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 partly 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

Part G.1. Information on domestic policies and trade measures

I. Production

(a) The total number of cattle at the beginning of 1983 is estimated at about 5,365,000 heads. The production of bovine meat amounts to about 360,000 tons. Cattle fattening is performed on large socially-owned holdings with capacities ranging from 1,000 to 5,000 head per year, as well as on private holdings owned by farmers who raise from 5 to 300 head per year. Fattening is mostly organized on pastures and extensive feeding, however, calves are fed predominantly with concentrated forage on certain farms.

About 90 per cent of the production of beef is intended for the domestic market while 10 per cent is export-oriented. Economic factors bear upon the level of production of bovine meat, first of all the parity between the price of fodder and live cattle and calves.

(b) The production of beef is encouraged by input subsidization for seeds of grass and other forage, mineral fertilizers and bull semen. There are special credit policies under favourable conditions concerning agreed production for the market as well as production improvement programmes such as the purchase of thoroughbred cows.

Disease eradication programmes are financed from funds generated by cattle sales.

(c) Producers of breeding cattle receive a premium for every head of breeding cattle they raise. On the other hand, farmers buying breeding cattle obtain credits and subsidies on very favourable terms for artificial insemination. Support measures are divided by republics, regions and communes. The most frequent instruments are a partial exemption from taxes and a greater premium for milk in mountainous areas.

II. Internal prices and consumption

(a) Beef consumption is influenced by the retail prices of meat which are set on the basis of production and sales prices of cattle, with the application of a coefficient of 2.4 for bovine meat.

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Preliminary estimates
III. Measures at the frontier

(a) Customs tariff:

01.02 Live animals of the bovine species:

1. Pure-bred breeding species:
   (a) Bulls
   (b) Cows
   (c) Bullocks and heifers
   (d) Calves
   (e) Buffaloes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Rate</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bulls</td>
<td>5 per cent*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cows</td>
<td>5 per cent*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bullocks and heifers</td>
<td>5 per cent*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calves</td>
<td>5 per cent*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffaloes</td>
<td>5 per cent*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Other:
   (a) Bulls
   (b) Oxen
   (c) Cows
   (d) Bullocks and heifers:
       (i) for fattening, of a weight of more than 200 kg., but not more than 280 kg.
       (ii) fattened, of a weight of more than 280 kg., but not more than 450 kg.
   (e) Calves
   (f) Buffaloes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Rate</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bulls</td>
<td>10 per cent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cows</td>
<td>10 per cent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bullocks and heifers</td>
<td>12 per cent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calves</td>
<td>12 per cent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffaloes</td>
<td>12 per cent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ex 02.01 Meat and edible offals of the animals falling within heading No. 01.01, 01.02, 01.03 or 01.04, fresh, chilled or frozen:

1. Meat of bovine animals, with bone-in:
   (a) Veal:
       (i) slaughtered calves, with skin 12 per cent
       (ii) other 12 per cent
   (b) Beef 12 per cent
   (c) Meat of buffalo 12 per cent
   (d) Other 12 per cent

*Reference should be made to Article 2 of the Customs Tariff Act which reads: "For the goods marked with a cross (+) in the Customs Tariff (Chapter, headings or tariff item) customs quotas may be specified pursuant to stipulations of Article 49 of the Customs Act ('Official Gazette of the SFRY' No. 10/76)."
2. Meat of bovine animals, boneless 12 per cent

6. Offals:
   (a) Viscera 6 per cent
   (b) Other 6 per cent

ex 02.06 Meat and edible meat offals (except poultry liver), salted, in brine, dried or smoked:

2. Other
   (a) Beef 15 per cent
   (b) Veal 15 per cent
   (e) Viscera 12 per cent
   (f) Other 12 per cent

ex 16.02 Other prepared or preserved meat or meat offal:

1. Canned meat:
   (a) Beef 15 per cent
   (f) Mixed:
      (i) With vegetables 15 per cent
      (ii) Other 15 per cent
      (iii) Viscera 15 per cent
      (iv) Other 15 per cent

(b) Import measures

With regard to the importation of some products encompassed by the Arrangement a régime of commodity quantity quotas is established for a period of one year. The commodity quota comprises the importation of those products which are important for the implementation of Yugoslavia's development policy and the policy of protecting domestic production based on domestic raw materials and intermediary products. The level of the quota is determined by self-management agreements which are concluded by organizations of associated labour - producers, consumers and importers - keeping in mind the balances of a given product.

The commodity quota régime refers to the following products:

01.02/2 Other live animals, except buffaloes.
02.01/1/(a), (b) and (c) Meat of veal, beef and buffaloes, with bone-in.
02.06/2/(a) and (b) Meat and edible meat offals of beef and veal, salted, in brine, dried or smoked.
When importing any product covered by the Arrangement, a tax is paid for balancing the tax burden of 6 per cent, as well as a separate tax for customs registration in the amount of 1 per cent of the value of the product imported. All products on which a customs duty is paid are subject to these taxes (all dutiable goods) ("Official Gazette of the SFRY", No. 22/68, 57/76, 74/80 and 35/76).


(c) Export measures

For the exportation of some products covered by this Arrangement it is mandatory to acquire an export licence, which is issued by the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Trade. The purpose of issuing export licences is the stabilization on the home market of some agricultural and nutritional products.

Export licences are required for the following products:

01.02/1/c Pure-bred breeding bullocks and heifers.
01.02/1/d Pure-bred breeding calves.
01.02/2/d Other bullocks and heifers.
01.02/2/e Other calves.
02.01/1/a Meat of veal, with bone-in.

Export licences are applied on the basis of the Law on the Exchange of Goods and Services with Foreign Countries ("Official Gazette of the SFRY", No. 15/77) and the Decision on determining goods whose export and import is regulated ("Official Gazette of the SFRY", No. 35/78, 25/79, 54/79, 34/80, 41/80, 61/80, 66/80, 67/80, 8/81, 17/81, 20/81 and 27/81).

The stimulating of export of products covered by this Agreement is done by way of the Fund for the Promotion of the Production and Export of Cattle and Cattle Products (STOFO), whose members are the producers and exporters of these products, and whose contributions finance the fund. The level of subsidies varies depending on the type of product and the degree of processing it has undergone and is determined by the members of STOFO by mutual agreement. Depending on the conditions of placement of these products on foreign markets, the members of STOFO decide by agreement also about the transfer of resources which are at their disposal for these purposes from one presentation to the next.
(d) Description of internal regulations and of agreements governing inclusion of products in tariff headings or sub-headings

Yugoslavia applies the Council's Customs Co-operation Nomenclature (CCCN).

Veterinary-sanitary regulations which have been concluded by a convention with a given importer country are applied to the exportation of cattle and bovine meat. If such a convention does not exist, what is applied are the "regulations on the manner of loading, re-loading and unloading of consignments of animals, animal products, animal raw materials and animal offals in internal exchange, exports, imports and transit, on conditions which must be met by the means of transportation, on hygiene-technical requirements that the consignment must meet as well as on the form of the certificate concerning the state of health of the consignment intended for export" ("Official Gazette of the SFRY", No. 22/79).

Veterinary-sanitary regulations are also applied to the imports of live animals for breeding, according to the conventions which Yugoslavia has concluded with the countries of origin of the product. In cases when there is no such convention, the requirements prescribed by the Decision of the Federal Committee for Agriculture are applied. They have not been published but can be obtained from this Committee upon request.

For the importation of other animal products, Yugoslavia sets special requirements which are given by the Federal Committee for Agriculture. These requirements have not been published but every interested party can ask for them and obtain them from the Federal Committee for Agriculture.

PART H

Part H. Information on bilateral or plurilateral agreements in the field of bovine animals, meat and offals

Among the multilateral agreements, Yugoslavia participates in the International Office for Cattle Diseases to which it acceded in 1924.

With the EEC, starting with 1970, when the first SFRY-EEC Trade Agreement was concluded, then the second Agreement of 1973 and the present new Agreement on Co-operation between the SFRY and the EEC, which was concluded on 2 April 1980, a certain scale of reduction of the levy has been established for imports of live bullocks and bullock meat from Yugoslavia into the EEC. This concession is based on the specific quality of bullock meat of the baby-beef type. This principle was notified to the GATT upon the conclusion of the first Agreement SFRY-EEC which contained this concession.
The Trade Agreement SFRY-EEC which is currently in force establishes a scale of reduction of the levy within the framework of the global annual quota of 50,400 tons; monthly quotas in the amount of 4,200 tons and the respect for the level of the guide price.

Yugoslavia has also signed veterinary conventions or agreements with the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, Italy, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Poland, Romania, Turkey, Hungary, Albania, USSR, Mongolia and the People's Republic of China.