Attached for the information of the Committee is the revised summary schedule on non-tariff devices affecting meat.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Cattle, hogs, and sheep (see column (11))</th>
<th>Canned pork stocks</th>
<th>Other aids, see column (12)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Cattle: mandatory price support, under Agricultural Stabilization Act, at not less than 80 per cent of the ten-year average market price. (Actual level in 1959 was 85%). (No programme is in operation since current prices are above this level.)</td>
<td>No programme providing specifically for export subsidies, but shipments of pork in 1959/59 involved Government expenditure of $135,000.</td>
<td>Stocks of canned pork accumulated by Agricultural Stabilization Board under earlier &quot;offer to purchase&quot; programme.</td>
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<td>Sheep: mandatory price support, under Agricultural Stabilization Act, at not less than 80 per cent of the ten-year average market price. (Actual level in 1959 was 85%). Method of support is an offer to purchase by Agricultural Stabilization Board.</td>
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<td>Hogs: mandatory price support, under Agricultural Stabilization Act, at not less than 80 per cent of the ten-year average market price. (Actual level in 1959 was 85%). Method of support is deficiency payment. Halted to a maximum of 100 Grade A and B carcasses from a producer in a year.</td>
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**Other**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>GATT Tariff Schedule</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
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<td>Germany</td>
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<tr>
<td>United States</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Income and Price Support

| Australia | See column (11). | See column (11). | See column (11). | Meat may be freely imported subject to quarantine requirements. |

Aids to Exports

<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) Financing of Losses</th>
<th>(5) Indirect Aids</th>
<th>(6) Surplus Disposal</th>
<th>(7) Quantitative Restrictions</th>
<th>(8) State Trading</th>
<th>(9) Mixing Regulations</th>
<th>(10) Other Non-tariff Devices and Remarks</th>
<th>(11) GATT Tariff Bindings</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>See column (11).</td>
<td>See column (11).</td>
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</table>

1. 15 year Meat Agreement with the United Kingdom. Under the Agreement if beef exports to the United Kingdom over a period of twelve months realize an average market price less than that provided in the schedules of minimum prices, the United Kingdom Government is bound to make up the deficiency by payment of a lump sum to the Australian Government. The Australian Government, through the Australian Meat Board distributes any deficiency payments earned to meat producers. A similar deficiency payment arrangement operates in respect of mutton and lamb. The United Kingdom Government has undertaken to permit for the duration of the agreement the importation without restriction of the exportable surplus of Australian beef, mutton and lamb. For its part he Australian Government has contracted to the United Kingdom the whole of Australia's exportable surplus with the exception of quantities to markets as fixed from time to time under the Agreement.

2. Australian Meat Board, Responsible for the control of overseas marketing of all Australian meat. Board is empowered to prohibit exports of meat except by licensed meat exporters.

3. Subsidy on beef slaughtered and transported by air from the Glenroy Abattoirs of Air Beef Pty Ltd, in remote North Western Australia.
Income and Price Support

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>(COM.11/12(c))</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Income and Price Support**

1. **Equalization levy on imports:**
   - Some protection of 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.
   - **Imported lard:** Domestic market prices are officially fixed. 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 orders of the Board for Livestock. If the price of imported lard is lower than the officially fixed sales price to the wholesaler, the difference is paid into the equalization fund; should the sales prices be higher, the sales are subsidized.

2. **Pigs and slaughter animals:**
   - Prices are stabilized 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.
   - When prices fall below the lower limit of the indicative prices, a surplus disposal takes place in the form of storage of meat to a reasonable extent.

3. **Lard:**
   - Consumer price of imported lard is guaranteed.
   - A non-recurring support was granted for the export of 27,000 pigs in the spring of 1958 as the massive potato crop of 1957 had caused a massive increase in the supply of pigs.

4. **Tallow (prime tallow, fancy tallow and yellow grease):**
   - Takes place liberalized from United States and Canada; restricted from other sources.

5. **Import prices for feeding grains (maize, millet, barley and feeding wheat):**
   - Fixed at a level designed to avoid overproduction of meat and consequently decline of meat prices.

**Notes:**
- Official fund is used merely for the storage of meat within the framework of price stabilization.
- Import prices for feeding grains (maize, millet, barley and feeding wheat) are fixed at a level designed to avoid overproduction of meat and consequently decline of meat prices.
### MEAT (cont.)

#### Income and Price Support

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1) Production Subsidy</th>
<th>(2) Other Forms of Income and Price Support</th>
<th>(4) Consumer Subsidy</th>
<th>(5) Financing of Losses</th>
<th>(6) Indirect Aid</th>
<th>(7) Surplus Disposal</th>
<th>(8) Quantitative Restrictions</th>
<th>(9) State Trading</th>
<th>(10) Tariff Cuts</th>
<th>(11) Other Non-tariff Devices</th>
<th>(12) GATT Tariff Bindings</th>
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</table>

**Finland**

Livestock: The owners of livestock in Northern Finland are given special vouchers, a certain amount for each cow, which entitle the recipient to purchase fertilisers and feed.

Pork: Target price is set. The price may vary within certain limits. Pork: If price remains under the lower price limit, a State subsidy is made available to cover defreezing, storing, transportation, and some other costs.

### Belgium

Indicative (or target) prices have been established for bovine cattle, sheep, and swine. Any intervention by the Government is carried out by the "Office commercial du ravitaillement" (OCRAT), a Government Institution which, through buying and selling operations, may be used to influence the market in order to ensure that the target price is achieved. OCRAT is obliged to support market prices for pigs and cattle for slaughter when prices fall 10% below the target prices.

**Notes**

1. Pork: Subject to individual licence from all sources.
2. Meat and Tallow: Automatic licensing from certain countries (Western Europe, sterling area, and bilateral countries).
4. Beef regular grade
   - Beef: $8.31 per kg.
   - Veal: $8.80 per kg.
   - Live Cattle: $2.208 per kg.
   - Live Swine: $478 per head.
5. Mutton, frozen meat, sausages, tinned meat, meat extracts: Imports are free.
6. Mutton, frozen meat, sausages, tinned meat, meat extracts: Imports are free.
7. Imports and exports of pork and live swine are subject to a minimum price system.
### Income and Price Support

- **Production Subsidy** (1)
- **Other Forms of Income and Price Support**
- **Consumer Subsidy** (2)

### Aids to Exports

- **Subsidy** (3)
- **Financing of Losses** (4)
- **Indirect Aids** (5)
- **Surplus Disposal** (6)
- **Quantitative Restrictions** (7)

### State Trading

- **Mixing Regulations** (8)
- **Other Non-tariff Devices & Remarks**

### GATT Tariff Bindings

#### Sweden

1. No prices guaranteed by Government.
2. However, certain price limits have been fixed for meat. As long as domestic price remains within these limits, import is in principle free and levy on imports remains unchanged.
3. If price falls below the lower price limit, increased import duties and/or quantitative restrictions may be imposed.

#### Luxemburg

- Official prices payable to producers are set on the basis of production cost for beef, veal, and pork. These prices are only applicable on the portion of production consumed domestically.

- Equalization funds exist in respect of beef, veal, and pork. Any amount of production which cannot be taken up by the domestic market has to be exported at a loss or stored to be offered for sale at a subsequent date. Agricultural producers themselves incur the storage costs or export losses.

- For products coming under the application of the GATT Decision of 3 December 1955: The domestic market is reserved for home production. Import licences are issued within the limits of the country's requirements of live cattle, fresh meat, meat preparations and preserved meat. On products which do not come under the application of the GATT Decision of 3 December 1955: Common import and export provisions with Belgium. These products, for the most part, are liberalized within the OECD.

- Under the dual system in force, structural subsidies are paid by the State to offset the difference between official prices payable to producers and prices paid at consumers' level. The State intervenes to stimulate efforts in production processing and marketing of agricultural products by granting subsidies or bearing the cost of interest rates on loans contracted to that effect.

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**Notes:**

1. Support provided by the Meat Trade Association, by fees levied on producers when cattle, horses, and pigs are slaughtered.
2. Export losses financed through Compensation Fund administered by Meat Trade Association, by fees levied on producers when cattle, horses, and pigs are slaughtered.
3. No quantitative restrictions on imports of meat from OEEC countries, sterling area, Finland, Indonesia, Yugoslavia, Morocco, Tunisia, Guinea, and Senegal. Domestic price remains between predetermined price limits.
4. Same rule also applies for imports from dollar area and all other countries except certain Eastern countries for some products in this sector (e.g., salted horse meat, mutton and lamb, edible offals, live horses, bovine cattle, pigs, and sheep).
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<td>Production Subsidy</td>
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<td>2. Funds necessary to finance system are derived from New Zealand Industry Reserve Account (Producers funds).</td>
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<td>3. Floor price fixed by independent authority, the main criteria being the average level of export prices over the previous three years and an estimate of market prospects. The floor price is fixed for the duration of the season.</td>
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<td>4. A deficiency payment is made when the price for any class of export meat falls, during a week, below the floor price for that class of meat. Payments are approved each week as long as market price remains below &quot;floor&quot;.</td>
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<td>5. New Zealand Export Prices Act 1955 contains no provision for continuing floor price scheme and deficiency payments when Reserve Account is exhausted.</td>
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<td>Subsidy on exports of bacon and lard, and (5).</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Credits granted to meat stabilization fund could be used to finance exports of all types of meat.</td>
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<td>SIBEV performs the operation of stock-pilling and releasing of meat stocks.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1. Stabilization funds administered by SIBEV (Société Interprofessionnelle du Bœuf et des Viandes) derived from part of proceeds of meat traffic tax; funds used to finance SIBEV intervention in market. Tax is taken into account in fixing level of prices to producers.</td>
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<td>2. Target prices fixed for 1961 to stimulate production. At outset of each &quot;campaign&quot; (September-October) an &quot;indicative campaign price&quot; is established together with, above and below it, &quot;selling price&quot; and &quot;floor price&quot; designated as &quot;intervention prices&quot;.</td>
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<td>3. Interventions in market by SIBEV occur when the effective rates reach either &quot;floor&quot; or &quot;selling&quot; prices.</td>
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<td>4. Intervention by SIBEV is by stockpiling within the country; the stocks may then be put back on domestic market or exported.</td>
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### Income and Price Support

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Production Subsidy</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Other Forms of Income and Price Support</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Consumer Subsidy</td>
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<td>State Trading</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Import Regulating Devices and Remarks</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Other Non-tariff Devices and Remarks</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>GATT Tariff Bindings</td>
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#### Subsidies

1. **Government annually provides money from the Agricultural Equalization Fund to the Commodity Board for livestock and meat for marketing activities.** The Commodity Board regularly determines prices for bacon hogs in relation to prices of pigs in other weights.

2. The Agricultural Equalization Fund gets receipts of variable import levies on cereal imports and of eventual export levies but its main source of revenue is derived from the budget.

### Other Forms of Income and Price Support

1. **Government pays to Meat Fund to finance losses on exports of bacon.**

### Production Subsidy

1. **For beef and veal, fresh or cooled, imports are allowed if the provided they are compensated by exports.** These regulations are not in force for the EEC partners, influenced as long as the EEC quota has not been filled up.

2. **For horsemeat, fresh or cooled, licences are issued in accordance with need for imports.**

#### South Africa

1. The Livestock and Meat Industries Board:
   - Has no control over imports of slaughter cattle, sheep, goats and pigs and the carcasses of these animals.
   - Undertakes exports for their own account (occasional surpluses of frozen beef and pork). (See column (2).)

2. The price increase caused by the equalization levies on cereals is reimbursed when meat and meat products are exported.

#### South West Africa

1. No quantitative restrictions (other than balance-of-payments restrictions) are imposed on imports of fresh meat or slaughter stock.

2. Imports from the adjoining territories to the main urban areas are subject to the same permit system as is operative in the Union. Currently domestic supplies plus supplies from the adjoining territories are adequate for the Union's requirements of fresh meat. Apart from import duties there are no restrictions on imports of preserved meats.

#### Livestock and Meat Industries Board

1. Has no control over imports of slaughter cattle, sheep, goats and pigs and the carcasses of these animals.

2. Undertakes exports for their own account (occasional surpluses of frozen beef and pork). (See column (2).)
Income and Price Support

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>United Kingdom</th>
<th>Production Subsidy</th>
<th>Consumer Subsidy</th>
<th>Other Forms of Income and Price Support</th>
<th>Consumer Subsidy</th>
<th>Production Subsidy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COM.II/2(d)/Rev.1 (2)</td>
<td>COM.II/11</td>
<td>COM.II/11/Corr.1 L/1053</td>
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1. Price guarantees for fatstock (cattle, sheep, lamb and pigs) are implemented by a system of deficiency payments, under which the Government pays the deficit, if any, between the average market price realized and the guaranteed price.

2. Cattle and pigs reaching certain prescribed quality standards receive a higher rate of payment than other eligible animals.

In addition to the price guarantees, agricultural producers receive production grants (e.g. subsidies on lime and fertilizers, assistance schemes for small farmers) intended to bring about greater efficiency and lower costs.

Denmark

| COM.II/2(b)/Rev.1 | COM.II/2(b)/Add.1 | COM.II/2(c) L/1131 L/1176 |

Government subsidizes purchase of fertilizers. Prices of fuel for agricultural use fixed at a lower level.

Dollar Export Incentive Scheme (canned hams) to be abolished from 1 January 1962.

Imports of all types restricted.

Intestines, salted and dried; slaughterhouse offal for technical use; pate de foie gras; prepared meat products other than meat of pigs, oxen and calves, by-products, liver paste and sausages.

Italy

| COM.II/40(b) | COM.II/43 L/1170 |

Government funds have been used for cattle breeding.

Cattle: Some Government funds have been used for cattle breeding.

The general shortage of foreign exchange has necessitated a policy of licensing imports.

Note: 1. A sizable proportion of the population are non-meat eaters on religious grounds.

2. A ban on the slaughter of cattle has been in operation for ten years, but this ban has recently been lifted.

Malaysia

| COM.II/2(u)/Rev.1 | COM.II/27 S/128 |

Import of live poultry from Thailand is restricted.
Nyasaland and Rhodesia and L/1150
L/1073
L/1014/
COM. 11/21
COH Il/2(s)
Add.4

wholesalers.

between
wholesaler and
producers to the
of meat from
transport costs
subsidy on
Government grants
Meat: The
paid a bounty in "
approved yearling
respect of each
Rhodesia are
in good condition.

Bounty: Bone fide.

Production
livestock.

purchase approved
by the Government

Grants are paid
farmers who

recommendation.

2. Good Cattle
Production
Bounty: Bone fide.
cattle breeders
in Northern
Rhodesia are
paid a bounty in
respect of each
approved yearling
in good condition.

1. Livestock
Improvement Scheme:

1. Slaughter cattle: There is
a long-term price guarantee,
operated through the Cold
Storage Commission, a
statutory organization.

2. Sheep and goats are
no price guarantees, but
a price schedule is
announced for slaughter pigs.
The Government indicates
fair average prices for pigs.

3. Other meat products: No
Government guaranteed
prices.

4. Has exclusive rights to
import of beef, in addition
there are local shortages. The
sole exception to this is made in the case
of Nyasaland where certain small-scale
importations are allowed on a non-
discriminatory basis.

5. Sheep, mutton, lamb and
edible products
manufactured from the carcases of sheep;
Permits are issued up to the limit of
local demand.

The Cold Storage
Commission of
Southern Rhodesia:

1. Deals with imports
and exports.

2. Has sole rights to
export beef.

3. Has been used to fulfill
a contractual obligation
by the Government to
produce and purchase all
beef offered to it at
prices laid down by the
Government to the limit
of internal requirements.

4. Import and export
quantities are based on
the surplus or shortfall
of each grade required
for local consumption.

Norway

Meat: The
Government grants
subsidy on
transport costs
of meat from
producers to the
wholesaler and
between
wholesalers.

The Agricultural Agreement
between the Government and
the farmers' organizations
covers beef, pig meat and
poultry meat. For meat,
the farmers' organizations
are obliged to keep prices to
producers on or below a
fixed yearly average price.
In addition, a price ceiling is
fixed, the function of which
is partly to allow
seasonal variations in prices,
and partly to permit an auto-
matic release of free imports.

Beef, mutton, lamb, pork, poultry meat, chilled
or frozen are subject to case-by-case licensing.
If the price on the domestic market exceeds the
fixed price level during two consecutive weeks,
free imports are permitted.

Canned sausage, meat extracts as well as bone
cattle, sheep and lamb, eggs, poultry and
other animals chiefly for food, are subject to
case-by-case licensing.

When domestic prices for meat are less than the
upper price limits established by the
Government and producers' organizations, imports
are subject to restrictions. Licences are given
for the quantities necessary to cover the demand
at the normal prices fixed in the agreement.

Government subsidies
fertilizers, indigenous
seed cultivation
and feedingstuffs. The
10% purchase tax is
refunded on petrol
used on farms and on
fertilizers, wood-
kilns, seeds, etc.

Most of rein-
deer, wood
fuel and
white grains.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income and Price Support</th>
<th>Aids to Exports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Production Subsidy</td>
<td>(2) Other Forms of Income and Price Support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Consumer Subsidy</td>
<td>(4) Subsidy Financing of Losses</td>
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<td>(5) Indirect Aids</td>
<td>(6) Surplus Disposal</td>
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<td>(7) Quantitative Restrictions</td>
<td>(8) State Trading</td>
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<td>(9) State Mixing Regulations</td>
<td>(10) Other Non-tariff Measures and Remarks</td>
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<tr>
<td>(11) GATT Tariff Bindings</td>
<td>(12)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Switzerland**

1. **Income and Price Support (cont.)**

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
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</table>

2. **Aids to Exports**

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3. **Quantitative Restrictions**

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<tr>
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</table>

**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 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 improving housing sanitation and for family allowances.

**Other Non-tariff Measures and Remarks**

1. The Swiss Co-operative Society for the supply of Beef Cattle and Meat gives advice to the competent authorities, particularly on how much should be imported and when.
2. Beef cattle and pigs and their meat: Quantitative restrictions.Import licences are granted when producers' prices reach the upper limit of the indicative prices (ceiling prices).
3. Calves and sheep and their meat:

**Switzerland**

<table>
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<th>COL.11/9/L/1052</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>See Price fixing: The Federal Council fixes Indicative prices (ceiling and floor prices) to producers for various categories and qualities of beef cattle (bulls, steers, heifers and cows) and pigs, and floor prices for calves and sheep. The Swiss Co-operative Society for the supply of Beef Cattle and Meat is required by the State to regulate the market in meat and beef cattle.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. The Swiss Co-operative Society for the supply of Beef Cattle and Meat supervises and controls the disposal of surpluses. When producers' prices fall below the lower limit of the indicative prices (floor prices), importers of livestock and meat have to take a fair share of the responsibility for disposing of surpluses. This is done by stocking reasonable quantities of meat (see columns (2) and (8)).

2. The Swiss Co-operative Society for the supply of Beef Cattle and Meat gives advice to the competent authorities, particularly on how much should be imported and when.

3. Beef cattle and pigs and their meat: Quantitative restrictions. Import licences are granted when producers' prices reach the upper limit of the indicative prices (ceiling prices).

4. Calves and sheep and their meat: