

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON

RESTRICTED

IMC/INV/20/Rev.6

14 July 1992

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

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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).

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 Measures

I. Production

- (a) According to statistical data, the total cattle herd at the beginning 1991, on the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was approximately 2,097,000. The first estimates show that the production of bovine meat in 1991 amounted to 160,000 tons, out of which 75,000 tons were produced in slaughterhouses.

In the last few years exports of beef reached 30-40,000 tons, and imports to approximately 20,000 tons.

The bovine meat sector accounts for about 45 per cent of the total gross cattle breeding production and about 15 per cent of the total gross agricultural production. The development of cattle breeding production depends on the marketing possibilities of fattened bullocks, heifers and meat, as well as on the ratio of fodder prices to the process of fattened bullocks, heifers and meat.

- (b) At the level of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia there are no direct subsidies for the production of bovine meat. The subsidies are granted at the level of the Republics of Serbia and Montenegro.

Cattle breeding is stimulated with premiums for milk, bonuses for quality breeding of heifers and cost of artificial insemination. This measure stimulates better genetic features of beef. With the aim of lowering the cost of production of fed heifers bonuses are granted for a part of the interest rates.

Fattening of bullocks and heifers is, in part, credited from primary emission (60 per cent of the sum total of credits), with a lower interest rate than that for credits from commercial banks.

The control of the animal's health is based on the provisions of the Law on the Protection of Animals against Contagious Diseases which threaten the whole country. This Law provides measures for preventing, controlling and uprooting contagious diseases as well as measures for preventing the entry and spreading of contagious diseases from other countries.

Annual programmes on the prevention, control and spreading of specific contagious diseases are elaborated on the basis of regulations brought in accordance with the above-mentioned Law. These programmes are elaborated on the level of the republics.

Total cattle production is carried out in accordance with development programmes of the republics, which stimulate cattle production with differentiated premiums for milk.

II. Internal prices and consumption

Retail prices of bovine meat and meat preparations as well as that of cattle for fattening are formed freely depending on market conditions.

Bovine meat consumption is primarily conditioned by the prices and the consumer's purchasing power. In the last three years, average bovine meat consumption per capita ranged from 13 to 14 kg. a year.

III. Measures at the frontier

(a) Customs tariff:

HS Code

01.02	Live bovine animals	
0102.10	- Pure bred breeding animals	
0102.101	--- Bulls	5*
0102.102	--- Cows	5*
0102.103	--- 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 (of weight exceeding 200 kg. but not exceeding 280 kg.)	12
01.02.905	--- Bullocks and heifers, fattened, exceeding 280 kg. but not exceeding 450 kg.	12
0102.906	--- Other bullocks and heifers	12
0102.907	--- Calves	12
0102.909	--- Other	12
02.01	Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled	
0201.10	- Carcasses and half-carcasses:	
0201.101	--- Veal	12
0201.102	--- Young beef	12
0201.103	--- Beef	12
0201.109	--- Other	12

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

HS Code

0201.20	- Other cuts with bone in:	
0201.201	--- Veal	12
0201.202	--- Young beef:	
0201.2021	---- Compensated quarters	12
0201.2022	---- Forequarters	12
0201.2023	---- Hindquarters	12
0201.2029	---- Other	12
0201.203	--- Beef:	
0201.2031	---- Compensated quarters	12
0201.2032	---- Forequarters	12
0201.2033	---- Hindquarters	12
0201.2039	---- Other	12
0201.209	--- Other	12
0201.30	- Boneless:	
0201.301	--- Veal	12
0201.302	--- Young beef:	
0201.3021	---- Compensated quarters	12
0201.3022	---- Forequarters	12
0201.3023	---- Hindquarters	12
0201.3029	---- Other	12
0201.303	--- Beef:	
0201.3031	---- Compensated quarters	12
0201.3032	---- Forequarters	12
0201.3033	---- Hindquarters	12
0201.3039	---- Other	12
0201.309	--- Other	12
02.06	Edible offal of bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh chilled or 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, in brine, dried or smoked, edible flours and meals of meat or meat offal:	
0210.20	- Meat of bovine animals	15
0210.90	- Other, including edible flours and meals of meat or meat offal	12
16.02	Other prepared or preserved meat, 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 blood of any animal	15

(b) Import measures

The import of meat is limited by quantitative restrictions which are established every year, depending on the programmes of production and export. However, significant quantities of beef are being imported in excess of quantitative restrictions, in accordance with long-term production co-operation between Yugoslav slaughterhouses and foreign firms.

According to the List of Commodities Falling Under Import and Export Régime ("Official Gazette of the SFRY", No. 48/90) and its amendments ("Official Gazette of the SFRY", Nos. 53/90, 73/90, 83/90, 6/91, 8/91, 9/91, 18/91, 22/91, 46/91, 51/91, 86/91, 16/92, 17/92, 22/92) the quota régime currently refers to the import of the following products:

HS Code

01.02: 0102.901; 0102.903; 0102.904; 0102.905; 0102.906;
0102.907

02.01: 0201.10; 0201.20; 0201.30

02.02: 0202.101; 0202.102; 0202.201; 0202.202; 0202.301;
0202.302

When importing, a 7.5 per cent border tax adjustment is paid ("Official Gazette of the SFRY", No. 95/91) as well as a 1 per cent customs record fee of the value of the imported product ("Official Gazette of the SFRY", No. 95/91).

All dutiable goods are subject to those taxes as well as to a special 7.5 per cent tax ("Official Gazette of the SFRY", No. 95/91).

The decision setting agricultural and foodstuff products subject to special charge ("Official Gazette of the SFRY", No. 24/88) with amendments ("Official Gazette of the SFRY", Nos. 6/89, 34/89, 45/89, 69/89, 75/89, 5/90 and 12/92) has determined the following products as subject to the special charge:

01.02: 0102.901; 0102.904; 0102.905; 0102.906

02.01: 0201.101; 0201.102; 0201.103; 0201.109; 0201.201;
0201.202; 0201.203; 0201.301; 0201.302; 0201.303; 0201.309

02.02: 0202.101; 0202.102; 0202.103; 0202.109; 0202.201;
0202.202; 0202.203; 0202.209; 0202.301; 0202.302; 0202.303;
0202.309

(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. They are as follows:

HS Code

01.02: 0102.101

02.01: 0201.101; 0201.201; 0201.301

02.02: 0202.101; 0202.201; 0202.301

For the export of products falling under Tariff No. 0102.104 - pure-bred breeding animals, 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. 63/89) and its amendment ("Official Gazette of the SFRY", No. 22/92) and the List of Commodities Falling Under Import and Export Régime ("Official Gazette of the SFRY", No. 48/90) and its amendments ("Official Gazette of the SFRY", Nos. 53/90, 73/90, 83/90, 6/91, 8/91, 9/91, 18/91, 22/91, 46/91, 51/91, 86/91, 16/92, 17/92, 22/92).

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.

Veterinary-sanitary regulations

(d) The import of cattle for slaughter 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 FRY;
 - 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 thirty kilometres in the last three months, and of the exotic type in the last six months within a radius of thirty kilometres;
 - that the animals in the shipment to Yugoslavia were not fed before shipment with food containing harmful matter (pesticides, antibiotics, sulphonamides, hormones, etc.) and that they were not treated in the last two months with antibiotics, hormones, sulphonamides or other drugs that leave residues in the meat and intestines.
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 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 prior to 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 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 FRY.

- (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 is 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.

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 G.2: Notification of Changes in Policies

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.

Yugoslavia has also signed veterinary conventions and agreements with the following countries: Austria, Argentina, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Turkey, Hungary, Albania, the former USSR, Mongolia, People's Republic of China, Finland, Germany, Greece, Italy, Poland, Romania, Canada, Uruguay, Libya, the EEC and the Netherlands.