From the information provided by the consultations on agricultural policies, the secretariat had prepared and circulated for comment by the Governments concerned, a compilation of the use of non-tariff devices for each country consulted by April 1960 (COM.II/80). On the basis of comments received, the secretariat has prepared revised summary schedules. The schedule on sugar is attached. Schedules on dairy products, meat, cereals, vegetable oils and fish will be circulated shortly as addenda to this document.
Income and Price Support

(1) Production Subsidy
(2) Other Forms of Income and Price Support
(3) Consumer Subsidy
(4) Surplus Disposal
(5) Quantitative Restrictions
(6) Indirect Aids
(7) State Trading
(8) Tariff Restrictions
(9) Regulations and Remarks
(10) Other Non-tariff Devices
(11) GATT Tariff Bindings

Federal Republic of Germany
- Price support
- Sugar Law:
  - Sugar beet: In annual price review a producer price is fixed, depending on the total crop.
  - Beet and cane sugar producers are granted a producer price for sugar beet.
  - Setting of an annual supply scheme.
  - Determination of sugar quantities available from home production and, consequently, the sugar quantities to be imported.
  - Release system for domestic and imported sugar.

Luxembourg
- COM.11/52
- Sugar beet: In annual price review a producer price is fixed, depending on the total crop.
- Individual licence is required for imports.

Finland
- COM.11/2(f)
- Sugar beet: In annual price review a producer price is fixed, depending on the total crop.

Glucose and dextrose, maltose, lactose.
Income and Price Support

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1) Production Subsidy</th>
<th>(2) Other Forms of Income and Subsidy</th>
<th>(3) Consumer Subsidy</th>
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Aids to Exports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(4) Financing of Losses</th>
<th>(5) Indirect Aids</th>
<th>(6) Surplus Disposal</th>
<th>(7) Quantitative Restrictions</th>
<th>(8) State Trading</th>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>(9) Other Non-Tariff Devices</th>
<th>(10) GATT Tariff Bindings</th>
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</table>

Belgium

Note:
1. There is a domestic market organization, based on collective conventions between the federation of industries (sugar mills) and the growers' syndicates.
2. Price received by producers represents a weighted average between the domestic convention price and the world price.

Quantitative restrictions removed on 1 January 1960 for beet sugar, cane sugar and similar sugars, invert sugar and artificial honey. Import licences are issued in conformity with the obligations as a member of the International Sugar Agreement.

1. Guaranteed producer price is established for sugar which can be absorbed by the home market.
2. The domestic industry, which traditionally occupied itself with the refining of raw sugar, receives an indemnification on a limited quantity of sugar.
3. The Government is authorized to charge a so-called current levy on the importation of sugar, which is reimbursed on re-exportation. The levy will be removed when world market prices again rise within the limits of the International Sugar Agreement.
### Income and Price Support

#### Production Subsidy

- Austria
  - Maximum price for sugar is officially established.
  - Prices of sugar beets are agreed upon between sugar factories and beet farmers, taking into consideration the fixed sugar price.
  - The sugar factories conclude annual contracts for beet production with producers and guarantee the purchase of the crop.

#### Other Forms of Income and Price Support

- Austria
  - Subsidy
  - Financing of losses
  - Indirect aids

#### Aids to Exports

- Austria
  - Surplus Disposal
  - Quantitative Restrictions

#### Subsidy and Price Support

- Austria
  - Subsidy
  - Financing of losses

### Consumer Subsidy

- Austria
  - Consumer Subsidy

### Surplus Disposal

- Austria
  - Surplus Disposal

### Quantitative Restrictions

- Austria
  - Quantitative Restrictions

### State Trading

- Austria
  - State Trading

### Other Non-tariff Devices

- Austria
  - Other Non-tariff Devices

### Remarks

- Austria
  - Remarks

---

### Norway

#### Production Subsidy

- Norway
  - Subsidy
  - Financing of losses

#### Other Forms of Income and Price Support

- Norway
  - Subsidy
  - Financing of losses

#### Aids to Exports

- Norway
  - Surplus Disposal
  - Quantitative Restrictions

### Subsidy and Price Support

- Norway
  - Subsidy
  - Financing of losses

### Consumer Subsidy

- Norway
  - Consumer Subsidy

### Surplus Disposal

- Norway
  - Surplus Disposal

### Quantitative Restrictions

- Norway
  - Quantitative Restrictions

### State Trading

- Norway
  - State Trading

### Other Non-tariff Devices

- Norway
  - Other Non-tariff Devices

### Remarks

- Norway
  - Remarks

---

### New Zealand

#### Production Subsidy

- New Zealand
  - Subsidy
  - Financing of losses

#### Other Forms of Income and Price Support

- New Zealand
  - Subsidy
  - Financing of losses

#### Aids to Exports

- New Zealand
  - Surplus Disposal
  - Quantitative Restrictions

### Subsidy and Price Support

- New Zealand
  - Subsidy
  - Financing of losses

### Consumer Subsidy

- New Zealand
  - Consumer Subsidy

### Surplus Disposal

- New Zealand
  - Surplus Disposal

### Quantitative Restrictions

- New Zealand
  - Quantitative Restrictions

### State Trading

- New Zealand
  - State Trading

### Other Non-tariff Devices

- New Zealand
  - Other Non-tariff Devices

### Remarks

- New Zealand
  - Remarks

---

### Uruguay

#### Production Subsidy

- Uruguay
  - Subsidy
  - Financing of losses

#### Other Forms of Income and Price Support

- Uruguay
  - Subsidy
  - Financing of losses

#### Aids to Exports

- Uruguay
  - Surplus Disposal
  - Quantitative Restrictions

### Subsidy and Price Support

- Uruguay
  - Subsidy
  - Financing of losses

### Consumer Subsidy

- Uruguay
  - Consumer Subsidy

### Surplus Disposal

- Uruguay
  - Surplus Disposal

### Quantitative Restrictions

- Uruguay
  - Quantitative Restrictions

### State Trading

- Uruguay
  - State Trading

### Other Non-tariff Devices

- Uruguay
  - Other Non-tariff Devices

### Remarks

- Uruguay
  - Remarks

---

### Comorfolk Islands

#### Production Subsidy

- Comorfolk Islands
  - Subsidy
  - Financing of losses

#### Other Forms of Income and Price Support

- Comorfolk Islands
  - Subsidy
  - Financing of losses

#### Aids to Exports

- Comorfolk Islands
  - Surplus Disposal
  - Quantitative Restrictions

### Subsidy and Price Support

- Comorfolk Islands
  - Subsidy
  - Financing of losses

### Consumer Subsidy

- Comorfolk Islands
  - Consumer Subsidy

### Surplus Disposal

- Comorfolk Islands
  - Surplus Disposal

### Quantitative Restrictions

- Comorfolk Islands
  - Quantitative Restrictions

### State Trading

- Comorfolk Islands
  - State Trading

### Other Non-tariff Devices

- Comorfolk Islands
  - Other Non-tariff Devices

### Remarks

- Comorfolk Islands
  - Remarks
### Income and Price Support

#### Denmark

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Production Subsidy</th>
<th>Other Forms of Income and Price Support</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sugar Scheme: See column (2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Producer price of sugar beet is approved each year by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry on the recommendation of a Government body. The Inspectorate of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for Sugar Scheme.
2. The Ministry approves ex-factory price of sugar.
3. The acreage under sugar beet is limited by the Government.
4. Production and refining are subject to a permit granted by the Government.
5. Government may also fix the price at which export industries using sugar for their production may buy sugar.
6. The Dollar Expert Incentive Scheme: To be abolished by the end of 1961. (See column (11)). |
| Consumer Subsidy |  
1. Import restrictions on sugar are maintained for balance-of-payments reasons. Manufacturers have been granted concessions to import sugar.
2. Denmark is self-sufficient in sugar supplies and no imports are required. Produce sugar. Should imports become necessary, import licences will be issued, probably to two holders of the concessions. (See column (9)). |
| Financing of Losses |  
1. Government may fix the price at which exporting industries using sugar for their production may buy sugar.
2. The Dollar Expert Incentive Scheme: To be abolished by the end of 1961. (See column (11)). |
| Indirect Aids |  
1. Sugar Scheme: The Danish sugar scheme. Industries using sugar for their production may buy sugar.
2. Additional profits are allocated to a sugar equalization fund. This fund is invested in sugar production. |

#### Ceylon

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other-Non-tariff Devices and Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sugar and sugar candy: State trading.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other Non-tariff Devices and Remarks

- Sugar Scheme: See column (2) Sugar Scheme.
- Maple sugar (outside the Sugar Scheme) (COM.II/53).
- Sugar and sugar candy: Open General Licence: Imports are allowed to enter freely. |

### Maple Sugar

- Maple sugar (outside the Sugar Scheme) (COM.II/53).
### Income and Price Support

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1) Production Subsidy</th>
<th>(2) Consumer Subsidy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>France</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Price stabilization funds are mainly financed from levies on producers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Auxiliary assistance is afforded to meet any deficits in the form of direct budget allocations, and to this extent an element of government subsidy is introduced.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sugar beet**
- Producer price is governed by the system of target prices (to be realized in 1961 by annual stages), yearly index prices and campaign prices; the campaign price for sugar beet was indexed until 1959 and may, after that date, be adjusted in accordance with current price levels.
- Sugar cane: Producer price is fixed each year by government ordinance. This is not indexed, and consideration must be given to the trends at 30 September in the cost of production items and to the fluctuations in productive efficiency.

### Aids to Exports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(3) Surplus Disposal</th>
<th>(4) Quantitative Restrictions</th>
<th>(5) State Trading</th>
<th>(6) Other Non-tariff Devices</th>
<th>(7) Quantitative Restrictions</th>
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</table>

**Sugar beet**
- Interprofessional Export Fund undertakes to reimburse exporters in the French franc zone and to foreign countries for the difference between the price prevailing in metropolitan France and the selling price in these territories.
- To facilitate the sale of sugar outside of the producing areas, the government must assume part of the selling charges incurred. This government share is paid out directly by the Equalization Fund of the Ministry of Finance.
- The Export Fund is financed by a non-fiscal contribution ("surplus disposal dues") which is levied on all of the sugar produced within the French Communauté.
- If the production exceeds the requirements of the French franc zone, the surplus may either be carried over to the next campaign, or exported to countries outside of the French franc zone, at the expenses of the parties responsible for these surpluses.

**Sugar cane**
- Guaranteed price to producers (Agricultural Stabilization Act)
- Note: Price support under the act is not mandatory. Support in 1960 equal to 100 per cent of the ten-year average price for sugar beets, payable through a deficiency payment program.

### Other Forms of Income and Subsidy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(8) Quantitative Restrictions</th>
<th>(9) State Trading</th>
<th>(10) Other Non-tariff Devices</th>
<th>(11) Quantitative Restrictions</th>
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</table>

**Other**
- Guaranteed price to producers (Sugar Stabilization Act)
- Note: Price support under the act is not mandatory. Support in 1960 equal to 100 per cent of the ten-year average price for sugar beets, payable through a deficiency payment program.
- If the production exceeds the requirements of the French franc zone, the surplus may either be carried over to the next campaign, or exported to countries outside of the French franc zone, at the expenses of the parties responsible for these surpluses.

### State Trading

- Interprofessional Export Fund undertakes to reimburse exporters in the French franc zone and to foreign countries for the difference between the price prevailing in metropolitan France and the selling price in these territories.
- To facilitate the sale of sugar outside of the producing areas, the government must assume part of the selling charges incurred. This government share is paid out directly by the Equalization Fund of the Ministry of Finance.
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### Quantitative Restrictions

- Sugar beet: Producer price is governed by the system of target prices (to be realized in 1961 by annual stages), yearly index prices and campaign prices; the campaign price for sugar beet was indexed until 1959 and may, after that date, be adjusted in accordance with current price levels.
- Sugar cane: Producer price is to be fixed in relation to its saccharine content.
- Sugar cane: Producer price fixed each year by government ordinance. This is not indexed, and consideration must be given to the trends at 30 September in the cost of production items and to the fluctuations in productive efficiency.

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### Tariff Stabilities

- Sugar beet: Producer price is governed by the system of target prices (to be realized in 1961 by annual stages), yearly index prices and campaign prices; the campaign price for sugar beet was indexed until 1959 and may, after that date, be adjusted in accordance with current price levels.
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### Income and Price Support

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1) Production Subsidy</th>
<th>(2) Other Forms of Income and Price Support</th>
<th>(3) Consumer Subsidy</th>
<th>(4) Aids to Exports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>United States</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sugar Act:</strong> Sugar beet, See column (8).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Note:</strong></td>
<td>The total outlay of the Government through payment of production subsidy is more than offset by collections from the excise tax levied on domestically produced sugar and imports. Payments contingent on compliance with farm marketing allotments and certain conditions regarding employment, wages and prices.</td>
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</table>

### Sugar Act:

1. Quotas to domestic and foreign producing areas are provided for.
2. To domestic producing areas quotas are fixed at 4,444,000 short tons plus 5.5% of United States requirements in excess of 8,350,000 tons.
3. A fixed quota of 400,000 tons is assigned to the Philippines.
4. The difference of 2,926,000 tons between requirement of 8,350,000 tons and the sum of the domestic and Philippines' quotas is allocated to Cuba and 4% to certain other foreign countries.
5. In addition, foreign countries other than the Philippines, are assigned 4% of requirements in excess of 8,350,000 tons; Cuba receives 25.59% and other countries are given 15.41% of such requirements.
6. The 1980 requirements determination was established at 9,400,000 tons in December 1979.
7. The Sugar Act restricts the amount of direct consumption sugar which may be imported into the United States mainland from abroad as well as from domestic offshore areas.

### Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland

- **Note:** Importation of sugar is subject to licence issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
- The Rhodesias obtain supplies of raw sugar from the Union of South Africa and the United Kingdom under a special agreement at a price related to the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement price.
- Nyasaland has no refinery and normally draws its sugar supplies from Mozambique mainly in the form of "milled white".
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Agreement between the State of Queensland and the Commonwealth of Australia:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. No price guarantees by the Government.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2. Domestic wholesale prices of various raw and refined sugars are related to production cost and are fixed at the same level for all Australian capital cities.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Production of raw sugar is strictly controlled.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>4. The Queensland Government undertakes to provide a fund for assistance of manufactured fruit industry.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Commonwealth Sugar Agreement:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Approximately half of Australia's exports are paid for at a price annually negotiated between the British Commonwealth sugar-producing countries and the United Kingdom Government.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Provisional Measures Law for Revitalising Beet Sugar Production:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. The Government may purchase sugar manufactured from the sugar beet which is purchased from growers at the guaranteed price.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2. The Government purchase price for beet sugar is set on the basis of the guaranteed price of sugar beet established by the Government, plus manufacturing cost and other expenses.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Remarks:**
1. The Queensland Government acquires control of all raw sugar produced in Queensland and the South East, the only sugar producing States.
2. The Sugar Board purchases all domestically produced raw sugar and is responsible for export of raw sugar.
3. The net proceeds from domestic and export sales, after deduction of the Board's expenses, are distributed among sugar mills and growers.
4. Under the Customs Prohibited Export Regulations, the export of sugar is prohibited except with the consent of the Department for Primary Industry. This prohibition is necessary to enable compliance with export quota provisions of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement and of the International Sugar Agreement.
### Income and Price Support

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(1) Production Subsidy</th>
<th>(2) Other Forms of Income and Price Support</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>United Kingdom</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar Beet: Any loss or profit on production passes to the account of the Sugar Board and is included, in the form of distribution payments or surcharges, in the net averaged price of sugar paid by the trade and consumers on the internal market. (See columns (2) and (9))</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Other Forms of Income and Price Support

#### Consumer Subsidy

1. Guaranteed producer prices is determined by the Government after each annual review.
2. The maximum acreage for which the British Sugar Corporation may enter into contracts is also determined by the Government.
3. Any deficit in the Corporation's operation is met by the Government-controlled Sugar Board out of a surcharge levied on all sugar and molasses, home produced or imported, and on the sugar content of home produced and imported manufactured goods. (See column (11))

### Aids to Exports

#### Surplus Disposal

- The only quantitative restriction on the import of sugar to the licensing of imports from countries not participating in the International Sugar Agreement in fulfillment of the obligations under Article 7 of that Agreement.

#### Other Mon—tariff Devices

### United Kingdom

#### Sugar Beet: 1. Guaranteed producer price is determined by the Government after each annual review. 2. The maximum acreage for which the British Sugar Corporation may enter into contracts is also determined by the Government. 3. Any deficit in the Corporation's operation is met by the Government-controlled Sugar Board out of a surcharge levied on all sugar and molasses, home produced or imported, and on the sugar content of home produced and imported manufactured goods. (See column (11))

#### Sugar Board:

1. The Board has the statutory duty to buy at the negotiated price the sugar which the Government has contracted to purchase under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement.
2. The Board re-sells the sugar in the country of origin, at the prevailing commercial price, to refineries and other traders.
3. The British Sugar Corporation is the sole purchaser of home-grown sugar beet for processing.
4. The Board makes a deficiency payment to the Corporation to cover any deficit incurred in buying sugar beet at the guaranteed price and selling its produce on the market.
5. The Board recovers the amount of such deficiency payment and of any deficit which it incurs on its own transactions in sugar, by means of a levy on all sugar and molasses entering the domestic market.

### Indonesia

#### Indonesia

1. The Netherlands—Indonesia Association for the sale of sugar fixes the price paid to sugar mills and the price at which sugar is sold to wholesalers. (See column (9))
2. Government intervention is exercised in the form of production control.

### Notes

- Production Grants: In addition to the price guarantees, agricultural producers receive production grants (i.e. subsidies on lime and fertilizers, assistance schemes for small farmers) intended to bring about greater efficiency and lower costs.
- Sugar Board: 1. The Board has the statutory duty to buy at the negotiated price the sugar which the Government has contracted to purchase under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement.
2. The Board re-sells the sugar in the country of origin, at the prevailing commercial price, to refineries and other traders.
3. The British Sugar Corporation is the sole purchaser of home-grown sugar beet for processing.
4. The Board makes a deficiency payment to the Corporation to cover any deficit incurred in buying sugar beet at the guaranteed price and selling its produce on the market.
5. The Board recovers the amount of such deficiency payment and of any deficit which it incurs on its own transactions in sugar, by means of a levy on all sugar and molasses entering the domestic market.

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Production Subsidy

1. No price guarantee by the Government.
2. Producers are guaranteed a fixed portion of the proceeds from the disposal of the sugar crop on the domestic and export markets.
3. Sugar Industry Agreements:
   a. Production quotas are being restricted under present conditions of over production.
   b. Small-scale farmers who are in possession of production quotas are assisted through equalization fund established by the sugar industry.
   c. Cane farmers are guaranteed outlets for their production, under certain conditions.
   d. Conditions of delivery of cane by planters to millers are laid down in the agreement, while payments for cane are made on a uniform basis and are calculated according to a prescribed formula based on the total proceeds realized by the sugar industry on the total crop marketed.

Other Forms of Income and Price Support

1. No price guarantee by the Government.
2. The contract prices for sugar beet negotiated between growers and the Sugar Manufacturing Co. have in practice the same effect as guaranteed prices for all crops contracted.
3. Production of sugar beet is regulated by annual contracts between growers and the Sugar Manufacturing Co. There is a maximum target for production.
4. The greater part of beet price is paid directly by the Company. A minor part is financed by the Sugar Compensation Fund to which is transferred means derived from import levies on sugar.

Note: The Company is a private enterprise and the previous import monopoly has been discontinued.

Income and Price Support

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1) Production Subsidy</th>
<th>(2) Other Forms of Income and Price Support</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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Aids to Exports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(3) Consumer Subsidy</th>
<th>(4) Financing of Losses</th>
<th>(5) Indirect Aids</th>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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</table>

Supplies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(6) Surplus Disposal</th>
<th>(7) Quantitative Restrictions</th>
<th>(8) State Trading</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>There are no quantitative restrictions when sugar is imported from all sources except certain Eastern countries, as long as the domestic price remains within the predetermined price limits. (See column (2))</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Quantitative Restrictions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(9) State Trading Regulations</th>
<th>(10) Other Non-Tariff Devices and Gift Tariff</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td></td>
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Remarks

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Restitution of tax on gasoline for tractors.

Aids to Exports

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Equalization Funds

1. Small planters are assisted on a sliding scale.
2. Levies are collected from the gross proceeds of sugar sold and payments made over and above the normal payment for cane delivered.
Special agreement with the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland on exports of raw sugar to that country.
### Table: Types of Support and Exports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Income and Price Support</th>
<th>Aids to Exports</th>
<th>Mixed Regulations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1) Income and Price Support</td>
<td>(2) Other Forms of Income and Price Support</td>
<td>(3) Consumer Subsidy</td>
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#### Burma
**CO.11/4(1)**

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Welcomes</th>
<th>Guaranteed minimum price, price of sugar per kg, licensing of imports.</th>
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**CO.11/2(e)/Rev.1**

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### Remarks

- **Industrial Development Corporation** has set up two sugar mills, and it is anticipated that if sufficient cane can be grown to keep this increased capacity fully utilized, Burma will be close to self-sufficiency in sugar.

- **General measures to increase productivity, etc.**
  1. The Confederation finances agricultural research and subsidizes agricultural training and information services.
  2. Grants are allocated to help with land improvement, consolidation of enterprises and sanitation of agricultural buildings.
  3. Subsidies are given to combat livestock epidemics, to promote the use of high quality seed and fuel oils and for insurance of livestock. The customs duties on certain fuels (diesel oil, petroleum and white spirit) are reduced; most agricultural products and means of production are exempted from the turnover tax.
  4. Mountain regions generally receive larger grants. Some grants are given only to mountain peasants, for example, for communal purchase of agricultural machinery, for equalizing transport charges, for exporting dairy and beef cattle, for improving housing sanitation and for family allowances.

- **On sugar, both of first and second grade, a so-called "border super tax" is levied, which is equivalent to the corresponding internal manufacturing tax.**

- **Government has recently reduced internal production tax.**

- **Subsidies for fertilizers and fuel.**
  To avoid excessive production the Government has taken steps to reduce imports by 10%.