Contracting parties concerned are requested to make their comments or amendments available to the secretariat as soon as possible and not later than 1 February 1961.
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<th>Country</th>
<th>Income and Price Support</th>
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<td>(1) Production Subsidy</td>
<td>(2) Other forms of Subsidy and Price Support</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Fixed price: 1. Producer price is a tax imposed on the product (Cr.524 per bag) in order to raise a fund for paying the freight and the transportation expenses to the consumer centers. 2. Recently the fixed price has been made uniform for all mills in the country.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Note: A tax is imposed to cover the difference in price of sugar exported. The tax is collected in a special fund.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Note: Under the International Sugar Agreement, Brazil has a quota of 550,000 tons per year.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>Sugar cane: Minimum prices for sugar cane delivered to mills are fixed by the Government a year in advance in order to enable growers to plan their production programs. The minimum price is based on an estimate of the cost of production and the average price obtained over a representative earlier period.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Note: Under the Sugar Export Promotion Act, the sugar marketing associations are given export quotas which they distribute among the local sugar mills.</td>
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### Income and Price Support

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#### Yugoslavia

**COM.11/70 COM.11/A9(4)**

1. Although there are no guaranteed prices on sugar, flour and cutting prices for sugar have been established by the Government and prices have been set so as to stimulate an expansion of sugar production and processing capacity.

2. In order to encourage farm mechanization and agricultural improvement the Government grants specified rebates on purchases of agricultural machinery and equipment, synthetic fertilizers and on supplies for plant and animal protection.

#### Czechoslovakia

**COM.11/69 COM.11/21(2)**

1. During 1960 export prohibitions previously applying to a number of agricultural products were abolished. Exports of sugar and dried sugar-bones remain subject to quotas fixed annually.

2. Since internal prices for agricultural products are in many instances lower than world prices Yugoslavia has so far employed a system of multiple exchange rates to equalize domestic and foreign prices. The general exchange system is scheduled to be revised during 1961 and the use of multiple exchange rates is scheduled to be discontinued.

Note: Since domestic sugar production does not meet domestic requirements and since imports of sugar, for balance-of-payments reasons are still restricted, retail prices for sugar are set at a level sufficiently high to restrain consumption.

#### Notes:

- Prices of sugar beets and sugar are determined and guaranteed by the State. Deliveries are affected under contracts between State purchasing organizations and agricultural enterprises which, although normally drawn up for a five-year period allow for certain flexibility from year to year. Also see column 11.

- Although no direct consumer subsidy is given the State in establishing the retail price for sugar takes into account several considerations.

- The former two-price system under which a basic price was paid for obligatory deliveries of sugar beets while a higher price was paid for the remaining crop was abolished, together with obligatory deliveries, in 1960.

- Foreign trade in agricultural products is governed by the State Plan of Foreign Trade which is part of the overall State Economic Plan. The State Economic Plan specifies the quantities and types of agricultural products and foods to be imported or exported. Import and export of agricultural products and foodstuffs, including sugar and sugar products, are carried out exclusively through KOSPOL, a foreign trade corporation, and UMKOP, a co-operative enterprise set up for trading with co-operative organizations abroad.

- The development of sugar beet production is encouraged by the State through assisting farms in increasing the mechanization of production and through agronomical advice and through various forms of incentives for the delivery of high quality sugar beets given by the State operated sugar-beet processing factories.
Income and Price Support

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**Turkey**

1. Producers are granted a premium of 1 kg. of sugar or its equivalent in cash for every 100 kgs. of sugar beet delivered by them. Actual losses incurred by sugar-producing undertakings and the profits guaranteed to them, the amount of which is fixed at 10% of the paid-up capital in each case, are borne by the State budget.

**Exports**

Domestic sugar cannot be exported unless authorized by the Council of Ministers. Sugar is exported at prices lower than its export cost. The difference between export cost and actual export selling price, plus consumption tax, represents the extent to which sugar exports are subsidized. (See column (II).)

**Imports**

Subject to quantitative restrictions and prohibited. (See column (III).)

**Quantitative Restrictions**

Under the Sugar Act, special powers are vested in the State as concerns production, import and export of sugar. The Turkish Sugar Mill Corporation exclusively handles the export of sugar and the import of supplies and equipment required by participants. Sugar imports are handled by firms or individuals especially authorized by the Corporation.

**State Trading**

1. New sugar-producing areas cannot be established unless authorized by the Council of Ministers.
2. Sugar-production activities are centralized in a limited company known as the "Turkish Sugar Mills Corporation" which is granted special privileges by the State in matters of sugar production, imports and exports.
3. While it is not a monopoly, the technical and financial management of all sugar mills is under the Corporation.
4. Export prices for sugar are fixed on the basis of world prices and are subject to registration with the Chamber of Commerce. Under the Sugar Act the difference between export prices and cost is financed from a special fund.

**Remarks**

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### SUGAR (cont.)

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**Israel**

- COM.II/40(f)
- COM.II/89
- L/1320
- L/1320/Add.1

*All imports are subject to licensing. These are issued under "(b)" category. Licences issued automatically under liberalization schemes. They are issued to private importers provided they undertake to import certain minimum quantities.*

**Ghana**

- COM.II/96
- COM.II/40(c)
- L/1319

- **Cambodia**

- COM.II/40(h)
- COM.II/100
- L/1399

*EFAC currency retention scheme provides a fund to assist all agricultural exporters.*

*All imports are subject to licensing. White sugar imports are permitted under 1960 import plan.*