Arrangement Regarding Bovine Meat

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

SOUTH AFRICA

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
revised as and when changes are notified.

This set of documents will constitute 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
III. Measures at the frontiers

(d) In terms of Act No. 13 of 1956, the Animal Disease and Parasite Act, all imports of animals and animal products into South Africa are subject to a permit issued by the Director of Veterinary Services to the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries. The purpose of this legislation is the protection of South Africa from a veterinary health point of view.

In terms of Act No. 87 of 1967, the Animal Slaughter and Meat Hygiene Act, any abattoir or meat plant in a country wishing to export meat to South Africa, must have a permit issued by the Chief Meat Hygiene Officer in South Africa. The importation of meat into South Africa originating from abattoirs and meat plants that do not comply with the specifications as determined is thus prohibited.

In addition the same Act (No. 87 of 1967) lays down that any fresh meat imported into South Africa must be in the form of anatomically recognised cuts of meat.