RELATIONS BETWEEN CONTRACTING PARTIES AND YUGOSLAVIA

A Notification by Yugoslavia under Paragraph A.3
of the Declaration of 25 May 1959
(BISD Eighth Supplement, page 18)

The following communication, dated 29 July 1960, has been received by the Executive Secretary from the Head of the Permanent Delegation of Yugoslavia in Geneva:

"I have the honour to submit to you a notification from the Government of the Federal Peoples' Republic of Yugoslavia concerning the levying of customs duties on imports of equipment and parts thereof into Yugoslavia.

"This notification is sent to you in conformity with Part A, Paragraph 3, of the Declaration of 25 May 1959 concerning relations between contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the Government of the Federal Peoples' Republic of Yugoslavia, it being understood that the full text of the Decree-Law establishing a provisional customs tariff, with the rates of duty for the products covered therein, will be communicated to you later.

"I should be very grateful if you would communicate the present notification to the contracting parties to the General Agreement and in particular to the signatories of the Declaration of 25 May 1959."

NOTIFICATION FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF YUGOSLAVIA

"A Decree-Law on the provisional customs tariff, which provides for the levying, as from 1 July 1960, of customs duties on imports of equipment and parts thereof, has been published in the 'Official Gazette of the Federal Peoples' Republic of Yugoslavia' dated 22 June 1960.

"The provisional customs tariff, with 127 headings only, constitutes the first part of a complete customs tariff which is at present being drawn up."

"The provisional customs tariff is a two column tariff, containing general rates and most-favoured-nation rates; the rates in the second column range between 30 and 70 per cent ad valorem and in the first column between 45 and 100 per cent ad valorem. Most-favoured-nation rates will be applicable to imports from countries with which Yugoslavia has bilateral agreements providing for most-favoured-nation treatment in customs matters, to imports from countries granting de jure most-favoured-nation treatment to imports from Yugoslavia, and also to imports from countries having signed the Declaration of 25 May 1959 on relations between the contracting parties to the General Agreement and the Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia. Most-favoured-nation treatment shall also be granted to countries which, having no customs tariffs, grant to imports from Yugoslavia treatment no less favourable than that granted to imports from other sources. Most-favoured-nation rates will also be applicable until 1 July 1961 to imports from any country with which Yugoslavia has commercial relations, it being understood that by that date a list of countries to which most-favoured-nation rates will be granted as from 1 July 1961 shall be drawn up and published.

"With the entry into force of the provisional customs tariff, the application of co-efficients to imports of goods covered by the tariff (i.e. equipment and parts thereof) will be discontinued.

"The value for customs purposes shall be the invoice value of the imported goods plus transport costs to the Yugoslav border, converted into dinars at the current applicable exchange rate.

"In view of its provisional nature, the new customs tariff has not been based on the Brussels Nomenclature, but it is envisaged that this Nomenclature will be adopted when the full customs tariff covering all imported goods is drawn up.

"The provisional customs tariff is not intended to serve as a basis for negotiation of reductions or bindings of the rates of duty with other countries.

"Under the Decree-Law on the provisional customs tariff, the Federal Executive Council is empowered to modify the rates of duties contained therein. Furthermore, the Federal Executive Council is authorized, in exceptional circumstances, to lower the rates of duty or to grant duty-free treatment for imports of equipment of particular interest and not manufactured in the country."