GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

Multilateral Trade Negotiations

GROUP 2(e) - BASIC DOCUMENTATION

Inventory of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Regulations Notified

Addendum

AUSTRIA
Product: (BTN) neat and edible offals of the animals falling within headings 01.01-01.04, fresh, chilled or frozen (02.01)

**Import Restrictions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**

HS

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

The Austrian Animal Disease Law (Federal Gazette No. 177, 1909), as amended, provides that imported meat from all sources must be inspected by public veterinarians of the Ministry of Forestry and Agriculture. The reasons for the inspection are:

1. to protect Austrian animals from various diseases,
2. to prevent disease viruses from entering the country, and
3. to assist the elimination of such diseases.

Sanitary certificates are issued without delay. The system is applied in a non-discriminatory manner to meat from all sources.

It is considered that the system is covered by Article XX:b.
Import Restrictions

Product: (BTN)

Country or group maintaining measures:

Cut flowers and flower buds of a kind suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes ...
(06.03)

Countries indicating an interest:

Austria

Israel

(a) Description:

(b) Comments by other countries:

Israel: the regulation constitutes a de facto restriction of imports.

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

As far as phytosanitary provisions for cut flowers, fresh, are concerned, the situation remained unchanged. A phytosanitary certificate of the country of origin is required only for carnations in certain periods and the imports of goods under this heading (06.03 10) from GATT countries are entirely liberalized.

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<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Total imports (06.03 10)</td>
<td>61.0</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>83.0</td>
<td>103.3</td>
<td>126.2</td>
<td>154.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Imports from Israel</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>18.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. &quot;2&quot; in % of &quot;1&quot;</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Import Restrictions

<table>
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<th>Product:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(BTN) Citrus fruit, fresh</td>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or dried</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(08.02)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**

**HS:** Lemons

Citrus fruit treated with diphenyl and flavour seal waxes is considered an adulterated food product and must be labelled accordingly. If the surface is chemically treated, the label must warn against the use of peels for food purposes.

**Reference:** COM.IND/12/Rev.2, item 311.

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

As lemon peels are commonly used for certain foods prepared in Austrian homes (especially for sweets and desserts) it is important that consumers know whether these have been chemically or otherwise treated.

The measure is applied in a non-discriminatory manner, and is considered to come within the scope of Article XX:b.