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 Agreement (Note to Article III of the Arrangement and rule 18 of the rules of procedure).

For replies to the statistical parts, see IMC/STAT/2.
PART G
Information on Domestic Policies and Trade Measures

Introductory Note

These reports present the situation at 1 January 1980

I. The general framework of policy

1. The objectives of the common agricultural policy are set out in Article 39 of the Treaty of Rome concerning the European Economic Community; they relate in particular to the increase of agricultural productivity, the stabilization of markets, the availability of supplies and ensuring supplies to consumers at reasonable prices. The principles of the common agricultural policy are: the maintenance of a single market, Community preference and financial solidarity between member States. The instruments of the common agricultural policy are: a marketing and prices policy for agricultural products covering nearly 90 per cent of agricultural end-production, and an agricultural social structure policy.

2. The marketing and prices policy is carried out within the framework of the common organization of agricultural markets. The support mechanisms differ. They range from minimum protection at the external frontier of the Community for poultry products (levy proportional to the amount of feed grain necessary as a means of production) to the fixing of minimum prices (sugar beet), and from guaranteed purchase by public bodies to an automatically fixed intervention price. The target and guide prices are not guaranteed prices, but constitute a floor level for the movement of prices within the Community, above which imports are necessary to ensure supplies to Community consumers. Generally speaking, the common organization is a single system, without regionalization or differentiation based on other criteria. Since the rate of growth of agricultural production is higher than that of consumption of food products, the Community follows a cautious price policy.

3. Within the framework of GATT, the Community has bound a certain number of tariff commitments. By means of individual agreements or treaties it maintains preferential trade relations with many countries and regions of
the world. At the world level, the Community is the biggest importer of agricultural and food products.

4. The social structure policy is carried out through common action calculated to make optimum use of the factors of production at the stage of agricultural production and of the initial processing of agricultural products. Its implementation depends on the initiative of businessmen, who must fulfil certain conditions in order to benefit from the support measures, which mainly take the form of interest rebates. Besides the general systems, the social structure policy of the Community includes measures relating to a single factor of production (e.g. the herd of cattle) or to particular regions (e.g. mountain regions). With a view to attaining the production objectives of the Community, the social structure provisions may, for certain sectors, be modified, amplified or suspended.

II. Procedures

The Council adopts the basic provisions proposed to it by the Commission, after consulting the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee. Each year, the Council also fixes the institutional prices provided for by the common organization of agricultural markets. The management of markets and the application of the social structure measures are the responsibility of the Commission, and of the Management Committees of the Standing Committee on Agricultural Structures.

III. Economic importance of the bovine dairy and meat sector

With 36 per cent of the end-production of Community agriculture, the dairy cattle sector is by far the largest in the agriculture of the EEC. It provides a source of income for about three million farms (52 per cent of the total number of farms). About two million farms keep dairy cows, representing about 80 per cent of the total stock of cows. Thus mixed meat and dairy farming is very extensive in the bovine sector, and conversion to herds specialized in bovine meat production is very slow.

During the last few years the number of farmers keeping meat and dairy cattle has greatly diminished (20 per cent between 1973 and 1977). The number of beasts has decreased slightly. At about 25 million head, the stock of dairy cows has remained relatively stable since 1975. The average size of herds in the Community is 23 beef cattle and 13 dairy cows. Owing to increasing yields, the annual rate of variation in milk production during the period 1973 to 1978 was 1.8 per cent. Production of bovine meat had an annual rate of variation of 0.9 per cent. This rate was higher for veal (2.4 per cent) than for beef (0.7 per cent).
A. PRODUCTION

1. Support and/or stabilization measures

The principal measures applicable for the support and stabilization of the market in beef and veal, under Council Regulation (EEC) No. 805/68 of 27 June 1968, on the common organization of the market in beef and veal, past amended by Regulation (EEC) No. 2916/79, may be classified under three heads:

- the guide price system (for adult bovine animals only, since 1 April 1977);

- the system of price support within the Community by public intervention measures and private storage aid, in order to prevent or mitigate a substantial fall in prices;

- a system for regulating the trade of EEC with third countries.

1.1 The guide price system

The Council fixes annually a guide price for adult bovine animals (animals having a live weight of over 300 kgs.) which is valid for the marketing year beginning, unless otherwise provided, on the first Monday in April, and ending on the previous day of the following year.

The guide price is fixed with particular reference to:
- future trends in beef and veal production and consumption;
- the situation on the market in milk and milk products.

For the last three marketing years, the guide price for adult bovine animals has been fixed at the following levels (per 100 kgs. of live weight):

- year 1977/78 (as from 2.5.77) = ECU 148,580*
- year 1978/79 (as from 22.5.78) = ECU 152,292
- year 1979/80 (as from 2.7.79) = ECU 154,580

1.2 The price support system

(a) Public intervention

The rules relating to intervention measures in the bovine meat sector provide, generally speaking, for two market price levels which should act as alarm signals and cause the Community organs to take action:

- when the Community market price for adult bovine animals is lower than 98 per cent of the guide price, and at the same time the price recorded in a member State for a defined quality of certain products is lower than 93 per cent of the normal price for that quality, calculated from the guide price, the intervention measures are "optional" and "regionalized" (they can be adopted and applied "only to the quality for which the condition laid down above is fulfilled"

- when the Community market price for adult bovine animals is lower than 93 per cent of the guide price, the intervention measures are "mandatory" and "generalized" ("intervention measures shall be taken for the whole of the Community"

In December 1972, however, with the adoption of Regulation (EEC) No. 2822/72 introducing "permanent intervention", the system of interventions in the sector considered was greatly changed.

Since the entry into force of this Regulation, the intervention agencies have been required to buy in at the intervention price at all times and

1/ Calculated from the average of prices recorded on the representative markets of the Community (Article 12, paragraph 6 of Regulation (EEC) No. 805/68).


3/ According to the basic Regulation (Article 6, paragraphs 2 and 3), the maximum buying-in price is equivalent to 93 per cent of the guide price. Nevertheless, during the four marketing years between 1976 and 1980, it was decided to reduce the intervention price to a level equivalent to 90 per cent of the guide price (Regulations Nos. 558/76, 869/77, 995/78 and 1274/79).
irrespective of the effective level of market prices, meat originating in the Community and obtained from categories of adult bovine animals with a meat yield of more than 50 per cent. The establishment of this permanent obligation to buy in has:

- assured Community breeders, within certain limits, of a "guaranteed minimum price" for their products;
- and superseded the "optional and mandatory" intervention measures which, although they were, strictly speaking, applicable, were not applied except for temporary and limited measures of aid for private storage.

The intervention price for the last three marketing years was fixed at the following levels (per 100 kgs. of live weight):

- year 1977/78 (as from 2.5.77) = ECU* 133,722
- year 1978/79 (as from 22.5.78) = ECU 137,059
- year 1979/80 (as from 2.7.79) = ECU 139,120

Purchases under the system of permanent intervention may take the form of carcasses, compensated quarters, half carcasses and fore or hind quarters.

The maximum buying-in price per category in terms of live weight, is calculated by adjusting the intervention price by a coefficient expressing the ratio to be established between the price of the quality in question and the price of adult bovine animals in normal production.

The maximum buying-in price per quality in terms of carcass weight, is derived from the maximum buying-in price for live weight by applying a yield coefficient.

(b) Aids for private storage

Besides public intervention measures, aid for private storage may be granted under certain conditions. The general rules for granting such aid.

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1For the marketing years 1976-1977 and 1977-1978, however, a derogation from this rule was made by providing for the possibility of suspending intervention measures in regions where the market price was 95 per cent, or over 95 per cent, of the guide price during a certain period (Regulations No. 568/76 and 869/77). This faculty was replaced, after the marketing year 1978/79, by that of suspending, in a member State or region of a member State, purchases of a quality offered for buying-in, when the market price of that quality in the member State or region of the member State concerned, exceeds its maximum buying-in price for three consecutive weeks (Regulations Nos. 995/78 and 1274/79).

* Until 31.12.77 Ireland and United Kingdom = ECU 128,681.
are laid down in Council Regulation (EEC) No. 989/68 of 15 July 1968.\(^1\) The amount of aid is:

- either determined by an adjudication procedure,
- or fixed in advance.

As in the case of public intervention measures, this aid is granted in respect of carcasses, half-carcasses, compensated quarters, fore or hind quarters.

1.3 System of regulation of EEC trade with third countries

This subject is discussed under C.1.

2. Policies and measures likely to influence production

2.1 In the bovine meat sector, the Community has taken or authorized certain related measures providing for the granting of premiums:

- either to promote the conversion of dairy herds to meat production (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1078/77 of 17 May 1977\(^2\), last extended by Regulation (EEC) No. 1270/79 of 25 June 1979\(^3\));

- or to maintain production potential in certain regions of the Community where bovine livestock has substantially decreased. This premium, for calving, is payable only in Italy at present (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 464/75 of 27 August 1975\(^4\), last extended by Regulation (EEC) No. 1276/79 of 25 June 1979\(^5\));

- or to help producers whose income is reduced by the slaughtering of certain adult beef cattle other than cows. This premium is payable only in the United Kingdom at present. Where animals or carcasses which have benefited from the premium are bought in, the intervention

price is reduced by the amount of the premium actually paid (Regulation (EEC) No. 870/77 of 26.4.1977\(^1\), last extended by Regulation (EEC) No. 1275/79 of 25.6.1979\(^2\);

- or under Directive 72/159, which provides for a guidance premium for farms taking up meat production under a development plan (on completion of the development plan at least 50 per cent of farming receipts must be from bovine meat production).

This premium amounts to 90 UA per hectare of farmland used for bovine meat production and is paid in three annual instalments; it may be granted for a maximum of 100 hectares.

2.2 In order to remedy the structural defects in supply and marketing found in certain regions, the Community has introduced in Italy for breeders of cattle, pigs, sheep, goats and horses and for poultry farmers, and in Belgium for breeders of cattle and piglets, a system for encouraging the formation of producer groups and unions.

2.3 With a view to improving the health of livestock, the Community has organized a campaign for the eradication of bovine brucellosis, tuberculosis and leucosis.

The Community has also drawn up common research programmes relating mainly to enhancement of the value of feed crops and improved productivity of herds of beef cattle.

2.4 Under Council Regulation (EEC) No. 355/77 of 15.2.1977\(^3\), the Community grants aid to finance the building or modernization of slaughter houses, processing plants, meat-cutting premises, meat products factories attached to slaughter houses, cattle marketing centres and various other installations.

2.5 The Community has also introduced a system of flat-rate aid for certain dried fodders for animal feeding, and provided for the possibility of granting aid for the growing of peas and field beans used in the manufacture of animal feeds.

3. Factors influencing present and future production

The production of bovine meat is influenced by the following factors:

- Since about 80 per cent of the cows in the Community herds are of specialized dairy breeds, the policy followed in the milk products sector also influences the production of bovine meat. Generally speaking, milk production still gives farmers a better return. Consequently, quick conversion to bovine meat production from specialized dairy herds does not seem possible in the near future. Moreover, as a result of the special measures taken to limit milk production, in the last few years the rate of slaughtering of cows has been higher than the rate for other categories of bovine animals.

- The relation between production costs and receipts is not only decisive for the use of the calf (fattening or milk production), but also influences the weight on slaughtering. The relatively favourable trend of prices of cattle-feed during the last few years has resulted in an increase in the average weight on slaughtering of adult cattle and even more so of calves. As a result, the annual rate of variation in the production of bovine meat (0.9 per cent between 1973 and 1978) has exceeded that of bovine livestock, which was negative (-0.6 per cent).

- Although the greater part of the cattle on offer in the Community consists of cull cows and field-raised bullocks, in recent years there has been an increase in the number of young male beasts fattened in specialized production premises, which now provide about one third of all adult bovine carcasses. This latter form of stock-farming provides a means of overcoming another great obstacle to specialization in the production of bovine meat from herds suitable for this purpose, namely the size of farms. For the structure of farms in the Community, which is characterized by a large number of small properties, is a limiting factor for the increase of bovine stock-breeding in the field. However, the limited availability of calves suggests that there is hardly any substantial possibility of increasing the fattening of young male beasts in specialized premises.

- The cautious and anti-cyclical policy followed by the Community in the bovine meat and milk products sectors, and the continuation of imports of bovine meat at a relatively high level, are obstacles to any substantial increase in Community production of bovine meat in the future.
### B. INTERNAL PRICES AND CONSUMPTION

#### 1. (a) Market prices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Market price (wholesale) of all categories/100 kgs. live weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ECU</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ø 1977</td>
<td>128.799</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ø 1978</td>
<td>130.508</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ø 1979</td>
<td>130.801</td>
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<tr>
<td>1979 JANUARY</td>
<td>130.393</td>
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<tr>
<td>FEBRUARY</td>
<td>130.214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARCH</td>
<td>130.945</td>
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<tr>
<td>APRIL</td>
<td>129.268</td>
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<tr>
<td>MAY</td>
<td>133.536</td>
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<td>JUNE</td>
<td>136.230</td>
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<td>JULY</td>
<td>133.103</td>
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<td>131.919</td>
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<tr>
<td>NOVEMBER</td>
<td>127.683</td>
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<tr>
<td>DECEMBER</td>
<td>127.474</td>
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<tr>
<td>1980 31.12</td>
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<td>to 6.1</td>
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### Consumer prices

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<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Belgium</th>
<th>Denmark</th>
<th>Germany (F.R.)</th>
<th>France</th>
<th>Ireland</th>
<th>Italy</th>
<th>Luxembourg</th>
<th>Netherlands</th>
<th>United Kingdom</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kg</td>
<td>kg</td>
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<td>7,122</td>
<td>11,235</td>
<td>7,283</td>
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<td>5,657</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8,578</td>
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<td>12,092</td>
<td>7,931</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>9,206</td>
<td>5,359</td>
</tr>
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<td>8,587</td>
<td>12,430</td>
<td>8,187</td>
<td>5,905</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9,517</td>
<td>5,807</td>
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<td>12,470</td>
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<td>6,008</td>
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<td>9,414</td>
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<td>6,103</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9,503</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>9,508</td>
<td>6,900</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>9,483</td>
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<td>12,530</td>
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<td>6,131</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9,547</td>
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<td>12,669</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>9,641</td>
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<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>10,435</td>
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<td>12,812</td>
<td>8,564</td>
<td>6,136</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9,624</td>
<td>7,026</td>
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<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>10,478</td>
<td>U</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,761</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9,639</td>
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<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>10,478</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**REMARKS**

- Belgium: entrecôte
- Denmark: oksekjád
- Germany (F.R.): Lendenfilet
- France: faux-filet paré
- Ireland: sirloin steak
- Italy: carne bovina 1° taglio senz'osso
- Netherlands: runderbiefstuk
- United Kingdom: sirloin steak

**Source:** EUROSTAT.

The comparability of consumer prices is limited, because the qualities and cuts of meat to which the prices relate differ from one member State to another. The table only shows the trend of prices in each member State over the period indicated.

Market prices per 100 kgs. of live weight for all categories of bovine animals were very stable over the last three years recorded. They remained
below the intervention prices. In real terms, they even decreased. This price trend reflects the situation on the markets, where supply generally exceeded demand. This was the case in 1979 in particular, during the first six months of which the slaughtering of adult bovine animals exceeded that in the corresponding period of 1978 by 4 per cent, and in the case of cows even by 7.4 per cent.

Consumer prices reflected this trend.

2. Factors and policies affecting consumption

(a) With 30 per cent of total meat consumption in the Community, bovine meat occupies second place after pigmeat (43 per cent). Consumption of meat per head of population increased, between 1967 and 1978, from 68 to 74 kgs. Consumption of bovine meat did not change (25 kgs.). The increase in consumption applied in particular to pigmeat (from 28 to 34 kgs.) and poultry (from 9 to 13 kgs.), owing to a fall in prices due to the rationalization and constant improvement of production structures in these two sectors. Compared with these two types of meat, bovine meat is relatively expensive, in spite of the trend on the wholesale market; this checks any substantial increase in consumption and has even caused a decrease in certain regions of the Community.

In view of the disturbing economic and employment situation in the Community, it is difficult to foresee any substantial increase in the consumption of bovine meat.

The development of consumption of bovine meat depends on the following factors:

- the population trend, which has undergone a marked slowing down of the annual growth rate in the last few years;

- the growth of the economy in general, and in particular the trend of expenditure on private consumption;

- availabilities of meat on the market and short-term variations in meat prices;

- the trend of trading margins between producer and consumer;

- the co-efficient of income/demand elasticity, which at present seems to be rather low in the Community.

(b) Measures affecting consumption

The Community also encourages the consumption of meat, in particular by special sales at reduced prices of frozen meat held by the intervention agencies:

- to institutions and groups of a social character; measures at present confined to Italy
- to authorized retail traders (butchers);
- to processing industries for the manufacture of preserved foods and other products containing bovine meat.
C. MEASURES AT THE FRONTIER

1. Common customs tariff: import and export measures

(see Annex)

2. The system of levies (Articles 10 and 12 of Regulation (EEC) No. 805/68)

Besides customs duty, the Community can charge a levy on imports.

The Commission determines each month a "base" levy for live beef cattle and for the meats listed in sections (a), (c) and (d) of the Annex to Regulation (EEC) No. 805/68. If necessary, the Commission may change this base levy in the intervening period. Detailed rules for the application of the levies are laid down by Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 586/77 of 18.3.1977, last amended by Regulation (EEC) No. 882/79.

2.1 The base levy for live bovine animals

For cattle, the levy is fixed according to the difference between the guide price and the offer price free at the Community frontier, with the addition of Customs duty.

The offer price free at the Community frontier is established according to the most representative purchasing possibilities, as regards quality and quantity, recorded during a period to be fixed before the determination of the base levy, for cattle and for fresh or chilled meat in the form of carcasses, half carcasses, compensated quarters, fore or hind quarters, taking into account:

- the supply and demand situation;
- world market prices for frozen meat of a category competitive with fresh or chilled meats;
- past experience.

The free-at-frontier offer price for each category of adult bovine animal and each form of presentation of meat, is corrected or converted to an average live-weight price by means of coefficients.

2.2 The base levy for bovine meat other than frozen meat

For this meat, the base levy is equal to the base levy determined for cattle, adjusted by a standard coefficient for each product in question. This coefficient represents the ratio between the value of adult bovine animals and that of the different forms of meat.

1/Official Journal No. L 775 of 23.3.1977, p.10
2/Official Journal No. L 111 of 4.5.1979, p.14
2.3 The base levy for frozen bovine meats

For frozen carcasses, half-carcasses and compensated quarters, this levy is determined according to the difference between:

- on the one hand, the guide price adjusted by a coefficient representing the ratio in the Community between the price of fresh meat of a category competitive with the frozen meat in question, presented in the same form, and the average price of adult bovine animals, and

- on the other hand, the offer price free at the Community frontier for frozen meats, with the addition of customs duty and of a lump sum representing the costs arising from import operations.

The offer price free at the Community frontier for frozen meat, is determined according to the world market price established in accordance with the most representative purchasing possibilities, as regards quality and quantity, recorded during a period to be fixed before the determination of the base levy, taking into account:

- foreseeable trends on the frozen meat market;

- the most representative prices on the markets of third countries for fresh and chilled meats of a category competitive with frozen meat;

- past experience.

For frozen meat presented in different forms, the base levy is equal to that determined for carcasses, adjusted by a standard coefficient fixed for each of the products concerned. This coefficient represents the value ratio between frozen carcasses and the various other forms of meat.

2.4 The levies applicable

The base levies listed above are adjusted according to the level of prices for adult bovine animals recorded on the representative markets of the Community, as compared with the guide price.

If it is found that the price of adult bovine animals on the representative markets of the Community is higher than the guide price, the levy applicable, in relation to the base levy is equal to:

- 75 per cent if the market price is not more than 102 per cent of the guide price;
- 50 per cent if the market price is more than 102 per cent but not more than 104 per cent of the guide price;

- 25 per cent if the market price is more than 104 per cent but not more than 106 per cent of the guide price;

- 0 per cent if the market price is more than 106 per cent of the guide price.

On the other hand, if it is found that the price for adult bovine animals on the representative markets of the Community is equal to or lower than the guide price, the levy applicable in relation to the base levy, is equal to:

- 100 per cent if the market price is equal to 98 per cent of the guide price or higher;

- 105 per cent if the market price is less than 98 per cent but not less than 96 per cent of the guide price;

- 110 per cent if the market price is less than 96 per cent but not less than 90 per cent of the guide price;

- 114 per cent if the market price is less than 90 per cent of the guide price.

It should also be noted that the levies applicable to live calves and veal are those applied to adult bovine animals and beef.


To the extent necessary to enable the products in the bovine meat sector to be exported on the basis of quotations or prices for those products on the world market, the difference between those quotations or prices and prices within the Community may be covered by an export refund.

Refunds are fixed at least once every three months. If necessary, the Commission, at the request of a member State or on its own initiative, may alter refunds during the intervening period.

The refund is the same for the whole Community. It may be varied according to use or destination.


\(^1\) Official Journal No. L 156 of 4.7.1968, p.2
\(^2\) Official Journal No. L 61 of 5.3.1977, p.16
4. **Certificates of origin or authenticity for admission of products under certain sub-headings**


(b) Rules for admission under sub-headings:
- 01.02.A.II(a) (adult bovine animals)
- 02.01.A.II(a) 1 aa (fresh carcasses)
- 02.01.A.II(a) 2 aa (fresh fore quarters)
- 02.01.A.II(a) 3 aa (fresh hind quarters)

were laid down in the trade agreement concluded between the EEC and Yugoslavia by Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2170/73 of 31.7.1973.

5. **System of import and export licences**

(Article 15 of Regulation (EEC) No. 805/68)

The import of all live animals, except pure-bred breeding animals, of all meats and meat preparations referred to in Article 1 paragraph 1(a) of Regulation (EEC) No. 805/68, and of unspecified preparations and preserved foods (cooked preparations), is subject to presentation of an import licence.

The rules governing the validity and duration of licences, deposits and the conditions to be met when applying for licences under the special import systems, are laid down in Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 571/78 of 21.3.1978, last amended by Regulation (EEC) No. 2974/79.

6. **System of advance fixing of levies and refunds**

(a) **Advance fixing of levies** (Article 16, paragraphs 1 and 2 of Regulation (EEC) No. 805/68), as amended by Regulation (EEC) No. 425/77.

1/ Official Journal No. L 19 of 23.1.1974, p.10
3/ Official Journal No. L 224 of 13.8.73, p.1
4/ Official Journal No. L 78 of 22.3.1978, p.10
As a general rule, the levy charged is that applicable on the day of import.

Nevertheless, the levy is fixed in advance, on request, for:

- products coming under sub-heading 02.01 A II (a) of the common customs tariff (fresh or chilled meat), originating in and coming from third countries complying with an agreement concluded on the subject with the Community by reason of the length of sea voyage involved, and covered by satisfactory guarantees. At the present time, these third countries are Argentina and Uruguay (Article 6, paragraph 1 of Regulation (EEC) No. 571/78). The validity of the licence is 30 days, running from the date of issue.

- products coming under sub-heading 02.01 A II (b) of the common customs tariff (frozen meat), originating in and coming from third countries complying with an agreement concluded on the subject with the Community and covered by satisfactory guarantees. These third countries are Argentina, Uruguay, Australia, New Zealand and Romania (Article 6, paragraphs 2 and 3 of Regulation (EEC) No. 571/78). The validity of the licence, from the date of issue, is fixed at:
  - 45 days for Romania,
  - 60 days for the four other third countries.

(b) Advance fixing of refunds (Article 18 of Regulation (EEC) No. 805/68)

The list of products for which the refund is fixed in advance, on request, appears in the Annex to Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 683/77 of 31.3.771, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No. 2649/79 of 29.11.19792.

This list includes live adult bovine animals having a live weight of over 300 kgs., all meats, meat preparations and preserved foods.

As a general rule, the licence is valid from the date of issue until the end of the second month following that of its issue.

6. Processing traffic

Bovine meat may be included in inward or outward processing traffic. However, if the market situation so requires, application of the system of processing traffic may be suspended.

1/Official Journal No. L 84 of 1.4.1977, p.51
D. DESCRIPTION OF SPECIFIC SYSTEMS

1. Specific systems

(a) The specific levy
(Article 10, paragraph 3 of Regulation (EEC) No. 805/68)


The system may only be applied to third countries which have a commercial structure and systems of stock-breeding similar to those of the EEC, on condition that they check prices regularly. At the present time, the system is applied to Austria, Switzerland and Sweden.

The "base" levy represents the difference between the guide price for adult bovine animals and the average price, weighted according to the quotations for adult bovine animals recorded in the representative markets of these three third countries, plus customs duty.

(b) The special levy
(Article 12 bis of Regulation (EEC) No. 805/68)

If it is found that one or more third countries are exporting to the EEC live animals or bovine meat at abnormally low prices compared with the free-at-frontier offer price determined each month, a special levy may be fixed.

(c) Estimate of young male cattle for fattening
(Article 13 of Regulation (EEC) No. 805/68)

Every year, in principle before 1 December, the Council draws up an estimate of young cattle having a live weight of less than 300 kgs. which may be imported under total or partial suspension of the levy. For the year 1980 the estimate is 230,000 head.

(d) Estimate of frozen meat for processing
(Article 14 of Regulation (EEC) No. 805/68)

As in the case of young male cattle, the Council draws up an estimate of frozen bovine meat for processing, which will benefit from:

- total suspension of the levy in the case of meat intended for the manufacture of preserved foods containing only beef and jelly;

- partial suspension of the levy in the case of meat intended for the manufacture of products other than preserved foods.

For the year 1980 this estimate has been fixed at 50,000 tons of unboned meat, of which:

- 25,000 tons are for the manufacture of preserved foods;

- 25,000 tons are for the manufacture of other products.
1. Bilateral agreements

(a) EEC: Yugoslavia

References: - Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2170/73 of 31.7.1973, on the conclusion of the trade agreement between the EEC and Yugoslavia.1


By Regulation (EEC) No. 2862/77, the levies for Yugoslavia, in relation to the normal levies applicable to imports of certain adult bovine animals and certain kinds of carcasses and fore or hindquarters, are fixed at the following levels:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community market price as percentage of guide price</th>
<th>Percentage of normal levy</th>
<th>Percentage of levy for Yugoslavia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- less than 98% and not less than 96%</td>
<td>105%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- less than 96% and not less than 90%</td>
<td>110%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- less than 90%</td>
<td>114%</td>
<td>102%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It should be noted that a new agreement was initialled at the end of February 1980, which improved conditions for the access of Yugoslavia to the Community market for bovine meat, in particular by a reduction of the levy and of the maximum quantitative limits when the Community market price is less than 98% of the guide price.

(b) EEC: Argentina and Uruguay

References: - Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2387/71 of 8.11.1971 on the conclusion of the trade agreement between EEC and Argentina.4


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Under these agreements the Community:

- undertakes not to fix a levy greater than 55 per cent of the total levy on imports of frozen bovine meat referred to in Article 14, paragraph 1(b) of Regulation (EEC) No. 805/68 (estimate of meat for processing);

- permits the advance fixing of the levy applicable to fresh or chilled meat.

(c) EEC: A.C.P.


In addition, Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2993/78 provides for a temporary reduction of 90 per cent on import charges for a certain annual quantity, provided that the ACP countries referred to in the Regulation apply an export tax of an amount corresponding to the amount of the reduction granted on imports into the EEC.

The ACP countries and the annual quantities benefiting from this latter measure are as follows:

- Botswana: 17,360 tons of boned meat;
- Kenya: 130 tons of boned meat;
- Madagascar: 6,956 tons of boned meat;
- Swaziland: 3,086 tons of boned meat.

Under the second ACP/EEC Convention, signed on 31 October 1979, the rules described above are to be renewed and even made slightly more favourable for the ACP States as regards the quantitative aspect.

2. Agreements concluded within the framework of GATT

The Community has undertaken to open the following tariff quotas annually:

(a) 20,000 head of heifers and cows of mountain breeds (Austria) other than those for slaughter.
The Community has agreed gradually to increase this quota, unilaterally, to bring it up to 38,000 head by the end of 1977.

(b) 5,000 head of bulls, cows and heifers of mountain breeds (Switzerland), other than those for slaughter, provided with a pedigree certificate or entered in the Herdbook.

The customs duty applicable to these two quotas is 4 per cent and the levy is 0.

(c) 50,000 tons of frozen bovine meat expressed in boned meat (65,000 tons unboned) with a customs duty of 20 per cent and a levy of 0.

(d) 21,000 tons of fresh, chilled or frozen bovine meat, expressed in product weight, with a customs duty of 20 per cent and a levy of 0.

(e) 2,250 tons of boned and frozen buffalo meat, with a customs duty of 20 per cent and a levy of 0.

The quotas under (a) and (b) are opened annually on 1 July, whereas the quotas under (c) and (e) are opened annually on 1 January.

The Community has also bound certain customs duties, in particular:

(a) a customs duty of 0 and a levy of 0 on imports into the Community of pure-bred breeding animals, without quantitative limits;

(b) a customs duty of 26 per cent and a levy of 0 on imports of preparations or preserves of meat or offals, containing bovine meat or offals, unspecified, (cooked preparations) without quantitative limit.

3. Other commitments entered into by exchange of letters with certain third countries

(a) for frozen bovine meat intended for processing, which is imported under the annual estimate drawn up by the Council, the Community has undertaken to fix a levy not exceeding 45 per cent of the total levy for frozen meats intended for processing and 0 for frozen meats intended for the manufacture of preserved foods;

(b) for young male cattle of under 300 kgs. weight intended for fattening, which are imported under the annual estimate, the Community has undertaken to fix a levy not exceeding 40 per cent of the total levy.
## ANNEX

### 1. Common Customs Tariff - import and export measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMON CUSTOMS TARIFF</th>
<th>Import measures</th>
<th>Export measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Heading number</strong></td>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td><strong>Rate of duty</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Autonomous %</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>or levy (L)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>01.02</strong></td>
<td>Live animals of the bovine species:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A. Domestic species:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>I. Pure-bred breeding animals (a)</strong></td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>Free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>II. Other:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Not yet having any permanent teeth, of a weight of not less than 350 kg. but not more than 450 kg., in the case of male animals, or of not less than 320 kg. but not more than 420 kg. in the case of female animals (a)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>(b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Other</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>(d) (e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Entry under this sub-heading is subject to conditions to be determined by the competent authorities.

(b) The levy shall be established in accordance with the provisions set out in Annex 1 to the Trade Agreement between the EEC and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

c) Subject to certain conditions prescribed in Article 13 of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 805/68 of 27 June 1968, the levy which was to be applied to young male bovine animals intended for fattening of a live weight of 300 kg. or less may be totally or partially suspended.

d) A rate of 6 per cent is applicable within the limits of an annual tariff quota, to be granted by the competent authorities, of 20,000 heifers and cows (other than for slaughter) of the following mountain breeds: grey, brown, yellow, spotted Simmental and Pinzgau. Qualification for the quota is subject to conditions to be determined by the competent authorities of the Member State of destination.

e) A rate of 4 per cent is applicable within the limits of an annual tariff quota, to be granted by the competent authorities, of 5,000 bulls, cows and heifers (other than for slaughter) of the following breeds: spotted Simmental, Schwyz and Fribourg. To qualify for the quota, animals of the breeds specified must be covered by the following documents:

- bulls: pedigree certificate;
- cows and heifers: pedigree certificate or herd book entry certificate attesting to the purity of the breed.

(*) In certain conditions a levy is applicable in addition to the customs duty.

(R) = Refund when exported.

(f) = Only for adult animals of not less than 300 kg. live weight.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heading number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Import measures</th>
<th>Export measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>02.01 Meat and edible offals, fresh, chilled or frozen:</td>
<td>A. Meat:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Of bovine animals:</td>
<td>(a) Fresh or chilled:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Carcases, half-carcases or &quot;compensated&quot; quarters:</td>
<td>(aa) Carcases of a weight of not less than 180 kg. but not more than 270 kg., and half-carcases or &quot;compensated&quot; quarters, of a weight of not less than 90 kg. but not more than 135 kg., with a low degree of ossification of the cartilages (more especially those of the symphysis pubis and the vertebral apophys), the meat of which is of a light pink colour and the fat of which, of extremely fine structure, is white to light yellow in colour (a)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>(b) (c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(bb) Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Separated or unseparated forequarters:</td>
<td>(aa) Separated forequarters of a weight of not less than 45 kg. but not more than 68 kg., with a low degree of ossification of the cartilages (more especially those of the vertebral apophys), the meat of which is of a light pink colour and the fat of which, of extremely fine structure, is white to light yellow in colour (a)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>(b) (c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(bb) Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Separated or unseparated hindquarters:</td>
<td>(aa) Separated hindquarters of a weight of not less than 45 kg. but not more than 68 kg. (not less than 38 kg. but not more than 61 kg. in the case of &quot;Pistola&quot; cuts), with a low degree of ossification of the cartilages (more especially those of the vertebral apophys), the meat of which is of a light pink colour and the fat of which, of extremely fine structure, is white to light yellow in colour (a)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>(b) (c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(bb) Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Other:</td>
<td>(aa) Unboned (bone-in)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(bb) Boned or boneless</td>
<td>+ (L) (*)</td>
<td>(R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heading number</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Import measures</td>
<td>Export measures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rate of duty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Autonomous % or levy (L)</td>
<td>Conventional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Frozen:</td>
<td></td>
<td>Autonomous % or levy (L)</td>
<td>Conventional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Carcases, half-carcases, or &quot;compensated&quot; quarters</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>(c)(d)</td>
<td>(R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Separated or unseparated forequarters</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>(c)(d)</td>
<td>(R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Separated or unseparated hindquarters</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>(c)(d)</td>
<td>(R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Other:</td>
<td></td>
<td>Autonomous % or levy (L)</td>
<td>Conventional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Unboned (bone-in)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>(c)(d)</td>
<td>(R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Boned or boneless:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Forequarters, whole or cut into a maximum of five pieces, each quarter being in a single block; &quot;compensated&quot; quarters in two blocks, one of which contains the forequarter, whole or cut into a maximum of five pieces, and the other, the hindquarter, excluding the tenderloin, in one piece</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>(c)(d)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Crop, chuck and blade and brisket cuts (f)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>(c)(d)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>(c)(d)(g)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Entry under this sub-heading is subject to conditions to be determined by the competent authorities.

(b) The levy shall be established in accordance with the provisions set out in Annex 1 to the Trade Agreement between the EEC and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

(c) A rate of 20% shall be applicable for "high quality* meat, with or without bone, falling within sub-heading 02.01 ex A II, within the limits of a global annual tariff quota of 21,000 tonnes, without prejudice to the tariff quota for sub-heading 02.01 A II(b). Qualification for the quota is subject to conditions to be determined by the competent authorities.

(d) A rate of 20% shall be applicable within the limits of a global annual tariff quota of 50,000 tonnes (without bone), of which 16,500 tonnes may be subject to the application of monetary compensatory amounts.

(e) Subject to certain conditions provided for in Article 14 of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 805/68 of 27 June 1968, the levy on frozen meat intended for processing may be totally or partially suspended.

(f) Entry under this sub-heading is subject to the production of a certificate issued in accordance with the conditions laid down by the competent authorities.

(g) A rate of 20% for buffalo meat shall be applicable within the limits of an annual tariff quota of 2,250 tonnes (without bone), without prejudice to the tariff quota for sub-heading 02.01 A II(b). Qualification for the quota is subject to conditions to be determined by the competent authorities.

(*) In certain conditions a levy is applicable in addition to the customs duty.

(R) Refund when exported.

(h) Except flank and shin. Other boned or boneless cuts must be packaged separately to be eligible for the refund.
## COMMON CUSTOMS TARIFF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heading number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Import measures</th>
<th>Export measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rate of duty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Autonomous % or levy (L)</td>
<td>Conventional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02.01 (Cont.)</td>
<td>B. Offals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>II. Other:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Of bovine animals:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Livers</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Other</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02.06</td>
<td>Meat and edible meat offals, salted, in brine; dried or smoked:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. Other:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I. Of bovine animals:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(a) Meat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Unboned (bone-in)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Boned or boneless</td>
<td></td>
<td>(R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Offals</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>23.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.02</td>
<td>Fats of bovine cattle, sheep or goats, unrendered; rendered or solvent-extracted fats (including &quot;premier jus&quot;) obtained from those unrendered fats:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. Other:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I. Fats of bovine cattle (including &quot;premier jus&quot;)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.02</td>
<td>Other prepared or preserved meat or meat offal:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. III. Other:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Other:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Containing bovine meat or offal:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(aa) Uncooked; mixtures of cooked meat or offal and uncooked meat or offal</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>(R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(bb) Other</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>(R)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(*) In certain conditions a levy is applicable in addition to the customs duty.

(R) Refund when exported.

(a) Refund varies depending on percentage of bovine meat (excluding offals and fat) contained in the prepared or preserved product. Finelz homogenized prepared or preserved products are excluded.
2. Additional notes incorporated in the customs tariff for classifying meat products under the various subheadings

- Additional notes to Chapter 2

A. For the purposes of heading No. 02.01, the following expressions shall have the meanings hereunder assigned to them:

(a) "carcasses of bovine animals", for the purposes of subheading A II: whole carcasses of the slaughtered animals after having been bled, eviscerated and skinned, imported with or without the heads, with or without the feet and with or without the other offals attached. Where carcasses are imported without the heads, the latter must have been separated from the carcass at the atlolo-occipital joint. When imported without the feet, the latter must have been cut off at the carpo-metacarpal or tarso-metatarsal joints; "carcass" shall include the front part of the carcass comprising all the bones and the scrag, neck and shoulder having more than ten pairs of ribs;

(b) "half-carcasses of bovine animals", for the purposes of subheading A II: the product resulting from the symmetrical division of the whole carcass through the centre of each cervical, dorsal, lumbar and sacral vertebra and through the centre of the sternum and of the ischio-pubic-symphysis; "half-carcass" shall include the front part of the half-carcass comprising all the bones and the scrag, neck and shoulder having more than ten ribs;

(c) "compensated quarters", for the purposes of subheadings A II (a) 1 and A II (b) 1: portions composed of either:

- forequarters comprising all the bones and the scrag, neck and shoulder, and cut at the tenth rib; and hindquarters comprising all the bones and the thigh and sirloin, and cut at the third rib; or

- forequarters comprising all the bones and the scrag, neck and shoulder, and cut at the fifth rib, with the whole of the flank and breast attached; and hindquarters comprising all the bones and the thigh and sirloin, and cut at the eighth cut rib.

The forequarters and the hindquarters constituting "compensated quarters" must be imported at the same time and in equal numbers, and the total weight of the forequarters must be the same as that of the hindquarters; however, a difference between the weights of the two parts of the consignment is allowed provided that this does not exceed 5 per cent of the weight of the heavier part (forequarters or hindquarters);

(d) "unseparated forequarters", for the purposes of subheadings A II (a) 2 and A II (b) 2: the front part of a carcass comprising all the bones and the scrag, neck and shoulder, with a minimum of four pairs of ribs and a maximum of ten pairs of ribs (the first four pairs of ribs must be whole, the others may be cut) with or without the thin flank;
(e) "separated forequarters", for the purposes of subheadings A II (a) 2 and A II (b) 2: the front part of a half-carcass comprising all the bones and the scrag, neck and shoulder, with a minimum of four ribs and a maximum of ten ribs (the first four ribs must be whole, the others may be cut) with or without the thin flank;

(f) "unseparated hindquarters", for the purposes of subheadings A II (a) 3 and A II (b) 3: the rear part of a carcass comprising all the bones and the thigh and sirloin, with a minimum of three pairs of whole or cut ribs, with or without the knuckle and with or without the thin flank;

(g) "separated hindquarters", for the purposes of subheadings A II (a) 3 and A II (b) 3: the rear part of a half-carcass comprising all the bones and the thigh and sirloin, with a minimum of three whole or cut ribs, with or without the knuckle and with or without the thin flank;

(h) 11. "crop" and "chuck and blade" cuts, for the purposes of subheading A II (b) 4 (bb) 22: the dorsal part of the forequarter, including the upper part of the shoulder, obtained from a forequarter with a minimum of four ribs and a maximum of ten ribs by a cut along a straight line through the point where the first rib joins the first sternal segment to the point of reflection of the diaphragm on the tenth rib;

22. "brisket" cut, for the purposes of subheading A II (b) 4 (bb) 22: the lower part of the forequarter comprising the brisket navel end and the brisket point end.

B. In determining the number of whole or cut ribs referred to in paragraph A, only those attached to the backbone shall be taken into consideration.

- Additional note to Chapter 16

For the purposes of subheadings 16.02 B III (a) 1 and B III (b) 1 (aa), the term "uncooked" shall apply to products which have not been subjected to any heat-treatment or which have been subjected to a heat-treatment insufficient to ensure the coagulation of meat proteins in the whole of the product and which therefore show traces of a pinkish liquid on the cut surface when the product is cut along a line passing through its thickest part.