CONSULTATIONS ON AGRICULTURAL POLICIES

AUSTRIA

Commodity Information

Attached for the information of the Committee is the reply of the Government of Austria to the questionnaire in Annex B to document COM.II/5.
INFORMATION ON COMMODITIES REFERRED TO IN DOCUMENT COM.II/6 UNDER HEADINGS ENUMERATED IN ANNEX B TO DOCUMENT COM.II/5

The information requested on dairy products, meat, cereals, sugar, vegetable oils and fish is given below.

I. DAIRY PRODUCTS

1 and 2. Description of Product and Tariff Rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-heading</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Tariff Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>04.01</td>
<td>Milk and cream, fresh, not concentrated or sweetened</td>
<td>15%&lt;sup&gt;x&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04.02</td>
<td>Milk and cream, preserved, concentrated or sweetened</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A - dried milk</td>
<td>100 kgs</td>
<td>S475.&lt;sup&gt;x&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B - other</td>
<td>100 kgs</td>
<td>&quot;330.&lt;sup&gt;x&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04.03</td>
<td>Butter</td>
<td>&quot;680.&lt;sup&gt;x&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04.04</td>
<td>Cheese and curd:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A - Fine table cheeses and cheese in boxes</td>
<td>23%&lt;sup&gt;x&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 - Hard cheeses: Grana Parmesan and Reggiano Pecorino, not grated</td>
<td>100 kgs</td>
<td>S200.-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 - Other special cheeses: Fontina and Provolone</td>
<td>100 kgs</td>
<td>&quot;500.-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B - Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Products of sub-heading 04.04 A, imported in separate packages containing 1 kg. or less, are liable to an additional duty of 200 schillings per 100 kgs.

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<sup>x</sup> The duties on these products are applicable only when there are no legal provisions for regulating trade in these products or concerning the payment of a countervailing amount on importation of the animals in question. These duties shall be applicable even if such legal provisions exist, unless the person authorized to take possession of such products supplies the proof that a countervailing amount has been ordained or that the payment of such an amount is no longer required.
3. Non-tariff Measures

(a) These measures are destined to assure the supply of the population with milk products at prices conducive to consumption while at the same time it is sought to maintain traditional exports.

(b) As from March 1956, the milk subsidy amounts to 50 g. per litre (20 g. before) which (instead of the consumer) the State pays to the producer. This subsidy forms part of the legal producer price of Sl.90 per litre. The subsidy was introduced to allow a producer price covering production cost - which had risen continuously during the period immediately following the war - without increasing the consumer price. An increase of the then existing consumer price would have necessitated wage increases which, in turn, would have brought about further increases in production cost. The introduction of the milk subsidy contributed to the maintenance of the stability of the Austrian currency unit and helped avoid social tension.

In 1954 a special fund was set up by the Austrian agricultural organizations for the furthering of the sale of milk and milk products. This fund is managed by the Austrian Dairy Federation and financed by voluntary contributions of agricultural producers in the form of cessions of a small part of the official producer price for milk. The height of these cessions is fixed by the Central Organization of Austrian Agricultural Chambers taking into consideration the state of the market; at present, the cession amounts to 2 g. per litre, whereas during the period of over-production it had amounted to 15 g. per litre. If conditions permit, this fund which is of a private nature and not a Government fund, will be abolished by the agricultural organizations. Contributions levied for the fund had the effect of discouraging surplus production; this has been recognized by other international bodies. Means of the fund were used for special sales at reduced prices inside the country and for the use of skimmed milk as fodder. Some of the money raised by the fund was also used for the equalization of export losses - mainly in butter exports - at the period of the critical decline in prices on the international markets.

(c) Public funds were used exclusively for the support of inland prices, and not to promote exports.

4. Document COM.II/2 'a';

5 and 6. Not applicable.

7. Subsidies on Domestic Production

(a) Direct subsidy: 50 g. per litre

(b) net expenses for milk price support (see general information to document COM.II/5, Annex B)
(c) Milk:

(i) wholesale price: Sch.1.95 to 2.17 p.l., according to quality and packing

(ii) export prices: no export worth mentioning

Milk powder:

(i) wholesale price: skimmed Sch.9.- to 10.-, full cream Sch.19.50

(ii) export prices in accordance with prices on export markets

Butter:

(i) wholesale price: Sch.31.42 per kg.

(ii) export prices in accordance with international prices

Cheese:

(i) wholesale price: according to quality and type approximately Sch.17.- to 20.- per kg.

(ii) export prices according to quality and international prices.

8. Not applicable.

9. **Level of Protection**

The level of protection granted can be seen from 3(b) above. Data to what extent this subsidy benefits the producers and to what extent the consumers cannot be given. Where imports of dairy products are concerned (mainly cheese, which is liberalized) an equalization levy is imposed in order to adjust prices of imported products to officially fixed prices of inland products. Where such equalization contributions are levied - the maximum amount of which may not surpass that of the applicable general tariff rate, no duties are charged.
10. Statistical Information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Imports 1000t value</th>
<th>Exports 1000t value</th>
<th>Prod.</th>
<th>Share of production in total consumption</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mill.£</td>
<td>Mill.£</td>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butter: Tariff No.04.03</td>
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<tr>
<td>1934-38</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
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<td>1954/55</td>
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<td>1955/56</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>1956/57</td>
<td>0.7</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cheese and curd: Tariff No.04.04</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934-1938</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954/55</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955/56</td>
<td>1.6</td>
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<td>2.5</td>
<td>48.6</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>66.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957/58</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>39.9</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>107.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dried milk: Tariff No.04.02 A</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934-1938</td>
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<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954/55</td>
<td>0.4</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>0.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>1955/56</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956/57</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957/58</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>29.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) In addition there were imports for social purposes amounting to 3.6 t
2) "                  "                  "                  "                  "                  0.5 t
3) "                  "                  "                  "                  "                  2.9 t
4) "                  "                  "                  "                  "                  2.8 t
   (including refugee relief)
5) "                  "                  "                  "                  "                  2.7 t
6) "                  "                  "                  "                  "                  2.1 t
7) "                  "                  "                  "                  "                  2.7 t ("-"
8) "                  "                  "                  "                  "                  2.6
II. MEAT

1 and 2. Description and Tariff Measures

01.02 Live animals of the bovine species:
A - weighing more than 100 kgs. each:
1 - Animals for butchering:
   (a) Bullocks ....................... 100 kgs. S.210. -
   (b) Bulls ......................... 100 kgs. S.200. -
   (c) Female animals:
      1 - Weighing more than
         550 kgs. each ................ 100 kgs. S.185. -
      2 - Other ........................ head "2100. -
B - Weighing 100 kgs. or less each head S.126. -

01.03 Live swine, weighing each:
A - Up to 10 kgs. (sucking pigs) ........ head S. 35. -
B - More than 10 and up to 130 kgs. .... 100 kgs. S.230. -
C - More than 130 kgs. ................ head S. 55. -

01.04 Live sheep and goats:
A - Live sheep:
   1 - Weighing each more than 25 kgs. ... head S. 56. -
   2 - Other ........................... head S. 14. -
B - Live goats:
   1 - Weighing each more than 14 kgs. ... head S. 28. -
   2 - Other ........................... head S. 7. -

02.01 Meat and edible offals of the animals falling
within heading No.01.01, 01.02, 01.03 or 01.04,
fresh, chilled or frozen:
A - In whole, half or quarter carcasses,
not further prepared:
   1 - Of horses .......................... 100 kgs. S.250. -
   2 - Of animals of the bovine species ... 100 kgs. S.385. -
   3 - Of swine .......................... 100 kgs. S.300. -
   4 - Of other animals .................. 100 kgs. S.125. -
B - Other:
   1 - Meat .............................. ad val. 32% -
      the duty not to be less than 100 kgs. S.265. -
   2 - Edible meat offals ............... ad val. 24%

Note. Should special economic conditions so require, the Federal Ministry of Finance, on the proposal of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, may grant partial or total exemption from duty in respect of products of heading No.02.01 imported by processing firms for the manufacture of all kinds of meat-based products.

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The duties on these animals or products are applicable only when there are no legal provisions for regulating trade in these products or concerning the payment of a countervailing amount on importation of the animals or products in question. These duties shall be applicable even if such legal provisions exist, unless the person authorized to take possession of such animals or products supplies the proof that a countervailing amount has been ordained or that the payment of such an amount is no longer required.
3. Non-tariff Measures

(a) These measures aim at the full utilization of the country's natural production capacity and the special promotion of the production of good quality slaughtering stock both in order to assure regular supplies of the domestic market and to maintain traditional exports.

Foreign trade in meat is of much less importance than the import and export of live animals. This is due to Austrian marketing usages, and especially to the fact that Austrian foreign trade in animals is traditionally carried on with neighbouring countries.

(b) Some protection of the domestic production is achieved through the imposition of an equalization levy on imports of live animals, meat and slaughter fat, imported at prices lower than those of comparable inland produce.

The only prices on the domestic market which are officially fixed are those for imported lard. Prices of pigs and slaughter animals are stabilized mainly by agreements on price ranges, i.e. maximum and minimum prices arranged by the Federal Chamber of Commerce, the Presidents' Conference of Chambers of Agriculture and the Chamber of Labour. If market prices fall below the agreed minimum export permits are issued and stocks of meat and bacon created. If the market prices exceed the maximum price, import quotas are granted in order to increase available supplies and thus reduce prices automatically. Imports are effected through the Board of Livestock and Meat which invites tenders and places its order with the lowest bidder.

For imported lard a price equalization programme is in force under which the importer must sell all imported lard to the Austrian Import Association, an association of private firms charged with the marketing of imported lard. This association distributes lard in accordance with official orders. If the price of the imported lard (including distribution costs and possible processing costs) is lower than the officially fixed sales price to the wholesaler (Sch.12.52 per kg. for lard in bulk or 12.89 for packaged lard) the difference is paid into the equalization fund; should the sales price be higher, the sale is subsidized.

The accounts of this price equalization scheme for lard are nearly balanced.

(c) Official funds are used merely for the storage of meat within the framework of price stabilization.

4. Quantitative Restrictions

See document COM.II/2(a).

Imports of tallow of types "Prime Tallow", "Fancy Tallow" and "Yellow Grease" from the United States and Canada are liberalized; other imports of tallow need a permit.
5, 6 and 7. Not applicable.

8. **Export Subsidies**

Anon-recurring support was granted for the export of 27,000 pigs in the spring of 1958, as the record potato crop of 1957 had caused a massive increase in the supply of pigs.

9. **Level of Protection**

On account of great differences in quality, a comparison of cattle prices is impossible. It should be pointed out, however, that Austrian slaughter cattle are generally exported at prices above those which can be obtained on the home market.

The price range mentioned under (3) for pigs is Sch.12.50 to 13.50 per kg. live weight free Vienna. The average price for imported pigs corresponded on the whole to the average price of domestically produced pigs.

The demand for imported lard can be fully satisfied at the official prices which are very close to the average price of imported lard. Consequently the support given to the Austrian agriculture insofar as lard is concerned, consists exclusively of a protection against price fluctuations on the international market. At the same time it appears to guarantee a consumer price of domestic lard at not below Sch.15.60 for lard in bulk and 16.- for packaged lard.

10. **Statistical Information:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Imports 1000t Mill.S.</th>
<th>Exports 1000t Mill.S.</th>
<th>Prod. share of total consumption</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1925-29</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>380.3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934-1938</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>109.4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954/55</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>465.9</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955/56</td>
<td>36.3/415.4</td>
<td>4.5 105.1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956/57</td>
<td>33/410.1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>218.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957/58</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>303.7</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a) Including slaughtering animals in slaughter weight, values for live animals.

b) In addition there were imports for refugee relief, amounting to 2000 t.
### Statistical Information (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingot</th>
<th>Mill. S.</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Exports</th>
<th>Prod.</th>
<th>Share of production in total consumption</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1000t</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Beef and live slaughter cattle:**
Tariff No. 01.02 \( \div 02.01, 20 \)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Exports</th>
<th>Prod.</th>
<th>Share</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1934-1938</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954/55</td>
<td>2(\frac{1}{2})</td>
<td>2(\frac{1}{2})</td>
<td>85(\frac{1}{2})</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955/56</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3(\frac{1}{2})</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956/57</td>
<td>2(\frac{1}{2})</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957/58</td>
<td>1(\frac{1}{2})</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>104(\frac{1}{2})</td>
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</table>

**Veal, Tariff No. 01.02, 50:**

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<th>Prod.</th>
<th>Share</th>
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</thead>
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<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954/55</td>
<td>(\frac{1}{2})</td>
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<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955/56</td>
<td>1(\frac{1}{2})</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956/57</td>
<td>1(\frac{1}{2})</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957/58</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pork (without bacon) and live pigs:**
Tariff No. 01.03 \( \div 02.01, 30 \ a)\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Exports</th>
<th>Prod.</th>
<th>Share</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1934-1938</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>1954/55</td>
<td>12(\frac{1}{2})</td>
<td>1(\frac{1}{2})</td>
<td>164(\frac{1}{2})</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955/56</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1(\frac{1}{2})</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>96</td>
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<td>1956/57</td>
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<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957/58</td>
<td>8(\frac{1}{2})</td>
<td>2(\frac{1}{2})</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>99</td>
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</table>

**Live sheep and goats, Tariff No. 01.04**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Exports</th>
<th>Prod.</th>
<th>Share</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1934-1938</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954/55</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955/56</td>
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<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>1956/57</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957/58</td>
<td>2(\frac{1}{2})</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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a) Including slaughtering animals in slaughter weight, values for live animals.

b) In addition there were imports for refugee relief, amounting to 2000 t.

c) " " " " 500 t.
### Lard, Tariff No. 15.01 A:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Imports 1000t</th>
<th>Mill. S.</th>
<th>Exports 1000t</th>
<th>Mill. S.</th>
<th>Prod. Share of production in total consumption</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1934-1938</td>
<td>25.4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>33.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954/55</td>
<td>18.6</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>30.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955/56</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>159.1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>33.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956/57</td>
<td>9. -&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>83.4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>1957/58</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>72.4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>34.8</td>
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</table>

### Tallow, Tariff No. 15.02 A.B:

<table>
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<th>Imports 1000t</th>
<th>Mill. S.</th>
<th>Exports 1000t</th>
<th>Mill. S.</th>
<th>Prod. Share of production in total consumption</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1934-1938</td>
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<td>0.4</td>
<td>1. -</td>
<td>1. -</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954/55</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955/56</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>24.9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956/57</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>23.6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957/58</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup> Including slaughtering animals in slaughter weight, values for live animals.
III. CEREALS

1. and 2. Description of Product and Tariff Measures

10.01 Wheat and meslin ........................................... 100 kgs. S 68.-
Note: Hard wheat of this heading, intended for manufacturers of alimentary pastes for use in the manufacture of such pastes, within the limits of an annual quota of 15,000 tons, on production of a certificate from the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry free

10.02 Rye .............................................................. 100 kgs. S 62.-

10.03 Barley:
A - fodder barley ................................................ 100 kgs. S 53.-
B - other ............................................................ 100 kgs. S 62.-
Notes:
1. The expression "fodder barley" is to be taken to apply only to barley which, according to a certificate from the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, is used only for such purposes.
2. Barley of sub-heading B, imported for malt houses in order to be processed into malt and re-exported, on production of a certificate from the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry free

10.04 Oats:
A - fodder oats ................................................... 100 kgs. S 53.-
B - other ............................................................ 100 kgs. S 53.-
Note: The expression "fodder oats" is to be taken to apply only to oats which, according to a certificate from the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, are used only for such purposes.

10.05 Maize:
A - fodder maize .................................................. 100 kgs. S 53.-
B - maize for grinding ........................................... 100 kgs. S 53.-
C - other ............................................................. 100 kgs. S 53.-
Notes:
1. The expression "fodder maize" is to be taken to apply only to maize which, according to a certificate from the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, is used only for such purposes.
2. The expression "maize for grinding" (sub-heading B), is to be taken to apply only to maize which, according to a certificate from the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, is used only for such purposes.

The duties on these products are applicable only when there are no legal provisions for regulating trade in these products or concerning the payment of a countervailing amount on importation of the products in question. These duties shall be applicable even if such legal provisions exist, unless the person authorized to take possession of such products supplies the proof that a countervailing amount has been ordained or that the payment of such an amount is no longer required.
3. Non-tariff Measures

Bread Grains (wheat and rye)

(a) Austrian agricultural policy aims at the maintenance and the improvement of the production of bread grains, giving due consideration to natural conditions and especially encouraging the production of high-quality wheat. Although guaranteed, stable producer prices covering production cost are aimed at, the prices of flour and bread are for social reasons kept at a comparatively low level.

Feed Grains

(a) The aim is to make them available to the farmer at prices as stable as possible in order to enable long-term calculations encouraging animal production.

(b) Measures for the stabilization of cereal and bread prices can be summed up as follows:

In the case of bread grains a basic price was fixed in 1952, and the mills were obliged to buy all quantities offered to them at such a price. For "quality wheat" this price amounts to Sch.195,- plus an additional bonus of Sch.7,-, 9,- and 12,- per kg. according to special quality. For soft wheat, prices range from a basic level of Sch.185,- to a top level of Sch.204,- per hundred kgs., according to the month of the year which results in an average annual price of Sch.195,-.

The present annual average price of rye amounts to Sch.175,- per hundred kgs., resulting from monthly changing prices rising from Sch.165,- to 184,-. (This price scale has been introduced as an incentive that the farmer avoids selling his total production within a short period after the harvest.)

Flour and bread prices are calculated on the basis of the average basic price of Sch.195,- and 175,- respectively, for wheat and rye. The official subsidies for imported and domestically-produced bread grains are granted on the same bases.

If the actual cost to the importer (including custom duties and other charges, as well as expenses and profit margin) are higher than the fixed basic prices, the State pays the difference; if actual import prices are lower the importer has to pay the difference to the Government.

The farmer obtains a guaranteed price of Sch.250,- for wheat and Sch.230,- for rye per hundred kgs.; the difference between these prices and the average basic price of Sch.195,- and 175,- respectively (i.e. Sch.55) is paid to the farmer by the State via the mills.

In view of the bread and flour subsidies, a number of additional directives were issued, the most important of which are: bread grains cannot be sold by the producers to the bakers but only to mills; bread grains fit for human consumption cannot be fed to animals or be used for other purposes than human consumption. Imported "quality wheat" can be bought by the mills only if they have also bought and taken over the prescribed amounts of inland wheat. Mills are allowed every month 30 per cent of the total average quantity to be milled in a month in quality wheat and must...
process at least two-thirds of the quantity in inland wheat. The Government maintains in storage two to three months' supply of imported quality wheat. Prices of domestic coarse grains are neither fixed nor supported. However, an indirect price-stabilization measure for domestically produced feed-grains may be seen in the fact that import prices for the most important types of imported feed-grains (maize, milo corn, barley and wheat) are fixed at a level designed to avoid an over-production of meat and a consequent decline of meat prices. The currently fixed price amounts to Sch.170.21 per hundred kgs. Imports are either subsidized or require a payment of a levy depending on whether the actual import price is higher or lower than the fixed import price for imported coarse grains.

Two-thirds of the coarse grain requirements are imported; consequently prices of domestically produced coarse grains follow the price for imported feed-grains and differences in prices are caused by differences in quality.

The Government maintains at its expense a supply of imported coarse grains in storage.

(c) The importance of the official support of bread and feed-grains can be seen from the general information to document COM.II/5, Annex B.a).

4) See document COM.II/2(a).

5) and 6) Not applicable.

7) Subsidies on Domestic Production

(a) Direct aid: Sch. 55.- per hundred kgs. of bread grains.

(b) Official net expenses for the past three years: see general information to Annex B.a).

(c) Price per production unit:

(i) sales on the inland market: annual average prices mentioned in 3(b) above of Sch.195.- and 175.- respectively, are wholesale prices for sales to the mills;

(ii) quantities exported are negligible; need arising, an adjustment to international prices will have to be made.

8) Export Subsidies

Nothing to be reported.

9) Prices of imported bread and feed-grains are reduced by State support; it would therefore be more correct to speak of an encouragement of inland consumption than of a protective measure vis-à-vis exporting countries.
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Wheat: Tariff No.10.01

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Rye: Tariff No.1002-1101

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IV. SUGAR

1. and 2. Description of Product and Tariff Rates

17.01 Beet sugar and cane sugar, solid ............. 100 kgs  S 200.-

Notes:
1. When the customs value is less than Sch. 360 per 100 kgs., the duty will be increased by the difference between Sch. 360 per 100 kgs., and the customs value per 100 kgs.
2. Crude sugar of this heading, destined for processing into refined sugar and molasses by sugar refineries subject to permit .................................................. free

3. Non-tariff Measures

(a) Aims of Measures

The measures described in the following paragraph are destined primarily to assure the adequate supply of the inland market at stable prices not dependent on the international market prices which are subject to considerable fluctuations. In line with the general agricultural policy of the Austrian Government, prices are based on an adequate remuneration of the producers of sugar-beets, the cost of which, as is well known, is higher than the cost of cane-sugar. However Austria, like other countries in a similar position, cannot forego its sugar production.

(b) Other Measures

A maximum price for sugar is officially established; the maximum price for normal granulated sugar, the most important type, amounts to Sch. 535.- per hundred kgs. c.i.f. railroad station of consignee.

Prices of sugar-beets are agreed upon between sugar factories and beet farmers taking into account the fixed sugar price. The sugar factories conclude annual contracts for beet production with beet producers and guarantee the purchase of the crop.

While sugar factories, up to the present, have been prepared to enter into such agreements for any quantities offered to them, it is now planned to fix quotas in order to prevent a further increase in the area under sugar beets, and a consequent surplus production.

There exists further an equalization arrangement for imported sugar. Under this arrangement the difference between the import price of imported white sugar (or the Austrian factory price of white sugar produced from imported raw materials) and the official maximum price is either paid into or paid out of the equalization fund. This measure is also destined to maintain a stable inland price independent of the international market. The accounts of this price equalization scheme have been nearly balanced over the last few years.

In addition, an equalization fund for freight charges makes possible the maintenance of a uniform sugar price all over Austria.
4. **Quantitative Restrictions**

Imports and exports are subject to permits issued under the Foreign Trade Law. Imports of raw sugar from OEEC countries are liberalized.

5. **Trade Practices**

No other measures exist than those described under points 2, 3 and 4 above.

6. **State Trading**

There is no State trading in sugar.

7. and 8. Not applicable. No such subsidies are granted in Austria.

9. **Level of Protection**

In 1957, prices for refined sugar, free Austrian border, amounted on the average to Sch. 390.58 per hundred kgs. and in 1958 on the average to Sch. 321.47. Because of the absence of a world market price for sugar beets it cannot be said which portion of the protection granted benefits to Austrian agriculture.

10. **Statistical information: Sugar, Tariff No. 1701, 1704**

Data including unrefined sugar and confectionery; amounts are given in white sugar values.

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<th>Imports 1,000 Million tons</th>
<th>Imports S.</th>
<th>Exports 1,000 Million tons</th>
<th>Exports S.</th>
<th>Prod.</th>
<th>Share of production in total consumption</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1925-29</td>
<td>98 1/2</td>
<td>46.8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934-38</td>
<td>2 1/2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953/54</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>179.3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954/55</td>
<td>10 1/2</td>
<td>41.4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>27.8</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955/56</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>52.8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>191 1/2</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956/57</td>
<td>67 1/2</td>
<td>225.4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>24.9</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957/58</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>184.8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>27.1</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VEGETABLE OILS

The measures regarding these products are described fully in document COM.III/W.10(m).

In order to facilitate a comparison of statistical data with similar ones for other commodities, the figures concerning production and foreign trade are given below for crop years. Oilseeds used in oil production are included under "quantity" in oil equivalent and under "value" at the full value, free Austrian frontier.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Imports Quantity</th>
<th>Imports Value</th>
<th>Exports Quantity</th>
<th>Exports Value</th>
<th>Production Quantity</th>
<th>Relation to Consumption</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1925-29</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>37.4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>1½</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934-38</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>28.4</td>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953/54</td>
<td>301/2</td>
<td>235.4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>31/2</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954/55</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>237.9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955/56</td>
<td>451/2</td>
<td>384.7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956/57</td>
<td>52+</td>
<td>467.9</td>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957/58</td>
<td>571/2</td>
<td>467.4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>41/2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958/59</td>
<td>581/2</td>
<td>465.4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

+ Add imports under refugee relief programme: 1/2.
FISH

A. Salt-water fish

1. and 2. Description and Tariff Rates

Fish, fresh (alive or dead), cooled or frozen
Salt-water fish:
03.01 B 1 Herring, except fillets ................ free -
2 Herring fillets ................ 18% free
3 Others .......................... free -

3. Non-tariff Measures

(a) Austria is a land-locked country and does not possess a seagoing fishing fleet. Therefore, imports of salt-water fish, fresh, chilled, frozen and fish fillets, except herring fillets, are admitted duty free from all countries; imports of herring fillet are admitted duty free from contracting parties. The above-mentioned products are not subject to quantitative import restrictions. No other measures of a restrictive character or in favour of domestic production exist.

3.(b) to 9. Not applicable.

10. Statistical Information

Imports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,000 mt.</td>
<td>Mil.$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925-29</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(average)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934-38</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(average)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953/54</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>55.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954/55</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>65.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955/56</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>71.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956/57</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>74.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957/58</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>76.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958/59</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>81.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Fresh-water fish

1. and 2. Description and Tariff Measures

Fish, fresh (alive or dead) cooled or frozen, salt-water fish.
Fresh-water fish:
03.01 A 1 Whole fish, not longer than 20 cm. free -
2 Other
   (a) trout and similar fish Sch.1,500 per 100 kgs. -
   (b) carp Sch. 300 per 100 kgs. - *
   (c) other 20% -

* carp of tariff number 03.01 A 2b, for a quota of 100 metric tons a year free -
3. Non-tariff Measures

(a) Fishery policy

The Austrian fishery policy is restricted to the assurance of marketing the domestic production at prices which will at least cover the costs; this goal is arrived at primarily by tariff measures. The protection is needed because the fishing industry is concentrated in regions less suitable for agriculture. In these economically less-favoured regions, any impairment of the fishing industry would cause unemployment.

(b) Other measures

Annually in spring, contracts are concluded between producers of carp and fish traders regarding the marketing of the carp which will be caught in the autumn.

4. Quantitative Restrictions

Only imports and exports of carp are restricted. The restrictions on imports are primarily needed to make possible an adequate distribution of the tariff quota among importers. The basis of this distribution is the share in marketing contracts mentioned under point 3 (b).

5. to 8. Not applicable

9. Margin of protection

(b) (i) The producer price of carp is contractually agreed between producers and traders. It is not guaranteed by the Government.

(ii) If the domestic production is not able to meet the demand, the tariff quota may be increased. In the current year the competent authorities, making use of this provision increased the quota by 34 metric tons.

10. Statistical Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th></th>
<th>Exports</th>
<th></th>
<th>Production /+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Relation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,000 mt.</td>
<td>Mil. S</td>
<td>1,000 mt.</td>
<td>Mil. S</td>
<td>1,000 mt. to consumption %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925-29 (average)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934-38 (average)</td>
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<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953/54</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954/55</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955/56</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956/57</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>0.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>1957/58</td>
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<td>4.6</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>2 1/2</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958/59</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>