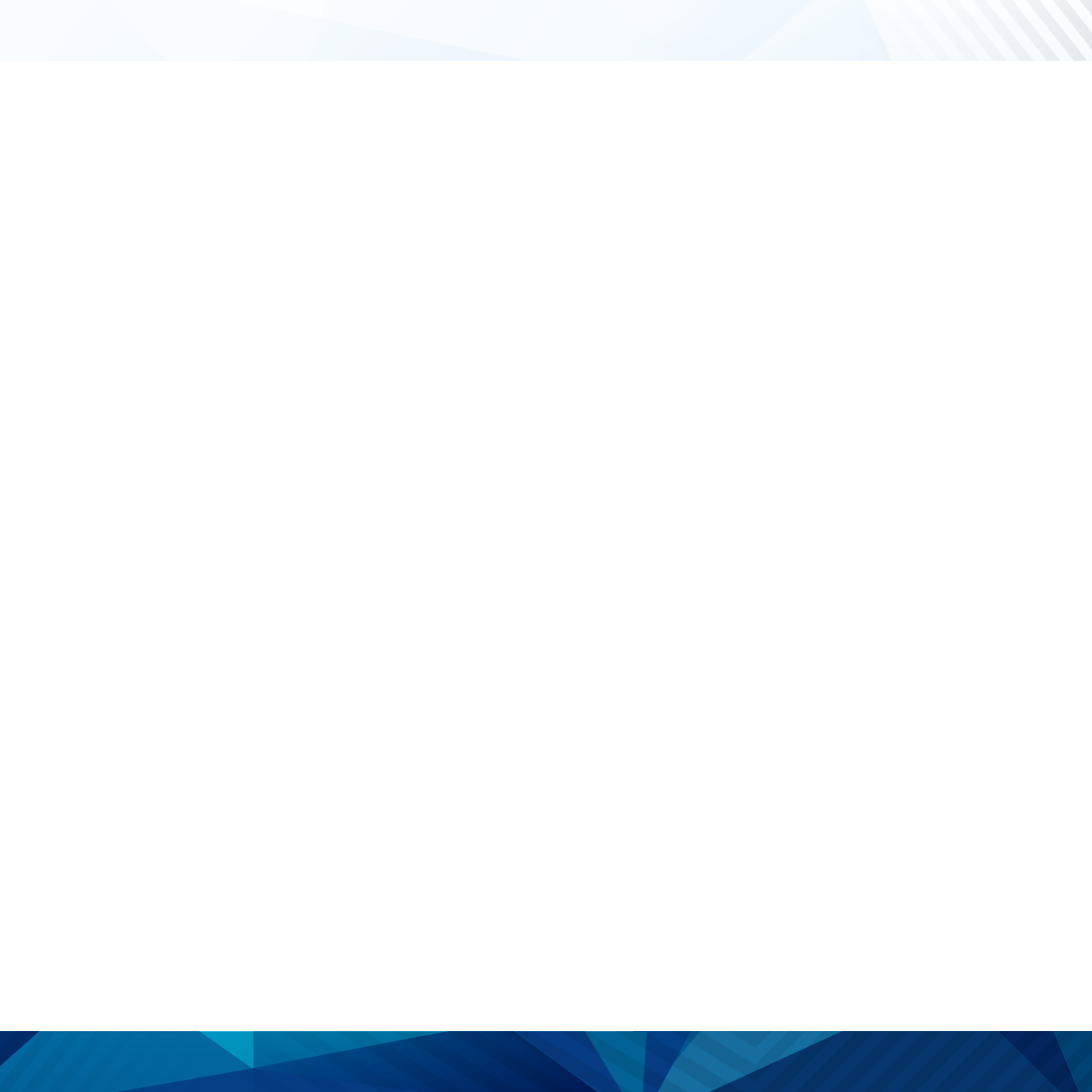




IMPLEMENTATION OF **CEFTA 2006**



IMPLEMENTATION OF **CEFTA 2006**



CONTENT

Introduction	7
The characteristics of the Agreement	8
The trade regime in CEFTA	9
The economic cooperation between Serbia and CEFTA region	11
Structures of CEFTA	18
Forum of CEFTA chambers	21
Chamber Investment Forum	22
Current activities	24
Useful information	26
Useful addresses	28

INTRODUCTION

Agreement on Amendment of and Accession to the Central European Free Trade Agreement CEFTA 2006 was signed, on 19 December 2006, by Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia and UNMIK/Kosovo. In 2007, Romania and Bulgaria became members of the European Union, and withdrew from CEFTA. On 1 July 2013, Croatia became the 28th EU Member, and withdrew from CEFTA 2006. The idea about a single multilateral free trade agreement appeared as an expected course, following the establishment of the free trade zone in the Region of the South Eastern Europe (SEE). It was based on the Memorandum of Trade Liberalization and Facilitation, signed on 27 June 2001, in Brussels, within the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe.

The implementation of CEFTA 2006 started in 2007, following its ratification. Serbia ratified the Agreement on 25 September 2007, after which its full implementation started.

The basic aims of CEFTA 2006 are higher volume of international trade and investments, further trade liberalization and facilitation, higher level of harmonization and transparency, strengthening of the regional cooperation and support to the governments in administering trade and trade regime.

CHARACTERISTICS OF CEFTA 2006

CEFTA 2006 has replaced the network of 32 bilateral Free Trade Agreements in the SEE Region, which were implemented since 2001, and which contributed to liberalization and facilitation of trading conditions. It is an amended and streamlined version of the previous CEFTA, implemented by the Central European countries.

Major novelties of the CEFTA 2006, as compared to the former bilateral agreements:

- possibility of implementing diagonal cumulation of origin,
- introduction of gradual liberalization to trade in services,
- obligation to equalize investment conditions in the Region, by implementing WTO rules and providing equal treatment of domestic and foreign investors from the Region,
- gradual opening of public procurement markets, and equal treatment of domestic and foreign suppliers from the countries in the Region,
- ensuring protection of intellectual property rights in conformity with the international standards,
- efficient mechanism of dispute resolution in implementation of the Agreement,
- obligation to abide by the WTO rules, no matter if a country is its member or not.

With coming into force of the Agreement, the liberalization level stipulated in the bilateral agreements has been implemented, without a possibility of introducing additional fiscal and quantitative restrictions. The Agreement is a contracted obligation of the signatories to establish a free trade zone, full liberalization according to the provisions of the CEFTA and all relevant WTO rules and procedures, by 31 December 2010 at the latest.

TRADING REGIME IN CEFTA

From the effective date of the CEFTA 2006, Serbia, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, and Montenegro, have applied a duty free regime for all industrial products originating in the signatory countries, whereas Macedonia, Moldova and UNMIK/Kosovo, for a part products, which were not liberalized on the effective date of the Agreement, gradually reduced and eliminated import duties in the transition period, by 31 December 2008.

After that date, the trade in industrial products has been fully liberalized, i.e. customs duties have not been paid on industrial products originating in the CEFTA signatories.

Serbia agreed to abide by the EU and WTO rules even before the full enforcement of the Stabilization and Association Agreement, i.e. accession to the WTO. Like other CEFTA members, Serbia has fully liberalized its trade in industrial products in the foreseen period. Full liberalization of agricultural products has been implemented with all members but Croatia. Liberalization of trade in agricultural products with Croatia, which has been implemented since December 2011, implied free trade in the majority of agricultural products, other than those whose quotas had been increased by 200%, and customs tariffs within the quota reduced to zero. After exhaustion of the preferential quota, customs tariffs that were lower than MFN (Most Favoured Nation) tariffs were implemented. Additional liberalization was not applied on tobacco and cigarettes, sugar and sugar syrup, and powdered milk. Having acquired the status of the EU full member, on 1 July 2013, Croatia ceased to be a member of CEFTA, and all other bilateral and multilateral trade agreements, which do not conform to the EU common trade policy. It has accepted the common EU trade regime, which is for Serbia provided for in the Interim Agreement (IA), i.e. the Stabilization and Association Agreement (SAA), Agreement on trade in textile and textile products, and internal EU rules and regulations.

Trade between Montenegro and Albania, Croatia and Moldova has been carried out with a certain level of protection. Customs tariffs have been applied on a number of products in import from, i.e. export to Albania and Croatia, whereas preferential tariffs within quotas, for specific products, were agreed with Albania, Croatia and Moldova. After a long negotiation process, the Republic of Albania, Republic of Croatia, Republic of Macedonia, Republic of Montenegro, Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Serbia, initialled in 2010, and signed on 11 February 2011, Additional Protocol and thus liberalized trade in agricultural products.

With the accession of the Republic of Croatia to the EU, on 1 July 2013, the provisions of the CEFTA ceased to be valid for Croatia.

Trade liberalization is an important step in lowering the barriers to trade and it directly fosters higher competitiveness of the regional economies.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION OF SERBIA AND THE CEFTA REGION

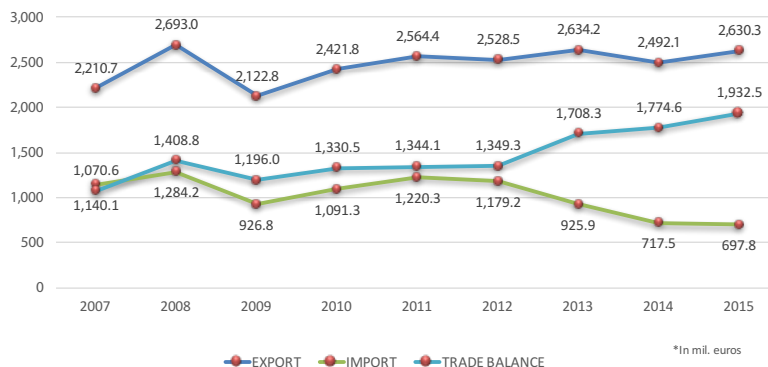
Total commodity trade between Serbia and CEFTA signatories in 2015, stood at 3.33 bn EUR and recorded an increase of 3.7% as compared to 2014. Exports of the CEFTA signatories amounted to 2.63 bn EUR, which was higher by 5.5% as compared to 2014. Import from the CEFTA signatories was lower by 2.7% as compared to the previous year, and stood at 697.8 mln EUR. Surplus in the commodity trade amounted to 1.93 bn EUR

Total commodity trade between Serbia and CEFTA signatories in the period January-November 2016 stood at 3.23 bn EUR and it recorded an increase of 6.1% as compares to the same period in 2015. Exports to the CEFTA signatories stood at 2.59 bn. EUR, which was higher by 7.6% as compared to 2015. Imports from the CEFTA signatories was higher by 0,.% as compared to the same period in 2015, and it stood at 641.7 mln EUR. Surplus in the commodity trade amounted to 1.95 bn EUR.

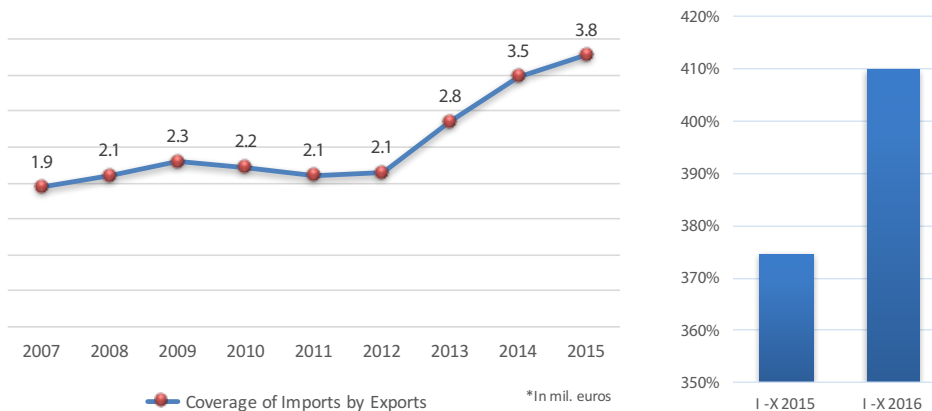
Year	EXPORTS		IMPORTS	
	Mln USD	Mln EUR	Mln USD	Mln EUR
2007	3.027,3	2.210,7	1.561,2	1.140,1
2008	3.932,8	2.693,0	1.875,4	1.284,2
2009	2.955,7	2.122,8	1.290,4	926,8
2010	3.203,1	2.421,8	1.443,4	1.091,3
2011	3.564,8	2.564,4	1.696,4	1.220,3
2012	3.246,1	2.528,5	1.513,9	1.179,2
2013	3.499,1	2.634,2	1.229,9	925,9
2014	3.301,8	2.492,1	950,7	717,5
2015	2.917,3	2.630,3	774,0	697,8
I-XI 2015	2.676,6	2.405,2	713,0	640,6
I-XI 2016	2.882,2	2.588,7	714,2	641,7

Data source: Republic Statistical Office and Customs Administration of the Republic of Serbia

EXPORT AND IMPORT OF SERBIA TO CEFTA (MLN EUR)



COVERAGE OF IMPORTS BY EXPORTS



CEFTA signatories	2007.		2008.		2009.	
	Exports (mln EUR)	Imports (mln EUR)	Exports (mln EUR)	Imports (mln EUR)	Exports (mln EUR)	Imports (mln EUR)
TOTAL	6.432,62	13.808,45	7.428,85	16.283,02	5.961,29	11.327,03
CEFTA	2.210,67	1.140,09	2.692,97	1.284,16	2.122,76	926,77
Albania	58,46	8,42	51,64	16,83	49,23	4,23
Bosnia and Herzegovina	759,51	381,61	907,49	438,17	724,75	316,99
Moldova	3,38	10,08	4,46	19,74	3,16	10,58
Montenegro	691,74	103,59	865,74	145,44	598,65	128,17
Macedonia	318,17	224,97	334,06	253,03	306,39	162,10
Kosovo*	138,50	7,30	235,10	2,10	241,30	1,50
Croatia	240,91	404,13	294,47	408,85	199,28	303,19

CEFTA signatories	2010.		2011.		2012.	
	Exports (mln EUR)	Imports (mln EUR)	Exports (mln EUR)	Imports (mln EUR)	Exports (mln EUR)	Imports (mln EUR)
TOTAL	7.393,37	12.423,45	8.441,42	14.250,04	8.738,12	14.716,78
CEFTA	2.421,82	1.091,30	2.564,44	1.220,33	2.528,49	1.179,21
Albania	99,19	5,84	90,13	16,34	66,65	10,83
Bosnia and Herzegovina	822,13	420,54	852,70	479,77	852,29	359,33
Moldova	4,07	15,57	6,95	47,40	10,29	61,82
Montenegro	609,21	123,08	636,54	94,57	625,64	92,69
Macedonia	359,84	201,69	376,48	229,58	377,16	230,87
Kosovo*	295,80	3,00	266,00	2,20	295,50	9,40
Croatia	231,57	321,58	335,64	350,47	300,94	414,30

CEFTA signatories	2013		2014		2015	
	Exports (mln EUR)	Imports (mln EUR)	Exports (mln EUR)	Imports (mln EUR)	Exports (mln EUR)	Imports (mln EUR)
TOTAL	10.996,07	15.469,34	11.158,49	15.496,62	12.041,20	16.392,89
CEFTA	2.634,25	925,91	2.492,10	717,55	2.630,33	697,82
Albania	88,68	12,38	95,76	13,64	91,78	18,03
Bosnia and Herzegovina	903,85	363,54	993,67	403,43	1,055,30	385,98
Moldova	11,02	59,74	12,75	41,46	10,08	31,87
Montenegro	641,77	117,64	568,07	50,62	611,96	56,51
Macedonia	433,63	199,16	453,96	190,30	472,00	183,22
Kosovo*	404,10	10,30	367,90	18,10	389,20	22,20
Croatia	151,20	163,20				

Note: Croatia withdrew from CEFTA by acquiring full membership in the EU, on 1 July 2013

CEFTA signatories	I-XI 2015		I-XI 2016	
	Exports (mln EUR)	Imports (mln EUR)	Exports (mln EUR)	Imports (mln EUR)
TOTAL	11.052,30	14.904,20	12.268,30	15.733,20
CEFTA	2.405,20	640,60	2.588,70	641,70
Albania	85,70	16,50	85,50	23,50
Bosnia and Herzegovina	969,10	356,80	1,025,10	366,70
Moldova	9,50	29,80	8,70	13,80
Montenegro	558,90	49,70	599,60	50,40
Macedonia	426,30	166,30	480,20	171,70
Kosovo*	355,70	21,50	389,60	15,60

Data source: Republic Statistical Office and Customs Administration of the Republic of Serbia

MAJOR PRODUCTS IN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

EXPORTS I-XI 2016	Share (%)
TOTAL	100%
Soft drinks, not mentioned elsewhere	3,50%
Petroleum and mineral oil	2,90%
Solid vegetable fat, 'soft' oil	2,46%
Products of cereals, flour and starch	2,39%
Wheat and meslin, seed	2,17%
Footwear	2,14%
Spirits	2,05%
Pigments, varnishes, etc.	2,01%
Corn, seed	2,01%
Live animals, other than animals from Heading 03	1,95%
Clay, refractory building materials	1,76%
Animal feed (other than cereals seed)	1,74%
Edible products and processed products, nn	1,74%
Furniture and parts	1,64%
Plastic products, nn	1,64%

IMPORT I-XI 2016	Share (%)
UKUPNO	100%
Bars, profiles and steel fittings	7,35%
Coke, semi-coke, retort, retort carbon	6,66%
Medicines	4,86%
Wood, simply worked and wood sleepers	3,53%
Electric power	3,47%
Equipment for electric power distribution	3,35%
Spirits	3,18%
Briquettes, brown coal, peat	3,22%
Unclassified goods	2,90%
Vegetables, fresh, frozen or processed	2,52%
Pipes, hollow profiles (Fe, steel)	2,20%
Plastic products, nn	2,14%
Rolled products, plated	2,01%
Fruit, fresh or dried	1,92%
Fruit prepared and products (other than juice)	1,82%

Data source: Republic statistical Office and Customs Administration of the Republic of Serbia

THE MOST IMPORTANT COMPANIES IN TRADE EXCHANGE WITH THE CEFTA REGION

The companies recording the highest export to the CEFTA region are as follows: NIS AD Novi Sad, ŽELEZARA SMEDEREVO DOO Smederevo, COCA COLA HBC SERBIA DOO Belgrade, ADIDAS SERBIA DOO Belgrade, VICTORIAOIL AD Šid, HENKEL SERBIA DOO Belgrade, SWISSLION DOO Belgrade, HEMOFARM AD Vršac, SPORT TIME DOO Belgrade, ŠTARK DOO Belgrade, NESTLE ADRIATIC Belgrade, TETRA PAK PRODUCTION DOO Belgrade, PHILIP MORRIS OPERATIONS Niš, GEBI DOO Čantavir, STAR IMPORT DOO Belgrade, PORSCHE SCG DOO Belgrade, MAR-BO PRODUCT DOO Belgrade, RAUCH SERBIA DOO Koceljeva, DIJAMANT AD Zrenjanin, ALFA-PLAM AD Vranje, AGROMARKET DOO Kragujevac, AD IMLEK Belgrade, BAMBI AD Požarevac and others.

The companies recording the highest import from the CEFTA region are as follows: STEEL MILL SMEDEREVO DOO Smederevo, IMPOL SEVAL AD Sevojno, SWISSLION DOO Belgrade, BELT DOO Ratina, ELEKTRO VODO MONT DOO Konačevac, KING-KOMERC EKSPORT IMPORT DOO Valjevo, GAMA EXPO 2014 DOO Belgrade, COPPER MILL SEVOJNO AD Sevojno, HESTILL SERBIA IRON & STEEL DOO Belgrade, ALKALOID DOO Belgrade, RO & RO SYSTEM DOO Belgrade, DAD DRAHLMAIER AUTOMOTIVE DOO Zrenjanin, NAKA DOO Ugrinovci, EPS Belgrade, HEMOFARM AD Vršac, PIN DOO Mladenovac, BEE LOGISTIKA 021 DOO Novi Sad, KOPAONIK AD Belgrade, DELHAIZE SERBIA DOO Belgrade, EUKOM DOO Belgrade, FRUIT COMPANY DOO Belgrade and other.

STRUCTURES OF CEFTA

The Joint Committee is the overall governing body of CEFTA established in accordance with Article 40 of the Agreement. It is composed of representatives of each Party to the Agreement (ministers responsible for trade) and its main function is to supervise and administer the implementation of the Agreement. The Joint Committee meets at least once a year, usually in November and issues decisions to advance the implementation of the Agreement. The Joint Committee is chaired by one of the Parties and this function revolves on an annual basis in alphabetical order. The Chair in Office for 2017 is Serbia.

The Committee of Contact Points was established in 2015. It supports the smooth functioning of the Agreement and the fulfilment of the decisions, conclusions and recommendations of the Joint Committee both within the Contracting Party concerned and with all CEFTA stakeholders. The members of the Committee are the lead CEFTA Contact Points or their deputies. The Committee is chaired by the current Chair in Office.

The Committee on Trade Facilitation addresses issues related to the facilitation of regional trade in CEFTA with a view to reducing costs caused by inefficient clearance procedures, while ensuring that ever increasing requirements for safety and security measures in international and regional supply chains are met. Its official Terms of Reference are set out in Annex 1 of JC Decision 1/2015. The Committee is chaired by the current Chair-in-Office. It comprises high-level officials from ministries responsible for trade and the Chairs of the Subcommittees on Agriculture and Customs and Rules of Origin.

Subcommittee on Non Tariff Measures has the responsibility to identify non-tariff measures, review those measures and propose actions for their elimination. It is chaired by the current Chair in Office. This Subcommittee was created in 2015 and succeeded the Subcommittee on Technical Barriers to Trade and Non Tariff Barriers.

It comprises the following working groups:

- **The Working Group on Technical Measures** addresses exclusively non-tariff measures, in particular sanitary and phytosanitary measures, and technical barriers to trade. It discusses at expert level the methods and tools to eliminate discriminatory measures constituting non-tariff barriers to trade. The Group can initiate exploratory talks on mutual recognition agreements in the areas of technical measures in line with the relevant EU acquis. It can also discuss the implementation of the aligned legislation in accordance with relevant EU legislation, WTO and other international agreements.
- **The Working Group on Risk Management** aims to develop and broaden co-operation among CEFTA Parties particularly in area of sanitary and phytosanitary measures, technical barrier to trade and rules of origin and co-operation in customs administration. The Group can propose options for joint actions related to the management of public authorities and agencies involved in clearance of goods at the regional level. It aims to facilitate regional trade while improving the overall quality of customs security, safety controls and inspections.
- **The Working Group on Information Exchange** seeks to develop and broaden cooperation among CEFTA Parties, particularly in area of sanitary and phytosanitary measures, technical barrier to trade and rules of origin and co-operation in customs administration. It addresses issues related to the functioning and sustainability of existing or new IT capacities and tools used between the CEFTA Parties and manage the CEFTA Information System. It reports to the Subcommittee on Non Tariff Measures.

The Subcommittee on Agriculture contributes to the promotion of trade and facilitate trade in agricultural products within the region. It discusses and coordinates to the maximum extent possible, policies on agriculture and the protection of plant health, animal health and food safety.

The Subcommittee on Customs and Rules of Origin aims to ensure the simplification and facilitation of customs procedures. Subcommittee members are drawn from the customs authorities in the CEFTA Parties.

Subcommittee on Trade in Services focuses on further liberalisation of trade in services through negotiating specific protocols and improving the overall business environment for services. It comprises the following working groups:

- **The Negotiating Group on Services** is a temporary group established for the purposes of supporting the Parties' negotiations on Trade in Services. The Group's key objectives are to ensure the successful negotiation of the Schedule of Commitments on Trade in Services and conclusion of the Additional Protocol on Trade in Services. This included: business and professional services, tourism, recreational and environmental services, communication and construction services, distribution, education and health services, as well as financial, transport and audio-visual services.
- **Working Group on Trade in Services, FATs and FDI Statistics** seeks to improve the quality of international trade in services statistics across the CEFTA Region and harmonise statistics with those of the European Union.
- **The Joint CEFTA-RCC-ERISEE Working Group on Mutual Recognition of Professional Qualifications** has been established as part of the SEE 2020 Strategy to enhance intraregional trade in services. It does so by facilitating the recognition of professional qualifications and engendering greater labour mobility in the region. The operation of the Group is supported by RCC and it meets twice a year.

Joint Working Group on Investment Policy and Promotion was established in order to ensure close cooperation and avoid duplication of CEFTA and the RCC-managed SEE Investment Committee. This group is in charge of identification of potential areas for greater cooperation in the field of investment. This Group provides a valuable forum for regional dialogue on potential for harmonisation of policies in selected economic sectors and for development of joint promotional efforts.

CEFTA Secretariat was established in September 2008 in Brussels with the task to provide technical and administrative support to the Joint Committee and to any subcommittee, expert group or other body established by the Joint Committee. The Secretariat and its activities are financed by the CEFTA Parties and donors, including the European Commission, currently finance the Secretariat and its activities.

FORUM OF THE CEFTA CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

After signing the CEFTA Agreement, on the initiative of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Serbia and with the support of Eurochambres, the Permanent Forum of the Chambers of CEFTA members was established in Belgrade, in 2007. The objective of the Forum is to support the economies of these countries, through the inter-chamber cooperation and dialogue, in their efforts to maximize the positive effects of creation of the Free Trade Zone in the Region.

The Forum of the CEFTA Chambers of Commerce has the regional working groups as follows:

- Working group on agriculture, sanitary and phytosanitary issues
- Working group on non-tariff barriers
- Working group on origin of goods and customs issues
- Working group on liberalization of trade in services

The most discussed important topics and activities of the Forum are the following: better usage of the CEFTA benefits, elimination of non-tariff barriers to the regional trade, liberalization of trade in services, mutual recognition of certificates and confirmations accompanying goods, exchange of information on economic indicators, joint organization of educational and economic events and others.

The work of the Forum of the CEFTA Chambers is significantly supported by the DI-HK-CEFTA Partnership Project.

CHAMBER INVESTMENT FORUM (ONE REGION-ONE ECONOMY)

In order to intensify the inter-chamber cooperation that will contribute to the improvement of business climate in the Western Balkan Region and to eliminate the remaining barriers to the economic development of the region, and with the support of EUROCHAMBRES, the the Austrian Federal Economic Chamber (WKÖ) and Association of German Chambers of Commerce and Industry (DIHK), the Western Balkan Chamber Investment Forum (CIF) was established on 27 August 2015, on the margins of the Western Balkan Summit in Vienna.

The decision to establish the CIF was made at the initiative of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Serbia and Kosovo Chamber of Commerce to implement concrete goals of the Berlin Process.

The CIF has eight members as follows: the Union of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Albania, Foreign Trade Chamber of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chamber of Economy of Montenegro, Kosovo Chamber of Commerce, Croatian Chamber of Economy, Economic Chamber of Macedonia, Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Serbia and Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Slovenia. The indirect cooperation with the Governments is established through participation of Presidents of the Chambers, the so-called the Western Balkan six (WB6) in the National Investment Commissions, i.e. by reports to the Governments on activities within the CIF.

The CIF Presidency is held by its rotating members, and in 2017, the Croatian Chamber of Economy is holding the Presidency of the CIF.

The CIF organizational structure consists of the Managing Board, the network of national coordinators and standing and ad-hoc working groups.

The members of the Managing Board are Presidents of the Chambers of Commerce, and the members of thematic working groups are chamber experts. At its constitu-

tive meeting in Budva on 21 October 2015, the CIF Managing Board adopted the Statute and Rules of Procedure. In addition, they established the working groups envisaged by the Agreement on establishment of the Chamber Investment Forum, that make recommendations for the CIF, as follows:

- Working group on transport, energy infrastructure and utility activities
- Working group on improvement of business and investment climate
- Working group on development of private sector.

The CIF's operating work is based on the Action plan "WB 6 Chambers of Commerce in creation of value chain at the regional level", which reflects joint challenges of the economy of the region towards its full economic EU integration. The joint projects and initiatives of the CIF should ensure more efficient integration of business communities of the WB region into the implementation of the existing and planned infrastructural and other projects by which the economic dimension of the Berlin Process is valorised.

The CIF members intensively cooperate on creation of the Regional database for SMEs, Joint recommendations for improvement of business and investment environment in the region as well as the creation of joint products and services that would endure the pressure of competition in European and third markets. The current activities of the CIF contribute to the consideration of complementarity of economies and competitive advantages of the WB Region and they are for the purpose of the implementation of the vision "one region – one economy".

The Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Serbia cooperates actively with all the chambers of commerce within the CIF in preparation and implementation of the mentioned projects and initiatives, and on the margins of the WB6 CIF events, it organizes bilateral consultations, business forums and B2B platforms.

The CIF operations have been directly supported by the EU Commission, DIHK-CEFTA Partnership Project and Regional Cooperation Council (RCC).

CURRENT ACTIVITIES

Negotiations on liberalization of trade in services – The initiative for opening the negotiations on liberalization of trade in services was launched in 2010, when the Republic of Serbia chaired the CEFTA 2006. The subject of negotiations was the Additional Protocol on Trade in Services with following annexes, which consist of Annex 1 relating to the temporary entry and stay of natural persons for business purposes and Annex 2 consisting of the List of specific obligation in services. Negotiating position of Serbia is based on the economic interests in terms of the structure of Serbian economy, strategic determination of Serbia towards European integrations, obligations which Serbia assumed under the Stabilization and Association Agreement (SAA), as well as the already assumed obligations in the accession process to the World Trade Organization (WTO).

Transparency pack - Transparency pack is the set of interlinked databases with a search engines in order to enhance transparency for all types of trade measure of the CEFTA signatories. This “pack” comprises four components, such as MADB (problems in trade among the signatories), TBT platform (technical problem in trade), SPS base (sanitary and phytosanitary problems in trade), and Trade portal. This allows the CEFTA 2006 parties to notify they undertake in trade as well as to analyse the impact of regional trade. In the following period the Transparency pack is planned to be upgraded with the new components which will involve the National Bank of Serbia and Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia data.

Negotiations on concluding the Additional Protocol 5 - Signing the Additional protocol 5 (simplifying border procedures, electronic exchange of data, and mutual recognition of AEO certificates) between the signatories of CEFTA 2006 would lead to simplifying inspection and customs procedure in order to reduce the time of holding goods at the borders. The Declaration of the 9th Ministerial Conference of the World Trade (WTO), held in Bali, Indonesia on 3-7 December 2013 is the basis for the

beginning of negotiations for concluding the Additional Protocol 5. This is also the first Multilateral Agreement adopted after the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations with the aim to simplify the customs procedures, increase transparency and reduce transaction costs. The implementation of the Agreement at the international level is expected to reduce the trade costs by 10-15% and thus realize benefits of 400-1000 billion dollars. This should ultimately enhance the growth of the world economy and the creation of new jobs. The export is also expected to increase by 10% for developing countries and 4.5 % for developed countries. The Prime Ministers of the signatory countries to the Agreement committed to successfully round off the ongoing negotiations within CEFTA at the Summit on the Western Balkans held in Vienna in August 2015.

Modification of the CEFTA 2006 Structures - The CEFTA Joint Committee adopted the Decision on establishing CEFTA bodies at the meeting in November 2015. By this decision the Committee for trade facilitation, the Committee for contact points, the Subcommittee for non-tariff measures as well as the relevant working groups were established in order to respond to new priorities related to the implementation of the Agreement.

Introducing full cumulation of origin of goods - Regional Convention on Pan-Euro-Mediterranean preferential rules of origin of goods regulates the provisions on rules related to the origin of goods in trade between the Parties which ratified the PEM Convention. In order to simplify the rules laid down by this Convention and harmonize them with economic reality, the Parties agreed to introduce full cumulation of origin, along with the abolition of the provisions on the prohibition of drawback, as the general rules of the Convention. In this regard, the CEFTA Parties decided to launch an initiative for the amendment of Annex 4 of the CEFTA 2006 (rules of origin) to introduce full cumulation. Introducing full cumulation of origin, the economic entities would meet the conditions for obtaining preferential origin under the free trade zone easier than it was possible on the basis of the application of diagonal cu-

mulation. Along with the abolition of the provisions on the prohibition of drawback, it will increase products competitiveness and improve the position of the region in relation to Contracting Parties to the Convention PEM (the Mediterranean countries).

USEFULL INFORMATION

“Transparency Pack” <https://cefta.int/trade-info-centre/transparency-pack/>

Trade Portal has been created as a hub of information on the most important trade regulations concerning trade with the signatories of the CEFTA 2006. It provides orientation and information to all businesses that aim to trade with the CEFTA Parties. The goal of the portal is to make the search for concrete and practical information on trade with CEFTA Parties more transparent and time efficient, and thus to support the practical implementation of the Agreement. The main categories of information presented on the portal:

- Customs
- Licensing
- Sanitary and Phytosanitary & Veterinary Regulation
- Technical Requirements
- Border Police Control
- Trade Regime
- Public Procurement

SPS Database is established with the objective to increase the transparency of a relevant legislative framework that supports environment for the smooth flow of agricultural goods across the CEFTA region. A comprehensive record of the key laws and bylaws as well as the specific measures in the sanitary, phytosanitary and veterinary field are available to the wider circle of users. The information is accessible in English and in local languages. A certain number of criteria such as type and origin of document, a competent authority, HS code of a product or an area affected can be used to retrieve the necessary data. SPS Database contains information:

- Laboratories
- Border Crossing
- Membership in International Organizations
- Food and feed producers / Importers / Warehouses
- Food export establishments
- Agricultural Support
- Certificates in Use
- Bilateral and International Agreements
- Customs tariffs (Import/Export taxes)

TBT Platform was established with the objective of increasing transparency of the legislative and institutional frameworks that support the free movement of goods across the CEFTA region. It offers a unique web space where information on unnecessary technical barriers to trade as well as on quality infrastructure across the region can be found. A comprehensive record of relevant key laws and bylaws, and lists of accredited laboratories, certification and inspection bodies is available to a wide circle of users. The information is accessible in English and in local languages. Visitors are invited to take advantage of the benefits of a user-friendly search engine. For each Parties involved, relevant Quality infrastructure information is provided:

- Quality Infrastructure in general
- Accreditation
- Standardisation
- Conformity Assessment
- Metrology
- Market Surveillance

MAB Database - Since 2009 CEFTA Parties have been systematically identifying and solving barriers in trade in goods. In 2012 the Parties decided to expand the scope to a broader definition of the barriers including services and to make the methodology internationally comparable while applying the UNCTAD classification of non tariff measures.

USEFUL ADDRESSES



REPUBLIC OF SERBIA
Ministry of Trade, Tourism
and Telecommunications

MINISTRY OF TRADE, TOURISM AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Secretariat of the Ministry

Nemanjina 22-26, 11000 Belgrade, Republic of Serbia
Tel: +381 11 361 6536, Fax: +381 11 361 0297
Web site: mtt.gov.rs



CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE AND
INDUSTRY OF SERBIA

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY OF SERBIA

Resavska 15, 11000 Belgrade, Republic of Serbia
Tel: +381 11 3300 900, Fax: +381 11 3230 949
e-mail: info@pks.rs
Web site: pks.rs



CEFTA
Central European Free Trade Agreement

CEFTA SECRETARIAT

25 a Frederic Joliot-Curie str.
1113 Sofia
Republic of Bulgaria
Web site: dihk.de



DIHK-CEFTA PROJECT

Frederic Joliot-Curie 25 a, 1113 Sofija, Republic of Bulgaria
Web site: dihk.de



Regional Cooperation Council

REGIONAL COOPERATION COUNCIL SECRETARIAT

Trg Bosne i Hercegovine 1/V, 71000 Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
Tel: +387 33 561 700, Fax: +387 33 561 701
e-mail: rcc@rcc.int
Web site: rcc.int



FOREIGN TRADE CHAMBER
OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

FOREIGN TRADE CHAMBER OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Branislava Đurđeva 10, 71000 Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
Tel: +387 33 566 222, Fax: +387 33 214 292
e-mail: kabinet@komorabih.ba
Web site: komorabih.baa



CHAMBER OF
ECONOMY OF
MONTENEGRO

CHAMBER OF ECONOMY OF MONTENEGRO

Novaka Miloševa 29/II, 81000 Podgorica, Republic of Montenegro

Tel: +382 20 230 545, Fax: +382 20 230 493

e-mail: pkcg@pkcg.org

Web site: pkcg.org



СТОПАНСКА КОМОРА
НА МАКЕДОНИЈА
ECONOMIC CHAMBER
OF MACEDONIA

ECONOMIC CHAMBER OF MACEDONIA

Dimitrie Chupovski 13, 1000 Skopje, Republic of Macedonia

Tel: +389 2 324 4032, Fax: +389 2 324 4088

e-mail: president@mchamber.mk

Web site: mchamber.mk



Camera de Comerț și Industrie
a Republicii Moldova

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY OF MOLDOVA

Bd. Stefan cel Mare 151, MD-2004 Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Tel: +373 22 221 552, Fax: +373 22 234 425

e-mail: camera@chamber.md

Web site: chamber.md



ODA EKONOMIKE
E KOSOVËS KOSOVO CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE

KOSOVO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Nene Tereza 20, 10000 Prishtina, Kosovo*

tel/fax: +381 38 224 299

e-mail: info@oek-kcc.org

Web site: oek-kcc.org



CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY TIRANA

Kavaja Street 6, 1001 Tirana, Republic of Albania

Tel: +355 45800932

e-mail: sekretaria@cci.al

Web site: cci.al



CENTER FOR REGIONAL COOPERATION AND INITIATIVE
+381 11 3300 900 / ext. 586, 422, 522
region@pks.rs
pks.rs