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 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 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/17/... documents.
PART 6

Part G.1. Information on Domestic Policies and Trade Measures

I. Production

(a) Description of beef industry

Total cattle numbers in New Zealand at 30 June 1982 totalled 7.93 million. Beef and veal production in the year ending 30 September 1982 totalled 526 thousand tonnes (bone-in weight). Exports in the same year totalled 222.2 thousand tonnes (product weight) and this meant that New Zealand is the world's fourth largest exporter.

Meat production in New Zealand concentrates on sheepmeats and beef production. There are about 22,000 sheep and beef farm businesses in New Zealand that can be regarded as being economic units. According to the New Zealand Meat and Wool Boards Economic Service Surveys the all-classes-average enterprise runs about 2,900 sheep and 160 cattle. A farm this size requires just two labour units including the working owner. Ownership of farms is mainly in the private hands of the individual farmer's family. The individual farmer, taking into account climate, topography, and his particular capital structure, determines what product mix is most profitable. Livestock production is based upon extensive grassland farming. In recent years over 70 per cent of New Zealand's beef and veal production has been exported, and of this total about 85 per cent is exported to North American markets. As a result the price signals received by New Zealand producers are strongly influenced by the North American market.

The New Zealand beef industry can be separated into two distinct components:

(a) Traditional beef production

(b) Dairy beef production

(a) Traditional beef production

Traditional beef production in New Zealand is based upon British breeds of beef cattle such as the Hereford, Angus and Shorthorn. Beef cattle tend to be bred on hill country then fattened for slaughter on lowland areas with better grazing. The use of breeding cattle on hill country farms initially developed as a means of pasture management rather than as a means of directly earning income. Cattle were useful for breaking in farmland, controlling weeds and overgrown pasture. This enabled sheep, the real income earners, to graze more efficiently. Since the mid 1960's, however, revenue from beef production has become and remained an important part of New Zealand sheep and beef farm incomes, amounting to about 16.5 per cent of gross farm income on average in recent years. Over 75 per cent of New Zealand's beef cattle are located in the North Island.
Breeding cows on average hill country generally have their first calf in the spring and three-year olds, although calving at two years is becoming more widespread. A breeding cow can be expected to produce about five calves over a lifetime, so that about 20 per cent of the herd needs to be replaced annually. Cull cows are generally sold in the autumn. Generally all weaner steers and those weaner heifers not needed as replacements are sold to fattening farms at six-nine months of age in autumn weaner sales. Some weaners can be kept over the winter and sold as yearlings in the spring, while on some very hard hill country steers may be kept for two or three years for use in pasture management before being sold in store condition. In 1980-81 income from cattle constituted about 24 per cent of gross farm income on an average North Island hill country sheep and cattle farm.

Store stock from hill country areas are generally finished on pasture on lowland fattening farms. Some breeding farms are also in the position where they have suitable areas of good quality grazing to fatten stock. Specialist fattening units mainly tend to buy in weaners in the autumn then sell the cattle for slaughter at eighteen-twenty months the following autumn.

Other common management policies include buying in yearlings in the spring for sale at eighteen-twenty months the following autumn, buying in two-year olds in the spring for sale the following autumn, and buying in two-and-a-half year old steers in autumn for sale on the domestic market over the following winter. In 1980-81 income from cattle constituted about 24.5 per cent of gross farm income on an average North Island intensive fattening sheep and cattle farm.

(b) Dairy beef production

Beef production from the dairy industry is an important part of total New Zealand beef production. In 1981-82 it is estimated that about 25 per cent of total beef and veal production was derived from cattle of dairy origin. These are:

(i) cull cows and heifers;

(ii) bobby calves (calves of less than 45 kg. live weight of dairy origin that are sold for slaughter for the production of boneless veal); and

(iii) dairy bred bulls, steers and heifers reared for beef production.
About 15 per cent of dairy cows in milk are culled each year. The relative numbers of bobby calves killed and dairy calves retained for beef production varies from year to year depending on the financial attractiveness of calf rearing. It is estimated that some 40 per cent of all dairy calves born are available for rearing for beef production. Over recent years, less than half this number have actually been retained. Between 30-50 per cent of those dairy calves retained for beef production are reared to slaughter on the dairy farms they were bred on, with the remainder being sold as weaners to separate fattening units.

(b) Government policies influencing production

Government policies for the agricultural sector have some minor influence for beef producers. The main programmes are the fertiliser price subsidy of $15 per tonne and compensation to farmers under the cattle tuberculosis and brucellosis eradication schemes. Meat from reactor meat is not eligible for export. The Government also provides the meat inspection service at all meat-export slaughterhouses and abattoirs. Abattoirs supply meat only to the domestic market.

(c) Stabilization schemes

There are two price support schemes for export beef production in New Zealand.

(i) The New Zealand Meat Producers Board (NZMPB) Price smoothing scheme

The NZMPB is a statutory body which represents the interests of New Zealand sheep and beef producers. The price smoothing scheme is essentially a price stabilization scheme. For each of the three main classes of export, beef, prime beef, manufacturing cow and bull beef - the Meat Export Prices Committee sets a minimum price and a trigger price. These prices relate to the benchmark grades which form the biggest proportion of each class of meat exported. Minimum prices for non-benchmark grades of any class of meat are set by the NZMPB. The Meat Export Prices Committee has five members comprising: the Chairman (nominated by the Minister of Agriculture, in agreement with the NZMPB and the Meat and Wool Section Council of Federated Farmers): two members of the NZMPB, the Director-General of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, or his nominee, the Secretary to the Treasury or his nominee. In setting minimum prices for each of the benchmark grades, the Committee is guided by market trends and prospects. A three-year average is calculated from the assessed actual average market price for the previous season. The estimated average market price for the current season, and the forecast average market price for the coming season for which the minimum prices are to apply. The Committee then usually sets the price within a band of 10 per cent above or below this three-year average.
If the meat exporters schedule prices (the prices offered to producers by exporters - these are announced weekly) are lower than the minimum prices, the NZMPB can either make supplementary payments to producers, or intervene in the market itself, or both, to ensure that producers receive at least the minimum prices.

Deductions from the producers' returns are made when the schedule price exceeds the trigger price for a benchmark grade. Deductions are made at the point of slaughter, at a flat rate of 50 per cent of the amount by which the schedule price exceeds the trigger price. For each week, deductions are calculated as a percentage of the schedule. This percentage is then deducted from all grades of this particular category.

Meat income stabilization account is held at the Reserve Bank New Zealand. It is subdivided into two sections - one for sheepmeats, the other for beef - and is used to support prices when the schedule falls below the minimum price and will be replenished by deductions from producers returns when the schedule rises above the trigger price. It is intended that the accounts will be self-balancing over time, and the state of the accounts is one of the factors considered in setting future minimum and trigger prices. The following table lists the minimum and trigger prices for recent meat production seasons (1 October to 30 September) in New Zealand cents/kg.

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prime beef (steer)</td>
<td>112 158</td>
<td>120 170</td>
<td>125 175</td>
<td>128 175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pi (245.5-270 kg)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing cow beef</td>
<td>100 140</td>
<td>103 150</td>
<td>100 150</td>
<td>98 145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M(145.5-170 kg)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing bull beef</td>
<td>110 160</td>
<td>120 175</td>
<td>124 175</td>
<td>127 175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(220.5-245 kg)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

After levying beef exports during the 1978/79 season payments were made to beef producers during the 1979/80, 1980/81 and 1981/82 seasons amounting to $9.7 million, $23.5 million and $4.4 million respectively. At the present time manufacturing beef exports are being levied.
(ii) Supplementary minimum prices scheme

This Government scheme is designed to complement the Meat Board's price smoothing scheme. The underlying philosophy of the SMP scheme, as introduced in 1978, is to assist overcome farmer lack of confidence in the industry's future prospects and profitability that has been a major factor inhibiting the achievement of its production potential. Hence the scheme is aimed at helping to maintain farmer confidence in the future and especially in the longer term benefits of farm development. This the scheme does by helping to ensure that the main farm product prices are sufficient to meet farmers' needs in the short-to-medium term. Accordingly, the SMP levels, as explained by the Minister of Finance in the 1978 Budget statement, are set at levels aimed at:

(a) Providing for farmers' reasonable requirements for living expenses, farm operating expenditure and new development more adequately than is likely to be provided by the Board's price smoothing scheme; and

(b) Giving farmers an assured and realistic base for forward planning.

The Supplementary minimum prices scheme guarantees a minimum return for up to two years ahead in contrast to the Board's price smoothing scheme which provides only a one year guarantee. The SMP scheme therefore, provides farmers a firmer and longer base for planning investment expenditure.

The main consideration in fixing the SMP values is the ruling price levels of, and market prospects for, the various categories of meat over the two years ahead. SMP levels are thus not unrelated to market realities. However, not being constrained by the three-year price averaging and self-balancing financial requirements of the Board's price smoothing scheme, the Government is able to place greater emphasis upon a forward view of medium-term price trends. Less weight can be placed upon immediate market prospects if other considerations indicate that SMP values for a particular year should be set somewhat above (or below) likely market prices. On the other hand, to provide for continued investment in the industry, consideration has also to be given to the expected level of farm incomes. Account is, therefore, taken of not only expectations of overseas market prices but also of such influences as exchange rates and movements in costs which affect the prices received by producers. Also taken into consideration are the ruling price levels of, and market prospects for, other farm products (especially those associated with the meat industry) over the coming two years. These factors then are weighed up and balanced against the objectives of the scheme and the SMP levels set accordingly.

The following table lists the supplementary minimum price levels for the respective benchmark grades of meat in New Zealand cents/kg.
II. Internal prices and consumption

Payments have only been made in the 1980/81 and the 1981/82 seasons. These amounts totalled $1.9 million and $53.3 million. At the present time no SMP payments are being made.

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<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prime Beef</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing cow beef</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing bull beef</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Domestic meat prices to both producers and consumers are heavily influenced by export demand. There are no government policies aimed at influencing beef consumption levels and retail beef prices.
### III. Measures at the frontier

#### NEW ZEALAND TARIFF 1978
(as at 1 January 1983)

### Chapter 2

#### Meat and edible meat offals

**NOTE—**
This Chapter does not cover:
(a) Products of the kinds described in headings Nos. 02.01, 02.02, 02.03, 02.04 and 02.06, unfit or unsuitable for human consumption;
(b) Guts, bladders or stomachs of animals (heading No. 05.04) and animal blood (heading No. 05.15); or
(c) Animal fat, other than products of heading No. 02.05 (Chapter 15).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Goods</th>
<th>Rates of Duty</th>
<th>Statistical Key</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>02.01</td>
<td>Meat and edible offals of the animals falling within heading No. 01.01, 01.02, 01.03 or 01.04, fresh, chilled or frozen:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>02.01.001 – Meat of lambs</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>00F kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>02.01.003 – Meat of swine</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>00J kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>02.01.007 – Meat of horses, asses, mules or hinnies</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>00D kg</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>02.01.011 – Offals</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>00A kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>02.01.019 – Other</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>01L kg</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>02.02.000 Dead poultry (that is to say, fowls, ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls) and edible offals thereof (except liver), fresh, chilled or frozen</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>00C kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>02.03.000 Poultry liver, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted or in brine</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>00G kg</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>02.04.000 Other meat and edible meat offals, fresh, chilled or frozen</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>00L kg</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>02.05.000 Pig fat free of lean meat and poultry fat (not rendered or solvent-extracted), fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried or smoked</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>00D tne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02.06</td>
<td>Meat and edible meat offals (except poultry liver), salted, in brine, dried or smoked:</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>02.06.001 – Mutton birds</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>00D kg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Goods</td>
<td>Rates of Duty</td>
<td>Statistical Key</td>
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<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Australian</td>
<td>Code</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Preferential</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rates Effective On and</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>After 1 January</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02.06.004</td>
<td>Bacon, ham and other meat of domestic</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>Free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>swine</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>02.06.008</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>Free</td>
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PART H

INFORMATION ON BILATERAL, OR PLURILATERAL AGREEMENTS
IN THE FIELD OF BOVINE ANIMALS, MEAT AND OFFALS

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


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

B. THE TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW ZEALAND AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERATION OF MALAYSIA

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

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

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

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

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

Schedule A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Federation of Malaysia Current Tariff Item (1978 tariff)</th>
<th>Description of Goods</th>
<th>Rate of Duty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>02.01.100</td>
<td>Meat of bovine cattle: beef and veal (fresh, chilled or frozen)</td>
<td>Free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02.01.200</td>
<td>Meat of sheep or lamb: mutton and lamb (fresh, chilled or frozen)</td>
<td>Free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02.01.300</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NEW ZEALAND-CANADA TRADE & ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AGREEMENT (1981)

(1) This Agreement was signed on 25 September 1981 and came into force on 1 January 1982 replacing the 1932 New Zealand/Canada Trade Agreement.

(2) The 1981 Agreement, although removing obligations in respect of the levels of margins of preference between the MFN rates and the special Canadian/NZ rates in each country's tariffs, maintains (freezes) the existing preferential tariff rates applied by both countries and contains provisions to develop further trade co-operation between Canadian and New Zealand companies.

(3) Under this agreement the Government of Canada agreed to give notice in writing to New Zealand as far in advance as may be practicable, for any calendar year in which it restricts imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen beef and veal into Canada and to give full consideration to representations made by New Zealand in respect of actual levels of permitted imports and arrangements for each year.

(4) The Canadian Government also agreed to give favourable consideration to representations made by New Zealand in respect of shortfalls in deliveries of beef and veal from other countries and to reapportion promptly such supplies taking account of New Zealand's position as a traditional supplier.

(5) If after consultation, intensification of quantitative restrictions still occurs resulting in substantial impairment of the Agreement, Canada is then required to offer a compensatory benefit.

RESULTS OF BILATERAL NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN CANADA AND NZ AT THE MULTILATERAL TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

(6) In response to a specific request from New Zealand, Canada reduced the rate of duty for fresh, chilled, and frozen beef and veal to 2 cents per pound.

(7) Canned beef from New Zealand enters Canada free of duty. While Australia shares this tariff preference pursuant to its trade agreement with Canada, duty rates for canned meat from other suppliers are BP 15 percent, MFN 15 percent and GT 35 percent.

(8) Exchange of Letters between Canada and New Zealand on beef and veal

The Government of Canada undertook to incorporate in Schedule V of the GATT, a base minimum global access commitment for fresh, chilled and frozen beef and veal (Canadian tariff item number 701-1) of 139.2 million pounds for 1980. For subsequent years the base minimum global access commitment will be increased cumulatively by the same proportion as the increase in Canadian population. On the basis of current projections of the
Canadian population this would result in a minimum access commitment for 1986 of 151.5 million pounds. In 1983 the base minimum global access commitment has been set at 143.63 million pounds.

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

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

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

(E) RESULTS OF BILATERAL NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN NEW ZEALAND AND THE USA AT THE MULTILATERAL TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

(1) The United States undertook to make a maximum effort to maintain the following tariff concessions:

- beef and veal, fresh, chilled frozen 2 cents/lb
- beef and veal prep. or pres. other, valued not over 30 cents/lb 2 cents/lb
- beef and veal, prep. or pres. other, valued over 30 cents/lb 4 percent

(2) Offer by the United States on Imports of Meat

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

When the base quota calculated in accordance with the United States Meat Import Law (PL 88-482) is at or above this level and voluntary restraint agreements are in effect, a minimum global access level of 1.3 billion pounds would be provided.
If, in any year, the United States maintains limitations on imports, the United States agreed that country allocations within any minimum global access commitment or level shall be allocated among supplying countries on the basis of shares of the meat articles described in paragraph 1, taking into account the position of traditional suppliers during a representative period. Any allocation to new entrants shall be subject to consultation.

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

(F) ARRANGEMENT CONCERNING BEEF BETWEEN NEW ZEALAND AND THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

I. GATT annual tariff quota

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

II. Advance fixing of the levy

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

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

III. Suspension of the levy for meat intended for processing covered by the balance sheet

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

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

IV. Co-operation in preparing the estimate for imports

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

"The co-operation could be made on the following basis:
1. The Services of the Commission would proceed to collect information supplied by the member States on their respective needs for frozen beef destined for processing.

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

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

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

The objectives of these meetings would be as follows:

- to have an exchange of views with the participants on the whole situation of the beef market in the EEC and in other third countries as well as the forecasts for production and consumption;
- proceed with analysis by both sides of the elements which would help to establish the estimation of Community needs for frozen beef for processing;
- exchange information with regard to export possibilities of participating countries.

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

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

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

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

G. In addition to the trade agreements listed above in which specific provisions relating to meat products are given, New Zealand is also a signatory to a number of MFN trade agreements with other countries where such meat products would be eligible to receive MFN treatment. These countries are listed as follows:
- the Arab Republic of Egypt
- the Bulgarian People's Republic
- the German Democratic Republic
- the Hungarian People's Republic
- the Republic of Iraq
- the Republic of Italy
- the Republic of the Philippines
- the Polish People's Republic
- the Republic of Japan
- the Republic of Korea
- the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
- the Socialist Republic of Romania
- the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics