

# GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

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RESTRICTED

L/4141/Add.11

21 July 1975

Limited Distribution

## SUBSIDIES

### Notifications Pursuant to Article XVI:1

#### Addendum

#### AUSTRIA

#### A. MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS

##### I. Nature and extent of subsidy

##### (a) Background and authority

The granting of an official subsidy aims at guaranteeing to farmers a price for milk delivered, corresponding to production costs of an efficiently managed and equipped enterprise in an area favourable to milk production. On the other hand, consumer prices for milk and dairy products are, thereby, mainly for social and economic reasons, kept as stable and low as possible by means of ceiling prices.

##### Legal basis

The Law on Price Regulation, Federal Law Gazette No. 151/1957, in its present version, as well as relevant price regulations issued by the Federal Government (fixing of producer price for milk and consumer ceiling prices for milk and other more important dairy products).

The Federal Finance Law (approval of total subsidies for milk for the relevant calendar year).

The Law on Market Regulation 1967, Federal Law Gazette No. 36/1968 in its respective version.

##### (b) Incidence

(i) The milk price for the farmer is not a guaranteed price but a guiding price based on the Law on Price Regulation. Up to 31 December 1972 the guiding price including the official subsidy amounts to 229 groschen per litre (222.4 groschen

per kg.) at a fat content of 3.5 per cent. As from 1 January 1969, a quality supplement of 7.21 groschen per litre (or 7 groschen per kg.) is granted for first quality milk, i.e. presently about three quarters of the total amount of milk delivered. As from 1 June 1971 an additional quality supplement of 25 groschen per kg. for first quality milk, of 17 groschen per kg. for second quality milk, and of 5 groschen per kg. for third quality milk is granted. As from 27 November 1972 these supplements are raised from

25 groschen to 40 groschen (first quality)  
17 groschen to 27 groschen (second quality)  
5 groschen to 8 groschen (third quality).

As a consequence of the introduction of added value tax as from 1 January 1973, the guiding price (without added value tax, including the official subsidy) amounts to 217 groschen per litre (210.35 groschen per kg.) at a fat content of 3.5 per cent. As from 1 April 1974 these supplements are increased from 40 to 70 groschen (first quality), 27 to 47 groschen (second quality; the supplement for third quality amounting to 8 groschen remains unchanged).

(ii) However, this guiding price is reduced by the contribution for sales promotion and by the payment of milk recording charge; while the latter remained unchanged at 1 groschen per litre, the contribution for sales promotion varied in its drain on the farmers according to the delivery to the market and the international market situation.<sup>1</sup>

The contribution for sales promotion per litre of milk delivered, based on a fat content of 3.5 per cent, amounted to the following:

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<sup>1</sup>As from 1 April 1968, the contribution for sales promotion, formerly Emergency Fund of Agriculture, also comprises 1 groschen of contribution for publicity.

	In per cent (basis: milk price subsidy)	Groschen per litre
1966 and 1967	2.25	2
1968 (as from 1.1.)	5.6	5
1968 (as from 1.4.)	22.2	20 <sup>1/</sup>
1969 (as from 1.1.)	38.5 <sup>2/</sup>	20
1969 (as from 1.3.)	30.8	16
1969 (as from 1.5.)	21.2	11
as from 1.9.)	15.4	8
1970 (as from 1.7.)	38.5	20
as from 1.11.)	21.2	11
1971 (as from 1.2.)	15.4	8
as from 1.8.)	11.6	6
1972	11.6	6
1973 (up to 28.2.)	11.6	6
(as from 1.3.)	30.8	16
as from 1.7.1973	21.2	11
1.4.1974	27.0	14
1.7.1974	32.7	17
1.9.1974	38.5	20
1.1.1975	29.8	15.5

<sup>1/</sup>As from 1 April 1968, the contribution for sales promotion, formerly Emergency Fund of Agriculture, also comprises 1 groschen of contribution for publicity.

<sup>2/</sup>Since 1969, the official subsidy which serves as basic value was reduced from 90 groschen to 52 groschen due to a respective increase of the calculated basic price.

(iii) The increases in the producer price for milk which have become necessary on account of the rising costs of working material and wages have to an ever increasing extent been passed on to the consumer price.

(iv) The Dairy Production Board is entrusted with various administrative tasks (control of production and sales, promotion of quality, regulation of production areas and areas supplied, price equalization, transport equalization cost, etc.) and, therefore, received the following subsidies to cover relevant expenditure:

1966	S 294.8 million
1967	S 329.3 million
1968	S 397.3 million
1969	S 462.3 million
1970	S 462.3 million
1971	S 462.3 million
1972	S 457.7 million
1973	S 451.0 million
1974	S 458.0 million <sup>1/</sup>

(v) Furthermore, in the years under review, the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry placed the following sums, derived from various sources of income, at the disposal of the Austrian Dairy and Cheese Dairy Association, Ltd., which is charged on the basis of a contract with sales promotion and other measures:

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<sup>1/</sup>Without means for price reduction for skim milk amounting to S 32 million.

Pursuant to para.9 of the Market Regulation Law (increase in consumer price)	Pursuant to para.19 of the Market Regulation Law (import equalization)	Contribution for sales promotion	Extra profits from export transactions (GATT) higher proceeds from cheese export	Sum total
1966 115.0	10.2	38.9		164.1
1967 120.0	10.4	42.3		172.1 <sup>1/</sup>
1968 125.3	11.8	186.5		435.1 <sup>1/</sup>
1969 267.4	10.7	152.7		430.8
1970 99.3	11.0	237.3		347.7
1971 132.9	7.7	135.9	5.0	281.5
1972 41.8	23.5	107.9	2.6	175.8
1973 <sup>2/</sup> 153.4	17.8	228.3 <sup>2/</sup>	1.3	
1974 <sup>3/</sup> 201.6	15.7	403.0 <sup>2/</sup>		620.3

<sup>1/</sup>Including S 9 million from the levy on imports of oilcake which has been cancelled in the meantime.

<sup>2/</sup>Including grant of the Federation (S 99.8 million)

<sup>3/</sup>Provisional.

(c) and (d) Extent of subsidy and amount per unit

	Delivery (in million tons)	Subsidies from budget funds AS million groschen/kg.
1966	1.96	1,319 67
1967	2.1	948 45
1968	2.10	958 46
1969	2.07	1,017 49
1970	2.10	1,072 51
1971	2.02	1,036 51
1972	2.11	993 47
1973 <sup>1/</sup>	2.10	1,123 53
1974 <sup>1/</sup>	2.12	1,128 53

<sup>1/</sup>Provisional figures.

Among the measures for the promotion of domestic sales enforced by the Dairy Production Board the temporary disposal of butter at reduced prices should be mentioned. (Disposal of butter at reduced prices to recipients of pensions and annuities and to unemployed persons in December 1967; table butter programme, Easter 1968; butter lard programme, as from 4 November 1968, table butter programme, June 1970). Among the 1973 actions the following should be mentioned: price reduction for butter lard, school milk programme, food relief for pupils, addition (price reduction) of farm butter to whole milk exchangers, price-reduced butter for children's recreation homes; disposal of milk from automats at a reduced price in barracks, in 1974 also a price-reduced butter programme was carried out.

Furthermore, the Austrian Dairy and Cheese Dairy Association Limited has been entrusted with the disposal of skim milk powder at reduced prices within the country.

Export subsidies from public funds and from the contribution for agricultural sales promotion were continued for whole milk powder and butter through the Austrian Dairy and Cheese Dairy Association Limited. From 1966 to 1968 these subsidies amounted to an average of S 4.97 per kg. for whole milk powder and to S 15 per kg. for butter. In 1969 subsidies on whole milk powder and on butter have increased slightly to S 6.52 per kg. and S 16.64 per kg. respectively.

In 1968 export in cheese had to be subsidized for the first time because of the diminishing sales prospects on the international markets; this subsidy amounted to an average of S 11 per kg. of hard cheese and S 5 per kg. of semi-hard cheese. The average of this subsidy was in 1969 S 10.10 per kg. and S 8.10 per kg. respectively.

		Whole milk powder	Butter	Hard cheese	Semi-hard cheese
Export subsidies (net)	1970	6.70	20.99	7.75	8.63
	1971	6.75	5.98 <sup>1/</sup>	7.04	8.92
	1972	3.89	11.90	6.67	8.94
	1973	9.68	27.04	14.30	15.24

<sup>1/</sup> Domestic cream.

## II. Effects of subsidy

(a) It is hardly possible to give a rough estimate of the effect of the official subsidy of 52 groschen per litre of milk delivered, fixed as from 1 January 1969, on the home market trade in dairy products; there are numerous other factors exerting influence on exports of imports providing, however, more or less inferior stimuli as export is meeting with manifold resistance.

The official subsidies granted to the Dairy Production Board serve the purposes of the national market regulation and have stabilizing effects on the price structure, but no incidence on foreign trade.

The official subsidies placed at the disposal of the Austrian Dairy and Cheese Dairy Association Limited in addition to the disposal of skim-milk powder and milk protein feeds at reduced prices to farmers and mixed fodder plants enable the exports of the Austrian dairy industry.

(b) Statistical data regarding production and foreign trade in the economic years 1961 to 1973 are herewith enclosed as enclosure 1 (A, B and C).

### B. CATTLE FOR SLAUGHTER

#### I. Nature and extent of subsidy

##### (a) Background and authority

Since autumn 1966 the equalization levies of the European Economic Community for cattle on imports from third countries had been considerably increased. In order to be able to maintain the traditional exports into the EEC area, Austria had to grant export subsidies for cattle and on a smaller scale for beef as well, by which the impact of the levies was partly compensated. The subsidies were abandoned as from 10 April 1972 and had to be reintroduced as from 23 July 1973.

##### Legal basis

The Law on Market Regulation 1967, Federal Law Gazette No. 37/1968.

The Federal Finance Law (approval of the total subsidies for the marketing of cattle for the respective calendar year).

##### (b) Incidence

The following table shows the extent of subsidy as well as the amount of subsidized cattle for slaughter expressed in terms of beef.

	Quantity of exports		Export subsidies (in AS'000)	Average subsidy per kg.
	Total (in tons)	Subsidized (in tons)		
1966	24,725	2,700	4,499	1.66
1967	41,777	34,699	41,501	1.20
1968	45,900	43,344	101,750	2.34
1969	36,503	30,605	67,842	2.22
1970	30,224	25,179 (1 -11)	31,095	1.20
1971	41,181	47,076 (12.70 - 12.71)	108,927	2.31
1972	43,812	12,786 (1.1 - 10.4.72)	9,246	0.67
1973	38,952	16,902 (as from 23.7 - 11.73)	41,473	2.45
1974	39,518	48,816 (12.73 - 12.74)	103,827	4.18

## II. Extent of subsidy

The subsidy enables Austria to maintain its competition in the traditional markets of the EEC.

A statistic on the production and the foreign trade in cattle for slaughter is enclosed as enclosure 2.

### C. BREAD-GRAIN

#### I. Nature and extent of subsidy

##### (a) Background and authority

The aim of the subsidy on bread-grains, in force in Austria since 1952, is on one hand to ensure stable and remunerative prices for the farmer and, on the other hand, to keep flour and bread prices as low as possible for social reasons, viz. to stabilize prices and wages, respectively.

##### Legal basis

The Law on Price Regulations 1970, Federal Law Gazette No. 151, in its present version and the relevant price regulations (fixing of basic producer prices for wheat and rye, of trade margins as well as of consumer ceiling prices for flour and bread).



The Federal Finance Law (approval of total subsidies for bread-grains for the relevant calendar year).

The Law on Market Regulation 1967, Federal Law Gazette No. 36/1968, in its respective version, providing for relevant market guidance measures.

(b) Incidence

In the case of bread-grains (wheat and rye) the official basic prices are fixed by regulation after a hearing of the Price Commission; the mills have to take over the grains at these prices which cover with a small margin the costs of medium-sized farms in lowland areas, but not in mountainous regions where bread-grain production is usually not marketed.

As from July 1974, these basic producer prices<sup>1</sup>, graduated per month, amounted within the crop year (July to June) to the following (in schillings per 100 kgs.):

for rye from S221.- to 252.-

for wheat from S255.50 to 285.50

Consequently, the arithmetical average annual price amounts to S235.67/100 kgs. for rye and to S269.25/100 kgs. for wheat. The weighted average price, however, is far lower, because more than 90 per cent of the marketed output are sold in the first months of the crop year (till the end of October).

The prices indicated for wheat apply to products of average quality. As from July 1974 a uniform basic price of S272.50 per 100 kgs. is fixed for wheat of certain specified qualities.

Since 1962 a basic price has also been fixed for domestic durum which has been S337.50/100 kgs.<sup>1</sup> as from July 1974.

Transport costs, milling, trade and bakers' profit margins are pooled, viz. unified, so that the prices for bread-grains, flour and bread are the same throughout the country.

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<sup>1</sup>Without added value tax.

(c) The following sums (in S million) had been spent on price subsidies, freight equalization payments, etc. in bread-grains out of means of the budget:

1966	:	476
1967	:	175
1968	:	139.9
1969	:	137
1970	:	132.1
1971	:	123.8
1972	:	125.-
1973	:	134.9
1974	:	151

Prices graduated per month had been introduced for wheat and rye at that time in order to give the farmer a stimulus towards increased storage. However, the lack of appropriate storage place and dehydrators as regards the farmers as well as the increased marketed output owing to further mechanization, especially at harvest time prevent own storage in the desired extent.

In order to secure the smooth acceptance of marketed quantities and in order to prevent a fall of the officially fixed producer prices, contributions for the storage of bread-grains are made within the framework of the existing Grain Market Regulation out of public funds, by mills, co-operative societies, and tradesmen.

The following amounts have been expended:

1966	S 119.0 million
1967	S 128.0 million
1968	S 200.0 million
1969	S 287.5 million
1970	S 253.6 million
1971	S 202.3 million
1972	S 318.8 million
1973	S 289.8 million
1974	S 226.0 million

Owing to the differences in the planning of the respective storage programmes, the statement of average costs per ton would be of no value.

In 1974 no subsidies had been necessary for imports in bread-grains, as the prices for imported goods (only durum wheat) generally ranged below the prices fixed for comparable domestic goods.

The means normally used for this are contained in the amount for subsidies stated under item (c).

(d) Subsidies for domestic bread-grains per unit, as from July 1972:

	Normal wheat (soft wheat) S/100 kgs.	Contract wheat confirmed as quality wheat S/100 kgs.	Rye S/100 kgs.	Durum wheat S/100 kgs.
Subsidy <sup>1</sup>	5	17	20	17
Additional subsidy <sup>1</sup>	-	7	-	48
Quality supplement <sup>2</sup>	-	8.50	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Paid from federal means.

<sup>2</sup> Paid by the mills.

## II. Effects of subsidy

(a) With regard to the development of production in Austria and to market regulation for bread-grains limiting imports to the quantities in demand, the quantitative effect of subsidies is but a secondary element.

In order to provide an incentive for an increased cultivation of feed grains at the expense of wheat, an approximation of relative prices was effected; as from 1 July 1973, the prices of feed grains have been increased and as from 1 July 1972 the subsidies for normal wheat (soft wheat) have been reduced to S 5/100 kgs.

The declining tendency of rye production could be checked by a relevant price formation.

The cultivation of high-quality wheat (contract wheat) is still promoted by price supplements (premiums), resulting in a producer price of S 272.50/100 kgs. (without turnover tax). In autumn of 1973 with effect to the 1974 harvest the cultivation of quality wheat (contract wheat) was expanded enabling an increase in the marketed output by approximately 50,000 tons in 1974. It must, however, be considered that optimum yields could be achieved in that year. The price for durum wheat was also increased by premiums to S 402.50/100 kgs. (without turnover tax) as from July 1974.

This price policy discussed above in detail, makes prospective planning of cultivation possible according to the Law on Market Regulation. On the other hand, the stabilization of bread prices on a comparatively low level brings about a slower recession of bread consumption than would be the case without subsidies - owing to shifts in consumption connected with the rising standard of living.

(b) Statistical data regarding production, total consumption as well as imports and exports during the last three economic years are given in annex as enclosure 3.

#### D. FEED GRAINS

##### I. Nature and extent of subsidy

###### (a) Background and authority

Import prices for the most important feed grains (maize, barley, and fodder wheat) have been fixed at a certain level, necessary for encouraging the production of feed grains, especially to the debit of wheat cultivation.

#### Legal basis

The Law on Price Regulation, Federal Law Gazette No. 151/1957 in its respective version and the price regulations issued by the Federal Government.

The Federal Finance Law (approval of total subsidies for imported feed grains for the respective calendar year).

The Law on Market Regulation 1967, Federal Law Gazette No. 36/1968 in its respective version (import planning and other market guidance measures).

(b) Incidence

The subsidies are paid to the importer who, on his part, is required to observe the fixed wholesale prices for import feed grains. In 1967 and 1968 there had been no import subsidies as the prices of imported goods were generally below the wholesale prices, which had been increased since mid-1966. Since 1970 world market prices are above domestic prices, so that required imports had again to be supported.

(c) Extent of subsidies:

(1) Defrayment of storage costs:	1966	S 23.20 million
	1967	S 47.20 million <sup>1</sup>
	1968	S 31 million
	1969	S 31 million
	1970	S 83 million
	1971	S 50 million
	1972	S 47.6 million
	1973	S 59.3 million
	1974	S 79.5 million
		(S 20,000 million of which for import subsidies)
(2) Restitutions of transport costs:	1966	S 26,000,000
	1967	S 42,800,000
	1968	S 27,600,000
	1969	S 29,900,000
	1970	S 34,700,000
	1971	S 28,000,000
	1972	S 28,000,000
	1973	S 43,900,000

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<sup>1</sup>Increased storage because of Suez crisis.

(d) Amount per unit

The average storage costs in the reported years amounted to about S 161 per ton per month, for an average storage quantity of 20,000 tons per month. About one third of this quantity concerns domestic feed grains. As from 1970 about 290,000 tons, as from 1971 only about 113,000 tons, as from 1973 200,000 tons and as from 1974, 145,000 tons of domestic feed grains have been stored.

II. Effects of subsidy

(a) The subsidy for imports of feed grains has had the function of stabilizing prices.

The defrayment of storage costs serves also the purpose of price equalization and market regulation.

(b) Statistical data on production as well as imports and exports during the past three economic years are given in the annex.

E. FERTILIZERS

(a) Background and authority

The import prices for basic fertilizers (Thomas slag and potash fertilizers), which cannot be produced within the country owing to the lack of raw materials, have been reduced to a level which contributed considerably towards profitable production.

Furthermore, fertilizers, such as superphosphates and hyper-phosphates, the imports of which had been necessary in former years, are sold by means of budget funds at reduced prices, similar to imported goods.

For financial reasons the official subsidies affecting the price reduction of phosphatic and potash fertilizers in 1968 have been reduced by 50 per cent, as compared with the preceding year. As from 1 January 1971, only a subsidy for transport costs is granted; this constitutes a further reduction by 50 per cent of the official subsidy.

Legal basis

The Law on Price Regulation, Federal Law Gazette No. 151/1957 in the respective version.

The Federal Finance Law (approval of total subsidies for the price reduction of fertilizers in the respective calendar year).

(b) Incidence

The subsidies are paid to the importer who, on his part, is required to observe the fixed low wholesale price for imported goods.

(c) Extent of subsidies (in S million):

1966	297.58
1967	302.58
1968	163.75
1969	163.75
1970	163.75
1971	110.00
1972	79.2
1973	79.2
1974	80.0

(d) Amount per unit

As from 1 January 1971 in the case of potash fertilizers the subsidy for transport costs amounted to an average of S 100.00 per ton (viz. S 200.00 per ton per cent  $K_2O$ ) for a total amount of about 300,000 tons.

As from the same date in the case of phosphatic fertilizers the average rate of subsidies for transport costs was S 70.00 per ton (viz. S 320.00 per ton per cent  $P_2O_5$ ) for a total amount of about 700,000 tons.

II. Effects of subsidy

In the last decade the subsidy contributed towards a considerable increase of the consumption of fertilizers and hence to a raise of production. The bisection in 1968 resulted for the first time in a recession of consumption by about 8 per cent in 1968, as compared with the preceding year.

The 50 per cent reduction as from 1 January 1971 again resulted in a recession of consumption by about 13 per cent. The introduction of the added value tax as from 1 January 1973 amounting to 16 per cent as well as increasing world market prices lead to further sales decreases.

ANNEX I (A)

Foreign Trade with Dairy Products 1961-1974

(a) Butter

Year	Production	Imports	Total (production and imports)		Of which exports		Export surplus
	tons	tons	tons	tons	%		
1961	32,414	3	32,417	3,260	10.1	3,257	
1962	34,052	1,075	35,107	3,535	10.1	2,459	
1963	34,856	1,118	35,954	4,185	11.6	3,067	
1964	35,487	1,055	36,542	3,761	10.3	2,706	
1965	37,813	-	37,813	5,780	15.3	5,780	
1966	38,539	-	38,539	3,729	9.7	3,729	
1967	42,412	-	42,412	5,187	12.2	5,187	
1968	43,648	-	43,648	6,175	14.1	6,175	
1969	41,861	762	42,623	3,391	8.0	2,629	
1970	41,556	2,664	44,220	5,717	12.9	3,053	
1971	39,871	1,712	41,583	3,372	8.1	1,660	
1972	43,630	750	43,780	5,243	12.0	4,493	
1973	42,029	826	42,855	2,842	6.6	2,016	
1974	41,859	1,324	43,183	3,620	8.4	2,296	

1/ without butter production from imported cream



ANNEX I (B)

(b) Cheese

Year	Production		Imports		Total (production and imports)		Of which exports		Export surplus
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	%	tons		
1961	26,194	3,397	29,591	6,986	23.6	3,589			
1962	27,997	3,540	31,537	8,063	25.6	4,523			
1963	29,584	3,501	33,085	9,276	28.0	5,775			
1964	30,787	3,626	34,413	9,792	28.5	6,166			
1965	33,126	3,277	36,403	11,241	30.9	7,964			
1966	34,174	3,543	37,717	12,166	32.3	8,623			
1967	37,345	3,511	40,856	14,140	34.6	10,619			
1968	39,530	3,086	42,616	14,871	34.9	11,785			
1969	39,726	2,880	42,606	16,793	39.4	13,913			
1970	44,631	3,866	48,497	21,239	43.8	17,373			
1971	47,118	3,696	50,894	20,988	41.3	17,292			
1972	51,752	3,920	55,672	24,200	43.5	20,250			
1973	53,941	4,596	58,537	27,034	46.2	22,438			
1974	57,211	5,993	63,204	30,209	47.8	24,216			

ANNEX 1 (C)

(c) Milk powder (without condensed milk)

Year	Production	Imports	Total (production and imports)		Of which exports		Export surplus
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	
1961	14,218	489	14,707	6,874	46.7	6,385	
1962	18,073	20	18,093	8,644	47.8	8,624	
1963	23,969	2,140	26,109	11,981	45.9	9,841	
1964	31,502	1,412	32,914	14,373	43.7	12,961	
1965	40,128	97	40,225	18,348	45.6	18,251	
1966	49,913 <sup>1/</sup>	2,053	51,966	18,300	35.2	16,247	
1967	64,775 <sup>1/</sup>	112	64,887	29,582	45.6	29,470	
1968	59,517 <sup>1/</sup>	488	60,005	21,333	35.6	20,845	
1969	54,910	1,406	56,316	20,637	36.7	19,251	
1970	57,716	3,036	60,752	21,904	36.1	18,868	
1971	55,691	11,971	67,662	17,999	26.6	6,028	
1972	63,190	3,167	66,357	16,173	24.4	13,006	
1973	65,535	912	66,447	17,631	26.5	16,719	
1974	65,441	902	66,343	20,010	30.2	19,108	

<sup>1/</sup> Production figures include fat component and whey-powder.

ANNEX 2

Production and Foreign Trade

Balance sheet for slaughter cattle (heads)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Import life cattle</u>	<u>Export life cattle</u>	<u>Production</u>
1969	522	53,654	525,997
1970	194	43,044	486,952
1971	214	58,612	523,719
1972	295	61,860	527,576
1973	10	48,786	518,673
1974	12	58,138	620,068

Imports and exports of meat (metric tons)

Beef and Veal

	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Exports</u>
1969	9,195	2,790
1970	16,944	3,358
1971	13,099	5,329
1972	12,599	6,173
1973	13,496	6,930
1974	2,077	4,618

ANNEX 3Production and Foreign Trade

Description of products		Economic year <sup>1</sup>	Imports, exports '000 tons		Production
10.01	10,20,30				
11.01	10	Wheat (and flour of wheat in cereals equivalent)	1971/72	17 -	974
			1972/73	80 -	863
			1973/74	12 -	939
10.02		Rye	1971/72	- -	448
			1972/73	- -	402
			1973/74	- -	400
10.03		Barley	1971/72	26 16	1,016
11.07		(including malt in cereals equivalent)	1972/73	64 23	977
			1973/74	75 19	1,087
10.04		Oats	1971/72	19 -	284
			1972/73	25 -	255
			1973/74	12 -	284
10.05		Maize	1971/72	71 2	721
			1972/73	45 1	726
			1973/74	75 1	966
10.07		Other cereals	1971/72	3 -	103
			1972/73	3 -	95
			1973/74	11 -	112

Import selling pricesANNEX 4 (A)

(in S per 100 kgs.)

As from 1.1.1973	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
Fodder maize	210.70	210.70	213.60	216.50	219.40	222.30
Fodder barley	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
Fodder wheat	214.60	214.60	217.50	220.40	223.30	226.20
Fodder oats	214.60	214.60	217.50	220.40	223.30	226.20
As from 28.3.1973	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
Fodder maize	223.30	223.30	226.20	229.10	232	235
As from 21.12.1973	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
Fodder maize	223.30	223.30	226.20	229.10	232	235
Fodder barley	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
Fodder wheat	214.60	214.60	217.50	220.40	223.30	226.20
Fodder oats	229.10	229.10	232	235	237.90	240.80
As from 20.1.1974	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
Fodder barley	234	234	236.90	239.80	242.70	245.60
Fodder wheat	234	234	236.90	239.80	242.70	245.60
Fodder oats	234	234	236.90	239.80	242.70	245.60
Fodder rye	201.90	202.90	205.30	207.80	210.20	212.60
Fodder maize	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
	242.70	242.70	245.60	248.50	251.50	254.40
As from 24.1.1975	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
Fodder barley	256.30	256.30	260.20	264.10	268	271.30
Fodder wheat	256.30	256.30	260.20	264.10	268	271.30
Fodder oats	266	266	269.90	273.80	277.70	281.60
Fodder rye	232	233	235.90	238.80	241.70	244.70
Fodder maize	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
	265	265	268.90	272.80	276.70	280.60

ANNEX 4 (B)

Import selling prices

(in S per 100 kgs.)

as from 1.1.1973	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
fodder maize	225.20	228.20	231.10	234	236.90	239.80
	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
fodder barley	229.10	232	235	237.90	240.90	243.70
fodder wheat	229.10	232	235	237.90	240.80	243.70
fodder oats	229.10	232	235	237.90	240.80	243.70
as from 28.3.1973	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
fodder maize	237.90	240.80	243.70	246.60	249.50	252.40
as from 21.12.1973	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
fodder maize	237.90	240.80	243.70	246.60	249.50	252.40
	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
fodder barley	229.10	232	235	237.90	240.80	243.70
fodder wheat	229.10	232	235	237.90	240.80	243.70
fodder oats	243.70	246.60	249.50	252.40	255.30	258.30
as from 20.1.1974	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
fodder barley	248.50	251.50	254.40	257.30	260.20	263.10
fodder wheat	248.50	251.50	254.40	257.30	260.20	263.10
fodder oats	248.50	251.50	254.40	257.30	260.20	263.10
fodder rye	215	217.50	219.90	222.30	224.80	227.20
	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
fodder maize	257.30	260.20	263.10	266	268.90	271.80
as from 24.1.1975	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
fodder barley	275.70	279.60	283.50	287.40	291.30	295.10
fodder wheat	275.70	279.60	283.50	287.40	291.30	295.10
fodder oats	285.40	289.30	293.20	297.10	301	304.90
fodder rye	247.60	250.50	253.40	256.30	259.20	262.10
	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
fodder maize	284.50	288.40	292.20	296.10	300	303.90