GENERAL AGREEMENT ON
TARIFFS AND TRADE

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

AUSTRALIA

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 Arrangement (Note to Article III of the
PART G

Part G.1 Information on Domestic Policies and Trade Measures

I. Production

(A) Description of beef industry

Australia is a major producer and exporter of beef and veal and the industry is of major significance in both the rural and general economy of Australia.

The cattle herd in Australia numbered some 23.3 million at 31 March 1987. Beef and veal production was 1,548 kt. in 1987 and is forecast at around 1,480 kt. in 1988 and 1,435 kt. in 1989.

The gross value of production of the beef industry, including dairy cattle for meat and the value of animals exported live, was A$ 2,881 million in 1986/87. This represented almost 17 per cent of the gross value of rural output of A$ 17,300 million in the same year.

In March 1986 there were some 55,069 properties with fifty or more beef cattle and a further 37,867 properties with less than fifty beef cattle. Some 78 per cent (72,826) run less than 200 beef cattle while 3 per cent have 1,000 head or more. Beef cattle properties of less than 200 hectares total 39,500 (43 per cent) while 11,500 (12 per cent) of properties are more than 2,000 hectares in area.

Some 59 per cent (910 kt. carcass weight equivalent) of total production of beef and veal was exported in 1987. The proportion of production exported has been consistently near or over 50 per cent in recent years, indicating the industry’s orientation towards the export trade. The main factor influencing beef prices in Australia is export demand particularly that from the United States. There is a very high correlation between Australian saleyard prices and prices for manufacturing-grade beef in the United States.

The Australian cattle industry is primarily based on range grazing of cattle from birth to slaughter. Only a small proportion of cattle are prepared through feed lot operations.

The industry operates essentially in a free market situation where levels of production, consumption, exports and prices are determined by the interaction of cattle supplies with demand by processors catering for the domestic market, by exporters and at times, by producers for restocking.

(B) Government policies affecting production

Policies relating to the Australian cattle industry form an integral part of overall policies for the rural sector generally.
Constitutional powers relating to agricultural production rest primarily with the States, whose governments administer such matters as agricultural education, advisory and extension services, production controls (where applicable), and tenure and settlement policy as well as intra-state trading.

For example a function of the Australian and State Governments is to make available to producers information on the market situation and outlook, both domestically and overseas, to assist them in making informed production decisions.

The Australian Government is particularly concerned with providing assistance to the cattle industry to facilitate structural adjustment processes. It also contributes towards disease control programmes, export inspection costs and the funding of scientific and economic research into factors affecting production, processing and marketing in the industry. A limited range of indirect assistance measures is also available.

Direct government involvement in the industry is limited. The Australian Government aims to foster an economic environment within which cattle producers can adjust their production levels to meet available demand on domestic or export markets at remunerative price levels, determined by the market. For example the Australian Government has carriage of bilateral and multilateral negotiations to seek maximum favourable access conditions for exported Australian beef, which is of benefit to the industry overall.

Price policies and related measures

Australian cattle producers receive no price or income guarantees. The majority of cattle are sold at traditional saleyards on a per head or liveweight basis, although direct transactions between producers and buyers are also common, either in the form of on-farm sales or through the consignment of stock to meatworks where producers are paid on a carcass weight and grade basis. Direct sales to processors according to objective carcass measurement have been encouraged by the Australian Government's support of the implementation of carcass classification in meatworks. Prices received by producers are determined by demand on the Australian and overseas markets and the level of Australian supply.

Non-price measures

(1) General assistance

Assistance can be made available to the industry under the Rural Adjustment Scheme, primarily in the form of loans at concessional rates of interest, to facilitate structural adjustment within the industry. The overriding objective of the Scheme is to help restore the economic viability of those farms and farmers with the capacity to maintain
viability once achieved. Assistance is provided for debt reconstruction, farm build-up, farm improvement and carry-on finance. Rehabilitation and household assistance are also provided to alleviate personal hardship where economic circumstances force a producer to leave the industry.

On past occasions, the Australian Government has initiated emergency assistance measures to alleviate the plight of farmers affected by natural disasters. There are no such measures operating currently. The States administer normal natural disaster relief arrangements, which are partly funded by the Commonwealth. These relief measures are available to eligible primary producers in times of natural disaster such as floods, bushfires or drought.

Australian producers can alleviate income instability to some extent by taking advantage of income averaging provisions for taxation purposes which are available to all primary producers. In addition under the Income Equalization Deposits Scheme producers are encouraged to set aside funds during high-income years for use during low-income years.

(ii) **Credit facilities**

Cattle producers are able to benefit from special credit facilities available to the rural industry generally through the Commonwealth Development Bank.

The Commonwealth Development Bank was established to supplement traditional sources of development finance for both primary producers and industrial undertakings where credit would not otherwise have been available on reasonable terms and conditions. The Bank's main criterion when providing credit assistance is the prospect for success of the venture rather than the amount of security available. The Bank also provides finance on hire-purchase terms for vehicles, equipment and machinery.

(iii) **Input subsidies**

Limited input subsidies are available to all farming industries in Australia, including the cattle industry, for example, subsidies on fertilizer use and research.

The abattoir industry does not benefit from grants or other specific assistance measures from the Australian Government. However State or local government-owned abattoirs are at times provided with direct grants or concessionary loans.

(iv) **Animal health**

The Australian Government has substantially increased Commonwealth funding for major test and slaughter programmes to eradicate brucellosis and tuberculosis in Australian cattle and buffalo. This increased funding
will ensure an acceleration of the programme in remote areas. Large areas of Australia are already completely free of these diseases.

(v) Stabilization/subsidy programmes

There are no stabilization and/or direct subsidization programmes offered by governmental or other bodies in Australia to cattle producers or to producers in other sectors which affect cattle production.

II. Internal prices and consumption

Prices at producer, wholesale, retail or export levels are determined by market forces. Promotion of beef and veal on the domestic market is undertaken primarily by the Australian Meat and Livestock Corporation, which is financed by industry funds. The Corporation is concerned to halt the declining consumption of beef and veal in Australia and has recently engaged a consultant nutritionist to enable a comprehensive campaign encompassing both promotional and nutritive aspects to be presented.

III. Measures at the frontiers

(a) Customs tariff

Import duties are levied at the levels specified in Annex A.

A 2 per cent revenue duty has been applied since 1 July 1979 to most tariff items normally admitted free of duty and not subject to tariff rate bindings or bilateral trade agreements at this level.

(b) Import measures at tariff line level

As a member of the GATT since its inception, Australia has placed considerable emphasis on avoiding measures contrary to the spirit of the Agreement. Apart from the 2 per cent duty referred to above, Australia has not imposed quantitative restrictions or any form of levy on imported bovine meat and livestock.

Australia has acceded to the CCC Nomenclature Convention and is so obliged to observe the requirements of it in its tariff. There are no bilateral commitments or tariff rates binding on import of bovine meat and livestock into Australia.

Regulations applying under the Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act require that imported articles used for food must have a trade description. This is required to be in the English language and should comprise details of the country in which the goods are produced, a true description of the goods and a statement of the metric weight or measure of the goods. As indicated in Annex A, product imported under tariff items 0201.0000, 0206.0000 and 1602.0000 requires such a marking.
(c) **Measures affecting the level of exports**

No subsidies or refunds are provided in Australia for exports of beef and veal products or live cattle and calves.

All beef (except that exempted under Order 7 of the Prescribed Goods (General) Orders) (Annex B) prepared for export must be processed in an establishment registered for export by the Department of Primary Industries and Energy. The Department is responsible for the development and maintenance of Australian hygiene standards with respect to livestock and meat, the inspection of all food produced in export establishments and the certification of exported meat in accordance with requirements of overseas countries.

Australian exports of red meat (for human consumption) and livestock may only be made by persons or firms licensed by the Australian Meat and Livestock Corporation, a statutory authority. It is funded by industry levies on livestock slaughterings and on exports of live animals.

The main functions of the Corporation are to regulate export trading in meat and livestock falling within its charter (cattle, sheep, goats and buffalo), to encourage and promote the consumption and sale of Australian red meat and the sale of livestock both in Australia and overseas. The Corporation licenses meat and livestock exporters and regulates their activities by orders and directions on a variety of matters.

The Corporation also has power to guard against unacceptable trading conduct as needed, to protect Australia's international trading image, and has the power to negotiate shipping freight rates and issue orders to exporters concerning maximum freight rates and approved carriers subject to Ministerial approval.

In addition the Corporation has the power to engage in export trading of meat and livestock in its own right. To date the Corporation has not used its trading powers although the former Australian Meat Board did negotiate direct sales to the USSR in 1970-71 and 1975-76 and to the United States Defence Forces in 1967 and 1968. It is also open to the Corporation, subject to Ministerial approval, to act as sole trader to particular markets when it is considered that such action would best serve the interests of the Australian meat industry. When using trading powers the Corporation may, subject to Ministerial approval, also deal in livestock and meat futures.

To meet quantitative restrictions in any particular market, the Corporation can introduce arrangements to control Australian exports to the market. Control schemes in the past have applied to the United States, Canada, the EEC and Japan. These schemes were designed to facilitate orderly export marketing and to ensure that exporters did not exceed the restraint or quota limits set by the importing country's government. At
present, a control scheme operates for high quality beef/sheepmeat, and buffalo meat to the EEC.

(d) Health regulations

In view of its isolation geographically, Australia enjoys a relatively disease-free status compared with many other beef producing and consuming countries. In order to prevent the entry of exotic diseases, the importation of live animals and animal products is permitted only subject to compliance with the provisions of quarantine legislation.

The Australian Department of Primary Industries and Energy has recently been given responsibility for the administration of the plant and animal sections of the Quarantine Act 1908. The importation of animals, parts of animals, animal products and certain goods is only permitted subject to compliance with the quarantine legislation and in all cases must be accompanied by documents specified in the legislation. On arrival the importation will be subjected to inspection and treatment as may be prescribed. This applies also to biological materials.

Importation is subject to restriction in the case of certain countries or made subject to certain conditions according to the disease status of the country wishing to export to Australia and the degree of assessed quarantine risk associated with the animal or animal product concerned.

In the case of meat, new legislation (see Annex C) now allows the importation of uncooked meat from countries free from certain specified diseases (e.g. for beef - foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest) and of canned meat from any country subject to it being contained in an approved container and subjected to an approved cooked process in that container.

Currently, live cattle are permitted import directly into Australia only from New Zealand. Cattle from Canada, the Republic of Ireland and the United Kingdom may be imported through a mainland quarantine station. Cattle from countries in which diseases of major concern are present may be imported through the Cocos Islands Animal Quarantine Station; western Europe and the United States are examples of countries in this category. Importations of genetic material (semen and embryos) are also permitted; the disease security offered by embryos allows their importation from countries (e.g. in Africa) from which the importation of the live animal would not be considered.

(e) Quantitative restrictions on imports or exports

Quantitative restrictions are not generally applied to either imports or exports of beef and veal in Australia, except under circumstances described in paragraph 6 of (c) under this item.
PART H

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

Within the Tokyo Round of GATT Multilateral Trade Negotiations, Australia reached agreements on beef with the United States, Japan, Canada and the EEC. These commitments are of a global nature and are open to contracting parties on a m.f.n. basis. Details of these undertakings are provided in the submissions by the countries concerned.

Specific concessions negotiated with Australia are:

- levy-free access for 5,000 tonnes (product weight) of fresh, chilled or frozen high quality beef to the EEC;

- levy-free access for 2,250 tonnes (bone-out basis) of frozen buffalo meat to the EEC.
Annex A

Import Duties on Edible Meat, Meat Products and Offals
Derived from Bovine Animals

Rates of Duty

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff Item</th>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>General Tariff</th>
<th>Preferential Tariff</th>
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<tr>
<td>0102.0000</td>
<td>Live animals of the bovine species</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>Free</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Restrictions: Prohibited imports</td>
<td>&amp; 2%</td>
<td>&amp; 2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quarantine (animals)</td>
<td>DC: Free</td>
<td>PNG: Free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NZ: Free</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 02.01.0000</td>
<td>Meat and edible offals of animals falling within 01.02, suitable for fresh, chilled or frozen</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>Free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ 0206.0000</td>
<td>Exclusions: meat, raw, deepfrozen, coated with batter based on flour; sausage castings; goldbeater strands; fat</td>
<td>&amp; 2%</td>
<td>&amp; 2%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Restrictions: Commerce marking</td>
<td>DC: Free</td>
<td>PNG: Free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quarantine (animals)</td>
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<tr>
<td>0210.0000</td>
<td>Meat and edible meat offals salted, in brine, dried or smoked, suitable for human consumption</td>
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<td>Free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exclusions: fat, sausage casings; organo-therapeutic glands (dried)</td>
<td>&amp; 2%</td>
<td>&amp; 2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Restrictions: Commerce marking</td>
<td>DC: Free</td>
<td>PNG: Free</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Quarantine (animals)</td>
<td>NZ: Free</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 0504.0000</td>
<td>Guts, bladders and stomachs, whole and pieces thereof</td>
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<td>Free</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Restrictions: Commerce marking</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Quarantine (animals)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 16.01.0000</td>
<td>Sausages, and the like, of meat, meat offal or animal blood</td>
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<td>10%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Restrictions: Commerce marking</td>
<td>DC: Free</td>
<td>PNG: Free</td>
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<td>Quarantine (animals)</td>
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<td>ex 16.02.0000</td>
<td>Other prepared or preserved meat or meat offal</td>
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<td>10%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- excluding meat flour, soups and broths, petfood</td>
<td>DC: Free</td>
<td>PNG: Free</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Restrictions: Commerce marking</td>
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<td>CAN: 5%</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Quarantine (animals)</td>
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<td>FORUM ISLANDS: Free</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NZ: Free</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>
ANNEX B

Prescribed Goods (General) Orders

Exception

7. A declaration in Order 6 does not extend to prescribed goods that are:

(a) Goods that are ships' stores or aircraft stores, being goods brought into or shipped in Australia for the use of the passengers and crews or for the service of the ship on a voyage, or the aircraft on a flight, from Australia;

(b) goods, other than fish, that are not produced, processed or manufactured in Australia;

(c) goods, other than fish, that have not been produced, processed or manufactured in Australia, being goods that have been imported into Australia and held in bond;

(d) goods, other than fish, that are imported into Australia and re-exported in the same covering and under the same trade description as the covering and the trade description in or under which, as the case may be, they were imported;

(e) goods that are consigned to an external territory for consumption within that territory; or

(f) goods that are exported in a consignment that does not exceed:

   (i) in the case of liquid, 10 litres; and

   (ii) in any other case, 10 kg.

Exception not to apply:

8. Where goods of the kind referred to in paragraph 7(e) or (f) are exported to a foreign country a law of which requires that the goods comply with the requirements of that country, the reference in either paragraph to goods of that kind shall be read as not including a reference to goods that are to be exported to that country.
ANNEX C

Quarantine Proclamation No. 134A

SCHEDULE 1

Interpretation

1. In this Proclamation:

"animal" includes birds and reptiles but does not include fish, crustacea, molluscs or aquatic mammals;

"Country of origin", in relation to meat, means the country or countries where the animal, from which the meat was derived, lived during the period of six months before slaughter including the time (if any), within that period, after the conception and before the birth of animal;

"meat" means any part, including the blood, of an animal, being a part that is intended, or able, to be consumed as human or animal food, but does not include bone or fat not attached to the tissue of the animal from which it was derived or bone meal, dairy products, deer velvet, eggs, gelatin, glue pieces, hoofs, horns, meat meal or tallow;

"Prepare", in relation to the carcass or meat of an animal, includes:

(a) to dismember, cut up, clean or pack the carcass;
(b) to cut up, sort, clean, preserve or pack the meat; or
(c) to produce any substance from the carcass or meat;

"requirement" means one of the numbered requirements in Schedule 2;

"sealed container" means a container:

(a) made of metal, glass or other material;
(b) hermetically sealed; and
(c) of a kind approved, by instrument, by the Director;

"the Act" means the Quarantine Act 1908;

"the Director" means:

(a) the Director of Animal and Plant Quarantine; or
(b) a person authorized by him or her, by instrument, to do any specified act, or all acts, that may be done by him or her under this Proclamation;
"uncanned" means not contained in a sealed container;  
"uncanned meat" includes any uncanned product containing meat;  
"veterinarian", in relation to a country in which animals were  
slaughtered, means a person:  
(a) qualified to diagnose and treat the disease, and injuries of  
animals; and  
(b) an official, in full-time service with the government of that  
country, whose functions include inspecting animals or meat  
before the export of meat from that country.

2. Requirement 11 does not prohibit transhipment of uncanned meat.

SCHEDULE 2

Requirements: Uncanned meat

1. The meat shall have been derived from a single species of animal.

2. The meat shall be able to be identified, by testing by a recognized  
method, as having been derived from a single species of animal.

3. The meat shall not have been derived from an animal that has died  
otherwise than by slaughtering.

4. The animal from which the meat was derived shall have been inspected  
within a reasonable time before and after slaughter by a veterinarian in  
the country in which the animal was slaughtered and found to be free from  
any infectious or contagious diseases, or any pest, affecting animals or  
meat.

5. The country of origin of the meat shall have been free, for the period  
of six months before slaughter of the animals from which it was derived,  
from:

(a) In the case of pigmeat:

(i) foot-and-mouth disease;  
(ii) rinderpest;  
(iii) African swine fever;  
(iv) classical swine fever; and

(b) In the case of poultry meat:

(i) foot-and-mouth disease;  
(ii) rinderpest;  
(iii) Newcastle disease; and
(c) In the case of other meat:

(i) foot-and-mouth disease; and
(ii) rinderpest.

6. Each:

(a) establishment where the animals, from which the meat was derived, were slaughtered;

(b) establishment where the meat was prepared; and

(c) establishment where the meat was stored;

shall have been an establishment in respect of which an approval, by instrument, by a person acting on behalf of the Commonwealth, was in force during the whole of the period:

(d) in the case of an establishment referred to in paragraph (a) - when the animals were slaughtered;

(e) in the case of an establishment referred to in paragraph (b) - when the meat was being prepared in the establishment; or

(f) in the case of an establishment referred to in paragraph (c) - when the meat was stored in that establishment.

7. The identification numbers of:

(a) the establishment where the animals, from which the meat was derived, were slaughtered; and

(b) each of the establishments where the meat was prepared;

shall:

(c) be readily visible on the meat; or

(d) where the meat is packed or wrapped - be marked, on the package or wrapping containing the meat, in such a way that the numbers cannot readily be removed without damaging the meat, package or wrapping.

8. The meat shall not have been exposed, before export from the country in which the animal, from which it was derived, was slaughtered, to contamination by any infections or contagious diseases, or any pest, affecting animals or meat.

9. The meat shall have been packed in a manner approved by the Director by instrument.
10. The meat shall have been transported from the place of slaughter in Australia in containers cleaned, and sealed, in a manner approved by the Director by instrument.

11. The meat shall have been consigned directly to Australia from the country in which the animals, from which it was derived, were slaughtered.

12. Having regard to the circumstances of the case, a veterinarian in the country in which the animals, from which the meat was derived, were slaughtered shall have signed in his or her official capacity a certificate in respect of each consignment of uncanned meat:

   (a) stating that the animals, from which the meat was derived, were slaughtered on a specific date or specified dates;

   (b) specifying the identification numbers of the establishments where the animals, from which the meat was derived, were slaughtered;

   (c) specifying the identification numbers of all the establishments where the meat was stored and the period during which the meat was stored at each of those establishments;

   (d) stating that the meat was prepared on a specific date or specified dates; and

   (e) stating that the meat complies with requirements 1 to 11 inclusive.

13. After slaughter of the animals from which it was derived, the meat shall have been stored for not less than thirty days before release from quarantine.
QUARANTINE PROCLAMATION NO. 135A

SCHEDULE 1

Interpretation

1. In this Proclamation:

"animal" includes birds and reptiles but does not include fish, crustacea, molluscs or aquatic mammals;

"canned", in relation to meat, means contained in a sealed container;

"canned meat", includes any canned produce containing 5 per cent or more, by weight, of meat;

"meat" means any part, including the blood of an animal, being a part that is intended, or able, to be consumed as human or animal food but does not include bone or fat not attached to the tissue of the animal from which it was derived, or bone meal, dairy products, deer velvet, eggs, gelatin, glue pieces, hoofs, horns, meat meal or tallow;

"process", in relation to meat, means to cook in a sealed container;

"requirement" means one of the numbered requirements in Schedule 2;

"sealed container" means a container:

(a) made of glass or other material;

(b) hermetically sealed; and

(c) of a kind approved, by instrument, by the Director;

"the Act" means the Quarantine Act 1908;

"the Director" means:

(a) the Director of Animal and Plant Quarantine; or

(b) a person authorized by him or her, by instrument, to do any specified act, or all acts that may be done by him or her under this Proclamation;

"veterinarian", in relation to a country in which animals were slaughtered, means a person:

(a) qualified to diagnose and treat the diseases, and injuries of animals; and
(b) appointed, by instrument, on behalf of the government of that country for the purposes of inspecting animals or meat before the export of meat from that country.

2. For the purposes of this Proclamation, sealed containers of canned meat are not in the same batch:

   (a) if the meat was processed at more than one establishment;

   (b) if the meat was not all processed in a single uninterrupted process; or

   (c) where the meat is derived from more than one kind of animal - if the proportions of the kinds of meat in all the sealed containers are not reasonably consistent.

SCHEDULE 2

Requirements: Canned meat

1. The species of animal or animals from which the meat was derived shall be specified in writing in respect of each batch of sealed containers of canned meat.

2. The meat shall not have been derived from an animal that has died otherwise than by slaughtering.

3. The animals from which the meat was derived shall have been inspected by a veterinarian within a reasonable time before and after slaughter and found to be free from any infectious or contagious disease, or any pest, affecting animals or meat.

4. The meat shall have been processed.

5. A person acting, and purporting to act, on behalf of the processor of the meat, and another person who is a veterinarian in the country in which the animals, from which the meat was derived, were slaughtered, shall each make a declaration in writing in respect of the product contained in each batch of sealed containers:

   (a) stating that, having regard to the circumstances of the case, he or she is satisfied that during processing every part of the contents of each sealed container in that batch reached a minimum temperature determined by the Director, by instrument, in respect of that product;

   (b) setting out the variations in the temperature of the meat in that batch at reasonable intervals during processing;
(c) setting out the duration of processing that batch; and

(d) stating that the meat does not need refrigeration while it remains canned.

6. The establishment where the meat in the batch was processed shall have been an establishment in respect of which an approval, by instrument, by a person acting on behalf of the Commonwealth, was in force during the whole of the period when the batch was so processed.

7. The identification number of the establishment where the meat in the batch was processed and the batch number shall be embossed, or otherwise marked, on each sealed container in such a way that the numbers cannot readily be erased without damaging the container.

8. Having regard to the circumstances of the case, a veterinarian in the country in which the animals, from which the meat was derived, were slaughtered shall have signed in his or her official capacity a certificate that each batch of the canned meat complies with requirements 1 to 7 inclusive.