

Organic chemicals	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Pipes, tubing & fittings	—	—	0.9	2.1
Heterocyclic compounds	—	—	—	1.3
Nitrogen fertilizers	—	—	—	1.8
Aluminum sheet	—	—	—	0.7
END PRODUCTS, INEDIBLE	<u>14.7</u>	<u>13.0</u>	<u>15.9</u>	<u>18.9</u>
Furniture & fixtures	5.0	3.1	4.9	6.0
Kitchen utensils, cutlery, tablewear	1.7	1.9	2.6	2.6
Air conditioning & refrigeration equipment	1.4	2.0	0.6	1.2
Outerwear, except knitted	0.3	0.9	0.8	—
Truck, bus & car tires	n/a	0.2	0.6	0.8
Skis	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6
Non-reusable packing	—	—	0.5	0.5
Apparel	—	—	—	1.3
Footwear	—	—	—	1.4
Metalworking machinery, tools & drills	—	—	—	1.1
SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS, TRADE	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>1.0</u>
TOTAL IMPORTS	<u>30.9</u>	<u>24.0</u>	<u>29.0</u>	<u>38.6</u>

The Yugoslav Foreign Trade System

Yugoslav firms may, with authorization, import on their own account. At present, more than 1,000 Yugoslav enterprises are legally entitled to engage in foreign trade, while others that do not yet enjoy these rights may still import directly from abroad through a Yugoslav import firm. Whenever practical however, it is best to deal directly with end-users, or appoint a Yugoslav agent to act on your behalf.

Chambers of Economy

Every enterprise in Yugoslavia is a member of the Chamber of the Economy of the republic or autonomous province in which it is situated. In addition, each of these Chambers belongs to the Federal Chamber of the Economy. Responsibilities of the Chambers include examining proposed economic