GENERAL AGREEMENT ON
TARIFFS AND TRADE

RESTRICTED
MTN/GR/W/8/Rev.1/Add.1
21 January 1976
Special Distribution

Multilateral Trade Negotiations

Group "Agriculture"
Sub-Group on Grains

DOCUMENTATION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN GRAINS

Note by the Secretariat

Addendum

The present addendum to document MTN/GR/W/8/Rev.1 contains additional information on Chapters A, C and E supplementing, specifying and/or updating data or information existing in the document, submitted by the following delegations:

Australia (Chapter C)
Austria (Chapters A, C and E)
Hungary (Chapters A, C and E)
Iran (Chapter E)
Malawi (Chapter E)
South Africa (Chapters A and C)

A. STOCKS, PRODUCTION, PRODUCTION PER CAPITA, IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

AUSTRIA

W H E A T

in '000 tons

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
1968/69	305	1,045	142.2	21	---	338
1969/70	338	950	128.8	23	---	324
1970/71	324	810	109.6	61	10	179
1971/72	179	974	130.6	16	---	176
1972/73	176	863	115.2	79	---	163
1973/74	163	939	124.9	12	---	188
1974/75	188	1,102	146.0	---	---	367

Explanations::

(a) = Period (Crop year)

(b) = Opening Stocks

(c) = Production

(d) = Production per capita (kg)

(e) = Imports

(f) = Exports

(g) = Closing Stocks

B A R L E Y

in tons

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
1968/69	9,138	770,000	104.8	125,015	16	18,591
1969/70	18,591	934,000	126.7	33,402	15	16,975
1970/71	16,975	913,000	123.5	129,536	14	23,666
1971/72	23,666	1,016,000	136.3	26,339	18	66,863
1972/73	66,863	977,000	130.4	59,047	107	23,492
1973/74	23,492	1,087,000	144.5	72,398	6,457	34,339
1974/75	34,339	1,288,000	164.0	35,603	994	26,819

Explanations:

(a) = Period (Crop year)

(b) = Opening Stocks (only fodder barley contained in these figures)

(c) = Production

(d) = Production per capita (kg)

(e) = Imports

(f) = Exports

(g) = Closing Stocks (only fodder barley contained in these figures)

M A I Z E

in '000 tons

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
1968/69	6	399	54.3	88	---	23
1969/70	23	698	94.7	44	---	32
1970/71	32	612	82.8	75	1	30
1971/72	30	721	96.7	71	2	66
1972/73	66	726	96.9	45	1	36
1973/74	36	966	128.5	75	1	84
1974/75	84	857	113.5	59	1	66

Explanations:

(a) = Period (Crop Year)

(b) = Opening Stocks (only fodder maize contained in this figure)

(c) = Production

(d) = Production per capita (kg)

(e) = Imports

(f) = Exports

(g) = Closing Stocks (only fodder maize contained in this figure)

S O R G H U M

in tons

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
1968/69	...	6,000	0.8	11,499	25	...
1969/70	...	2,000	0,3	5,509	---	...
1970/71	...	3,000	0,4	3,922	57	...
1971/72	...	3,000	0,4	2,742	---	...
1972/73	...	3,000	0,4	1,733	3	...
1973/74	...	3,000	0,4	10,628	35	...
1974/75	...	3,000	0.4	6,305	7	...

Explanations:

(a) = Period (Crop Year)

(b) = Opening Stocks (no data available)

(c) = Production

(d) = Production per capita (kg)

(e) = Imports

(f) = Exports

(g) = Closing Stocks (no data available)

HUNGARY

Add the following information to Table 47 (Wheat):

	Quantity in 1,000 tons
Opening stock:	
on 1 January 1974	2,293.0
Production in 1974	4,971.0
Production per capita	437.7 kg.
Import	2.0
Export	935.0
Closing stock:	
on 31 December 1974	2,662.0

STATISTICS ON BARLEY

SOUTH AFRICA

Year	Opening Stocks (MT)	Production (MT)	Production per capita (kg)	Imports[1] (MT)	Exports (MT)	Closing Stocks (MT)
1967/68	7,263	51,000	2.47	8,584	-	9,940
1968/69	9,940	37,000	1.74	18,010	-	7,060
1969/70	7,060	19,000	0.85	36,107	-	5,534
1970/71	5,534	30,000	1.30	37,435	-	17,149
1971/72	17,149	32,000	1.35	13,865	-	9,405
1972/73	9,405	33,000	1.36	35,359	-	5,861
1973/74	5,861	32,000	1.28	58,571	-	14,221
1974/75	14,221	50,000	1.96	53,600	-	1,783

1)

	Barley malt 1	Barley equivalent of 1 2	Barley 3	Total (2 + 3) 4
1967/68		8,584	-	8,584
1968/69	12,443	16,665	1,345	18,010
1969/70	17,672	23,667	12,440	36,107
1970/71	16,135	21,609	15,826	37,435
1971/72	10,399	13,865	-	13,865
1972/73	24,820	33,259	2,100	35,359
1973/74	31,594	42,336	16,235	58,571
1974/75	40,000	53,600	-	53,600

STATISTICS ON WHEAT

Year	Opening Stocks (MT)	Production (MT)	Production per capita (kg)	Imports 1) (MT)	Exports 2) (MT)	Closing Stocks (MT)
1967/68	353,752	1,077,000	52.11	-	-	207,398
1968/69	207,398	1,247,000	58.72	-	-	218,885
1969/70	218,885	1,316,000	58.57	-	-	233,777
1970/71	233,777	1,396,000	60.61	161,409	-	519,578
1971/72	519,578	1,670,000	70.55	13,200	1,736	767,290
1972/73	767,290	1,746,000	71.80	9,104	366,946	697,818
1973/74	697,818	1,871,000	75.08	-	420,991	586,231
1974/75	586,231	1,596,000	62.48	-	43,019	500,031

1) IMPORTS

Purchases from Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland and S.W.A. are not included in the above figures. They were as follows:

Year	MT
1967/68	2,038
1968/69	10,097
1969/70	13,698
1970/71	2,223
1971/72	2,871
1972/73	3,851
1973/74	4,961
1974/75	2,834

2) EXPORTS

	Wheat in the grain form	Wheaten flour (wheat equivalent)	Total
1967/68			-
1968/69			-
1969/70			-
1970/71			-
1971/72	972	764	1,736
1972/73	347,446	19,500	366,946
1973/74	385,748	35,243	420,991
1974/75	23,804	19,215	43,019

STATISTICS ON MAIZE

Year	Opening Stocks (MT)	Production (MT)	Production per capita (kg)	Imports (MT)	Exports (MT)	Closing Stocks (MT)
1967/68	884,000	9,762,000	472.37	-	3,111,000	3,347,000
1968/69	3,347,000	5,316,000	250.34	-	2,956,000	1,958,000
1969/70	1,058,000	5,340,000	237.66	503,000	947,000	1,108,000
1970/71	1,108,000	6,132,000	266.24	73,000	1,302,000	916,000
1971/72	916,000	8,600,000	363.33	16,000	2,835,000	1,874,000
1972/73	1,874,000	9,483,000	389.97	-	3,917,000	2,280,000
1973/74	2,280,000	4,360,000	174.96	-	607,000	602,000
1974/75	602,000	10,995,000	430.45	-	3,698,000	2,280,000

STATISTICS ON GRAIN SORGHUM

Year	Opening Stocks (MT)	Production (MT)	Production per capita (kg)	Imports (MT)	Exports (MT)	Closing Stock (MT)
1967/68	65,000	727,000	35.18	180	372,040	223,000
1968/69	223,000	199,000	9.37	-	108,770	40,000
1969/70	40,000	199,000	8.86	180	7,000	122,000
1970/71	122,000	379,000	16.46	20	103,000	166,000
1971/72	166,000	551,000	23.28	170	322,000	118,000
1972/73	118,000	510,000	20.97	40	179,000	58,000
1973/74	58,000	222,000	8.91	-	-	72,000
1974/75	62,000	620,000	24.27	-	209,000	222,000

C. SUMMARY TABLE OF MEASURES AFFECTING EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Country notes

Table 57

AUSTRALIA

Country Notes:

(a) Export and Import Régimes

There are no governmental controls or regulations applying to exports apart from the following:

(i) the Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations in force under the Customs Act 1901-1975 provide for the exercise of control over the exportation of wheat and wheat products, barley and grain sorghum. The purposes of this control are to facilitate the collection of levies on wheat and wheat products exports for stabilisation purposes and to ensure that adequate supplies of grain are retained to meet domestic requirements.

(ii) the Exports (Grain) Regulations made under the Customs Act 1901-1975 provide controls over the export of wheat, oats, barley and sorghum with the object of prohibiting the export of those grains if they are infested with insect pests or otherwise in a condition which renders them unfit for export, and ensuring that they are handled and shipped under conditions not likely to cause them to become infested or contaminated during handling or in transit to the overseas destination.

Like exporters of other products, exporters of grain who promote their products overseas may qualify for benefits under Export Market Development Grants Scheme. Under this scheme grant applicants may receive payments up to a maximum of $A 125,000 in respect of certain types of export promotion expenditure incurred.

There are no government controls or regulations applying to imports of grains, other than those in respect of tariffs and quarantine, nor are there any government measures directly assisting the import of grains.

(b) Marketing Boards and Agencies

Under the Wheat Industry Stabilisation Act, 1974 and complementary state legislation the Australian Wheat Board is retained as the sole constituted authority for the marketing of wheat and wheat products for export. The legislation requires growers to deliver to the board all wheat grown by them except that retained by the grower for use on the farm where it is grown. Wheat so delivered becomes the property of the board.

The Board is empowered to purchase, sell or dispose of wheat and wheat products and to manage and control all matters connected with the handling, storage, protection shipment, etc., of wheat acquired and to do all things that are necessary or convenient to be done by the Board for giving effect to the legislation. It is the instrument used to make effective the pooling and price stabilisation elements of the stabilisation plan.

The Board is a trading authority which aims to market the Australian wheat crop to the best advantage of the growers. It is automonous in its day-to-day marketing activities. However, the legislation abovementioned gives the Minister for Primary Industry power of direction over the Board's performance of its functions and the exercise of its powers. This power is rarely used and generally it is not the Government's policy to intervene in the Board's wheat selling operations.

There is no national authority responsible for the marketing of course grains which is conducted either by Marketing Boards constituted under State legislation or by private trading organisations, including voluntary grower associations.

Grower-controlled statutory Marketing Boards in all mainland States acquire barley from growers and dispose of it on local and overseas markets, pooling the gross receipts from sales in each season. The most important such Board is the Australian Barley Board which has power to acquire under State legislation all barley produced in South Australia (the largest producing state) and Victoria, except that retained by growers for their own use. The Australian Barley Board thus markets a large proportion of Australian production. The Queensland Barley Marketing Board, the Western Australian Barley Board and the New South Wales Barley Marketing Board acquire and market barley grown in those states. The growers served by these Boards customarily receive payments in advance of the complete disposal by the Boards of all the barley delivered and, eventually, the total net proceeds remaining in each pool after deduction of costs are distributed by the Boards to growers in accordance with the quantities, varieties and grades

delivered. The producers receive differential prices per bushel related to the varying prices received for the different grades and varieties of barley disposed of in the local and export markets.

As far as sorghum is concerned, Queensland is the largest producing state. The central Queensland Grain Sorghum Marketing Board normally receives and disposes of all grain sorghum grown in a defined area of central Queensland. In southern Queensland a growers' organisation conducts a voluntary export pool while in New South Wales a State Statutory Marketing Board has been in operation since 1972.

The marketing of maize is at present largely conducted through private channels. The Atherton Tableland Maize Marketing Board is responsible for maize exports from the Atherton region of Queensland while in recent years a voluntary export pool has been conducted by growers' organisations in southern Queensland and New South Wales. Availability of maize for export is not substantia and fluctuates considerably from year to year.

(c) Credit Terms and Credit Quarantees

The insurance facilities of the Export Finance Insurance Corporation (E.F.I.C.) are available to exporters of grain as well as to exporters of other products.

The Corporation was originally established in 1956 as the Export Payments Insurance Coporation (E.P.I.C.), a Government guaranteed, but independent, statutory authority providing exporters with a specialised range of insurance and guarantee facilities not normally obtainable from commercial insurers.

On 1 February, 1975 it was reconstituted as the Export Finance Insurance Coporation with the addition of a direct lending facility to finance exports of machinery, capital equipment and related services. However, it should be noted that the Corporation does not exist to subsidise the export trade, nor to make profits., it is run on a business footing and aims to earn a premium income which, taking one year with another, will allow it to pay its way. Its commitments are guaranteed by the Australian Government.

E.F.I.C. is authorised to refer to the Government for consideration as a "national interest" proposition, any transaction which would impose upon the Corporation a liability that it is not authorised to undertake, or would not undertake in the ordinary course of business. In the event of a loss arising under a policy issued under the"national interest" provision liability is for the account of the Australian Government and not the Coporation.

The 1974 Wheat Industry Stabilisation Act introduced a provision under which, if the Minister for Primary Industry should direct the Australian Wheat Board to make a sale for a longer period of credit than it would offer on a strictly commercial basis, the Government will accept the risk of payment default during the credit period extended at its direction. Under this provision there has been a relatively minor extension of credit in connection with a small sale to a developing country. Also, under special arrangements with the Wheat Board, the Government in the 1973-74 and 1974-75 seasons facilitated the provision of a slightly longer credit period by the Board to certain developing countries by undertaking to bear the costs to the wheat industry of such extension of the credit period.

All credit sales are insured by the Board with the Export Finance Insurance Coporation against the risks of non-payment. In some cases the Australian Government has taken a share of the risk under the "national interest" provisions of the E.F.I.C. Act. No sales have been made on non-commercial credit terms. While in the past sales have been made on up to three year credit terms, the maximum period of credit applying in 1973-74 was 18 months and in 1974-75, 12 months.

There are no Government arrangements designed specifically to facilitate export sales of Australian coarse grains on credit terms.

(d) Terms of Contracts or Agreements

Major long-term wheat agreements are between the Australian Wheat Board and Egypt and China. Sales to Egypt were on three yearscredit up to November 1973, when the period was reduced to 18 months. 1974 and 1975 sales were on 12 months terms. The latter sale was on the basis of 25 percent down with the balance in four equal quarterly instalments. Quantities involved have been 1 million tonnes per annum.

Sales to China have been on the basis of 10 percent down, 20 percent at six months and nine months and 50 percent at 12 months after shipment. Quantities provided for in the agreement have been 1.1 million tonnes in 1974 and between 1.5 and 1.8 million tonnes in 1975 and 1976.

Other long-term agreements entered into by the Board with Lebanon and Zambia were, respectively, for 40 - 70,000 tons p.a. for three years 1974-76 (terms cash) and 45 - 50,000 tons p.a. 1973-75 on two years credit (latter not renewed).

As far as can be ascertained, no State Statutory Marketing Boards have entered into any long-term agreements in respect of coarse grains. A private marketing organisation has entered into arrangements for the supply, over prescribed periods, of sorghum and/or barley to Saudi Arabia and sorghum and oats to Japan. Prices for individual contracts under these arrangements are subject to negotiation and none of the arrangements includes specific provision for sales on credit terms.

(e) Determination of Wholesale, Release and Support Prices

A uniform home consumption price related to an "assessed cost of production" applies to wheat sold on the domestic market. The level of the home consumption price is adjusted annually having regard to movements in the cash costs of producing wheat and in rail freight and handling charges.

Export Price

Wheat is sold overseas at world prices. However, returns from exports are subject to the operation of the Stabilisation Fund.

Equalisation

The realisations by the Board from export sales (plus withdrawals from or minus contributions to the Stabilisation Fund

as the case may be) together with the proceeds of home consumption sales are pooled on a seasonal basis with individual growers sharing the total net proceeds after deducting the marketing and other costs of the Board. In addition, the returns received by growers will reflect premiums and dockages respectively for wheat qualities above and below the basic wheat quality.

Stabilisation Price

A new five-year Wheat Industry Stabilisation Plan commenced with the 1974-75 season. (The previous plan was extended one year to cover the 1973-74 season). The plan operates under the Wheat Industry Stabilisation Act, 1974 and complementary state legislation of the same title.

As in previous plans, the stabilisation arrangements embodied in the new plan provide in general for the building up of a fund contributed by growers from a levy on exports, when the average export return exceeds the "stabilisation price" (known in previous plans as the "guaranteed price"). The stabilisation price will be moved annually according to a formula which takes account of movements in export returns.

If a pool's average export return falls below the stabilisation price, the deficiency is met from the Fund. If the Fund becomes exhausted, the deficiency is met by the Australian Government.

There are certain limitations to the contributions to, and payments from the Fund. In particular, the possible Government subvention is limited, whereas previously the Government's commitment was open-ended.

Briefly, the limitations are:-

(i) the contribution to and withdrawal from the Fund is limited to a maximum of $A 5.51 per tonne on exports or $A 30 million in total, whichever is the less.

(ii) growers' contributions phase out when the average export price approaches $A 55.12 per tonne, and withdrawals from the Fund phase out when the average export price approaches $A 73.49 per tonne.

(iii) any Government contribution to the Fund is to be repaid to the Government from industry contributions in subsequent seasons of the plan period before those industry contributions are accumulated in the Fund , and the net Government contribution to the Fund over the five seasons is not to exceed $A 80 million.

Wholesale Price

There are no Australian Government measures specifically directed at affecting the wholesale prices of coarse grains. A degree of stability in local prices of barley is ensured in all the mainland States as a result of statutory marketing boards having responsibility for marketing the crop.

However, the Australian Barley Co-ordinating Committee, a committee comprising members of State Barley Marketing Boards, recently agreed on a common pricing policy for the marketing of barley sold on the home market. Under the terms of the agreement

a special formula has been adopted for determining the price of barley for the current season for home consumption malting purposes. This means that there will be a consistent price for uniform grades of barley sold for malting purposes throughout Australia this season.

In addition, the respective Boards have also adopted a common pricing policy in the marketing of barley for malt for export. This price is related to world parity prices at the time negotiations between Boards and malsters take place.

(f) Determination of Variable Export and Import Charges

There are no variable export and import charges on wheat in the sense implied by this heading. However, an export charge may operate for stabilisation purposes, growers through this mechanism contributing to the Stabilisation Fund.

No such charges apply to trade in coarse grains.

(g) Export and Import Licensing Systems and Quota Systems

There are none of these in existence in respect of wheat. Exports of wheat and wheat products are subject to control of the Australian Wheat Board.

There are no such arrangements in respect of coarse grains. As indicated above, exports of barley and sorghum are subject to the approval of the Minister for Primary Industry.

(h) Table 57

Amend as follows:

Column 2 - amend to "Various State Barley Boards"

Column 3 - delete "subsidy"

Column 5 - insert "maximum under" before equalisation

Column 6 - as for column 2

Column 8 - amend as follows:

Item	General Tariff	Preferential Tariff
10.01 (wheat)	dollars 0.003/kg plus 7 percent p	free plus 7 percent p
10.02 (rye)	dollars 0.003/kg plus 7 percent p	dollars 0.002 plus 3 percent p
10.03 (barley)	dollars 0.003/kg plus 7 percent p	dollars 0.002 plus 3 percent p
10.04 (oats)	dollars 0.002 plus 7 percent p	dollars 0.002 plus 3 percent
10.05 (maize)	dollars 0.006 plus 7.5 percent p	dollars 0.003 plus 4 percent p
10.07 (sorghum)	free 7 percent p	free 3 percent p

- p equals primage

AUSTRIA

Country Note:

Reference is made to L/4141/Add.11 (Subsidies) and to L/4140/Add.9 (State Trading) which contain information on import and export régimes and on the functioning of central agencies with regard to exports and imports of grains. Relating to the import of grains under the licensing system, the following explanations on how the quotas are determined and the licences granted should be added:

The Federal Ministry for Agriculture issues licences for imports after hearing the Grain Equalization Board, basing these on a global import plan for the import of grains. There are no bilateral (e.g. geographical) quota restrictions to be observed for the issuance of licences.

With regard to information on credit terms applied to exports of grains, such export credits do not exist under the Austrian regulations. Exporters of wheat, barley and maize are, however, requested to obtain export licences from the Federal Ministry for Agriculture.

With regard to the determination of wholesale prices, release prices and support prices, wholesale prices for bread grains are determined officially by regulation after a hearing of the Price Commission and wholesale prices for feed grains are determined in the commodity stock exchange.

TABLE 57

		Export				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	( )	(6)	(7)
10.01 Wheat	(A)	-	-	-	(B)	(C)
10.03 Barley	(A)	-	-	-	(B)	(C)
[illegible] Sorghum	(A)	-	-	-	-	(C)
10.05 Maize	(A)	-	-	-	(B)	(C)

(A) = Grain Equalization Fund (for imports only)

(B) = Licensing

(C) = Phytosanitary regulations for feedgrains

	Import				
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
10.01 Wheat	---	(A)	(B), (C)	---	---
Wheat for seeding	free, (D)	---	(B), (C)	---	---
10.03 Barley A) fodder barley	---	(A)	(B), (C)	---	(E)
B) other	AS 62,--/100 kg	---	(C)	---	---
ex B) for seeding	free, (D)	---	(C)	---	---
10.05 Maize A) fodder maize	---	(A)	(B), (C)	---	(F)
B) for grinding	---	(A)	(B), (C)	---	---
C) other	AS 53,-/100 kg	---	(C)	---	---
ex C) fodder maize	free, (D)	----	(C)	---	---
ex 10.07 Sorghum	AS 10,-/100 kg	(A)	(B), (C)	---	---

(A) = Equalization (variable levy)

(B) = state trading

(C) = licensing

(D) = Upon certification issued by the Ministry for Agriculture about the necessity of the import in question to promote the national agriculture

(E) = that is barley used exclusively for feeding (has to be certified by the Ministry for Agriculture)

(F) = that is maize used exclusively for feeding (has to be certified by the Ministry for Agriculture)

HUNGARY

Country Note:

The climate of Hungary offers advantageous conditions to cultivating wheat and the volume of crop covers not only the domestic requirements but its substantial share can be exported.

The national economy plan includes the esteemed export overstock for the basic year, however, export activity in fact is varying according to the growth of production.

The regional wheat trading companies whose activity is co-ordinated by their trust "Gabona Tröszt"/Wheat Trust/ purchase the crop from the producers.

The wholesale prices are based on the qualitative prescription of the existing standards. For wheat of inferior quality to standard eitheir bonification is applied, or price allowance is given.

As to imports of wheat it is AGRIMPEX Foreign Trading Company that deals with the foreign trade activity of wheat on commission basis, i.e. "Gabona Tröszt" /Wheat Trust/ - the trust of wheat purchasing companies - is its consigner and it pays commission for AGRIMPEX Foreign Trade Company according to its trade activity.

It is the foreign trade company that decides by commercial consideration /price, quality and other condition/ the country to which the wheat being at its disposal can be exported or from which the wheat required can be imported. Decisions, of course, are co-ordinated by its consigner.

No subsidies and no reimbursements are applied for wheat exports by the state to the companies concerned. The profit originating from exports is gained by "Gabona Tröszt" /Wheat Trust/ on which a certain tax is imposed by the state in conformity with the existing regulations.

In order to improve quality of feeder grain grown in Hungary a certain quantity of certain quality - subject to requirements - is imported yearly. In case of imports ad valorem duty is applied and its rate is established according to the existing tariff regulations, they vary up to quality and country of origin from 0 per cent to 3 per cent.

SOUTH AFRICA

Country Note:

(a) Export and import regimes

The exports of maize, grain sorghum and wheat are left to the private trade. Surplus maize and grain sorghum available for export are supplied by the Maize Board and wheat by the Wheat Board to the trade on a tender basis, free alongside ship.

As far as imports are concerned the Wheat Board imports wheat from any source which could supply the required type at the best available prices. The quantities imported are sold to the millers at the ruling price for domestically grown wheat. South Africa is a net exporter of maize and sorghum and therefore do not import these commodities.

(b) Functioning of Maize and Wheat Boards

In terms of the Maize Marketing Scheme introduced under the Marketing Act, producers of maize are prohibited to sell maize except to the Maize Board. The prices paid by the Board to producers are fixed by the Board with the approval of the Minister of Agriculture. The Board appoints agents in the production areas to receive maize on its behalf from producers. These agents handle and distribute the supplies received on the instructions of the Board to local commercial users at prices fixed by the Board. The agents receive from the Board a handling and storage remuneration. The maize supplies above local requirements are exported, and made available to the trade on the basis as explained above.

The Maize Board also administers the Grain Sorghum Marketing scheme. In terms of this scheme a floor-price to the producers is fixed by the Board. The Board appoints agents to buy on its behalf grain sorghum from producers at the floor-price whenever they fail to receive better prices from the trade. The Maize Board consists of 21 members of which 12 represent producers of maize, grain sorghum and buckwheat.

The Wheat Board administers the Winter Cereal Marketing Scheme. In terms of this scheme, introduced under the Marketing Act, the producers of wheat, barley, oats and rye are prohibited to sell these grains except to the Wheat Board. The prices at which these grains are bought from producers are fixed by the Board with the approval of the Minister. The Board appoints agents to receive the grains on its behalf from producers and to distribute the grains to millers and other commercial users on instruction from the Board. Any shortfall of wheat production on local consumption is imported by the Board. The price of bread is subsidised by means of a subsidy payable to millers on bread flour, sifted and unsifted meal.

(c) Basis on which prices are determined

Absolute producers' prices for maize, wheat, barley, oats and rye and a floor-price for grain sorghum are fixed by the respective Board once per year at the beginning of the marketing season. The prices are based on a combination of factors such as the size of the crop in relation to local requirements and world demand, world prices, trend of production and consumption, changes in production costs, the financial position of growers and the general economic position of the country. The rainfall in the crop production areas is erratic and uncertain, and the size of crops can vary considerably from year to year. With these unfavourable climatic conditions there is a real need for price stabilization measures.

(d) Quota systems

Quotas are not applied on the importation of grains. Wheat is about the only grain which is imported from time to time. The quantities imported are determined by the shortfall of domestic production on local requirements.

(e) No variable charges on imports and exports are applied.

E. DETAILED STATISTICAL INFORMATION FOR INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES

AUSTRIA

Imports
in '000 m.tons

10.01
WHEAT

Origin	Period	Total	Commercial purchases
[illegible]	1968	19.8	19.8
Canada	1969	14.4	14.4
Canada	1970	16.9	16.9
USSR	1970	7.3	7.3
Others	1970	0.3	0.3
USSR	1971	43.8	43.8
Canada	1971	18.5	18.5
USA	1972	24.6	24.6
Canada	1972	7.4	7.4
Others	1972	0.2	0.2
USA	1973	60.7	60.7
Canada	1974	2.3	2.3
USA	1974	0.7	0.7

Exports
in '000 m. t.

10.01
WHEAT

Destination	Period	Total	Commercial Sales	Special Sales
Others	1968	0.3	0.3	---
---	1969	---	---	---
Rumania	1970	10.3	---	10.3
Others	1970	0.2	0.2	---
---	1971	---	---	---
---	1972	---	---	---
---	1973	---	---	---
---	1974	---	---	---

10.03
BARLEY

Imports in '000 m. tons

Origin	Period	Total	Commercial purchases
[illegible]	1968	51.8	51.8
[illegible]	1968	25.8	25.8
[illegible]	1968	23.1	23.1
[illegible]	1968	17.9	17.9
[illegible]	1968	7.5	7.5
[illegible] F.R.	1968	2.4	2.4
[illegible]	1968	2.1	2.1
[illegible]	1968	0.5	0.5
[illegible]	1969	60.4	60.4
[illegible]	1969	36.7	36.7
CSSR	1969	13.0	13.0
[illegible], F.R.	1969	3.2	3.2
[illegible]	1969	2.4	2.4
[illegible]	1969	2.0	2.0
Yugoslavia	1969	2.0	2.0
[illegible]	1970	15.9	15.9
Hungary	1970	11.0	11.0
Poland	1970	9.2	9.2
Germany, F.R.	1970	5.3	5.3
Canada	1970	5.2	5.2
Sweden	1970	3.8	3.8
USA	1970	1.0	1.0
[illegible]	1970	0.8	0.8
Great Britain	1970	0.7	0.7
Yugoslavia	1970	0.5	0.5
USSR	1971	17.8	47.8
Poland	1971	27.0	27.0
CSSR	1971	9.2	9.2
[illegible]	1971	7.8	7.8
[illegible]	1971	7.7	7.7
[illegible]	1971	2.8	2.8
[illegible]	1971	2.3	2.3
[illegible] F.R.	1971	2.2	2.2
[illegible]	1971	0.9	0.9

[illegible]	1971	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1971	27.9	27.9
[illegible]	1971	9.2	9.2
[illegible]	1971	7.8	7.8
[illegible]	1971	7.7	7.7
[illegible]	1971	2.8	2.8
USA	1971	2.3	2.3
Germany, F.R.	1971	2.2	2.2
[illegible]	1971	0.9	0.9
Yugoslavia	1971	0.5	0.5
Poland	1972	13.7	13.7
USSR	1972	4.9	4.9
Denmark	1972	0.9	0.9
Hungary	1972	0.7	0.7
Yugoslavia	1972	0.6	0.6
France	1973	29.2	29.2
Yugoslavia	1973	9.4	9.4
Hungary	1973	8.9	8.9
USSR	1973	8.8	8.8
Poland	1973	4.5	4.5
Germany, F.R.	1973	1.9	1.9
Others	1973	0.1	0.1
France	1974	30.6	30.6
Germany, D.R.	1974	12.5	12.5
USSR	1974	10.7	10.7
Hungary	1974	8.2	8.2
Yugoslavia	1974	4.0	4.0
USA	1974	1.3	1.3

10.03
BARLEY

Exports in '000 m. tons

Destination	Period	Total	Commercial sales
---	1968	---	---
---	1969	---	---
---	1970	---	---
---	1971	---	---
---	1972	---	---
Switzerland	1973	6.0	6.0
Others	1973	0.1	0.1
---	1974	0.4	0.4

10.05
MAIZE

Origin	Period	Total	Commercial Purchases
Yugoslavia	1968	98.7	98.7
Argentina	1968	9.3	9.3
Rumania	1968	7.6	7.6
USA	1968	4.7	4.7
France	1968	1.6	1.6
Mexico	1968	1.5	1.5
Malawi	1968	1.4	1.4
Bulgaria	1968	1.0	1.0
Others	1968	1.3	1.3
Yugoslavia	1969	24.5	24.5
Argentina	1969	11.0	11.0
USA	1969	3.8	3.8
Rumania	1969	1.2	1.2
France	1969	1.1	1.1
Mexico	1969	1.0	1.0
Others	1969	0.5	0.5
Yugoslavia	1970	25.6	25.6
Argentina	1970	12.8	12.8
USA	1970	5.2	5.2
Hungary	1970	4.1	4.1
Bulgaria	1970	1.5	1.5
France	1970	1.1	1.1
Others	1970	0.2	0.2
USA	1971	63.6	63.6
Argentina	1971	12.1	12.1
Yugoslavia	1971	6.4	6.4
Bulgaria	1971	5.6	5.6
France	1971	5.4	5.4
[illegible]	1971	1.0	1.0
[illegible]	1971	0.7	0.7
[illegible]	1971	0.5	0.5
USA	1972	13.7	13.7

[illegible]	1973	13.7	13.7
[illegible]	1972	8.9	8.9
[illegible]	1972	3.2	3.2
[illegible]	1972	2.4	2.4
[illegible]	1972	2.1	2.1
[illegible]	1972	1.9	1.9
[illegible]	1972	1.7	1.7
[illegible]	1972	1.4	1.4
[illegible]	1972	0.6	0.6
[illegible]	1972	0.3	0.3
USA	1973	50.3	50.3
Yugoslavia	1973	9.4	9.4
Argentina	1973	6.3	6.3
Hungary	1973	2.8	2.8
France	1973	1.4	1.4
Bulgaria	1973	1.2	1.2
Rumania	1973	1.0	1.0
Angola	1973	0.6	0.6
Others	1973	0.8	0.8
USA	1974	14.7	14.7
[illegible]	1974	14.0	14.0
Yugoslavia	1974	7.7	7.7
France	1974	4.0	4.0
Argentina	1974	3.1	3.1
Germany, F.R.	1974	0.6	0.6
Others	1974	0.4	0.4

10.05
MAIZE

Exports in '000 m. tons

Destination	Period	Total	Commercial Sales
Others	1968	0.8	0.8
Others	1969	0.3	0.3
Others	1970	0.2	0.2
Germany, F.R.	1971	1.3	1.3
Others	1971	0.1	0.1
Germany, F.R.	1972	1.0	1.0
Others	1972	0.2	0.2
Germany, F.R.	1973	0.85	0.85
Others	1973	0.05	0.05
Others	1974	0.5	0.5

ex 10.07
SORGHUM

Imports in '000 m. tons

Origin	Period	Total	Commercial Purchases
Yugoslavia	1968	13.1	13.1
USA	1968	5.2	5.2
Argentina	1968	4.8	4.8
Rumania	1968	3.6	3.6
Bulgaria	1968	1.9	1.9
Others	1968	0.9	0.9
Yugoslavia	1969	6.8	6.8
Argentina	1969	4.0	4.0
Others	1969	0.8	0.8
Yugoslavia	1970	2.0	2.0
Argentina	1970	1.8	1.8
Bulgaria	1970	1.3	1.3
Others	1970	0.2	0.2
Argentina	1971	1.0	1.0
Rumania	1971	0.7	0.7
Bulgaria	1971	0.6	0.6
Others	1971	0.7	0.7
Argentina	1972	0.8	0.8
Rumania	1972	0.4	0.4
Others	1972	0.7	0.7
Argentina	1973	0.8	0.8
Others	1973	0.7	0.7
Hungary	1974	5.5	5.5
Yugoslavia	1974	3.7	3.7
Argentina	1974	0.9	0.9
Rumania	1974	0.9	0.9
Others	1974	0.3	0.3

ex 10.07
SORGHUM

Period 1968 to 1974 : n o exports

HUNGARY

Exports of malting barley

1000 m. tons

Destination	Calendar year	Total	From which commercial	From which special	Remarks
	1968.	-	-		
Yugoslavia	1969.	1	1		
Yugoslavia	1970.	19	19		
	1971.	-	-		
Austria	1972.	1	1		
Austria	1973.	9	9		
Austria	1974.	11	11		

Exports of sorghum /for bird food/

1000 m. tons

Destination	Calendar year	Total	From which commercial	From which special	Remarks
	1968.	-	-		
	1969.	-	-		
	1970.	-	-		
Switzerland	1971.	1	1		
	1972.	-	-		
Switzerland	1973.	3	3		
Austria	1974.	5	5		
Germany F.R.	"	2	2		
Total	"	7	7		

Exports of wheat/except wheat for sowing purposes/

1000 m. tons

Destination	Calendar year	Total	From which commercial	special	Remarks
Great Britain	1968.	1	1		
Czechoslovakia	"	5	5		
Germany F.R.	"	10	10		
Total	"	16	16		
Great Britain	1969.	43	43		
Czechoslovakia	"	70	70		
Germany F.R.	"	11	11		
Italy	"	1	1		
Lebanon	"	36	36		
Norway	"	1	1		
Switzerland	"	115	115		
Yugoslavia	"	2	2		
Total	"	279	279		
Austria	1970	41	41		
Germany F.R.	"	3	3		
Germany D.R.	"	45	45		
Great Britain	"	119	119		
Italy	"	10	10		
Lebanon	"	42	42		
Switzerland	"	76	76		
USSR	"	192	192		
Yugoslavia	"	8	8		
Total	"	536	536		
Germany D.R.	1971.	76	76		
Switzerland	"	6	6		
Total	"	82	82		
Czechoslovakia	1972.	246	246		
Germany D.R.	"	116	116		
Switzerland	"	1	1		
Total	"	363	363		

Destination	Calendar year	Total	From which commercial	From which special	Remarks
[illegible]slovakia	1973.	347	347		
Egypt	"	10	10		
Germany D.R.	"	231	231		
[illegible]a	"	184	184		
USSR	"	8	8		
Yugoslavia	"	142	142		
Total	"	923	923		
Africa	1974.	5		5	food aid in frame of WFP
Albany	"	10	10		
Czechoslovakia	"	225	225		
Egypt	"	16	16		
Poland	"	76	76		
Rumania	"	302	302		
Germany D.R.	"	135	135		
Switzerland	"	11	11		
USSR	"	10	10		
Yugoslavia	"	145	145		
Total	"	935	935		

Exports of maize/except maize for sowing purposes/

1000 m. tons

Destination	Calendar year	Total	from which commercial	from which special	Remarks
	1968.	-	-		
Poland	1969.	36	36		
Germany F.R.	"	5	5		
Switzerland	"	16	16		
USSR	"	20	20		
Total	"	77	77		
Czechoslovakia	1970.	2	2		
Germany F.R.	"	21 3	21 3		
Germany D.R.	"	5	5		
Poland	"	35	35		
Switzerland	"	97	97		
USSR	"	16	16		
Total	"	176	176		
Czechoslovakia	1971.	10	10		
Germany D.R.	"	5	5		
Switzerland	"	6	6		
USSR	"	4	4		
Total	"	25	25		
Austria	1972.	1	1		
Czechoslovakia	"	5	5		
Germany D.R.	"	5	5		
Switzerland	"	7	7		
Total	"	18	18		
Austria	1973.	3	3		
Czechoslovakia	"	60	60		
Germany D.R.	"	209	209		
Germany F.R.	"	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Poland	"	[illegible]	7		
Romania	"	[illegible]	10		
Switzerland	"	[illegible]	26		
USSR	"	[illegible]	[illegible]		
[illegible]	"	[illegible]	[illegible]		
[illegible]	"	693	693		

Destination	Calendar year	Total	From which commercial	From which special	Remarks
Austria	1974.	14	14		
Bulgaria	"	90	90		
Czechoslovakia	"	52	52		
Germany F.R.	"	44	44		
Germany D.R.	"	208	208		
Poland	"	187	187		
Rumania	"	146	146		
Switzerland	"	67	67		
USSR	"	11	11		
Yugoslavia	"	9	9		
Total	"	829	829		

Imports of barley

1000 m. tons

Country of origin	Calendar year	Total	From which commercial	Remarks
USSR	1968.	74	74	
[illegible]	1969.	45	45	
[illegible]	1970.	9	9	
[illegible]	1970.	14	14	
[illegible]	1970.	23	23	
France	1971.	116	116	
Germany F.R.	1971.	36	36	
USSR	1971.	57	57	
[illegible]	1971.	209	209	
Benelux	1972.	3	3	
Bulgaria	1972.	20	20	
Canada	1972.	23	23	
France	1972.	206	206	
Germany F.R.	1972.	102	102	
Poland	1972.	20	20	
USA	1972.	5	5	
USSR	1972.	49	49	
Total	1972.	428	428	
Benelux	1973.	2	2	
Canada	1973.	8	8	
France	1973.	6	6	
Germany F.R.	1973.	70	70	
USA	1973.	25	25	
Yugoslavia	1973.	8	8	
Total	1973.	119	119	

Country of origin	Calendar year	Total	From which commercial	Remarks
Canada	1974.	23	23	
[illegible]	1974.	10	10	
Germany F.R.	1974.	59	59	
[illegible] D.R.	1974.	10	10	
Sweden	1974.	3	3	
USA	1974.	5	5	
USSR	1974.	220	220	
Yugoslavia	1974.	2	2	
Total	1974.	332	332	

[illegible] of origin

1000 m. tons

Country of origin	Calendar year	Total	From which commercial	Remarks
[illegible]	1968.	2	2	
Germany F.R.	1968.	9	9	
[illegible]	1968.	16	16	
[illegible]	1968.	21	21	
Yugoslavia	1968.	28	28	
Total	1968.	76	76	
	1969.	-	-	
	1970.	-	-	
France	1971.	142	142	
Germany F.R.	1971.	1	1	
USA	1971.	18	18	
Total	1971.	161	161	
Italy	1972.	2	2	
Rumania	1972.	105	105	
Yugoslavia	1972.	1	1	
Total	1972.	108	108	
	1973.	-	-	
USSR	1974.	1	1	

Imports of wheat /for animal feed/[X]

1000 m. tons

Country of origin	Calendar year	Total	From which commercial	Remarks
USSR	1968.	190	190	
USSR	1969.	230	230	
USSR	1970.	116	116	
Bulgaria	1971.	18	18	
Rumania	1971.	14	14	
USSR	1971.	369	369	
Total	1971.	401	401	
Rumania	1972.	35	35	
	1973.	-	-	
USSR	1974.	2	2	

[X]Doesn't include imports of wheat for seeding.

IRAN

Metric tons

IMPORTS				EXPORTS	
1968/69		1974/75		1968/69	
Wheat:		Wheat:		Wheat:	
Australia	115,927	United States	1,377,024	Singapore	33,877
United States	315,769	Others	56,878	South Africa	131,281
Others	102,999	Total	1,433,903	Turkey	20,000
Total	534,695			Others	25,078
				Total	210,236
Maize:		Corn:			
United States	67,580	South Africa	54,088		
Others	3,009	United States	135,410		
Total	70,589	Others	33,436		
		Total	222,934		
		Barley:			
		Australia	14,340		
		Canada	56,112		
		United States	108,032		
		Total	178,484		
		Sorghum:			
		Argentina	12,883		
		United States	14,161		
		Total	27,044		

Crop year 21 March - 20 March

Source: Ministry of Commerce

MALAWI

Maize Exports - 1969-1975

Country of destination	Date of shipment	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Total
United Kingdom	18.2.69 & 7.3.69	24,383 S/Tons	-	-	-	-	-		24,383 S/T
Zambia	28.3.69 to 16.4.69	5,000 S/T	-	-	-	-	-		
Zambia	16.6.69 to 12.12.69	30,421 S/T							35,421 S/T
United Kingdom	9.12.72	-	-	-	14,784 S/T				
Tanzania	23.10.72				13,184 S/T				27,968 S/T
Holland	9.7.73	-	-	-		1,380 S/T	-		1,380 S/T
Japan	6.8.73	-	-	-		12,546 S/T			12,546 S/T
Japan	6.12.73	-	-	-		11,757 S/T			11,757 S/T
S. America	12.1.74	-	-	-	-	-	12,927 S/T		12,927 S/T
Tanzania	20.2.74 to 8.5.74	-	-	-	-	-	3,127 S/T		
	3.3.74 to 19.5.74	-	-	-	-	-	3,257 S/T		10,086 S/T
	23.1.75 to 26.2.75							3,702 S/T	
S. America	12.3.74	-	-	-	-	-	12,213 S/T		12,213 S/T
Tanzania	26.2.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,750 S/T	13,750 S/T
Japan	19.3.73	-	-	-	-	12,403 S/T			12,403 S/T
Total		59,804 S/T	-	-	27,968 S/T	38,086 S/T	31,524 S/T	17,452	174,834 S/T