
**Working Party on the
Accession of Croatia**

Original: English

ACCESSION OF CROATIA

Questions and Replies

Question 1.

We would appreciate a report from Croatia on actions it has taken since the last meeting to address the deficiencies identified by Working Party delegations and an updated status report on the draft legislation provided to the Working Party.

Reply

An updated status report on draft legislation is provided in this document specifically for each area.

Question 2.

We would also appreciate information from Croatia concerning the disposition of IPR violations. These involve the transmission without license of television and motion picture material. We cannot agree that Croatia is in compliance with the TRIPS agreement until we are satisfied that TRIPS consistent treatment is being given in these cases. We would also appreciate additional comments from Croatia addressing any improvements it is making to the generally difficult IPR enforcement problem in that country.

Reply

Concerning the disposition of IPR implementation, we would like to state the following:

- The Government of Croatia recognizes the importance of covering all broadcasted TV programme with due licenses to the copyright holders. Therefore, Croatia commits itself to find a proper solution by the end of June 1999, for the licenses that are claimed by a negotiating delegation for the Croatian Television (HRT) broadcasting spillovers to the neighbouring Bosnia and Herzegovina. We invite interested motion picture and television material distributing companies to address HRT with concrete requests on that issue as soon as possible.
- As to the concerns expressed by a member over the IPR violation in case of relations between the Euro Broadcasting Corporation (EBC), New York and the Croatian TV broadcasting company MREŽA, we have obtained the information and opinions of the competent agencies, and established that the EBC has filed a civil complaint against MREŽA in the Commercial Court in Zagreb. The very fact that this IPR issue has been brought in front of court authorities in Croatia proves Croatia's readiness to deal with all IPR infringements according to legal procedures in force. The Government of Croatia shall urge the court to deal with the matter as speedily as possible, this being the only possible step for the Government at this stage, having in mind the principle of the tripartite division between legislative, executive and judiciary power. The Government of Croatia firmly holds its commitments and obligations stemming from the relevant WTO agreements and the Memorandum of Understanding

Concerning Protection of Intellectual Property Rights, signed by the Croatian and the U.S. authorities on 26 May 1998.

We would like to stress that the both above mentioned cases were not brought to the attention of the Croatian competent authorities by copyright holders at an early stage of IPR violation, but they were raised later in Croatia's WTO accession process. The Government of Croatia and its competent authorities commit themselves to pursue the protection of the rights of copyright holders on ex officio basis whenever they are duly informed of a possible IPR violation, without waiting for a court procedures to be filed by the IPR holders.

Question 3.

Following are, from our standpoint, the outstanding areas where Croatia must enact legislation to complete the accession:

- (a) establishment of the enquiry points and publication requirements in WTO Agreements, for TBT, SPS, and GATS;**
- (b) implementation of the WTO Agreement on Customs Valuation**
- (c) implementation of the WTO Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures**
- (d) implementation of the WTO Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade**
- (e) implementation of the WTO Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures**
- (f) implementation of the WTO Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights**
- (g) elimination of discriminatory excise taxes and quantitative restrictions on imports**
- (h) implementation of the WTO Agreements on Antidumping, Subsidies and countervailing Measures, and Safeguards.**

Reply

General comment

Croatia has repeatedly declared that all legislation would be in place by the end of June 1999, thus ensuring full compliance with all WTO agreements well before the formal completion of its accession process. Therefore, we accept the indication of the outstanding areas as an important road map of the remaining Croatia's obligations in the systemic area. We shall further elaborate on each particular area of the WTO agreements implementation in this document. Our general remark would call for an approach that would judge Croatia's WTO compliance according to the quality of enacted legislation. Such a request stems from all relevant WTO provisions, and it represents a clear obligation to be put in front of each and every acceding country, rather than insisting on having complete implementation process evaluated, that could prolong any accession process beyond time limits and obligations foreseen in the WTO provisions.

Reply (a)

The Enquiry point for technical regulations and standards in accordance with the WTO Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade and the Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures has been established within the State Office for Standardization and Metrology. That Enquiry Point has been established as of 10 October 1998. The Decision of the Government of

Croatia establishing that Enquiry Point and dated 24 September 1998, has been submitted to the WTO Secretariat prior to the informal Working Party meeting held on 4 May 1999.

By the end of May 1999, the Government of Croatia shall adopt a decision establishing an Enquiry Point in accordance with Article III paragraph 4 of the General Agreement on Trade in Services. That Enquiry Point shall be established in the Ministry of Economy. A draft text of the Governmental decision on the GATS Enquiry Point is attached to this Document.

With regard to publication requirements in WTO Agreements we would like to refer to the information and commitments provided by Croatia in the Draft Report (WT/ACC/SPEC/HRV/7) stating that the transparency of Croatian laws and other regulations is ensured through obligatory publication of all laws and regulations in the Croatian Official Gazette "Narodne Novine". Law grants that no measure can be applied before it is published. In general, a law enters into force 8 days after it is published in the Official Gazette, unless a longer period for its entry into force is stipulated. All the amendments and changes in laws and regulations are also published in Official Gazette to enable all interested persons (companies) to get acquainted with them. Furthermore, TBT measures, draft standards are published in the Office Journal of the State Office for Standardization and Metrology allowing 30 days for comments and remarks of the public. The Croatian Government has adopted the Regulation on methods and procedures of issuing technical regulations prescribing quality and health requirements as a referral point for SPS control of these item. The Official Gazette "Narodne Novine" is available on Internet (www.mn.hr).

In addition, we would like to stress that all laws and regulations related to trade would be published in the Official Gazette "Narodne novine" promptly and no law or regulation related to international trade would become effective prior to such publication. Croatia will fully implement Article X of the GATT 1994 and the other transparency requirements in WTO Agreements requiring notification and publication, including those in Agreements on TBT, SPS and GATS.

Reply (b)

The new Croatian Customs Law which regulates inter alia the implementation of the provisions of the WTO Agreement on Implementation of the Article VII of GATT 1994, will be adopted by the Croatian Parliament by 30 June 1999 and shall be applied as of 1 January 2000. However, the provisions of the new Customs Law related to customs valuation and the accompanying "Customs Regulation for Determining the Customs Value" would be implemented as of July 1999 thus prior to accession. Attached to this document is the integral version of the draft Customs Law. Additionally, the draft of the implementing "Customs Regulations for Determining the Customs Value" is also submitted herewith and we urge the WP members to give their comments and remarks, if any, as soon as possible.

Reply (c)

As mentioned in previous documentation, especially in doc. WT/ACC/HRV/25 - Information on Import Licensing Procedures, Croatia applies import licensing procedures in compliance with the respective WTO Agreement. Furthermore, the Croatian Government abolished monitoring import licences for combine harvesters and iron tubes and bars. The import licensing regime is still applied for the import of iron tubes and bars from non-WTO members.

Also, Croatia still applies import licensing system for used agriculture tractors older than five years. This system is not intended to protect domestic output, because, if this was the case, then Croatia would apply licensing procedure for new tractors which are produced in Croatia or would maintain high tariff protection for used tractors. The present tariff rate for used tractors is five percent, and the implementation of import licensing is in full conformity with Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures, the licences are issued on automatic basis upon the request of trader (legal person) or

natural person. The only criteria for issuing import license to trader, when it is imported for the first time, is a guarantee that the spare parts and service will be ensured. The only criteria for issuing import licence to natural persons – farmers, is that the imported tractors are intended for their own use and not for further wholesale or retail sale.

The texts of the Decision on Goods Subject to Import and Export Licenses which was adopted by the Croatian Government and the amendments thereof have been submitted to the WTO Secretariat.

Replies (d) & (e)

The reply to this question is provided in this document under "Standards and certification" and "Technical barriers to Trade and Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures"

Reply (f)

In order to fully adjust its intellectual property regime to the provisions of the WTO Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, Croatia needs to adopt the following outstanding legislation: the Patent Law, the Trademark Law, the Industrial Design Law, the Law on Layout of Integrated Circuits, the Law on Geographical Indications and the Law on Amendments to the Copyright Law. This whole legislative package has passed the first reading in the Croatian Parliament and will be adopted and consequently implemented by 30 June.

Replies (g) & (h)

The reply to this question is provided in this document under the headings "Application of Internal Taxes to Imports"; "Safeguards, Antidumping and Countervailing Measures" and under "Quantitative Import Restrictions, Including Prohibitions, Quotas and Licesing Systems".

I. ECONOMIC POLICIES

State Ownership and Privatization

Question 4.

Croatia needs to review this section of document WT/ACC/SPEC/HRV/7 with a view to improving the scope of information given on “privatization” and the conversion of “socially owned” firms to private ownership. The text as it stands does not give a full picture of current ownership patterns.

Please provide information on what sort of firms have been privatized, e.g. retail services, manufacturing, agricultural processing; the nature of the firms remaining in state or other non-private forms of ownership; and the portion of Croatia’s trade and economic activity that is represented by these non-privatized holdings.

Reply

Selected Enterprise Indicators by sector (1992-1999)

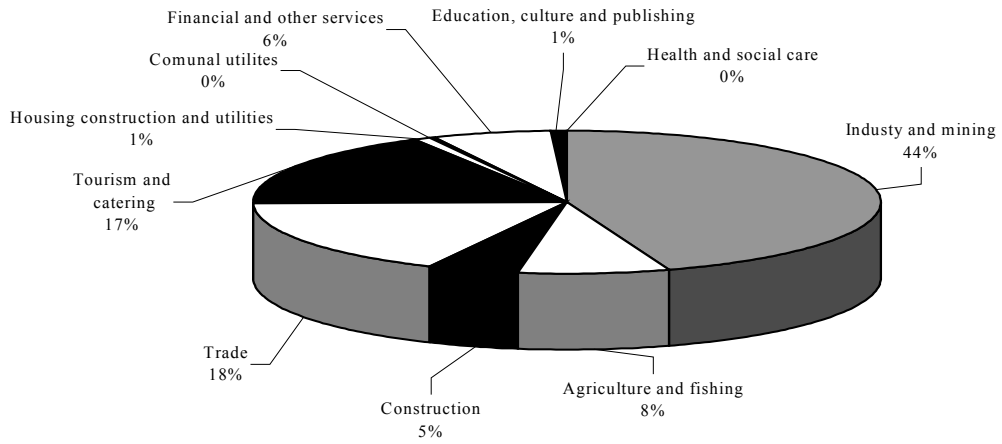
Sector	Enterprises in privatization			Privatized Enterprises			Nonprivatized Enterprises			Enterprises in liquidation and bankruptcies		
	No.	Equity (DEM)	% of total equity included in privatization	No.	Equity (DEM)	% of sector's Equity	No.	Equity (DEM)	% of sector's Equity	No.	Equity (DEM)	% of sector's Equity
Industry and mining	807	11.422.388.209	44,70	658	8.932.027.911	78,20	68	1.883.817.247	16,49	106	606.543.051	5,31
Agriculture and fishing	249	2.001.849.648	7,83	196	1.048.914.286	52,40	26	652.687.931	32,60	27	300.247.431	15,00
Construction	297	1.185.996.138	4,64	242	903.996.519	76,22	28	139.153.518	11,73	27	142.846.100	12,04
Trade	513	4.487.864.122	17,56	433	4.087.737.546	91,08	41	229.970.803	5,12	39	170.155.773	3,79
Tourism and catering	241	4.395.917.337	17,20	203	4.220.684.494	96,01	32	168.929.018	3,84	6	6.303.824	0,14
Housing construction and utilities	194	221.338.662	0,87	180	196.192.095	88,64	7	3.301.666	1,49	7	21.844.900	9,87
Communal utilities	36	34.612.220	0,14	33	32.882.020	95,00	3	1.730.200	5,00			
Financial and other services	359	1.577.084.863	6,17	325	1.232.295.514	78,14	25	305.378.451	19,36	9	39.410.898	2,50
Education, culture and publishing	89	210.391.650	0,82	75	178.265.028	84,73	11	28.889.422	13,73	3	3.237.200	1,54
Health and social care	15	17.762.015	0,07	13	16.367.300	92,15	2	1.394.715	7,85			
Total	2.825	25.555.204.865	100,00	2.358	20.849.362.714	81,59	243	3.415.252.973	13,36	224	1.290.589.177	5,05

Note: non-commercialized Enterprises are not included in table. No. of Enterprises covered by Transformation Law = 2.950

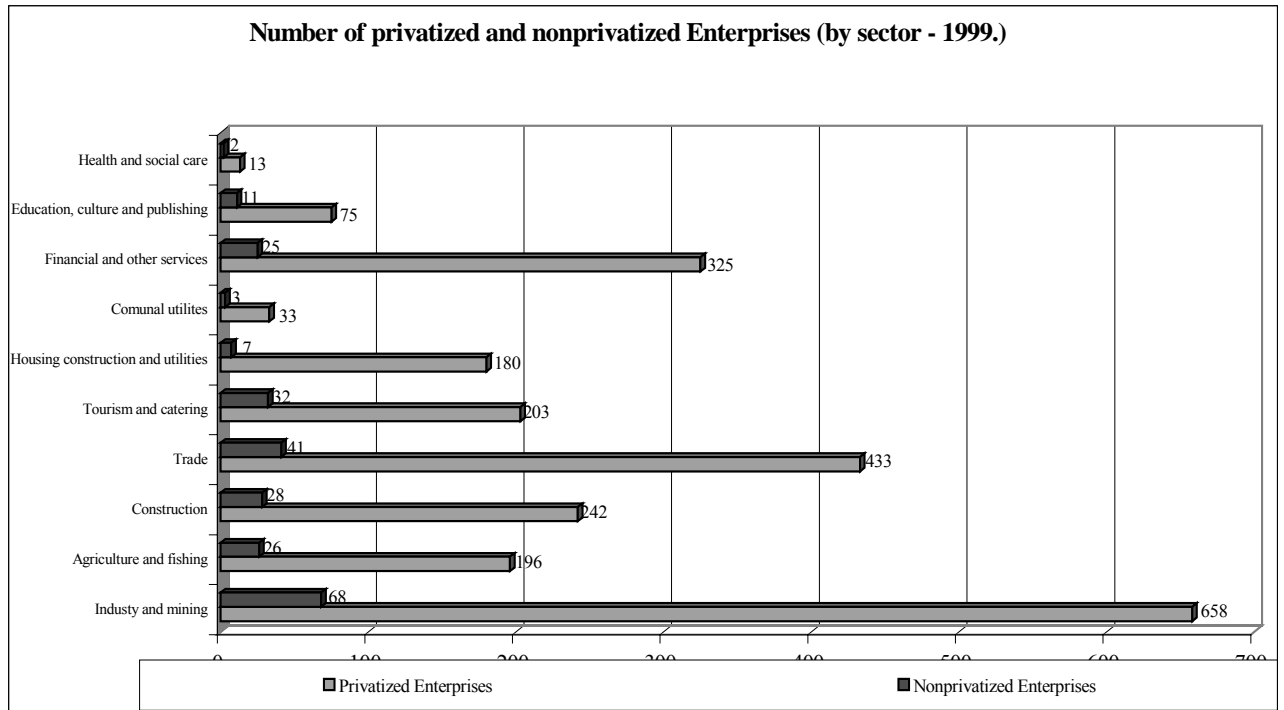
Note:

“Privatized enterprises” means the companies in which the ownership of the State not exceeds 50%. The percentage refers to the share of private ownership. “Non-privatized” means still government controlled, and the percentage refers to the share of private ownership. Liquidations and bankruptcies are stated in percentages in relation to each total activity.

Total equity of enterprises included in proces of privatization (by sector - 30.06.1992.)



Number of privatized and nonprivatized Enterprises (by sector - 1999.)



Data on residual Croatian Privatization Fund Portfolio:

UP TO 25% IN CROATIAN PRIVATIZATION FUND PORTFOLIO

NO.	COMPANY	HEADQUARTER	SECTOR	EQUITY (HKN)	RESIDUAL CPF PORTFOLIO	% OF EQUITY
1	DP JAVORNIK	MAZIN	INDUSTRY	2.184.600,00	21.846,00	1.00
3	JADROAGENT	RIJEKA	INDUSTRY	52.048.999,00	547.580,00	1.05
4	UNIJA-METALI	ZAPREŠIĆ	INDUSTRY	20.429.613,20	216.600,00	1.06
5	DOMUS	RIJEKA	TRADE	54.298.960,00	574.180,00	1.06
6	AGROSERVIS	VIROVITICA	CRAFT	10.824.000,00	116.100,00	1.07
7	GRAMAT-LORIS	ZAGREB	TRADE	13.916.740,00	149.340,00	1.07
8	TERMOMEHANIKA	SESVETE	INDUSTRY	35.359.000,00	383.800,00	1.09
9	GLAS SLAVONIJE	OSIJEK	PUBLISHING, EDUCATION & CULTURE	14.971.800,00	164.400,00	1.10
10	JADRANKA, ZADAR	ZADAR	INDUSTRY	2.609.148,40	28.880,00	1.11
11	VISMA	ZAGREB	INDUSTRY	2.386.400,00	26.600,00	1.11
12	GP DUBROVNIK	DUBROVNIK	CONSTRUCTION	49.897.800,00	567.340,00	1.14
13	BAKARSKA TISKARA	BAKAR	CRAFT	1.499.480,00	17.100,00	1.14
14	AGROPRERADA	IVANIĆ-GRAD	AGRICULTURE	33.756.217,00	389.120,00	1.15
15	EUROSTAR TRAVEL	ROVINJ	TOURISM & CATERING & CATERING	4.126.800,00	47.880,00	1.16
16	STOLARIJA	MAKARSKA	CRAFT	2.269.360,00	26.600,00	1.17
17	SPLENDID, ZAGREB	ZAGREB	TOURISM & CATERING	30.400.380,00	359.860,00	1.18
18	ATLAS TURISTIČKA AGENCIJA	DUBROVNIK	TOURISM & CATERING	171.824.600,00	2.037.940,00	1.19
19	GORAN	DELNICE	CONSTRUCTION	7.763.400,00	93.480,00	1.20
20	CROATIA-BUS	GAREŠNICA	TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS	3.990.000,00	48.640,00	1.22
21	VISOČICA	GOSPIĆ	TRADE	11.515.520,00	142.120,00	1.23
22	MODNA KONFEKCIJA	ZAGREB	INDUSTRY	25.241.120,00	319.960,00	1.27
23	KVARNER	PUNAT	TRADE	16.279.580,00	209.760,00	1.29
24	PRERADA	SPLIT	INDUSTRY	166.956.800,00	2.151.560,00	1.29
25	NAMA	OSIJEK	TRADE	36.296.840,00	470.060,00	1.30
26	NAPREDAK, ZADAR	ZADAR	CONSTRUCTION	2.829.480,00	36.844,80	1.30
27	HOTEL BELVEDERE	DUBROVNIK	TOURISM & CATERING	132.650.400,00	1.728.620,00	1.30
28	TVORNICA CEMENTA KOROMAČNO	KOROMAČNO	INDUSTRY	403.436.400,00	5.466.100,00	1.35
29	SAMOBOR-METAL	SAMOBOR	INDUSTRY	7.197.200,00	96.900,00	1.35
30	HTC DUBRAVA-BABIN KUK	DUBROVNIK	TOURISM & CATERING	529.503.000,00	7.212.300,00	1.36
31	PREHRANA, SPLIT	SPLIT	TRADE	49.381.000,00	674.500,00	1.37
32	VETERINARSKA STANICA VIROVITICA	VIROVITICA	AGRICULTURE	832.215,20	11.464,60	1.38
33	SVINJOGOJSKI RASPLODNI CENTAR	VINKOVCI	AGRICULTURE	16.677.649,00	231.800,00	1.39
34	KAMENAR	ŠIBENIK	HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE	2.064.642,60	28.880,00	1.40
35	ČESMA	BJELOVAR	INDUSTRY	73.082.100,00	1.020.900,00	1.40
36	RIZ INFOTEHNA	ZAGREB	TRADE	3.405.300,00	47.700,00	1.40
37	AGROOPREMA-ZAGREB	ZAGREB	TRADE	21.579.922,60	302.860,00	1.40
39	ISTARSKA CIGLANA	CEROVLJE	INDUSTRY	12.305.540,00	173.280,00	1.41
40	VELEBIT-TRGOVINA	ZAGREB	TRADE	8.118.700,00	114.760,00	1.41
41	KONFEKCIJA DRNIŠ	DRNIŠ	INDUSTRY	7.560.000,00	106.800,00	1.41
42	TEHNIKA, BJELOVAR	BJELOVAR	INDUSTRY	10.885.860,00	156.940,00	1.44
44	NAŠA DJECA, ZAGREB	ZAGREB	INDUSTRY	1.292.969,00	19.000,00	1.47
45	ELEKTROCOMMERCE, ZAGREB	ZAGREB	TRADE	6.703.200,00	98.800,00	1.47
46	GRADIP	VRBOVEC	INDUSTRY	21.319.900,00	317.300,00	1.49
47	BRODOGRADILIŠTE, CRES	CRES	INDUSTRY	11.368.460,00	172.900,00	1.52
48	RIZ-TVORNICA ODAŠILJAČA	ZAGREB	INDUSTRY	51.642.805,60	802.180,00	1.55
49	DUBROVNIK SHOPPING CENTERS	DUBROVNIK	TRADE	125.369.600,00	1.984.360,00	1.58
50	JADRO	SPLIT	HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE	9.166.360,00	144.400,00	1.58
51	AUTOMEHANIKA, KARLOVAC	KARLOVAC	CRAFT	9.285.300,00	146.300,00	1.58

NO.	COMPANY	HEADQUARTER	SECTOR	EQUITY (HKN)	RESIDUAL CPF PORTFOLIO	% OF EQUITY
52	SPORTSKA ODJEĆA	NOVSKA	INDUSTRY	8.968.000,00	142.880,00	1.59
53	HRVATSKA AUTORSKA AGENCIJA	ZAGREB	FINANCE & OTHER	1.952.440,00	31.160,00	1.60
54	GRAĐEVNO, VRGORAC	VRGORAC	CONSTRUCTION	4.713.174,20	76.000,00	1.61
55	LIMORAD	ZAGREB	CONSTRUCTION	771.780,00	12.540,00	1.62
56	ĐURO SALAJ	VINKOVCI	INDUSTRY	3.512.340,00	57.380,00	1.63
57	MEDITERANSKA PLOVIDBA	KORČULA	TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS	59.327.792,60	975.460,00	1.64
58	RIJEKACESTA	RIJEKA	CONSTRUCTION	47.849.980,00	806.360,00	1.69
59	VODOINSTALATERI	ČAKOVEC	CONSTRUCTION	1.328.214,00	22.420,00	1.69
60	SPLENDID, RIJEKA	RIJEKA	TOURISM & CATERING	18.461.243,60	313.120,00	1.70
61	VELEPROMET	OTOČAC	TRADE	3.308.280,00	57.000,00	1.72
62	KRK	KRK	CONSTRUCTION	22.059.760,00	379.620,00	1.72
63	VRANJICA-BELVEDERE	VRANJIC	TOURISM & CATERING	31.638.800,00	549.480,00	1.74
64	BETON, ZADAR	ZADAR	INDUSTRY	2.075.560,00	36.100,00	1.74
65	VETERINARSKA STANICA SISAK	SISAK	AGRICULTURE	4.230.023,20	74.974,00	1.77
66	KOMISIONAR	OSIJEK	FINANCE & OTHER	1.169.260,00	20.835,40	1.78
67	AGRARIA	RIJEKA	TRADE	4.233.200,00	76.000,00	1.80
68	OZEHA	ZAGREB	FINANCE & OTHER	12.037.640,00	219.070,00	1.82
69	ASTRA DUBRAVKA	DUBROVNIK	INDUSTRY	6.574.800,00	119.700,00	1.82
70	KAČIĆ	ŠIBENIK	INDUSTRY	5.879.983,20	107.540,00	1.83
71	KAPLAST	KARLOVAC	INDUSTRY	8.564.820,00	157.320,00	1.84
72	HTP PLAT	DUBROVNIK	TOURISM & CATERING	74.956.900,00	1.383.580,00	1.85
73	OBNOVA, SPLIT	SPLIT	CONSTRUCTION	17.191.200,00	323.000,00	1.88
74	ZAVOD ZA ZAVAR.I METALNE KONSTRUKCIJE	ZAGREB	CRAFT	4.687.197,40	88.160,00	1.88
75	SLJEMETRANS	SESVETE	TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS	12.699.436,60	244.340,00	1.92
76	VETERINARSKA STANICA VARAŽDIN	VARAŽDIN	AGRICULTURE	8.017.468,00	155.040,00	1.93
77	PRERADA	BJELOVAR	INDUSTRY	61.501.480,00	1.188.260,00	1.93
78	MEĐIMURJE MEDIT	ČAKOVEC	INDUSTRY	900.600,00	17.670,00	1.96
79	PLOBEST	PLOČE	INDUSTRY	36.086.700,00	712.500,00	1.97
80	HTP SUMRATIN - ZAGREB	DUBROVNIK	TOURISM & CATERING	21.534.600,00	425.600,00	1.98
81	ZAK	ŠIBENIK	CONSTRUCTION	804.011,60	15.960,00	1.99
82	ELEKTROMETAL	OSIJEK	CONSTRUCTION	7.753.900,00	155.800,00	2.01
83	BRODOGRADILIŠTE KRALJEVICA	KRALJEVICA	INDUSTRY	208.042.400,00	4.214.960,00	2.03
84	NAPREDAK, ORAHOVICA	ORAHOVICA	TRADE	6.207.600,00	126.800,00	2.04
85	GRADITELJ, DUGA RESA	DUGA RESA	CONSTRUCTION	2.601.480,00	53.200,00	2.04
86	JEDINSTVO, ZAGREB	ZAGREB	INDUSTRY	281.900.237,40	5.790.060,00	2.05
87	LIČILAC-GORICA	DUBROVNIK	CONSTRUCTION	3.750.980,00	76.760,00	2.05
88	TEHNOMEHANIKA	MARIJA BISTRICA	INDUSTRY	25.365.000,00	525.160,00	2.07
89	UNIJA-PROMET	ZAGREB	TRADE	10.302.073,60	212.800,00	2.07
90	VETERINARSKA STANICA OPATIJA	OPATIJA	AGRICULTURE	634.980,00	13.383,60	2.11
91	IVAKARTON	IVANIĆ-GRAD	INDUSTRY	10.427.564,80	229.900,00	2.20
92	ZADARSKA TISKARA	ZADAR	INDUSTRY	8.273.276,40	182.400,00	2.20
93	POLJOOPSKRBA-BILOGORA	BJELOVAR	AGRICULTURE	11.529.200,00	255.300,00	2.21
94	MUZIČKA NAKLADA	ZAGREB	TRADE	13.007.992,80	288.800,00	2.22
95	TEHNOPUBLIC	ZAGREB	CONSTRUCTION	2.082.400,00	46.360,00	2.23
96	HOTELSKO PODUZEĆE MAKARSKA	MAKARSKA	TOURISM & CATERING	171.953.600,00	3.832.000,00	2.23
97	PROIZVODNJA I PRERADA MESA VIROVITICA	VIROVITICA	INDUSTRY	9.354.627,20	215.840,00	2.31
98	DELTA, RIJEKA	RIJEKA	TRADE	7.355.660,00	172.900,00	2.35
99	GRADNJAINVEST	ZAGREB	CONSTRUCTION	3.108.400,00	76.000,00	2.44
100	MPT METKOVKA	METKOVIĆ	INDUSTRY	24.365.600,00	606.100,00	2.49
101	PROGRES	JASTREBARSKO	INDUSTRY	57.197.600,00	1.428.040,00	2.50
102	CROATIA-BUS	ZAGREB	TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS	91.049.140,00	2.280.000,00	2.50

NO.	COMPANY	HEADQUARTER	SECTOR	EQUITY (HKN)	RESIDUAL CPF PORTFOLIO	% OF EQUITY
103	PPP KUPLJENOVO	KUPLJENOVO	INDUSTRY	4.770.140,00	120.460,00	2.53
104	POLJOPRIVREDA SUHOPOLJE	SUHOPOLJE	AGRICULTURE	49.407.600,00	1.269.200,00	2.57
105	UNIONDRVO	ZAGREB	TRADE	1.537.506,60	39.580,80	2.57
106	ELAK	ĐURĐEVAC	INDUSTRY	12.815.880,00	330.220,00	2.58
107	TEHNOPLAST	SVETA NEDJELJA	INDUSTRY	3.203.400,00	83.980,00	2.62
108	TRGOVINA, VRGORAC	VRGORAC	TRADE	8.264.756,80	218.500,00	2.64
109	ORTOPEDIJA, RIJEKA	RIJEKA	CRAFT	1.259.320,00	33.440,00	2.66
110	MAŠINOIMPEX	ZAGREB	TRADE	37.230.500,00	995.600,00	2.67
111	ŽELJEZARA SISAK	SISAK	INDUSTRY	1.812.261.800,00	48.409.340,00	2.67
112	VOČARSKO-VINOGRADARSKA STANICA	ZAGREB	AGRICULTURE	4.817.898,40	129.580,00	2.69
113	MALOPRODAJA	SLATINA	TRADE	4.075.500,00	112.100,00	2.75
114	HP PODGORA	PODGORA	TOURISM & CATERING	139.175.000,00	3.887.020,00	2.79
115	ISTRAGRADNJA	PULA	CONSTRUCTION	13.647.700,00	386.460,00	2.83
116	ADRIATRIKO	CRES	INDUSTRY	935.560,00	26.980,00	2.88
117	GRADSKI PODRUM	ZAGREB	TOURISM & CATERING	10.580.047,40	307.420,00	2.91
118	CENTAR ZA ISTRAŽ. I RAZVOJ NEMETALA	ZAGREB	FINANCE & OTHER	4.408.000,00	128.060,00	2.91
119	HEPLAST-2	PRELOG	INDUSTRY	8.987.760,00	262.200,00	2.92
120	VETERINARSKA STANICA IVANEC	IVANEC	AGRICULTURE	815.860,00	23.943,80	2.93
121	TIPO	OROSLAVJE	INDUSTRY	30.647.000,00	900.600,00	2.94
122	HOTELSKO PODUZEĆE TUČEPI	TUČEPI	TOURISM & CATERING	135.280.200,00	4.004.000,00	2.96
123	ZAVOD ZA PROJEKTIRANJE	SISAK	FINANCE & OTHER	664.791,00	19.760,00	2.97
124	GRANIT	ČAZMA	CONSTRUCTION	2.494.700,00	74.480,00	2.99
125	ZORA, ŽUPANJA	ŽUPANJA	INDUSTRY	3.657.120,00	109.820,00	3.00
126	RAD, TROGIR	TROGIR	INDUSTRY	8.395.340,00	254.600,00	3.03
127	KRZNO	ZAGREB	INDUSTRY	8.811.474,20	267.900,00	3.04
128	TRANŠPED, ZAGREB	ZAGREB	FINANCE & OTHER	2.728.400,00	83.600,00	3.06
129	CROATIATRANS-PAKRAC	PAKRAC	TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS	2.508.760,00	77.140,00	3.07
131	ILOVA	HERCEGOVAC	TRADE	2.947.006,40	92.720,00	3.15
132	FARMA SENKOVAC	SLATINA	AGRICULTURE	61.875.400,00	1.955.860,00	3.16
133	PONOS	ZAGREB	INDUSTRY	4.367.169,00	137.940,00	3.16
134	LABINKOMERC	LABIN	TRADE	50.821.200,00	1.622.600,00	3.19
135	HP OSIJEK	OSIJEK	TOURISM & CATERING	26.421.400,00	843.600,00	3.19
136	DUBRAVICA	DUBRAVICA	AGRICULTURE	46.527.359,60	1.516.960,00	3.26
137	SISTEM SERVIS	SPLIT	CRAFT	2.396.922,20	78.508,00	3.28
138	OPREMA-PROMET I USLUGE	LUDBREG	FINANCE & OTHER	1.178.000,00	38.630,80	3.28
140	KINO-ŠIBENIK	ŠIBENIK	PUBLISHING, EDUCATION & CULTURE	2.631.880,00	88.540,00	3.36
142	ELEKTROKOMERC, SPLIT	SPLIT	TRADE	4.751.900,00	159.600,00	3.36
143	PRVO DALMATINSKO IND. PODUZEĆE	DUBROVNIK	INDUSTRY	29.418.000,00	994.000,00	3.38
144	FOTO	ZAGREB	TRADE	12.206.740,00	416.480,00	3.41
145	SLADIS	RIJEKA	TOURISM & CATERING	13.856.943,20	480.817,80	3.47
146	GRADINE	PULA	FINANCE & OTHER	4.191.377,20	145.920,00	3.48
147	INDUSTROMONT	ZAGREB	INDUSTRY	1.311.000,00	45.600,00	3.48
148	BUJE-EXPORT, BUJE	BUJE	TRADE	10.598.200,00	368.600,00	3.48
149	MLJEKARA, SPLIT	SPLIT	INDUSTRY	23.068.280,00	811.680,00	3.52
150	ZAVOD ZA KRUMPIR STARA SUŠICA	RAVNA GORA	FINANCE & OTHER	3.408.600,00	120.080,00	3.52
151	PNM MEĐIMURJE	ČAKOVEC	PUBLISHING, EDUCATION & CULTURE	991.252,80	34.960,00	3.53
152	TRANSPORT	VINKOVCI	TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS	5.700.000,00	201.400,00	3.53
153	POGREBNO PODUZEĆE ZAGREB	ZAGREB	HOUSING & COMMUNAL SERVICES	9.628.569,20	342.000,00	3.55
155	VINKO ALJINOVIĆ (LIPOST)	SPLIT	CRAFT	476.140,00	17.100,00	3.59
156	JATRA	SPLIT	TRADE	7.814.700,00	283.100,00	3.62
157	GRADITELJ, KRAPINA	KRAPINA	CONSTRUCTION	8.966.685,20	326.800,00	3.64

NO.	COMPANY	HEADQUARTER	SECTOR	EQUITY (HKN)	RESIDUAL CPF PORTFOLIO	% OF EQUITY
158	ELEKTROMEHANIKA, RIJEKA	RIJEKA	CRAFT	8.155.769,00	297.608,40	3.65
159	JADRAN UP	GOSPIĆ	TOURISM & CATERING	3.733.500,00	136.800,00	3.66
160	RIBOPROMET	DARUVAR	TRADE	871.720,00	32.680,00	3.75
161	AUTOBUSNI KOLODVOR	KARLOVAC	TRADE	5.776.000,00	217.360,00	3.76
162	CHROMOS-TVORNICA SMOLA	ZAGREB	INDUSTRY	40.876.600,00	1.535.200,00	3.76
163	HRAST	ČAKOVEC	INDUSTRY	23.693.000,00	892.240,00	3.77
164	HERBOS	SISAK	INDUSTRY	71.540.320,00	2.693.820,00	3.77
165	DUROLIT, ZAGREB	ZAGREB	CONSTRUCTION	5.233.911,00	197.600,00	3.78
166	HIDROPUT	SISAK	TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS	35.970.800,00	1.367.620,00	3.80
167	CROATIAPLAN	ZAGREB	FINANCE & OTHER	763.800,00	29.123,20	3.81
168	ZELINA	SVETI IVAN ZELINA	INDUSTRY	8.031.569,80	307.420,00	3.83
169	KOOPERATIVA, SISAK	SISAK	AGRICULTURE	7.106.760,00	273.980,00	3.86
170	DIJAMANT	OSIJEK	CONSTRUCTION	3.946.680,00	154.280,00	3.91
171	ČUVAR	SOLIN	HOUSING & COMMUNAL SERVICES	1.191.680,00	47.120,00	3.95
172	PROSVJETA	BJELOVAR	INDUSTRY	6.033.640,00	238.640,00	3.96
173	IMES	ZAGREB	INDUSTRY	15.115.134,60	613.700,00	4.06
174	AUTOREPARATURA (SERVISPROMET)	OSIJEK	CRAFT	36.633.000,00	1.492.800,00	4.08
175	SPLITSKA FTZ	SPLIT	HOUSING & COMMUNAL SERVICES	1.043.480,00	42.560,00	4.08
176	TEHNOPROJEKT, VINKOVCI	VINKOVCI	FINANCE & OTHER	906.300,00	37.559,20	4.14
177	MEĐIMURJE INF.PRO.CENTAR	ČAKOVEC	FINANCE & OTHER	10.966.800,00	455.620,00	4.15
178	SLOGA IMK	POŽEGA	INDUSTRY	22.818.600,00	948.600,00	4.16
179	PRIGORKA-STANOGRADNJA	SESVETE	CONSTRUCTION	5.624.000,00	234.080,00	4.16
180	STRAŽAPLASTIKA	HUM NA SUTLI	INDUSTRY	27.203.907,40	1.139.240,00	4.19
181	PPK VELEBIT	GOSPIĆ	AGRICULTURE	48.327.351,20	2.023.880,00	4.19
182	NAMA, ZAGREB	ZAGREB	TRADE	724.566.500,00	31.155.000,00	4.30
183	METIS	RIJEKA	INDUSTRY	13.425.400,00	577.600,00	4.30
184	SLOBODNA PLOVIDBA	ŠIBENIK	TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS	215.173.100,00	9.433.880,00	4.38
185	BOBIS	SPLIT	INDUSTRY	23.826.646,00	1.053.740,00	4.42
186	FINVESTDRVO	ČABAR	INDUSTRY	95.884.412,00	4.246.500,00	4.43
187	INFOSISTEM	ZAGREB	FINANCE & OTHER	20.351.660,00	908.200,00	4.46
188	HOTEL LIBERTAS	DUBROVNIK	TOURISM & CATERING	39.598.800,00	1.779.000,00	4.49
189	CIPELIĆI	SPLIT	TRADE	595.840,00	26.725,40	4.49
190	BRODOGRADILIŠTE KRK	KRK	INDUSTRY	1.924.320,00	86.640,00	4.50
191	TRAST	SPLIT	FINANCE & OTHER	19.497.693,60	879.700,00	4.51
192	CENTAR ZA RAZVOJ	IVANIĆ-GRAD	FINANCE & OTHER	1.447.800,00	65.360,00	4.51
193	ŠTAMPARIJA OBRAZACA	ZAGREB	INDUSTRY	836.760,00	38.000,00	4.54
194	ORLANDO	DUBROVNIK	INDUSTRY	11.327.700,00	513.820,00	4.54
195	HOTEL MEDENA	TROGIR	TOURISM & CATERING	149.644.000,00	6.833.160,00	4.57
196	TPK	ZAGREB	FINANCE & OTHER	5.339.000,00	245.860,00	4.60
197	INTERPUBLIC-HOLDING	ZAGREB	FINANCE & OTHER	3.429.120,00	159.220,00	4.64
198	MARIN GETALDIĆ	ZAGREB	FINANCE & OTHER	34.315.569,40	1.620.130,00	4.72
199	KONSTRUKTOR	RIJEKA	CONSTRUCTION	49.221.400,00	2.325.220,00	4.72
200	METAL, OPATIJA	OPATIJA	CONSTRUCTION	10.879.400,00	514.687,20	4.73
201	POLJOPRIVREDNO PODUZEĆE ORAHOVICA	ORAHOVICA	AGRICULTURE	117.678.600,00	5.587.200,00	4.75
202	ENIM	ZAGREB	FINANCE & OTHER	4.286.400,00	204.060,00	4.76
203	NEDA	SENJ	INDUSTRY	9.834.300,00	471.900,00	4.80
204	ADRIA AUTO	DUBROVNIK	CRAFT	9.256.800,00	446.500,00	4.82
205	POLJOOPSKRBA	ZAGREB	TRADE	50.138.700,00	2.419.800,00	4.83
206	VELEBIT, SENJ	SENJ	TOURISM & CATERING	38.437.000,00	1.898.100,00	4.94
207	LIČILAC, PULA	PULA	CONSTRUCTION	525.350,00	25.992,00	4.95
208	HUP KORANA	KARLOVAC	TOURISM & CATERING	57.555.000,00	2.857.500,00	4.96
209	BORIK	PITOMAČA	AGRICULTURE	12.474.000,00	620.600,00	4.98
210	TEKSTIL, KARLOVAC	KARLOVAC	TRADE	49.962.400,00	2.492.420,00	4.99
211	BRIONI	PULA	TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS	21.097.600,00	1.054.120,00	5.00

NO.	COMPANY	HEADQUARTER	SECTOR	EQUITY (HK\$)	RESIDUAL CPF PORTFOLIO	% OF EQUITY
212	RATARSTVO-DORADA HERCEGOVAC	HERCEGOVAC	AGRICULTURE	9.066.000,00	455.900,00	5.03
213	VOLTA	ZAGREB	CRAFT	1.789.800,00	90.440,00	5.05
214	MUNJA	ZAGREB	INDUSTRY	23.423.500,00	1.214.500,00	5.18
215	ODEMA-NAKIT	OSIJEK	CRAFT	1.852.180,80	97.637,20	5.27
216	GEODET	DUBROVNIK	FINANCE & OTHER	900.600,00	47.500,00	5.27
217	KUTJEVO	KUTJEVO	AGRICULTURE	247.588.500,00	13.111.500,00	5.30
218	TOP	OSIJEK	TRADE	25.212.000,00	1.344.300,00	5.33
219	AUTOBUSNI KOLODVOR	SPLIT	TRADE	3.541.600,00	192.405,40	5.43
220	SAVA DD, NOVSKA	NOVSKA	TRADE	17.267.200,00	951.520,00	5.51
221	ŠIBENKA	ŠIBENIK	TRADE	92.024.600,00	5.117.840,00	5.56
222	ŽITAR	DONJI MIHOLJAC	INDUSTRY	53.787.100,00	3.002.760,00	5.58
224	POLIPLAST	ŠIBENIK	INDUSTRY	40.122.300,00	2.312.300,00	5.76
225	MEĐIMURJE STAKLO-POD.	ČAKOVEC	CONSTRUCTION	2.726.120,00	158.650,00	5.82
226	JELOVICA	SISAK	INDUSTRY	2.965.675,80	174.040,00	5.87
227	BILOKALNIK D.D.	KOPRIVNICA	FINANCE & OTHER	189.841.160,00	11.162.880,00	5.88
228	KARTONPLAST	PLOČE	INDUSTRY	8.539.743,80	509.200,00	5.96
229	GLAS COMMERCE (KIOSK-PROMET)	OSIJEK	TRADE	446.291,00	26.752,00	5.99
230	UREDSKA TEHNIKA	ZAGREB	TRADE	8.930.000,00	538.080,00	6.03
231	DUBRAVAPROMET	ZAGREB	TRADE	6.026.800,00	367.080,00	6.09
232	HP ŽIVOGOŠĆE	ŽIVOGOŠĆE	TOURISM & CATERING	115.048.800,00	7.019.740,00	6.10
233	MERKANT	PULA	TRADE	32.462.013,00	1.991.200,00	6.13
234	JADROPLASTIKA	SEGET DONJI	INDUSTRY	12.028.900,00	759.620,00	6.31
235	JADRO TRGOVINA	SPLIT	TRADE	8.181.400,00	516.800,00	6.32
236	MK SLAVONIJA	OSIJEK	INDUSTRY	71.978.100,00	4.554.600,00	6.33
237	POMKA	KOPRIVNICA	INDUSTRY	9.759.000,00	619.800,00	6.35
238	STARI GRAD	SISAK	TOURISM & CATERING	3.229.099,40	205.200,00	6.35
239	FRANJO KLUZ	OMIŠ	INDUSTRY	16.784.600,00	1.071.980,00	6.39
240	SIGURNOST-PULA	PULA	HOUSING & COMMUNAL SERVICES	1.033.600,00	66.120,00	6.40
241	SLOBODNA DALMACIJA-NOVINE	SPLIT	PUBLISHING, EDUCATION & CULTURE	38.616.740,00	2.474.940,00	6.41
242	ŠKOLSKI SERVIS	ZAGREB	FINANCE & OTHER	536.560,00	34.960,00	6.52
243	SOKOLAC	BRINJE	TOURISM & CATERING	2.009.440,00	131.480,00	6.54
244	ZAGREB-PAPIR	ZAGREB	TRADE	4.148.840,00	273.220,00	6.59
245	IMUNOLOŠKI ZAVOD	ZAGREB	INDUSTRY	76.235.600,00	5.030.440,00	6.60
246	TEHNOOSIJEK	OSIJEK	CONSTRUCTION	2.404.260,00	158.935,00	6.61
247	PAMUČNA INDUSTRIJA	DUGA RESA	INDUSTRY	99.131.600,00	6.569.200,00	6.63
248	AUTO KUĆA JASMIN	RIJEKA	TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS	4.921.000,00	327.560,00	6.66
249	SVJETLO, ZAGREB	ZAGREB	CONSTRUCTION	6.780.856,80	454.860,00	6.71
250	EUROMAR	RIJEKA	FINANCE & OTHER	1.014.391,00	68.350,60	6.74
251	TEKSTILSTROJ	ZAGREB	INDUSTRY	43.487.960,00	2.973.880,00	6.84
252	LITOKARTON	OSIJEK	INDUSTRY	15.134.400,00	1.049.700,00	6.94
253	IPZ-CONUS	ZAGREB	FINANCE & OTHER	201.400,00	14.094,20	7.00
254	SAS ZADAR	ZADAR	INDUSTRY	338.187.600,00	23.709.600,00	7.01
255	HUT KUKLJICA	KUKLJICA	TOURISM & CATERING	43.142.920,00	3.035.820,00	7.04
256	JEDINSTVO, ŽUPANJA	ŽUPANJA	CONSTRUCTION	2.067.409,00	145.920,00	7.06
257	AUTOPRIJEVOZ	OTOČAC	TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS	19.300.200,00	1.371.800,00	7.11
258	ISTRACOMMERCE	PAZIN	TRADE	23.658.800,00	1.686.820,00	7.13
259	LOVAČKI ROG	ZAGREB	TOURISM & CATERING	26.664.410,00	1.911.400,00	7.17
260	VETERINARSKA STANICA OGULIN	OGULIN	AGRICULTURE	636.500,00	45.904,00	7.21
261	BRODOOPREMA	RIJEKA	CRAFT	1.420.820,00	102.600,00	7.22
262	LOLA RIBAR	KARLOVAC	INDUSTRY	52.033.400,00	3.775.300,00	7.26
263	SUPETRUS HOTELI	SUPETAR	TOURISM & CATERING	116.698.000,00	8.484.260,00	7.27
264	TISKARA GOSPIĆ	GOSPIĆ	INDUSTRY	4.383.680,00	321.480,00	7.33
265	INVESTPROJEKT	ZAGREB	FINANCE & OTHER	1.447.800,00	106.400,00	7.35
266	TEH-PROJEKT KONZALTING	RIJEKA	FINANCE & OTHER	760.824,60	56.395,80	7.41
267	PEKARA, BJELOVAR	BJELOVAR	INDUSTRY	2.116.463,20	158.840,00	7.50
268	CENTAR ZA UNAPREĐENJE	OSIJEK	AGRICULTURE	4.600.800,00	346.800,00	7.54

NO.	COMPANY	HEADQUARTER	SECTOR	EQUITY (HKD)	RESIDUAL CPF PORTFOLIO	% OF EQUITY
	STOČARSTVA					
269	MLINOOPSKRBA	ZAGREB	TRADE	4.387.480,00	335.160,00	7.64
270	PREHRANA	VARAŽDIN	INDUSTRY	12.635.000,00	968.800,00	7.67
271	VIKOCOMMERCE	VARAŽDIN	TRADE	11.844.600,00	919.220,00	7.76
272	IZDAVAČKO INSTRUKTIVNI BIRO	ZAGREB	PUBLISHING, EDUCATION & CULTURE	428.640,00	33.440,00	7.80
273	KERAMIČAR	OSIJEK	CONSTRUCTION	208.240,00	16.340,00	7.85
274	KLAS, NOVA GRADIŠKA	NOVA GRADIŠKA	INDUSTRY	39.219.800,00	3.087.500,00	7.87
275	NARODNI LIST	ZADAR	PUBLISHING, EDUCATION & CULTURE	1.177.240,00	93.480,00	7.94
276	ROBNI MAGAZIN	ZAGREB	TRADE	54.074.000,00	4.336.560,00	8.02
277	ARENATURIST	PULA	TOURISM & CATERING	829.350.000,00	66.603.740,00	8.03
278	GALVANIZACIJA	RIJEKA	CRAFT	466.260,00	37.832,80	8.11
279	PKP	PODPIČAN	INDUSTRY	40.901.680,00	3.323.860,00	8.13
280	BANIMED	ZAGREB	CRAFT	2.926.760,00	238.640,00	8.15
281	DIP DELNICE	DELNICE	INDUSTRY	116.755.000,00	9.568.020,00	8.19
282	HOTELSKO PODUZEĆE VRBOSKA	VRBOSKA	TOURISM & CATERING	48.887.000,00	4.027.620,00	8.24
283	VESNA, ZAGREB	ZAGREB	INDUSTRY	39.005.666,20	3.222.780,00	8.26
284	ISTRA CEMENT INTERNATIONAL	PULA	INDUSTRY	266.000.000,00	21.998.200,00	8.27
285	RIJEKATEKSTIL	RIJEKA	TRADE	67.893.756,40	5.746.740,00	8.46
286	DRVENJAČA	FUŽINE	INDUSTRY	94.384.400,00	7.992.540,00	8.47
287	STAKLAR	PULA	CONSTRUCTION	951.900,00	81.320,00	8.54
288	RIVIJERA, IČIČI	IČIČI	TOURISM & CATERING	13.444.400,00	1.151.400,00	8.56
289	CROATIA PUMPE	KARLOVAC	INDUSTRY	26.756.100,00	2.300.700,00	8.60
290	MEĐIMURJE BETON	ČAKOVEC	INDUSTRY	13.191.130,00	1.142.850,00	8.66
291	ODJEĆA, PULA	PULA	CRAFT	5.749.020,00	504.640,00	8.78
292	CROATIA BATERIJE	ZAGREB	INDUSTRY	68.434.200,00	6.023.760,00	8.80
293	MONTER-TERMO	ZAGREB	CONSTRUCTION	1.928.534,20	170.240,00	8.83
294	VAJDA EXPORT IMPORT	ZAGREB	TRADE	832.200,00	73.720,00	8.86
295	DALBIH	SPLIT	TRADE	3.763.900,00	338.580,00	9.00
296	POLJOOPSKRBA-TEHNO	ZAGREB	AGRICULTURE	7.218.700,00	651.200,00	9.02
297	METALPLASTIKA	MAKARSKA	INDUSTRY	17.861.140,00	1.634.760,00	9.15
298	UKUS, ZAGREB	ZAGREB	CRAFT	2.331.748,40	213.560,00	9.16
299	TIGAR	SLAVONSKI BROD	CRAFT	505.400,00	46.360,00	9.17
300	MEĐIMURJEPLET-HOLDING	ČAKOVEC	FINANCE & OTHER	5.607.162,20	519.840,00	9.27
301	MEĐIMURJE-TRANSPORT	ČAKOVEC	TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS	11.146.084,00	1.041.580,00	9.34
302	ĐURO ĐAKOVIĆ-ZAVARENE POSUDE	SLAVONSKI BROD	INDUSTRY	10.483.500,00	982.200,00	9.37
303	KLARA-ZAGREB	ZAGREB	INDUSTRY	132.354.000,00	12.499.340,00	9.44
304	SLAVINA	RIJEKA	CONSTRUCTION	343.763,20	32.486,20	9.45
305	TRIKOP	BLATO	INDUSTRY	10.625.560,00	1.013.080,00	9.53
306	SINJ	SINJ	CONSTRUCTION	17.145.600,00	1.645.400,00	9.60
307	RABAC	RABAC	TOURISM & CATERING	384.643.600,00	36.945.120,00	9.61
308	KOMUNALAC, KRALJEVICA	KRALJEVICA	CRAFT	237.880,00	23.180,00	9.74
309	OPUZENKA	METKOVIĆ	TRADE	21.789.200,00	2.124.200,00	9.75
310	AUTOSERVIS	RIJEKA	TRADE	3.330.806,40	327.571,40	9.83
311	RIBNJACARSTVO KONČANICA	KONČANICA	AGRICULTURE	13.817.600,00	1.371.200,00	9.92
312	POLJOSTROJ	VINKOVCI	TRADE	5.863.248,00	581.400,00	9.92
313	PHARMACHEM	ZAGREB	TRADE	1.539.000,00	152.904,40	9.94
314	SPORT-ING	ZAGREB	CONSTRUCTION	1.795.120,00	178.600,00	9.95
315	POLJOOPSKRBA-AGRA	ZAGREB	AGRICULTURE	4.699.000,00	469.900,00	10.00
316	TEHNOSEKVIS-TOMEKOVIĆ	VIROVITICA	CRAFT	1.726.000,00	173.400,00	10.05
317	KRISTAL	ŽUPANJA	TOURISM & CATERING	2.878.880,00	289.560,00	10.06
318	KLIMAOPREMA	SAMOBOR	CONSTRUCTION	1.998.800,00	201.400,00	10.08
319	JADRANKOLOR	RIJEKA	CRAFT	4.968.424,00	500.908,40	10.08
320	AGROSLAVONIJA	OSIJEK	TRADE	31.704.160,00	3.198.080,00	10.09
321	ZAGREB, DONJI MIHOLJAC	DONJI MIHOLJAC	TOURISM & CATERING	4.908.800,00	495.300,00	10.09

NO.	COMPANY	HEADQUARTER	SECTOR	EQUITY (HKN)	RESIDUAL CPF PORTFOLIO	% OF EQUITY
322	USLUGA	RIJEKA	CRAFT	430.312,00	44.840,00	10.42
323	ELEKTROTEHNA	ZAGREB	TRADE	16.231.320,00	1.698.220,00	10.46
324	ZAGORJE UTP	ZABOK	TOURISM & CATERING	8.084.017,40	846.260,00	10.47
325	UTP ZAGREBAČKA GORA	ZAGREB	TOURISM & CATERING	2.478.360,00	259.540,00	10.47
326	AGI-46	KARLOVAC	FINANCE & OTHER	3.037.340,00	318.440,00	10.48
327	DALMACIJATURIST	SPLIT	TOURISM & CATERING	3.610.000,00	379.240,00	10.51
328	FOTOKEMIKA	ZAGREB	INDUSTRY	52.452.365,20	5.512.280,00	10.51
329	UNIVERZAL, VARAŽDIN	VARAŽDIN	INDUSTRY	6.840.000,00	722.000,00	10.56
330	CROATIA LINE	RIJEKA	TRANSPORT & COMUNICATIONS	914.840.000,00	96.563.500,00	10.56
331	BLATO	BLATO	TOURISM & CATERING	29.257.200,00	3.130.500,00	10.70
332	KRATEKS	KRAPINA	INDUSTRY	3.712.600,00	397.100,00	10.70
333	DINARKA	KNIN	TRADE	20.882.000,00	2.235.700,00	10.71
334	ISTARSKA TVORNICA STAKLA	FAŽANA	INDUSTRY	4.159.100,00	447.640,00	10.76
335	STROJAR	DONJA BISTRA	INDUSTRY	9.583.600,00	1.039.300,00	10.84
336	TIPOGRAFIJA, ĐAKOVO	ĐAKOVO	INDUSTRY	2.519.400,00	273.600,00	10.86
337	UKRAS	OSIJEK	CONSTRUCTION	3.134.400,00	342.400,00	10.92
338	RECOL	ZAGREB	CRAFT	678.300,00	74.328,00	10.96
339	AGROPROMET	PODPIČAN	TRADE	3.574.280,00	392.160,00	10.97
340	ČOKA COMMERCE	SPLIT	TRADE	1.619.974,20	177.688,00	10.97
341	MLJEKARA SLAVIJA	STARO PETROVO SELO	INDUSTRY	6.130.920,00	675.640,00	11.02
342	BCS-ZAGREB	ZAGREB	INDUSTRY	1.607.400,00	177.840,00	11.06
343	AUTO-ŠKOLA CENTAR	RIJEKA	PUBLISHING, EDUCATION & CULTURE	264.100,00	29.351,20	11.11
344	RIBA	ZAGREB	AGRICULTURE	482.531,60	53.960,00	11.18
345	MPD-DARUVAR	DARUVAR	INDUSTRY	12.038.400,00	1.352.420,00	11.23
346	JADRANKOMERC	CRIKVENICA	TRADE	49.715.400,00	5.587.140,00	11.24
347	DALMEX	SPLIT	AGRICULTURE	29.050.240,00	3.287.380,00	11.32
348	JELEN, ZAGREB	ZAGREB	INDUSTRY	5.236.400,00	606.100,00	11.57
349	ŽELJEZARA SPLIT	KAŠTEL SUČURAC	INDUSTRY	215.110.400,00	24.937.500,00	11.59
350	ST RENT A CAR	SPLIT	TRANSPORT & COMUNICATIONS	1.062.825,80	123.560,80	11.63
351	KORDUN	KARLOVAC	INDUSTRY	76.896.000,00	9.134.700,00	11.88
352	NOVA COLOR	SPLIT	INDUSTRY	24.070.606,00	2.886.746,00	11.99
353	HOTELI NOVI	NOVI VINODOLSKI	TOURISM & CATERING	120.862.800,00	14.571.000,00	12.06
354	PANONIJA	OSIJEK	TRANSPORT & COMUNICATIONS	48.053.100,00	5.859.000,00	12.19
355	IPK-OSIJEK	OSIJEK	FINANCE & OTHER	772.213.200,00	94.995.820,00	12.30
356	PASTOR-INŽENJERING	SAMOBOR	INDUSTRY	10.015.933,60	1.233.480,00	12.32
357	AIDA	RIJEKA	FINANCE & OTHER	708.012,20	87.795,20	12.40
358	VISOKOGRADNJA, SPLIT	SPLIT	CONSTRUCTION	25.317.120,00	3.154.380,00	12.46
359	POLJODAR DARUVAR	DARUVAR	AGRICULTURE	6.586.885,80	826.120,00	12.54
360	PULAPROJEKT	PULA	FINANCE & OTHER	404.700,00	50.920,00	12.58
361	ZDENKA	VELIKI ZDENCI	INDUSTRY	96.183.000,00	12.187.200,00	12.67
362	MEĐIMURJE KERAMIKA	ČAKOVEC	CONSTRUCTION	1.355.004,00	172.710,00	12.75
363	GRAFOPAPIR	NOVA GRADIŠKA	TRADE	5.287.320,00	677.540,00	12.81
364	INTERPLUTEX	UMAG	TRADE	2.116.600,00	271.320,00	12.82
365	SLATINE	IVANKOVO	AGRICULTURE	48.339.800,00	6.210.340,00	12.85
366	JADRAN, BUZET	BUZET	TRADE	18.620.000,00	2.395.520,00	12.87
367	CROATIA PROTEKT	GAREŠNICA	INDUSTRY	6.061.000,00	785.053,40	12.95
368	PPK ZAGREB-SPLIT	SPLIT	TRADE	3.562.690,00	463.600,00	13.01
369	REMONT	KAŠTEL SUČURAC	CRAFT	18.211.291,00	2.372.340,00	13.03
370	TSH KRMA	VINKOVCI	INDUSTRY	44.007.100,00	5.814.200,00	13.21
371	HTT PICOK	ĐURĐEVAC	TOURISM & CATERING	20.355.460,00	2.713.200,00	13.33
372	OPSKRBA-DISKONT	SPLIT	TRADE	2.235.920,00	299.060,00	13.38
373	POLJOPROMET	VIROVITICA	INDUSTRY	35.024.600,00	4.721.120,00	13.48
374	GRADAC	GRADAC	TOURISM & CATERING	2.202.480,00	297.920,00	13.53
375	URBANIS	KARLOVAC	FINANCE & OTHER	1.396.602,60	189.240,00	13.55
376	ŠAVRIĆ	ZAGREB	INDUSTRY	138.669.600,00	18.869.660,00	13.61
377	SUNTURIST	ZADAR	TOURISM & CATERING	7.800.807,20	1.073.500,00	13.76

NO.	COMPANY	HEADQUARTER	SECTOR	EQUITY (HKN)	RESIDUAL CPF PORTFOLIO	% OF EQUITY
378	AUTOPODUZEĆE	IMOTSKI	TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS	23.636.760,00	3.260.780,00	13.80
379	UNIVERZAL, BJELOVAR	BJELOVAR	TRADE	36.894.200,00	5.178.640,00	14.04
380	INFORMATIČKI INŽENJERING	ZAGREB	FINANCE & OTHER	1.349.000,00	190.000,00	14.08
381	JADRANTEKSTIL	SPLIT	TRADE	144.354.400,00	20.515.820,00	14.21
382	ĐURO ĐAKOVIĆ TUP STANDARD	SLAVONSKI BROD	TOURISM & CATERING	18.726.400,00	2.687.740,00	14.35
383	POLET, LUDBREG	LUDBREG	TRADE	15.773.800,00	2.263.660,00	14.35
384	POLJOOPSKRBA-INŽINJERING	ZAGREB	AGRICULTURE	617.900,00	88.800,00	14.37
385	ISTRAPLASTIKA	PAZIN	INDUSTRY	42.358.220,00	6.095.960,00	14.39
386	ROVINJTURIST	ROVINJ	CONSTRUCTION	43.019.800,00	6.291.660,00	14.63
387	HOSPITALIJA	ZAGREB	TRADE	37.092.514,40	5.445.878,80	14.68
388	KOVINAR	OSIJEK	CONSTRUCTION	10.224.000,00	1.505.400,00	14.72
389	TROKUT NOVSKA	NOVSKA	INDUSTRY	32.369.764,20	4.798.260,00	14.82
390	SPLITSKA PLOVIDBA	SPLIT	TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS	50.796.000,00	7.591.500,00	14.95
391	SLOBODNA DALMACIJA-INF.DJEL.	SPLIT	PUBLISHING, EDUCATION & CULTURE	386.080,00	57.760,00	14.96
392	LAVČEVIĆ	SPLIT	CONSTRUCTION	176.310.674,80	26.665.360,00	15.12
393	MEĐIMURJE GEODETA	ČAKOVEC	FINANCE & OTHER	455.240,00	69.540,00	15.28
394	PČELARSKA CENTRALA	ZAGREB	AGRICULTURE	10.640.000,00	1.627.160,00	15.29
395	LUČICA	SUMARTIN	INDUSTRY	2.401.220,00	370.500,00	15.43
396	DIP KLANA	KLANA	INDUSTRY	34.940.500,00	5.397.000,00	15.45
397	ZANATGRAFIKA	DELNICE	CRAFT	1.773.840,00	275.120,00	15.51
398	ZANATLIJA	KASTAV	INDUSTRY	7.246.400,00	1.125.600,00	15.53
399	VELEBIT, OTOČAC	OTOČAC	TOURISM & CATERING	3.354.640,00	523.640,00	15.61
400	GRAFOTEHNA	ZAGREB	INDUSTRY	14.508.806,60	2.273.160,00	15.67
401	RAŠA	LABIN	CRAFT	3.944.780,00	619.020,00	15.69
402	IPZ AR-PROJEKT	ZAGREB	FINANCE & OTHER	167.200,00	26.436,60	15.81
403	ZLATNI RAT	BOL	TOURISM & CATERING	209.881.546,80	33.358.300,00	15.89
404	LIMAR	OSIJEK	CONSTRUCTION	3.520.700,00	562.400,00	15.97
405	MEĐIMURJE BIDRA	ČAKOVEC	HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE	1.605.424,00	256.310,00	15.97
406	PLAN-RIJEKA	RIJEKA	FINANCE & OTHER	202.160,00	32.471,00	16.06
407	TEKSTILNA INDUSTRIJA ZADAR	ZADAR	INDUSTRY	142.494.680,00	22.906.400,00	16.08
408	TEHNIČAR KOPIRNI CENTAR	SPLIT	INDUSTRY	1.211.060,00	194.932,40	16.10
409	GRADITELJ, GRUBIŠNO POLJE	GRUBIŠNO POLJE	CONSTRUCTION	8.827.400,00	1.444.380,00	16.36
410	ŠKOLJIĆ KOMERC	RIJEKA	TRADE	69.091,60	11.400,00	16.50
411	UNIJA-SABIRAČ	ŠIBENIK	INDUSTRY	2.071.000,00	342.000,00	16.51
412	GIO EXPORT-IMPORT	PULA	TRADE	3.099.280,00	512.620,00	16.54
413	PAZINKA	PAZIN	INDUSTRY	99.391.000,00	16.659.000,00	16.76
414	ELBA 93	UMAG	INDUSTRY	1.802.340,00	303.620,00	16.85
415	NISKOGRADNJA, IVANIĆ-GRAD	IVANIĆ-GRAD	CONSTRUCTION	3.529.322,20	596.600,00	16.90
416	DU-BLITZ	DUBROVNIK	HOUSING & COMMUNAL SERVICES	942.400,00	159.303,60	16.90
417	PP MEDNIK	ŽUPANJA	AGRICULTURE	39.694.800,00	6.741.960,00	16.98
418	RIBA RIJEKA	RIJEKA	INDUSTRY	22.633.560,00	3.844.460,00	16.99
419	KLJUČICE	NOVI MAROF	TOURISM & CATERING	4.578.240,00	779.760,00	17.03
420	DALMACIJA, PLOČE	PLOČE	TRADE	21.390.200,00	3.648.760,00	17.06
421	BIROTISAK	ZAGREB	INDUSTRY	2.543.347,60	437.988,00	17.22
422	MESOPROMET	ZADAR	TRADE	10.640.000,00	1.840.720,00	17.30
423	APATOVAČKA KISELICA	KRIŽEVCI	INDUSTRY	6.015.331,60	1.041.276,00	17.31
424	ELEKTRONSKI RAČUNSKI CENTAR	ZAGREB	FINANCE & OTHER	5.495.765,20	951.900,00	17.32
425	DIMNJAČAR, VINKOVCI	VINKOVCI	HOUSING & COMMUNAL SERVICES	98.420,00	17.100,00	17.37
426	TRGOVINA ZAPREŠIĆ	ZAPREŠIĆ	TRADE	25.259.394,20	4.393.750,00	17.39
427	LVG	ZADAR	CONSTRUCTION	614.976,80	107.160,00	17.43
428	NOVOGRADNJA, SLAVONSKI BROD	SLAVONSKI BROD	CONSTRUCTION	11.476.000,00	2.029.200,00	17.68
429	RIBARSKI CENTAR	ZAGREB	PUBLISHING, EDUCATION & CULTURE	6.330.800,00	1.125.636,00	17.78

NO.	COMPANY	HEADQUARTER	SECTOR	EQUITY (HKD)	RESIDUAL CPF PORTFOLIO	% OF EQUITY
430	AUTOTRANSPORT ŠIBENIK	ŠIBENIK	TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS	51.351.300,00	9.167.500,00	17.85
431	AGRAM	SESVETE	TRADE	3.923.674,80	704.900,00	17.97
432	MODERNA	PAKRAC	INDUSTRY	5.244.000,00	948.860,00	18.09
433	UTENZILJA	ZAGREB	INDUSTRY	10.376.971,60	1.883.280,00	18.15
434	ČESMA-TURIZAM	BJELOVAR	TOURISM & CATERING	4.864.400,00	884.400,00	18.18
435	BJELOVARSKÉ CIGLANE	BJELOVAR	INDUSTRY	14.659.640,00	2.669.120,00	18.21
436	DALMACIJA-AUTO	SPLIT	CRAFT	28.785.760,00	5.242.480,00	18.21
437	TLM TVORNICA LAKIH METALA	ŠIBENIK	INDUSTRY	469.315.200,00	86.165.380,00	18.36
438	NOVOGRADNJA-PROJEKT	ZAGREB	CONSTRUCTION	1.343.129,00	247.266,00	18.41
439	TNP VRBANI	ZAGREB	TRADE	866.400,00	162.260,00	18.73
440	BRODREMONT SPLIT	VRANJIC	INDUSTRY	12.114.020,00	2.270.880,00	18.75
441	TVORNICA KOŽA PSUNJ	NOVA GRADIŠKA	INDUSTRY	31.135.800,00	5.841.000,00	18.76
442	KOTEKS	SPLIT	TRADE	120.648.369,80	22.715.830,00	18.83
443	VELEBIT-INOZEMNA ZASTUPSTVA	ZAGREB	FINANCE & OTHER	5.540.400,00	1.044.620,00	18.85
444	GRAĐAPROMET	NAŠICE	TRADE	2.309.400,00	435.600,00	18.86
445	TRGOVINA BAGAT	ZADAR	TRADE	10.565.520,00	2.023.500,00	19.15
446	ZAGREBAČKI TRANSPORTI	ZAGREB	TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS	36.153.200,00	6.954.380,00	19.24
447	ZADAR, ZADAR	ZADAR	INDUSTRY	13.712.680,00	2.658.860,00	19.39
448	MODEA	GAREŠNICA	INDUSTRY	28.593.100,00	5.566.050,00	19.47
449	IMPREGNACIJA-TEHNIČKI PLINOVI	KARLOVAC	INDUSTRY	19.557.080,00	3.841.800,00	19.64
450	LUŽNJAK	ŽUPANJA	INDUSTRY	69.372.800,00	13.667.080,00	19.70
451	OTP, KARLOVAC	KARLOVAC	TRADE	58.355.840,00	11.552.000,00	19.80
452	SRĐ	DUBROVNIK	CRAFT	13.303.800,00	2.643.280,00	19.87
453	TRGOVINA KRK-MALINSKA	MALINSKA	TRADE	24.442.500,00	4.921.500,00	20.14
454	VULKAN-DIBO	RIJEKA	INDUSTRY	21.993.000,00	4.471.500,00	20.33
455	TAPETAR	ČAKOVEC	INDUSTRY	1.647.034,00	336.300,00	20.42
456	TVORNICA ELEKTRIČNIH ŽARULJA	ZAGREB	INDUSTRY	103.595.600,00	21.199.440,00	20.46
457	JADRANKA, PULA	PULA	CRAFT	1.333.040,00	273.220,00	20.50
458	KIMINVEST	ZAGREB	TRADE	1.856.155,60	383.800,00	20.68
459	NAPRIJED TRGOVINA	ZAGREB	TRADE	4.841.200,00	1.009.660,00	20.86
460	CERNA	CERNA	AGRICULTURE	5.521.800,00	1.153.200,00	20.88
461	TVORNICA DUHANA-ZADAR	ZADAR	INDUSTRY	17.402.757,40	3.636.600,00	20.90
462	ENERGOREMONT	KARLOVAC	CRAFT	17.635.200,00	3.688.800,00	20.92
463	ORIOLIK	ORIOVAC	INDUSTRY	22.389.400,00	4.705.800,00	21.02
464	KONTEX	KARLOVAC	INDUSTRY	42.298.200,00	8.970.900,00	21.21
465	KOESTLIN	BJELOVAR	INDUSTRY	98.800.000,00	21.179.680,00	21.44
466	RADEŽ	BLATO	INDUSTRY	24.772.200,00	5.316.200,00	21.46
467	BILO-PODRAVINA	ĐURĐEVAC	CONSTRUCTION	772.160,00	165.680,00	21.46
468	METALKO BUJE	BUJE	INDUSTRY	3.617.600,00	777.100,00	21.48
469	MLADOST-IZDAVAČKA DJELATNOST	ZAGREB	PUBLISHING, EDUCATION & CULTURE	49.242.680,00	10.581.480,00	21.49
470	METALORAD	ZAGREB	CRAFT	3.174.520,00	682.947,40	21.51
471	RIBNJAK ČABAR	ČABAR	AGRICULTURE	669.560,00	144.700,20	21.61
472	MEĐIMURJE TEGRA	ČAKOVEC	CONSTRUCTION	21.481.134,00	4.708.770,00	21.92
473	AUTOSERVIS	GOSPIĆ	TRADE	2.384.120,00	524.400,00	22.00
474	UKRAS, ZAGREB	ZAGREB	INDUSTRY	811.300,00	179.360,00	22.11
475	GALEB JONATHAN	POVLJA	TOURISM & CATERING	3.400.240,00	755.820,00	22.23
476	STROJOSERVIS	ZAGREB	CRAFT	6.783.000,00	1.524.940,00	22.48
477	ASTRA-OBUČA	ZAGREB	TRADE	18.319.800,00	4.132.120,00	22.56
478	HTTP SLANICA	MURTER	TOURISM & CATERING	34.013.800,00	7.712.860,00	22.68
479	MONTER-SPLIT	SPLIT	CONSTRUCTION	36.998.700,00	8.415.480,00	22.75
480	KROVORAD	ZAGREB	CONSTRUCTION	557.080,00	126.920,00	22.78
481	IZGRADNJA-SPLIT	SPLIT	CONSTRUCTION	4.962.800,00	1.137.720,00	22.92
482	DALMACOMMERCE	SPLIT	TRADE	8.570.729,00	2.001.460,00	23.35
483	MARA	OSIJEK	INDUSTRY	17.019.300,00	3.995.100,00	23.47
484	VLADIMIR GORTAN	PAZIN	CONSTRUCTION	8.328.080,00	1.954.720,00	23.47
485	CROMAX, BJELOVAR	BJELOVAR	AGRICULTURE	71.808.600,00	16.936.220,00	23.59

NO.	COMPANY	HEADQUARTER	SECTOR	EQUITY (HKN)	RESIDUAL CPF PORTFOLIO	% OF EQUITY
486	STAKLO, ZAGREB	ZAGREB	CONSTRUCTION	36.512.300,00	8.618.400,00	23.60
487	ISTRATISAK	PAZIN	INDUSTRY	2.665.700,00	631.400,40	23.69
488	JELEN-STOLARIJA	ZAGREB	INDUSTRY	3.936.800,00	944.300,00	23.99
489	DIONA (SLAVIJA-PROMET)	ZAGREB	TRADE	234.030.600,00	56.191.360,00	24.01
490	UKRAS KOMERC	SPLIT	CONSTRUCTION	162.693,20	39.607,40	24.34
491	DIGITRON	BUJE	INDUSTRY	26.490.643,60	6.456.200,00	24.37
492	MIO-OSIJEK	OSIJEK	INDUSTRY	86.074.200,00	20.995.800,00	24.39
493	IMOTA	IMOTSKI	AGRICULTURE	57.507.680,00	14.050.500,00	24.43
494	ISTOK	MATULJI	CONSTRUCTION	4.000.157,40	977.686,80	24.44
495	SLAVONIJA TEKSTIL	OSIJEK	TRADE	38.304.000,00	9.370.800,00	24.46
496	PIRAMIDA, SESVETE	SESVETE	INDUSTRY	28.628.037,20	7.010.240,00	24.49
497	IVASIM	IVANIĆ-GRAD	INDUSTRY	9.131.951,00	2.237.440,00	24.50
498	AUTO ŠKOLA LOKVE	LOKVE	PUBLISHING, EDUCATION & CULTURE	3.013.400,00	741.000,00	24.59
499	ŽENSKA MODA	ZAGREB	INDUSTRY	226.860,00	55.860,00	24.62
500	TISKARA RIJEKA	RIJEKA	INDUSTRY	12.481.860,00	3.078.000,00	24.66
501	HUP KUTINA	KUTINA	TOURISM & CATERING	29.545.000,00	7.299.420,00	24.71
502	GP RADNIK	ZADAR	CONSTRUCTION	12.127.320,00	3.011.500,00	24.83
	T O T A L			19.541.773.509,00	1.595.506.585,60	8.16%

25-50% IN CROATIAN PRIVATIZATION FUND PORTFOLIO

NO.	COMPANY	HEADQUARTER	SECTOR	EQUITY (HKN)	RESIDUAL CPF PORTFOLIO	% OF EQUITY
1	BRODOGRAĐEVNA INDUSTRIJA SPLIT	SPLIT	INDUSTRY	970.095.160,00	246.536.020,00	25.41
2	ULJANIK	PULA	INDUSTRY	849.776.079,20	216.411.140,00	25.47
3	PROMET, VRBOVSKO	VRBOVSKO	CRAFT	23.746.200,00	6.081.520,00	25.61
4	ĐURO ĐAKOVIĆ HOLDING D.D.	SLAVONSKI BROD	FINANCE & OTHERS	788.247.000,00	202.876.500,00	25.74
5	PAPUK-DRVNA INDUSTRIJA	PAKRAC	INDUSTRY	30.087.600,00	7.764.300,00	25.81
6	RIZ-TVORNICA MEHANIČKIH DIJELOVA	ZAGREB	INDUSTRY	24.709.500,00	6.400.150,00	25.90
7	ANTENAL	NOVIGRAD	INDUSTRY	4.621.560,00	1.198.900,00	25.94
8	ISTRA-MERX	ROVINJ	CRAFT	4.248.400,00	1.104.280,00	25.99
9	TEI	ZAGREB	FINANCE & OTHERS	1.611.200,00	421.800,00	26.18
10	PIK VRBOVEC PROMET I USLUGE	VRBOVEC	CRAFT	34.759.170,00	9.109.740,00	26.21
11	DREN	ZAGREB	INDUSTRY	328.456,80	86.366,40	26.29
12	KUNA 46(KOZARA)	ZAGREB	INDUSTRY	2.266.966,00	597.740,00	26.37
13	TEHNOGRADNJA	BJELOVAR	CONSTRUCTION	5.455.869,00	1.450.080,00	26.58
14	MEISO	GORIČAN	INDUSTRY	23.560.000,00	6.290.140,00	26.70
15	SLAVONIJA	VIROVITICA	TOURISM & CATERING	17.810.600,00	4.757.600,00	26.71
16	BRODOGRADILIŠTE PUNAT	PUNAT	INDUSTRY	19.354.920,00	5.213.600,00	26.94
17	IPZ INPRO	ZAGREB	FINANCE & OTHERS	77.451,60	20.873,40	26.95
18	NEPTUN	KOMIŽA	INDUSTRY	25.115.720,00	6.770.840,00	26.96
19	POLJO-DOBRO	ČAZMA	AGRICULTURE	35.777.760,00	9.644.020,00	26.96
20	ZAŠTITA-ZAGREB	ZAGREB	HOUSING & COMMUNAL SERVICES	10.978.200,00	2.960.200,00	26.96
21	BIROTEHNIK	OROSLAVJE	INDUSTRY	6.664.668,00	1.800.440,00	27.01
22	REMONT SERVIS	RIJEKA	INDUSTRY	223.162,60	60.420,00	27.07
23	VALJAONICA ČELIKA	KUMROVEC	INDUSTRY	8.716.400,00	2.361.000,00	27.09
24	LIV	NAŠICE	INDUSTRY	10.674.600,00	2.917.500,00	27.33
25	RAČUNSKI CENTAR	KARLOVAC	FINANCE & OTHERS	3.219.600,00	880.800,00	27.36
26	AUTO-AVANT	ZAGREB	TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS	2.280.000,00	626.004,40	27.46
27	DRVO	RIJEKA	TRADE	16.355.200,00	4.492.360,00	27.47
28	VIROVITIČANKA	VIROVITICA	INDUSTRY	16.180.400,00	4.453.220,00	27.52
29	ŽELJEZAR	OSIJEK	TRADE	38.144.780,00	10.553.360,00	27.67

NO.	COMPANY	HEADQUARTER	SECTOR	EQUITY (HKD)	RESIDUAL CPF PORTFOLIO	% OF EQUITY
30	PRIVREDNA AVIJACIJA	OSIJEK	TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS	5.080.600,00	1.410.180,00	27.76
31	BRODOMATERIJAL-HOLDING	RIJEKA	TRADE	123.205.120,00	34.331.480,00	27.87
32	SLAVIJA-ZAGREB-JEDINSTVO SUNJA	SISAK	TRADE	1.295.800,00	361.380,00	27.89
33	TERRA TRADE, VIROVITICA	VIROVITICA	TRADE	3.207.200,00	896.800,00	27.96
34	PROMES, ZAGREB	ZAGREB	CRAFT	2.378.800,00	666.067,80	28.00
35	AGROLUDBREG	LUDBREG	AGRICULTURE	20.644.800,00	5.801.800,00	28.10
36	RIJEKA-KONZALTING	RIJEKA	FINANCE & OTHERS	220.160,60	62.073,00	28.19
37	ZAGORAC	PREGRADA	TOURISM & CATERING	866.054,20	244.815,00	28.27
38	KNJIGOVOĐA	ŠIBENIK	FINANCE & OTHERS	493.031,00	140.980,00	28.59
39	DOMOINVEST	ZAGREB	CONSTRUCTION	16.302.691,60	4.665.640,00	28.62
40	STOČARSTVO	ZAGREB	AGRICULTURE	2.378.454,20	681.720,00	28.66
41	ĐAKOVOPROJEKT	ĐAKOVO	FINANCE & OTHERS	614.840,00	176.320,00	28.68
42	RAZVITAK	METKOVIĆ	TRADE	218.241.398,60	62.592.080,00	28.68
43	VETERINARSKA STANICA RAB	RAB	AGRICULTURE	671.840,00	193.165,40	28.75
44	RADIN	RAVNA GORA	INDUSTRY	79.040.000,00	22.858.520,00	28.92
45	ELEKTROMEHANIKA-SKLAD	ZADAR	CONSTRUCTION	5.299.407,80	1.532.920,00	28.93
46	AGROKOKA, IMOTSKI	IMOTSKI	AGRICULTURE	16.409.160,00	4.748.480,00	28.94
47	SUČURAJ	SUČURAJ	TOURISM & CATERING	1.121.760,00	325.660,00	29.03
48	DIP PILANA OGULIN	OGULIN	INDUSTRY	24.722.800,00	7.177.820,00	29.03
49	POLJOPRIVREDNI KOMBINAT ZELINA	SV. IVAN ZELINA	AGRICULTURE	13.378.000,00	3.892.000,00	29.09
50	JADRAN-RIBOLOV	SPLIT	AGRICULTURE	33.231.000,00	9.780.820,00	29.43
51	MAŠINOPROJEKT	ZAGREB	FINANCE & OTHERS	1.125.788,00	334.601,40	29.72
52	GRADITELJ, MATULJI	MATULJI	CONSTRUCTION	12.444.000,00	3.711.600,00	29.83
53	MEĐIMURJEŠPED	KOTORIBA	TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS	472.340,00	142.006,00	30.06
54	ZING	ZAGREB	FINANCE & OTHERS	649.800,00	197.607,60	30.41
55	PRIMORJE, SENJ	SENJ	CRAFT	15.539.511,00	4.738.600,00	30.49
56	RIZ-PROFESIONALNA ELEKTRONIKA	ZAGREB	INDUSTRY	32.531.800,00	9.995.140,00	30.72
57	DALMAGARANT	ŠIBENIK	INDUSTRY	7.589.360,00	2.342.320,00	30.86
58	OPATIJA CIPELE	ZAGREB	INDUSTRY	774.109,40	239.483,60	30.94
59	SPAČVA	VINKOVCI	INDUSTRY	80.062.800,00	25.020.000,00	31.25
60	VETERINARSKA STANICA STARIGRAD	HVAR	AGRICULTURE	1.160.900,00	365.544,80	31.49
61	NADA	OSIJEK	INDUSTRY	1.390.009,60	440.537,80	31.69
62	TRANSPORT-ZADAR	ZADAR	TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS	9.918.000,00	3.149.440,00	31.75
63	DERBY	KRIŽEVCI	INDUSTRY	5.441.531,60	1.730.140,00	31.80
64	R-D	ZAGREB	TRADE	1.210.300,00	385.065,40	31.82
65	KUČANICA (BIOTICA)	SLATINA	INDUSTRY	12.530.000,00	4.000.000,00	31.92
66	PREHRANA	OSIJEK	TOURISM & CATERING	2.146.133,60	686.036,80	31.97
67	ILOVA SPLIT	SPLIT	TRADE	14.835.200,00	4.783.060,00	32.24
68	UKUS TVORNICA DJEČJE OBUČE, VIROVITICA	VIROVITICA	INDUSTRY	5.472.000,00	1.766.240,00	32.28
69	UTP GORAN	ČABAR	INDUSTRY	5.259.200,00	1.717.600,00	32.66
70	MEĐIMURJEPLET MURA	KOTORIBA	INDUSTRY	4.929.607,00	1.617.660,00	32.82
71	ITP MARIN DRŽIĆ	ZAGREB	PUBLISHING, EDUCATION & CULTURE	66.880,00	22.040,00	32.95
72	BAGAT-ALATNICA	ZADAR	INDUSTRY	10.293.000,00	3.397.200,00	33.00
73	SETING KOMERC	DELNICE	TRADE	407.700,00	134.700,00	33.04
74	CROATIA-INFOSISTEMI	ZAGREB	FINANCE & OTHERS	2.257.200,00	747.429,60	33.11
75	TVORNICA VILIČARA	KRIŽEVCI	INDUSTRY	12.819.680,00	4.248.780,00	33.14
76	PROGRES, METKOVIĆ	METKOVIĆ	INDUSTRY	2.577.160,00	855.380,00	33.19
77	KOPROJEKT	ZAGREB	FINANCE & OTHERS	867.920,00	289.180,00	33.32
78	VETERINARSKA STANICA DELNICE	DELNICE	AGRICULTURE	551.205,20	183.730,00	33.33
79	IZOGRADNJA	ZAGREB	CONSTRUCTION	50.160,00	16.720,00	33.33
80	PRIZMA	ZAGREB	INDUSTRY	91.200,00	30.400,00	33.33
81	SERVIS	DUBROVNIK	CONSTRUCTION	159.600,00	53.200,00	33.33
82	VINKA	VINKOVCI	INDUSTRY	59.850.000,00	19.950.000,00	33.33

NO.	COMPANY	HEADQUARTER	SECTOR	EQUITY (HKD)	RESIDUAL CPF PORTFOLIO	% OF EQUITY
83	ITI	DUBROVNIK	FINANCE & OTHERS	725.040,00	241.680,00	33.33
84	K.A.T.	ZAGREB	FINANCE & OTHERS	262.200,00	87.400,00	33.33
85	ZAG	ZAGREB	INDUSTRY	342.000,00	114.000,00	33.33
86	VELETRGOVINAKOMER C	SPLIT	TRADE	123.120,00	41.040,00	33.33
87	UNITES	RIJEKA	FINANCE & OTHERS	166.075,20	55.362,20	33.34
88	JONA-COMMERCE	SPLIT	TRADE	785.080,00	261.820,00	33.35
89	SLAVONIJAPLET	SLAVONSKI BROS	TRADE	85.120,00	28.500,00	33.48
90	PANEX	ČAKOVEC	INDUSTRY	58.186.413,20	19.527.060,00	33.56
91	ILICA	ZAGREB	CONSTRUCTION	44.080,00	14.820,00	33.62
92	BOR-GP, BEDEKOVČINA	BEDEKOVČINA	CONSTRUCTION	9.118.100,00	3.068.120,00	33.65
93	POREČKI GLASNIK	POREČ	PUBLISHING, EDUCATION & CULTURE	17.480,00	5.890,00	33.70
94	ELTING	NOVA GRADIŠKA	INDUSTRY	1.816.020,00	619.020,00	34.09
95	IGM	BENKOVAC	CONSTRUCTION	7.603.800,00	2.598.900,00	34.18
96	GREBEN	VELA LUKA	INDUSTRY	28.986.251,80	10.003.500,00	34.51
97	INDUSTROOPREMA	RIJEKA	INDUSTRY	22.249.000,00	7.783.160,00	34.98
98	OPREMA-STROJEVI	LUDBREG	INDUSTRY	12.172.200,00	4.260.900,00	35.01
99	POLJOOPSKRBA- GRAĐEVINARSTVO	ZAGREB	INDUSTRY	2.889.700,00	1.013.800,00	35.08
100	NOVOGRADNJA, ZAGREB	ZAGREB	CONSTRUCTION	89.307.600,00	31.407.380,00	35.17
101	KONZALTINGPLAN	ZAGREB	FINANCE & OTHERS	97.394,00	34.276,00	35.19
102	COMEXIM	VARAŽDIN	TRADE	8.178.360,00	2.914.220,00	35.63
103	IKOMOT	ZAGREB	INDUSTRY	13.262.000,00	4.771.280,00	35.98
104	RATARSTVO, BJELOVAR	BJELOVAR	AGRICULTURE	8.664.000,00	3.127.400,00	36.10
105	MEDIKEM	VIRJE	INDUSTRY	1.273.760,00	461.320,00	36.22
106	ĐURO ĐAKOVIĆ TVORNICA PROTUPOŽ. UREĐAJA	SLAVONSKI BROS	INDUSTRY	4.332.000,00	1.575.000,00	36.36
107	DIP COMMERCE	OGULIN	TRADE	4.936.960,00	1.855.920,00	37.59
108	LABIN	LABIN	CONSTRUCTION	3.085.600,00	1.181.800,00	38.30
109	INDI-METAL	VODNAN	CRAFT	2.253.400,00	866.780,00	38.47
110	NAŠA DJECA-OFFSET	ZAGREB	INDUSTRY	2.330.160,00	904.020,00	38.80
111	GP IZGRADNJA-NISKOGRADNJA	SPLIT	CONSTRUCTION	4.268.160,00	1.692.140,00	39.65
112	ZAVOD ZA EKONOMIKU	ZAGREB	FINANCE & OTHERS	4.370.000,00	1.748.000,00	40.00
113	ČELIK-MONT	KRIŽEVCI	INDUSTRY	36.217.040,00	14.500.260,40	40.04
114	DELTA, ROGOTIN	PLOČE	AGRICULTURE	27.135.800,00	10.997.200,00	40.53
115	MEĐIMURJE VISOKOGRADNJA	ČAKOVEC	CONSTRUCTION	36.308.088,00	14.792.640,00	40.74
116	DIP STOLARIJA	OGULIN	INDUSTRY	7.866.000,00	3.209.100,00	40.80
117	VJESNIK	ZAGREB	PUBLISHING, EDUCATION & CULTURE	54.344.000,00	22.243.200,00	40.93
118	KIO	KARLOVAC	INDUSTRY	44.400.000,00	18.470.400,00	41.60
119	KNINJANKA	KNIN	INDUSTRY	13.200.000,00	5.532.900,00	41.92
120	ELEKTRON	ZAGREB	CONSTRUCTION	3.119.917,80	1.318.596,20	42.26
121	TEHNOKRISTAL	PLOČE	INDUSTRY	2.280.000,00	974.700,00	42.75
122	AGROPRERADA	KNIN	AGRICULTURE	31.847.000,00	13.656.500,00	42.88
123	LIKA	DONJI LAPAC	INDUSTRY	6.980.400,00	2.994.600,00	42.90
124	SLJEME	VRBOVSKO	AGRICULTURE	14.685.616,80	6.419.720,00	43.71
125	OLKON-OPREMA-POSTROJENJA	LUDBREG	INDUSTRY	3.364.500,00	1.471.700,00	43.74
126	TRGOSIROVINA	SINJ	INDUSTRY	6.963.500,00	3.135.000,00	45.02
127	PRIMORJE-TEKSTIL	SPLIT	TRADE	9.462.000,00	4.267.020,00	45.10
128	GRAF.POD.SLOBODNA DALMACIJA	SPLIT	PUBLISHING, EDUCATION & CULTURE	31.597.760,00	14.256.460,00	45.12
129	LUKA RIJEKA	RIJEKA	TRANSPORT & COMUNICATIONS	293.823.000,00	133.611.700,00	45.47
130	AGRARIACOOP	ZAGREB	AGRICULTURE	48.223.900,00	21.977.300,00	45.57
131	OPREMA-ZOOTEHNIČKA OPREMA	LUDBREG	INDUSTRY	5.645.348,40	2.588.940,00	45.86
132	NIGMA	NOVA KAPELA	INDUSTRY	2.999.340,00	1.395.360,00	46.52
133	VIS-ZAJEDNIČKI SERVIS	VARAŽDIN	TOURISM & CATERING	1.675.040,00	795.720,00	47.50
134	DUHAN, VRGORAC	VRGORAC	INDUSTRY	12.667.680,00	6.022.240,00	47.54
135	VINILPLASTIKA	ZADAR	INDUSTRY	16.309.600,00	7.820.400,00	47.95

NO.	COMPANY	HEADQUARTER	SECTOR	EQUITY (HKN)	RESIDUAL CPF PORTFOLIO	% OF EQUITY
136	INTERPLET	ZAGREB	TRADE	822.700,00	394.949,20	48.01
137	TVORNICA PAPIRA RIJEKA	RIJEKA	INDUSTRY	110.329.200,00	53.051.800,00	48.09
138	DEKOR, ZABOK	ZABOK	INDUSTRY	27.014.200,00	13.022.600,00	48.21
139	SOLUS	VLADISLAVCI	INDUSTRY	3.956.700,00	1.911.200,00	48.30
140	GRIJANJE	ZAGREB	CONSTRUCTION	12.814.200,00	6.220.800,00	48.55
141	MERKATOR-NANOS-OPSKRBA	ČABAR	TRADE	4.843.100,00	2.372.720,00	48.99
142	3.MAJ	RIJEKA	INDUSTRY	464.734.326,60	227.836.980,00	49.03
143	TVORNICA VIJAKA PUNAT	PUNAT	INDUSTRY	4.744.300,00	2.327.880,00	49.07
144	GRADITELJ, VINKOVCI	VINKOVCI	CONSTRUCTION	8.256.233,40	4.054.600,00	49.11
145	DUHAN, PODRAVSKA SLATINA	SLATINA	INDUSTRY	62.435.400,00	31.175.400,00	49.93
146	TISAK	ZAGREB	TRADE	157.473.900,00	78.717.000,00	49.99
	T O T A L			5.709.834.501,80	1.859.475.172,40	32.57%

50-99% IN CROATIAN PRIVATIZATION FUND PORTFOLIO

NO.	COMPANY	HEADQUARTER	SECTOR	EQUITY (HKN)	RESIDUAL CPF PORTFOLIO	% OF EQUITY
1	ZAGREB STUDIO	ZAGREB	FINANCE & OTHERS	35.378,00	17.689,00	50.00
2	AUTOTRANS	VARAŽDIN	TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS	13.376.000,00	6.687.418,60	50.00
3	TRGOKOM-PODRAVINA	ĐURĐEVAC	TRADE	560.880,00	280.440,00	50.00
4	RIBARSTVO	SRB	AGRICULTURE	1.578.000,00	789.900,00	50.06
5	MREŽNICA	DUGA RESA	TRADE	41.298.400,00	21.090.000,00	51.07
6	MAJ STIL	RAŠA	INDUSTRY	2.667.600,00	1.375.980,00	51.58
7	MOGAL	VARAŽDIN	HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE	3.503.600,00	1.818.300,00	51.90
8	MERKUR	KARLOVAC	TRADE	13.214.880,00	6.919.420,00	52.36
9	SARDINA	POSTIRA	INDUSTRY	34.101.960,00	17.863.420,00	52.38
10	MONTING-VENTILATOR	OGULIN	INDUSTRY	5.163.820,00	2.783.500,00	53.90
11	SISAČKI TJEDNIK	SISAK	PUBLISHING, EDUCATION & CULTURE	669.328,20	367.080,00	54.84
12	INTAL	ZAGREB	CONSTRUCTION	61.560,00	34.200,00	55.56
13	AUTO ŠKOLA CENTAR	SPLIT	PUBLISHING, EDUCATION & CULTURE	136.936,80	77.520,00	56.61
14	TANG TVORNICA ALATA	NOVA GRADIŠKA	INDUSTRY	79.711.800,00	46.000.500,00	57.71
15	PRIMOŠTEN	ŠIBENIK	TOURISM & CATERING	186.494.120,00	109.433.160,00	58.68
16	BRODOGRADILIŠTE TROGIR	TROGIR	INDUSTRY	196.576.903,20	117.951.240,00	60.00
17	UNIMAL	ZAGREB	TRADE	30.400,00	18.354,00	60.38
18	STROJOTEHNA	ZAGREB	CRAFT	592.800,00	365.058,40	61.58
19	ČELIK	ORAHOVICA	INDUSTRY	6.771.000,00	4.192.500,00	61.92
20	PODRAVINA-POSL. USLUGE	ĐURĐEVAC	FINANCE & OTHERS	403.560,00	250.040,00	61.96
21	GP DINARA	KNIN	CONSTRUCTION	14.300.000,00	8.865.000,00	61.99
22	S.I.G.I.T.	SAMOBOR	INDUSTRY	4.529.220,00	2.811.620,00	62.08
23	AGROKOKA, ZAGREB	ZAGREB	AGRICULTURE	131.939.800,00	82.030.220,00	62.17
24	POLUOTOK	ZADAR	CONSTRUCTION	111.925,20	69.661,60	62.24
25	VIRŽINIJA	VIROVITICA	INDUSTRY	8.186.100,00	5.144.100,00	62.84
26	TVORNICA OLOVNIH PROIZVODA (TOP)	ZAGREB	INDUSTRY	78.511.800,00	49.406.460,00	62.93
27	ADRIA DIESEL	KARLOVAC	INDUSTRY	19.776.200,00	12.468.600,00	63.05
28	ADRIACHEM	KAŠTEL SUČURAC	INDUSTRY	229.953.960,00	145.408.520,00	63.23
29	STANOUSLUGA	RIJEKA	CONSTRUCTION	626.620,00	397.480,00	63.43
30	HUT GRUBIŠNO POLJE	GRUBIŠNO POLJE	TOURISM & CATERING	12.369.000,00	7.908.560,00	63.94
31	NIP REVIFE VJESNIK	ZAGREB	PUBLISHING, EDUCATION & CULTURE	9.701.400,00	6.467.600,00	66.67
32	AERODROM RIJEKA-RIVIJERA KVARNER	RIJEKA	TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS	132.665.600,00	88.445.000,00	66.67
33	FRIGOPROM	SPLIT	TRADE	116.211,60	77.520,00	66.71

NO.	COMPANY	HEADQUARTER	SECTOR	EQUITY (HKN)	RESIDUAL CPF PORTFOLIO	% OF EQUITY
34	AGROLABIN	LABIN	AGRICULTURE	35.398.098,20	23.733.660,00	67.05
35	POLJOPRIVREDA GRADINA	GRADINA	AGRICULTURE	29.564.000,00	19.955.320,00	67.50
36	OBZOR	ZAGREB	FINANCE & OTHERS	76.000,00	51.300,00	67.50
37	MIRNA-TRGOVINA	ROVINJ	TRADE	2.287.600,00	1.616.900,00	70.68
38	TAPETAR, SPLIT	SPLIT	CRAFT	104.192,20	74.480,00	71.48
39	MARDEŠIĆ	SALI	INDUSTRY	39.829.301,00	29.147.520,00	73.18
40	SC FORUM	SOLIN	TOURISM & CATERING	3.488.400,00	2.620.100,00	75.11
41	ZAGREPČANKA	ZAGREB	TRADE	81.429.600,00	61.626.600,00	75.68
42	BAGAT-ELEKTROKOMERC	ZADAR	CONSTRUCTION	557.080,00	438.140,00	78.65
43	IVANIĆPLAST	IVANIĆ-GRAD	INDUSTRY	16.605.848,00	13.106.200,00	78.93
44	MEDIPLAST	ČAZMA	INDUSTRY	5.213.600,00	4.165.940,00	79.91
45	V. GORTAN	ZAGREB	CONSTRUCTION	254.775.940,00	204.246.200,00	80.17
46	ISTRA-GENETSKI CENTAR	BUZET	AGRICULTURE	9.681.096,60	8.035.115,20	83.00
47	KLA-MA	KLANJEC	TRADE	2.346.120,00	1.956.620,00	83.40
48	TEXPARTNER	BUZET	INDUSTRY	9.891.400,00	8.394.200,00	84.86
49	SALONSTIL	SPLIT	TRADE	158.840,00	137.427,00	86.52
50	GRAĐA	BELI MANASTIR	TRADE	4.223.700,00	3.781.800,00	89.54
51	PGM RAGUSA	DUBROVNIK	INDUSTRY	26.234.000,00	24.288.000,00	92.58
52	TVIK	KNIN	INDUSTRY	93.870.000,00	89.730.000,00	95.59
53	PLAN BIRO	RIJEKA	FINANCE & OTHERS	21.660,00	21.169,80	97.74
	T O T A L			1.845.493.239,00	1.244.942.753,60	67.46%

100% IN CROATIAN PRIVATIZATION FUND PORTFOLIO

NO.	COMPANY	HEADQUARTER	SECTOR	EQUITY (HKN)	RESIDUAL CPF PORTFOLIO	% OF EQUITY
1	ERGELA ĐAKOVO	ĐAKOVO	AGRICULTURE	13.576.800,00	13.576.800,00	100.00
2	RAZVITAK	ILOK	TRADE	11.020.000,00	11.020.000,00	100.00
3	AGROKOMERC	ILOK	AGRICULTURE	24.700.000,00	24.700.000,00	100.00
4	VUČEDOL	VUKOVAR	INDUSTRY	13.300.000,00	13.300.000,00	100.00
5	BOJORAD	VUKOVAR	INDUSTRY	5.700.000,00	5.700.000,00	100.00
6	ELIP	VUKOVAR	INDUSTRY	18.240.000,00	18.240.000,00	100.00
7	OTOKAR KERŠOVANI	RIJEKA	INDUSTRY	5.132.200,00	5.132.200,00	100.00
8	POUNJE	DVOR NA UNI	INDUSTRY	1.118.000,00	1.118.000,00	100.00
9	ŠAMARICA	DVOR	INDUSTRY	27.204.000,00	27.204.000,00	100.00
10	PREHRANA	GLINA	INDUSTRY	12.179.000,00	12.179.000,00	100.00
11	DIP GLINA	GLINA	INDUSTRY	4.621.000,00	4.621.000,00	100.00
12	TRGOPROMET	GLINA	TRADE	14.928.000,00	14.928.000,00	100.00
13	UP CENTRAL	HRVATSKA KOSTAJNICA	TOURISM & CATERING	10.064.300,00	10.064.300,00	100.00
14	ILOKTURIST	ILOK	TOURISM & CATERING	4.560.000,00	4.560.000,00	100.00
15	DALMACIJA	ŠIBENIK	INDUSTRY	360.000,00	360.000,00	100.00
16	TVORNICA SULFATNE CELULOZE I PAPIRA	PLAŠKI	INDUSTRY	50.778.600,00	50.778.600,00	100.00
17	CENTAR ZA INDUSTRIJSKO OBLIKOVANJE	ZAGREB	FINANCE & OTHERS	47.200,00	47.200,00	100.00
18	IPZ-TERMOPROJEKT	ZAGREB	FINANCE & OTHERS	66.120,00	66.120,00	100.00
19	INEL	ZAGREB	INDUSTRY	39.520,00	39.520,00	100.00
20	TVORNICA AUTOMOBILSKIH DJELOVA I OPREME	BELI MANASTIR	INDUSTRY	25.614.713,20	25.614.713,20	100.00
21	BARANJSKA TEKSTILNA INDUSTRIJA	BELI MANASTIR	INDUSTRY	18.507.630,20	18.507.630,20	100.00
22	SLOVO GRAFIČKO PODUZEĆE	BELI MANASTIR	INDUSTRY	3.301.117,00	3.301.117,00	100.00
23	NEIMAR	BELI MANASTIR	CONSTRUCTION	4.690.830,20	4.690.830,20	100.00
24	PROJEKTNI BIRO	BELI MANASTIR	FINANCE & OTHERS	1.110.683,00	1.110.683,00	100.00

NO.	COMPANY	HEADQUARTER	SECTOR	EQUITY (HKN)	RESIDUAL CPF PORTFOLIO	% OF EQUITY
25	VETERINARSKA STANICA	BELI MANASTIR	AGRICULTURE	2.475.426,40	2.475.426,40	100.00
26	LIKAPLAST	UDBINA	INDUSTRY	2.682.600,00	2.682.600,00	100.00
27	VETERINARSKA STANICA GRAČAC	GRAČAC	AGRICULTURE	526.600,00	526.600,00	100.00
28	PROGRES	BELI MANASTIR	INDUSTRY	12.398.856,60	12.398.856,60	100.00
29	DUNAV	BELI MANASTIR	TRADE	26.982.169,80	26.982.169,80	100.00
30	ADICA	BELI MANASTIR	TOURISM & CATERING	2.689.856,60	2.689.856,60	100.00
31	AERODROM OSIJEK	OSIJEK	TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS	28.281.880,00	28.281.880,00	100.00
32	MLJEKARA	KNIN	INDUSTRY	1.817.000,00	1.817.000,00	100.00
33	AGROPRODUKT	BENKOVAC	AGRICULTURE	23.206.000,00	23.206.000,00	100.00
34	BATINA	BATINA	TOURISM & CATERING	336.026,40	336.026,40	100.00
35	SLOBODA	DVOR	INDUSTRY	1.130.000,00	1.130.000,00	100.00
36	MIKROSIVERIT	SIVERIĆ	INDUSTRY	5.050.000,00	5.050.000,00	100.00
37	ME-KO	ČAKOVEC	INDUSTRY	2.660.000,00	2.660.000,00	100.00
38	PRERADA DRVETA	DARDA	INDUSTRY	1.325.400,00	1.325.400,00	100.00
39	LJEVAONICA	BATINA	INDUSTRY	4.923.895,60	4.923.895,60	100.00
40	INA-PETROKEMIJA	KUTINA	INDUSTRY	2.471.721.000,00	2.471.721.000,00	100.00
41	KOKSAR	BAKAR	INDUSTRY	288.317.938,00	288.317.938,00	100.00
42	HIDROPROJEKT-VIK	ZAGREB	INDUSTRY	19.682,00	19.682,00	100.00
43	MOTOR	ZAGREB	TRADE	71.949,20	71.949,20	100.00
44	MEX TOURS	ZAGREB	TOURISM & CATERING	270.560,00	270.560,00	100.00
	TOTAL			3.147.746.554,20	3.147.746.554,20	100%

THE TOTAL

TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPANIES	EQUITY (HKN)	RESIDUAL CPF PORTFOLIO	% OF EQUITY
743	30.244.847.804,00	7.847.671.065,80	25,95%

Unfortunately, Croatia does not have data on the portion of its economic activity that is carried out by non-privatized companies.

Question 5.

We seek information in order to understand better the role of the State in the ownership, output and the market for which we are seeking commitments on access. While the chart provided by Croatia on the status of “commercialization” is useful as a start, it does not address the question this delegation put forward. We are seeking information covering the process of commercialization over a recent representative period and similar to the chart provided by Bulgaria in WT/ACC/BGR/5 and by other recent acceding countries with active privatization programs at the time of accession.

Reply

Croatia is not able to follow the chart from WT/ACC/BGR/5 because of the lack of detailed statistical data on privatization.

In Croatia’s model of privatization there were no decisions to open procedure. According to the Law on Privatization, all companies were obliged to register and to send documentation before June 30, 1992 to the former Agency for Reconstruction and Development (now Croatian Privatization Fund).

Only whole enterprises were subject to privatization, not separated parts of enterprises. In some cases, where parts of enterprises were sold, it was an autonomous decision of their management. CPF doesn’t have any data on the matter.

There were no suspended procedures. The procedure was extended only to the companies located in occupied areas of Croatia until the end of 1995.

According to the Law on Privatization, companies were responsible for evaluation, which was subject to approval by the Agency for Reconstruction and Development (later Croatian Privatization Fund).

All the companies that were issued the Decision on transformation were evaluated.

Sale of companies was made exclusively through tenders, there were no direct negotiations.

After receiving the approval for transformation, every company went through the same procedure; the shares were offered first to the employees and former employees, followed by the attempt to sell the company by public tendering. If there were no interested buyers, 2/3 of the shares were transferred to the portfolio of the CPF for further sale, and 1/3 to the State Pension Fund. In the process of transformation, there was no direct selling of companies. The concentration of shares after the privatization was not created by the CPF, but by the small shareholders who sold their shares to the market

Whole companies were only sold, neither parts of companies were sold, or parts of their property.

Croatia does not keep records on suspended transactions. There are repeated sales of the companies that were not sold.

Expenditures related to privatization process are not known, due to the lack of statistical data. Total expenditures consist of CPF budget and the expenditures borne by the companies themselves concerning the estimation costs and elaboration of documentation)

We enclose the table and chart on enterprises privatization models indicators by sector (1992-1999)

Enterprises privatization models Indicators by sector (1992.-1999.)

Sector	Enterprises in privatization		MEBO		IPO		Transfer to pension funds		Auctions on Zagreb stock exchange		Transfer to Croatian war veterans	
	No.	Equity (DEM)	value of share/stock (DEM)	% of equity	value of share/stock (DEM)	% of equity	value of share/stock (DEM)	% of equity	value of share/stock (DEM)	% of equity	value of share/stock (DEM)	% of equity
Industry and mining	726	10,815,845,158	2,837,512,318	26.23	367,239,881	3.40	919,901,525	8.51	132,229,981	1.22	174,219,946	1.61
Agriculture and fishing	222	1,701,602,217	388,600,760	22.84	99,700,407	5.86	176,013,728	10.34	8,548,536	0.50	8,353,983	0.49
Construction	270	1,043,150,038	391,816,232	37.56	13,921,270	1.33	109,525,721	10.50	33,385,091	3.20	7,870,705	0.75
Trade	474	4,317,708,349	1,432,280,157	33.17	99,123,292	2.30	777,871,881	18.02	157,546,837	3.65	52,802,746	1.22
Tourism and catering	235	4,389,613,513	1,236,671,243	28.17	53,523,711	1.22	486,567,466	11.08	95,724,685	2.18	47,832,748	1.09
Housing construction and utilities	187	199,493,762	95,248,182	47.74	8,217,059	4.12	16,779,453	8.41	13,696,157	6.87	3,623,442	1.82
Communal utilities	36	34,612,220	20,082,143	58.02	350,290	1.01	852,900	2.46	478,100	1.38	507,400	1.47
Financial and other services	350	1,537,673,965	415,730,301	27.04	16,338,550	1.06	211,180,831	13.73	7,433,277	0.48	9,632,193	0.63
Education, culture and publishing	86	207,154,450	76,720,860	37.04	13,690,129	6.61	38,901,779	18.78	6,464,553	3.12	5,308,143	2.56
Health and social care	15	17,762,015	12,494,259	70.34	2,600	0.01	1,868,400	10.52	39,000	0.22	97,500	0.55
Total	2,601	24,264,615,687	6,907,156,454	28.47	672,107,188	2.77	2,739,463,684	11.29	455,546,218	1.88	310,248,807	1.28

Note: non-commercialized Enterprises and Enterprises in liquidation and bankruptcies are not include in table. No. of Enterprises covered by Transformation Law = 2,950

MEBO - Management and Employees Buy-out, IPO - Initial Public Offering

Enterprises privatization models Indicators by sector (1992.-1999.)

Transfer for financing reconstruction			Voucher privatization		Debt Equity swap		Recapitalization		Reserved for compensations		Other		Residual CPF portfolio	
Sector	value of share/stock (DEM)	% of equity	value of share/stock (DEM)	% of equity	value of share/stocks (DEM)	% of equity	value of share/stock (DEM)	% of equity	value of share/stock (DEM)	% of equity	value of share/stock (DEM)	% of equity	value of share/stock (DEM)	% of equity
Industry and mining	1,122,069,472	10.37	1,838,733,925	17.00	299,065,596	2.77	127,757,998	1.18	340,025,285	3.14	117,783,442	1.09	2,539,305,788	23.48
Agriculture and fishing	79,710,941	4.68	206,466,976	12.13	41,464,218	2.44	5,915,451	0.35	521,115,442	30.62	60,432,812	3.55	105,278,965	6.19
Construction	116,408,228	11.16	30,177,016	2.89	8,234,136	0.79	830,206	0.08	44,712,743	4.29	21,850,018	2.09	264,418,672	25.35
Trade	503,366,954	11.66	514,795,943	11.92	115,145,381	2.67	82,471,000	1.91	133,183,390	3.08	69,299,880	1.61	379,820,887	8.80
Tourism and catering	384,450,775	8.76	813,931,864	18.54	409,484,929	9.33	26,895,696	0.61	355,648,643	8.10	40,877,882	0.93	438,003,871	9.98
Housing construction and utilities	9,889,849	4.96	11,537,980	5.78	3,971,977	1.99	68,267	0.03	11,794,562	5.91	7,471,026	3.74	17,195,807	8.62
Communal utilities	904,700	2.61	810,800	2.34	1,513,470	4.37	0	0.00	1,808,600	5.23	14,000	0.04	7,289,817	21.06
Financial and other services	183,799,873	11.95	150,090,519	9.76	142,862,606	9.29	54,296,521	3.53	114,013,635	7.41	2,626,027	0.17	229,669,632	14.94
Education, culture and publishing	6,463,619	3.12	3,094,759	1.49	5,623,527	2.71	8,538,763	4.12	25,881,719	12.49	1,693,100	0.82	14,773,499	7.13
Health and social care	550,200	3.10	0	0.00	443,500	2.50	0	0.00	297,211	1.67	0	0.00	1,969,345	11.09
Total	2,407,614,612	9.92	3,569,639,782	14.71	1,027,809,340	4.24	306,773,901	1.26	1,548,481,231	6.38	322,048,188	1.33	3,997,726,282	16.48

Note: non-commercialized Enterprises and Enterprises in liquidation and bankruptcies are not include in table. No. of Enterprises covered by Transformation Law = 2,950
 MEBO - Management and Employees Buy-out, IPO - Initial Public Offering

Question 6.

The headings of Table 1 in document WT/ACC/SPEC/HRV/7 are not clear and should be revised to indicate, e.g., 25 percent of what?

We seek Croatia's cooperation in improving the table and coherence of information provided on this issue, covering the following:

- (a) Over what period have these firms been converted from state or "socially owned" to private ownership
- (b) the total number of socially owned firms that existed in each period (including those stated for privatization and those not) as a base number;
- (c) what kind of firms they were, e.g. , retail, manufacturing, agricultural processing, etc., and how many are privatized
- (d) more information on the nearly 40 percent of firms that have only 25 percent or less private holding and whether these firms are intended to undergo further privatization.

We remain interested in improving the scope and coherence of this section of the report, through substantive responses to our requests, and through revision and simplification of the other new material in this section, much of which would seem more suitable for bilateral discussion.

Reply

We enclose the table on enterprise indicators by ownership structure, hoping that it would give clearer picture on the matter.

From 1992- 1999:

Selected Enterprise Indicator by Ownership Structure (as of May 1999)

	100% State Owned	50-99% State Owned	25-50% State Owned	up to 25% State Owned	Fully Privatized	Total	Total (nc. Included)	Total (bankruptcies included)
No of Companies	44	53	146	502	1856	2601	2726	2950
% of Total	1,69%	2,04%	5,61%	19,30%	71,36%	100,00%		
% of Total (incl. non-commercialized)	1,61%	1,94%	5,36%	18,42%	68,09%			
% of Total (incl. non-commercialized and bankruptcies)	1,49%	1,80%	4,95%	17,02%	62,92%			
Total Equity (in HRK)	3.147.746.554	1.845.493.239	5.709.834.502	19.541.773.509	57.487.486.508	87.732.334.312		
% of Total Equity	3,59%	2,10%	6,51%	22,27%	65,53%	100,00%		
Average Equity (per Company in HRK)	71.539.694,41	34.820.627,15	39.108.455,49	38.927.835,68	30.973.861,27			
No of Shareholders	not comparable	5.269	22.560	222.851	227.011			
Average No of Sh. (per Company)	not comparable	99,42	154,52	443,93	122,31			

No. of Companies Covered by Transformation Law 2950
 o/w commercialized 2825
 o/w non commercialized 125
 Liquidations and Bankruptcies 224

The large majority of companies that make part of the Croatian Privatization Fund portfolio today are, either in very poor state, or planned to be privatized immediately for the purpose of post-war reconstruction, or further voucher privatization.

II. FRAMEWORK FOR MAKING ENFORCING POLICIES

Implementation of WTO Provisions

Question 7.

We appreciate the draft laws and other information provided by Croatia in WT/ACC/HRV/46 and more recently. We would like to see the table provided by Croatia refined and expanded to take account of this new material.

Reply

Implementation of the WTO provisions and agreements in Croatia's legislation – Laws and regulations in the process of revision:

WTO provisions/agreements	Croatia legislation	Enactment	Enforcement
Articles, XI, XII, XIX, XX, XXI of GATT 1994 including Agreement on Implementation on Article VI of the GATT 1994; Agreement on Safeguards; Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures	Law amending Law on Trade	Sent to Parliament for the final reading	End of June 1999
Agreement on Implementation of Article VII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and trade 1994	Customs Law	June (Law passed the first reading in the Parliament)	The Customs Law shall be adopted by the end of June 1999 and shall enter into force on 1. 1. 2000, except for the part of the Law related to Customs valuation, which shall be implemented by June 30, 1999.
Articles II, III	Law amending Law on excise taxes on tobacco and tobacco products	June 1999 (Law passed the second reading in the Parliament)	End of June 1999
Agreement on Technical Barrier to Trade	Law on State Inspectorate	June 1999 (Law is in the second reading in the Parliament)	End of June 1999

WTO provisions/agreements	Croatia legislation	Enactment	Enforcement
Agreement on Rules of Origin	Decision on rules of origin (Governmental Decree)	June 1999	June 1999
Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) (Detailed information concerning the implementation of the TRIPS Agreement in Croatian legislation is already submitted).	Patent Law Trademark Law Industrial Design Law Law on Layout of Integrated Circuits Law on Geographical Indications Law on Amendments of Copyright Law	June (Laws are currently in the first reading in the Parliament)	end of June 1999

Drafts of all above mentioned laws and regulations are submitted to the WP for comments and remarks.

Question 8.

We would appreciate a more precise indication from Croatia as to when its tax policy will be revised to meet Articles II and III of the GATT, i.e., rather than “upon accession” since that could take quite some time.

Reply

As already replied in the document WT/ACC/HRV/48 and in the Draft Report, Croatia has already brought its taxes into line with Articles II and III of the WTO, for all products, except in case of excise taxes for tobacco products. The Law amending the Law on Excise Taxes on Tobacco and Tobacco products has passed the second reading in the Croatian State Parliament and will be ready for the third reading by the end of May 1999. The process of adoption has been delayed due to the necessity to pass the new Law on Tobacco stipulating the growing, production and conditions for industrial production of tobacco products. The Tobacco Law has passed the second reading in the Croatian State Parliament and is also prepared for the third reading. The Tobacco Law stipulates tobacco and cigarettes categories on the basis of which the amount of excise tax will be determined. Those two Laws will be adopted by 1 June 1999 and applied by the date of Croatia's accession to the WTO.

The draft Law Amending the Law on Excise Taxes on Tobacco Products and the Tobacco Law have been submitted to the WP for comments.

Therefore, it is reasonable to argue that Croatia is already applying all its taxes in compliance with relevant WTO provisions, except in the case of excise taxes for tobacco products. This remaining Law will be applied at the latest by the date of Croatia's accession to WTO as stated in the Draft Report (under A. Import Regulations), and we hope that this will be rather soon, taking into account the state of play of the process.

Question 9.

There is no mention of additional regulations/laws relevant to Croatia's WTO requirements, e.g., the decision on enquiry points, the revised regulation on phytosanitary inspection, and the foodstuffs law.

Reply

Prior to the Informal Working Party held on 4 May 1999, Croatia has submitted all relevant regulations to the WTO Secretariat and all interested members. The Decision on establishing the Enquiry Point for TBT and SPS has also been submitted as stated in the Reply on page 1 of this document.

By the end of May 1999, the Government of Croatia shall adopt a decision establishing an Enquiry Point in accordance with Article III paragraph 3 of the General Agreement on Trade in Services. That Enquiry Point shall be established in the Ministry of Economy. The text of the draft Decision on Establishing the Enquiry Point in accordance with the GATS is attached to this document.

With regard to the SPS and TBT legislation it has also been submitted to the Working Party before 4 May 1999. After reviewing all comments, remarks and requests of the Working Party members on the implementation of the Agreements on TBT and SPS in Croatia, we have made changes to the legislation on mandatory quality control system as applied to the imported products, in order to eliminate all national treatment concerns. The extract of the draft Law on State Inspectorate regulating the issue of quality control has also been submitted to the Working Party. Other provisions related to the application of TBT and SPS measures in Croatian actual legislation and practice, especially sanitary, phytosanitary and veterinary inspection, are seen to be consistent with the WTO provisions. Attached to this document is the text of the Regulation on Amendments to the Regulation on phytosanitary Inspection of Plants and Control of Plant- Protection Products in the National Cross-Boundary Transportation which would enter into force by 25 May 1999.

Question 10.

There is no mention of additional regulations/laws to address the 1 percent fee applied to imports from Macedonia and Slovenia.

Reply

We would like to inform the Working Party that the authorities of Croatia and Macedonia have agreed on amending their bilateral Free Trade Agreement in order to bring it into compliance with Article XXIV of the GATT. An Annex shall be added to the Agreement, thus eliminating the 1 per cent customs duty applied on the Croatian side and the 1 per cent customs evidence fee applied on the Macedonian side. Therefore, Croatia would apply zero duty in accordance with that Free Trade Agreement from 1 July 1999. Macedonia would do the same from 1 January 2000.

The Free Trade Agreement between Croatia and Slovenia contains no 1 per cent fee and consequently, no additional legislation is required in this respect. This Agreement has already been notified to the WTO by the delegation of Slovenia.

III. POLICIES AFFECTING TRADE IN GOODS

Trading rights

Question 11.

The response to question 9 of the WT/ACC/HRV/39/Add.2 and WT/ACC/HRV/25 do not address the question in WT/ACC/HRV/48 concerning an activity licensing regime.

Does Croatia have one? If so, please describe the criteria applied to receive such a license and the procedures used to grant it, with special reference to (a) activities that involve importing, and (b) the WTO Agreements on Import Licensing Procedures.

We appreciate Croatia's acceptance of the commitment on trading rights. We reserve pending receipt of information on activity licensing.

Reply

Similar to other countries, Croatia has an activity licensing regime only for a few number of products affecting public health and safety. This Activity licensing regime covers the activities in the following fields: arms and ammunition, explosive substances, medicines and pharmaceutical products, toxins and narcotics. Therefore, each company wishing to carry out business activities in these areas should obtain an activity license prior to register itself at the commercial court for such business.

The requirements concerning the activities with arms and ammunition are covered by the "Law on Arms", Official Gazette, No 69/92.

In the sense of the above Law, activities with arms and ammunition include the purchase of arms and ammunition for further sale, storage, as well as retail sale and wholesale.

The companies and shops engaged in the activities with arms and ammunition may be founded by legal and physical persons under conditions determined by the Law and who are issued a licence for those activities by the Ministry of the Interior.

The request for the issuance of the licence has to be accompanied by the list of founders of the company and responsible persons of the company or its branch offices.

The licence shall be issued to the demander, i.e. the company founder or responsible person, complying with the following conditions:

- the age of 21 years
- that he is not criminally pursued and the judicial procedure for such a crime has not been open
- that he is not punished for offence and the procedure for such an offence has not been open
- that there are no indications that the person could misuse the arms, as for instance, excessive alcohol consumption, serious problems within the family, with the neighbours or on the job, the violation of regulations on hunting or sport rifle shooting.
- that medical examinations confirm that he is capable of keeping and carrying arms.

The Ministry of the Interior shall issue the licence for the activities concerning arms and ammunition after determining that the above conditions are met.

After the licence is issued, the company has to equip the business premises in accordance with the Regulation on special requirements that the premises for the production of arms, circulation of arms and ammunition, repair of arms, rifle ranges, as well as the fire prevention, theft and misuse prevention (Official Gazette 8/93) within the period of one year and may start the activities concerning arms and ammunition.

The Law on Explosive Substances for economic usage (Official Gazette 12/94) stipulates the conditions for the circulation of explosive substances.

The term explosive substances includes the purchase for further sale, as well as imports and sale, storage and keeping of explosive substances in warehouses and storing places of the companies which purchase, store or sell those substances.

The legal persons may start activities concerning explosive substances on the basis of the licence issued by the Ministry of the Interior.

The request for the issuance of the licence must be accompanied by:

- name of the responsible person and/or persons in charge of that activity with the legal person
- certificate from the Trade Court Register
- the proof on the possession of appropriate warehouse (own or rented) in accordance with the provisions of the above Law,
- the proof on qualification and health of the persons who will handle with explosive substances,
- the proof that the responsible person or the person in charge of that activity were not punished for crimes or that the judicial procedure against those persons was not open.

The Ministry of the Interior, on the basis of the request, issues the licence for the activities concerning explosive substances to the companies that comply with the following requirements:

- the premises should be equipped in accordance with the regulations on special technical requirements for safe storage of explosive substances and the regulations on fire prevention, theft, other accidents and misuse prevention (approved warehouse),
- the location of the premises,
- security measures,
- qualifications for handling explosive substances

Explosives, substances initiating explosives and gunpowder intended for mining and similar works are only to be sold to legal persons holding licence.

According to Article 19 of the Law on Explosive Substances, any explosive substance that is not on the list of explosive substances for economic use may be traded only on the basis of a licence issued by the Ministry of the Interior.

The request for the issuance of such a licence must contain:

- name, characteristics and other data on explosive substance,
- description of works that the explosive substance is intended for
- expert opinion (attest - certificate) of the authorised expert institution which proves its characteristics,
- Instructions for usage
- Expiry date,
- Other data important for safety.

The activities concerning medicines and pharmaceutical products are governed by the "Law on Medicines and Pharmaceutical Products" Official Gazette 124/97.

The activities with medicines and pharmaceutical products in the sense of the Law are: mediation between producer and end user of the medicine or pharmaceutical product including retail sale and whole sale of medicines and pharmaceutical products.

Retail and wholesale of medicines and pharmaceutical products may be carried out by legal and physical persons meeting the special requirements (Minister of Health stipulates those requirements) and who have the activity licence for retail and wholesale.

The wholesale of medicines and pharmaceutical products in the sense of the "Law on Medicines and Pharmaceutical Products" means the acquisition, storage, supply, imports and exports of medicines and pharmaceutical products.

The wholesale of medicines and pharmaceutical products may be carried out by:

- Legal persons possessing the activity licence for wholesale of medicines and pharmaceutical products issued by the Ministry of Health.
- Producers of medicines and pharmaceutical products having their seat in the Republic of Croatia may carry out activities with medicines and pharmaceutical products possessing the licence.
- Croatian Institute for Public Health - serum and vaccinations
- Croatian Institute for Blood Transfusion - blood and blood products

The imports of medicines and pharmaceutical products are carried out by wholesales, while wholesale traders and producers of medicines are entitled to export those products.

The wholesale traders have to submit a written request to the Ministry of Health to issue an approval to import medicines and pharmaceutical products. They can import only the ready-made medicines and pharmaceutical products licensed in the Republic of Croatia. The Minister of Health issues this licence in the period of 90 days.

The licence for wholesale and retail sale of medicines and pharmaceutical products is published in the "Official Gazette".

"Law on Toxins" Official Gazette 27/99 governs the criteria for activities with toxins.

The activities with toxins in the sense of this Law all: removal, storage, imports and exports, transport, trade and all other activities with toxins.

The legal person carrying out the activities with toxins and physical person engaged in retail business with toxins has to be issued an activity licence by the Ministry of Health and County Office, or the Town of Zagreb Office in charge of health, determining that it complies with requirements concerning premises, equipment, qualifications of employees and safety.

When this legal or physical person registers its activities, it is also obliged to attach the licence for those activities.

The toxins may be imported only if the importer possesses the licence issued by the Ministry of Health and if the activities with those toxins are allowed in the territory of the Republic of Croatia.

The importer is obliged to inform border sanitary inspector at least 3 days before the arrival of the shipment containing toxins.

The request to issue a licence for imports of toxins is submitted by the importer.

The request should be accompanied by the activity licence.

The activities with narcotics are governed by the provisions of the Law on Production and Activities with Narcotics" Official Gazette 53/91

The activities with narcotics, according to the Law, include import, export, transit, sale and any other activity with narcotics. Those activities may be carried out only for medical, veterinary, educational, laboratory and scientific purposes. The quantities thereof are determined by the Ministry of Health annually.

The activities with narcotics are carried out on the basis of a licence issued by the Ministry of Health.

Producers of narcotics and companies registered for wholesale of medicine carry out the wholesale of narcotics, while the retail sale is carried out by pharmacies.

Imports and exports of narcotics are done by companies registered for the wholesale of medicines and against the licence issued by the Ministry of Health. The Minister of Health determines the requirements and procedures for the issuance of the licence.

The customs offices are obliged to note date and place of customs clearance and to send the used licences together with these data to the Ministry of Health in the period of eight days.

A. IMPORT REGULATION

Other Duties and Charges Levied on Imports but not on Domestic Production

Question 12.

Can Croatia indicate what services is rendered for the stamp tax fees applied to customs documents?

While the text in this paragraph reflects our comments, it is not accurate in that it does not deal with stamp taxes not applied to domestic goods and to the 1 percent customs evidence fee applied to imports from Macedonia and Bosnian Federation.

This fee violates WTO provisions on free trade areas and also on non-tariff charges applied to imports, and should be eliminated prior to accession. Please indicate in the Working Party report how this fee will be addressed.

We reserve, pending resolution of these issues.

Reply

The "stamp tax fee" referred to, is an administrative stamp fee charged for services rendered by the customs administration and it does not differ from other administrative fees charged by other administrative bodies for services rendered, in accordance with the Law on Administrative Fees. This fee amounts to 60 HRK (50 HRK for the declaration and 10 HRK for the registration document) which is equivalent to 8,6 USD. The fee covers the following services: registration of the consignment, documentation control, registration and certification of documents, inspection of the vehicle and goods, data entering, calculation of duties and taxes and issuance of a receipt. Therefore, it is not a duty or charge levied on imports. That fee is also charged in the same amount when exporting goods from Croatia. It is Croatia's opinion that this should not be treated under this paragraph, as it is already explained under paragraph 55.

With regard to the 1 per cent customs duty (not customs evidence fee) applied to imports from Macedonia, Croatia and Macedonia have agreed on amending their bilateral Free Trade Agreement in order to bring it into compliance with Article XXIV of the GATT. An Annex shall be added to the Agreement, thus eliminating the 1 per cent customs duty applied on the Croatian side and the 1 per cent customs evidence fee applied on the Macedonian side. Therefore, zero duty would be

applied in accordance with that Free Trade Agreement by Croatia from 1 July 1999 and by Macedonia from 1 January 2000.

With regard to the free trade arrangement that was valid for only one part of the neighbouring Bosnia and Herzegovina it has been abolished on 15 May 1999, and MFN based trade with the whole territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina has been reintroduced.

Based on these facts, we would like to reiterate our confirmation that Croatia levies no duties and charges on imports other than ordinary customs duties.

Application of Internal Taxes to Imports

Question 13.

We would appreciate a revised table reflecting table reflecting the new rates of excise to be instituted in the law amending the current law on excises.

Please confirm that Croatia levies only customs tariffs (or the 1 per cent statistical fee), VAT, and excise taxes on imports. If this is not so, please list all other taxes, tariffs, charges, and fees applied.

Reply

Excise taxes for all products which are subject to excise tax (coffee, coffee husks and skins, coffee substitutes containing coffee, alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages, beer, motor vehicles, motorcycles, vessels, aircraft for private use and petroleum products), except tobacco and tobacco products, have been brought into conformity with Articles II and III of the GATT 1994. The Law on Excise Taxes on Tobacco and Tobacco Products, which will eliminate discriminatory excises for domestic and imported tobacco products, is still in Parliamentary procedure (for the third reading), and is expected to be adopted in next couple of weeks. After this Law is adopted, the Croatia's excise tax legislation will be brought into full conformity with respective GATT articles, by the date of Croatia's accession to the WTO.

The following is the new table on excise duties in Croatia reflecting the proposed new rates of excise duties on tobacco products. This table will also be included in the Draft Report.)

Product description	Tax rate (in kuna)
Coffee, per kg:	
Non-roasted coffee	3.60
Roasted coffee	9.00
Coffee husks and skins	12.00
Coffee substitutes containing coffee	15.00
Non-alcoholic beverages, per hl:	
Domestic	40.00
Imported	40.00
Beer (alcoholic), per hl:	
Domestic	80.00
Imported	80.00
Beer (non-alcohol – max 0,5 per cent vol), per hl:	
Domestic	40.00
Imported	40.00
Alcohol and alcoholic beverages:	
Domestic, per litre absolute alcohol	40.00

Product description		Tax rate (in kuna)
Imported, " " "		40.00
Tobacco and tobacco products:		
Tobacco (domestic and imported), per kg		35.00
Cigarettes:		
Group A* - Popular group (domestic and imported)		3.90
Group B* - Standard group (domestic and imported)		4.30
Group C* - Extra group (domestic and imported)		7.00
Cigars, domestic and imported, per piece		1.00
Cigarillos, domestic and imported, 20 pieces		4.00
Petroleum products (both domestic and imported):		
Petrol, types such as MB-98, MB-86		1.90
Petrol, types such as BMB-98, BMB-95, BMB-91		1.60
Diesel, such as D-i, D-2, D-3		1.40
Heating oil - extra light and special light		0.30
Automobiles:		
Power 55-75 kW	-	
"	-	
Power 75-90 kW	-	
"	-	
Power 90-110 kW	-	
"	-	
Power more than 110kW	-	
"	-	
Motorcycles	- new	3,000.00
	- used	2,000.00
	- new	7,000.00
	- used	5,000.00
	- new	15,000.00
	- used	11,000.00
	- new	30,000.00
	- used	22,000.00
engine power in kW		
more than		not exceeding
6	20	
20	55	2,000.00
55	75	4,000.00
75		7,000.00
Vessel without cabin		10,000.00
length in meters		
more than		not exceeding
8	12	
12	15	6,000.00
15		12,000.00
Vessel with cabin		24,000.00
length in meters		

* The characteristics of classification into the groups A, B and C are set according to the law on Tobacco (the draft of the Law was sent to the WTO Secretariat)

Product description		Tax rate (in kuna)
more than		not exceeding
8	12	
12	15	15,000.00
15		45,000.00
Aircraft for private use		90,000.00
number of seats		
more than		not exceeding
1	4	
5	12	7,000.00
13	50	35,000.00
50		75,000.00

We confirm that Croatia levies only customs tariffs (there are no statistical, customs evidence, or any other fees), VAT and excise taxes (just for the products listed in table above) on imports.

Quantitative Import restrictions, including Prohibitions, Quotas and Licensing Systems

Question 14.

Document WT/ACC/HRV/39/Add.2 states that Croatia still discretionary licensing requirements on iron tubes and bars, and tractors (more than five years of age). The response to question 57 of WT/ACC/HRV/30 does not adequately address the issue of WTO conformity for the restrictions applied to iron and steel bars and used agricultural tractors. It would appear that these restrictions are intended to protect domestic output.

Please indicate the reason for these restrictions and how Croatia intends to revise its legislation to bring the measures into WTO-conformity. In particular, please address the issue of import licenses to check the price and quantity of imports of iron and steel bars and what criteria are applied to ensure environmental safety of used agricultural tractors.

We appreciate Croatia's efforts to address these issues, and we appreciate Croatia's acceptance of the proposed commitment. We await the information requested.

Reply

As mentioned in previous documentation, especially in document WT/ACC/HRV/25 - Information on Import Licensing Procedures, Croatia applies import licensing procedures in compliance with the respective WTO Agreement. Furthermore, the Croatian Government abolished monitoring import licences for combine harvesters and iron tubes and bars. The import licensing regime is still applied for the import of iron tubes and bars from non-WTO members.

Also, Croatia still applies import licensing system for used agriculture tractors older than five years. This system is not intended to protect domestic output, because if that was the case, than Croatia would apply licensing procedure for new tractors, which are produced in Croatia or would maintain high tariff protection for used tractors. The present tariff rate for used tractors is five percent, and the implementation of import licensing is in full conformity with Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures, the licences are issued on automatic basis upon the request of trader (legal person) or natural person. The only criteria for issuing import license to trader, when it is imported for the first time, is a guarantee that the spare parts and service will be ensured. The only criteria for issuing import licence to natural persons – farmers, is that the imported tractors are intended for their own use and not for further wholesale or retail sale.

The texts of the Decision on Goods Subject to Import and Export Licenses which was adopted by the Croatian Government and the amendments thereof have been submitted to the WTO Secretariat.

As we stressed several times before, the Croatian Government has abolished all quantitative restrictions on imports. Import quotas have been eliminated in July 1996. The temporary ban on sugar imports was lifted in May 1998 (Official Gazette No. 60/98); temporary limitation on import of wheat and wheat flour was also lifted on October (Official Gazette No. 132/98); and temporary ban on pig and pig meat import which lasted 45 days, was also lifted in May 1998 (Official Gazette No. 71/98).

Customs Valuation

Question 15.

We are reviewing the new information and drafts provided and will have additional comments. We would appreciate Croatia's redrafting of this section to reflect the changes made to address our concerns.

When will these corrections be implemented? We appreciate Croatia's commitment. We note that we will not be prepared to finalize this section until we are fully satisfied that the new revisions address the deficiencies in Croatia's customs valuation regime.

Reply

Croatia appreciates the useful comments and remarks received by the Working Party members on its draft legislation on customs valuation. As indicated in the document WT/ACC/HRV/48, Croatia has on the basis of these comments amended its draft legislation, as follows:

Article 44.4 of the new Customs Law in accordance with Article 11 of the WTO Valuation Agreement. Based on the proposals given during the informal Working Party, Croatia will revise this Article in order to provide as much clearness as possible in the new Law's formulations.

Now this Article states as follows:

"The importer or any other person liable for the payment of the duty has the right of appeal with regard to the determination of customs value, without penalty. The appeal can be submitted to the Headquarters of the Customs Directorate, while the prosecution has to be referred to the Administrative Court.

Notice of the decision on appeal and prosecution shall be given to the appellant and the reasons of such decision shall be provided in writing. As well, the appellant should be instructed about his right to commence to the Administrative Court.

The appellant must not be subjected to any sort of a fine for the appeal to the Customs Directorate or prosecuting to the Administrative Court".

Furthermore, we would like to mention that the appellant has the right to appeal to the Customs Directorate or prosecution to the Administrative Court, without penalty, and that the decision on his appeal shall be given to him in writing.

Bearing in mind the above mentioned, we would like to emphasize that this Article is completely in accordance with Article 11 of the WTO Valuation Agreement.

Article 12 of the WTO Valuation Agreement is included in Article 44.5 of the new Customs Law. This Article has been adapted as well, now reading as follows:

“Law, regulations, judicial decisions and administrative rulings of general applications that allow the implementation of regulations in regard to customs value shall be published in the Official gazette in conformity with Article X of the GATT 1994.”

By accepting comments regarding Article 46 of the Customs Law, we deleted it accordingly.

Article 41.1 of the Customs Law was also adapted, now reading as follows

“The customs value of goods imported without being on sale shall be determined pursuant to Articles 32-37 of this Customs Law.”

Here simply occurred an error while translating; the term “without counter-value payment“ referred to the goods imported, but without the actual act of sale – such as gifts, samples, promotional items being sent free of charge, goods which are imported under hire, lease or loan etc.

In such cases – since imported goods are not subject to sale, Article 31 (Transaction Value) must not be used; customs value shall be determined under the provisions of Articles 32-37 of Customs Law.

As proposed Article 44.1 is deleted.

Furthermore, we would like to inform that “Interpretative Notes”, set forth in Annex 1 of the WTO Valuation Agreement, as well as the Notes specifically mentioned, shall be included into the implementing "Customs Regulation for Determining the Customs Value.

The new Croatian Customs Law which regulates inter alia the implementation of the provisions of the WTO Agreement on Implementation of the Article VII of GATT 1994, will be adopted by the Croatian Parliament by 30 June 1999 and shall be applied as of 1 January 2000. However, the provisions of the new Customs Law related to customs valuation and the accompanying "Customs Regulations for Determining the Customs Value" shall be implemented as of July 1999 thus prior to accession. Attached to this document is the integral version of the draft Customs Law. Additionally, the draft of the implementing "Customs Regulations for Determining the Customs Value" is also submitted herewith and we urge the WP members to give their comments and remarks, if any, as soon as possible.

Other Customs Formalities

Question 16.

While we appreciate the information provided by Croatia in this section, we suggest that it be edited with a view to proportionality, to coherence, and to address the specific concern raised by this delegation, i.e., that Croatia’s treatment of import from Bosnia and Herzegovina differed depending on what part of that country they originated from, and that Croatia, in general, did not observe a single customs border with that country, but applied different rules.

Reply

Concerning remarks and complaints about the enforcement of rules on trade on the Croatian border with Bosnia and Herzegovina we would like to reiterate the Croatian position provided in the extensive information contained in document WT/ACC/HRV/48 on that issue:

Croatia admits that remarks and complaints on the border control and customs regime at the border between the Republic of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina might be attributed only to the period of military operations in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1992 till 1995.

During the period after 1995, the Croatian Government has been taking many concrete steps directed towards improving and enforcing strict border and customs regime on its border with Bosnia and Herzegovina. These measures include:

- improving border crossing infrastructure and customs personnel training. By the end of the year 1998, the Government has spent USD 7.3 million for the construction of customs facilities on the border with Bosnia and Herzegovina and is planning to spend additional budget resources for improving the remaining part of border crossings.
- border-crossing points have been determined in an agreement with Bosnia and Herzegovina only in March 1996. The number of cargo border crossings has been decreased to 20, and other border crossings are closed for cargo traffic and left for passenger traffic only. A Joint Commission determined the categorization of border crossing points. On the both sides of the border 5 border crossings are equipped with veterinary inspection on 24 hours basis, 3 border crossings are with sanitary inspection, 6 border crossings with phytosanitary inspection and 6 border crossings are exclusively designated for crossing of heavily taxed commodities. Any unbiased inspection of the border crossing and customs procedure on the Croatian side of the border with Bosnia and Herzegovina can confirm that at present there are no crossing of cargo that would be intentionally unnoticed and unregistered by Croatian customs authority, as well as no discriminatory customs, sanitary, phytosanitary and veterinary treatment of goods originating in any third country compared to the goods originating either in Croatia or in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- the only difference was related to the customs tariffs applied for the goods originating in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. According to the Agreement on Economic Co-operation between the Government of the Republic of Croatia, and the Governments of the Republic and Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, signed in 1995, the products originating in the Republic of Croatia or the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina were entitled to preferential customs tariff treatment (only 1 per cent customs registration fee is charged for all industrial and agriculture products). The Certificate of Origin (EUR1) proved the origin of a product. For the goods originating in the Republic of Srpska (Serb entity of Bosnia and Herzegovina) MFN tariff rates were applied and regular and non-discriminatory customs, sanitary, phytosanitary, veterinary and transit procedures are enforced.
- according to Article 12 of the Agreement, the Certificates of Origin were issued by customs authorities of the Republic of Croatia, while in Bosnia and Herzegovina those certificates were issued by the Chamber of Economy. The international practice is that the competent state authorities issue the Certificate on Preferential Origin (EUR1) thus enabling effective control and appropriate and prompt verification of the document. The state authorities have mechanisms and are equipped for such a control while chambers of economy are not.
- the above mentioned caused the whole series of problems. To illustrate that, in the course of 1996, 1997 and 1998 the Croatian Customs Authority has requested the verification of the Certificate of Origin from Bosnia and Herzegovina 150 times and the Bosnian side requested it 80 times. The Croatian side received the Reply to only a

few requests, while the Croatian customs authority has promptly replied to almost all requests.

- citizens of both countries were entitled by the Agreement to exchange products in parcels without proving origin or paying customs duty under condition that the value of the parcel does not exceed 200 DEM. Also, the items belonging to personal luggage were neither subject to origin certification nor payment of customs duty under condition that their value did not exceed 500 DEM. This provision applied only to the import of the products that are not intended for commercial purposes.
- after noticing possible frauds in issuing certificates of origin as well as from the possibility that the citizens import goods in value of 200 and 500 DEM without paying duties, which enabled wider scope of preferential customs duty treatment under the Agreement on Economic Co-operation, the Croatian customs authorities implemented a strict control of the Agreement and border regime with Bosnia and Herzegovina as from August 1998.
- in December 1998, Croatian Government has proposed to the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina to start negotiations on concluding a Free Trade Agreement, which will be valid for substantially all trade of products originating from the Republic of Croatia and the whole territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The new FTA envisages that the certificates of origin be issued by the customs authorities of the Federation and Republic Srpska and not by Chambers of Economy in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Government of Croatia hopes that the new FTA could be signed and implemented as soon as possible.
- several meetings were held with the Government representatives at the level of Federation and the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as between customs authorities, in order to improve co-operation and the exchange of electronic information between the customs offices of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- meetings were held with the CAFAO representatives (EU customs aid program for Bosnia and Herzegovina) in order to accelerate an official co-operation agreement between customs administrations of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina to be signed.
- a program of computerization of the Croatian Customs Service is currently in progress, with an aim of establishing a computer network of all border-crossing points.
- within the activities of the SECI (Project on Identifying Bottle-necks on Main Transport Corridors), the Government of Croatia has officially stated its willingness to candidate 12 border-crossings with both entities in Bosnia and Herzegovina to be reconstructed and equipped by using World Bank financing.

However, we would like to inform the Working Party that the Agreement on Economic Co-operation between the Government of the Republic of Croatia, and the Governments of the Republic and Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, signed in 1995, which provided for a free trade arrangement with only one part of the neighbouring Bosnia and Herzegovina has been abolished on 15 May, 1999. Therefore, MFN based trade with the whole territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina has been reintroduced on that date and will be in force until a Free Trade Agreement be concluded between Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina as a whole. Consequently, all the above-mentioned activities enable us to declare that Croatian authorities exercise full customs and security control of

the border with Bosnia and Herzegovina, which is today at the same level as the border and customs regime prevailing at other Croatian borders.

At present, Croatia is in a position to implement strict customs enforcement on all its borders, including the border with Bosnia and Herzegovina. The customs territory of the Republic of Croatia, within which the customs regulations and controls are enforced, corresponds exactly to the territorial boundaries of the Republic of Croatia. Today, the Croatian Government enforces and is determined to enforce WTO provisions, rules and disciplines and terms of Croatia's WTO accession package within these boundaries, thus ensuring proper implementation of all WTO principles, in particular, the principle of uniform application of Croatia's customs regime towards all countries according to the MFN clause.

Croatia's determination to enforce proper customs regime on its border with Bosnia and Herzegovina also stems from the necessity to introduce all possible measures in order to improve its tax collection and diminish tax and customs duties evasion, which is an important element of the fiscal policy under the balanced budget conditions. At the same time, by so doing, Croatia is honouring its international commitments related to the Washington and Dayton Agreements, as well as other international commitments taken in the process of solving the crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

It is our feeling that on the Bosnian side of the border there was no similar activities that might bring customs enforcement to the level already reached on the Croatian side of the border. Having in mind that the border regime and customs enforcement are always bilateral issues which could be effectively implemented and improved only by common agreement and coordinated actions of the both neighbouring countries, we urge international community, which is deeply involved in regulating all aspects of administration in Bosnia and Herzegovina, to pay more attention to necessary improvement of two existing customs administrations in Bosnia and Herzegovina. That would be the most efficient way to finally introduce a strict border and customs regime on both sides of the border between Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Following the abovementioned information, we would like to believe that the issue of Croatia's border regime with Bosnia and Herzegovina would not be blown up out of its real WTO related proportions and that there is no justification for delaying Croatia's process of accession to the WTO due to that issue.

Safeguards, Antidumping, and Countervailing Measures

Question 17.

We are reviewing the amendments to the Law on Trade dealing with protective measures. Our preliminary review indicates, however, that they fall far short of the requirements of the Agreements on Safeguards, Antidumping, and Subsidies and Countervailing Duties.

Reply

As already indicated in paragraph 97 of the Draft Report (WT/ACC/SPRC/HRV/7), the purpose of the Law Amending the Law on Trade is to amend provisions regarding the safeguard, anti-dumping and countervailing measures to incorporate fully the basic and key provisions of the WTO agreements, thus ensuring the conformity of Croatian legislation with these Agreements. That is the customary practice of the Croatian legal system, whereby the Law sets basic provisions governing an issue or area and then, on the basis of such Law implementing regulations setting detailed procedures are adopted by the executive branch i.e. the Government.

However, as already indicated in the draft new Law, these measures would not and could not be applied until relevant implementing regulations be adopted. These implementing regulations will contain provisions setting detailed rules and procedures for the application of such measures in accordance with the relevant WTO Agreements.

Consequently, there is no possibility that any anti-dumping, countervailing or safeguard measure be applied before such detailed implementing regulations are adopted. In this respect, we would like to reiterate the commitment taken by Croatia under paragraph 98 of the Draft Report stating that no measures would be applied until appropriate laws (including subsequent implementing regulation) are implemented in accordance and full conformity with relevant WTO Agreements).

B. EXPORT REGULATION

Customs tariffs, fees and charges for services rendered, application of internal taxes to exports

Question 18.

Croatia's commitment language in WT/ACC/SPEC/HRV/7 is acceptable. The response in WT/ACC/HRV/48, however, indicates that Croatia intends to reserve the right to apply discriminatory export taxes. We would appreciate further information on this point.

We are also concerned about Croatia's defense of its taxes on hides and skins and we seek further explanation as to the WTO-consistency of these measures, in particular, to the similar measures applied to domestic articles.

We reserve on this section of the report.

Reply

In the response to question 23 in document WT/ACC/HRV/48 it is stated that Croatia did not eliminate the authority to apply export tariffs as stipulated in Article 34 (2) of the Customs Law, which enables to the Croatian Government to use export tariffs in exceptional circumstances, and in compliance with GATT rules. According to above-mentioned response, it is not Croatia's intention to reserve the right to apply discriminatory export taxes of any kind. Furthermore, in its reply Croatia did not mention the intention of using any other export charge, except export tariff, which is very clearly stated in the proposed commitment that Croatia is ready to include in WP Draft Report and Protocol.

Also, in the response in document WT/ACC/HRV/48 Croatia confirmed that there are no export tariffs in place for any product, including hides and skins. Neither does Croatia apply any taxes on these products. Therefore, we do not see any reasons for concerns over this issue, because Croatia has never applied such taxes.

Technical barriers to Trade and Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

Standards and certification

Question 19.

We will review the information provided on laws and decrees addressing the issue on conformity with WTO Agreements on TBT and SPS. We do not agree, however, that changing the inspection requirements from the good to documentation that requires the same mandatory characteristics necessarily brings this regime into conformity with the WTO.

We appreciate Croatia's efforts to address this difficult problem.

Croatia's use of quality control inspection to restrict agricultural trade must be totally reformed and removed to bring its trade regime into line with the agreements, and we are not yet prepared to remove our objection.

We reserve on these sections, pending reflection and review of the new materials provided by Croatia.

Reply

Croatia could agree that changing the inspection requirement from the good to documentation does not bring quality control regime into conformity with the WTO. But, at the same time Croatia has never stated that this would be the only change it was ready to introduce in its mandatory quality control. In the Draft Report of the Working Party on the Accession of Croatia to the World Trade Organization (WT/ACC/SPEC/HRV/7) in Paragraph 120, we described the main features of the major changes to be introduced in quality control system in Croatia. We deem it appropriate to cite that description here as well:

“The representative of Croatia added that having reviewed all comments, remarks and request of Working Party members, Croatia has concluded that the main outstanding problem had been related to the mandatory quality control system applied to imported products. His Government has accordingly decided to change legislation and practice in this area. New legislation would be prepared, passed by the Parliament, and enforced by the end of June 1999. The new Law on State Inspectorate would incorporate the following changes in relation to present practice:

- Quality control would be based on ensuring consumer protection. Quality controls on imported items prior to customs clearance would be abolished. The State Inspectorate would perform quality controls on designated imported and domestic products at the wholesale and retail level. The State Inspectorate would check whether products were covered by proper quality conformity documentation issued by authorized institutions in Croatia or abroad, and whether labeling and packaging requirements had been met. The State Inspectorate would also be entitled to check product content against declared values by analyzing samples;

- Controls of domestic products would be conducted either at the production site or at the wholesale and retail level;

- A Government Regulation could be issued, defining a list of items subject to control of documentation relevant to conformity with quality requirements. The list would be shorter than the list applied at present; and

- A Government Regulation could be issued defining the structure of inspection fees, equalizing fees for the inspection of imported and domestically produced items, and abolishing present practice of charging fees in proportion to the inspected quantity.”

The draft new Law on State Inspectorate is submitted to the US delegation, as well as a draft Government Regulation on methods and procedures for issuing technical regulations prescribing quality and health requirements. Therefore, it is obvious that Croatia is being conducting much deeper and much more substantial changes in its quality control system than only changing inspection requirements from good to documentation, as might look to be US concern. Changing place of inspection from pre-customs clearance to market inspection at the wholesale and retail level brings major improvements for the imported goods, that would not be any longer in position to be prevented from passing Croatian border because of a potential technical barriers to trade measures. With the passage of the described draft legislation, Croatia considers its legal framework on TBT and SPS

issues to have been completed, thus ensuring consistency with national treatment, MFN treatment, transparency requirements and other provisions of the GATT and the Agreements on TBT and SPS.

State Trading Entities

Question 20.

Upon reflection, it is clear that the state firms involved in forestry and the stockpiling and disposal of agricultural commodities are state trading firms. We suggest that Croatia identify them as such and adjust the commitment to confirm that they will be operated in conformity with Article XVII.

We also suggest that Croatia and other Working Party members addressing the issue of "private" monopolies engage in bilateral discussions to clarify the issue, and that the Working Party be advised of any specific reference to a non-state firm that enjoys a state-sponsored monopoly position that might engage the requirements of Article XVII of the GATT.

We reserve on this section, pending further clarification.

Reply

Croatia accepts the suggestion to identify the Croatian Forests and the Directorate for State Commodity Reserves as State-trading entities within the meaning of Article XVII of the GATT. We would notify these entities to the WTO upon accession.

Croatia accepts the commitment to confirm that State-trading companies will be operated in conformity with Article XVII of the GATT.

Government Procurement

Question 21.

We object to the removal of a date certain from this commitment. We prefer the designation of a date certain for the negotiations to terminate. We suggest brackets.

Reply

Croatia proposes that commitment of the Draft Report paragraph on Government Procurement reads as follows: "The representative of Croatia confirmed that Croatia will initiate negotiations for membership in the Agreement on Government Procurement upon accession by tabling an entity offer at that time. He also confirmed that, if the results of the negotiations are satisfactory to Croatia and the other members of the Agreement, Croatia will complete negotiations for membership in the Agreement by 31 December 2000. The Working Party took note of this commitment."

Transit

Question 22.

Croatia's current compliance with article V of the GATT is not, in our view, established, as we have reporting from the region that documents the difficulties experienced by transit trade within the region.

In particular, we would like the working party report to record the specific concerns voiced by this and other delegations, and that the general commitment language be amended to specifically reflect Croatia's response to these interventions, e.g.:

"The representative of Croatia confirmed that his Government would apply its laws and regulations governing transit operations and would act in full conformity with the provisions of the WTO Agreement, in particular Article V of the GATT 1994. In this regard, he stated that Croatia would not deny right of transit to exports from (country) and (country). The Working Party took note of this commitment."

Reply

Traffic in transit, as described in paragraph 1 of Article V of the GATT, is regulated by the provisions of the current Croatian Customs Law, namely in Articles 275 - 283.

No distinction is made on the basis of the flag of the means of transport, the place of origin, departure, entry, exit or destination, or on any circumstances relating to the ownership of goods or the means of transport.

The traffic coming from, or going to the territory of any neighbouring country, is exempted from customs duties or other charges, except from the charges for the cost of services rendered. Customs charges stamp tax, per customs report, on the basis of which goods are registered to the Customs office at flat rate of 10 HRK (= 1,5 USD). These services are documentary control, registering the consignment, inspection of the vehicle, inspection of the goods, sealing of the goods. This fee covers services rendered at the entry and exit BCP. This stamp tax is not applicable to the postal packages, and consignments covered by TIR and ATA carnets.

Stamp tax is also to be applied on the domestic goods consignments if they are being transported from one place to another inside Croatia across foreign customs territory (Article 282 of the Customs Law).

The consignments are required to enter customs territory of the Republic of Croatia at the proper customs house, and to exit Republic of Croatia at a designated customs office, in due time.

The Government of the Republic of Croatia has rendered a Decision on special measures of customs surveillance on import, export and transit of certain goods (petroleum, petroleum derivatives, tobacco and tobacco products, coffee, alcohol, alcohol drinks, beer, movable cultural artifacts - archeological and ethnological artifacts, old furniture, old paintings and sculptures, old musical instruments etc.). Based on that Decision, the specified high-risk goods can enter or exit Republic of Croatia only at designated border crossing points. There are 5 such BCP's towards Slovenia, 7 towards Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1 towards FRY, and 4 marine ports. These BCP's are determined in coordination with the neighbouring countries. The Decision is not applicable to the air and railroad transport.

It is worthwhile mentioning that the Republic of Croatia has the obligation to ensure the freedom of transit on the basis of the provisions of the several international conventions dealing with the transport, such as the Convention on the contract for the international road transport (CMR), the Customs convention on international transport of the goods based on the TIR carnet, the ATA Convention, and the Convention on temporary admission.

The only difficulties that can be experienced by transit trade within the region are transit barriers caused by deposit requirements for the transit of high duty goods within Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Even though Bosnia and Herzegovina is one state, they have two customs services; Republic of Srpska Customs and Customs of the Federation of the Bosnia and Herzegovina. If the

high duty goods destined for the Federation are entering BIH at the BCP in the territory controlled by the Republic of Srpska Customs, the carrier has to pay deposit for the transit through the territory of the Republic of Srpska to the B&H Federation. Likewise, the carrier has to pay deposit for the high-risk goods destined to the Republic of Srpska, if the goods are entering B&H at the Federation BCP.

Having said that, Croatia is ready to accept the following commitment in the Working Party Report:

"The representative of Croatia confirmed that his Government would apply its laws and regulations governing transit operations and would act in full conformity with the provisions of the WTO Agreement, in particular Article V of the GATT 1994. In this regard, he stated that Croatia would not deny right of transit to exports from any country. The Working Party took note of this commitment."

IV. TRADE – RELATED INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY REGIME

Question 23.

We are encouraged that Croatia is moving decisively to address the deficiencies in its current legal structure to enforce intellectual property rights. Please provide specific information on the legislative status of each draft law and regulation on when they are expected to come into force, e.g.:

- **The draft amended Copyright law**
- **The new draft Trademark Law**
- **The new law on Copyrights and Neighbouring Rights**
- **The Modified and Amended Copyright Law**
- **The new Law on Geographical Indications**
- **The new Patent Law**
- **The Law on the Topographies of Integrated Circuits**
- **The new Customs Law**

We support the commitment, but reserve on this section pending (a) final review of legislation provided by Croatia to implement TRIPS, and (b) demonstrated progress on addressing specific enforcement problems involving intellectual property piracy raised bilaterally.

Reply

All specified laws are under the legislative procedure and have passed the first reading, except for the new Copyright Law the drafting of which is under way. However, the adoption of this Law is not necessary for the compliance with the TRIPS, because the compliance would be achieved through adoption of the Modified and Amended Copyright Law.

These Laws shall enter into force by 30 June 1999, except in the case of the Customs Law which would enter into force by 30 June 1999 but will be applied as of 1 January 2000. However its provisions related to enforcement of IPR shall be applied from 30 June 1999.

Question 24.

We would appreciate details on the way in which Croatia intends to protect intellectual property rights for subject matter in existence on the date of accession.

Reply

The intellectual property rights existing on the date of accession of the Republic of Croatia to the WTO (copyright and performers' rights, patents, trade and service marks, industrial design rights and geographical indications) shall be protected as follows:

- in the civil procedure, prescribed by the Law on the Civil Procedure, and in compliance with the substantive provisions regulating the content of the civil protection for each and every right and prescribed by the effective Copyright Law, the Law on the Amendments of the Copyright Law, the Patent Law, the Trademark Law, the Industrial Designs Law and the Law on Geographical Indications, which are, as already said, under the legislative procedure; in addition to this, the general rules of the Law on Obligatory Relations shall also apply to the compensation for damages;
- in criminal proceedings prescribed by the Law on Criminal Procedure; substantive penal provisions are contained in the Penal Law and in the Law on the Amendments of the Copyright Law;
- by provisional court measures ordered in compliance with the Law on Enforcement; the kinds of provisional measures which may be ordered in the case of committed or intended infringement of particular rights are also prescribed by the specified laws;
- by border measures i. e. suspension by the customs authorities of the release into free circulation of pirated copyright or counterfeited trademark goods, all this in compliance with the new Customs Law and the Regulations for its implementation.

Question 25.

We also would appreciate knowing how rights will be restored in works that are in the public domain in Croatia without having had a full term of protection there and which are still protected in their country of origin.

Reply

The Proposal of the Law on the Amendments of the Copyright Law provides for the extension of the term for the copyright protection which is from 50 years extended to 70 years, and the extension of the term for the protection of performers, which is extended from 20 to 50 years. This Law provides for its application to all authors' works and performances in respect of which economic rights didn't cease to exist up to its coming into force, in compliance with the provision of Article 18, paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.

Furthermore, the proposal of the Law on the Amendments of the Copyright Law, introducing the protection of the producers of phonograms, provides for its application also to those phonograms and performances fixed on those phonograms the first fixation of which took place less than 50 years ago, counting from the beginning of the calendar year in which the Law on the Amendments of the Copyright Law came into force.

Question 26.

Can Croatia supply details criminal and customs actions taken in cases of copyright piracy and trademark counterfeiting to date?

Reply

A criminal action in cases of copyright piracy and trademark counterfeiting shall be instituted ex officio by the state attorney on the basis of criminal charges which may be brought by the author or other copyright holder, or the trademark holder respectively, the police or any other government body (financial police, market inspectorate) which has, in the course of its activity, found out a committed criminal act.

In this connection we can point out that during 1998 and in the first quarter of 1999, the Department for Economic Crime Prevention of Ministry of Interiors (police) brought 149 criminal charges for video piracy, 138 criminal charges for audio piracy and 47 criminal charges for trademark counterfeiting.

In the same period and on the basis of criminal charges the mentioned Department has seized temporarily 16.051 video tapes, 34.442 audio tapes, 6.618 musical CDs and 6.390 products bearing counterfeited trademark.

The criminal proceedings relating to those charges are under way.

Customs measures in cases of copyright piracy and trademark counterfeiting i. e. temporary seizure of such goods on the border line shall be taken in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the new Customs Law.

Trade Agreements

Question 27.

This section should be updated, to reflect recent changes in policy vis-a-vis trade with the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. What are the status of negotiations on a full FTA?

Reply

In December 1998, Croatian Government has proposed to the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina to start negotiations on concluding a Free Trade Agreement, which will be valid for substantially all trade of products originating from the Republic of Croatia and the whole territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Government of Croatia hopes that the new FTA could be signed and implemented as soon as possible.

However, we would like to inform the Working Party that the Agreement on Economic Co-operation between the Government of the Republic of Croatia, and the Governments of the Republic and Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, signed in 1995, which provided for a free trade arrangement with only one part of the neighbouring Bosnia and Herzegovina has been abolished on 15 May 1999. Therefore, MFN based trade with the whole territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina has been reintroduced on that date and will be in force until a Free trade Agreement be concluded between Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina as a whole.

Question 28.

We also request a status report on legislation to address the 1 per cent fee on trade with Macedonia.

Reply

The authorities of Croatia and Macedonia have agreed on amending their bilateral Free Trade Agreement in order to bring it into compliance with Article XXIV of the GATT. An Annex shall be

added to the Agreement, thus eliminating the 1 per cent customs duty applied on the Croatian side and the 1 per cent customs evidence fee applied on the Macedonian side. Therefore Croatia would apply zero duty in accordance with that Free Trade Agreement from 1 July 1999. Macedonia would do the same from 1 January 2000.

Question 29.

Does Croatia apply such a fee in its preferential trade with Slovenia?

Reply

The Free Trade Agreement between Croatia and Slovenia contains no such fee and consequently, no additional legislation is required in this respect. This Agreement has already been notified to the WTO by the delegation of Slovenia.
