

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

RESTRICTED

IMA/INV/6

21 June 1995

(95-1652)

International Bovine Meat Agreement

Original: English

INTERNATIONAL MEAT COUNCIL

Inventory of Domestic Policies and Trade Measures

Canada

Parties agreed to "provide information on their domestic policies and trade measures including bilateral and plurilateral commitments in the bovine meat sector, and shall notify as early as possible any changes in such policies and measures that are likely to affect international trade in bovine meat and live animals" (Article III:3). The Secretariat "shall draw up and keep up to date an inventory of all measures affecting trade in bovine meat and live animals, including commitments resulting from bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral negotiations" (Article III:4).

The documents containing the replies to the questionnaire on domestic policies and trade measures are circulated under the series IMA/INV. They will be revised as and when changes are notified.

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PART G

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

I. PRODUCTION

(a) Description of the Beef Industry

1. There were 12.7 million cattle on Canadian farms on 1 January 1995 - 9 percent below the maximum recorded in 1976. Approximately 75 to 80 percent of this number are intended for beef production while the balance represents the dairy herd and veal production. Eighty three per cent of the beef herd is located in Western Canada while Eastern Canada has a similar proportion of the dairy herd.
2. The 1991 census shows that the number of farms reporting beef cows was 101,000. This represents little change from the last census year of 1986.
3. Cash receipts from cattle and calves, Canada's largest commodity source of farm cash income, totalled Can. \$4.7 billion in 1994, accounting for 19 percent of total farm receipts.
4. The beef industry in Canada has evolved into two highly specialized enterprises - cow-calf rearing and finishing feedlots. Virtually all steers and heifers in Canada are finished in feedlots utilizing high energy grain rations, rather than being left on pasture until slaughter. Eastern feedlots normally utilize corn while those in Western Canada use a higher percentage of barley. Beef cow-calf enterprises are land intensive and tend to be concentrated in pasture areas, predominantly in Western Canada.
5. Male dairy calves account for the majority of veal production.
6. The Canadian market functions as part of the much larger North American market with both beef and live cattle being imported and exported between Canada and the United States with relative ease.
7. In 1994, Canada imported 8 percent of world (excluding intra-EC) trade in beef and veal, twice the percentage of 5 years ago. The share of world exports was 4.5 percent for the same year.
8. When one combines live cattle and bovine meat, Canada is consistently a net exporter. However, the country, in fact, exports a large number of live cattle while importing significant quantities of fresh and frozen beef. High quality beef is imported from primarily the United States (1994 - 89 kts) while manufacturing quality beef is brought in mainly from Australia (1994-80 kt) and New Zealand (1994 - 52kts). Currently, the United States takes virtually all live cattle exports from Canada and is the source of live imports to Canada. About 95% of Canada's exports of beef in 1994 were to the United States with small quantities of high quality beef going to Japan and offal to Europe, Mexico, the United States and Japan. In 1994 imports of beef were sourced from the United States (45 percent), Australia (27 percent), New Zealand (25 percent) and other (3 percent) on a volume basis.

(b) Government Policies Affecting Production

9. Since agriculture contributes to income in all Canadian provinces, it is a shared federal-provincial responsibility. The two levels of government are involved with the agri-food system through such activities as inspection and regulation of food quality and safety, research in crops and livestock, market development, land use and conservation, income stabilization, and the provision of production and marketing information to farmers.
10. Overall national government policies in agriculture are directed towards encouraging this sector to become a more market responsive and innovative supplier of safe and nutritious food supplies for domestic and export markets. Government stabilization policies are being re-designed to minimize their impact on production and to provide an income safety net during periods when farm income are lower than a prespecified minimum level. Stabilization programs are designed not to distort market signals, thereby contributing to more market responsiveness, and improving the industry's ability to take advantage of new markets on a competitive basis.

Grading, Disease Eradication and Improvement Programs provided by the Government

(c) Research

11. Research and development in the meat sector is a shared responsibility between Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada and the provinces through the university system. Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada carries out livestock production research in 6 research stations distributed across Canada. Research in animal products and processes is conducted in three major research centers institutions. Animal disease research institutes and pathology laboratories support the national animal health and food safety programs of Agriculture Canada in the eradication of contagious diseases, in protecting against exotic diseases entering Canada, and in the meat hygiene program.

(d) Meat Inspection Act

12. This is an Act respecting the international and interprovincial trade in meat products, the registration of establishments, the inspection of animals and meat products in registered establishments and the standards for those establishments and for animals slaughtered and meat products prepared in those establishments.
13. The Meat Inspection Act and related regulations require that federal veterinary and technical staff carry out, on-site, ante- and post-mortem inspection on every food animal killed in registered slaughter establishments, supervision of meat plant operations, inspection and certification of all export meat shipments to ensure that the pertinent health and safety requirements of the importing country have been met, and inspection of all import shipments to ensure these meat products meet Canadian standards for wholesomeness and safety.

(e) Grading

14. Grading is available to the meat processing industry on a voluntary basis. Animals slaughtered in packing plants subject to federal or provincial health inspections are eligible to be graded by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada employees. Hog carcasses are graded to provide a basis for producer/packer price settlement. Beef, veal, lamb and mutton carcasses are graded to provide a basis for producer and merchandising settlement as well as for consumer information regarding quality of meat products. The federal government has the authority to charge fees for grading services. Fees are payable by the person requesting the grading.

(f) Health of Animals Act

15. This Act governs the control of infectious or contagious animal diseases, and the protection of animals. It provides the Minister and Governor in Council with the authority necessary to control infectious and contagious animal diseases (including reportable diseases) and to provide compensation for the destruction of animals, animal by-products and for other things destroyed as required. In January 1991, the Health of Animals Act replaced the Animal Disease and Protection Act. The new Act gave the Department the power to deal with genetic diseases, toxic substances, and vectors of disease.
16. All animal owners, breeders or dealers, veterinarians, and persons bringing animals into Canada, must immediately notify the nearest veterinary inspector of the Department of Agriculture when a reportable disease is discovered. The maximum amount of compensation for an animal destroyed under section 48(1) of the Act is \$2000. The Regulations state the amounts. Animal owners who fail to give notice of disease, forfeit their claim to compensation for any animal destroyed under the Act.
17. Reportable diseases include African Swine Fever, anaplasmosis, anthrax, avian influenza, avian pneumoencephalitis (Newcastle Disease), blue-tongue, bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), brucellosis, contagious equine metritis, cysticercosis (bovine), dourine (mal du coit), equine infectious anemia (EIA), equine piroplasmiasis, foot and mouth disease, fowl typhoid, glanders, hog cholera, mange, pseudorabies (Aujeszky's disease), pullorum disease, rabies, rinderpest, scrapie, sheep scab, swine vesicular disease, vesicular exanthema, tuberculosis, varroasis, vesicular stomatitis or any other disease that may be designated by the Minister.
18. The Minister, may, by order, prohibit import of animals and related things to prevent the introduction of infectious or contagious animal diseases into Canada. Inspectors and other officers may be appointed by law, as necessary, to carry out the provisions of the Act.

(g) Feeds Act

19. This is an Act to control and regulate the sale of feeds. "Feed" is defined in the Act in relation to livestock which is also defined. No person may manufacture, sell or import into Canada any feed unless it conforms to prescribed standards, packaging and labelling requirements. Program goals are to ensure that livestock feeds (excluding pet food) manufactured, sold or imported into Canada are safe, efficacious and are labelled to avoid fraud. Safe and effective feeds help ensure safe meat, milk and eggs are produced as cost effectively as possible by farmers. The feed program: 1) establishes standards and policies in relation to registration requirements and nutritional criteria for exemption from registration; 2) evaluates and registers products for safety and efficacy; 3) monitors both end product and manufacturing safety (i.e. drug residues, biological and chemical contaminants, on-farm and feed mill inspections); and 4) undertakes investigations in response to residue tracebacks or livestock producer complaints. The feed program is delivered by means of pre-sale product evaluation and registration in Ottawa coupled with post-sale compliance monitoring and a national feed inspection program.

(h) Animal Pedigree Act

20. The Animal Pedigree Act is an act respecting animal breed associations. The purpose of the Act is to promote breed improvement and protect those who raise and purchase animals. The Act accomplishes this through the incorporation of breed associations for the purpose of registering and maintaining pedigree records for animals of distinct and evolving breeds in Canada. As the Act only permits one association to be incorporated per breed, associations

incorporated under the Act are given the exclusive right to register the animals of the breed or breeds they represent. Pedigree records produced by the association incorporated under the Act have added credibility in both the domestic and international market.

STABILIZATION PROGRAMS

(i) Policy Orientation

21. Agriculture in Canada has evolved into a competitive sector that is well placed to take advantage of the new challenges presented by an increasingly global marketplace. Part of this evolution is the development of a more effective safety net system which will better conform to new market realities and at the same time will encourage producers to continue to be competitive, self-reliant and efficient. The new safety-net system is intended to help farmers manage shocks to their individual enterprises without, however, eliminating all risk. At the same time it is designed to avoid distorting market signals in order to provide for efficient use of resources in the sector and ensure that consumers have an adequate, safe supply of high quality products.

(j) Farm Income Protection Act (FIPA)

22. The framework for agriculture stabilization in Canada is provided by the Farm Income Protection Act (FIPA) which came into effect on April 1, 1991 and was intended to unify all federal stabilization initiatives under a single statute . FIPA legislation provides the framework for an integrated, uniform system of stabilization for all agricultural production in Canada. Crop Insurance programs and individual revenue stabilisation accounts (NISA) provide the basis for government supported agricultural stabilization. These two programs are intended to stabilize farm income with the least amount of market distortion. In addition to these two basic features, there is provision for "companion" programs to be implemented to address abnormal problems which arise from time to time.
23. The program of Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA): The NISA program was instituted to encourage producers to save money in good times for use in periods of low income. It is a program which permits the producer to deposit a percentage of his eligible sales in an individual account and have it matched by governments. The account accumulates interest, and payments are triggered based on the current year gross margin in comparison to previous five year average gross margin. There is also a low-income provision which allows payments from the account in the event that an individual's net income falls below a certain level.
24. The NISA program is intended to be a "whole farm" program. That is, it is supposed to cover all production on the farm. To achieve this result, it will take continued effort to add as many commodities to the program as possible. A whole farm revenue based program is superior to a commodity based price support program because it does not distort producers decisions with regard to production. Because of the flexibility of the NISA program in terms of deposits, a producer who uses the program wisely in good times will increase his stabilization potential while at the same time reacting to market signals in terms of production signals.
25. Crop Insurance is the other component of the long term stabilization plan for the agriculture sector. Yield insurance is designed as a program which can provide a degree of risk protection for crop production, that can be adapted (actuarially) to yield insurance. As this type of program is not mandatory, farmers who are able to provide their own risk protection have the option of remaining outside the program. Those who grow crops that are too risky or have been

introduced too recently to have a yield insurance scheme applied to them must evaluate their strategies carefully before investing too heavily in riskier types of production.

26. The third portion of the stabilization strategy, "companion programs", is intended to allow regions and producers to adapt to the longer term realities of the marketplace. There are a range of these types of programs envisioned and flexibility is a key ingredient. However, the programs follow guidelines so that they closely conform to the longer term objectives of the stabilization policy.

II. INTERNAL PRICES AND CONSUMPTION

27. The share of the beef component of meat consumption has decreased from 50.4 percent in 1976 to near 38 percent in 1993. It should be noted here, however, that in 1976 North American beef prices were unusually low due to over supply of beef from liquidation; thus, consumption levels for that period tend to be correspondingly higher. Other factors, such as variations in the supply and prices of pork and chicken as well as consumer's disposable income, also have affected the level of beef consumption. Demographic changes, reflecting a variety of changes in tastes, have also exercised an influence on meat demand. There are no federal government policies affecting the final price of beef to the consumer. The Beef Information Centre, supported by the Canadian Cattlemen's Association, a producer body, promotes beef consumption through advertising, nutritional information, and promotional initiatives, such as recipes. They also sponsor various studies in an endeavour to remain at the leading edge of the marketplace.

III. MEASURES AT THE FRONTIER

(a) Tariff Schedule of Canada (see Schedule I attached)

28. On January 1, 1995, Canada implemented a Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) of 76, 409 tonnes on imports of fresh, chilled and frozen beef and veal consistent with its GATT/WTO access commitments agreed to in the Uruguay Round -- i.e., tariffing the Meat Import Act. This reflects the fact that the United States, with whom the Canadian beef industry shares a largely integrated North American market, has implemented similar measures.

The TRQ applies to all WTO Members with the exception of the United States of America and Mexico, under the terms of the North American Free Trade Agreement. Imports within the TRQ are tariff-free, with 27,600 tonnes reserved for imports from New Zealand and the balance open to all suppliers. Exports from New Zealand must be accompanied by a New Zealand export certificate. The 1995 over-quota tariff is 30.3%, matching the over-quota rate in the U.S. Beginning January 1, 1996, 42,000 tonnes will be reserved for imports from Australia and 29,600 tonnes for New Zealand within the overall TRQ.

Import allocations are made by the Export and Import Controls Bureau (EICB) of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, on behalf of the Minister of Foreign Affairs; the EICB also issues import permits against these allocations. Allocations are made to overlapping groups: a pro-rated portion (19,102 tonnes) has been given to importers of record, in proportion to their 1994 imports, on a transitional basis only; the balance (57,307 tonnes) is allocated to processors (including retailer-processors) on the basis of 1994 usage of imported non-NAFTA beef; distributors qualify to the extent that their clients have not applied separately for quota shares; quota allocations are valid for the calendar year.

(b) Other Import Measures

None. Upon implementation by Canada on January 1, 1995 of the World Trade Organization Agreement Implementation Act of 1994 (the WTO Act), the Meat Import Act was repealed and replaced with a tariff rate quota on the importation of fresh, chilled and frozen beef and veal from countries other than the United States and Mexico. Refer to section III (a) Tariff Schedule of Canada for additional details.

(c) Measures Affecting Export Levels

29. There are no measures to affect the level of exports of beef and veal, live cattle and calves.

(d) Health Regulations

30. The Meat Inspection Act and Regulations specify the conditions which must be met for domestic operations as well as when meat imports take place. Details regarding the registration and operation of slaughtering and meat processing establishments, the inspection of establishments, animals, and meat products are prescribed in the Regulations. Under the Act, no person shall import into Canada any meat product unless the product is packaged and marked as prescribed, the importer has obtained and produces the prescribed evidence that the meat product conforms to prescribed standards and the meat products of the class or kind imported are subjected to inspection in the prescribed manner under the laws of the country of origin.
31. The Health of Animals Act provides authority to control infectious and contagious diseases among animals and provides for compensation for the destruction of animals and animal by-products and for other items destroyed under the Act. The Minister may prohibit the importation of animals, animal products, animal by-products, and carcasses for the purpose of preventing the introduction into Canada of infectious or contagious diseases.
32. The two major factors considered in arriving at a decision on whether to accept or refuse any particular importation of meat products, no matter what the amount involved, are consumer protection and animal disease control. With these two factors in mind, an approval system for the importation of meat products has been developed which is based on the approval of a country's system of meat inspection, the approval of establishments operating within that system and the certification of individual meat products prepared in these establishments.
33. Following a request from a particular country for approval of its meat inspection system, a review of all relevant legislation and related technical information is conducted. If the country concerned provides comparable or equivalent legislation to Canadian legislation, a visit is made to the country to study the actual implementation of the legislation in establishments. Based on satisfactory findings during the visit, establishments wishing to export to Canada can be approved. During the visit, or in later correspondence, details in regard to certification or any special inspection procedures are worked out. Depending on the animal disease situation in that particular country, notification of any restrictions on the type of meat product which may be exported to Canada is given to the relevant authorities.
34. Establishments which are approved are then required to submit formulations and labels which are registered in the same manner as those for Canadian meat products. Establishments approved for export to Canada are periodically reviewed, and such reviews may result in continued approval or delisting.

(e) Quantitative Restrictions

35. There are currently no quantitative restrictions on the import of red meats or the animals from which they are derived.

PART G

Part G.2 - Notification of Policy Changes

1. Safeguard Actions to Protect Individual Industries from Unusual Import Pressure and Under GATT Article XIX

The temporary safeguard surtax implemented by Canada pursuant to GATT Article XIX on the importation of boneless beef from non-NAFTA sources expired on December 31, 1994. This followed the partial removal on October 6, 1994 of the surtax on selected cuts of non-NAFTA boneless beef: inside round; outside round; eye of round; outside flat; and, sirloin tip.

2. Major changes have taken place in Canadian farm income stabilization programs as enumerated in Section I and J, paragraphs 21 to 26 inclusive.

PART H

**Part H - New Trade Agreements - North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)
Canada, Mexico and the United States**

The North American Free Trade Agreement was implemented on January 1, 1994. The component of the agreement pertaining to agriculture consists of separate bilateral market access agreements between Canada and Mexico and the United States and Mexico. The market access provisions of the Canada-United States Free Trade Agreement will continue to govern Canada's trade with the United State. In NAFTA, the three countries have agreed to trilateral provisions covering domestic support, export subsidies and sanitary and phytosanitary measures that affect trade in agricultural products.

Under Canada's bilateral access agreement with Mexico both countries retained their tariffs and import barriers (Canada's import quotas, Mexico's import licenses) with respect to dairy, poultry and egg products. As a result of the U.S.-Mexico sugar negotiations, Mexico will maintain its MFN tariffs against all other countries including Canada. Canada may increase its tariff on Mexican sugar to the level of Mexico's MFN rate.

In all other sectors remaining tariffs and non-tariff barriers between Mexico and Canada were eliminated immediately or will be phased out over a 5, 10 or - in the case of Mexican corn and beans - a 15 year transition period. Canada eliminated its restrictions on the import of Mexican wheat, barley and their products, beef and margarine. Mexico converted its import licenses to tariffs or tariff rate quotas on wheat, barley and malt, table potatoes, beans and corn.

With respect to agriculture export subsidies the agreement provides for consultation and notification with regard to the use of export subsidies; for each party to take into account the interest

of other parties in the use of export subsidies; and the establishment of working groups to work towards elimination of export subsidies affecting agricultural trade between the parties. The agreement on sanitary and phytosanitary measures establishes a framework to guide the use of measures which protect human, animal or plant life or health. The framework is closely based on the WTO sanitary and phytosanitary text.

In June 1995, Canada, the United States and Mexico will begin negotiations with Chile for their accession to NAFTA.

ANNEX I

III. MEASURES AT THE FRONTIER

(a) Schedule of Canada*

<u>Item</u>	<u>Article description</u>	<u>Base rate</u>
01.02	Live bovine animals	
0102.10.00	- Pure-bred breeding animals	free
0102.90	- Other	
0102.90.10	--- Dairy cattle	free
0102.90.90	--- Other	2.20¢
02.01	Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled	
0201.10.00	- Carcasses and half carcasses	4.41¢/kg
0201.20.00	- Other cuts with bone in	4.41¢/kg
0201.30.00	- Boneless	4.41¢/kg
02.02	Meat of bovine animals, frozen	
0202.10.00	- Carcasses and half-carcasses	4.41¢/kg
0202.20.00	- Other cuts with bone in	4.41¢/kg
0202.30.00	- Boneless	4.41¢/kg
02.06	Edible offal of bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, chilled or frozen	
0206.10.00	- Of bovine animals, fresh or chilled	free
	- Of bovine animals, frozen:	
0206.21.00	-- Tongues	free
0206.22.00	-- Livers	free
0206.29.00	-- Other	free
02.10	Meat and edible meat offal, salted, in brine, dried or smoked; edible flours and meals or meat or meat offal	
0210.20.00	- Meat of bovine animals	2.21¢/kg.

* The Schedule has been annotated for purposes of this inventory.

** The tariffs on Canada, United States and Mexico bovine animals and meat trade will phase-out in a manner previously negotiated under the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

Schedule V - CANADA
PART I - MOST-FAVOURLED-NATION TARIFF

SECTION I - Agricultural Products
SECTION I - A Tariffs

Tariff item number	Description of products	Base rate of duty		Bound rate of duty		Implementation period from/to	Special safeguard
		Ad valorem (%)	Other	U/B	Ad valorem (%)	Other	
1	2	3		4		5	6
01.01	Live horses, asses, mules and hinnies.						
	- Horses:						
0101.11.00	--Pure-bred breeding animals	0.00		B	0.00		1995
0101.19.00	-- Other	0.00		B	0.00		1995
0101.20.00	- Asses, mules and hinnies	0.00		B	0.00		1995
01.02	Live bovine animals.						
0102.10.00	- Pure-bred breeding animals	0.00		B	0.00		1995
0102.90	- Other						
0102.90.10	--- Dairy cattle	0.00		B	0.00		1995
0102.90.90	--- Other		2.2¢/kg	C		1.1¢/kg	1995/2000
01.03	Live swine.						
0103.10.00	- Pure-bred breeding animals	0.00		B	0.00		1995
	- Other:						
0103.91.00	-- Weighing less than 50 kg	0.00		B	0.00		1995
0103.92.00	-- Weighing 50 kg or more	0.00		B	0.00		1995
01.04	Live sheep and goats.						
0104.10	- Sheep						
0104.10.10	--- Pure-bred breeding animals	0.00		B	0.00		1995
0104.10.90	--- Other		\$1/each	B		50¢ each	1995/2000

Tariff item number	Description of products	Base rate of duty		Bound rate of duty		Implementation period from/to	Special safeguard
		Ad valorem (%)	Other	U/B	Ad valorem (%)	Other	
1	2	3		4		5	6
0104.20	- Goats						
0104.20.10	--- Pure-bred breeding animals	0.00		B	0.00	1995	
0104.20.90	--- Other		\$1/each	B		.64\$ each 1995/2000	
01.05	Live poultry, that is to say, fowls of the species Gallus domesticus, ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls.						
	- Weighing not more than 185 g:						
0105.11	-- Fowls of the species Gallus domesticus						
0105.11.10	--- For breeding purposes	0.00		U		1995	
	--- Broilers for domestic production:						
0105.11.21	---- Within access commitment		2¢ each	B		.86¢ each 1995/2000	
0105.11.22	---- Over access commitment		280.4 but not < 36.3¢ each	B		1995/2000	SSG
0105.11.90	--- Other		2¢ each, B			1.3¢ each 1995/2000	
0105.19	-- Other						
0105.19.10	--- For breeding purposes	0.00		U		1995	
	--- Other:						
0105.19.91	---- Ducks, geese and turkeys		12.5%	B		8% 1995/2000	
0105.19.92	---- Guinea fowls		4.41¢/kg	B		2.82¢/kg 1995/2000	
	- Other:						
0105.91	-- Fowls of the species Gallus domesticus						
0105.91.10	--- For breeding purposes; started pullets; spent fowl		4.41¢/kg	B		2.82¢/kg 1995/2000	
	--- Other:						
0105.91.91	---- Within access commitment		4.41¢/kg	B		1.90¢/kg 1995/2000	

Tariff item number	Description of products	Base rate of duty		Bound rate of duty		Implementation period from/to	Special safeguard
		Ad valorem (%)	Other	U/B	Ad valorem (%)	Other	
1	2	3	4	5	6		
0105.91.92	---- Over access commitment		280.4%, but not < 147.0€/kg		238.3%, but not < 125.0€/kg		SSG
0105.99	Other						
	--- Turkeys:						
0105.99.11	---- Within access commitment		4.41€/kg	B	1.90€/kg	1995/2000	
0105.99.12	---- Over access commitment		182.0%, but not < 188.2€/kg		154.7%, but not < 160.0€/kg	1995/2000	SSG
0105.99.90	--- Other		4.41€/kg	B	2.82€/kg	1995/2000	
0106.00.00	Other live animals.	0.00		P		1995	
02.01	Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled.						
0201.10	- Carcasses and half-carcasses						
0201.10.10	--- Within access commitment		4.41€/kg	B		1995	
0201.10.20	--- Over access commitment		37.9%		26.5%	1995/2000	SSG
0201.20	- Other cuts with bone in						
0201.20.10	--- Within access commitment		4.41€/kg	B		1995	
0201.20.20	--- Over access commitment		37.9%		26.5%	1995/2000	SSG
0201.30	- Boneless						
0201.30.10	--- Within access commitment		4.41€/kg	B		1995	
0201.30.20	--- Over access commitment		37.9%		26.5%	1995/2000	SSG
02.02	Meat of bovine animals, frozen.						
0202.10	- Carcasses and half-carcasses						
0202.10.10	--- Within access commitment		4.41€/kg	B		1995	
0202.10.20	--- Over access commitment		37.9%		26.5%	1995/2000	SSG

Tariff item number	Description of products	Base rate of duty		Bound rate of duty		Implementation period from/to	Special safeguard
		Ad valorem (%)	Other	U/B	Ad valorem (%)	Other	
1	2	3		4		5	6
0202.20	- Other cuts with bone in						
0202.20.10	--- Within access commitment		4.41¢/kg	B		1995	
0202.20.20	--- Over access commitment		37.9%		26.5%	1995/2000	SSG
0202.30	- Boneless						
0202.30.10	--- Within access commitment		4.41¢/kg	B		1995	
0202.30.20	--- Over access commitment		37.9%		26.5%	1995/2000	SSG
02.03	Meat of swine, fresh, chilled or frozen.						
	- Fresh or chilled:						
0203.11.00	-- Carcasses and half-carcasses	0.00		B		1995	
0203.12.00	-- Hams, shoulders and cuts thereof, with bone in	0.00		B		1995	
0203.19.00	-- Other	0.00		B		1995	
	- Frozen:						
0203.21.00	-- Carcasses and half-carcasses	0.00		B		1995	
0203.22.00	-- Hams, shoulders and cuts thereof, with bone in	0.00		B		1995	
0203.29.00	-- Other	0.00		B		1995	
02.04	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh, chilled or frozen.						
0204.10.00	- Carcasses and half-carcasses of lamb, fresh or chilled		6.61¢/kg	B	4.23¢/kg	1995/2000	
	- Other meat of sheep, fresh or chilled:						
0204.21.00	-- Carcasses and half-carcasses		6.61¢/kg	B	4.23¢/kg	1995/2000	
0204.22	-- Other cuts with bone in						
0204.22.10	--- Of lamb		6.61¢/kg	B	4.23¢/kg	1995/2000	
0204.22.20	--- Of mutton		6.61¢/kg	B	4.23¢/kg	1995/2000	
0204.23	-- Boneless						
0204.23.10	--- Of lamb		6.61¢/kg	B	4.23¢/kg	1995/2000	

Tariff item number	Description of products	Base rate of duty		Bound rate of duty		Implementation period from/to	Special safeguard
		Ad valorem (%)	Other	U/B	Ad valorem (%)	Other	
1	2	3		4		5	6
0204.23.20	--- Of mutton		6.61¢/kg	B		4.23¢/kg	1995/2000
0204.30.00	- Carcasses and half-carcasses of lamb, frozen		6.61¢/kg	B		4.23¢/kg	1995/2000
	- Other meat of sheep, frozen:						
0204.41.00	-- Carcasses and half-carcasses		6.61¢/kg	B		4.23¢/kg	1995/2000
0204.42	-- Other cuts with bone in						
0204.42.10	--- Of lamb		6.61¢/kg	B		4.23¢/kg	1995/2000
0204.42.20	--- Of mutton		6.61¢/kg	B		4.23¢/kg	1995/2000
0204.43	-- Boneless						
0204.43.10	--- Of lamb		6.61¢/kg	B		4.23¢/kg	1995/2000
0204.43.20	--- Of mutton		6.61¢/kg	B		4.23¢/kg	1995/2000
0204.50.00	- Meat of goats	0.00	0.00	B			1995
0205.00.00	Meat of horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, chilled or frozen.	0.00	0.00	B			1995
02.06	Edible offal of bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, chilled or frozen.						
0206.10.00	- Of bovine animals, fresh or chilled	0.00	0.00	B			1995
	- Of bovine animals, frozen:						
0206.21.00	-- Tongues	0.00	0.00	B			1995
0206.22.00	-- Livers	0.00	0.00	B			1995
0206.29.00	-- Other	0.00	0.00	B			1995
0206.30.00	- Of swine, fresh or chilled	0.00	0.00	B			1995
	- Of swine, frozen:						
0206.41.00	-- Livers	0.00	0.00	B			1995
0206.49.00	-- Other	0.00	0.00	B			1995

Tariff item number	Description of products	Base rate of duty		Bound rate of duty		Implementation period from/to	Special safeguard
		Ad valorem (%)	Other	U/B	Ad valorem (%)	Other	
1	2	3		4		5	6
0206.80.00	- Other, fresh or chilled	0.00	0.00	B		1995	
0206.90.00	- Other, frozen	0.00	0.00	B		1995	
02.07	Meat and edible offal, of the poultry of heading No. 01.05, fresh, chilled or frozen						
0207.10	- Poultry not cut in pieces, fresh or chilled						
	--- Of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus:						
0207.10.11	----- Spent fowl	12.5%, but not < 11.02¢/kg or > 22.05¢/kg	B		8%, but not < 7.05¢/kg or > 14.11¢/kg	1995/2000	
0207.10.18	----- Other, within access commitment	12.5%, but not < 11.02¢/kg or > 22.05¢/kg	B		5.4%, but not < 4.74¢/kg or > 9.48¢/kg	1995/2000	
0207.10.19	----- Other, over access commitment	280.4%, but not < 196.0¢/kg			238.3%, but not < 166.6¢/kg	1995/2000	
	--- Turkeys:						
0207.10.21	----- Canner pack, within access commitment	12.5%, but not < 11.02¢/kg or > 22.05¢/kg	B		5.4%, but not < 4.74¢/kg	1995/2000	
0207.10.22	----- Canner pack, over access commitment	182.0%, but not < 247.9¢/kg			154.7%, but not < 210.7¢/kg	1995/2000	SSG
0207.10.23	----- Other than canner pack, within access commitment	12.5%, but not < 11.02¢/kg or > 22.05¢/kg	B		5.4%, but not < 4.74¢/kg or > 9.48¢/kg	1995/2000	

Tariff item number	Description of products	Base rate of duty		Bound rate of duty		Implementation period from/to	Special safeguard
		Ad valorem (%)	Other	U/B	Ad valorem (%)	Other	
1	2	3		4		5	6
0207.10.24	----- Other than canner pack, over access commitment		182.0%, but not < 229.5¢/kg		154.7%, but not < 195.08¢/kg	1995/2000	SSG
0207.10.90	---- Other		12.5%, but not < 11.02¢/kg or > 22.05¢/kg	B	8%, but not < 7.05¢/kg or 14.11¢/kg	1995/2000	
0207.21	- Poultry not cut in pieces, frozen:						
	-- Fowls of the species Gallus domesticus						
0207.21.10	--- Spent fowl		12.5%, but not < 11.02¢/kg or > 22.05¢/kg	B	8%, but not < 7.05¢/kg or 14.11¢/kg	1995/2000	
	--- Other:						
0207.21.91	----- Within access commitment		12.5%, but not < 11.02¢/kg or > 22.05¢/kg	B	5.4%, but not < 4.74¢/kg or > 9.48¢/kg	1995/2000	
0207.21.92	----- Over access commitment		280.4%, but not < 196.0¢/kg	B	283%, but not < 166.6	1995/2000	SSG
0207.22	-- Turkeys						
	--- Canner pack:						
0207.22.11	----- Within access commitment		12.5%, but not < 11.02¢/kg or > 22.05¢/kg	B	5.4%, but not < 4.74¢/kg or > 9.48¢/kg	1995/2000	
0207.22.12	----- Over access commitment		182.0%, but not < 247.9¢/kg	B	154.7%, but not < 210.7¢/kg	1995/2000	SSG

Tariff item number	Description of products	Base rate of duty		Bound rate of duty		Implementation period from/to	Special safeguard
		Ad valorem (%)	Other	U/B	Ad valorem (%)	Other	
1	2	3		4		5	6
	--- Other:						
0207.22.91	---- Within access commitment		12.5%, but not < 11.02€/kg or > 22.05€/kg	B		5.4%, but not < 4.74€/kg or > 9.48€/kg	1995/2000
0207.22.92	---- Over access commitment		182.0%, but not < 229.5€/kg or 12.5%, but not < 11.02€/kg or > 22.05€/kg	B		154.7%, but not < 195.1€/kg or 8%, but not < 7.05€/kg or > 14.11€/kg	1995/2000 SSG
0207.23.00	-- Ducks, geese and guinea fowls - Poultry cuts and offal (including livers), fresh or chilled:						1995/2000
0207.31.00	-- Fatty livers of geese or ducks	0.00	0.00	B			1995
0207.39	-- Other						
	--- Of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus, other than spent fowl :						
0207.39.11	---- Within access commitment		12.5%, but not < 11.02€/kg or > 22.05€/kg	B		5.4%, but not < 4.74€/kg or > 9.48€/kg	1995/2000
0207.39.12	---- Over access commitment, bone in		292.9%, but not < 444.3€/kg			249.0%, but not < 377.6€/kg	1995/2000 SSG
0207.39.14	---- Over access commitment, boneless		292.9%, but not < 792.3€/kg			249.0%, but not < 673.5€/kg	1995/2000 SSG
	--- Turkeys:						

Tariff item number	Description of products	Base rate of duty		Bound rate of duty		Implementation period from/to	Special safeguard
		Ad valorem (%)	Other	U/B	Ad valorem (%)	Other	
1	2	3		4		5	6
0207.39.21	----- Within access commitment		12.5%, but not < 11.02¢/kg or > 22.05¢/kg	B		5.4%, but not < 4.74¢/kg or > 9.48¢/kg	1995/2000
0207.39.22	----- Over access commitment, bone in		194.5%, but not < 345.8¢/kg			165.3%, but not < 294.0¢/kg	SSG
0207.39.23	----- Over access commitment, boneless		194.5%, but not < 566.6¢/kg	B		165.3%, but not < 481.6¢/kg	1995/2000
0207.39.90	--- Other		12.5%, but not < 11.02¢/kg or > 22.05¢/kg			8%, but not < 7.05¢/kg or 14.11¢/kg	1995/2000
- Poultry cuts and offal other than livers, frozen:							
0207.41	-- Of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus						
0207.41.10	--- Spent fowl		12.5%, but not < 11.02¢/kg or > 22.05¢/kg	B		8%, but not < 7.05¢/kg or > 14.11¢/kg	1995/2000
--- Other:							
0207.41.91	----- Within access commitment		12.5%, but not < 11.02¢/kg or > 22.05¢/kg	B		5.4%, but not < 4.74¢/kg or > 9.48¢/kg	1995/2000
0207.41.92	----- Over access commitment, bone in		292.9%, but not < 444.3¢/kg			249.0%, but not < 377.6¢/kg	SSG
0207.41.93	----- Over access commitment, boneless		292.9%, but not < 792.3¢/kg			249.0%, but not < 673.5¢/kg	SSG

Tariff item number	Description of products	Base rate of duty		U/B	Bound rate of duty		Implementation period from/to	Special safeguard
		Ad valorem (%)	Other		Ad valorem (%)	Other		
1	2	3			4		5	6
0207.42	-- Of turkeys							
0207.42.10	---- Within access commitment		12.5%, but not < 11.02¢/kg or > 22.05¢/kg	B		5.4%, but not < 4.74¢/kg or > 9.48¢/kg	1995/2000	
0207.42.21	---- Over access commitment :							
	----- Bone in		194.5%, but not < 345.8¢/kg			165.3%, but not < 294.0¢/kg	1995/2000	SSG
0207.42.22	----- Boneless		194.5%, but not < 566.6¢/kg			165.3%, but not < 481.6¢/kg	1995/2000	SSG
0207.43.00	-- Of ducks, geese or guinea fowls		12.5%, but not < 11.02¢/kg or > 22.05¢/kg	B		8%, but not < 7.05¢/kg or > 14.11¢/kg	1995/2000	
0207.50	- Poultry livers, frozen							
	--- Of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus:							
0207.50.11	----- Within access commitment	0.00	0.00	B			1995	
0207.50.12	----- Over access commitment		280.4%, but not < 758.5¢/kg			238.3%, but not < 644.7¢/kg	1995/2000	SSG
0207.50.21	---- Of turkeys:							
	----- Within access commitment	0.00	0.00	B			1995/2000	
0207.50.22	----- Over access commitment		182.0%, but not < 530.2¢/kg			154.7%, but not < 450.6¢/kg	1995/2000	SSG
0207.50.90	---- Other	0.00	0.00	B			1995	

Tariff item number	Description of products	Base rate of duty		Bound rate of duty		Implementation period from/to	Special safeguard
		Ad valorem (%)	Other	U/B	Ad valorem (%)	Other	
1	2	3		4		5	6
02.08	Other meat and edible meat offal, fresh, chilled or frozen.						
0208.10.00	- Of rabbits or hares	0.00	0.00	B		1995	
0208.20.00	- Frogs' legs	0.00	0.00	B		1995	
0208.90.00	- Other	0.00	0.00	B		1995	
0209.00	Pig fat free of lean meat and poultry fat (not rendered),						
	fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried or smoked.						
0209.00.10	--- Pig fat	0.00	0.00	B		1995	
	--- Poultry fat:						
0209.00.21	---- Fat of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus, within access commitment		12.5%, but not < 11.02€/kg or > 22.05€/kg, B	B		1995/2000	
					5.4%, but not < 4.74€/kg or 9.48€/kg		
0209.00.22	---- Fat of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus, over access commitment		292.9%, but not < 792.3€/kg		249.0%, but not < 673.5€/kg	1995/2000	SSG
0209.00.23	---- Fat of turkeys, within access commitment		12.5%, but not < 11.02€/kg or > 22.05€/kg,	B	5.4%, but not < 4.74€/kg	1995/2000	
0209.00.24	---- Fat of turkeys, over access commitment		194.5%, but not < 566.6€/kg		165.3%, but not < 481.6€/kg	1995/2000	SSG
0209.00.29	---- Other		12.5%, but not < 11.02€/kg or > 22.05€/kg	B	8%, but not < 7.05€/kg or > 14.11€/kg	1995/2000	

Tariff item number	Description of products	Base rate of duty		Bound rate of duty		Implementation period from/to	Special safeguard
		Ad valorem (%)	Other	U/B	Ad valorem (%)	Other	
1	2	3		4		5	6
02.10	Meat and edible meat offal, salted, in brine, dried or smoked; edible flours and meals of meat or meat offals						
	- Meat of swine:						
0210.11.00	-- Hams, shoulders and cuts thereof, with bone in		2.21€/kg	B		1.41€/kg	1995/2000
0210.12.00	-- Bellies (streaky) and cuts thereof		2.21€/kg	B		1.41€/kg	1995/2000
0210.19	-- Other						
0210.19.10	--- Salt pork in barrels	0.00	00.0	B			1995
0210.19.90	--- Other		2.21€/kg	B		1.41€/kg	1995/2000
0210.20.00	- Meat of bovine animals		2.21€/kg	B		1.41€/kg	1995/2000
0210.90	-Other, including edible flours and meals of meat or meat offal						
	--- Meat of poultry:						
0210.90.11	---- Of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus, within access commitment		12.5%, but not < 11.02€/kg or > 22.05€/kg	B		5.4%, but not < 4.74€/kg or > 9.48€/kg	1995/2000
0210.90.12	---- Of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus, over access commitment, bone in		292.9%, but not < 683.4€/kg			249.0%, but not < 580.9€/kg	1995/2000 SSG
0210.90.13	---- Of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus, over access commitment, boneless over access commitment		292.9%, but not < 1219.0€/kg			249.0%, but not < 1036.2€/kg	1995/2000 SSG
0210.90.14	---- Of turkeys, within access commitment		12.5%, but not < 11.02€/kg or > 22.05€/kg	B		5.4%, but not < 4.74€/kg or > 9.48€/kg	1995/2000

Tariff item number	Description of products	Base rate of duty		Bound rate of duty		Implementation period from/to	Special safeguard
		Ad valorem (%)	Other	U/B	Ad valorem (%)	Other	
1	2	3		4		5	6
0210.90.15	----- Of turkeys, over access commitment, bone in		194.5%, but not < 431.7¢/kg			165.3%, but not < 366.9¢/kg	SSG
0210.90.16	----- Of turkeys, over access commitment, boneless		194.5%, but not < 708.8¢/kg			165.3%, but not < 602.5¢/kg	SSG
0210.90.19	----- Other		12.5%, but not < 11.02¢/kg or > 22.05¢/kg	B		8%, but not < 7.05¢/kg or 14.11¢/kg	1995/2000
0210.90.90	--- Other		2.21¢/kg	B		1.41¢/kg	1995/2000