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 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 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 Arrangement (Note to Article III of the Arrangement and Rule 18 of the Rules of Procedure).

1Part G will be forwarded later.
2For replies to the statistical parts, see IMC/STAT/17.
PART H

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

The following is a list of trade agreements to which New Zealand is a signatory and which make specific provision for according preferential treatment to meat products:


Both Contracting Parties agree to import from and export to the other country with particular importance being attached to certain products. In the case of China's export commodities agricultural and animal by-products are included (Schedule A). As far as New Zealand exports to China are concerned, meat and animal by-products are included (Schedule B).

B. The trade agreement between the Government of New Zealand and the Government of the Federation of Malaysia

The agreement (Article II) contains three categories of preferential treatment for goods enumerated in Schedule A attached to the agreement. The categories are as follows:

(i) the goods listed in the aforesaid Schedule will have rates of duty not higher than those specified in that Schedule;

(ii) the goods listed in Schedule B will have margins of preference not lower than those specified in that Schedule and;

(iii) all other New Zealand goods receive the benefits of the preferential tariff of the Federation of Malaysia.

With regard to these three categories therefore, New Zealand exports to Malaysia of the meat products listed below are entitled to rates of duty no higher than those specified in category (i) above.
SCHEDULE A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Federation of Malaysia Tariff Item</th>
<th>Description of goods</th>
<th>Rate of duty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>011.010</td>
<td>Meat of bovine cattle: beef and veal (fresh, chilled or frozen)</td>
<td>Free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>011.020</td>
<td>Meat of sheep or lamb: mutton and lamb (fresh, chilled or frozen)</td>
<td>Free</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Canada/New Zealand Trade Agreement (1932)

This agreement accorded a preferential rate of duty of 3 cents per pound for imports of fresh beef and veal from New Zealand. However, this rate has been superseded/improved by Canada's agreement in the MTN, in response to a specific request from New Zealand, to reduce the rate of duty for fresh, chilled, frozen beef and veal to 2 cents per pound. This concession rate is being implemented in two annual stages of ½ cent each from 1 January 1980.

The agreement also provides that canned beef from New Zealand enters Canada free of duty. While Australia shares this tariff preference pursuant to its trade agreement with Canada, duty rates for canned meat from other suppliers are BP 15 per cent, MFN 20 per cent and GT 35 per cent.

D. Exchange of letters between Canada and New Zealand on beef and veal

The Government of Canada undertakes to incorporate in Schedule V of the GATT, a base minimum global access commitment for fresh, chilled and frozen beef and veal (Canadian tariff item number 701-1) of 139.2 million pounds for 1980. For subsequent years the base minimum global access commitment will be increased cumulatively by the same proportion as the increase in Canadian population. On the basis of current projections of the Canadian population this would result in a minimum access commitment for 1986 of 151.5 million pounds.

For any calendar year in which Canada restricts imports of fresh, chilled or frozen beef and veal Canada will give notice in writing to New Zealand as far in advance as may be practicable and shall afford New Zealand an opportunity to consult in respect of actual levels of permitted imports and arrangements for each year.
Insofar as quantitative restrictions are in force in any year on products covered by this Arrangement, New Zealand's allocation will be made taking into account actual performance in a recent representative period. Any allocations to new suppliers will be the subject of consultation.

Canada and New Zealand undertake to hold consultations regarding the implementation of this Arrangement at the request of either party. These consultations could address measures to deal with any problems with respect to the patterns of shipment and product mix and any other relevant matter.

Canada undertakes that "shortfalls" in deliveries by individual countries will be promptly re-apportioned each calendar year among traditional suppliers able to furnish additional quantities. Consultations on "shortfalls" may be held at any time at the request of either Canada or New Zealand.

E. Trade agreement between the Government of New Zealand and the Government of Iran

The two parties to the trade agreement have agreed (Article I) that both countries "will take all appropriate measures to facilitate, strengthen and diversify trade between the two countries in respect of all goods". Particular emphasis is given to those goods enumerated in the schedules which deal respectively with exports from Iran to New Zealand (Schedule A) and exports from New Zealand to Iran (Schedule B). It is in the latter schedule (Schedule B) that meat and animal by-products are included in New Zealand's exports to Iran.

In addition to the trade agreements listed above in which specific provisions relating to meat products are given, New Zealand is also a signatory to a number of MFN trade agreements with other countries where such meat products would be eligible to receive MFN treatment. These countries are listed as follows:

- the Arab Republic of Egypt
- the Bulgarian People's Republic
- the German Democratic Republic
- the Hungarian People's Republic
- the Republic of the Philippines
- the Polish People's Republic
- the Republic of Japan
- the Republic of Korea
- the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
- the Socialist Republic of Romania
- the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
F. Offer by the United States on imports of meat

1. The United States agrees to incorporate in Schedule XX a minimum global access commitment for imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen beef, veal, mutton (excluding lamb meat), and goat meat (TSUS 106.10 and 106.20) at 1.2 billion pounds annually.

2. When the base quota calculated in accordance with the United States Meat Import Law (PL 88-482) is at or above this level and voluntary restraint agreements are in effect, a minimum global access level of 1.3 billion pounds would be provided.

3. If, in any year, the United States maintains limitations on imports, the United States agrees that country allocations within any minimum global access commitment or level shall be allocated among supplying countries on the basis of shares of the meat articles described in paragraph 1, taking into account the position of traditional suppliers during a representative period. Any allocation to new entrants shall be subject to consultation.

4. When imports through the operation of the United States Meat Import Law (PL 88-482) or any subsequent legislation have been allocated up to the levels provided for in this agreement, any shortfalls in country allocations will be apportioned promptly among those suppliers able to furnish additional quantities to maintain importations at the minimum levels set forth.

5. The United States notes New Zealand's deep concern at the possibility of counter-cyclical formula based legislation and the possibility that, if such legislation resulted in a level of global imports below 1.3 billion pounds, this could be detrimental to New Zealand interests.

G. Arrangement concerning beef between New Zealand and the Community

I. GATT annual tariff quota

The Community undertakes to increase the global annual tariff quota (customs duty 20 per cent free of levy) for frozen beef (sub-heading 02.01 A.II (B) 1 to 4) from 38,500 tonnes (boneless) to 50,000 tonnes (boneless).

II. Advance fixing of the levy

The Community undertakes to adopt all the necessary measures to ensure that the levy on frozen beef (02.01 A.II(B)) may on request be fixed in advance.

For this purpose an advance-fixing certificate would be drawn up, having a period of validity of not more than sixty days and fixing the levy at the level in force on the day on which the certificate was applied for. Issue of the certification would be subject to a deposit of a security of 8 UA per 100 kgs. being made with the application.
III. Suspension of the levy for meat intended for processing covered by the balance sheet

The Community will endeavour to fix the suspension of the levy on imports of beef for processing, covered by the balance sheet, at the highest possible level.

In any case the suspension must be fixed at such a level that the levy on the products in question will not exceed 45 per cent of the full amount of the levy for frozen beef for processing or 0 per cent for frozen beef for canning.

IV. Co-operation in preparing the estimate for imports

There would be an exchange of letters between the Commission and New Zealand concerning the estimate for imports, the content of which is as follows:

The co-operation could be made on the following basis:

1. The Services of the Commission would proceed to collect information supplied by the member States on their respective needs for frozen beef destined for processing.

On the basis of this information and on their own forecasts, they would establish a global estimation of Community needs in the different products concerned.

2. The third countries concerned will be informed of the estimates.

3. This would be followed as soon as possible by meetings between the Commission and the third countries concerned.

The objectives of these meetings would be as follows:

- to have an exchange of views with the participants on the whole situation of the beef market in the EEC and in other third countries as well as the forecasts for production and consumption;

- proceed with analysis by both sides of the elements which would help to establish the estimation of Community needs for frozen beef for processing;

- exchange information with regard to export possibilities of participating countries.
4. Following these meetings, the Commission would formulate the draft balance sheet for transmission to the Council taking into account all the elements outlined during the discussions with third countries and which are possible to quantify on as realistic a basis as possible.

The draft balance sheet given to the Council will be accompanied by a document reflecting the basic points of view expressed by the participants about Community needs and their exports possibilities relating to the same or similar products.

5. The balance sheet should be drawn up in such a way as to ensure the regular supply of the Community market and permit an increase in imports in proportion to the increase in Community consumption taking into account the foreseeable expansion of the market.

In the light of these considerations, it is expected that the annual level of imports of frozen beef for the processing industry under the balance sheet will show a tendency to increase over a period of several years in relation to the increase in Community needs.