

# GENERAL AGREEMENT ON

RESTRICTED

IMC/INV/20/Rev.3

20 May 1987

## TARIFFS AND TRADE

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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).

PART G

Part G.1 Information on domestic policies and trade measures

I. Production

According to statistical data at the beginning of 1987 there was a total of 5,057,000 head of cattle. In 1986, 345,000 tons of beef were produced, out of which 207,000 tons in the slaughtering industry. Approximately 85 per cent of cattle is purchased by the slaughterhouses on the basis of agreed co-operation with socially and privately owned holdings and 15 per cent is purchased on the free market.

Yugoslavia exports and imports beef on a regular basis. From 1983 to 1986, the export of meat amounted to 60,000-80,000 tons, and import to 20,000-30,000 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, heifers in socially organized production are approved with a subsidized interest rate with a view to lowering production costs.

The control of the state of health of the animals 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 on average amounted to Din 191.3 per 1 kg. live weight in 1984, Din 298.8 in 1985, and Din 557.3 in 1986.

## II. Internal prices and consumption

(a) The consumption of beef depends, in the first place, on the prices, namely the purchasing power of the consumers. Wholesale meat prices are supervised and their uncontrolled growth is thus limited.

## 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% (+)*
(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	
(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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\* 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) with amendments ("Official Gazette of the SFRY", Nos. 38/86 and 67/86), 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) with amendments ("Official Gazette of the SFRY", Nos. 11/86, 23/86, 28/86, 61/86, 64/86 and 13/87). 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 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 pace of imports. The quota régime comprises the import of those products which are important for the implementation of Yugoslavia's agricultural production development policy.

The 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.d meat of bovine animals with bone-in-veal, beef, other

Tariff No. 02.01/2 meat of bovine animals, boneless

When importing, a 10 per cent tax is paid for balancing the tax burden ("Official Gazette of the SFRY", No. 72/86) as well as a 1 per cent customs registration tax of the value of the imported product ("Official Gazette of the SFRY", No. 71/86. All dutiable goods are subject to these taxes as well as to a special 1.5 per cent tax (the decision on this tax was published in the "Official Gazette of the SFRY", No. 69/86).\*

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\* The decision is based on the Law on Special tax payable on imported products ("Official Gazette SFRY" 31/70) and is applied for the balance-of-payments reasons.

The Decision on the criteria and methods for setting special charges payable on imports of certain agricultural and foodstuff products ("Official Gazette of the SFRY", No. 35/86) introduced a change in the mechanism for fixing the amount of special charges payable on imports of certain agricultural and foodstuff products. The special charge is applied on the following Tariff numbers: 01.02/2d 1, 2, 3 and 02.01/lb.

(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:

Tariff No. 01.02/lc 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. 01.02/2e Calves

Tariff No. 02.01/1a1 Slaughtered calves, with skin

For the export of products falling under Tariff No. 01.02/ld - 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 foodstuff products. 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 with amendments "Official Gazette of the SFRY" Nos. 38/86 and 67/86) and the Decision on the Régime of Export and Import of Commodities ("Official Gazette of the SFRY", No. 69/85) with amendments ("Official Gazette of the SFRY", Nos. 11/86, 23/86, 28/86, 61/86, 64/86 and 13/87).

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 ("Official Gazette of the SFRY", No. 34/86).

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 importing 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 as 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 30 km. in the last three months, and of the exotic type in the last six months within a radius of 30 km.

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 30 km. 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 are 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 radiocontamination 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 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

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 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 and Finland.