



Republika e Kosovës
Republika Kosova / Republic of Kosovo
Qeveria - Vlada - Government

Ministria e Ekonomisë, Punësimit, Tregtisë, Industrisë, Ndërmarrësisë dhe Investimeve Strategjike
Ministarstvo Ekonomije, Zapošljavanja, Trgovine, Industrije, Preduzetništva i Strateških Ulaganja
Ministry of Economy, Employment, Trade, Industry, Entrepreneurship and Strategic Investments

Prishtina, 20 February 2020

**PROPOSAL ON RECIPROCITY MEASURES TO GOVERN TRADE WITH
SERBIA AND BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA**

Submitted by the Ministry's Working Group on Trade Barriers

1. Introduction

The Republic of Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia and the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo on behalf of Kosovo in accordance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 have acceded to the Central European Free Trade Agreement, which entered into force on 1 May 2007. The main purpose of CEFTA was to establish a free trade area, improve conditions to further promote investment, expand trade in goods and services, and most importantly to eliminate barriers to trade and distortions of trade, as well as to facilitate the movement of goods in transit and the cross-border movement of goods and services between the Parties. Moreover, according to the CEFTA agreement, one of the objectives of Article 1 is "*to eliminate barriers to and distortions of trade and facilitate the movement of goods in transit and the cross-border movement of goods and services between the territories of the Parties*". Kosovo has repeatedly faced the same barriers since CEFTA entered into force 13 years ago. Unresolved disputes with Serbia and Bosnia-Herzegovina, including institutional and economic issues, remain.

2. Overview on the main principles of World Trade Organization (WTO)

While the principles of reciprocity and non-discrimination, and Most Favourite Nation (MFN) are the main pillars upon which the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) system is founded. It is worth noting that every kind of free trade agreement is built on the principle of reciprocity can implement an efficient agreement only if it also embraces the principle of non-discrimination. In essence, reciprocity and non-discrimination serve as principles that work together to deliver an efficient trade-policy outcome by eliminating the restrictions in trade. In addition, ac-

According to the international law, reciprocity means the right to equality and mutual respect between parties. The concept of reciprocity involves the idea that bilateral relationships cannot be unidirectional, but necessarily involve the notion of *quid pro quo* (one to one). The clearest general notion of reciprocity is 'returning like behaviour with like'. Reciprocity is an instrument for achieving the development of mutual trust and long-term obligations between parties, promoting the compliance with international norms. In this connection it is also a tool for establishing the right to a reciprocal response when the other party does not grant the same treatment that he expects from its partners. That is exactly what the government of Kosovo intends to implement. We will treat trade with our CEFTA partners exactly as the treatment they provide to us. This is a fair practice and we are confident that will incentivize our trading partners to seek amicable solution to any problem that could be affecting our bilateral trading relations.

3. Kosovo's trade policy

The main player in trade policy making in Kosovo is the Ministry of Trade and Industry (MTI)* mandated to design and implement trade policy. Following the adoption of Trade Policy of Kosovo 2009, the Government of Kosovo embarked on establishing a number of coordination mechanisms in order to fast track implementation of trade and economic policies, and strengthen the involvement of the private sector in policy making. Prior to the establishment of these mechanisms, trade policy coordination was virtually missing in Kosovo. These mechanisms have been formally recognized by the Law on External Trade adopted in the second half of 2011. One of these mechanisms is the National Council for Economic Development (NCED), which acts the main advisory and decision-making platform for economic policy making and reforms, including trade policy. In this respect, the fundamental legal instrument in the trade policy area is the Law on External Trade and Law on Internal Trade. The purpose of the Law on External Trade is to define the general rules for the functioning of external trade between persons settled within and outside the territory of Kosovo in compliance with the best international practices, including WTO agreements, EU Directives, and CEFTA provisions. Moreover, the law on Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Measures and Law on Safeguards Measures in Imports are in place.

4. An overview of tariffs on Serbia and Bosnia-Herzegovina

Kosovo Government on 6 November 2018 imposed an additional 10 per cent customs tariff on Serbian and Bosnia-Herzegovina goods and the decision to sharply increase this to 100 per cent was made on 21 November 2018. The tariff has negatively

* Now Ministry of Economy, Employment, Trade, Industry, Entrepreneurship and Strategic Investments (MEPTINIS).

affected our relations with important political and trading partners who have stated that Kosovo is infringe of its international commitments. The measure was put in place, because Serbia and Bosnia-Herzegovina were not providing Kosovo traders with an equivalent treatment to the one that Kosovo provided to their traders. This was an asymmetrical situation that seriously affected Kosovo bilateral trade. However, there is no conclusive strong evidence that the imposition of the tariff have generated significant benefits for the economy of Kosovo.

Kosovo is respectful of its international commitments and seek to have friendly and constructive relations with all its trading partners, but cannot accept under any circumstances a situation where there is an asymmetric treatment seriously affecting our national interests.

It is very well known that Republic of Kosovo has been implementing CEFTA Agreement since its entry into force in 2007 with full respect to its provisions. In addition, Republic of Kosovo is one of the signatories of the Transport Community Treaty signed between the EU and six Western Balkan countries including Bosnia-Herzegovina and Serbia.

Against this backdrop, Republic of Kosovo reiterates that non-recognition of its export/import documents other than Customs documents infringes **Article 3** of CEFTA Agreement prohibiting all quantitative measures and measures having equivalent effect in the CEFTA Regional Trade where CEFTA Agreement is applicable. Such measure equally constitutes an infringement of **Article 14** of CEFTA Agreement which the Additional Protocol 5 is adopted for its extended implementation.

Furthermore, **Article 12** of the Transport Community Treaty signed by the EU, Serbia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Republic of Kosovo together with other Western Balkan countries, foresees that the signatories aim to implement the relevant EU Acquis on the road transport. The same Treaty stipulates in its **Article 15.2** that all signatories of the Western Balkan countries including Serbia and Bosnia-Herzegovina shall facilitate administrative procedures for crossing from one customs territory to another according to the customs cooperation provisions of the agreements applicable between them, referring to the Administrative Cooperation between Customs Authorities in CEFTA Agreement.

Above all, **Article 16** of the Transport Community Treaty any discrimination on grounds of nationality shall be prohibited with the scope of this Treaty. In the context, Republic of Kosovo expects the recognition of vehicles registered in Republic of Kosovo by Serbia and Bosnia-Herzegovina in accordance with the EU Council Directive 1999/37/EC of 29 April 1999 on the registration documents for vehicles, as reflected in Annex I.3 of the Treaty which is being referred by Article 12 thereof.

Having taken into account of all the constructive efforts undertaken by Republic of Kosovo in the context of CEFTA since February 2015 calling the relevant CEFTA Par-

ties to respect CEFTA, and despite all the above-mentioned restrictions remain in power, Republic of Kosovo has continued to respect its commitments for free trade stemming from CEFTA. Furthermore, Republic of Kosovo as being the equal signatory of the Transport Community Treaty has made its full efforts to align itself with the relevant EU acquis including EU Directive 1999/37 and recognizes the vehicles registered in Serbia and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

In this regard, Republic of Kosovo considers an urgent necessity to adopt the balancing measures of 100 percent and stop recognizing trade documents bearing any other names than its constitutional name in response to the long-lasting infringements of **Article 3**, and **Article 14** of CEFTA, and **Article 16** of the Transport Community Treaty.

In the framework of international public law, Republic of Kosovo considers the above mentioned discriminatory practices of Serbia and Bosnia-Herzegovina may stem from non-recognition of Republic of Kosovo by Serbia and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

In this regard, Republic of Kosovo deems necessity to refer to **Article 63** of the Vienna Convention on International Treaties which reads that the absence of diplomatic or consular relations between parties to a treaty does not affect the legal relations established between them by the treaty except in so far as the existence of diplomatic or consular relations is indispensable for the application of the treaty.

Three out of seven CEFTA Parties do not recognize Kosovo. And two of them are the first and second largest regional traders in CEFTA. Kosovo is a landlocked country and has a long border with Serbia as the biggest economy in CEFTA which does not recognize Kosovo.

Our imports or exports passing through our neighbors who does not recognize our country are stopped and required to submit the national export or import certificates of that country. Because, our country is considered as part of their internal market. Or our vehicle registrations are not recognized by that country. Or our export certificates are not accepted because those documents bear our Constitutional name and flags.

How Kosovo economy would be competitive while it has relentlessly been harmonizing its legislation with the EU acquis while its market has been dominated by its non-recognizing neighbors the quality and price competitiveness of its products vis-à-vis the products coming from the EU is questionable. How Kosovo companies can reach the EU markets in equal footing if their shortest transport corridor is blocked because of this political issue? How they can be price competitive? How Kosovo economy can be ready under these circumstances for its eventual accession to the EU?

Non-recognition of Kosovo is the biggest non-tariff barrier in CEFTA and is the highest barrier in transport facilitation.

5. Identified and classified cases of trade barriers applied by Serbia and Bosnia-Herzegovina against Kosovo

Kosovo is confronted with an increasingly large trade deficit, especially for trade in goods. The fact that Kosovo has the lowest level of exports in the region is a clear sign of its difficulties that Kosovo companies face within CEFTA, in particular with Serbia and Bosnia-Herzegovina. Indeed, these difficulties are related directly to trade barriers, the so-called Non-tariff Barriers. In this context, barriers to trade are applied by Serbian authorities on a regular basis against both agricultural and non-agricultural products exported by Kosovo to Serbia or transited through the territory of Serbia as Kosovar imports or exports. The barriers applied by Serbia and Bosnia-Herzegovina are of different categories:

- **Non-tariff barriers** – restrictions imposed on transit trade: the requirement of Serbia of trade of goods in goods originated from the third countries and destined to Kosovo passing through the territory of Serbia, particularly the ones subject to Veterinary and Phyto-sanitary documentary requirements for exports to Serbia;
- **Technical barriers to trade** – requirements by the Serbian side for Kosovo exports to respect the national standards of Serbia;
- **Political barriers** – requirements of labelling by the Serbian side for Kosovo authorities being not in line with the format agreed in the context of the bilateral arrangement between Serbia and Kosovo under the auspices of the EU; non-recognition of the vehicles registered in Kosovo including commercial vehicles (i.e. trucks).

Under each category, following the short explanation of the problem:

Requirements of labelling by the Serbian side for Kosovo authorities are not in line with the format agreed in the context of the bilateral arrangement between Serbia and Kosovo under the auspices of the EU. In this respect, agriculture products originating in Kosovo are not allowed to export due to the label stating that the product is made in Kosovo (see annex 1).

Considering our trade exchange with Serbia for agricultural products, many testing analysis procedures, requirements and lengthy inspection processes had a significant negative impact on Kosovar agricultural companies. Thus, very often Kosovar companies have been confronted with unexpected obstacles raised by the Veterinary Directorate of Serbia, increasing the costs of export and time consuming by lengthy procedures which resulted with additional costs, making Kosovo products less com-

petitive in the Serbian market and making Kosovo companies discouraged to export to Serbia. Additional analyses are requested for each shipment (which creates additional costs for the analysis and consumes time for the Kosovar exporter, and this time consumption results with additional costs to be paid for the customs terminals leading to return or even destruction of sensitive products). In addition to the testing analysis, many times Veterinary and Phyto-sanitary certificates issued by Food and Veterinary Agency of Kosovo are not recognized by Serbian authority. This is in contradiction with agreement reached in Brussels between two countries.

At the border crossing points, the shipments could not be inspected because of the absence of veterinary and phyto-sanitary inspectors (more kilometres for the shipment create more transportation costs). In addition, at the border between Kosovo and Serbia, the Serbian veterinary and phyto-sanitary inspectors work on reduced working hours. After 14:00 there is no presence of inspectors at the border what force Kosovar trucks to wait there until next day. Thus, additional costs in terms of time and money is created for Kosovar companies.

Kosovar trading companies, while exporting to Serbia's market of some agricultural products, have been confronted with new conditions imposed by Serbian authorities. Documents of Kosovo authorities which are stamped contain the official logo and description as issued for the internal market or other markets. However, because Serbia doesn't recognize Kosovo as an independent country, the official documents are not accepted by Serbian authorities. Such request is even applied for transiting goods, asking for the required documents for import to be issued by the Serbian authorities, not from Kosovo. Thus, Kosovar Companies are confronted with unexpected obstacles raised by the Serbian custom, increasing the costs of border crossing in terms of time lost and money, which makes the products of Kosovo extremely non-competitive in the Serbian and international markets.

Another issue for Kosovo companies is to find partners in Serbia that would import Kosovo products due to the consequences that entail the possible cooperation with Kosovo's companies. Therefore, the majority of Kosovo exports to Serbia are oriented to the South of Serbia, which is inhabited by Albanian population - Preshevo Valley (including cities of Preshevo, Bujanoc and Medvegja). However, if a company is licensed for specific products by Kosovo institution (ex. Pharmaceutical companies), in the Serbian border, Serbian authorities would not accept the license, asking for it to be issued from authorities in Serbia. Keeping in mind that Kosovo companies are unable to obtain different license for the Serbian Market. In addition, we should emphasize cases of product labelling in all sectors, for which Kosovo goods have been stopped and returned countless times for indicating Kosovo in the labelling.

Since 2008, the issue of transit through Serbia has become a significant barrier for Kosovar companies. Many Kosovar trading companies who possess required docu-

ments are importing various products and raw materials from EU countries. Although Kosovar companies do possess all required documents, the problem of a transit nature continuously appear at the Serbian border. Serbian Authorities require Kosovar companies to provide a document or a certificate that has to be issued by the Serbian Ministry of Agriculture, which does not fall within the nature of transit *per se* (see annex 2). The issue of transit is not only applied when importing from EU members and crossing through the Serbian territory but also when exporting with EU Countries which requires crossing through the Serbian territory. In such situations importing companies finds two options: either to apply for the importing licence (transit licence) to be issued from Veterinary Directorate of Serbia (which takes time to obtain it and it is valid only three months) or are forced to go back and use other alternative border options when in both cases additional costs are incurred.

Another specific case that is worth mentioning is regarding the Kosovar companies not being able to export waste paper to Serbia, because the importing company from Serbia was unable to obtain required license from the Ministry of Environment in Serbia to import these goods from Kosovo. The Serbian importing company was told that the license is issued for imports that come from other countries, but not from Kosovo, since Kosovo is considered part of Serbia and therefore they were not willing to issue license for the importation of waste paper from Kosovo. In this case, in order to be able to trade, the Kosovar company had to open a new business in North Macedonia and export to Serbia, thus, losing the origin of Kosovo.

Kosovar importing companies that deal with the import of petroleum and gas transportation from Serbia used to face a continuous trade barrier imposed by the Serbian authorities. Serbia repeatedly imposed on continuous basis barriers, in this case by not accepting the ADR certificate of the state of Kosovo and North Macedonia. ADR certificates are issued by companies accredited by the relevant institution from Kosovo and North Macedonia. **However, this is the only case that was managed to reach an epilogue/solution after an application of reciprocity measure.**

It is known that Serbia and Bosnia-Herzegovina do not recognise the car plates (civil and commercial) registered in Kosovo. Therefore, all exports and imports from Kosovo to Serbia and to the third countries, passing through Serbia (which is the shortest transport corridor to reach Central and Western European Union Member States) should use the trucks registered in Serbia or EU member states such as Hungary or Austria, or of the other CEFTA Parties such as North Macedonia. This is very well evidenced according to the relevant quantitative data on trade in transport services of Kosovo (obtained by the Kosovo Central Bank) which have decreased since Serbia and Bosnia-Herzegovina implemented these obstructive measures. Additionally, data shows that Kosovo is always net importer of transport services, which proves that Kosovo cannot use its trucks.

It is worth noting that Serbian authority does not respond to the Kosovo authority in particular to the Food and Veterinary Agency (FVA) for conducting and monitoring the process of production for certain animal and plant products. The unresponsiveness from Serbian authority resulted with not being able to export at all. Therefore, it is worth noting that Kosovo businesses welcome any time the SPS inspections to conduct the necessary analysis.

A Kosovo company was faced with a setback by the Serbian authorities regarding the Law on Public Procurement. The Kosovo company was prevented from participating in the international tender transport bids, announced by the Serbian Electro-Economy in the amount of 8,000,000.00 Euros due to the fact that the documents issued by Kosovo's official institutions are not recognized by the Serbian authorities.

In Serbia, winemakers cannot export wine in glass bottles because of a label that says the product was produced in Kosovo. They export wine in large tanks but not in bottles and not labeled.

The pharmaceutical manufacturers from Kosovo cannot export to Serbia due to the requirement to register with the Serbian authorities as exporters from Kosovo, in addition, they have been told that the registration will not be approved by the Serbian authorities as they do not accept any issued documents by the Kosovo authorities if the document has no neutral status. Also, due to political issues it was impossible to find a trading partner in Serbia.

Serbia never recognized any of around 400 diplomas that were certified by European Association of Universities (EAU), as required by the Brussels Agreement. In addition, the Serbia's Constitutional Court verdict against the agreement on Diploma recognition further complicated the process of implementing this agreement.

The IBM agreement and the technical protocol is the first agreement signed between two countries, in order to enable the reestablishment of Kosovo state authorities in two border crossing points (BCP) in Jarinje and Brnjak. In this relation, did not work at all establishing the permanent IBM premises in three border crossing points, which is a bridge of the agreement reached between the countries in Brussels dialogue facilitated by EU. For instance, projects at the BCP in Merdare are almost finalized but interruptions are presented due to the fact that Serbian party is refusing to place the new administrative premises in Merdare BCP according to the IBM agreement. Kosovo has built the BCP in Mutivoda and it is functional but Serbian side as in the case of Merdarë do not use new premises financed by the EU.

Last but not least, Serbian customs in opposition to the agreements reached in Brussels is using parallel stamps with inscription "Carinarnica Priština" (Customs station of Prishtina). Serbia does not comply with the agreement for mutual recognition of customs stamps reached since in 2011. In addition to this, Serbia infringes the

CEFTA rules where countries have agreed to use the confirmed stamps for all the CEFTA countries.

6. Dispute mechanisms within CEFTA

Kosovo has raised the complaints regarding these measures in CEFTA continuously. In order to solve these unjustified trade barriers, Kosovo has undertaken the following options:

Firstly, all the restrictive measures imposed by Serbia and Bosnia-Herzegovina against Kosovo are inserted into the Market Access Barriers Data-Base even though recently this database has been non-functional and not timely and adequately updated by all CEFTA countries. In this respect, the Ministry of Trade and Industry met with other CEFTA members at the technical level within CEFTA relevant Committees and Sub-Committees, and also on a bilateral basis with representatives of Serbia and Bosnia-Herzegovina, in order to find a solution. All of these issues have been addressed at the relevant bodies in CEFTA, especially the Sub-Committee on Non-tariff Barriers / Measures and at the highest decision making body, i.e. Joint Committee, and no permanent or convenient solutions to Kosovar cases were found.

Secondly, for the sake of transparency, all the cases mentioned above can be proved by all minutes of the meetings of this Sub-committee and other meetings within CEFTA such as Joint Committee level; where the Kosovar representatives have been present and addressed the cases; and also in the Market Access Barriers Data-Base (MABD). For the cases inserted in the MABD see annex 3. However, we could not reach any solution through CEFTA Mechanism and bodies. The answer given by the Serbian side is that Serbia recognises Kosovo as an internal market. Therefore, due to the legislation in place, Kosovo could not fully access to the Serbian market and same could not be said for Serbia in relation the Kosovo market. Also, Serbian part emphasized that they are unable to address these issue due to the political nature, meaning that the solutions within the CEFTA framework did not produce the expected results.

Thirdly, the effects of the EU mediation in the dialogue between Pristina and Belgrade in addressing the cases through the CEFTA framework, as well as through the bilateral issues, have not been effective for Kosovo in terms of solving the unjustified trade obstacles applied by Serbia and Bosnia-Herzegovina against Kosovar companies on a regular basis. Thus, we could assume that a solution could not be found within CEFTA, and given the fact that there was no appropriate response based on CEFTA rules or no response at all within the CEFTA framework, within a reasonable period of time (six months, or one year at most), the issue of trade barriers was pushed forward to the EU level. Therefore, some of the issues have been addressed to the Ministry of Dialogue of Kosovo, but unfortunately permanent solution was not provided. Specifically, there were some cases of trade obstacles that were dis-

cussed at the bilateral level of negotiations in Brussels, from the technical experts level with the EU mediation, but yet, none of the cases were resolved; or that they were not repeated. Again, the bilateral level of negotiations in Brussels did not produce any sustainable solution nor resolved any case for Kosovo companies.

7. Conclusions

So, in conclusion there are four main categories of problems:

- Restrictions imposed on transit trade: the requirement of Serbia of trade of goods in goods originated from the third countries and destined to Kosovo passing through the territory of Serbia, particularly the ones subject to Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary documentary requirements for exports to Serbia.
- Requirements by the Serbian side for Kosovo exports to respect the national standards of Serbia
- Requirements of labelling by the Serbian side for Kosovo authorities being not in line with the format agreed in the context of the bilateral arrangement between Serbia and Kosovo under the auspices of the EU
- Non-recognition of the vehicles registered in Kosovo including commercial vehicles (i.e. trucks)

Having into consideration these hindering practices utilized by Serbia and Bosnia-Herzegovina have resulted in additional costs in terms of time and money for Kosovar companies, and as a consequence, they were not able to be competitive in the market, evidently it can be concluded from the cases above mentioned that Kosovo faces trade barriers with CEFTA countries, in particular with Serbia and Bosnia-Herzegovina. Such a situation partly reflects the fact that Kosovo does not impose any specific trade barriers against Serbian and Bosnian products, which results in the accumulation of lasting imbalances at the expense of Kosovo economy.

Despite the economic benefits from the agreement, Kosovo, unfortunately, did not benefited from CEFTA at the extent that was expected, due to the arguments mentioned above and Kosovo has not benefited in terms of institutional treatment as other CEFTA Parties did. The most significant barrier is the representation of Kosovo in CEFTA through UNMIK, generating significant costs of non-recognition.

Moreover, Serbia did not respect the bilateral agreement on regional representation and cooperation, reached in 2012 which clearly says: *"The agreement will allow for Kosovo to participate and sign new agreements on its own account and to speak for itself at all regional meetings, (until now the agreement have been signed by UNMIK on behalf of Kosovo). Kosovo* will be the only denomination to be used and the footnote to be applied to the asterisk"*. Considering the different obstacles with Serbia, clearly agreement has not been applied by their side.

8. Possible way forward

Having in mind that the bilateral dialogue, CEFTA mechanism and EU mediation were not successful, Kosovo has the last, although an unpleasant option, to impose reciprocity measures **in a strictly balanced manner** in its trade relations with Serbia and Bosnia-Herzegovina. In that context, Kosovo considers reciprocity measures in the following areas:

- Reciprocity measures on all documents and practices affecting trade issues;
- Reciprocity measures on recognition of all professional qualifications (such as diplomas, certificates licenses, permissions etc. issued by Kosovar authorities);
- Reciprocity measures on vehicle plates (busses, trucks, cars etc.);
- Reciprocity measures on free movement of persons, including recognizing documents issued by Serbia and Bosnia-Herzegovina such as passports, IDs and driving licenses.

ANNEXES

Annex 1



Annex 2

Република Србија
МИНИСТАРСТВО ПОЉОПРИВРЕДЕ,
ШУМАРСТВА И ВОДОПРИВРЕДЕ
- УПРАВА ЗА ВЕТЕРИНУ
Број: 323-03-01716/2018-05-2
Датум: 13.2018 године
Београд

PRIMENO E-mailom
05.03.2018

Др. вет. н.л. ДУШКО МИЛИНКОВИЋ
гранични ветеринарски
инспектор

Ев. бр: 188012 У.Н./5.1

На основу члана 23. став 2. Закона о државној управи ("Службени гласник РС" број 79/2005, 101/2007 и 95/2010) в.д. директор Управе за ветерину, Министарства пољопривреде, шумарства и водопривреде, решавајући по захтеву AUTO LL LOGISTIK D.O.O., Bulevar Oslobođenja 17, Čačak, Србија број 323-03-01716/2018-05-1 од 21.2.2018 године, а на основу члана 124. Закона о ветеринарству ("Службени гласник РС" бр. 91/2005 и 30/2010 и 93/2012), и члана 136. Закона о општем управном поступку ("Службени лист РС" бр. 18/2016), а на основу решења министра Министарства пољопривреде, шумарства и водопривреде број: 119-01-5/14/2017-09 од 30.6.2017. године доноси

РЕШЕЊЕ

Утврђује се да не постоје ветеринарско-санитарне сметње за увоз пошиљке:
mešovita hrana - MEŠOVITI PROIZVODI - SLADOLEDI, у количини од: 300000 kg
Земља порекла пошиљке: REPUBLIKA ČEŠKA
Земља складиштења пошиљке: REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA
Испоручилац: LJUBLJANSKE MLEKARNE, LJUBLJANA, SLOVENIJA
Увозник: OAZA COMPANY SH.P.K., Aktashi III br. 50, PRIŠTINA, Србија
Корисник: OAZA COMPANY SH.P.K., Aktashi III br. 50, PRIŠTINA, Србија
Увоз ће се обавити преко граничне ветеринарске станице: BATROVCI
Место складиштења робе у Србији: OAZA COMPANY SH.P.K., Aktashi III br 50, PRIŠTINA
Ветеринарски контролни број објекта: CZ 771 ES; SI M 155 ES

ВЕТЕРИНАРСКО-САНИТАРНИ УСЛОВИ ЗА УВОЗ МЕШОВИТИХ ПРОИЗВОДА КОЈИ У СВОМ САСТАВУ САДРЖЕ ПРОИЗВОДЕ ОД МЕСА, ПРОИЗВОДЕ ОД МЛЕКА, ПРОИЗВОДЕ ОД ЈАЈА И ПРОИЗВОДЕ РИБАРСТВА

I. Сваку пошиљку мора да прати ветеринарско-санитарно уверење у коме овлашћени ветеринар земље извознице потврђује:

- да роба у пошиљци одговара условима прописаним Ветеринарском конвенцијом (билатерално усаглашени сертификат) између Србије и земље извознице, или:

I.1 Мешовити производ који садржи производ меса, производ од меса испуњава следеће услове:

- да месо употребљено за производњу производа од меса мора бити од животиња које су провеле најмање три месеца пре клања или ако су млађе од три месеца, од рођења, на територији или делу територије земље извознице:

1. која је током последњих 12 месеци била слободана од следећих болести на које су животиње, од којих месо потиче пријемчиве и то: говеђа куга, слинавка и шал, Афричка куга свиња, заразна узетост свиња (Тешенска болест);
2. на којој није спроведена вакцинација у току последњих 12 месеци против болести споменутих под (I.1), на које су животиње од којих месо потиче пријемчиве; и још
3. У случају свежег меса свиња:
 - на којој током последњих 12 месеци није било појаве класичне куге свиња
4. У случају свежег меса копитара:

Annex 3

Case	Reporting Party	Sector / Service Category	Product	Party Applying Measures	Status
15	Kosovo*	All / N/A	N/A	Serbia	Solved
27	Kosovo*	All / N/A	N/A	Serbia	Solved
31	Kosovo*	All / N/A	N/A	Serbia	Solved
50	Kosovo*	Live Animals; Animal Products / N/A	N/A	Serbia	Solved
72	Kosovo*	Prepared Foodstuffs; Beverages, Spirits and Vinegar; Tobacco and Manufactured Tobacco Substitutes / N/A	230630	Serbia	Solved
90	Kosovo*	Prepared Foodstuffs; Beverages, Spirits and Vinegar; Tobacco and Manufactured Tobacco Substitutes / N/A	N/A	Serbia	Solved
91	Kosovo*	Vegetable Products / N/A	12079	Serbia	Solved
99	Kosovo*	Animal or Vegetable Fats and Oils and Their Cleavage Products; Prepared Edible Fats; Animal or Vegetable Waxes / H Transportation and Storage	150110	Serbia	Solved
101	Kosovo*	N/A / S Other Service Activities	N/A	Serbia	Solved
126	Kosovo*	Products of the Chemical or Allied Industries / N/A	310590	Serbia	Solved
135	Kosovo*	Mineral Products / N/A	271112	Serbia	New
137	Kosovo*	Prepared Foodstuffs; Beverages, Spirits and Vinegar; Tobacco and Manufactured Tobacco Substitutes / N/A	220210	Serbia	New
141	Serbia	Vegetable Products / N/A	110100	Kosovo*	New
142	Serbia	Vegetable Products / N/A	110100	Kosovo*	New
143	Serbia	All / N/A	000000	Kosovo*	New
144	Serbia	All / N/A	000000	Kosovo*	New
Reporting				Party	

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Case	Reporting Party	Sector / Service Category	Product	Party Applying Measures	Status
100	Kosovo*	Vegetable Products / K Financial and Insurance Activities	080590	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Solved
16	Kosovo*	All / N/A	N/A	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Solved
28	Kosovo*	All / N/A	N/A	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Solved
30	Kosovo*	All / N/A	N/A	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Solved
146	Bosnia and Herzegovina	All / N/A	000000	Kosovo*	New
1	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Live Animals; Animal Products / N/A	040120	Kosovo*	Solved
39	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Live Animals; Animal Products / N/A	040120	Kosovo*	Solved
120	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Live Animals; Animal Products / N/A	040120	Kosovo*	Solved
78	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Wood and Articles of Wood; Wood Charcoal; Cork and Articles of Cork; Manufactures of Straw, of Esparto or of Other Plaiting Materials; Basketware and Wickerwork / N/A	440710	Kosovo*	Solved
81	Bosnia and Herzegovina	All / N/A	N/A	Kosovo*	Solved

Showing 1 to 10 of 10 entries (filtered from 35 total entries) [Previous](#) [Next](#)

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 * This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSC 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo* declaration of independence.