

## When to Go

For business purposes, it is best to avoid Yugoslavia in July and August. At that time of year, most enterprises are operating with only a skeleton staff.

The following personal effects of visitors are exempt from duties, on condition they are re-exported:

- personal jewelry, two cameras and five rolls of film, one movie camera (16mm) and two rolls of film, one pair of binoculars, one portable record player and ten records, one portable radio receiver, one portable tape recorder, one portable TV set (up to 48 cm screen size), one portable typewriter, one pocket electronic calculator, one set of sports equipment;
- one litre of liquor, 200 cigarettes, 50 cigars and 250 g of tobacco; and
- a rifle with 50 rounds if the traveller possesses a permit issued by diplomatic or consular representatives of the SFRJ or the Secretariat of Internal Affairs.

## Currency

The unit of currency is the dinar. In mid-June 1986 the official exchange rate was approximately 265 dinars to the Canadian dollar. Any amount of foreign currency may be imported and re-exported, but no more than 1,500 dinars may be taken into or out of Yugoslavia. At the end of a trip, remaining dinars may only be exchanged for convertible currency at border crossing points, upon presentation of currency exchange slip(s), or at airports, by presenting a plane ticket for a foreign destination together with exchange slip(s). Dinars cannot be exchanged for convertible currency at other locations.

## Local Transport

There are virtually no travel restrictions inside Yugoslavia. Transportation in major towns presents no difficulties, as taxis are plentiful. Internal flights to the various republican capitals are frequent. Rail services are good, and automobiles are usually rented easily. A number of small industrial and mining centres are conveniently accessible only by car, and reaching them may require up to one half-day of travel.