Attached for the information of the Committee is the revised summary schedule on non-tariff devices affecting cereals.
### Income and Price Support

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1) Production Subsidy</th>
<th>(2) Consumer Subsidy</th>
<th>(3) Other Forms of Income and Price Support</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td>See columns (2) and (11)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Mandatory price support at not less than 80% of the ten year average for wheat, oats, and barley grown outside the main growing area in Western Canada, under the Agricultural Stabilization Act of 1958. Support in 1959 was at 80% of the average.

2. On the recommendation of the Wheat Board, the Government each year establishes initial producer prices for wheat, oats and barley in the main growing area in Western Canada. Once established, these initial prices become Government guaranteed minimum prices. (See column (11))

### Consumer Subsidy

- See columns (2) and (11)
- See column (9) and (11)

### State Trading

- See columns (9) and (11)

### Aids to Exports

- See column (11)

### Quantitative Restrictions

- See column (9) and (11)

### Mixing Regulations

- See column (11)

### Other Non-tariff Devices and Remarks

- See column (11)

### Quantitative Restrictions

- See column (9) and (11)

### Other Non-tariff Devices and Remarks

- See column (11)

### GATT Tariff Bindings

- See column (11)

---

1. Wheat Board Act: Import permit by the Wheat Board in the interest of the public welfare. The Wheat Board is required to maintain a price of not less than 80% of the average for wheat, oats, and barley. The Wheat Board also establishes the initial producer price for all grains grown in Western Canada. Once established, these prices become Government guaranteed minimum prices. (See column (11))

2. Consumer Subsidy: Aids to Exports

3. Financing of Losses: Indirect Aids

4. Surplus Disposal: Other Aids

5. Other Aids: Surplus Disposal

6. Quantitative Restrictions: Other Aids

7. Import permit by the Wheat Board in the interest of the public welfare. The Wheat Board is required to maintain a price of not less than 80% of the average for wheat, oats, and barley. The Wheat Board also establishes the initial producer price for all grains grown in Western Canada. Once established, these prices become Government guaranteed minimum prices. (See column (11))

8. Consumer Subsidy: Aids to Exports

9. Financing of Losses: Indirect Aids

10. Surplus Disposal: Other Aids

11. Quantitative Restrictions: Other Aids

12. GATT Tariff Bindings

---

1. Donations: Canada has supplied substantial quantities of wheat and flour to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA). In recent years the contribution has been in the form of flour.

2. Land and water conservation (Western Canada).

3. Fertilizers: Part of production and transportation costs on law is covered by provincial budgets, and some assistance is given on purchase of fertilizers and Insecticides.

4. Temporary Wheat Reserve Act: Government pays storage and interest costs on stocks of wheat held by the Wheat Board in excess of 178 million bushels.

5. Crop failure assistance.

6. Prairie Grain advance Payments Act: Wheat Board is authorized to make interest-free cash advances to producers for farm-stored threshed wheat, oats, and barley.

7. Prairie Grain Provisional Payments Act: Producer will be able to apply, until 1 May 1960, for advance payments to a maximum of $1,500 on unthreshed grain.

8. Prairie Grain Loan Act: Western producers may obtain Government guaranteed bank loans on the security of threshed or unthreshed wheat, oats, barley and rye.

---

Rice meal, rice feed, rice polish, rice bran, rice shorts, prepared cereal foods, barley, cornmeal, haying grits, haying feeds, brewers' corn grits, corn meal for use in manufacture of corn flour, corn grits, oats, oatmeal and rolled oats, rice, wheat flour and semolina, rice (uncleaned and unhulled) or paddy rice (cleaned).

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**Note:** The document contains a table with columns labeled (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), and (12). Each column represents different aspects of income and price support, aids to exports, quantitative restrictions, and other non-tariff devices. The table is structured to provide a comprehensive overview of the support measures implemented in Canada. The text elaborates on each column, detailing the specific measures and their implications. The document also references the Wheat Board Act, the role of the Wheat Board in establishing initial producer prices, and the government's commitment to maintaining a certain percentage of the average price for wheat, oats, and barley. The text further discusses the importance of consumer subsidies, financing of losses, surplus disposal, and other aids to exports. Quantitative restrictions are also addressed, along with the government's role in mixing regulations and non-tariff devices. The GATT Tariff Bindings section notes the agreement's significance in the context of agricultural trade. Overall, the document provides a detailed account of Canada's agricultural support policies, highlighting the mechanisms in place to ensure stability in the cereal sector.
### 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>
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<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>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### Federal Republic of Germany

**Grain Law**
1. Annual maximum and minimum prices to producers on delivery since 1959.
2. The minimum price: Guaranteed to producers on delivery. (See column (2)).
3. The difference between the world market price free German border and the market price fixed by announcement and adjusted to legally fixed domestic prices, is equalized by fixing skimming amounts or by paying subsidies.

**Import licences** are granted in accordance with the marketing order. (See column (9)).

**Grain Law**
1. This Marketing Law is partly intended to keep market prices of products with legally fixed prices within the set limits.
2. The Law covers bread grains, other grains, milling products and fodder.
3. Sales and supplies are regulated.
4. Imports are influenced through the supply schemes.
5. Exports are subject to approval.
6. Stocks of grains are owned by import and storage agencies.

#### Indonesia

**Rice**
1. Imports are under the control of the Government (JURN (Government agency)).
2. Policy of government-to-government purchase has been adopted since 1957.
3. A system of advance payment to producer has been adopted. Free market price is higher than guaranteed minimum price. Government purchase prices are slightly different in different parts of the country.

**Rice**
1. Imports are under the control of the Government (JURN (Government agency)).
2. Subject to Government control.
3. Marketing and imports are under the government control (JURN).
### Income and Price Support

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subsidy</th>
<th>Production Subsidy</th>
<th>Other forms of Income and Price Support</th>
<th>Aides to Exports</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
<th>(5)</th>
<th>(6)</th>
<th>(7)</th>
<th>(8)</th>
<th>(9)</th>
<th>(10)</th>
<th>(11)</th>
<th>(12)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Income and Price Support</td>
<td>Aides to Exports</td>
<td>Financing of Losses</td>
<td>Indirect Aides</td>
<td>Surplus Disposal</td>
<td>Quantitative Restrictions</td>
<td>State Trading</td>
<td>Mixing Regulations</td>
<td>Other Non-tariff Devices and Remarks</td>
<td>GATT Tariff Bindings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Union of South Africa

**Income and Price Support**

- **Subsidy**: Producers' prices are fixed annually for maize, wheat, oats, barley and rye. For grain sorghum, a floor price is established.

- **Producers**:
  - Barley:
    - A consumer subsidy is paid by the State on wheaten flour and meal manufactured from both domestic and imported wheat in order to maintain bread prices at the desired level. The subsidy has to be refunded on exports.
  - Wheat:
    - A consumer subsidy is also paid by the State to the Maize Board's stabilization fund from which export losses are met. For the current season, this contribution has been discontinued.

#### Marketing Aides

- **Maize**: Manufacturers of maize products may obtain maize at export parity prices for production of products to be exported. Any loss which may arise is met from the stabilization fund.

- **Winter Cereals**:
  - Any loss on barley or oats exported occasionally is recovered from stabilization funds derived from levies (no Government payment).

- **Notes**:
  - Up to 1959/60, the State contributed a modest amount per bag to the Maize Board from which export losses are met. For the current season, this contribution has been discontinued. Any loss which may arise is met from the stabilization fund.

- **Winter Cereals**:
  - Any loss on barley or oats exported occasionally is recovered from stabilization funds derived from levies (no Government payment).

- **Winter Cereals Board**:
  - Sole right to import barley, rye, oats, wheat.
  - Import by any body under permit; barley malt, ground oats, rye meal, wheat flour, wheat bran, crushed oats, rye flour, rye bran, wheat meal, wheat bran.

- **Grain Board**:
  - Sole buyer of maize from producers.

- **For the current season this contribution has been discontinued.**

#### Marketing Boards

- **Maize Board**:
  - 1. Sole buyer of maize from producers.
  - 2. Grain sorghum has been included in the maize marketing scheme.

- **Winter Cereals Board**:
  - Sole buyer of wheat, oats, rye and barley from producers.

- **Marketing Boards** are not liable to *Income Tax*.

- **Co-operative societies are not liable to *Income Tax* in respect of trade with members.**
### Income and Price Support

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income and Price Support</th>
<th>Aid to Exports</th>
<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) Import Regulations</th>
<th>(10) Other Non-tariff Devices and Remarks</th>
<th>(11) GATT Tariff Bindings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### Japan
- **Rice**
  2. Government purchase price of domestic wheat and barley.

#### Ceylon
- **Guaranteed price scheme:** Paddy, maize, and sorghum.
  - Rice:
    1. Imports of certain products (listed in columns (9) & (10)) are allowed only by the Government.
  - Paddy:
    1. Government has long-term contracts with the Governments of Burma and China.

#### Food Control Law:
1. Government controls price and marketing of rice.
2. Rice producers are required to sell a certain quantity of rice to the Government.
3. Government purchases unlimited quantity upon sales application. In practice, most of these products are purchased by the Government.

#### Other Non-tariff Devices and Remarks:
1. Fertilizer subsidy.
2. Seed paddy subsidy.
### Income and Price Support

|------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|

#### Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland

**Maize:**
- Guaranteed producer prices: (See columns (1), (2) and (11)).
- Consumer price in Northern & Southern Rhodesia is fixed, and subsidy is paid by the State.

**Note:**
1. Long-term agreements exist in respect of the determination of maize price.
2. The Grain Marketing Board will purchase all controlled products (see column (9)) sold in the Federation to the local requirements at a fixed price.
3. The prices for wheat and barley are guaranteed by private companies having no connection with Government and only to the limits of their own requirements.

### Other Forms of Income and Price Support

- Guaranteed producer prices:
  - Maize, kaffir corn, munga, rupoko, wheat, barley, millet and sorghum.

**Note:**
1. Only economic source of supply is South Africa, and import control is to ensure equitable distribution.
2. Stocks barley and barley malt: No supplies are admitted except to the extent represented by the shortfall between local production and local demand. Import control on barley malt will be replaced by a tariff as soon as certain conditions are not.
3. Kaffir, kaffir corn meal, kaffir corn nait, maize, maize meal and derivatives, mungo, rupoko and rupoko meal: These are under the control of the grain marketing authority and import permits are required merely to ensure that mandatory statutory marketing controls are not abused.
4. Rice in the grain: Import permits are issued to the extent of the difference between local consumption and local production on the basis of permits allocations to offset take of the local crop. (See column (9)).

### Remarks

**Federal Grain Marketing Board:**
1. Special privileges in Northern & Southern Rhodesia.
2. Complete control over maize, maize meal, kaffir corn, rupoko, mungo.
3. Although the Board has nominal control over all imports and exports, it only uses them to any extent as far as maize exports are concerned. Imports are sometimes left to private enterprises and sometimes carried out by the Board. (See column (3)).

**Agricultural Production and Marketing Board of Nyasaland:**
1. Responsible for imports and exports of maize produced by Africans in Nyasaland.
2. Imports are seldom necessary.
3. Exports are sold at world prices and any profit or loss accruing to the Board for addition or subtraction from its stabilization funds.
## New Zealand

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income and Price Support</th>
<th>Aides to Exports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Production Subsidy</td>
<td>(4) Financing of Losses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Other forms of Income and Price Support</td>
<td>(5) Indirect Aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Consumer Subsidy</td>
<td>(6) Surplus Disposal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) Quantitative Restrictions</td>
<td>(8) State Trading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(9) Aids to Exports</td>
<td>(10) Mixing Regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(11) Other Non-Tariff Devices and Remedies</td>
<td>(12) GATT Tariff Bindings</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Wheat:
- Price paid to producers fixed by Minister of Industries and Commerce and is the price at which domestic wheat will be purchased by the Wheat Committee.
- Price now stands at 13/6 per bushel.

### Wheat for milling:
- Imported and domestic wheat are subsidized.

### Flour to bakers:
- Note: The full subsidies are recovered on all flour products which are exported.

### 1960 Licences:
1. Maize, barley, oats, bran or pollard, maize (flaked), maize (ground or crushed), oats in admixture with other grains, pearl barley, wheat flour as allocation. Licences will be granted only in exceptional circumstances.
2. Wheat, and grain and pulse, ground or manufactured (n.e.t.); allocations considered individually.
3. Grain and pulse, unground and unmanufactured (n.e.t.) - automatic entitlement to the extent of 100% of the value of 1959 licences from all sources. Provision made for new importers also; barley flour, malt; automatic entitlement to the extent of 100% of the value of 1959 licences from all sources.

### State Trading:
- The Wheat Committee, a statutory body made up of representatives of Government, growers, millers, merchants, bakers and the poultry industry, has the sole right to buy domestic and overseas wheat to sell it to flour millers and to sell flour to users as agent for the millers.

### Other Non-Tariff Devices and Remarks:
- State Grain Corporation:
  1. Products covered: Domestic and imported wheat, rye, barley, oats and milled products thereof, as well as feeding stuffs.
  2. Free Imports: Free of restrictions when originating in GATT countries.
  3. Restrain imports of cereals and baking products: subject to bilateral quotas and case-by-case licensing.

### State Grain Corporation:
- Wheat, rye, barley and oats.

### GATT Tariff Bindings:
- The British Preferential Rates are bound: Barley flour (crossed); oatmeal and rolled oats; and grain and pulse (n.e.t.) (COM.11/38).

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### Norway

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income and Price Support</th>
<th>Aides to Exports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Production Subsidy</td>
<td>(4) Financing of Losses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Other forms of Income and Price Support</td>
<td>(5) Indirect Aid</td>
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<tr>
<td>(3) Consumer Subsidy</td>
<td>(6) Surplus Disposal</td>
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<tr>
<td>(7) Quantitative Restrictions</td>
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<tr>
<td>(9) Aids to Exports</td>
<td>(10) Mixing Regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(11) Other Non-Tariff Devices and Remedies</td>
<td>(12) GATT Tariff Bindings</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Cereal and Grains:
- Producer prices are fixed by the government pursuant to the government and the producers' organizations. A support premium is paid. (See column (9).)

### State trading:
- Imports of wheat, flour, barley, oats and milled products thereof, as well as feeding stuffs.

### State Grain Corporation:
- Products covered: Domestic and imported wheat, rye, barley, oats and milled products thereof; fodder and feeding stuffs.
- On the national market, Monopoly buys the products at fixed prices plus a support premium. It sells those products at fixed prices and stores quantities to ensure supply for the needs of the population for one year.
- Import right is reserved to the Monopoly.

### Subsidies on fertilizers, indigenous seed cultivation and feeding stuffs:
### 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) Financing of Loans</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>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Wheat:**

1. **Guaranteed producer price** for up to 100 million bushels if exports.
2. When the export price is higher than the guaranteed producer price an export levy is to be struck and the proceeds paid into a Stabilization Fund.
3. Any deficiency caused by the average export realization falling below the guaranteed return is to be met by first drawing on the Fund and then, when the Fund is exhausted, by the government from consolidated revenue.
4. The necessary finance comes from the growers' own contribution to the Fund.

### Aids to Exports

**Wheat:**

1. The full export surplus after meeting local needs is available for overseas markets.
2. Export prices received by the Wheat Board are determined by normal commercial supply and demand factors.
3. There is no demand for imports.

**Wheat, barley, durum:**

1. The Wheat Board has a power to receive, no quantitative or trade in restrictions, wheat and durum products for local or export trade.
2. Under the Plant Quarantine Act, grain may only be imported under permit and must undergo treatment on arrival and a definite isolation period after treatment.
3. There is no demand for imports.
### 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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<th>(4) (5) (6) Indirect Subsidy and Price Support</th>
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<th>(9) State Financing</th>
<th>(10) Aids to Exports</th>
<th>(11) Other Non-Tariff Devices and Remarks</th>
<th>(12) GATT Tariff Bindings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>COTU/11/Add.40(b)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wheat:</td>
<td>Government contributes to the cost of price support schemes (compulsory collection)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1) Partial compulsory collection: 22.1 million quintals</td>
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<td>(2) Voluntary collection: organized and financed by producers</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(3) Fixed price prior to production: As to wheat supplied through compulsory collection, it is purchased by the State at prices established each year by the Inter-Ministerial Pricing Commission.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rice:</td>
<td>(1) Total collection (State Rice Organization)</td>
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<td>(2) Fixed price prior to production: established by the said commission</td>
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<td>(See columns (7) and (11))</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Wheat: State trading</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Losses from measures are covered by the budget</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2. The measures concern the barrier of Italian soft wheat for foreign hard wheat, sales of domestic soft wheat to millers at world prices for the manufacture of pasta and flour for export, free distribution for social reasons and sales for use as animal feeding stuffs.</td>
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<td>3. Fixed wheat for manufacture of pasta and flour for export: (See column (7)).</td>
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<td>4. Wheat: Surplus wheat for manufacture of pasta and flour for export: (See column (11)).</td>
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<td>5. Soft wheat: Italian soft wheat for foreign hard wheat, sales of domestic soft wheat to millers at world prices for the manufacture of pasta and flour for export, free distribution for social reasons and sales for use as animal feeding stuffs.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>6. Fertilizer subsidy</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7. Seed of grains and fodder crops: purchase by certain farmers is subsidized</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8. Cereal flours: Import is only partially free from the countries in &quot;List B.&quot;</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- Wheat: Stockpiling of domestic and imported wheat is subsidized.
- Government assistance for exporting wheat products (macaroni, spaghetti and the like): 148 kgs. of soft wheat is sold to industry at favourable prices for every 100 kgs exported.
- Government makes a contribution to the managing cost of co-operative organizations in exceptional cases.
- Fertilizer subsidy.
- Fuel for agriculture: fixed at a level below that for other uses.
- Seed of oilseed and fodder crops: purchase by certain farmers is subsidized.
### Cereals (Cont.)

#### Saffold

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<th>Allocations to Exports</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Wheat</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Barley</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Netherlands</strong></td>
<td>Food grains Subsidy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Structural subsidies:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Wheat: Guaranteed producer price is determined on the basis of cost price in the wheat regions. It increases each month (August-September) as to compensate farmers for cost of storage. The price is realized via home market price.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Food grains (barley, oats, rye and malt): Minimum guaranteed producer price is realized via home market prices by applying equalization levies on imported grains. (See column (10)).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Luxembourg</strong></td>
<td>Structural subsidies:</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
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</table>

#### Notes

- **Wheat:**
  - If milling industry adds higher percentage than obligatory to their product, it receives an indemnification between world market price and guaranteed price. This is financed by a levy on all imported wheat and wheat flour.
- **Rolled rice:** Manufacturers only pay 25% of the regular levy on imported feed grain.
- **Turnover tax:**
  - Agricultural products (with a few exceptions) and most raw materials for agriculture are exempted from the tax.
  - The price increase, caused by the levies on the import of cereals and cereal products is reimbursed on home-grown cereals or products derived from cereals are exported.

#### Devices and Remarks

- **Wheat:**
  - Millers are obliged to incorporate home-grown wheat into bread flour at a rate not less than 25%.
- **Bread flour:**
  - The State intervenes to stimulate individual and collective efforts in production, processing and distribution of agricultural products by granting subsidies or bearing the cost of interest rates on loans contracted to that effect.
- **Storage bonus for wheat merchants:**
  - Wheat, rye, maize, buckwheat, malt and other cereals (COM.11/10).
  - Wheat, rye, maize, buckwheat, malt and other cereals (COM.11/10).

#### Other Non-Tariff Devices and Remarks

- **GATT Decision:**
  - Administrative measures under IWA.

#### GATT Tariff Bindings

- **Wheat:**
  - Wheat, rye, maize, buckwheat, malt and other cereals (COM.11/10).
### Denmark

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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#### Cereals

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</table>

#### Danish Marketing Scheme

1. Bread grain (barley and rye): Guaranteed prices. Prices are subject to adjustment according to quality.
2. Coarse grains: May be freely imported from the dollar area, the previous EPU area, Finland and Spain. Equalization charges may be levied on unmilled or milled grain and their products which are imported during the period from 1 August 1959 to 31 July 1960. (See column (2)).

#### Danish Grain Market Scheme

- **Guaranteed prices**
  - Wheat, rye and millet (fixed wheat and rye): Import licences are required.
  - Coarse grains: May be freely imported from the dollar area, the previous EPU area, Finland and Spain. Equalization charges may be levied on unmilled or milled grain and their products which are imported during the period from 1 August 1959 to 31 July 1960. (See column (2)).

#### Danish Export Scheme

- **Grain Marketing Schemes**
  - Wheat, rye and millet: Import licences are required.
  - Coarse grains: May be freely imported from the dollar area, the previous EPU area, Finland and Spain. Equalization charges may be levied on unmilled or milled grain and their products which are imported during the period from 1 August 1959 to 31 July 1960. (See column (2)).

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**Cereals**

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<th>*feeder grains:</th>
<th>*wheat:</th>
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<tr>
<td>*A bonus paid to producers is financed by various price supplements levied on imported fodder grains at the frontier. (see column (9)).</td>
<td>The State fixes prices on the basis of the cost of production, with supplements for mountain regions. It takes over the home produced wheat at guaranteed prices, except for that used by the producers themselves. A milling bonus is paid to producers for wheat used for their own needs. feeder grains: Prices are free.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Prices have been free since 1 January 1960. Import licences are issued automatically, by the Swiss Co-operative Society for Cereals and Fodder on condition that the obligations imposed by the IWA are observed. Coarse grains: There is a quota system for imports. In general, importers are free to get supplies from any country. Hard-wheat meal: The Federal Wheat Administration issues to manufacturers of farinaaceous products Import permits for hard-wheat meal up to a maximum of 20% of the amount used for the manufacture of such products during the preceding year. *Federal Wheat Administration does not have an import monopoly (see column (8)), but in order to maintain supplies it can itself import foreign wheat or wheat seed. Coarse grains: The Swiss Co-operative Society for Cereals and Fodder, to which all importers must belong, acquires imports. The Federal Wheat Administration pays fodder grains from private importers at the frontier and sells them back after levying a price supplement. *The federal wheat administration fixes the quantities of home produced wheat which millers must use.</td>
<td>*Fedder grains: Prices are free. *The State bears the difference between the purchase price of home produced wheat and its resale price to millers, taking the market value of foreign wheat as a basis.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**General measures to increase productivity, etc.**

1. The Confederation finances agricultural research and subsidises 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 live stock epidemics, to promote the use of high quality seed and for insurance of livestock. The customs duties on certain fuels (diesel oil, petrol 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 equalising transport charges, for exporting dairy and beef cattle, for improving housing sanitation, for family allowances, and for construction or repairs of mills.
### Income and Price Support

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<td>Belgium</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### United Kingdom

1. Price guarantee (Deficiency payment):
   - Wheat, rye, barley, oats and mixed corn.
   - The Government pays the deficit, if any, between the average market price realized and the guaranteed price.
   - Deficiency payments for millable wheat and rye are made in respect of the tonnage sold through authorized merchants; for wheat, the guaranteed price is converted to seasonal standard prices, on a rising scale, for five separate accounting periods.
   - Payments for oats and barley are calculated, by reference to average yields, and paid on an acreage basis.

2. 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.

3. The flour milling industry in the United Kingdom has undertaken from year to year to use its best endeavour to purchase not less than a certain quantity of home-grown millable wheat.

4. There is an informal arrangement for the United Kingdom milling industry to use its best endeavours to import a certain annual quantity of Australian wheat for home consumption.

#### Belgium

1. Wheat: Target price (not guaranteed price) the Government endeavours to enforce by means of compulsory rate of incorporation. Feed grains: Average price should reach 80% of the price of home-grown wheat.

2. Wheat: Import licences are issued without restrictions to industrial millers who are in a position to build up stocks of cereals. The only condition for the issuance of import licences is that they must specify the final destination of the wheat.

3. Wheat: Compulsory incorporation of home-grown wheat into bread flour. The percentage is fixed periodically in proportion to the harvest volume and to the necessity of maintaining a minimum content of imported hard wheat in the milling of flour.

1. Feedgrains: Imports of barley, oats, rye, buckwheat and other cereals are subject to licensing tax. Import licences are only granted upon payment of the import tax. A premium is granted to growers using feedgrains as a compensation for the burden on animal production represented by the licensing tax on imports of feedgrains.

2. Wheat: Normally there is no intervention by COMA in the stockholding, but millers are required to maintain an emergency stock for which they receive an allowance from COMA to cover expenses.

### Income and Price Support

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### Notes

**Paddy:**
1. Guaranteed minimum price is fixed.
2. Premium is also paid for superior qualities.
3. Total SAMB purchase at the guaranteed minimum price amounts to between 1/3 and 2/5 of the total rice production.

**Rice:**
1. For internal distribution by private channels consumer prices are not fixed.
2. Government policy of guaranteed minimum price to producers does not influence the consumer price.
3. SAMB offers some of its milled rice for retail sale at fixed price.

**Rice and Paddy:**
Subject to specific import licence on global basis. No quota is imposed but importers have to enter into contract for purchase from Government Reserve stock (see column (9)).

**Other cereals:** Open General Licence (no actual licences are required).

### Income and Price Support Details

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**SAMB: **
1. Export pricing and monopoly selling operation of rice is in the hands of SAMB.
2. SAMB exports most of the rice which it procures. All rice exported must be purchased from SAMB.

**Rice:** The general shortage of foreign exchange has necessitated a policy of limiting imports.

**Rice and Paddy:**
1. The Government, as a residual buyer, has offered to purchase paddy from producers at a guaranteed minimum price.
2. Government Reserve Stock is maintained. The purpose is to provide both a reserve to meet scarcity and a means of fulminating a minimum price guarantee to producers.
3. For purpose of the Reserve Stock the Government imports rice.

**Fertilizer subsidy scheme for paddy producers.**
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<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>Price Equalization Fund</td>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>See OMIN</td>
<td>Wheat, wheat flour, millet, rye, oats and barley;</td>
<td>See OMIN</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Mainly financed from levies on producers.</td>
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<td>all sources (See column (9));</td>
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<td>2. Auxiliary assistance is afforded to meet any deficit in the form of direct budget allocations.</td>
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<td>subject to licensing from all sources (See column (9)).</td>
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<td>3. To this extent an element of Government subsidy is introduced. (See column (2)).</td>
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<td>4. Indicative calculation of &quot;campaign prices&quot;.</td>
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<td>5. Fixed price: Determined on the basis of &quot;campaign prices&quot; (barley, maize, wheat, barley, rice and oats).</td>
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<td>6. Cereals: Established solely on the basis of &quot;intervention prices&quot;.</td>
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<td>7. Transactions are free.</td>
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<td>8. When the prevailing price is below the level fixed by decree, the ONIC is entitled to relieve the stocking organizations of these surpluses at the prevailing price level.</td>
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<td>9. Hard wheat, soft and non-alcoholic wheat, rye, barley for feeding (tariff quota), oats for feeding (tariff quota), maize, rice (whole grains), other cereals (10-07 B).</td>
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<td>10. Agricultural equipment: 10% of the cost is refunded to the farmers.</td>
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<td>11. Petrol: Tax reimbursement is granted within the limits of a quota.</td>
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<td>12. Tax on added value: Taxes on fertilizers and fungicides are charged at reduced rates.</td>
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<td>13. Small farms: Special privileges are granted in connection with direct taxes, particularly the method of assessing taxable tonnages.</td>
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<td>14. Small farmers: Cereal growing farmers are free of all fiscal or social taxes at all stages. Growers are exempt from the special taxes imposed by the national market regulations.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subsidy is granted to growers in order to foster the cultivation of food corn. Financial contribution is granted to the building up and maintenance of an emergency stock of hybrid corn.</td>
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<th>(10) Other Non-Tariff Devices and Reforms</th>
<th>(11) GATT Tariff Bindings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### United States

- **Mandatory price support:**
  - Corn, wheat, rice, barley, rye, grain sorghum, etc.
  - **Note:** Price support levels for 1960 are set at 70 to 80 per cent of parity. These are not guaranteed prices or returns. Support is extended mainly by loans to producers. Support is available also under purchase agreements. Eligibility for support is contingent on individual compliance with acreage allotment and marketing quota provisions of the programs concerned.

- **Compensation Fund:**
  - Wheat and rye:
    - Wheat and rye: No restrictions, but the redemptions price has been fixed within the predetermined price limits. This rule is applicable when imported from all sources except certain Eastern countries.
  - Coarse grains:
    - No restrictions when imported from all sources except certain Eastern countries.

- **Section 27 quotas:**
  - Wheat:
    - Shipment of wheat for human consumption.
  - Wheat products:
    - Flour, semolina, cracked and crushed wheat, and similar products.
  - Rye:
    - Including rye flour and rye meal.

- **Cermaq (cont.)**

- **State Trading:**
  - The United States takes the position that the activities of CCC do not constitute State trading within the meaning of Article XV.

- **Mixing:**
  - Compensation Fund (non-governmental):
    1. Wheat and rye:
    2. Administered by the Cereal Traders' Association.
    3. Financed by compulsory fees levied on all bread-grains when milled.

- **GATT Tariff Bindings:**
  - The United States takes the position that no State trading is done within the meaning of Article XV.

- **Other Non-Tariff Devices and Reforms:**
  - Compensation Fund (non-governmental):
    1. Wheat and rye:
      - Shipment of wheat for human consumption.
    2. Wheat products:
      - Flour, semolina, cracked and crushed wheat, and similar products.
    3. Rye:
      - Including rye flour and rye meal.

### Argentina

- **Mandatory price support:**
  - Wheat and flour:
    - CCC covers losses on exports of the commodities acquired under price support.

- **Section 27 quotas:**
  - Wheat:
    - Shipment of wheat for human consumption.
  - Wheat products:
    - Flour, semolina, cracked and crushed wheat, and similar products.
  - Rye:
    - Including rye flour and rye meal.

- **Compensation Fund:**
  - Wheat and rye:
    - No restrictions, but the redemptions price has been fixed within the predetermined price limits. This rule is applicable when imported from all sources except certain Eastern countries.
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- **Mixing:**
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- **GATT Tariff Bindings:**
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- **Other Non-Tariff Devices and Reforms:**
  - Compensation Fund (non-governmental):
    1. Wheat and rye:
      - Shipment of wheat for human consumption.
    2. Wheat products:
      - Flour, semolina, cracked and crushed wheat, and similar products.
    3. Rye:
      - Including rye flour and rye meal.

### Brazil

- **Mandatory price support:**
  - Corn, wheat, rice, barley, rye, grain sorghum, etc.

- **Section 27 quotas:**
  - Wheat:
    - Shipment of wheat for human consumption.
  - Wheat products:
    - Flour, semolina, cracked and crushed wheat, and similar products.
  - Rye:
    - Including rye flour and rye meal.

- **Mixing:**
  - Compensation Fund (non-governmental):
    1. Wheat and rye:
    2. Administered by the Cereal Traders' Association.
    3. Financed by compulsory fees levied on all bread-grains when milled.

- **GATT Tariff Bindings:**
  - The United States takes the position that no State trading is done within the meaning of Article XV.

- **Other Non-Tariff Devices and Reforms:**
  - Compensation Fund (non-governmental):
    1. Wheat and rye:
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    2. Wheat products:
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    3. Rye:
      - Including rye flour and rye meal.
### 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) State Trading</th>
<th>(5) Marketing Regulations</th>
<th>(6) Aids to Exports</th>
<th>(7) Surplus Disposal</th>
<th>(8) Quantitative Restrictions</th>
<th>(9) Indirect Aids</th>
<th>(10) Finances</th>
<th>(11) State Trading</th>
<th>(12) GATT Tariff Bindings</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Austria</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>COM.11/2(a)</td>
<td>Breadgrains:</td>
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<tr>
<td>COM.11/2(a)/Add.1</td>
<td>Difference between guaranteed prices and the fixed basic price is paid to the farmer by the State.</td>
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<tr>
<td>COM.11/41</td>
<td>Note: Subsidies for imported and domestically produced breadgrains are granted on the same basis.</td>
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<tr>
<td>COM.11/41/Corr.1</td>
<td>(See columns (2) and (11))</td>
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</table>

**Income and Price Support**

1. **Breadgrains:**
   - 1. Breadgrains: Imports are subsidized.
   - 2. Feudgrains: Imports are either subsidized or subject to compensatory import levies. (See column (11)).

2. **Flour and special flours:** Restricted from all sources.

3. **Rye, barley, oats, cattle, cereal grouts, and meal:** Restricted from all sources.

**Aids to Exports**

1. **Grain Compensation Board:**
   - Breadgrains and feedgrains are subject to State trading by virtue of a bill entered into force on 16 April, 1956.
   - The composition of bread flour is strictly prescribed.

2. **Fees:**
   - Quotas of imported high-quality wheat are allocated to the milling industry on the basis of their usage of home-grown wheat.

**GATT Tariff Bindings**

1. **Breadgrains:**
   - Imported breadgrains are sold on the domestic market at prices corresponding to the subsidized prices paid by millers for home-produced breadgrains and the difference is counter-balanced by charging compensatory import levies.

2. **Feedgrains:**
   - Imports are either subsidized or require a payment of a levy depending on whether actual import price is higher or lower than the fixed import price for imported feed grains, and may be sold on the domestic market at fixed prices.
   - The fixed prices are set out for imported corn, barley and feeding wheat. The Government maintains a supply of imported feed grains in storage.

3. **Special subsidies and credits to encourage the use of fertilizers and purchase of modern agricultural equipment.**