

# GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

RESTRICTED

IMC/INV/20/Rev.2  
22 April 1986

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Arrangement Regarding Bovine Meat

Original: English

## INTERNATIONAL MEAT COUNCIL

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

#### Replies 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 will be partly 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).

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

### Part G.1 Information on Domestic Policies and Trade Measures

#### I. Production

(a) The total number of cattle at the beginning of 1986 is estimated at about 5,150,000 heads and the production of bovine meat at about 350,000 tons of which about 220,000 tons is for the slaughtering industry. Slaughtering plants obtain about 85 per cent of fattened bullocks from the contracted production with the socially and privately owned holdings and about 15 per cent from uncontracted production.

Out of the total production of bovine meat, 77 per cent is intended for the domestic consumption while 23 per cent is export-oriented. Price parities of fodder, fattened bullocks and meat are the most significant economic factors affecting the bovine meat production level.

(b) The production of beef is encouraged by subsidization of seeds of grass and other forage, mineral fertilizers, artificial insemination and provision of soft loans for the construction of facilities for fattening of cattle on social and private holdings.

Professional extension services, assistance in mechanization for the production and preparation of food, regular purchase of fattened bullocks by slaughtering plants and other measures providing economic stimulus to the producers who fatten bullocks, considerably affect the level of production of beef.

(c) Intervention price of fattened bullocks amounted to Din 204/kg. of live weight in the first and Din 314.5/kg. in the second half of 1985.

There are no available data on average income of producers of bovine meat.

#### II. Internal prices and consumption

(a) The average retail price of beef with bone-in amounted to Din 701/kg. in 1985 and ranged between Din 691 and 704/kg. on different markets.

(b) The consumption of beef in Yugoslavia has been stagnating over the last few years.

(c) Beef consumption is stagnating due to comparatively high prices, general increase of prices of all commodities and services and the decline of consumers' standard of living.

III. Measures at the frontier

(a) Customs tariff:

01.02 Live animals of the bovine species, including buffaloes:

1. Pure-bred breeding species:

(a) Bulls	5 % (+) <sup>1</sup>
(b) Cows	5 % (+)
(c) Bullocks and heifers	5 % (+)
(d) Calves	5 % (+)
(e) Buffaloes	5 % (+)

2. Other:

(a) Bulls	10 %
(b) Oxen	10 %
(c) Cows	10 %
(d) Bullocks and heifers	10 %
(i) for fattening, of a weight of more than 200 kg. but not more than 280 kg.	12 %
(ii) fattened, of a weight of more than 280 kg. but not more than 450 kg.	12 %
(iii) others	12 %
(e) Calves	12 %
(f) Buffaloes	10 %

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<sup>1</sup>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).

ex 02.01 Meat and edible offals of the animals falling within heading Nos. 01.01, 01.02, 01.03 or 01.04, fresh, chilled or frozen:

- (1) Meat of bovine animals, with bone-in:
  - (a) Veal
    - (i) slaughtered calves with skin 12 %
    - (ii) other 12 %
  - (b) Beef 12 %
  - (c) Buffalo meat 12 %
  - (d) Other 12 %
- (2) Meat of bovine animals, boneless 12 %
- (6) Offals:
  - (a) Viscera 6 %
  - (b) Other 6 %

ex 02.06 Meat and edible meat offals (except poultry liver), salted, in brine, dried or smoked:

- (2) Other
  - (a) Beef 15 %
  - (b) Veal 15 %
  - (e) Viscera 12 %
  - (f) Other 12 %

ex 16.02 Other prepared or preserved meat or meat offal:

- (1) Canned meat:
  - (a) Beef 15 %
  - (f) Mixed:
    - (i) with vegetables 15 %
    - (ii) other 15 %
- (3) Viscera 15 %
- (4) Other 15 %

(b) Import measures

Pursuant to the Law on the Exchange of Goods and Services with Foreign Countries ("Official Gazette of the SFRY" No. 66/85), the Federal Executive Council adopts a Decision on the Régime of Import and Export of Commodities and a List of Commodities Falling under Import and Export Régime ("Official Gazette of the SFRY", No. 69/85). For the imports of certain products

falling under this arrangement, quantity quotas are established. At the proposal of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Trade the Federal Executive Council determines total import and export quotas and regional structure. The commodity quantity quotas are established for a period of one calendar year and their levels are published in the "Gazette of the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia". Organizations of associated labour within the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia and by means of Self-Management Agreements, decide on the distribution of the total level of quotas as well as on the regional structure and rhythm of imports. The commodity quota comprises import of those products which are important for the implementation of Yugoslavia's agricultural production development policy.

The commodity quota régime refers to the import of the following products:

Tariff No. 01.02/2d1	heifers for fattening, of a weight of over 200 kg. but not more than 280 kg.
Tariff No. 01.02/2d2	fattened heifers, of a weight of more than 280 kg. but not more than 450 kg.
Tariff No. 01.02/2d3	other heifers
Tariff No. 01.02/2e	calves
Tariff No. 02.01/1a,b,g	meat of bovine animals with bone-in - veal, beef, other
Tariff No. 02.01/2	meat of bovine animals, boneless.

When importing, an 8 per cent tax is paid for balancing the tax burden ("Official Gazette of the SFRY", No. 3/86) as well as a 1 per cent customs registration tax of the value of the imported product ("Official Gazette of the SFRY", No. 73/85). All dutiable goods are subject to these taxes.

(c) Export measures

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

Following products fall under the commodity quota régime:

Tariff No. 01/02/1c	Pure-bred breeding bullocks and heifers
Tariff No. 01.02/2d1	Heifers for fattening, of a weight of over 200 kg. but not more than 280 kg.
Tariff No. 01.02/2d2	Fattened heifers of weight of over 280 kg. but not more than 450 kg.

Tariff No. 01.02/2e            Calves

Tariff No. 01.02/1a1        Slaughtered calves, with skin

For the export of products falling under tariff No. 01.02/1d - pure-bred breeding species, calves, it is mandatory to acquire an export licence. The purpose of issuing export licences is the stabilization of some agricultural and nutritional products on the home market. Export licences are issued by the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Trade.

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) and the Decision on the Régime of Export and Import of Commodities ("Official Gazette of the SFRY", No. 69/85).

Stimulation of export of products covered by the Arrangement is done via 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 the 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 ("Official Gazette of the SFRY", No. 73/85).

(d) Description of internal regulations and of agreements governing inclusion of products in tariff headings or sub-headings

Yugoslavia applies the Council's Customs Co-operation Nomenclature (CCN).

Veterinary-sanitary regulations which have been concluded by a convention with a given importer country are applied to the exportation of cattle and bovine meat. If such a convention does not exist, what is applied are the "regulations on the manner of loading, reloading and unloading of consignments of animals, animal products, animal raw materials and animal offals in internal exchange, exports, imports and transit, on conditions which must be met by the means of transportation, on hygiene-technical requirements that the consignment must meet as well as on the form of the certificate concerning the state of health of the consignment intended for export" ("Official Gazette of the SFRY", No. 22/79).

Veterinary-sanitary regulations are also applied to the imports of live animals for breeding, according to the conventions which Yugoslavia has concluded with the countries of origin of the product. In cases when

there is no such convention, the requirements prescribed by the Decision of the Federal Committee for Agriculture are applied. They have not been published but can be obtained from this Committee upon request.

For the importation of other animal products, Yugoslavia sets special requirements which are given by the Federal Committee for Agriculture. These requirements have not been published but every interested party can ask for them and obtain them from the Federal Committee for Agriculture.

PART H

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

Among the multilateral agreements, Yugoslavia participates in the International Office for Cattle Diseases 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 Agreement SFRY-EEC 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 respect for 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, Federal Republic of Germany, Poland, Romania, Turkey, Hungary, Albania, USSR, Mongolia and the People's Republic of China.