

# GENERAL AGREEMENT ON

RESTRICTED

IMC/INV/7/Rev.3

31 August 1987

## TARIFFS AND TRADE

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Arrangement Regarding Bovine Meat

Original: French

### INTERNATIONAL MEAT COUNCIL

#### Inventory of Domestic Policies and Trade Measures and Information on Bilateral, Plurilateral or Multilateral Commitments

#### Reply to Parts G and H of the Questionnaire

#### SWITZERLAND

#### Revision

The participants have agreed to provide information concerning their domestic policies and trade measures, including bilateral and plurilateral commitments, on the basis of Parts G and H of the Questionnaire (Rule 16 of the Rules of Procedure). The documents containing replies to these parts of the Questionnaire are circulated under the symbol IMC/INV; they are revised as and when changes are notified.

This set of documents constitutes the inventory of all measures affecting trade in bovine meat, including commitments resulting from bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral negotiations, which the Council has instructed the secretariat to draw up and keep up to date, under the provisions of Article III of the Agreement (Note to Article III of the Arrangement and Rule 18 of the Rules of Procedure).

PART G

Part G.1. Information on Domestic Policies and Trade Measures

Owing to natural conditions and the large area of grazing land, cattle breeding plays a fundamental part in Swiss agriculture. The breeds raised are mainly dual-purpose animals. Milk production contributes about one third of gross income from agriculture, while production of bovine meat represents one fifth.

The measures taken by the Confederation in regard to meat come within the general context of Swiss agricultural policy, the objectives, guidelines and effects of which are described in document MTN/3E/DOC/2/Add.22 of 13 August 1974.

I. Production

(a) Factors affecting meat production

Breeds

In Switzerland, the production of meat is closely related to that of milk, because the breeds generally raised are suitable for both milk production and meat. In the years to come, meat production will continue to be based on these breeds. It is intended further to improve productivity by measures of selection, by industrial cross-breeding and by productivity tests linked with artificial insemination.

Production methods

During the 1960s and 1970s, production of good-quality beef cattle (young heifers, young oxen and bull calves) was shifting to some extent from traditional farms to specialized undertakings. These may be undertakings which no longer raise any cows at all and are thus only concerned with fattening or which, besides raising cows, carry out intensive fattening of a certain number of animals. The object of production is the fattening of young animals, i.e. heifers and oxen which are ready for slaughtering at the age of 12 to 18 months (12 to 15 months for bull calves) and the final weight of which is between 450 and 600 kg.

(b) Policies and measures of governments or other bodies likely to influence production, other than support or stabilization measures

Quota restrictions on milk production

Since a deduction from the base price for milk - sometimes as high as 6 per cent of the base price - together with measures to restrict fodder imports had not proved sufficiently effective to contain the increase in milk production, the Federal Council introduced a system

of individual quotas for milk deliveries as from 1 May 1977. Under the system, a quota is allocated to each farmer in respect of which he will receive the guaranteed base price, which is at present Sw F 0.97/kg., less the collective deduction of Sw F 0.02/kg. For any quantities in excess of his individual quota the farmer has to bear a charge amounting to 80-85 per cent of the base price of milk. Up to 30 April 1981, farmers in certain mountain regions were exempt from this quota measure. Restrictions on milk production have generated strong pressure on the meat market; milk producers have returned to fattening young animals, using coarse fodder of which they have an abundant supply.

#### Restrictions on fodder imports

In this respect the objective is to limit fodder imports, in particular to adjust livestock production to disposal possibilities.

Two courses of action are provided under the relevant provisions:

- quantitative limitation of imports of the principal fodder crops (quotas);
- application of import charges, termed "price supplements".

The proceeds from the price supplements are used in the first place for measures to encourage field crops; they are also used to finance measures in favour of livestock disposal, inter alia.

Since the end of the 1960s and taking into account the increasing needs of the domestic livestock sector, imports of fodder products under quota (feed grains and oil cake) were increasing from year to year, reaching a peak in 1973 (about 1.35 million tons). Since then they have been declining. In 1986, imports under quota totalled 674,000 tons, i.e. 50 per cent less than in 1973. Total imports of concentrated feed declined over the same period from 1.61 million to 0.90 million tons, i.e. by 45 per cent.

Since pig and poultry production take up about three quarters of all fodder imports, the quota restrictions and charges on imported fodder products have only a limited direct effect on bovine meat supply. One can suppose, however, that the latter derives some advantage from higher prices of pork and poultry meat resulting from the measures applied on fodder imports.

(c) Support or stabilization measures

(i) Inventory of the instruments of support or stabilization

Objectives

Most of the measures which affect the meat market are in pursuance of the Order on slaughter animals (OBB).

One of the first objectives of the OBB is to adapt domestic production of slaughter animals and meat to the market demand and absorption capacity, so that it will not exceed, on the average over several years, 85-90 per cent of the country's needs for adult beef cattle and 95 per cent of its needs for calves and pigs. In the last few years, these percentages have been attained.

Under the OBB, the Federal Council fixes average target prices for all sorts, categories and commercial classes of slaughter animals (adult beef cattle, calves, pigs, sheep, goats and horses). These target prices are determined in accordance with the principles of the Law on Agriculture of 3 October 1951, under which the average costs of production of farms which are rationally operated must be covered. In fixing these prices, account is taken of the situation of other branches of the economy and of consumers.

In order to meet seasonal variations in supply, margins below and above the average target price are fixed (target price bracket). The measures prescribed in the OBB must be applied in such a way that market prices vary between the lower and upper limits of the average target price and approach that price over the long term. It should be noted that since 1983, the Swiss authorities have on several occasions ceased supporting the price of bovine meat and pigmeat, in order to check the trends toward surpluses. The prices of these products have consequently fallen below the lower limit of the target price.

For the main categories of adult cattle and calves for slaughter, target prices have moved as follows:

Description	1.7.1984- 30.6.1985	1.7.1985- 30.6.1986	1.7.1986- 30.6.1987
Average target prices with margins, per quintal, live weight	\$1 = Sw F 2.57	\$1 = Sw F 2.08	\$1 = Sw F 1.60
Heifers and oxen I A	Sw F 610 + 25 \$ 237 + 10	Sw F 610 + 25 \$ 293 + 12	Sw F 610 + 25 \$ 381 + 16
Cows, having not more than four permanent teeth II A	Sw F 560 + 25 \$ 218 + 10	Sw F 560 + 25 \$ 269 + 12	Sw F 560 + 25 \$ 350 + 16
Cows for sausage-making II E	Sw F 435 + 30 \$ 169 + 12	Sw F 435 + 30 \$ 209 + 14	Sw F 435 + 30 \$ 272 + 19
Fat bulls III A1	Sw F 615 + 35 \$ 239 + 10	Sw F 615 + 25 \$ 296 + 12	Sw F 615 + 25 \$ 384 + 16
Calves for veal AA	Sw F 905 + 50 \$ 352 + 19	Sw F 915 + 50 \$ 440 + 24	Sw F 945 + 50 \$ 591 + 31

#### Measures to promote the disposal of animals for slaughter

The joint organization of the economic groups (breeders, traders, users) which participate in the market for slaughter animals and meat, namely the "Swiss Co-operative for the Supply of Slaughter Animals and Meat" (CBV), regulates and facilitates the clearance of the market and the disposal of surpluses.

The CBV fixes buying-in prices within the framework of the target price bracket, and having regard to the situation and foreseeable trend for market prices. The latter should remain within the target price bracket, taking into account supply and demand. Producers who failed to find a purchaser for their animals on the free market can sell them to the CBV at the buying-in price on the occasion of organized markets. These surplus animals are taken over voluntarily by butcheries which thus benefit from a storage allowance paid by the CBV. When a market is under strong pressure, commercial undertakings and butcheries permitted to import can be required to take over animals in a tolerable proportion in relation to imports.

Maximum numbers of animals intended for meat production

In order to guide meat production, an Ordinance was adopted in 1980, setting a ceiling for each farm for each of the following categories of animals:

250 head of adult cattle for fattening;  
200 calves for fattening;  
150 sows;  
1,000 pigs for fattening;  
12,000 chickens for fattening;  
12,000 laying hens.

From 1992 on, no farm will be allowed to exceed those numbers unless it obtains a special permit or pays a charge.

Upon request a contribution was paid to farmers who eliminated or reduced their excess livestock in an appreciable proportion by 31 December 1983. Producer co-operation resulted in a reduction by 1.2 per cent in adult cattle from 1981 to 1983, and by 5.7 per cent for calves.

System of permits for the building or alteration of cowsheds

A new Order on the building of cowsheds was introduced in 1981 to replace that of 1977. It differs from the earlier measure in two essentials: first, permits will be granted mainly to farms needing to improve their production in order to earn an adequate income. Secondly, it will in future be possible to restrict the number of permits or even refuse them altogether, according to the trend of the market. In view of the difficult situation on the beef, veal and pigmeat market, no permits have been granted since 1 January 1980, except for cowsheds to replace old buildings. The measure does not apply to small-scale producers (e.g. having only 10 calves or adult cattle, 60 pigs for fattening).

(ii) Subsidies for producers in mountain areas

The various measures are primarily designed to improve conditions in mountain areas where animal husbandry is the principal, if not the only, means of livelihood. Assistance can thus be given to small farms in mountain areas, which are at a disadvantage because of their geographical situation and because of the climate.

The Confederation reimburses part of the expenditure of cantons which grant subsidies to cattle farmers on slaughter of stock cattle or dairy cattle in mountain areas that are of inferior quality and unfit for use. In addition, elimination programmes are organized in the lowland areas. Farmers wishing to receive bonuses under these programmes have to purchase replacement animals from the mountain areas. Milk producers in the lowland areas are entitled to a quota increase when they purchase a dairy cow or heifer in the mountain regions.

Subsidies are granted to align the price of exported stock cattle with those prevailing on traditional export markets. In addition, the Confederation covers the cost of transport to the Swiss frontier. In 1986, 13,000 head of stock and dairy cattle were exported. Switzerland does not export any cattle for slaughter.

Having regard to the unfavourable production conditions in mountain areas, the Confederation grants an annual contribution to the expenses of cattle farmers in those areas. This contribution is paid for a maximum of 15 units of adult cattle per farm. In 1986, the contribution was paid in respect of a total of 538,947 units of adult cattle.

The total amount of subsidies in this sector in recent years has been as shown below:

	1984		1985		1986	
	Sw F 2.35 = \$1		Sw F 2.45 = \$1		Sw F 1.80 = \$1	
	Mio Sw F	Mio \$	Mio Sw F	Mio \$	Mio Sw F	Mio \$
Promotion of sales within the country						
. subsidies to relieve market pressure	1.5	0.6	2.4	1.0	1.7	0.95
. subsidies for the elimination of dairy cattle	40.8	17.4	52.7	21.5	55.8	31.01
Promotion of exports of stock cattle						
. maintenance of exports	17.5	7.4	27.3	11.2	26.4	14.68
. contributions to transport costs	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.4	1.03	0.57
. publicity	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.05	0.19	0.10
Contribution to expenses of cattle farmers	169.3	72.1	169.9	69.4	170.6	94.79

- (iii) Average returns to producers, including methods of determining those returns and constituent elements thereof; relationship of price formation in domestic and international markets

Average returns to producers

(per 100 kg. live weight)

Category	1984		1985		1986	
	Sw F 2.35 = \$1	Sw F \$	Sw F 2.45 = \$1	Sw F \$	Sw F 1.80 = \$1	Sw F \$
Heifers and oxen I A	576	245	562	229	544	302
Cows, having not more than four permanent teeth II A	520	221	507	207	478	266
Cows for sausage-making II E	417	177	403	164	374	208
Fat bulls III A 1	582	248	568	232	549	305
Calves for the butcher's trade AA	887	377	877	358	917	509

As the comparison shows, producer prices have remained below the average target prices fixed by the Government.

II. Internal prices and consumption

(a) Wholesale and retail prices on major domestic markets

As a rule, meat sold retail comes from slaughtering by butchers. The figures given below are based on information supplied by butchers; they relate to quality categories which do not exactly coincide with the categories mentioned above (I(c)).

Type of meat	1984 Sw F 2.35 = \$1		1985 Sw F 2.45 = \$1		1986 Sw F 1.80 = \$1	
	Sw F	\$	Sw F	\$	Sw F	\$
<u>Heifers and oxen, quality A</u>						
Cost to butchers per kg. of carcass weight	11.29	5.38	10.97	4.48	10.58	5.88
Retail price at butcher's, per kg. of boned meat:						
- boiling and stewing	18.46	8.79	18.53	7.56	17.86	9.92
- roasting	25.75	12.26	26.20	10.60	25.81	14.34
<u>Calves, quality A</u>						
Cost to butchers per kg. of carcass weight	14.97	7.13	14.74	6.02	15.48	8.60
Retail price at butcher's, per kg. of boned meat:						
- roasting	29.72	14.15	30.37	12.40	31.54	17.52
- stewing	22.11	10.53	22.43	9.15	23.22	12.90

(b) Factors which condition the evolution of internal consumption

In 1981 as in 1985, per capita consumption of bovine meat reached 27.6 kg. In the meantime, it had dropped back to 25.7 kg. in 1983, mainly due to a substantial reduction in the price of the main competing meat, i.e. pork. In 1986, per capita consumption of bovine meat was slightly lower than in the previous year, at 26.7 kg.

Total per capita consumption of all meats, including fish, stood at the very high level of 90.8 kg. in 1986. No substantial increase is to be expected in future. In addition, consumer preference is increasing for meat such as poultry, game, rabbit and fish.

(c) Policies and measures affecting consumption

There is no government intervention at the consumption level. Retail meat prices are formed on the basis of supply and demand.

The groups concerned regularly collaborate in organizing temporary sales campaigns for certain cuts of meat at advantageous prices. Such a measure to stimulate demand is only possible when prices fall to near the lower limit of the target price, or even below it.

III. Measures at the frontier

(a) Description of the import system

Imports of slaughter animals and meat are subject to quotas. The quantities admitted (global quotas) are generally fixed by the authorities every fortnight at the meetings of the CBV (see I(c)(i)). In principle, imports are authorized when market prices reach the upper limit of the target price. For certain special cuts or categories of meat (sirloin, thigh, tripe, tongue and muzzle, sweetbreads, liver, corned beef), the quotas are usually fixed quarterly or annually, as the case may be. The quantities authorized for import depend on the supply-and-demand situation on the domestic market for like products.

When the markets organized by the trade groups and supervised by the CBV are no longer sufficient to keep the market price within the limits of the target price, importers may be required to participate in the utilization of surpluses of slaughter animals, in a proportion which is tolerable in relation to their imports of like products. The utilization of surpluses is effected mainly by the freezing of meat and its subsequent storage.

(b) Import charges

(i) Customs duties (see Annex I)

(ii) Payments by importers into the reserve fund (see Annex II)

Importers of slaughter animals and meat are required to contribute to a reserve fund intended to facilitate operations for stabilization of the market and the disposal of surpluses.

In 1986, total imports of beef and veal remained at the previous year's level, or roughly 13,000 tons.

(iii) Veterinary tax

This tax serves to cover the cost of inspection operations at the frontier. The amount is Sw F 16 per head for live bovine animals. For meat and prepared and preserved products falling under heading 1602 it is at the rate of Sw F 4 per 100 kg. gross.

(c) Exports

By the beginning of 1986, the supply of heifers/oxen and bulls already exceeded current butchery needs. As large stocks of meat for the butcher's trade still remained from the previous year, it was decided not to introduce further storage measures for the time being, even though the existing buying-in prices were below the lower limit of the target prices.

The exchange trade introduced in November 1985 (exports of frozen butcher's meat against subsequent imports of sirloin) ended in January 1986. Total meat exports, calculated as boneless meat, amounted to 2,509 tons, of which 1,034 tons for 1986.

The difference between the buying-in and market prices increased steadily. In order to avoid a further decline in prices, exports of 800 tons of fresh forequarters of slaughter animals were made under the exchange system during the period 24 April to 11 June 1986. The 320 tons of sirloin resulting under this exchange trade could be imported until the end of September. This type of exchange is carried out because Swiss consumers prefer the better quality cuts of beef which domestic production cannot entirely supply. The Federal Bureau of Agriculture did not set any conditions in regard to price, origin or destination of the meat.

In 1986, total exports of bovine meat (including prepared or preserved meat) amounted to about 3,800 tons.

ANNEX I

B. IMPORT TARIFF

I. LIVE ANIMALS, ANIMAL PRODUCTS

1. LIVE ANIMALS

Note: This Chapter covers all live animals except:

- (a) fish, crustaceans and molluscs, of headings Nos. 03.01 and 03.03;
- (b) microbial cultures and other products of heading No. 30.02; and
- (c) animals of heading No. 97.08.

Heading No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty	Contracting State
		Sw F per head	
0101.	Live horses, asses, mules and hinnies:		
	- Horses:		
S 10	- For slaughter	10.00	
S 14	- Other	120.00	
	- Foals:		
S 20	- For slaughter	10.00	
S 22	- Other	100.00	
	<u>N.B.</u> ad 0101.20/22. "Foals" shall be taken to mean young horses that still have their first milk teeth.		
S 30	Asses	10.00	
S 40	Mules and hinnies	20.00	
0102.	Live animals of the bovine species:		
	- Young animals:		
	- For slaughter:		
S 10	- Weighing more than 60 kg.	25.00 <sup>1</sup>	
S 12	- Weighing 60 kg. or less	20.00 <sup>1</sup>	

<sup>1</sup>By Decree of the Federal Council of 14 December 1959, this rate is reduced to Sw F 10.00 until further notice.

Heading No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty	Contracting State
0102. (cont'd)		Sw F per head	
	- Other:		
S 14	- Young female animals	30.00	
S 16	- Bull-calves	60.00	
S 18	- Steers	30.00	
	N.B. ad 0102.10/18. "Young animals" shall be taken to mean animals that still have all their milk teeth.		
	- Heifers:		
S 20	- For slaughter	80.00 <sup>1</sup>	
S 22	- For breeding (GT Sw F 60.00)	45.00	
	N.B. ad 0102.20/22. "Heifers" shall be taken to mean female animals that have lost one or both their median milk teeth or that already have one or two pairs of permanent teeth (incisors).		
	- Bulls:		
	- For slaughter:		
S 30	- With milk teeth	80.00 <sup>1</sup>	
S 32	- Without milk teeth	100.00 <sup>1</sup>	
S 34	- For breeding	60.00	
	- Cows:		
S 40	- For slaughter	80.00 <sup>1</sup>	
S 42	- For farming	60.00	
	- Oxen:		
S 50	- With milk teeth	80.00 <sup>2</sup>	
S 52	- Without milk teeth	100.00 <sup>2</sup>	
0103.	Live swine:		
	- Weighing more than 60 kg.:		
S 10	- For slaughter	10.00	
S 12	- For breeding	10.00	
	- Weighing 60 kg. or less:		
S 14	- For slaughter	40.00	
S 16	- For breeding (GT Sw F 40.00)	25.00	

<sup>1</sup>By Decree of the Federal Council of 14 December 1959, this rate is reduced to Sw F 10.00 until further notice.

<sup>2</sup>By Decree of the Federal Council of 14 December 1959, this rate is reduced to Sw F 10.00 in respect of cattle for slaughter until further notice.

Heading No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty	Contracting State
0104. S 10 S 20	Live sheep and goats: - Wethers, lambs, rams and ewes - Kids and goats	Sw F. per head 5.00 3.00	
		Per 100 kg. gross	
0105.01 S	Live poultry, that is to say, fowl, ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea-fowl	30.00	
0106. 10	Other live animals: - Arthropoda (excluding crayfish), lizards, snakes, batrachia and worms	10.00	
20	- Feathered game	30.00	
S 30	- Bees in hives	Per hive 10.00 each	
S 40	- Rabbits	0.10	
S 50	- Dogs	3.00	
S 60	- Other	0.10	

2. MEAT AND EDIBLE MEAT OFFALS

Note: This Chapter does not cover:

- (a) Products of the kinds described in headings Nos. 02.01 to 02.04 and 02.06, unfit or unsuitable for human consumption;
- (b) Guts, bladders or stomachs of animals (heading No. 05.04) and animal blood (heading No. 05.15); or
- (c) Animal fat, other than products of heading No. 02.05 (Chapter 15).

Heading No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty	Contracting State
		Sw F per 100 kg. gross	
0201.	Meat and edible offals of the animals falling within heading No. 01.01 to 01.04, fresh, chilled or frozen:		
	- Veal:		
10	- Edible offals (tongues, livers, etc.), frozen	40.00	
S 12	- Other (GT Sw F 40.00)	9.00	
	- Meat of heifers, bulls, cows and oxen:		
S 20	- Fresh, whether or not chilled (GT Sw F 40.00)	9.00	GATT <sup>2</sup>
	- Frozen:		
22	- Edible offals (tongues, livers, etc.)	40.00	
S 24	- Other (GT Sw F 40.00)	9.00 <sup>1</sup>	
S 30	- Mutton	40.00 <sup>1</sup>	
		Per half carcase	
	- Pig meat:		
S 40	- Half carcasses	5.00 <sup>1</sup>	
S 42	- Other, including streaky bacon	70.00 <sup>1</sup>	

<sup>1</sup>By Decree of the Federal Council of 14 December 1959, this rate is reduced until further notice to Sw F 10.00 in respect of meat or chilled offals; this provisional reduction is not applicable in respect of frozen offals (tongues, livers, etc.).

<sup>2</sup>GATT duty: Fresh = Sw F 35.00

Heading No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty	Contracting State
0201 (cont'd)		Sw F per 100 kg. gross	
50	- Other: - Edible offals (tongues, livers, etc.), frozen	40.00	
S 52	- Other (GT Sw F 40.00)	9.00	
0202.01	Dead poultry (that is to say, fowl, ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowl) and edible offals thereof (except liver), fresh, chilled or frozen	30.00	
S			
0203.01	Poultry liver, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted or in brine	45.00	
0204.	Other meat and edible meat offals, fresh, chilled or frozen:		
10	- Rabbits, dead	30.00	
S 20	- Other (GT Sw F 30.00)	30.00	GATT <sup>1</sup>
0205.01	Pig fat free of lean meat and poultry fat (not rendered or solvent-extracted), fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried or smoked	15.00	
02.06	Meat and edible meat offals (except poultry liver), salted, in brine, dried or smoked:		
S 10	- Meat and edible meat offals of the animals falling within headings Nos. 0101. to 0104. inclusive (GT Sw F 75.00)	75.00	GATT <sup>2</sup>
S 20	- Other (GT Sw F 75.00)	30.00	GATT <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> GATT duty: Fur- or feather-game = Sw F 30.00.

<sup>2</sup> GATT duty = Sw F 75.00.

IV. PREPARED FOODSTUFFS; BEVERAGES; SPIRITS AND VINEGAR, TOBACCO16. PREPARATIONS OF MEAT, OF FISH, OF CRUSTACEANS OR MOLLUSCS

Note: This Chapter does not cover meat, meat offal, fish, crustaceans or molluscs, prepared or preserved by the processes specified in Chapters 2 and 3.

Heading No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty	Contracting State
		Sw F - per 100 kg. gross	
1601.	Sausages and the like, of meat, meat offal or animal blood:		
10	- Cotechini, mortadella, salami, salamini and zamboni (GT <sup>1</sup> )	60.00 <sup>2</sup>	GATT <sup>3</sup> IT <sup>4</sup>
S 20	- Other, including coppa, ham enclosed in bladders, and salmon-coloured ham (GT <sup>1</sup> )	75.00 <sup>2</sup>	GATT <sup>3</sup> IT <sup>4</sup>
1602.	Other prepared or preserved meat or meat offal:		
	- Based on liver (goose liver, etc.)		
10	- Based on goose liver (GT Sw F 150)	84.00	GATT
12	- Other (GT Sw F 150)	120.00	GATT
20	- Tinned ham (GT Sw F 90.00)	65.00	GATT
26	- Corned beef in hermetically sealed containers (GT Sw F 50.00)	40.00	GATT
S 30	- Other	50.00	
1603.01	Meat extracts and meat juices; fish extracts (GT Sw F 40.00)	17.37	GATT

<sup>1</sup>GT: Sub-heading 1601.10 - Coppa, cotechini, mortadella, salami and zamboni; ham enclosed in bladders and salmon-coloured ham = Sw F 100.00; Sub-heading 1601.20 - Other = Sw F 75.00.

<sup>2</sup>These duties shall be operative only for such time as imports are subject to quantitative restrictions within the meaning of Article 23, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph a, of the Agriculture Law of 3 October 1951. Should such regulations cease to operate, the General Tariff text and duty rates shall become applicable.

<sup>3</sup>Bound GATT duty: (a) Text as per General Tariff;  
(b) Sub-heading 1601.10 = Sw F 100.00, 1601.20 = Sw F 105.00

<sup>4</sup>Consolidated IT duty: Note <sup>2</sup> on this page, 1st sentence

ANNEX II

Ordinance concerning amounts to be paid to the reserve fund under the Order on slaughter animals

(19 February 1982)

The Federal Department of the Public Economy

Having regard to Article 70 of the Order of 17 February 1982 on slaughter animals.

Hereby orders as follows:

Article 1 - Payments to reserve fund

The amounts to be paid into the reserve fund are hereby set as follows:

Heading No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty Sw F
0101.	Horses and foals for slaughter	Each
10	- horses	75.-
20	- foals	55.-
		Per 100 kg. gross or carcass weight
0102.	Live animals of the bovine species for slaughter:	
10/12	- Calves:	
	- for the butcher's trade	75.-
	- for sausage-making	60.-
20	- Heifers	50.-
30/32	- Bulls:	
	- for the butcher's trade	50.-
	- for sausage-making	35.-
40	- Cows:	
	- for the butcher's trade	30.-
	- for sausage-making	35.-
ex 50/52	- Oxen	50.-
0103.10,14	Live swine for slaughter	20.-
ex 0104.	Live sheep and goats for slaughter:	
ex 10	- Sheep and lambs	20.-
ex 20	- Goats and kids	30.-

Heading No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty Sw F
		Per 100 kg. gross or carcass weight
0201.	Meat and edible offals of the animals falling within heading Nos. 0101, 0102, 0103 or 0104, fresh, chilled or frozen:	
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Veal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- for the butcher's trade</li> <li>- leg</li> <li>- sausage meat</li> <li>- liver</li> <li>- sweetbreads</li> <li>- tongue</li> <li>- kosher meat (fore-quarters)</li> <li>- other</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>75.-</li> <li>85.-</li> <li>60.-</li> <li>165.-</li> <li>40.-</li> <li>50.-</li> <li>65.-</li> <li>35.-</li> </ul>
20/24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Meat of heifers, bulls, cows and oxen: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- four quarters</li> <li>- rump</li> <li>- hind quarters, rump for making dried meat</li> <li>- pistols</li> <li>- dressed cuts for making dried meat</li> <li>- sausage meat</li> <li>- sirloin</li> <li>- US beef</li> <li>- tongue</li> <li>- liver</li> <li>- kosher meat (fore-quarters)</li> <li>- tails, other</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>50.-</li> <li>60.-</li> <li>70.-</li> <li>80.-</li> <li>90.-</li> <li>35.-</li> <li>115.-</li> <li>150.-</li> <li>65.-</li> <li>40.-</li> <li>60.-</li> <li>30.-</li> </ul>
30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mutton and lamb:</li> </ul>	20.-
ex 40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pork: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- sides</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	30.-
ex 42	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- other</li> </ul>	40.-
ex 50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Other (horse meat, foal meat, goat meat): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- horse meat</li> <li>- foal meat</li> <li>- goat and kid meat</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>30.-</li> <li>55.-</li> <li>30.-</li> </ul>
ex 0205.01	Pig fat free of lean meat not rendered or solvent-extracted, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried or smoked	30.-
ex 0206.10	Meat and edible offals of the animals falling within heading Nos. 0101, 0102, 0103 or 0104, salted, in brine, dried or smoked, except meat meal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- dried ham</li> </ul>	100.-

Heading No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty Sw F
		Per 100 kg. gross or carcass weight
ex 0206.10 (cont'd)	- dried meat (Bresaola) - other	250.- 75.-
ex 0504.18	Stomachs and intestines, fresh	35.-
1601.	Sausages and the like, of meat, meat offal or animal blood:	
10	- Salami, Cotechini, Salamini, Zamponi	50.-
	- Mortadella	30.-
20	- Coppa	150.-
	- other, including ham enclosed in bladders and salmon-coloured ham	50.-
1602.	Other prepared or preserved meat or offal:	
20	- tinned ham	105.-
26	- corned beef (this heading also includes all other products coming under the corned beef quota, but customs cleared under heading No. 1602.30)	75.-
ex 30	- other:	
	- cooked beef tripe and muzzle, frozen	40.-
	- other products of this heading subject to permit (specialities)	35.-

#### Article 2 - Implementation

The Federal Bureau of Agriculture shall have responsibility for implementing this Ordinance.

#### Article 3 - Revocation of provisions in force

1. The Ordinance of the Federal Department of the Public Economy dated 19 June 1978 concerning the amounts to be paid into the reserve fund under the Order on slaughter animals is hereby revoked.

2. The provisions revoked shall remain applicable to imports taking place under permits issued before 15 March 1982.

#### Article 4 - Entry into force.

This Ordinance shall enter into force on 15 March 1982.

19 February 1982

for The Federal Department of the  
Public Economy  
Honegger