

# GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

RESTRICTED

IMC/INV/20/Rev.5  
24 April 1989

Arrangement Regarding Bovine Meat

Original: English

## INTERNATIONAL MEAT COUNCIL

### Inventory of Domestic Policies and Trade Measures and Information on Bilateral, Plurilateral or Multilateral Commitments

#### Reply to Parts G and H of the Questionnaire

#### YUGOSLAVIA

#### Revision

The participants have agreed to provide information concerning their domestic policies and trade measures including bilateral and plurilateral commitments on the basis of Parts G and H of the Questionnaire (Rule 16 of the Rules of Procedure). The documents containing replies to these parts of the Questionnaire are circulated under the symbol IMC/INV; they are revised as and when changes are notified.

This set of documents constitutes the inventory of all measures affecting trade in bovine meat, including commitments resulting from bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral negotiations, which the Council has instructed the secretariat to draw up and keep up to date, under the provisions of Article III of the Agreement (Note to Article III of the Arrangement and Rule 18 of the Rules of Procedure).

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Note: This document has been revised in accordance with the three-year rule contained in Rule 18 of the Rules of Procedure, and replaces all previous IMC/INV/20/... documents.

Part G.1 Information on Domestic Policies and Trade MeasuresI. Production

- (a) According to preliminary data, the estimated cattle herd at the beginning of 1989 was approximately 4,780,000 heads of cattle. Beef production in 1988 is estimated at 352,000 tons.

From 1986-1988 exports of beef amounted to 70-80 thousand tons, and imports to approximately 45 thousand tons.

Beef production accounts for about 43 per cent of the total cattle breeding production and about 18 per cent of the total gross agricultural production. The development of cattle breeding depends on the marketing possibilities of fattened bullocks, heifers and meat, as well as on the relationship of fodder prices to the prices of fattened bullocks, heifers and meat.

- (b) The prices of fodder seeds and fertilizers are directly subsidized and the production of fodder thus stimulated, it being one of the limiting factors in the development of cattle breeding.

Part of the credits for the fattening of bullocks and heifers in socially organized production, are approved with a differentiated interest rate which is subsidized with a view to lowering production costs.

The control of the animals' health is based on the provisions of the Law on the protection of animals against contagious diseases which threaten the whole country. This Law stipulates the measures for preventing, controlling and uprooting contagious diseases, as well as measures for preventing the entry and spreading of contagious diseases from foreign countries.

The regulations on the prevention and control of the spreading of specific contagious diseases brought on the basis of the Law represent a foundation for the elaboration of the annual programme of the control of specific contagious diseases at the levels of the socialist republics and provinces.

Cattle breeding in general is developing in accordance with the development programmes of the republics and provinces, which are stimulating cattle breeding with premiums for milk, however, in varied amounts.

- (c) The purchase prices of bullocks and heifers are formed freely and in average amounted to 557 dinars per 1 kg. of liveweight in 1986, 1,063 dinars in 1987 and 3,703 dinars in 1988. Such a dynamic growth of purchase prices is a result of high inflation rates in these years.

## II. Internal prices and consumption

Wholesale prices of meat are now formed freely and depend on the market situation. The consumption of beef depends, in the first place on the prices and purchasing power of consumers. The average per capita consumption of beef in the last three years amounts to 13-14 kg. per annum.

## III. Measures at the frontier

### (a) Customs tariff:

|          |  |     |      |
|----------|--|-----|------|
| 01.02    | Live bovine animals  |     |      |
| 0102.10  | Pure bred breeding animals   |     |      |
| 0102.101 | Bulls  | 5%  | (+)* |
| 0102.012 | Cows   | 5%  | (+)* |
| 0102.013 | Bullocks and heifers   | 5%  | (+)* |
| 0102.104 | Calves   | 5%  | (+)* |
| 0102.109 | Other  | 5%  | (+)* |
| 0102.90  | Other  |     |      |
| 0102.901 | Bulls  | 10% |      |
| 0102.902 | Oxen   | 10% |      |
| 0102.903 | Cows   | 10% |      |
| 0102.904 | Bullocks and heifers for fattening,<br>of a weight of more than 200 kg.<br>but not more than 280 kg. | 12% |      |
| 0102.905 | Bullocks and heifers fattened, of<br>a weight of more than 280 kg. but<br>not more than 450 kg.      | 12% |      |
| 0102.906 | Bullocks and heifers, others   | 12% |      |
| 0102.907 | Calves   | 12% |      |
| 0102.909 | Other  | 12% |      |
| 02.01    | Meat of bovine animals, fresh or<br>chilled  |     |      |
| 0201.10  | Carcasses and half-carcasses   |     |      |
| 0201.101 | Veal   | 12% |      |
| 0201.102 | Young beef   | 12% |      |
| 0201.103 | Beef   | 12% |      |
| 0201.109 | Others   | 12% |      |
| 0201.20  | Other cuts with bone in  |     |      |
| 0201.201 | Veal   | 12% |      |

\* Reference should be made to Article 2 of the Customs Tariff Act which reads: "For the goods marked with a cross (+) in the Customs Tariff (chapter, headings or tariff item) customs quotas may be specified pursuant to stipulations of Article 49 of the Customs Act ("Official Gazette of the SFRY", No. 10/76)".

|          |   |     |
|----------|---|-----|
| 0201.202 | Young beef  | 12% |
| 0201.203 | Beef  | 12% |
| 0201.209 | Other   | 12% |
| 0201.30  | Boneless  |     |
| 0201.301 | Veal  | 12% |
| 0201.302 | Young beef  | 12% |
| 0201.303 | Beef  | 12% |
| 0201.309 | Other   | 12% |
| 02.02    | Meat of bovine animals, frozen  |     |
| 0202.10  | Carcasses and half, carcasses   |     |
| 0202.101 | Veal  | 12% |
| 0202.102 | Young beef  | 12% |
| 0202.103 | Beef  | 12% |
| 0202.109 | Other   | 12% |
| 0202.20  | Other cuts with bone in   |     |
| 0202.201 | Veal  | 12% |
| 0202.202 | Young beef  | 12% |
| 0202.203 | Beef  | 12% |
| 0202.209 | Other   | 12% |
| 0202.30  | Boneless  |     |
| 0202.301 | Veal  | 12% |
| 0202.302 | Young beef  | 12% |
| 0202.303 | Beef  | 12% |
| 0202.309 | Other   | 12% |
| 02.06    | Edible offal of bovine animals,<br>swine, sheep, goats, horses, asses,<br>mules or hinnies, fresh, chilled or<br>frozen |     |
| 0206.10  | Of bovine animals, fresh or chilled   | 6%  |
| 0206.2   | Of bovine animals, frozen   |     |
| 0206.21  | Tongues   | 6%  |
| 0206.22  | Livers  | 6%  |
| 0206.29  | Other   | 6%  |
| 02.10    | Meat and edible meat offal, salted,<br>in brine, dried or smoked, edible<br>flours and meals or meat or meat<br>offal   |     |
| 0210.20  | Meat of bovine animals  | 15% |
| 0210.90  | Other, including edible flours and<br>meals of meat or meat offal   | 12% |

|         |  |     |
|---------|--|-----|
| 16.02   | Other prepared or preserved meat,<br>meat offal or blood |     |
| 1602.10 | Homogenized preparations                                 | 10% |
| 1602.20 | Of liver of any animal                                   | 15% |
| 1602.50 | Of bovine animals  | 15% |
| 1602.90 | Other, including preparations of<br>blood of any animal  | 15% |

(b) Import measures

Due to the changes in the List of Commodities Falling Under Import and Export Régime ("Official Gazette of the SFRY", No. 82/87) with amendments ("Official Gazette of the SFRY", Nos. 14/88, 18/88, 34/88, 36/88, 38/88, 43/88, 51/88, 63/88, 68/88, 75/88, 76/88 and 13/89) the quota régime now refers to the import of the following products:

HS Code

|          |   |
|----------|---|
| 0102.904 | Bullocks and heifers for fattening, of a weight of<br>more than 200 kg. but not more than 280 kg. |
| 0102.905 | Bullocks and heifers fattened, of a weight of more<br>than 280 kg. but not more than 450 kg.      |
| 0102.906 | Bullocks and heifers, other   |
| 0102.907 | Calves  |
| 0202.101 | Veal  |
| 0202.102 | Young beef  |
| 0202.201 | Veal  |
| 0202.202 | Young beef  |
| 0202.301 | Veal  |
| 0202.302 | Young beef  |

When importing, a 6 per cent border tax adjustment is paid ("Official Gazette of SFRY", No. 10/89) as well as a 1 per cent customs record fee of the value of the imported product ("Official Gazette of the SFRY", No. 76/88). All dutiable goods are subject to these taxes as well as to a special 4.8 per cent tax. (The decision on this tax was published in the "Official Gazette of the SFRY", No. 76/88).

The decision setting agricultural and foodstuff products subject to special charge ("Official Gazette of the SFRY", 24/88) with amendment ("Official Gazette of the SFRY" No. 6/89) has determined the following products as subject to the special charge.

HS Code

|          |  |
|----------|--|
| 0102.901 | Bulls  |
| 0102.904 | Bullocks and heifers, for fattening, of a weight of<br>more than 200 kg. but not more than 280 kg. |
| 0102.905 | Bullocks and heifers, fattened, of a weight of more<br>than 280 kg. but not more than 450 kg.      |
| 0102.906 | Other bullocks and heifers   |
| 0201.101 | Veal   |

HS Code

0201.102 Young beef  
0201.103 Beef  
0201.109 Other  
0201.201 Veal  
0201.202 Young beef  
0201.203 Beef  
0201.301 Veal  
0201.302 Young beef  
0201.303 Beef  
0201.309 Other  
0202.101 Veal  
0202.102 Young beef  
0202.103 Beef  
0202.109 Other  
0202.201 Veal  
0202.202 Young beef  
0202.203 Beef  
0202.209 Other  
0202.301 Veal  
0202.302 Young beef  
0202.303 Beef  
0202.309 Other

(c) Export measures

Products of importance for supplying the Yugoslav market and implementation of the agricultural production development policy fall under the quantity quota régime.

The following products fall under the quantity quota régime.

HS Code

0102.907 Calves  
0201.101 Meat of bovine animals, fresh, carcasses and half-carcasses, veal  
0201.201 Meat of bovine animals, fresh, other cuts with bone in, veal  
0201.301 Meat of bovine animals, fresh, boneless, veal  
0202.101 Meat of bovine animals, frozen, carcasses and half-carcasses, veal  
0202.201 Meat of bovine animals, frozen, other cuts with bone in, veal  
0202.301 Meat of bovine animals, frozen, boneless, veal

For the export of products falling under Tariff No. 0102.104 - pure-bred breeding species, calves, it is mandatory to acquire an export licence. The purpose of issuing export licences is the stabilization of the home market of some agricultural and foodstuffs products. Export licences are issued by the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Economic Relations.

Export licences are issued on the basis of the Law on the Exchange of Goods and Services with Foreign Countries ("Official Gazette of the SFRY", No. 66/85 with amendments "Official Gazette of the SFRY", No. 38/86, 67/86, 43/87 and 87/87) and the Decision on the Régime of Export and Import of Commodities ("Official Gazette of the SFRY", No. 82/87) with amendments ("Official Gazette of the SFRY", No. 13/89).

Stimulation of the export of products covered by the Arrangement is effected through the Fund for the Promotion of the Production and Export of Cattle and Cattle Products (STOFO) pursuant to the export programme of STOFO and its regulations. Its members are the producers of these products.

The level of subsidies varies, depending on the type of products and the degree of processing it has undergone and is determined by mutual agreement of STOFO members. Depending on the conditions for marketing these products on foreign markets, members of STOFO jointly decide about the transfer of resources at their disposal for the purposes between various presentations.

Veterinary-sanitary regulations

(d) The import of cattle is permitted under the following conditions:

1. Every consignment must have a veterinary certificate on the origin and state of health, issued by the competent veterinary organ of the exporting country confirming the following:
  - that the shipment does not manifest a radio-contamination level that is higher than permitted in the SFRY;
  - that the animals in the shipment have been examined individually and established healthy at the time of loading, and that they are completely unsuspected as to contagious diseases which are subject to mandatory notification,
  - that there has been no incidence in the exporting country of the following contagious diseases: rinderpest and pleuropneumonia in the last twelve months, foot and mouth disease of the classical type within a radius of thirty kilometres in the last three months, and of the exotic type in the last six months within a radius of thirty kilometres.
2. During transport, unloading, reloading or additional loading is not permitted. If due to any reasons the shipment must be reloaded, this shall be carried out in the presence of the competent veterinary inspector who shall re-examine the shipment and include the results of the examination, as well as the causes of the reloading into the accompanying veterinary certificate of

the origin and state of health of the shipment. The same procedure shall be applied in case the animals die during transport.

The conditions which apply to the import of beef are as follows:

- (1) Each shipment must have a veterinary-sanitary certificate issued by the competent organ of the exporting country confirming:
  - that the meat originates from animals bred in places free of animal diseases, prior to and during slaughter namely those that can be transmitted by the shipment;
  - that in the place of origin of the animals and in a radius of thirty kilometres of that place there has been no incidence of foot and mouth disease in the last three months and at the time of slaughter;
  - that the meat originates from animals which were examined prior to and during slaughter and established as healthy and the meat appropriate for human consumption;
  - that the slaughterhouses from which the meat originates is under constant veterinary-sanitary control and that they are registered for export;
  - that the meat is marked with the seal of the slaughterhouse with the date of slaughter and export control number;
  - that the meat does not contain harmful substances (pesticides, antibiotics, hormones, sulphonamides, etc.) in quantities exceeding the permitted levels (MDK),
  - that the shipment does not show a level of radio-contamination higher than the prescribed levels in the SFRY.
- (2) Each shipment is required to have a certificate issued by the competent veterinary organ of the country in which the meat is stored, that the meat was stored under required hygienic conditions and that it was handled, as well as that it was stored in cold storage plants which are under constant veterinary-sanitary control.

Part G.2 Notification of Changes in Policies

The import of meat is limited by quantitative restrictions which are established every year, depending on the programmes of production and export.

The import and transport of animals, animal products, raw materials and wastes of animal origin, seeds for artificial insemination, fertilized egg cells for the insemination of animals and other products which can transmit contagious diseases, require a decision of the official in charge of the federal agency competent for affairs of protecting animals from contagious diseases which establishes that no veterinary-sanitary obstacles exist for the import and transport of these shipments in accordance with the provisions of the mentioned law.

Part H Information on Bilateral or Plurilateral Agreements  
in the Field of Bovine Animals, Meat and Offal

Among the multilateral agreements, Yugoslavia participates in the International Office of Epizootics to which it acceded in 1924.

With the EEC, starting with 1970, when the first SFRY-EEC Trade Agreement was concluded, then the second Agreement of 1973 and the present new Agreement on Co-operation between the SFRY and the EEC, which was concluded on 2 April 1980, a certain scale of reduction of the levy has been established for imports of live bullocks and bullock meat from Yugoslavia into the EEC. This concession is based on the specific quality of bullock meat of the baby-beef type. This principle was notified to the GATT upon the conclusion of the first SFRY-EEC Agreement which contained this concession.

The Trade Agreement SFRY-EEC which is currently in force establishes a scale of reduction of the levy within the framework of the global annual quota of 50,400 tons; monthly quotas in the amount of 4,200 tons and the observation of the level of the guide price.

Yugoslavia has also signed veterinary conventions or agreements with the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, Italy, German Democratic Republic, Poland, Romania, Turkey, Hungary, Albania, USSR, Mongolia, People's Republic of China, Finland, Canada, German Federal Republic and Argentina.