follows:

“The export procedure shall allow the goods in free circulation to leave the Customs Territory of Turkey for export purposes.

Exportation shall entail the application of exit formalities including commercial policy measures and, where appropriate, export duties.

The goods to be exported from the Customs Territory of Turkey and the relevant export declaration shall be lodged at the authorized customs administration.

The case in which and the conditions under which the goods leaving the customs territory of Turkey are not subject to an export declaration shall be determined in accordance with the regulation.

Export goods shall be deemed they were actually exported on condition that they were removed from the customs control and leave the Customs Territory of Turkey in the same state when the export declaration was registered. In this case the customs control on the export goods shall be ceased”.

II. TYPES OF EXPORTATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH PROVISIONS OF FOREIGN TRADE LEGISLATION

- (a) Exports having no special nature
- (b) Exports on registration
- (c) Exports on credit
- (d) Exports by means of consignment
- (e) Exportation of imported goods
- (f) Exportation to free zones
- (g) Exportation made through counter purchase or barter trade
- (h) Exports through leasing
- (i) Transit trade
- (j) Exports without returns
- (k) Exportation through contracting services abroad
- (l) Exportation through direct offset
- (m) Participation in fair and exhibitions abroad.

THE FOLLOWING DETAILS ARE REQUIRED FOR THE CUSTOMS DECLARATION:

Consignor/Exporter
Consignee

Person responsible for financial settlement
Declarant/his or her representative
Country of dispatch/export
Country of origin
Destination country
Identity and nationality of means of transport at departure
Terms of delivery
Identity and nationality of active means of transport crossing border
Currency and total amount invoiced
Mode of transport at the border
Place of loading
Office of exit
Packages and description of goods
Gross mass (kg)
Net mass (kg)
Principal responsible person

LIST OF DOCUMENTS REQUIRED FOR EXPORT PROCEDURES CUSTOMS

Invoice of goods
Certificate of weight, if required
Certificate of Transport by Forestry/Monopoly (According to Forestry Law)
Control Certificate of Goods subject to Control (According to Law for Prevention of Adulteration and Inspection and Protection of Exportation in Trade)
Certificate of Transport by Monopoly for the goods subject to monopoly (According to Law for Tobacco and Tobacco Monopoly)
Licenses for the goods to be exported by authorization of relevant authorities
Certificate of Company/Agency
Other documents required by decrees and notifications for foreign trade policy and protection of Turkish currency (such as license, agency letter, registration declaration, bank letter, commitment declaration, etc)
List of Supplies (for sea, road and air transport vehicles)
Conformity Certificate (for some agricultural products to be inspected for standardization, such as nut, cotton, olive oil, etc)
Exit Declaration and Commitment Letter for people traveling abroad (if the triptyque documents (carnet de passage) are not presented)

PROCEDURES FOR EXPORTED GOODS

- a) Standards
- b) International certificate of origin and health for plants
- c) International certificate of health for animal products
- d) Products requiring analysis:
 - Carpet
 - Gift
 - Meerschaum

LIST OF DOCUMENTS TO BE ADDED TO SINGLE ADMINISTRATIVE DOCUMENT (SAD) ACCORDING TO TYPE, TRANSPORTATION MODE AND COUNTRY:

Invoice
Certificate of weight (if necessary)
Phyto-sanitary certificate for plants and plant products
International veterinary certificate of origin and health for exportation of animal products
Standardized Conformity Certificate for products subject to inspection
Certificate of transport for forestry products
Certificate of agency or list of supplies (if necessary)
Licenses for the goods to be exported by authorization of relevant authorities
Certificate of Transport by Monopoly for the goods subject to monopoly
Other documents (ATR Movement Certificate, Euro.1. Certificate, etc)
Expert report
Expert report for valuable goods or products with characteristics of historical works

TEMPORARY IMPORTATION PROCEDURE

The temporary importation regime is defined in the Customs Law as follows: "The temporary importation procedure shall allow use in the customs territory of Turkey, with total or partial relief from import duties and without their being subject to commercial policy measures, of goods not in free circulation intended for re-export without having undergone any change except normal depreciation due to the use made of them".

In accordance with the said Law governing the temporary importation procedures, the use of the temporary importation procedure with partial relief from import duties shall be granted in respect of goods which, while remaining the property of a person established outside the customs territory of Turkey, are not covered by the provisions of Additional Decree of Council of Minister's Decree or which are covered by such provisions but do not fulfill the conditions provided for therein for the grant of temporary importation with total relief provided that the amount of import duties payable in respect of goods placed under the temporary importation procedures is set at 3% for every month and the remaining amount is secured.

Authorization for the temporary importation of the property of a person established outside the customs territory of Turkey, and the goods which are covered under special conditions laid down in the provisions of Additional Decree of Council of Minister's Decree which defines "Special Conditions for the Temporary Importation Procedures with Total Relief from import duties" and not covered by the provisions of the said Decree or covered by the provisions of the said Decree but do not fulfill the conditions provided for therein for the grant of temporary importation with total relief or required to use the temporary importation procedures with partial relief, is granted by the relevant customs office at the request of the person who uses the goods or enables for them to be used.

IMPORT PROCEDURES

What to do when goods are brought into the customs territory of Turkey?

1. Bringing goods to Customs offices or other customs-approved places.

The goods brought into the customs territory of Turkey shall be subject to customs surveil-

lance as from their entry. They shall be checked by customs authorities in accordance with the prevailing provisions.

The goods brought into the customs territory of Turkey must be taken without delay to a customs office designated in accordance with the rules and procedures determined by the Undersecretariat of Customs, or to another place approved by Customs.

What is required when submitting goods to Customs?

What to do first when goods are brought to the Customhouse?

The goods arriving at a Customs office or another customs-approved place in order to be imported into Turkey must be submitted to Customs by the person who has brought them into the customs territory of Turkey or, where applicable, the person who has undertaken the transportation of the goods following their arrival.

Submitting goods to Customs means orally informing customs authorities that the goods brought into the customs territory of Turkey have arrived at a Customs office or another customs-approved place.

A summary declaration should be given before the end of working hours of the day following the submission of goods to Customs.

Who shall submit the goods to Customs?

The goods should be submitted by the person who has brought them into the customs territory of Turkey or, where applicable, the person who has undertaken their transportation.

How to submit the goods to Customs?

As stated before, submission of goods is made orally, and there is not a written form used for this. However, oral declarations made in this way are recorded in a book kept for this purpose in customs offices.

Is there a time limit for submitting the goods to Customs?

Yes, there is. Following their arrival at a customs office or another customs-approved place, the goods should be submitted without delay.

What is a summary declaration?

A summary declaration form is a document that contains all the information required for the description of goods, and has a predetermined layout. The summary declaration is made using this form which can be found in Annex 10 to the Customs Regulations. A manifest, Bill of Lading, CMR, TIR Carnet, CIM or CIV document can also be accepted instead of a summary declaration. Undersecretariat of Customs has the authority to allow the usage of another internationally approved commercial or official document containing the details required for the identification of goods.

How and when to produce a summary declaration?

It is obligatory to produce the summary declaration to the customs office concerned before the end of the working hours of the day following the submission of goods to Customs.

A summary declaration can be made either by data processing technique in computerised customs offices, by filling in and signing a form in compliance with the layout in Annex 10 to the Customs Regulations, or by producing one of the transportation documents accepted as a summary declaration (Bill of Lading, CMR, TIR Carnet etc.). The most common method being used for summary declarations is the computerised data process-

ing technique. A person willing to make a summary declaration in this way should take beforehand a user's code and a password from the customs office concerned. The persons who have obtained a user's code and a password for access to BILGE may make summary declarations via local (using the data entry terminals in computerised customs offices) or wide area network (using their PCs at their offices).

Unloading and storing the goods

Where to unload the goods?

Goods may be unloaded from means of transport at places designated or approved by Customs, and under authorisation given by the customs office concerned.

No goods may be unloaded without producing a summary declaration or another commercial or official document used as summary declaration.

However, in the case of an unavoidable danger where the goods have to be fully or partially unloaded in urgency, an authorisation shall not be required. Such cases shall be reported without delay to the nearest customs office.

Customs authorities may demand the goods be unloaded and the containers be opened when deemed necessary in order to inspect the goods and means of transport.

Release for free circulation

WHAT IS "RELEASE FOR FREE CIRCULATION"?

Release for free circulation of the goods that came to the Customs territory of Turkey shall entail application of commercial policy measures, completion of the other formalities laid down in respect of the importation of goods and the charging of any duties legally due.

Commercial policy measures are taken in broad sense to include obligations arisen from international agreements relating to trade in goods pursuant to measures prescribed by provisions governing specific fields relating to trade in goods or specific arrangements made by the interested organisations within the framework of laws, decrees, regulations and similar legislations but not in narrow sense in accordance with Article 4 of Importation Regime Decree and Article 257 of Customs Regulation in force.

If the provisions of release for free circulation are applied to goods not in free circulation, such goods shall be regarded as goods in free circulation.

WHO CAN IMPORT GOODS AND IS THERE ANY GENERAL PROHIBITION OR RESTRICTION FOR IMPORTATION?

A natural person and legal person, and an association of persons recognised as having the capacity to perform legal acts who are granted tax number in accordance with the provisions of Tax Procedure Law shall carry out import procedures. However, the tax number shall not be required for the importation of goods subject to specific agreements, and the importation of books and other publications, and the importation of goods allowed to be retailed by Undersecretariat for Foreign Trade in international fairs and exhibitions opened in Turkey.

Any goods not covered by measures prescribed by provisions of the related legislation on grounds of public morality, public order or public security, the protection of health and life of humans, animals and plants, or the protection of industrial and intellectual property rights shall be allowed to be imported.

WHAT IS GOODS SUBJECT TO MEASURES OF PROHIBITION ON IMPORTATION TO TURKEY?

The goods which are prohibited to be imported in accordance with Turkish Customs Tariff and specific laws and agreements and conventions to which Turkey is a party shall not be allowed to release for free circulation. The list of goods prohibited to be entered into Turkey is included in Annex 25 of Customs Regulation.

In accordance with specific laws, decrees and international conventions and the related legislation (such as regulation, notification), the following goods are not allowed to be imported to Turkey:

- Hashish and prepared opium. Spawn of silk-worm
- Any kind of soil, leaf, stem, straw and natural manure used for agricultural aims
- Various slot machines
- Products that bear the brand of a manufacture or the brand name of a commercial product, or a commercial title
- False label and packing material
- The materials mentioned in the Importation .../15 notification list II, published yearly by the Undersecretariat for Foreign Trade
- Waste materials mentioned in the Standardisation.../3 Notification published yearly by the Undersecretariat for Foreign Trade

The Directorate General of Customs (Section for Importation, ithalat@gumruk.gov.tr) can be consulted for more detailed information.

WHAT IS GOODS SUBJECT TO AUTHORISATION OF CERTAIN INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANISATIONS ON IMPORTATION TO TURKEY?

The goods subject to authorisation of certain institutions and organisations on importation to Turkey can be imported only by such institutions and organisations or their authorised representatives. The list of goods subject to authorisation of certain institutions and organisations on importation to Turkey is included in Annex 26 of Customs Regulation:

The Directorate General of Customs (Section for Importation, ithalat@gumruk.gov.tr) can be consulted for more detailed information.

WHAT IS GOODS SUBJECT TO CERTAIN AUTHORISATION ON IMPORTATION TO TURKEY?

The goods subject to certain authorisation on importation to Turkey in accordance with provisions of specific laws, decrees, regulations and notifications can be entered into the Customs Territory of Turkey provided that it complies with the related legislation. The list of goods subject to certain authorisation on importation to Turkey in accordance with the provisions of legislation in force is included in Annex 27 of Customs Regulation. This comprehensive list is mostly related to Notifications for Imports and Notifications for Standardisation in Foreign Trade.

The Directorate General of Customs (Section for Importation, ithalat@gumruk.gov.tr) can be consulted for more detailed information.

WHAT IS GOODS IMPORTED ONLY FROM CERTAIN CUSTOMS OFFICES?

Measuring and weighing instruments to release for free circulation in Turkey shall be controlled by Ministry of Industry (Directorate General of Measures and Quality Control); cinematographic films shall be controlled by Censorship Board of Directorate for Copyrights

and Motion Picture in Istanbul.

Control procedures for animal and animal products, plant and plant specimen, food-stuffs are included in Notifications for Standardisation in Foreign Trade within the framework of Legislation for Technical Arrangements and Standardisation in Foreign Trade. Animal and animal products, plant and plant specimen shall be entered into Turkey from customs ports determined by Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs and Undersecretariat of Customs.

Additionally, certain specialised customs offices have been established to realise more effective customs control in terms of valuation, tariff and standardisation. Some goods shall be imported only from these specialised customs offices. For example; customs formalities for motorised road vehicles, tractors, motor-cycles and their spare parts and accessories included in the same manifest shall be carried out by Yesilkoy Specialised Customs Directorate for Automotive and Gebze Specialised Customs Directorate for Automotive; customs formalities for textile fabrics shall be carried out by Bursa and Halkali Specialised Customs Directorates for Textile; customs formalities for some petroleum products shall be carried out by Gebze Specialised Customs Directorate for Fuel-oil Products. Exceptional circumstances for importation of these products from other customs directorates are defined in the legislation for the establishment of the above-mentioned specialised customs directorates.

The Directorate General of Customs (Section for Customs Formalities, gis@gumruk.gov.tr) can be consulted for more detailed information.

WHO CAN MAKE CUSTOMS DECLARATION? WHAT ARE THEIR COMMON RESPONSIBILITIES?

Owner of goods or their representatives shall make declaration. The persons who draw up and sign the declaration are regarded as declarant.

The declarations and other relevant documents for the application of provisions for release for free circulation of the goods covered by the declarations shall be issued by the above-mentioned persons and assistant customs brokers to customs offices.

Activities regarding the goods being assigned one of the customs-approved treatments or uses, shall be proceeded and concluded through direct representation by the owners of goods and by those who act on their behalf; or through indirect representation by the customs brokers.

Where registration of a customs declaration imposes particular obligations on a specific person, the declaration should be made by that person or on his behalf; and the declarant should be settled within the Customs Territory of Turkey.

Those who sign the declarations submitted to the customs offices shall be responsible for fulfilling all obligations arisen from the interested regime and verifying accuracy of information contained in and documents attached to the declaration in respect of the application of penalty provisions within the framework of direct and indirect representations. In case of the direct representation, the person represented shall be responsible for the above-mentioned acts.

What is a simplified procedure?

A simplified procedure is a method where customs administrations, for declarations to be made in accordance with customs procedures including release for free circulation, give

authorisation to omit some of the documents to be attached to the declaration, and some of the data to be written on the declaration; to produce a commercial or administrative document instead of a declaration together with a request for placing the goods under the customs procedure concerned; to place the goods under the relevant customs procedure only by registering.

In order to take advantage of the simplified procedures, the conditions laid down in the relevant articles of the Custom Regulations should be complied with, and an authorisation (Simplified Procedure Authorisation) should be obtained from Directorate General of Customs.

For more detailed information on the subject, you can contact Directorate General of Customs (Simplified Procedure Section).

Which are the documents that should be attached to the declaration form registered for release for free circulation procedure, or be produced before submitting the goods?

When a customs declaration is electronically submitted by a declarant or his representative, it is obligatory to produce the original invoice and the value declaration form of the import goods before the printed-out customs declaration has been given to the customs administration. In addition to these, facultatively or depending on the situation, a freight invoice and/or insurance policy in accordance with the terms of payment, a Bill of Lading or Bill of Carriage, a packing list, or in the case the application of the provisions of release for free circulation procedure is subject to preliminary authorisation or where the declarant wants to take advantage of the preferential tariff, a control document or a certificate of origin, or other documents required under special provisions such as the declaration form for processed agricultural products, should accompany the declaration to be produced to the Customs Administration.

The documents to be attached to the declaration and/or produced before the submission of goods or, in some cases, before the day on which customs liabilities occur are dependent on and/or subject to the nature of the goods, the country or country group the goods are exported to, bilateral or multilateral Agreements, terms of delivery, terms of payment, origin, and the measures laid down by special provisions pertaining to trade, i.e. liabilities arising from international agreements on trade of goods, or special arrangements designed by relevant agencies in accordance with laws, decrees, regulations and similar legislation.

Since this subject is of importance for importers, documents to be produced in accordance with release for free circulation procedure depending on the points mentioned above are given in Annex I.

More information is available under Turkish Customs Web Site: www.gumruk.gov.tr

FREE ZONES

GENERAL INFORMATION

Free Zones are defined as special sites within the country but deemed to be outside of the customs territory and they are the regions where the valid regulations related to foreign

trade and other financial and economic areas are not applicable, are partly applicable or new regulations are tested in. Free Zones are also the regions where more convenient business climate is offered in order to increase trade volume and export for some industrial and commercial activities as compared to the other parts of country. With the objective of increasing export-oriented investment and production in Turkey, accelerating the entry of foreign capital and technology, procuring the inputs of the economy in an economic and orderly fashion and increasing the utilization of external finance and trade possibilities, Free Zones Law numbered 3218 was issued in 1985. Since then, Mersin (1987), Antalya (1987), Aegean (1990), Istanbul Atatürk Airport (1990), Trabzon (1992), Istanbul-Leather (1995), Eastern Anatolia (1995), Mardin (1995), ISE Istanbul International Stock Exchange (1997), Izmir Menemen-Leather (1998), Rize (1998), Samsun (1998), Istanbul Thrace (3ATALCA)(1998), Kayseri (1998), Europa (1999), Gaziantep (1999), Adana Yumurtalik (1999), Bursa (2001) Denizli (2001), Kocaeli (2001) and TUBITAK-Marmara Research Center Technology (2002) free zones became operational. In general all kind of activities can be performed in Turkish Free Zones such as manufacturing, storing, packing, general trading, banking and insurance. Investors are free to construct their own premises, while zones have also available office spaces or warehouses on rental basis with attractive terms. All field of activities open to Turkish private sector are also open to joint-venture of foreign companies.

INCENTIVES OFFERED IN TURKISH FREE ZONES

By the Law No. 5084 on the Encouragement of Investments and Employment and Amendment of Certain Acts, published in the Official Gazette dated 06.02.2004, No. 25365 and came into effect at the same date, new arrangements are made regarding tax incentives on the Free Zones Law No. 3218, dated 15.06.1985. Within framework of the above mentioned arrangements;

A) The real or legal persons that obtained operating licences before the Law No. 5084 (6.2.2004) came into effect;

a) shall continue to benefit from the exemptions of income or corporate taxes within the limits of the period specified in their operating licences,

b) shall not pay the income tax on the wages they pay to their workers until 2009.

c) Shall be exempted from all taxes, levies and duties generated from their activities related to their free zone operations until 2009.

B) Only, the earnings generated from the sales of the goods produced in the zones by the real or legal persons who obtained a production licence on 6.2.2004 or after, are exempted from the income or corporate taxes until the end of the taxation period of the year Turkey becomes full member of the European Union.

Communiqué no: 85 on the Corporate Tax issued by the Ministry of Finance, on the arrangements made by the Law no: 5084 on Free Zones Law no: 3218, was published in the Official Gazette No. 25573 dated September 4th, 2004 and came into effect on the same date.

The Communiqué clarified the arrangements on the application of corporate and income

tax exceptions that will continue until 2009 for the users who obtained operating licences before February 7th, 2004 and exceptions that will continue until the EU membership for the free zone users who obtained or will obtain operating licences on production. Advantages offered in the Turkish free zones:

- Free zone earnings and revenues can be transferred to any country, including Turkey, freely without any prior permission.
- The validity period of an operating licence is maximum 10 years for tenant users, and 20 years for users who wish to build their own working spaces in the zone; If the operating licence is for production, these terms are 15 and 30 years for tenant users and investors, respectively.
- The goods can remain in the zones without any time limit.
- There is no limitation on the proportion of foreign capital participation in investment within the Free Zones.
- In contrast to most Free Zones in the world, sales into the domestic market are allowed. Trade conducted between Turkish Free Zones and Turkey is subject to foreign trade regime. (Sales to the domestic market is subject to a fee of 0.5 % of the transaction value.)
- Currencies used in the zone are convertible foreign currencies dealt by the Central Bank of Turkey.
- Infrastructure of the Turkish Free Zones is competitive with international standards.
- Red tape and bureaucracy have been minimized during application and operation phases.
- The geographical location of Turkey provides significant advantages to the Turkish Free Zones.
- Turkish Free Zones are adjacent to the major Turkish Ports on the Mediterranean, Aegean and Black Seas and have easy access to international airports and highways.
- There are no procedural restrictions regarding price, standards or quality of goods in the Turkish Free Zones.
- Since free zones are part of the Turkey-EU Customs Territory, the goods in free circulation can be sent to the EU Countries by an A.TR certificate. Customs duties for the goods of third country origin are also not paid at the entry into the free zones. However, the goods of third country origin that are not in free circulation can be sent to the EU countries by an A.TR certificate, only after the customs duties are paid over the rates determined in the Common Customs Tariff.
- The incentives and advantages provided in the free zones are available to all firms regardless of their origin.
- Since the trade conducted between Turkey and the free zones is subject to the foreign trade regime, free zone users can purchase goods and services from Turkey without paying value added tax. Operating in a free zone can be more advantageous for the firms, that;
 - require minimum bureaucracy,
 - sell abroad the goods they produce with imported inputs,
 - engage in labour intensive sectors,
 - engage in transit trade, re-export and barter activities,

- prefer to use foreign currency in all transactions (wholesalers, banks, insurance companies, manufacturers),
- demand modern office and working spaces with good and ready infrastructure.

HOW TO OPERATE IN FREE ZONES

In order to engage in operations in free zones, an Operating Licence have to be obtained from Undersecretariat for Foreign Trade Directorate General of Free Zones. An application form for Operating Licence can be obtained from Directorate General of Free Zones, Zone Directorates or Zone Operator, Founder/Operator Companies and has to be completed and the documents mentioned below have to be attached to the copy of the said form.

- 1 – Descriptive information about the Applicant and its Free Zone operation,
- 2 – Authorization document and specimen signature of the signatory and power of attorney and specimen signature of the representative of the firm (if any),
- 3 – Turkish Trade Registration Gazette that announces the establishment of the Applicant Firm showing its current capital composition (For foreign firms Trade Registration Document ratified by the related Turkish Consulate),
- 4 – Last three years' balance sheets and income statements,
- 5 – The original receipt of application fee deposited to the Central Bank of Turkey, and its copy,
- 6 – Documents related to the foreign currency brought into Turkey in the last three years, (If any),

The above mentioned documents have to be sent to Undersecretariat for Foreign Trade, Directorate General of Free Zones through Zone Operator or Founder/Operator Firms.

Trade Registration: An Explanation:

In order to obtain an Operating Licence, Turkish Trade Registration Gazette that announces the establishment of the domestic firm or a certificate indicating the registration of the foreign firm is required in addition to other related documents.

This requires a trade registration either in the Chamber of Commerce or/and Industry in order to operate in free zones. Within this framework;

a) Real persons or legal entities residing in Turkey holding a trade registration may engage in free zone activities in their offices they have constructed or rented by obtaining an Operating Licence from Undersecretariat for Foreign Trade Directorate General of Free Zones.

b) Turkish residents who intend to establish a firm to operate in a free zone; must apply to the Undersecretariat for Foreign Trade, Directorate General of Free Zones together with the draft of their contract to substitute the document mentioned above in item 3 along with other documents. If their application is approved, they may go along with the procedures to establish their firms. When the firm is established, the application is made by this firm to the Undersecretariat for Foreign Trade General Directorate of Free Zones along with the Trade Registration Gazette advertising the establishment of the firm together with the rental contract to obtain an Operating Licence.

Establishment of Firms in Turkey or Free Zones by Real Persons or Legal Entities Residing Abroad

1. For legal entities residing abroad;
 - a) Certificate of activity,
 - b) Activity Report for previous year (including balance sheet and field of Activity for the previous year)
2. For real persons residing abroad;
 - a) A Copy of the passport,
 - b) A detailed commercial and industrial background and the verifying documents. (Certificate of Activity and a copy of passport shall be certified by either the related Turkish Consulate or in accordance with the provisions of Convention Abolishing the Requirement of Legalization for Foreign Public Documents, prepared on the basis of the Hague Conference on International Private Law. If the copy of the passport is certified by a Public Notary in Turkey, no other certification is required.)
3. Letter of Intend by real person or legal entity residing abroad stating that the required capital for the desired field of activity to be realized in Turkey shall be transferred into the country.
4. An application form.
5. A draft contract of the company to be established.
6. Proforma invoices, prospectuses and catalogues of the machinery, equipment and material to be imported together with three copies of global lists in FOB (Currency of the Country of Origin), FOB (US Dollars), CIF (Turkish Liras) values and Customs Duties and Charges thereof.
7. Documents required by the Incentive Legislation if investment is considered to benefit from the incentive measures.
8. Power of attorney given by shareholders to the person who will be the contact person in the course of application procedure (power of attorney should be certified by a public notary or in the manner mentioned above)
9. Other documents and information considered to be of value.

Evaluation and Granting of Operating Licences by Directorate General:

The firms which are found appropriate to get an Operating Licence intend to rent an open area must sign a rental contract with the Zone Operator, Founder/Operator Company. Firms intending to rent a closed area must sign a rental contract with one of the users holding Renting Operating Licence within 30 days of being so notified.

A copy of the rental contract approved by the related Zone Directorate is sent to General Directorate of Free Zones and Operating Licence can be obtained thereafter.

Those who are not found eligible for an Operating Licence their application fee shall be repaid.

Term of the Operating Licence is 10 years for tenant users who intend to rent a completed office, and 20 years for investor users who intend to build their own offices.

However, this term is 15 years for tenant users and 30 years for investor users who are engaged in production activities. If the investor users engaged in production activities intend to operate in other fields of activities, then the term of the Operating Licence is 20

years on the condition that they operate in their same offices. If the investor users holding an Operating Licence on field of activities other than production then the term of the Operating Licence is also 20 years. How to Start Operating in a Free Zone:

Tenant users may start to operate when they receive their Operating Licences. On the other hand investor users after receiving their Operating Licence must obtain a "construction licence" to implement their construction projects. When the construction is completed they must get a permission to settle in before they start to perform their activities. However they may perform their free zone activities by renting a closed area during the construction period.

Web sites, addresses, phone & fax numbers of the Turkish Free zone directorates and of the Free zone operator-founder/operator firms, T.R PRIME MINISTRY, undersecretariat for foreign trade, general directorate of Free zones

06510 EMEK/ANKARA, TURKEY

Phone: (0312) 204 75 00 Switchboard (*), (0312) 212 58 90, 212 82 58, 212 82 59 Head of Departments for Assesment and Enforcement

Fax: (0312) 212 89 06; E-mail: sbgm@foreigntrade.gov.tr (*)

Dial after 204 ++ ++ if you know the extention.

FREE ZONE DIRECTORATES

FREE ZONE OPERATOR-FOUNDER / OPERATOR FIRMS

MERSIN FREE ZONE DIRECTORATE P.K. 15 MERSIN Phone: (0324) 238 75 94, 238 75 95 Fax: (0324) 238 75 98	MERSIN FREE ZONE OPERATOR INC. MESBAS P.K. 01 MERSIN Phone: (0324) 238 74 2, 238 74 26 Fax: (0324) 238 74 10 www.mesbas.com.tr
ANTALYA FREE ZONE DIRECTORATE P.K. 1 S.B.07070 Yeniliman ANTALYA Phone: (0242) 259 01 88, 259 14 42 Fax: (0242) 259 0934 www.ant-free-zone.org.tr	ANTALYA FREE ZONE OPERATOR INC. ASBAS P.K. 002 07070 Yeniliman, ANTALYA Phone: (0242) 259 09 30, 259 09 31 Fax: (0242) 259 09 32 www.asbas.com.tr
AEGEAN FREE ZONE DIRECTORATE Aksay Cad. No: 144/1 Gaziemir/IZMIR Phone: (0232) 251 02 44, 251 54 54 Fax: (0232) 251 16 62	AEGEAN FREE ZONE FOUNDER-OPERATOR INC. ESBAS Aksay Cad. No: 144/1 Gaziemir/IZMIR Phone: (0232) 251 38 51, 251 39 51 Fax: (0232) 251 08 42 www.esbas.com.tr
ISTANBUL ATATURK AIRPORT FREE ZONE DIRECTORATE Havalimani 34830, Yesilkuy/ISTANBUL Phone: (0212) 465 00 65, 465 00 66, 465 00 67, 465 01 24, 465 01 25 Fax: (0212) 465 00 68	ISTANBUL ATATURK AIRPORT FREE ZONE FOUNDER-OPERATOR INC. ISBI Havalimani 34830, Yesilkuy/ISTANBUL Tel.: (0212) 465 0000, Santral: (0212) 465 0124 Fax: (0212) 465 00 09 www.isbi.com.tr
TRABZON FREE ZONE DIRECTORATE 61100 Trabzon, Limanisi-TRABZON Phone: (0462) 326 18 07, 326 03 43, 326 42 33 Fax: (462) 326 42 35	TRABZON FREE ZONE FOUNDER OPERATOR INC. – TRANSBAS, Trabzon Limani TRABZON Phone: (0462) 326 38 00, 326 38 06 Fax: (0462) 326 38 07

ISTANBUL LEATHER & INDUSTRY FREE ZONE DIRECTORATE, Aydinli-Orhanli Mevkii 81464 Tuzla/ISTANBUL Phone: (0216) 394 12 61, 394 21 28 Fax: (0216) 394 12 53	ISTANBUL LEATHER & INDUSTRY FREE ZONE FOUNDER-OPERATOR INC. – DESBAS Aydinli-Orhanli Mevkii 81464, Tuzla/ISTANBUL Phone: (0216) 394 18 87 (3 lines) Fax (0216) 394 12 68; www.desbas.com.tr
ISTANBUL STOCK EXCHANGE FREE ZONE DIRECTORATE Tuncay Artun Cad. 34467, Emirgan/ISTANBUL Phone: (0212) 298 21 00, 298 33 46, 298 23 76 Fax: (0212) 298 25 37 www.imkb.gov.tr	ISTANBUL STOCK EXCHANGE FREE ZONE FOUNDER-OPERATOR INC. Tuncay Artun Cad. 34467, Emirgan/ISTANBUL Phone: (0212) 298 23 76, 298 23 46 Fax: (0212) 298 25 00, (0212) 298 25 00 www.imkb.gov.tr
EAST ANATOLIAN FREE ZONE DIRECTORATE 23 Temmuz Fuar Alani 25050 ERZURUM Phone: (0442) 235 25 30, 235 28 51 Fax: (0442) 235 28 52 www.erzurumsbm.net	EAST ANATOLIAN FREE ZONE FOUNDER-OPERATOR INC. DSBAS 23 Temmuz Fuar Alani 25050 ERZURUM Phone: (0442) 235 22 44, 235 22 46 Fax: (0442) 235 22 45; www.erzurumsbm.net
MARDIN FREE ZONE DIRECTORATE Organize San. Bul., 47060 MARDIN Phone: (0482) 215 20 70, 215 16 94, 215 20 55 Fax: (0482) 215 15 17	MARDIN FREE ZONE FOUNDER-OPERATOR INC MASBAS – Organize San. Bul. 47060 MARDIN Phone: (0482) 215 19 82; Fax: (0482) 215 15 27 www.masbas.com
RIZE FREE ZONE DIRECTORATE Engindere Mah. Kasak San. Sitesi Yani 53100 RIZE Phone: (0464) 226 09 52, 226 09 53, 226 09 55 Fax: (0464) 226 09 56	RIZE FREE ZONE FOUNDER-OPERATOR INC. RISBAS Engindere Mah. Kasak San. Sitesi Yani 53100 RIZE Phone: (0464) 226 58 59; Fax: (0464) 226 09 57
ISTANBUL THRACE FREE ZONE DIRECTORATE Karatoprak Mevkii Ferhatpasa Mah. Nato Karuisi Satalca/ISTANBUL Phone: (0212) 789 29 33 Fax: (0212) 786 60 22	ISTANBUL THRACE FREE ZONE FOUNDER-OPERATOR INC. ISBAS Karatoprak Mevkii Ferhatpasa Mah.Nato Karsisi, Satalca/ISTANBUL Phone: (0212) 789 29 33; Fax: (0212) 786 60 22 www.isbas.com.tr
IZMIR MENEMEN LEATHER FREE ZONE DIRECTORATE Maltepe Kuyb Panaz Tepe Mevkii Menemen/IZMIR Phone: (0232) 842 66 27, 842 66 24, 842 66 35 Fax: (0232) 842 63 47	IZMIR MENEMEN LEATHER FREE ZONE FOUNDER OPERATOR INC. IDESBAS Maltepe Kuyb Panaz Tepe Mevkii, Menemen/IZMIR Phone: (0232) 842 67 51, 842 67 52, 842 63 11, 842 63 12; Fax: (0232) 842 64 57 www.idesbas.com
SAMSUN FREE ZONE DIRECTORATE Limanisi 55100 SAMSUN Phone: (0362) 445 30 14, (0362) 445 17 46, (0362) 445 14 89; Fax: (0362) 445 11 08	SAMSUN FREE ZONE FOUNDER OPERATOR INC. SASBAS Limanisi, 55100 SAMSUN Phone: (362) 445 18 18; FAX: (362) 445 08 45 www.sasbas.com
KAYSERI FREE ZONE DIRECTORATE P.K. 105 KAYSERI Phone: (0352) 311 39 80, 311 39 81 Fax: (0352) 311 39 82	KAYSERI FREE ZONE FOUNDER OPERATOR INC. KAYSER Ankara Yolu 15.Km. Ambarli Mevkii KAYSERI Phone: (0352) 311 39 88, 311 39 89 Fax: (0352) 311 39 87; www.kayser.com.tr

ADANA-YUMURTALIK FREE ZONE DIRECTORATE P.K.10 01920 Ceyhan/ADANA Phone (0322) 634 20 80, 634 20 82, 634 20 70 Fax: (0322) 634 20 71	ADANA YUMURTALIK FREE ZONE FOUNDER OPERATOR INC. TAYSEB P.K. 10 01920 Ceyhan/ADANA Phone: (0322) 634 20 80; Fax: (0322) 634 20 90 www.tayseb.com
EUROPE FREE ZONE DIRECTORATE P.K. 350 59860 Corlu / TEKIRDAG Phone (0282) 691 10 53, 691 10 54 Fax: (0282) 691 10 59	EUROPE FREE ZONE FOUNDER OPERATOR INC. P.K. 363 59860 Corlu / TEKIRDAG Phone: (0282) 691 10 10 (15 Lines) Fax: (0282) 691 10 26; www.asb.com.tr
GAZIANTEP FREE ZONE DIRECTORATE P.K. 1160 27120 GAZIANTEP Phone (0342) 359 10 30, 359 10 31 (4 lines) Fax:(0342)3591035;www.freezone-antep.gov.tr	GAZIANTEPFREEZONEFOUNDEROPERATORINC. GASBAS 27500 Aktoprak Mevkii/G.ANTEP Phone (0342) 359 10 20, 337 33 26, 337 33 27 Fax: (0342) 350 10 25; www.gasbas.com
BURSA FREE ZONE DIRECTORATE Hisar Mevkii Liman Yolu P.K. 35, Gemlik/BURSA Phone: (0224) 524 87 87, 524 87 89 Fax: (0224) 524 87 88	BURSA FREE ZONE FOUNDER OPERATOR INC. BUSEB P.K. 16159 BURSA Phone: (0224) 519 02 05; Fax: (0224) 519 02 96 www.buseb.com.tr
DENIZLI FREE ZONE DIRECTORATE 20350 Cardak/DENIZLI Phone: (0 258) 851 11 19, 851 10 16 Fax: (0 258) 851 10 38	DENIZLI FREE ZONE FOUNDER OPERATOR INC. DENSER Enver Pasa Cad. No: 5 Kat:4 DENIZLI Phone: (0 258) 851 11 80; Fax: (0 258) 851 10 35 www.denser.com.tr
KOCAELI FREE ZONE DIRECTORATE Yeni Kuy Arpala Mevkii P.K. 33, Gulcuk/KOCAELU Phone: (262) 341 38 41, 341 38 50 Fax: (262) 341 38 21	KOCAELI FREE ZONE FOUNDER OPERATOR INC. KOSBAS Kocaeli Serbest Bulgesi Yenikuy/Kocaeli Phone: (262) 341 38 41, 341 38 58 Fax: (262) 341 38 60; www.kosbas.com.tr
TUBITAK MARMARA RESEARCH CENTER TECHNOLOGY FREE ZONE P.K.56 41470 Gebze/KOCAELI Phone: (262) 644 53 71; Fax: (262) 646 30 45	TUBITAK MARMARA RESEARCH CENTER P.K. 21 41470 Gebze/KOCAELI Phone: (262) 644 53 71; Fax: (262) 646 30 45 www.mam.gov.tr/teknopark

TURKISH TRADE REGULATIONS

Agricultural Products Regulation Regarding Technical Regulations and Standardization for Foreign Trade The Regulation is related with the controls of the agricultural products to be exported within the scope of the standards mandated in exports. The Regulation also determines the framework of the import controls, which are regulated by communiqués in more detail.

According to the Regulation, agricultural products such as fresh fruits and vegetables, dry and dried fruits, legumes, edible vegetable oils, and cotton within the scope of approximately 70 standards are subject to standardization and commercial quality controls in exports. These controls are carried out by the inspection units called as "Inspectorates of Standardization for Foreign Trade", within the 8 Regional Directorates (Marmara, Western

Anatolia, South Anatolia, Eastern Black Sea, Western Black Sea, South Eastern Anatolia, Central Anatolia and Eastern Anatolia) working under the UFT.

The standards which are mandatory in exports are parallel to the UN/ECE standards and the inspections are performed according to the OECD Scheme. Following the inspection carried out by the inspectors, a "Control Certificate" is given to the exporter if the product is found to be in conformity with the relevant standard. The exporter cannot export the product without a Control Certificate. The products shall be exempted from inspection if the exporter owns the Certificate of Competence on Commercial Quality Inspection. Certificate of Competence on Commercial Quality Inspection is a certificate issued by the UFT for the producers who are found to be competent to carry out the inspections by themselves. These firms are subject to periodic and random controls by the Inspectorates.

Industrial Products

Communiqué of Standardization for Foreign Trade No. (2004/1) Industrial products within the scope of mandatory standards are subject to inspection by the Turkish Standards Institution (TSE). The inspections are carried out in respect of minimum health, safety and protection of environment, providing adequate information to the consumers.

If the importer declares that the product is in conformity with the relevant international standards (ISO, CEN, IEC, CENELEC, ETSI), the inspection may be realized, upon request, according to these international standards.

For the products which are CE marked according to regulations of the European Communities and which are freely circulated in the European Union, a Conformity Certificate shall be issued directly in case that the "Declaration of Conformity" is submitted to TSE before the import stage. However, TSE may still request the technical file and test the products, if required, with the aim of checking out whether the certificates and/or marks (CE Mark) are issued in accordance with the relevant regulations of the European Communities.

Fuel & Fuel Products

Communiqué of Standardization for Foreign Trade No. (2004/3). For the importation of solid fuels such as coal, the importer shall receive a Control Certificate issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. On the other hand, import of some kind of wastes is prohibited according to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal.

Some documents such as the certificate of analysis are submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry before the import stage. A Control Certificate is issued by the Ministry if the product to be imported is found to meet the criteria required by the Ministry and this Control Certificate should be submitted to the customs administration during actual import stage. Validity of the Control Certificate is 6 months.

Pharmaceuticals, Cosmetics & Detergents

Communiqué of Standardization for Foreign Trade No. (2004/4). According to Communiqué of Standardization for Foreign Trade No. (2004/4), certain goods such as pharmaceutical products, medicines, cosmetics, detergents, etc., are subject to the control of Ministry of Health in the import stage.

For the importation of these goods, some documents such as proforma invoice, invoice, the health certificate and certificate of analysis etc. are submitted to the Ministry of Health by the importer before the import stage. If the product to be imported is found to meet the criteria required by the Ministry, the Control Certificate is issued by the Ministry and this Control Certificate should be submitted to the customs administration during actual import stage. Validity of the Control Certificate changes from 6 to 12 months, depending on the product.

On the other hand, according to the communiqué for the products which are certified according to regulations of the European Communities and which are freely circulated in the European Union, a conformity certificate shall be issued directly in case that the “declaration of conformity” is submitted to Ministry of Health before the import stage. However, Ministry of Health may still request the technical file and test the products, if required, with the aim of checking out whether the certificates and/or marks (CE mark) are issued in accordance with the relevant regulations of the European Communities.

Food Stuff

Communiqué of Standardization for Foreign Trade No. (2004/5). According to this Communiqué, the importation of certain goods such as foodstuffs, agricultural and animal products, veterinary products is subject to the control of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs. Certain documents are submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs before the import stage. A Control Certificate is issued by the Ministry if the product to be imported is found to meet the criteria required by the Ministry. The products stated in the Control Certificate are inspected by the Ministry with regard to human health and safety, animal and plant life and health at the actual import stage. Validity of the Control Certificate changes from 4 to 12 months, depending on the product.

Chemical Products

Communiqué of Standardization for Foreign Trade No. (2004/6) For the importation of certain chemical products, the importer shall receive a Control Certificate issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. On the other hand, import of some kind of chemicals is prohibited by this Communiqué. Required documents are submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry before the import stage. A Control Certificate is issued by the Ministry if the product to be imported is found to meet the criteria required by the Ministry and this Control Certificate should be submitted to the customs administration during actual import stage.

CE Marking

Communiqué on the Imports of CE Marked Products (No. 2004/9). Turkey has finalized the harmonization of EU's New Approach Directives concerning toys, medical devices, active implantable medical devices, low voltage equipment, electromagnetic compatibility and machinery and put into force the relevant technical regulations in the domestic market. Import controls of toys, medical devices and active implantable medical devices are regulated by the Communiqué on the Imports of CE Marked Products (No. 2004/9) which was promulgated in the Turkish Official Gazette dated 14.2.2004 and numbered 25373. This Communiqué was amended on 10.4.2004 by the Communiqué No. 2004/22

to include products covered by the directives of low voltage equipment, electromagnetic compatibility and machinery.

According to the Communiqué No. 2004/9 (Amended by the Communiqué No. 2004/22), toys, medical devices, active implantable medical devices and products covered by the directives of low voltage equipment, electromagnetic compatibility and machinery are subject to inspection by the TSE, which was authorised by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Industry and Trade to carry out these inspections, at the import stage. The inspections are carried out in respect of essential requirements which are laid down in the technical regulations regarding these products.

A letter of conformity shall be issued by the TSE in case that the “declaration of conformity” is submitted to the TSE before the import stage. However, the TSE may still request the technical file and test the products, if required, with the aim of checking out whether the certificates and/or marks (CE mark) are issued in accordance with the regulations of toys, medical devices, active implantable medical devices, low voltage equipment, electromagnetic compatibility and machinery.

On the other hand, toys, medical devices, active implantable medical devices and products covered by the directives of low voltage equipment, electromagnetic compatibility and machinery which are certified according to directives of the European Communities and which are freely circulated in the European Union, are not subject to any inspection procedure at the import stage unless it is obvious that these products present serious risk and danger. (For more information visit www.dtm.gov.tr – Technical Regulations & Standardization for Foreign Trade)

Exchange Regulations:

The Undersecretariat of the Treasury and the Central Bank of Turkey administer exchange controls; the Undersecretariat of the Treasury authorizes banks to engage in foreign exchange operations, and regulates and supervises banks' open foreign exchange position limits together with the Central Bank. In February 2001, Turkey allowed the lira to float. Export proceeds are to be repatriated and surrendered within 180 days of shipments. Importers are allowed use export proceeds to offset payments on invisibles and transactions. If export proceeds are surrendered within 90 days, exporters are allowed to retain 30 percent in foreign currency accounts.

Import Licensing:

The 1996 Turkish import regime abolished the requirement for every importer to have an import license and an import authorization from a bank. An importer only needs a tax number to import all except restricted items, e.g., firearms, hazardous materials, etc., which can be imported only by authorized establishments. There is an import approval procedure which is based on sanitary and phytosanitary conditions on agricultural imports and control certificates are required. Importers must obtain permission from relevant ministries for certain goods, including industrial products requiring after sales service, telecommunications equipment, chemicals, human and veterinarian pharmaceutical products, vehicles and coal. Where after sale service is required, the import must guarantee that such service and spare parts will be available in all regions of Turkey.

There are a number of products, including alcohol, cigarettes, x-ray films, and precious

metals and stones, that can only be imported by specific government agencies or pre-approved organizations. Turkey has established an inspection council to monitor the trend of imports and if needed, impose temporary measures to protect domestic producers. The measures may include import permit requirements and quantity restrictions on imports of specific goods.

Quotas are implemented as a requirement for the harmonization of the import policy of Turkey with that of the EU.

Customs Tariff:

Turkey signed the final texts of the GATT Uruguay Round Agreement, accepting the establishment of the World Trade Organization (WTO), the successor to GATT, which formally came into being on January 1, 1995. Turkey cut rates from GATT/WTO bound levels on only a small percentage of industrial tariff lines. Reductions on these items were generally within the range of a one-third cut, staged in over a five-year period. Turkey adopted the Harmonized Tariff System in 1989.

Turkey formed a customs union with the European Union on January 1, 1996. In conjunction with this, Turkey adopted a new import regime, which applies the EU's common external customs tariff (CCT) for most third country imports and provides preferential or zero rates for industrial and processes agricultural items of EU/EFTA origin. Traditional agricultural products are not covered. The import regime is organized in eight chapters that list more than 20,000 items, identified with 12 digit harmonized tariff systems numbers. The average duty rate is about five percent for third country imports, including those from the U.S. However, Turkey has reserved some exempted categories for sensitive products; tariffs on these items will generally remain much higher than the CCT. As part of harmonization, Turkey will phase in EU duty rates for these items. As of January 2002 Turkey set the simple average tariff rate for imports of industrial products at 4.5 percent, except for imports from EU and EFTA countries, for which the rate is zero. Also at that time Turkey began to apply EU GSP and GSP rates in List II of the Import Regime.

As of January 1, 2003 the GSP granted to least-developed countries was extended to 2,884 product categories. Trade with the U.S. is based on the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of 1929, which provides for mutual most-favored-nation treatment in the application of all import and export duties and restrictions. Imports of machinery and equipment for projects introducing new and competitive technology and imports of products utilized in training, education and research, are exempt from customs duty. A material may be temporarily imported into Turkey without payment of duties and tax if it is to be used in the production or manufacture of a product that is to be exported. Capital goods, some raw materials, imports by government agencies and enterprises, and products for investments with incentive certificates are exempted from import fees.

Customs Authority:

Undersecretariat of Customs, Hukümet Meydani, 06100 Ulus, Ankara, Turkey Phone: (90-312) 306-8860; Internet: <http://www.gumruk.gov.tr>.

Value for Duty:

All customs duties are computed on the c.i.f. value of the import. Turkey is an adherent to the "Customs Valuation Agreement" negotiated under GATT and now assumed by the

World Trade Organization (WTO). This Agreement provides detailed rules for the determination of value which are designed to provide a fair, uniform, and neutral system of valuation and preclude the use of arbitrary or fictitious value. Under these rules, provision is made for primary method of valuation as well as a series of alternative methods that must be applied in a prescribed sequence. Specific duties are applied to some goods, usually on the net or gross weight, although if appropriate by unit may be used instead.

Taxes: A value-added tax (VAT) is levied on most domestic and imported goods and services, unless specifically exempted. The importer is responsible for paying the VAT. The VAT is calculated on a CIF basis plus duty rate and any other applicable charges levied before the goods clear customs. Government decrees are periodically issued to regulate tax rates in accordance with the changing economy and volume of trade. The VAT has a ceiling of 26 percent; however, most industrial products are charged a rate of 18 percent.

A special consumption tax has been levied for automobiles, industrial chemicals and cosmetics. Capital goods, some raw materials, imports by government agencies and state owned enterprises, and products for investments with incentive certificates are exempt from import fees.

Anti-Dumping Duties, Subsidies and Countervailing Duties: A law to block the dumping of cheap and unfairly subsidized imported goods on Turkish markets became effective October 1, 1989. A special anti-dumping unit is being formed in the Treasury to process complaints and take action under the law, the first anti-dumping legislation in the country. Authority is contained in Article 14 of the "Customs Code of Turkey" to permit officials to take counter-measures against dumping. On February 1, 1985, Turkey signed the GATT (now WTO) Convention on Subsidies and Countervailing Duties. Turkey is also adherent to the GATT (now WTO) Anti-Dumping Code. Additional information on these Conventions is given in Section V.

DOCUMENTATION

Overview:

The number of copies required are listed below; however, in general, the exporter should comply with importer's or shipper's instructions when additional copies are requested. Information on each document should correspond exactly to the details contained in other documents for the same shipment. When certification of documents, are required, the documents should be notarized by a local notary public and then an apostille stamp should be obtained from the local County Clerk Office. Documents with a County Clerk apostille do not require any further legalization by Turkish Embassies and Consulates. Mail and Parcel Post shipments require postal documentation in place of bills of lading. Air cargo shipments require air waybills (in place of bills of lading).

Bill of Lading: No special regulations.

Certificate of Origin: The certificate of origin is to be prepared in duplicate and certified. Corrections on this document can be made by crossing out the incorrect information and writing the correct information. Corrections should be certified by a local chamber of commerce. Imports originating from any EU member country require an A.TR certificate for

the trade of industrial and processed agricultural goods claiming customs duty-free access to the Turkish market. EUR.1 certificate is required for the trade of agricultural products between Turkey and European Union countries and all goods between Turkey and the countries with which Free Trade Agreements were concluded.

Commercial Invoice: The commercial invoice must be certified and must be submitted in triplicate, including the original copy. It must contain a complete description of the goods and all required payment terms. At least one copy of the invoice should travel with the goods, and the original should be sent to the importer through the correspondent bank.

The original must be signed as follows: "We hereby certify that this is the first and original copy of our invoice, the only one issued by our firm for the goods listed herein."

Import License: The 1996 Turkish import regime abolished the requirement for every importer to have an import license and an import authorization from a bank. An importer needs a tax number to import all except restricted items, e.g., firearms, hazardous materials, etc., which can be imported only by authorized establishments. There is an import approval procedure which is based on sanitary and phytosanitary conditions on agricultural imports and control certificates are required. Importers must obtain permission from relevant ministries for certain goods, including industrial products requiring after sales service, telecommunications equipment, chemicals, human and veterinarian pharmaceutical products, vehicles and coal. Where after sale service is required, the import must guarantee that such service and spare parts will be available in all regions of Turkey.

Insurance Certificates: Normal commercial practices obtain. Two copies of an insurance receipt are necessary if goods are insured with a non-Turkish company.

Packing List: Should be used (approximately five copies) whenever shipping cases containing goods of more than one type (or when required or requested under terms of a contract etc.).

Pre-shipment Inspection: No known government requirement. May be requested by importer.

Pro-Forma Invoice: When used, should be itemized and show unit and total costs and (separately) estimated freight charges and insurance costs. Also, should indicate period required for delivery, payment terms, and the period of time for which the data given in invoice will be valid. The pro-forma invoice must not be over six months old.

Steamship Company Certificate: No known requirement.

Other Documents:

Health Certificates: Animals and animal products must be covered by legalized health certificates. In addition, the importation of farm animals requires the prior approval of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Phytosanitary Certificates: All imports of plants including fresh fruits and vegetables must be accompanied by Federal phytosanitary export certificates. Plants must be substantially free from plant pests.

APPENDIX 1

USEFUL ADDRESSES

Emergency numbers

Police	154; 155
Ambulance	112
Fire and Rescue	110

NATIONAL COMPETENT AUTHORITIES AND CONTROL AUTHORITIES ON INTERNATIONAL PASSENGER AND GOODS TRAFFIC BY ROAD

TRAFFIC REGULATIONS AND DOCUMENTS RELEVANT TO DRIVING

	Name and address	Phone	Fax
National competent authorities	Ministry of Interior General Directorate of National Police Bakanliklar, Ankara	+903124257214 +903124123474	+903124181795 +903124173039

TECHNICAL CONDITION OF A VEHICLE

	Name and address	Phone	Fax
National competent authorities	Ministry of Industry and Trade Eskisehir Yolu 7.km No: 154 Ankara	+903122291870 +903122860365	+903122853144 +903122311694

WEIGHT AND DIMENSIONS OF A VEHICLE

	Name and address	Phone	Fax
National competent authorities	Ministry of Industry and Trade Eskisehir Yolu 7.km No: 154 Ankara	+903122291870 +903122860365	+903122853144 +903122311694
Authority/body in charge of issuing special permits for excess weight and dimensions	General Directorate of Industry and Trade Eskisehir Yolu 7.km No: 154 Ankara	+903122860365	+903122853144 +903122311694

MARKET ACCESS: INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT OF GOODS BY ROAD

	Name and address	Phone	Fax
National competent authorities	Ministry of Transport 8. Cad. 91, Sok. No:5 06338 Emek Ankara	+903122124995	+903122120849
Competent control authority on the use of authorisations by non-residents	General Directorate of Road Transport 8. Cad. 91, Sok. No:5 06338 Emek Ankara	+903122124995	+903122120849

MARKET ACCESS: INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT OF PASSENGERS BY ROAD

	Name and address	Phone	Fax
National competent authorities	Ministry of Transport 8. Cad. 91, Sok. No:5 06338 Emek Ankara	+903122124995	+903122120849
Competent control authority on the use of authorisations and other related documents by non-residents	General Directorate of Road Transport 8. Cad.91, Sok.No:5 06338 Emek Ankara	+903122124995	+903122120849

ROAD USER CHARGES

	Name and address	Phone	Fax
National competent authorities	Ministry of Public Works General Directorate of Highways Yucetepe Ankara	+903124180791	+903124178785

VETERINARY AND PHYTOSANITARY CONTROL

	Name and address	Phone	Fax
National competent authorities	Ministry of Agriculture Bakanliklar Ankara	+903124253290	+903124170026
Competent control authority	Rural Affaires General Directorate of Agriculture Production and Development	+903124253290	+903124170026

TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

	Name and address	Phone	Fax
National competent authorities	Ministry of Public Works General Directorate of Highways Yucetepe Ankara	+903124121430	

SOCIAL REGULATIONS (DRIVING AND REST HOURS)

	Name and address	Phone	Fax
National competent authorities	General Directorate of Labour	+903122120358	+903122120781
Competent control authority	Labour Inspection Board Inuun Bulvari No:42 Emek Ankara	+903122122176	+903122122961

CUSTOMS AND TRANSIT REGULATIONS

	Name and address	Phone	Fax
National competent authorities	Undersecretary for Customs Hbkmet Meydani 06100 Ulus ANKARA	+903123111252	+903123102214
Competent authorities/bodies in charge of T and TIR regimes	Generale Directorate of Customs Control Anafartalar C. No: 6 Kat:2 06100 Ulus ANKARA	+903123068023 +903123068326	+903123112683 +903123108296

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

	Phone	Fax
Ministry of Transport	+903122124168	+903122152168
Road Transport Department – Section of Freight Transport	+903122124618	+903122120849
Road Transport Department – Section of Passenger Transport	+903122124618	+903122120849
Department of International Relations	+903122124566	+903122127937

ASSOCIATION OF INTERNATIONAL ROAD TRANSPORT OPERATORS

Freight Transport - UND	+903122871089	+903122870980
Passenger Transport- UND	+903125515000	+903122452525

FOREIGN TRADE INSTITUTIONS

	Phone	Fax
Ministry of Industry and Trade Government of Turkey Website: http://www.sanayi.gov.tr		
Undersecretariat of Foreign Trade Government of Turkey E-mail: www@foreigntrade.gov.tr Website: http://www.foreigntrade.gov.tr	+(90)-(312)-2047500	
DEIK – Foreign Economic Relations Board E-mail: info@deik.org.tr Website: http://www.deik.org.tr	+(90)-(212)-3395000, 270 41 90	+(90)-(212)-2703092
IGEME – Export Promotion Center of Turkey E-mail: igeme@igeme.org.tr Website: http://www.igeme.org.tr	+(90)-(312)-4172223	+(90)-(312)-4172233

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey (TOBB) e-mail: info@tobb.org.tr www.tobb.org.tr	Ataturk Bulvari No 149 Bakanliklar-Ankara Tel.: +90-312-413 80 00 Fax: +90-312 418 32 68 e-mail: info@tobb.org.tr www.tobb.org.tr
ANTALYA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY	KAZIM OZALP CAD.2.SOK.NO:4 07040 ANTALYA Tel.: 242-2489900-6 HAT Fax: 242-2422566
BURSA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY	ORGANIZE SANAYI BOLGESI MAVI CADDE 2.SOK.NO:2 BURSA Tel.: 224-2431500(30 HAT) Fax: 224-2428510

EDİRNE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY	SARAÇLAR CADDESİ 22100 EDİRNE Tel.: 284-2251014-2251276 Fax: 284-2129864-2146377
MERSİN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY	CANKAYA MAH. ATATÜRK CAD. MTSO HİZMET BİNASI K:3 33070 MERSİN Tel. 1: 324-2389500 (10 HAT) Tel. 2: 324-2389800 Fax: 324-2319697
ANKARA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE	ATO SARAYI ESKİŞEHİR YOLU SOĞUTOZU MAHALLESİ 2.CAD.NO:5 06530 ANKARA Tel.: 312-2857950 (10 HAT) Fax: 312-2863446-2862764
İSTANBUL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE	RESADİYE CADDESİ EMINONU İSTANBUL Tel.: 212-4556000 (500)HAT Fax: 212-5131565-5201656
İZMİR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE	ATATÜRK CAD.NO:126 PASAPORT-ALSANCAK İZMİR Tel. 1: 232-4417777 Tel. 2: 4837771 Fax: 232-4416528

REGIONAL DIRECTORATES OF CUSTOMS AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT



APPENDIX 1

THE TIR CARNET – GENERAL INFORMATION

The TIR Carnet is a value- attached document, granting the duty fees payment for the goods transported under TIR regime, for a limited amount of maximum 50,000 USD. It is issued in the country of departure or the holder's country of domicile.

The TIR Carnet is printed in French language, except the yellow manifest that is printed in the national language.

The TIR Carnet may be hold by any legal person that:

- Was accepted under the TIR customs regime by the granting association and endorsed by the national customs authorities.
- Was provided with a copy of the Manual of the TIR Carnets rules.
- Has subscribed the commitment declaration
- Has subscribed the warranty claimed by the Association.

The granting association sets-up the validity of the TIR Carnet, stating a last day of validity beyond which the TIR Carnet cannot be presented for registration at the customs point of departure.

The TIR Carnet is valid until the accomplishment of the TIR operation at the customs office of destination, conditioned on the registering the entered operation within the validity period.

One TIR Carnet may be used for a line of vehicles (convoy) or for several containers loaded on one vehicle or a line of vehicles.

For the transportation of oversized items, on the holder's request, the association issues "Opened TIR Carnets". These are regular carnets with the special statement "Marchandises pondéreuses ou volumineuses" in French language (meaning "oversized goods").

Certain goods are banned from transportation under TIR Carnets coverage (e.g. alcohols and by-products, tobacco and by-products).

A category of goods are banned from transportation under TIR Carnets coverage in the European Union member countries; (livestock and meat, namely bovine; milk and sour milk; butter and fat milk products cheese and cheese products; bananas, including nursery transplants; grains, oat, ethylic alcohol; plum brandy, liquors and other spirits).

Beyond the EU countries, are allowed to transportation under TIR Carnets coverage, goods classified as " highly unsafe" endorsed by an additional guarantee (or insurance policy) of 50,000 USD, e.g.:

- Meat of any kind and origin, including beef;
- Milk, row milk, including nursing milk;
- Butter and margarine;
- Sugar.

To be validated, the TIR Carnet must be filled-in and sealed by the holder accordingly:

- The cover: points 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11, 12.-
- The cargo manifest (yellow page): points 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13-15.-
- The detachable white-green pages identical to the cargo manifest.

The transports carried out under TIR Carnets coverage may undergo several customs offices of departure and destination but the total number of customs offices of departure and destination cannot be more than 4. The departure customs offices must belong to the same country.

In case the transport comprises a single customs office of departure and a single customs office of destination, the TIR carnet should allot at least two pages for departure country, 2 for the destination country and 2 pages for each transiting country. For each additional customs office of departure (or destination), 2 additional pages must be provided.

The TIR carnet will accompany the road vehicle, the line of vehicles, the container or the column of containers at each customs offices of departure, transit and destination. To the last customs office of departure, the signature of the customs officer and seal stating the date must be apposed on the counterfoil (the lower part of the cargo manifest) of all the detachable pages to be used during the journey.

When the transportation covered by the TIR carnet transits a non-member to the TIR Convention country, the TIR operation will be suspended for the transiting territory. At the entrance in the following member to the TIR Convention country, the customs authorities will accept the TIR operation reiteration, conditioned that the customs seals are unharmed.

The same procedure will be observed for transiting a member country, even if the holder of the operation chooses not to make use of the TIR carnet, in case of T regime (simplified transit customs) or the transit customs is not applying.

Upon arrival of cargo at the destination customs point and the goods are submitted to another customs regime or cleared for valorization, the TIR carnet is released without delay.

The release of TIR carnet may be performed with or without reserves; the reserves must relate to the TIR operation itself and they must be stated in the TIR carnet.

The TIR carnets should be returned to the issuing Association within 15 days from the conclusion of the operation or the expiring validity.

In case a TIR carnet cannot be returned, being lost, stolen, destroyed or arrested by an official authority (customs office or police) the holder is subjected to report to the Association and to issue a statement (declaration of theft/lost/destruction/arrest). The issuing Association will claim additional warrantee for each missing unused TIR carnet (minimum 2,000USD).

The warrantees will be refunded in case of recover of the TIR carnet, or after 27 months starting from the issuance date, if no claim has been reported related to the missing TIR carnet.

NEWS ON TIR CONVENTION

The TIR Convention signed on the 14th of November 1975 is continuously under revision, to cope with the exigencies of modern trade and the expectations of transporters.

As acknowledged, on the 17th of February 1999 entered into force the amendments to the Faze I of revision, related to:

- The minimal conditions to be met by each contracting party (country) to be granted by the association the authorization for TIR carnets issuing.
- The minimal conditions to be met by the applicants for TIR carnets.

APPENDIX 2

COUNTRIES APPLYING ATA SYSTEM

Algeria	France	Japan	Macedonia	Portugal	Sweden
Andorra	Gibraltar	South Africa	Malaysia	Romania	Switzerland
Australia	Greece	Canada	Malta	Russia	Thailand
Austria	Netherlands	China	Morocco	USA	Tunisia
Belgium	Hong-Kong	Cyprus	Mauritius	Senegal	Turkey
Belarus	Croatia	Korea	Mongolia	Singapore	Great Britain
Bulgaria	India	Latvia	Germany	Slovakia	
Check Republic	Ireland	Lebanon	Norway	Slovenia	
Denmark	Iceland	Lithuania	New Zealand	Serbia	
Estonia	Italy	Luxembourg	Ivory Coast	Spain	
Finland	Israel	Hungary	Poland	Sri Lanka	

STRUCTURE OF ATA CARNET

ATA Carnet consists of green covers (front and back pages) and pages of different colures between the covers. All the pages and covers are in A4 format and together make one set of ATA Carnets. The number of pages between the covers depends of the number of countries traveled through, namely temporarily imported to. The contents of one ATA Carnet may be described as follows:

1. Front green cover
2. Slips (yellow, white, blue)
3. Coupons (yellow, white, blue)
4. Additional pages for cargo list (yellow, white, blue)
5. Back green cover

Green front and back covers always remain with the Carnet, and are valid up to one year of the date of issue in the Chamber of Commerce of Serbia. It means that the same covers may be used for several journeys within the time limit of one year, provided the same goods is always exported from the list stated at the back of the green front cover, that is from the cargo list.

Yellow slip is exclusively for the use of local customs (export/re-import) and it is foreseen for four journeys. This slip remains in the Carnet namely must not be taken away from it. If more 4 than travels have been anticipated, another yellow slip shall be added.

White slip is exclusively intended for the use of foreign customs (import/re-export) and is foreseen for four journeys. This slip remains in the Carnet, namely must not be taken away from it. If more than 4 journeys have been anticipated, another yellow slip shall be added.

Blue slip is for customs certification of entry and exit to/from the country of transit and is foreseen for 8 transits. This slip remain in the Carnet, namely must not be taken away from it.

Yellow coupon (EXPORT – RE IMPORT) is punched and it is kept by the customs officer at the time of certification, when the Carnet exits Serbia that is when it returns to Serbia.

White coupon (IMPORT – RE EXPORT) is punched and at the time of certification it shall be kept by the customs officer at the entry, namely exit from the country of temporary import.

Blue coupon (TRANSIT) is punched and also kept by the customs officer when certified at the entry and exit of the Carnet to/from the country of transit.

Additional pages (yellow, white, blue) are filled in the case that the back of the front green cover is exhausted and insufficient for the entire cargo list.

WHO ISSUES ATA CARNETS

Carnets are issued exclusively by the Chambers of Commerce, members of the international ATA guarantee chain.

Internet site (www.iccwbo.org) is a window into the world of ATA Carnets. If you click of ATA carnet icon, you will get the data on the organization issuing ATA Carnet in each member country of ATA chain.

E-mail address, postal address, telephone and telefax are available at ICC internet page, plus links to internet pages for individual countries. The national chamber for each country, offers information where and how ATA carnets can be obtained.

MAIN CATEGORIES OF GOODS COVERED BY ATA CARNETS

- Fairs, exhibitions and presentations,
- Professional equipment,
- Others (sports events, animal shows, etc.).

According to the data circulated by Chamber of Commerce kept by ATA system, the main categories of goods imported temporarily under ATA Carnets, are as follows:

Antiquities, machines, machine tools, catering equipment, tinned food, footwear, toys, computers, office equipment, transformers, electricity generators, electric/electronic and scientific equipment, surgical and dental equipment, jewels and items of precious metal/other precious stones, music receivers, audio-visual devices, photographic equipment and equipment for film making, lasers, music instruments and records, exhibits, airplanes, films, motor vehicles and accessories, engines for racing motors, equipment for heating and lightening, agricultural machinery, furniture, earthenware, paintings and other works of art, umbrellas, racing horses, coffers, perfumes, stage effects and equipment, concert and music instruments, leather and sportswear, clothing, yachts and boats, exhibition stalls.

Number or quantity of each item must be reasonable, compliant to the purpose of imports.

ATA Carnet shall not be issued for exhibitions organized for private purposes in shops or business premises for sale of foreign goods.

Except as allowed by the national legislation of the country of temporary imports, the goods guaranteed to be temporarily imported must not:

- a) Be lent or in any way used for renting out or earning compensation,
- b) Moved from place to place, where certain events have been organized.