

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON

RESTRICTED

IMC/INV/13/Rev.4
9 May 1989

TARIFFS AND TRADE

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

UNITED STATES

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 Arrangement (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/13... documents.

PART G

Part G.1 Information on Domestic Policies and Trade Measures

I. Production

(a) Description of the beef industry

1. The United States cattle and beef industry is the largest segment of American agriculture. Annual sales of cattle and calves in 1987 totalled \$33.8 billion, or 75 per cent of total United States cash receipts from marketing of meat animals. Sales of cattle account for almost 20 per cent of total receipts from farm marketings. Sales of cattle include beef cattle and also dairy animals culled from herds or not used in milk production.
2. The United States cattle industry is mostly domestically oriented. For the five-year period 1984-1988, about 2 per cent of United States beef production was exported. Furthermore, for the same five-year period 1984-1988, United States beef consumption exceeded production by about 7 per cent.
3. There are approximately 1.2 million farms and ranches with beef cattle. These units range from part-time cattle operators with only a few animals, to large commercial units with hundreds of thousands of animals.
4. Agriculture and the cattle industry are important to other segments of the American economy as well. For every job on the farm, there are six jobs in related supply and processing businesses. Every dollar of cattle sales directly generates an additional \$5-6 of business activity in the farm supply and food businesses. One out of every five jobs in private enterprise is related to agriculture and agribusiness.
5. The cattle industry has three major phases: (1) Farmers and ranchers who own the basic herds and produce feeder or breeding cattle; (2) stocker operators whose pastures put additional weight on feeder cattle prior to entering feed-lots; (3) cattle feeders who finish cattle in feed-lots for marketing. Most retail cuts of beef come from grain-fed cattle.
6. Prices received by cattlemen are determined strictly by supply and demand at the time of sale. The continued availability of beef at relatively favourable prices for consumers has been made possible by the efficiency of modern beef production, with its scientific technology and increased mechanization. Output per man-hour in agriculture has increased almost twice as fast as in manufacturing industries.
7. The beef cattle industry is important, in part, because it converts otherwise wasted resources into essential protein and other nutrients for humans. Eighty per cent of the feed consumed by beef cattle in the United States comes from roughages and by-products not edible by man; that does

not include some one billion acres of grazing land. The grain that is fed to cattle is not food grain; it is feed grain, like field corn and grain sorghum.

8. Fifty per cent of the land area of the world, including 45 per cent of the land in the United States, is classified as grazing or range land - land which cannot be used to produce cultivated crops. Without ruminant (four-stomached) animals like cattle, this land would go to waste as a renewable resource for food production. Ruminants, with their ability to digest cellulose (which makes up three-fourths of the world's plant material), offer the only way to harvest food from the billions of acres of land which is too rough, too dry or too infertile to produce crops.

9. Feedlots, where cattle are grainfed, are an integral aspect of the United States cattle industry. Without feedlots and the efficiency with which they put pounds of gain on animals, beef production in the United States would be much smaller. Without feedlots, the cow herd would have to be smaller, in order to accommodate the cattle being finished on range and pasture. This would mean a smaller basic herd. Also, with a smaller supply, beef would be more expensive. These economic advantages of feedlots are in addition to the palatability and eating satisfaction which grain feeding contributes. Cattle are fed in order to produce a more desirable product more efficiently, not just to use grain.

10. Average per capita supplies of beef on a retail weight basis were about 77 lb. in 1987. This converts, in turn, to approximately 53 lb. of cooked, edible beef and processed beef consumed per person per year. On a daily basis, this amounts to only about 2.3 oz. per day, or considerably less than the 3 to 6 oz. of meat recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture as the daily allowance.

(b) Government policies affecting production

11. There are no specific government policies or measures which are intended to influence cattle production, either directly or indirectly, in the areas of input subsidization, special credit or loan policies, or special tax arrangements for cattle producers.

Grading and inspection services provided by the Government

12. The United States Government provides a grading service specified in regulations that consist of the determination, certification, and other identification, upon request by the applicant, of the class, grade, or other quality of products. Class, grade, and other quality may be determined under these standards for meat of cattle, sheep, or swine in carcass form only (except upon unusual documented circumstances). Service under these regulations may be made available with respect to product shipped or received in interstate commerce, and intrastate commerce only if the chief of inspection determines that the furnishing of service for such products would facilitate the marketing, distribution, processing or utilization of agricultural products through commercial channels.

13. Service will be furnished for products only if they were derived from animals slaughtered in federally inspected establishments or approved under State meat inspection.

14. Fees and other charges are fixed to equal the cost of services rendered. The fees are assessed and collected from applicants in adherence with rates established in regulations.

15. The grade of a steer, heifer, cow, or bullock carcass consists of separate evaluations of two general considerations: (1) the "yield grade" which indicates the output of closely trimmed (half-inch fat or less), boneless retail cuts expected to be derived from the major wholesale cuts (round, sirloin, shirt loin, rib, and square cut chuck) of a carcass; and (2) the "quality grade" which indicates the characteristics of the meat predicting the palatability of the lean.

16. United States beef grades are divided into eight quality and five yield grades. The quality grades are: Prime, Choice, Good, Standard, Commercial, Utility, Cutter and Canner. Yield grades are ranged from 1 through 5 and reflect the differences in yields of boneless, closely trimmed, retail cuts. As such, they also reflect the differences in the overall fatness of carcasses and cuts. Yield grade 1 represents the highest yield of retail cuts and the least amount of fat trim. Yield grade 5 represents the lowest yield of retail cuts and the highest amount of fat trim.

17. There are no specific government policies or measures for beef improvement programmes in the context of government expenditures. However, see II for consumption measures.

(c) Stabilization and/or direct subsidization programmes

18. The United States Government provides no direct subsidies to United States cattle or beef producers.

19. The United States Government does have stabilization programmes for United States cattle and beef producers. These United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) measures might include such functions as health and sanitary inspection, health and sanitary research, economic reports, marketing reports, education programmes, grading programmes, etc. No data is available for these expenditures.

20. As for stabilization and/or direct subsidization programmes to producers in other sectors which might affect cattle production, USDA support might include soil conservation programmes, water management programmes, commodity programmes (grain, oilseed, cotton, etc.). In addition, private organizations such as commodity and farm organizations, corporate and private research, economic reports, marketing reports, health services, and the work of state colleges, and a multitude of other economic forces, could have an impact on cattle production in the United States.

Nevertheless, it is argued that they not be construed as stabilization programmes.

21. Among importing nations, the United States assists beef producers at a low level with tariffs. The United States has also bargained for voluntary export restraint agreements in 1983 and 1984, and again in 1987 and 1988. Nevertheless, it is also noted that, among the developed country exporters, Australia provides light producer assistance through export inspections and input subsidies. New Zealand also provides a low level of assistance through government inspection and grading, subsidized credit and, in 1982/1983, price supports. The EC provides high levels of government support through an intervention buying and variable levy system, and export subsidies for both beef and large amounts of veal. Taiwan uses tariffs to provide moderate assistance and South Korea supports producers at a high level with strict border restrictions enforced by a State trading agency.

22. Beef consumers were taxed at a high level in South Korea, while Taiwan consumers were taxed at a moderate level. Consumers in the United States, Canada, New Zealand and the European Community were taxed at low levels.

23. All countries producing beef for export require some degree of government inspection of processing facilities and of the beef during the processing and shipping. Because countries have different specific requirements for an inspector's measures, importing countries have often adopted country specific inspection requirements. Examples include the Third Country Meat Directive of the EC, and the United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) health and sanitary regulatory and procedural measures.

24. The customs inspection of beef shipments varies from country to country. The United States monitoring system is selective, whereby a computer selects random shipments for inspection. The frequency of the random selection is affected by the past performance of the export country, its packers and processors, and the shipping lines. Although technically this can be defined as a barrier, it is also clear that the stated purpose of the inspection policies, namely consumer protection, can also be served. Grading standards can act as a trade barrier. Grade standards and specifications have in many cases developed in accordance with consumer preferences, available resources for production inputs, cultural factors, religious customs, and industrial relations.

25. Labelling specifications are a common requirement, the most ordinary of which is labels and invoices, and customs and shipping documents must be in the importing country's language. Countries having different weights and measures systems, such as the United States and the EC, often require recorded data of imports to be in the importing country's system. Both these requirements, if strictly enforced, either increase the cost of packing and shipping or totally restrict the meat until the exporter complies.

II. Internal prices and consumption

(a) Policies or other measures affecting internal prices and consumption

26. There is a beef improvement programme to improve beef competitiveness within the overall meat area. This measure was created by the Beef Promotion and Research Act, a part of the 1985 Farm Bill. This Act established a national beef promotion and research programme that is industry funded and operated. Its goal is to strengthen the beef industry's position in the market-place and to maintain and expand domestic markets and uses for beef and beef products.

27. The programme is guided by a mandatory \$1 per head assessment that is collected each time a bovine is sold. Collections began in the fall of 1986. An assessment is also collected on all imported cattle and beef products. Up to 50¢ of the \$1 per head assessment may go to existing State beef promotion programmes. Total assessments under the Beef Promotion and Research Order are expected to generate about \$70 million in revenue per year.

28. The programme is implemented by a beef promotion and research order issued by the Secretary of Agriculture. This order was developed from proposals submitted by industry organizations and interested persons. Based on these recommendations, the Department of Agriculture published a proposed order in the Federal Register and gave the industry, the public, and importers an opportunity to comment on the proposal. The Secretary issued a final beef promotion and research order following publication of the proposed order.

29. The order is administered by a Cattlemen's Beef Promotion Research Board that consists of 1,209 members composed primarily of cattle producers but also some importers. Board members are appointed by the Secretary from cattle producers and importers nominated by eligible industry organizations. Board members serve three-year terms.

30. The Board administers the order, approves budgets, and elects members to a Beef Promotion Operating Committee. This Committee - consisting of twenty members (ten individuals from the Board and ten who represent existing State beef promotion programmes - are responsible for developing budgets and awarding contracts for beef promotion activities.

31. As a result of the new programme, media personnel, health professionals, food marketers and consumers are receiving increased amounts of information on the nutritional values and healthfulness of beef. New, more convenient products are being developed, and products are being improved. The objective is to develop and expand the markets for United States beef, in the United States and overseas.

32. Four areas in which check-off funds are used are: promotion, consumer information, research, and industry information.

33. Promotion programmes carry the beef industry's messages to consumers, through the media, at the meat case, and in restaurants. The goal is to influence favourably consumer demand for beef. Messages reinforce positive images of beef - including taste, convenience, versatility and nutrition.

34. Consumer advertising, aimed at improving attitudes toward beef, targets adults who are twenty-five to fifty-four years old and who have above average educations and incomes. A mix of national advertising is used. The media include network television, network radio, consumer magazines and newspapers, professional publications and journals, and food trade publications. Retail sales promotion influences purchasing decisions made at the supermarket meat counter. Point-of-purchase materials are developed and installed in supermarkets. This programme also includes in-store videos and field staff personnel who work with retailers.

35. Food service promotion is directed at restaurant operators and other away-from-home food service businesses. These programmes encourage menu extensions by focusing on light, beautiful, and ethnic foods. Restaurant trade advertising, beef menu ideas, editorial support and merchandising support for school food service programmes are just some of the projects.

36. Consumer information programmes are directed mostly at thought leaders - including news media, educators, and health care professionals, such as dietitians, and physicians. Meetings, conferences and information materials are used.

37. Industry information includes information for members of the industry, plus information about the industry in its products. For example, information on the modern beef industry and its products is provided - via tours and events and print and videotaped materials - to the media, food marketers and interested organizations.

38. The United States cattle and beef industry is the largest segment of American agriculture. Beef is one of the most important foods to food marketers and to the public. In addition to promoting beef, the programme is generating and assembling information which will be of use to food and health professionals, to food industry personnel and to the public.

39. As a result of the programme, professionals, the food industry and consumers will have more and more accurate information on beef and its uses. Beef producers will benefit from improved attitudes toward and knowledge of beef products.

III. Measures at the frontiers

(a) Harmonized tariff schedule of the United States (see Annex II)

(b) Other import measures at tariff line level

40. The United States has no licensing or absolute quota system in effect, but the total quantity of beef, veal, mutton, goat meat, and certain other prepared and preserved beef and veal products, may be controlled by the Meat Import Act of 1979 (P.L. 96-177). The Act does not regulate beef imports with an absolute quota system that must be applied each year. If an estimated quantity of meat imports is greater than the trigger level derived from a formula in the Act, a decision is required whether to: (1) impose quotas; (2) request Voluntary Restraints Agreements (VRAs) from supplying countries; (3) suspend any potential limitations; or (4) set limitations at a level higher than the trigger level. Thus, the Act specifies the level at which quotas can be set, but it does not specify the action that must be taken. In general, the Act allows free access to the United States market in most years. Import quotas, if applied under the Act, are sufficiently high to keep United States beef imports the highest in the world. Even with controls, the United States system can only be characterized as extremely liberal, since United States imports have been more than twice any other country or community in the world.

41. The Meat Import Act of 1979 was amended twice in 1988 by P.L. 100-418 to add the Harmonized Tariff codes for the specific commodities in the Act, and P.L. 100-449 the United States-Canada Free-Trade Implementation Act of 1988. P.L. 100-449, The United States-Canada Free-Trade Implementation Act of 1988, has amended the United States Meat Import Act of 1979 by: (1) mandating the exclusion of Canada from the base level used to calculate the adjusted base quantity and trigger level, and (2) excluding Canada from the import estimating process. P.L. 100-418 now specifies the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) of the United States sub-headings as 0201.10.00, 0201.20.20, 0201.20.40, 0201.20.60, 0201.30.20, 0201.30.40, 0201.30.60, 0202.10.00, 0202.20.20, 0202.20.40, 0202.20.60, 0202.30.20, 0202.30.40, 0202.30.60, 0204.21.00, 0204.22.40, 0204.23.40, 0204.41.00, 0204.42.40, 0204.43.40, and 0204.50.00, for the United States Meat Import Law. The substitution of these HTS sub-headings does not change the product commodity coverage of United States Meat Import Act.

(c) Measures affecting export levels

42. United States takes no measures, such as subsidies, refunds, levies and charges, restrictions, etc., to affect the level of exportation of beef and veal products and live cattle and calves.

43. The Export Enhancement Program (EEP), announced by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) on 15 May 1985, enables United States exporters to meet prevailing world prices for targeted commodities and destinations. The Program is not used to undercut world market prices but to meet competition from other subsidizing countries, especially the European Community. While expansion of United States farm exports is the Program's main goal, other important objectives are to challenge unfair

trade practices and encourage the United States' trading partners to begin serious negotiation on agricultural trade problems. The Food Security Act of 1985, which was signed into law on 20 December 1985, made the Export Enhancement Program mandatory through fiscal year 1988, and required a programme level during the three-year period of \$1.0 to \$1.5 billion. For fiscal year 1989, the Congress allocated \$770 million for the operation of the Export Enhancement Program.

44. The first EEP initiative was announced by USDA on 4 June 1985, for 1 million tons of wheat to Algeria. The first tender, which occurred 14 August 1985, was for 150,000 tons of wheat to Egypt. Thus far, 102 initiatives have been announced targeting 65 countries. Eleven commodities currently are eligible.

45. Countries may be recommended for inclusion in the EEP by USDA programme experts, members of the United States agricultural community, foreign government officials and others. Selected countries comprise markets in which United States exports are facing subsidized competition from other suppliers, principally the European Community.

46. Since its inception, EEP initiatives have been implemented for poultry meat, table eggs and dairy cattle commodities. While beef and pork EEPs have not been used, there have been some infrequent dairy cattle sales. The first dairy cattle sales were initiated in April 1986, with sales approved for about 70,000 head to thirteen countries. Virtually all of the sales were for bred heifers. Most contracts were for Holstein-Friesian cattle, registered and grade, and a few for the Brown-Swiss breed.

(d) Health regulations

47. Except for meeting the criteria for the importation of ruminants through the Harry S. Truman Animal Import Center, and except for meeting the criteria for cooked and cured meat of ruminants, importations, whether cattle and calves, or beef and veal, are prohibited from countries with rinderpest, or foot-and-mouth disease. In addition, importations, except under certain specified conditions, whether cattle and calves, or beef and veal, are prohibited which enter a port, or transit a country, with rinderpest, or foot-and-mouth disease. Furthermore, importations, whether cattle and calves, or beef and veal, are prohibited on a ship that has not been inspected and sealed in accordance with certain specified conditions.

48. A meat inspection system is conducted periodically with on-site reviews of foreign plants to assure that the same standards of inspection are enforced as in federally inspected United States plants. The frequency of on-site reviews is determined by plant size, nature and complexity of operations, and anticipated volume of exports to the United States. Plants that export large volumes or are of special concern are reviewed at least four times annually; other certified plants are reviewed at least once a year.

49. Although visits are announced, inspectors conduct independent, in-depth surveys of every feature requiring inspection, checking the same items reviewed by supervisors in United States plants. The action taken when deficiencies are reported depends on the nature of the deficiencies and on the foreign governments' response to them. If no health hazard is involved and the particular deficiency is corrected immediately, shipment of products is usually not interrupted. However, in cases of serious deficiencies or when previously requested corrections have not been made, the inspection service may remove the eligibility of a plant to export to the United States. If the inspection administrator determines that the problem is system wide, the export authorization may be removed from all certified plants in the system; or, if more appropriate, an embargo may be imposed on products from that country. These requirements would be effective until the inspection service is satisfied that standards comparable to United States requirements were again being enforced.

(e) Quantitative restrictions on imports or exports

50. The United States believes in a policy of free trade and has opposed the use of quotas and non-tariff restrictions by any country. In private consultations and public forum, we have insisted on free access to foreign markets, and have actively worked towards this end.

PART G

Part G.2 Notification of Policy Changes

While not enumerated here, many of the policy changes that have occurred over the years are presented in the previous pages.

PART H

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

Attached on the following pages (Annex I) is information pertaining to agreements with the European Community, Switzerland, Austria, and Japan.

ANNEX I

EXCHANGE OF LETTERS BETWEEN
THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY AND THE UNITED STATES
CONCERNING FRESH, CHILLED AND FROZEN BEEF

1. The United States agrees to operate its import system of fresh, chilled and frozen beef in such a manner as to allow access for 5,000 metric tons of European Community beef from member countries free of foot-and-mouth disease. The European Economic Community will administer the amount. As regards countervailing duties, the United States will act in conformance with the relevant provisions of the subsidy countervail code.
2. By 1983, the United States and the European Economic Community will consult about the possibility of further expanding trade in fresh, chilled and frozen beef.

EXCHANGE OF LETTERS BETWEEN
THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY AND THE UNITED STATES
CONCERNING HIGH QUALITY-BEEF

1. The European Economic Community agrees to establish a levy-free quota of 10,000 metric tons of high-quality beef with an ad valorem tariff of 20 per cent to be bound in GATT. This beef shall be defined by either of the two following definitions and certified too by the exporting country:

(i) Beef quarters, wholesale cuts, boneless primal and sub-primal cuts or portioned steaks from carcasses possessing the following characteristics:

- (a) Minimum external white fat covering over the ribeye muscle at the 12th rib of 0.4 inch to 0.9 inch.
- (b) Carcass weight of 600 to 850 pounds.
- (c) Minimum ribeye area at 12th rib - 9 square inches.
- (d) Maximum age - 30 months. Carcass must have no visible ossification of cartilage buttons over tips of spinous processes associated with the 1st through 11th thoracic vertebrae.
- (e) Minimum intermuscular fat intermingled in lean of longissimus (ribeye) muscle at the 12th rib as shown by photographic standard (equivalent to modest or fat content of lean of 6.0 minimum, wet tissue basis, for longissimus).
Note: This will not apply to other muscles of carcass.
- (f) Colour: lean must be a bright, cherry-red colour at time of cutting of carcass.
- (g) Fresh chilled carcasses or cuts must be at a temperature (internal or ribeye muscle) of less than 4 degrees C when packed for shipment.

(ii) Carcasses or any cuts from cattle not over 30 months of age which have been fed for 100 days or more on a nutritionally-balanced, high-energy feed concentration ration containing no less than 70 per cent grain, and at least 20 pounds total feed per day.

It should be noted that United States beef which is graded USDA choice or prime will automatically meet the definition of one of the above.

2. By 1983 the United States and the European Economic Community will consult about the possibility of further expanding trade in high-quality beef.

Commitment of Switzerland Concerning Access to its Market for Beef

1. As a result of the Multilateral Trade Negotiation held in the framework of GATT, Switzerland takes the commitment to open minimum import possibilities (licences) for the following global quantities of beefmeat, fresh, frozen or chilled, item 0201.20/22 of the Swiss customs tariff: 2,000 tons per year.

2. These import possibilities will apply to high-quality beefmeat from carcasses with lean meat, red, firm and fine grained in texture, with some marbling and a firm, white fat cover.

3. The following cuts will qualify for this régime:

- (a) ribs;
- (b) parts, including strip loin, tender loin and rump (either together or cut);
- (c) tops, including top-butter (topside), silverside, eye round, knuckle;
- (d) tongues.

4. These import possibilities will be opened within the Swiss import system. In very exceptional circumstances, under which it would appear impossible to open the total amount, Switzerland is prepared to hold consultations on request of interested countries.

5. From the above quantity a minimum import possibility of 700 tons will be opened for beefmeat qualifying under either of the following definitions:

(i) Beef quarters, wholesale cuts, boneless primal and sub-primal cuts or portioned steaks from carcasses possessing the following characteristics:

- (a) Minimum external white fat covering over the ribeye muscle at the 12th rib of 0.4 inch to 0.9 inch.
- (b) Carcass weight of 600 to 850 pounds.
- (c) Minimum ribeye area at 12th rib - 9 square inches.
- (d) Maximum age - 30 months. Carcass must have no visible ossification of cartilage buttons over tips of spinous processes associated with the 1st through 11th thoracic vertebrae.

- (e) Minimum intermuscular fat intermingled in lean in longissimus (ribeye) muscle at the 12th rib as shown by photographic standard (equivalent to modest or fat content of lean of 6.0 minimum, wet tissue basis, for longissimus).
Note: This will not apply to other muscles of carcass.
- (f) Colour: lean must be a bright, cherry red colour at time of cutting of carcass.
- (g) Fresh chilled carcasses or cuts must be at a temperature (internal of ribeye muscle) of less than 4 degrees C when packed for shipment.

(ii) Carcasses or any cuts from cattle not over 30 months of age which have been fed for 100 days or more on a nutritionally balanced, high-energy feed concentration ration containing no less than 70 per cent grain, and at least 20 pounds total feed per day.

6. The above import possibilities will be administered according to the demand of Swiss importers.

THE UNITED STATES AND AUSTRIA CONCERNING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

1. In securing the access to the United States market for Austrian cheeses, Austria agrees to grant in return:

- (a) the concessions listed in Annex III;
- (b) a quota for fresh or chilled high-quality beef in cuts for use in hotels and restaurants (ex sub-heading No. 02.01 B1 of the Austrian Customs Tariff) according to the definition of Annex IV.

This quota amounts to 300 metric tons during the first year and shall increase to 600 metric tons within eight years.

These concessions will be part of Austria's GATT obligations. They will be marked with "C" and will be conditional upon the maintenance and/or improvement of the access granted by the United States to its market for Austrian cheeses. In the event of any modification of this import régime to the disadvantage of Austria, these concessions may be modified or withdrawn without having recourse to the procedures of Article XXVIII.

2. This quota may be granted in parts according to seasonal demand.

The following cuts, which shall be in accordance with the definition of Annex IV, are admitted:

- portioned steaks;
- tenderloins (in separate packings weighing each 1.50 kg. or more, without fat and side muscles).

3. Each consignment shall be accompanied by a certificate of origin. Such certificates issued by the United States Department of Agriculture shall be presented to the Austrian Customs Authority upon clearance for home consumption. This certificate shall contain furthermore the following statement: "The product as regards origin and quality meets the requirements of the definition of high-quality beef as contained in the quota arrangement between Austria and the United States from 12 April 1979".

Each shipment shall be directly consigned from the United States to Austria.

4. Both parties agree that Austria's ability to import beefmeat is dependent on its exports of beef and live bovine animals. Austria may, therefore, in critical circumstances, when its own exports of beef or live animals are substantially reduced or made impossible by measures of other countries, defer the annual opening of the high-quality beef quota or parts of it or to suspend it totally.

In such circumstances Austria shall notify the United States accordingly and shall engage in bilateral consultations prior and with respect to the proposed actions. Both parties shall endeavour to reach an agreement within thirty days from the date the request for consultations has been received.

In critical circumstances where such a delay would cause irreversible damages, Austria may provisionally apply the above-mentioned actions even prior to consultations.

III. The annexes hereto constitute an integral part of this Arrangement.

UNITED STATES-JAPANESE BEEF AND CITRUS AGREEMENT

On 5 July 1988, the United States and Japan signed an agreement to eliminate Japanese quotas on beef and oranges over the next three years and to eliminate the quota on orange juice concentrate over the next four years.

What the agreement means to United States exporters. When the Japanese market is completely liberalized, United States beef exports are expected to double, exceeding \$1 billion per year. United States orange exports are expected to increase by 50 per cent, reaching approximately \$120 million per year, and orange juice exports are expected to exceed \$20 million per year.

How the agreement operates for beef. In addition to eliminating beef and citrus quotas, the agreement calls for a three-year phase-out of the import management operations of the Livestock Industry Promotion Corporation (LIPC), a quasi-governmental organization that maintains import controls, stabilizes domestic prices and promotes the domestic livestock industry. The agreement also provides for greater flexibility in the administration of the import programmes for both beef and citrus during their respective phase-out periods. In addition, it eliminates the distinction between grain-fed and grass-fed beef made in previous agreements.

Restrictions on beef imports will be phased out over two three-year transition periods. During the first transition period (JFY 1988-90), the beef import quota will be expanded by 60,000 tons annually from a base of 214 tons, an average annual increase of 21 per cent. The hotel quota, one of the speciality quotas, will be increased from 4,000 tons to 16,000 tons in JFY 1990. As of 1 April 1991, beef import quotas will be eliminated and the LIPC will no longer be involved in the pricing, purchase, sale, or distribution of imported beef.

During the first transition period, the proportion of beef imported under the simultaneous-buy-sell (SBS) tender system will be increased from 10 per cent of LIPC's share of the general quota to 30 per cent in JFY 1988, 45 per cent in JFY 1989, and 60 per cent in JFY 1990. The SBS tendering system also will be reformed to eliminate discrimination between the treatment of grain-fed and grass-fed beef and to help new buyers and sellers participate in the market.

During the second transition period (JFY 1991-93), the current 25 per cent tariff will be increased temporarily to 70 per cent in JFY 1991, and then reduced to 60 per cent in JFY 1992 and to 50 per cent in JFY 1993. Japan also will have the option to implement an additional 25 per cent tariff during the second transition period if Japanese beef imports reach 120 per cent of the previous year's import level. After JFY 1993, the tariff on beef will remain at the 50 per cent level, but will be subject to

negotiation during the current round of multilateral trade talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). A 50 per cent tariff provides a much lower level of protection than the current system. Estimates indicate that the tariff and non-tariff barriers in place prior to the new agreement were equivalent to a 300 per cent tariff on imported beef.

How the agreement will operate for oranges and orange juice. The quota on oranges will be expanded over three years and eliminated as of 1 April 1991. During the transition period, access will be increased by 22,000 tons annually from a base of 126,000 tons. Orange imports will be permitted in unlimited quantities as of 1 April 1991, and the only restriction will be the current tariff, which is bound at 40 per cent in-season and 20 per cent off-season.

The orange juice concentrate quota, which will be phased out over four years, will increase from a base of 8,500 tons to 40,000 tons at the end of the transition period. As of 1 April 1992, orange juice imports will be permitted in unlimited quantities. The only restriction will be the current tariff which is set between 25 and 35 per cent, depending on the sugar content.

The requirement that imported orange juice be blended with mikan juice produced in Japan will be lifted for 40 per cent of the concentrated orange juice imported in JFY 1988, 60 per cent in JFY 1989 and completely eliminated as of 1 April 1990. In addition, special access, not subject to the blending requirement, will be provided for imports of single strength orange juice and orange juice mixtures. As of 1 April 1991, imports of these products will be permitted in unlimited quantities.

How other products will benefit from the agreement. As part of the overall settlement, the Japanese have agreed to reduce or eliminate tariffs on several high-value items of interest to United States exporters including pistachios, pecans, macadamia nuts, frozen peaches and pears, fresh lemons, fresh grapefruit, walnuts, sausage, pet food, beef jerky and pork and beans.

Background beef and citrus agreements. Quotas on beef and citrus have been the source of trade friction between the United States and Japan since the early 1960s. Japan originally restricted imports of beef and citrus for balance-of-payments reasons. However, Japan lost its balance-of-payments justification under the GATT in 1963. Since that time, Japan has restricted imports in order to protect its domestic beef and citrus producers.

The current agreement is the third in a series of United States-Japan agreements on beef and citrus products. Previous agreements include the Strauss-Ushiba Understanding of 1978 and the Brock-Yamamura Understanding of 1984. Both of these agreements settled on annual quota increases for beef and citrus products.

Under the Brock-Yamamura Understanding, which expired on 1 April 1988, Japan expanded imports of high-quality (grain-fed) beef by 6,900 tons per year (an average annual increase of 17 per cent), slightly faster than the 16 per cent rate of the previous agreement. Orange imports were expanded by 11,000 tons per year (an average annual increase of 11 per cent), compared with 9,250 tons per year (16 per cent) during the previous agreement. Concessions on citrus juice included raising the quota on orange juice by 500 tons (5:1 concentrate) per year through 1987 and eliminating import quotas and licensing requirements for grapefruit juice.

JAPANESE BEEF IMPORT QUOTAS

Metric Tons

Japan Fiscal Years April-March	General quota			Special quotas				DDQ ¹	GRAND TOTAL	HQB IMPORT COMMITMENT
	Total	LIPC	Private	Hotel	Okina	School lunch	Boiled beef			
1970	24,200	12,000	12,200	500		-	700	-	25,400	
1971	38,000	22,000	14,000	500		..	700	-	37,200	
1972	71,500	57,500	14,000	1,000	4,330	-	1,000	-	77,830	
1973	160,000 ₂	146,000 ₂	14,000 ₂	1,000	6,455	-	2,000	-	189,455	
1974				0	5,650	-	0	-	5,650	
1975	75,000	69,900	5,100	1,000	5,500	1,000	2,500	-	95,000	
1976	80,000	71,000	9,000	1,000	5,500	3,000	7,000	-	96,500	
1977	80,000	73,000	7,000	2,000	5,200	2,200	3,100	-	92,500	6,800
1978	95,000	86,500	8,500	3,000	5,600	3,000	5,400	-	112,000	16,800
1979	118,500	105,500	10,900	3,000	5,800	2,500	6,700	-	134,500	18,800
1980	119,000	106,800	12,200	3,000	5,850	2,250	4,700	-	134,800	20,800
1981	110,000	99,900	11,100	3,000	5,850	2,250	4,700	-	126,800	24,100
1982	119,200	107,280	11,920	3,000	5,850	2,250	4,700	-	135,000	27,400
1983	125,200	112,880	12,520	3,000	5,850	2,250	4,700	-	141,000	30,800
1984	133,200	119,880	13,320	4,000	5,850	2,250	4,700	-	150,000	37,700
1985	141,400	127,260	14,140	4,000	5,850	2,250	4,700	800	159,000	44,600
1986	149,400	134,480	14,940	4,000	6,050	2,250	4,500	1,800	168,000	51,500
1987	194,000	174,600	19,400	4,000	6,250	1,750	6,000	2,000	214,000	58,400
1988	249,000	224,100	24,900	10,000	6,250	1,750	6,000	1,000	274,000	-
1989	307,000	276,300	30,700	13,000	6,250	1,750	6,000	0	334,000	-
1990	384,000	327,600	38,400	18,000	6,250	1,750	6,000	0	394,000	-

1991 - LIBERALIZATION - Including no LIPC involvement or import quotas

1991		Bases for the activation of Emergency Adjustment Measures {	472,800
1992			557,350
1993			680,832

¹DDQ stands for Demand Development Quota.

²Quotas for these areas were suspended between February 1974 and June 1975.

Source: Japanese Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

ANNEX IIIII. Measures at the Frontiers(a) HARMONIZED TARIFF SCHEDULE OF THE UNITED STATESAnnotated for Statistical Reporting PurposesCHAPTER 1Live Animals

Note: This Chapter covers all live animals except:

- (a) Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, of heading 0301, 0306 or 0307;
- (b) Cultures of micro-organisms and other products of heading 3002; and
- (c) Animals of heading 9508.

Additional United States notes

1. The expression "purebred breeding animals" covers only animals certified to the United States Customs Service by the Department of Agriculture as being purebred of a recognized breed and duly registered in a book of record recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for that breed, imported specially for breeding purposes, whether intended to be used by the importer himself or for sale for such purposes.
2. Certain special provisions applying to live animals are in Chapter 98.

HARMONIZED TARIFF SCHEDULE OF THE UNITED STATES

Annotated for Statistical Reporting Purposes

Heading/ sub-heading	Stat. suf. & cd.	Article description	Units of quantity	Rates of duty		
				General	Special	2
0101		Live horses, asses, mules and hinnies:				
		Horses:				
0101.11.00		Purebred breeding animals		Free		Free
	10 3	Male	No.			
	20 1	Female	No.			
0101.19.00	00 7	Other	No.	Free		20%
0101.20		Asses, mules and hinnies:				
		Asses:				
0101.20.10	00 2	Purebred breeding animals	No.	Free		Free
0101.20.20	00 0	Other	No.	15%	Free (E,CA,IL)	15%
		Mules and hinnies:				
0101.20.30	00 8	Imported for immediate slaughter	No.	Free		Free
0101.20.40	00 6	Other	No.	10%	Free (E,IL) 9% (CA)	20%
0102		Live bovine animals:				
0102.10.00		Purebred breeding animals		Free		Free
		Dairy:				
	10 3	Male	No.			
	20 1	Female	No.			
		Other:				
	30 9	Male	No.			
	50 4	Female	No.			
0102.90		Other:				
0102.90.20	00 4	Cows imported specially for dairy purposes	No. v kg.	Free		6.6¢/kg.
0102.90.40		Other		2.2¢/kg.	Free (E,IL) 1.7¢/kg. (CA)	5.5¢/kg.
	20 6	Weighing less than 90 kg. each	No. v kg.			
	40 2	Weighing 90 kg. or more but less than 320 kg. each	No. v kg.			
	60 7	Weighing 320 kg. or more each	No. v kg.			
0103		Live swine:				
0103.10.00	00 4	Purebred breeding animals	No.	Free		Free
		Other:				
0103.91.00	00 6	Weighing less than 50 kg. each	No. v kg.	Free		4.4¢/kg.
0103.92.00	00 5	Weighing 50 kg. or more each	No. v kg.	Free		4.4¢/kg.
0104		Live sheep and goats:				
0104.10.00	00 3	Sheep	No.	Free		\$3/head
0104.20.00	00 1	Goats	No.	\$1.50/ head	Free (E,IL) \$1.20/head (CA)	\$3/head

HARMONIZED TARIFF SCHEDULE OF THE UNITED STATES

Annotated for Statistical Reporting Purposes

Heading/ sub-heading	Stat. suf. & cd.	Article description	Units of quantity	Rates of duty		
				1		2
				General	Special	
0105		Live poultry of the following kinds: chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys and guineas:				
		Weighing not over 185 gr. each:				
0105.11.00		Chickens		2¢ each	Free (E,IL) 1.8¢ each (CA)	4¢ each
		Breeding stock, whether or not purebred:				
	10 9	Layer-type (egg-type)	No.			
	20 7	Broiler-type (meat-type)	No.			
	40 3	Other	No.			
0105.19.00		Other		2¢ each	Free (E,IL) 1.8¢ each (CA)	4¢ each
	20 9	Turkeys	No.			
	40 5	Ducks, geese and guineas	No.			
		Other:				
0105.91.00	00 4	Chickens	No. kg.	v 4.4¢/kg.	Free (E,IL) 3.9¢/kg. (CA)	17.6¢/kg.
0105.99.00	00 6	Other	No. kg.	v 4.4¢/kg. 3.9¢/kg. (CA)	Free (E,IL)	17.6¢/kg.
0106.00		Other live animals:				
0106.00.10	00 1	Birds	No.	4%	Free (A,CA,E,IL)	20%
0106.00.30	00 7	Foxes	No.	7.5%	Free (CA,E,IL)	15%
0106.00.50		Other		Free		15%
	10 0	Monkeys and other primates	No.			
	20 8	Worms	X			
	50 1	Other	X			

HARMONIZED TARIFF SCHEDULE OF THE UNITED STATES

Annotated for Statistical Reporting Purposes

CHAPTER 2

Meat and Edible Meat Offal

Note: This Chapter does not cover:

- (a) Products of the kinds described in headings 0201 to 0208 or 0210, unfit or unsuitable for human consumption;
- (b) Guts, bladders, or stomachs of animals (heading 0504) or animal blood (heading 0511 or 3002); or
- (c) Animal fat, other than products of heading 0209 (Chapter 15).

Additional United States notes

1. For the purposes of this Chapter:

- (a) The term "processed" covers meats which have been ground or comminuted, diced or cut into sizes for stew meat or similar uses, rolled and skewered, or specially processed into fancy cuts, special shapes, or otherwise made ready for particular uses by the retail consumer.
- (b) The term "high-quality beef cuts" means beef specially processed into fancy cuts, special shapes, or otherwise made ready for particular uses by the retail consumer (but not ground or comminuted, diced or cut into sizes for stew meat or similar uses, or rolled or skewered), which meets the specifications in regulations issued by the United States Department of Agriculture for Prime or Choice beef, and which has been so certified prior to exportation by an official of the government of the exporting country, in accordance with regulations issued by the Secretary of the Treasury after consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture.

2. In assessing the duty on meats, no allowance shall be made for normal components thereof such as bones, fat, and hide or skin. The dutiable weight of meats in airtight containers subject to specific rates includes the entire contents of the containers.

HARMONIZED TARIFF SCHEDULE OF THE UNITED STATES
Annotated for Statistical Reporting Purposes

Heading/ sub-heading	Stat. suf. & cd.	Article description	Units of quantity	Rates of duty		
				General	Special	2
0201 0201.10.00	<u>1/</u> 10 3 90 6	Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled: Carcasses and half-carcasses		4.4¢/kg.	Free (E*, IL) 3.9¢/kg. (CA)	13.2¢/kg.
		Veal	kg.			
		Other	kg.			
0201.20		Other cuts with bone in:				
		Processed:				
0201.20.20	00 9	High-quality beef cuts	kg.	4%	Free (E*, IL) 3.6% (CA)	20%
0201.20.40	00 5	Other	kg.	10%	Free (E*, IL) 9% (CA)	20%
0201.20.60	00 0	Other	kg.	4.4¢/kg.	Free (E*, IL) 3.9¢/kg. (CA)	13.2¢/kg.
0201.30		Boneless:				
		Processed:				
0201.30.20	00 7	High-quality beef cuts	kg.	4%	Free (E*, IL) 3.6% (CA)	20%
0201.30.40	00 3	Other	kg.	10%	Free (E*, IL) 9% (CA)	20%
0201.30.60	00 8	Other	kg.	4.4¢/kg.	Free (E*, IL) 3.9¢/kg. (CA)	13.2¢/kg.
0202		Meat of bovine animals, frozen:				
0202.10.00		Carcasses and half-carcasses		4.4¢/kg.	Free (E*, IL) 3.9¢/kg. (CA)	13.2¢/kg.
	10 2 90 5	Veal	kg.			
		Other	kg.			
0202.20		Other cuts with bone in:				
		Processed:				
0202.20.20	00 8	High-quality beef cuts	kg.	4%	Free (E*, IL) 3.6% (CA)	20%
0202.20.40	00 4	Other	kg.	10%	Free (E*, IL) 9 (CA)	20%
0202.20.60	00 9	Other	kg.	4.4¢/kg.	Free (E*, IL) 3.9¢/kg. (CA)	13.2¢/kg.
0202.30		Boneless:				
		Processed:				
0202.30.20	00 6	High-quality beef cuts	kg.	4%	Free (E*, IL) 3.6% (CA)	20%
0202.30.40	00 2	Other	kg.	10%	Free (E*, IL) 9% (CA)	20%
0202.30.60	00 7	Other	kg.	4.4¢/kg.	Free (E*, IL) 3.9¢/kg. (CA)	13.2¢/kg.
0203		Meat of swine, fresh, chilled or frozen:				
		Fresh or chilled:				
0203.11.00 0203.12	00 2	Carcasses and half-carcasses Hams, shoulders and cuts thereof, with bone in:	kg.	Free		5.5¢/kg.
0203.12.10	00 9	Processed	kg.	2.2¢/kg.	Free (E, IL) 1.7¢/kg. (CA)	7.2¢/kg.
0203.12.90	00 2	Other	kg.	Free		5.5¢/kg.
0203.19		Other:				
0203.19.20	00 0	Processed	kg.	2.2¢/kg.	Free (E, IL) 1.7¢/kg. (CA)	7.2¢/kg.
0203.19.40	00 6	Other	kg.	Free		5.5¢/kg.
0203.21.00 0203.22	00 0	Frozen: Carcasses and half-carcasses Hams, shoulders and cuts thereof, with bone in:	kg.	Free		5.5¢/kg.
0203.22.10	00 7	Processed	kg.	2.2¢/kg.	Free (E, IL) 1.7¢/kg. (CA)	7.2¢/kg.
0203.22.90	00 0	Other	kg.	Free		5.5¢/kg.
0203.29		Other:				
0203.29.20	00 8	Processed	kg.	2.2¢/kg.	Free (E, IL) 1.7¢/kg. (CA)	7.2¢/kg.
0203.29.40	00 4	Other	kg.	Free		5.5¢/kg.

¹P.L. 88-482, as amended, provides that certain meats may be made subject to an absolute quota by Presidential Proclamation.

HARMONIZED TARIFF SCHEDULE OF THE UNITED STATES
Annotated for Statistical Reporting Purposes

Heading/ sub-heading	Stat. suf. & cd.	Article description	Units of quantity	Rates of duty	
				1 General	2 Special
0204	<u>1/</u>	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh, chilled or frozen:			
0204.10.00	00 2	Carcasses and half-carcasses of lamb, fresh or chilled	kg.	1.1¢/kg. Free (E,IL) 0.8¢/kg. (CA)	15.4¢/kg.
0204.21.00	00 9	Other meat of sheep, fresh or chilled: Carcasses and half-carcasses	kg.	3.3¢/kg. Free (E,IL) 2.9¢/kg. (CA)	11¢/kg.
0204.22		Other cuts with bone in:			
0204.22.20	00 4	Lamb	kg.	1.1¢/kg. Free (E,IL) 0.8¢/kg. (CA)	15.4¢/kg.
0204.22.40	00 0	Other	kg.	3.3¢/kg. Free (E,IL) 2.9¢/kg. (CA)	11¢/kg.
0204.23		Boneless:			
0204.23.20	00 3	Lamb	kg.	1.1¢/kg. Free (E,IL) 0.8¢/kg. (CA)	15.4¢/kg.
0204.23.40	00 9	Other	kg.	3.3¢/kg. Free (E,IL) 2.9¢/kg. (CA)	11¢/kg.
0204.30.00	00 8	Carcasses and half-carcasses of lamb, frozen	kg.	1.1¢/kg. Free (E,IL) 0.8¢/kg. (CA)	15.4¢/kg.
0204.41.00	00 5	Other meat of sheep, frozen: Carcasses and half-carcasses	kg.	3.3¢/kg. Free (E,IL) 2.9¢/kg. (CA)	11¢/kg.
0204.42		Other cuts with bone in:			
0204.42.20	00 0	Lamb	kg.	1.1¢/kg. Free (E,IL) 0.8¢/kg. (CA)	15.4¢/kg.
0204.42.40	00 6	Other	kg.	3.3¢/kg. Free (E,IL) 2.9¢/kg. (CA)	11¢/kg.
0204.43		Boneless:			
0204.43.20	00 9	Lamb	kg.	1.1¢/kg. Free (E,IL) 0.8¢/kg. (CA)	15.4¢/kg.
0204.43.40	00 5	Other	kg.	3.3¢/kg. Free (E,IL) 2.9¢/kg. (CA)	11¢/kg.
0204.50.00	00 3	Meat of goats	kg.	Free	11¢/kg.
0205.00.00	00 3	Meat of horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, chilled or frozen	kg.	Free	Free
0206		Edible offal of bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, chilled or frozen:			
0206.10.00	00 0	Of bovine animals, fresh or chilled	kg.	Free	30%
		Of bovine animals, frozen:			
0206.21.00	00 7	Tongues	kg.	Free	30%
0206.22.00	00 6	Livers	kg.	Free	30%
0206.29.00	00 9	Other	kg.	Free	30%
0206.30.00	00 6	Of swine, fresh or chilled	kg.	Free	30%
		Of swine, frozen:			
0206.41.00	00 3	Livers	kg.	Free	30%
0206.49.00	00 5	Other	kg.	Free	30%
0206.80.00	00 5	Other, fresh or chilled	kg.	Free	30%
0206.90.00		Other, frozen		Free	30%
	20 9	Of sheep (including lamb)	kg.		
	40 5	Of goats, horses, asses, mules or hinnies	kg.		

¹P.L. 88-482, as amended, provides that certain meats may be made subject to an absolute quota by Presidential Proclamation.

HARMONIZED TARIFF SCHEDULE OF THE UNITED STATES

Annotated for Statistical Reporting Purposes

Heading/ sub-heading	Stat. suf. & cd.	Article description	Units of quantity	Rates of duty	
				1 General	2 Special
0207		Meat and edible offal, of the poultry of heading 0105, fresh, chilled or frozen:			
0207.10		Poultry not cut in pieces, fresh or chilled:			
0207.10.20	00 5	Turkeys	kg.	18.7¢/kg. Free (E,IL) 16.8¢/kg. (CA)	22¢/kg.
0207.10.40		Other		11¢/kg. Free (E,IL) 9.9¢/kg. (CA)	22¢/kg.
	20 7	Chickens: Young (broilers, fryers, roasters and capons)	kg.		
	40 3	Other	kg.		
	60 8	Ducks, geese and guineas	kg.		
0207.21.00		Poultry not cut in pieces, frozen:			
		Chickens		11¢/kg. Free (E,IL) 9.9¢/kg. (CA)	22¢/kg.
	20 2	Young (broilers, fryers, roasters and capons)	kg.		
	40 8	Other	kg.		
0207.22		Turkeys:			
0207.22.20	00 1	Valued less than 88¢/kg.	kg.	11¢/kg. Free (E,IL) 9.9¢/kg. (CA)	22¢/kg.
0207.22.40	00 7	Valued 88¢ or more per kg.	kg.	12.5% Free (E,IL) 11.2% (CA)	25%
0207.23.00	00 4	Ducks, geese and guineas	kg.	11¢/kg. Free (A,E,IL) 9.9¢/kg. (CA)	22¢/kg.
0207.31.00	00 4	Poultry cuts and offal (including livers), fresh or chilled: Fatty livers of geese or ducks	kg.	22¢/kg. Free (E,IL) 19.8¢/kg. (CA)	22¢/kg.
0207.39.00		Other		22¢/kg. Free (E,IL) 19.8¢/kg. (CA)	22¢/kg.
	20 2	Of chickens	kg.		
	40 8	Of turkeys	kg.		
	60 3	Of ducks, geese or guineas	kg.		
0207.41.00	00 2	Poultry cuts and offal other than livers, frozen: Of chickens	kg.	22¢/kg. Free (E,IL) 19.8¢/kg. (CA)	22¢/kg.
0207.42.00	00 1	Of turkeys	kg.	22¢/kg. Free (E,IL) 19.8¢/kg. (CA)	22¢/kg.
0207.43.00	00 0	Of ducks, geese or guineas	kg.	22¢/kg. Free (E,IL) 19.8¢/kg. (CA)	22¢/kg.
0207.50.00	00 0	Poultry livers, frozen	kg.	22¢/kg. Free (E,IL) 19.8¢/kg. (CA)	22¢/kg.
0208		Other meat and edible meat offal, fresh chilled or frozen:			
0208.10.00	00 8	Of rabbits or hares	kg.	10%	Free (CA,E,IL) 20%
0208.20.00	00 6	Frogs' legs	kg.	Free	10%
0208.90		Other:			
0208.90.20	00 7	Deer	kg.	Free	13.2¢/kg.
0208.90.30	00 5	Quail, eviscerated, not in pieces	kg.	11¢/kg. Free (A,E,IL) 8.8¢/kg. (CA)	22¢/kg.
0208.90.40	00 3	Other	kg.	10% Free (E,IL) 9% (CA)	20%
0209.00.00	00 9	Pig fat free of lean meat and poultry fat (not rendered), fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried or smoked	kg.	5% Free (A,E,IL) 4.5% (CA)	20%

HARMONIZED TARIFF SCHEDULE OF THE UNITED STATES
Annotated for Statistical Reporting Purposes

Heading/ sub-heading	Stat. suf. & cd.	Article description	Units of quantity	Rates of duty	
				1 General	2 Special
0210		Meat and edible meat offal, salted, in brine, dried or smoked; edible flours and meals of meat or meat offal:			
		Meat of swine:			
0210.11.00	00 3	Hams, shoulders and cuts thereof, with bone in	kg.	2.2¢/kg. Free (CA,E,IL)	7.2¢/kg.
0210.12.00		Bellies (streaky) and cuts thereof		2.2¢/kg. Free (CA,E,IL)	7.2¢/kg.
	20 8	Bacon	kg.		
	40 4	Other	kg.		
0210.19.00	00 5	Other	kg.	2.2¢/kg. Free (CA,E,IL)	7.2¢/kg.
0210.20.00	00 2	Meat of bovine animals	kg.	10%	Free (A,CA,E*,IL) 30%
0210.90		Other, including edible flours and meals of meat or meat offal:			
0210.90.20	00 3	Meat of poultry of heading 0105	kg.	5%	Free (A,E*,IL) 20%
				4.5% (CA)	
0210.90.40	00 9	Other	kg.	5%	Free (A,CA,E*,IL) 20%