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Agriculture Committee

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UNITED KINGDOM

Information Supplied in Respect of LIVE CATTLE, BEEF AND VEAL, CANNED AND PROCESSED MEATS

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LIVE CATTLE, BEEF AND VEAL, CANNED AND PROCESSED MEATS

A. Production: production measures and policies

A.1. Statistical data on total volume of production

(a) United Kingdom home-fed meat production

	July/June years 1964/65	1965/66	'000 metric tons 1966/67
Beef and veal	805.3	815.6	865.8

These figures exclude offal but include meat from animals bred in the Irish Republic and fattened in the United Kingdom.

(b) United Kingdom production of canned and processed meats

Statistics are not available for processed beef products by themselves but the following figures relate to production of all types of canned and processed beef, mutton and lamb, and pigmeat. Some home-fed meat goes into these processed products but a large proportion of the meat used is imported.

('000 metric tons)

	1965	1966	1967
Meat meals without vegetable or pastry	14.8	22.1	27.7
Ready meat meals without vegetable	(54.5	35.7	34.4
Ready meat meals with pastry	(	28.0	31.5
Tongues (all kinds)	6.8	6.8	7.7
Slicing meats (including meat roll and gelatine)	14.7	16.0	17.2
Sausages (all kinds)	1.6	2.3	1.3
Bacon (fore ends)	0.2	0.8	(1.8
Hams and gammons	1.7	2.0	(
All other packs	3.0 1/	0.5	0.3
	97.3	114.2	121.9

1/ Including some poultry and game.

A.2. Trends in production and estimates for 1970

Under the selective expansion programme for United Kingdom agriculture announced in September 1965, an increase in United Kingdom production of beef and veal broadly of the order of the expected additional demand by 1970/1971 was envisaged. This entailed an expansion of the dairy herd which

provides two thirds of home-fed beef supplies. However, the latter expansion was slow to begin and both the beef and dairy herds were hit severely by the foot-and-mouth epidemic which began in October 1967 and involved the slaughter of over 200,000 animals. As a result of these factors, United Kingdom beef production in 1970 is not now likely to be as high as was envisaged in 1965. Home-fed supplies in 1967/68 are expected to be about 6 per cent higher than in 1966/67.

A.3. Statistical data on carry-over stocks and stockpiles

Details of privately-owned stocks held in Government or publicly-owned cold stores are as follows:

('000 metric tons)

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67
Beef and veal	18.7	14.9	16.6
Canned meat (all types)	13.6	14.7	20.7

A.4. Factors affecting production

Apart from Government support measures, developments in animal husbandry have probably had greater effects on production trends than any other single factor. New feeding techniques based on cereals and better grassland management have reduced the average age of slaughter of beef cattle and enabled greater use for beef of cattle of dairy breed which were formerly regarded as unsuitable for fattening under traditional feeding methods. The following list of factors which is not exhaustive may also have affected past production trends and may be expected to have their effect in the future:

(a) Earlier first calving of heifers. There is no physiological reason why heifers should not calve by twenty-four months of age but few at present do calve before they are thirty months old.

(b) Better grass production by use of improved seed mixtures and greater use of fertilizers thus enabling higher stocking rates.

(c) Better grass conservation.

(d) Reductions in the numbers of calves slaughtered within a few days of birth, being unsuitable for beef production, or lost in the first few months of life through disease.

(e) Developments in beef recording show promise of better live-weight gains.

(f) Use of better types of bull made available on a wide scale through the Artificial Insemination Services.

(g) A better understanding of the fundamentals of nutrition has led to the availability of much more efficient milk substitutes for calf rearing. These have provided a quicker growing calf and have been particularly valuable in veal production.

A.5. Policies and measures likely to influence production

The Meat and Livestock Commission, established under the Agriculture Act 1967, has the general duty of prompting greater efficiency in the meat and livestock industry. It will be financed by a levy on the industry. The Commission has a wide range of functions, some of which are aimed specifically at promoting greater efficiency in the production of livestock. These include promoting or undertaking the assessment of breeding qualities; performance and progeny testing and artificial insemination services; maintaining and publishing registers of cattle herds conforming to standards of quality and good management specified by the Commission; and promoting the use for breeding purposes of approved sires.

See also separate general answer in COM.AG/W/5.

B. Protection and support measures and policies

B.I. Internal support measures and policies

B.I.1. Inventory of the instruments of support

(a) Deficiency payments

In the United Kingdom the internal support measures for cattle consist of deficiency payments, i.e. producers are paid the difference between a guaranteed price (determined each year under the Agriculture Acts 1947 and 1957) and the average market price. Producers receive a deficiency payment on "clean" fat cattle (steers and heifers) which have been sold and which have been certified as eligible under the Fatstock Guarantee Scheme. Eligibility is based on certain standards of weight and conformation. The guaranteed price varies in accordance with a seasonal scale of standard prices. Payments are calculated weekly and are, in broad terms, the difference between the average market price and the standard price for that week, but these payments are reduced when the market price is low and increased when it is high.

The cost to the Government over the last three years has been:

(million dollars)

	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68 (forecast)
Cattle	14.0	54.88	118.13

(b) Calf subsidy

Additional support to the beef industry is given through the medium of the calf subsidy. This subsidy is intended to encourage the production and rearing of calves suitable for beef production.

Under schemes made under the Agriculture (Calf Subsidies) Act 1952 any steer or heifer calf (except heifer calves of the Jersey, Guernsey, Friesian and Ayrshire breeds) born in the United Kingdom is eligible for a subsidy payment while it is still a calf provided that it is reasonably well reared and is suitable for further rearing for beef production (or, if a heifer calf, for use for breeding for beef production) and that after further rearing and fattening it would, on slaughter, yield reasonably good quality beef. Alternatively, the subsidy may be claimed on the carcases of fat cattle which were born in the United Kingdom, which were

not subsidized at the calf stage and which are of a standard eligible for the deficiency payment referred to above.

Calf subsidy is a single payment per head. Rates over the past three years have been:

(US$ per head)

	1965	1966	1967
Steers	28.7	28.7	31.5
Heifers	22.4	22.4	25.2

The total payments under the scheme in the last three years have been:

(million dollars)

1965/66	1966/67	1967/68 (forecast)
63.56	69.16	61.6

(c) Hill cow subsidy

To encourage the use of hill land for the production of store cattle, an annual subsidy is paid on cows and in-calf heifers kept in regular breeding herds on hill land. The rate of subsidy for 1967 was $39.90 per cow, (post-devaluation $34.20) and was increased to $39 per cow (post-devaluation) for cows kept during 1968. The subsidy is not payable on cows kept primarily for the purpose of producing milk for sale. It is estimated that the subsidy will be paid on 613,000 cows kept in the United Kingdom during 1967.

Total payments of the subsidy in the last three years have been:

(million dollars)

1965	1966	1967 (estimated)
18.8	21.0	22.2

(d) Beef cow subsidy

In July 1966, to encourage beef production, a subsidy was introduced at the rate of $18.20 per annum for each cow kept in a herd maintained primarily for the purpose of breeding calves for beef. The rate of subsidy for cows kept during 1967 was increased to $21 (post-devaluation $18), and

for cows kept during 1968 to $21.60 (post-devaluation). The subsidy is not payable on cows kept primarily for the purpose of producing milk for sale. Herds on which hill cow subsidy is paid are not eligible for beef cow subsidy. The subsidy was paid on 426,000 cows kept during 1966 at a cost of $7.8 million. It is estimated that the subsidy will be paid on 467,000 cows kept during 1967 at a cost of $8.4 million.

(e) Livestock improvement grants

Government grants have been available for very many years to enable small farmers to share the use of better sires than they would otherwise afford. The most important of these schemes, the premium bull scheme, operates throughout the United Kingdom but the extension of the artificial insemination service (which is not subsidized) has caused a steady decline in the number of bulls grant-aided. In Great Britain a 50 per cent grant, up to a maximum of $144, is paid towards the initial purchase price of an approved bull whose service, the owner undertakes to make available cheaply for neighbours' cows for a period of two years; if the bull remains in use for a third year, a further grant of 25 per cent of the purchase price, up to a maximum of $72 is available.

Expenditure under this scheme in Great Britain over the past three years has been:

($)

1965/66	1966/67	1967/68 (est.)
23,100	21,100	23,000

In Northern Ireland the following schemes operate:

(a) Bull subsidies. Subsidies are payable to groups of three or more breeders for the purchase of approved high quality stock bulls. The amount does not exceed two thirds of the approved purchase price.

(b) Bull premiums. These are payable to owners of selected bulls who make them available at prescribed fees for the service of cows locally. The value of premiums varies between $72 and $108 per annum according to the breed of the bull. In poorer districts purchasers of premium class bulls may get a subsidy of up to $239.40 instead of an annual premium.

Expenditure under these two schemes over the past three years has been:

($)

1965/66	1966/67	1967/68 (est.)
39,800	45,900	45,300

The Government is at present assisting the development of growth rate and feed recording and bull performance testing schemes for beef cattle in Great Britain through a Beef Recording Association set up in 1963. The grant to the Association for 1967/68 is expected to amount to $173,300. In addition, a special grant under the Agriculture Market Development Scheme is being made to meet 50 per cent of the cost of establishing and running (for the first two years) three bull performances testing stations. The Meat and Livestock Commission is expected to take over responsibility for beef recording later this year, when the Ministry's grant will cease.

B.I.2. Levels of guaranteed prices

The guaranteed prices for fat cattle for the years 1965/1967 are:

(dollars per metric ton (live weight))

	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68
Fat cattle	479.5	507.1	496.1

B.I.3. Amount of producer subsidies

(a) Winter keep grants

Annual payments are made to help farmers in hill areas to buy and grow winter feed for their livestock. In England, Wales and Northern Ireland, these payments are on a headage basis, i.e. $14 (post-devaluation $12) for a hill cow and $0.49 (post-devaluation $0.42) for a hill ewe. In Scotland farmers have an option between the headage payments and payment on an acreage basis ($7, $9.80 or $14 per acre of crops grown for winter keep - post-devaluation $6, $8.40 or $12).

Total payments in the last three years have been:

(million dollars)

1965	1966	1967 (est.)
9.8	10.1	12.0

(b) Livestock rearing land improvement grants

The Hill Farming and Livestock Rearing Acts 1946-1959 and the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1963 provide for the payment of grants of 50 per cent of the approved cost of comprehensive schemes for the rehabilitation of livestock rearing land in the hill areas of the United Kingdom. Over the years expenditure of $84 million in grant has been authorized, the total permitted by the legislation. Fresh schemes are no longer being accepted therefore, but by the time all outstanding work has been completed, it is estimated that over 14,000 holdings will have benefited.

Examples of the kind of improvements which are being grant-aided are the improvement of houses and buildings of roads, bridges, etc., provision of electricity and reclamation of land.

Expenditure over the last three years has averaged $2.75 million per year.

See also separate general answer in COM.AG/W/5.

B.I.4. Average returns to producers

Fat Cattle

(dollars per metric ton live weight)

	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68 (forecast)
Average market price	483.9	446.4	415.5
Deficiency payment	10.8	60.7	80.6
Total	494.7	507.1	496.1

B.I.5. Method of determining returns to producers

The returns set out under B.I.4. above comprise the actual average market price of all cattle certified under the Fatstock Guarantee Scheme plus any deficiency payment.

B.II. Measures at the frontier

(a) Tariff measures

		M.f.n.	Commonwealth	EFTA
01.02	Live animals of the bovine species	Free	Free	Free
02.01(A)(1)	Beef and veal (fresh, chilled or frozen)			
	(a) Boned or boneless	20%	Free	20%
	(b) Other			
	(i) Chilled	3/4d. per lb. ($1.65 per 100 kg.)	Free	3/4d. per lb. ($1.65 per 100 kg.)
	(ii) Fresh or frozen	2/3d. per lb. ($1.46 per 100 kg.)	Free	2/3d. per lb. ($1.46 per 100 kg.)
02.01(B)(1)	Edible offals of beef and veal			
	(a) Sweetbreads and tongues	Free	Free	Free
	(b) Other	20%[1]	Free	20%[1]
02.06(A)(1)	Beef and veal: salted, in brine, dried or smoked			
	(a) Boned or boneless	20%	Free	20%
	(b) Other	2/3d. per lb. ($1.46 per 100 kg.)	Free	2/3d. per lb. ($1.46 per 100 kg.)
02.06(B)(1)	Edible offals: beef and veal, salted, in brine, dried or smoked			
	(a) Sweetbreads and tongues	Free	Free	Free
	(b) Other	20%	Free	20%
16.01	Sausages	20%[2]	Free	20%[2]

[1] Reducing to 10 per cent under Kennedy Round concessions.

[2] Reducing to 15 per cent under Kennedy Round concessions.

		M.f.n.	Commonwealth	EFTA
16.02(A)(2)	Pastes of meat offal, not canned	20%[a]	Free	Free
(3)	Other pastes	20%[a]	Free	20%[a]
16.02(B)(1)	(c) Beef and veal (excl. tongues and jellied veal) in airtight containers	20%[a]	Free	20%[a]
	(e) Other types of beef and veal in airtight containers	10%	Free	10%
16.02(B)(2)	(b) Other types of beef and veal not in airtight containers	15%	Free	15%

[a] Reducing to 15 per cent under Kennedy Round concessions.

(b) Other measures

Subject to animal and public health requirements, fatstock, beef and veal are admitted freely from all sources outside the Eastern Area. Within the Eastern Area, Rumania has an annual quota for beef of 10,000 tons (10,160 metric tons) and for canned and processed beef of £100,000 ($240,000). Imports from the other Eastern Area countries which are clear on health grounds to send beef to the United Kingdom are unrestricted.

C. Consumption and internal prices

C.1. Statistical data on consumption

Consumption for recent years is as follows:

(kg. per head per annum)

	1964	1965	1966
Beef and veal bone in	20.0	17.9	18.7
Beef and veal bone out	1.4	2.2	1.3
Offal (all types)	4.4	4.4	4.4
Canned meat (imported, all types)	3.5	3.1	3.2

C.2. Trends in consumption and estimates for 1970

Forecasts of consumption in 1970 are not available. The underlying demand for beef has been very stable, and increases in consumption are expected in line with the growth in population, provided that relative prices remain unchanged. The extent to which variation in supplies of beef can be accommodated without wide variations in retail prices depends on how readily the alternative meats are available.

C.3. Retail and wholesale prices

Price quotations in the Smithfield (London Central Market) and some major centres of trade in large provincial towns such as Liverpool and Birmingham provide a representative range of prices for meat at the wholesale stage. The following table shows average wholesale prices of English long sides at Smithfield based on averages of the Monday quotations.

	LONG SIDES (US cents per kg.)				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
January	68	85	80	71	84
February	71	84	80	71	81
March	73	82	83	74	84
April	76	80	86	78	
May	79	79	88	78	
June	83	87	89	80	
July	84	88	84	64	
August	82	86	75	64	
September	78	82	72	66	
October	77	78	64	68	
November	77	76	60	73	
December	78	77	64	74	

These prices move in response to supply and demand. Fresh and chilled beef is largely sold through ordinary retail outlets apart from that used for catering and in the manufacturing trade. Frozen beef - mainly boneless - moves from cold stores mainly to the processing trade, caterers and institutions (hospitals, etc.). When the supply of frozen is lower than potential demand, manufacturers and caterers are forced to bid for the more expensive fresh or chilled supplies. Beef sets the tone of the United Kingdom meat market. However, its price is affected, although to what extent remains uncertain, by the availability of other meats, particularly lamb, pork and poultry. Beef supplies in the second half of 1966 increased a little over the low level of 1965 and prices eased, and this trend continued into 1967. In the last quarter of 1967, however, the interruption to distribution and the suspension of imported meat from some countries due to the foot-and-mouth disease outbreak resulted in reduced supplies and higher prices.

Until March 1968 no official retail prices were published for the United Kingdom apart from average prices for a limited number of commodities in seven large towns on one day each October contributed to the International Labour Organisation's monthly bulletin. However, a quarterly series of average prices paid by a large sample of households in Great Britain, derived from data of consumption and expenditure, has been available since 1955 from the reports of the National Food Survey.

Average prices paid by households:

(US cents per kg.)

	1965	1966 (prov.)	1967 (prov.)
Beef[1]	164.6	(170.3	(170.8
Veal[1]	153.3	(	(
Corned meat	150.0	158.2	171.9

[1] Based on the weight of meat bought, including any fat and bones; the representation of the different cuts is now known.

Marketing costs

A meat research levy was collected from April 1963 to February 1966. This represented the meat and livestock industry's contribution towards the cost of the new Meat Research Institute. It amounted to 7 cents per head on fat cattle and was collected through the Fatstock Guarantee arrangements. The levies were borne equally between the parties to any sale and were payable only on fatstock certified at a certification centre and in respect of which a guarantee payment was made. This method of collection was unsatisfactory, and the levy was suspended in February 1966, pending the introduction of more satisfactory arrangements.

Provision has since been made for these arrangements. The Meat and Livestock Commission in addition to its other functions will also collect the industry's contribution towards the cost of the Meat Research Institute. Precise amounts are yet to be determined.

Local authorities levy meat inspection charges on animals presented at slaughterhouses. Their charges are currently equivalent to a maximum of 30 cents for cattle and 9 cents for calves.

C.4. Factors conditioning the evolution of internal consumption

Changes in food consumption are determined by many factors. Of particular importance are the change in the size of the population, changes in supply and the level of food prices (both in absolute terms and relative to other commodities); changes in personal disposable incomes, and trends in consumer preferences for different types of foods.

C.5. Policies and measures affecting consumption

Any increased efficiency in the meat and livestock industry resulting from the activities of the Meat and Livestock Commission should be of some benefit to the consumer.

D. International trade and prices

D.1. Statistical data on the volume and value of imports and exports

1. United Kingdom Exports of Live Cattle (Other Than for Breeding)

(a) Cows, bulls and calves[1/]

	No. (thousands)			$'000		
	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967
Total	176.5	103.5	142.3	36,644	20,375	23,110
of which:						
Germany, F.R.	62.2	31.2	3.8	13,473	6,887	780
Belgium	38.7	25.3	55.7	8,941	5,404	10,312
Netherlands	48.0	16.4	20.4	9,798	3,061	4,064
Irish Republic	27.3	30.5	62.2	4,411	4,997	7,949

(b) Bullocks and heifers[1/]

	No. (thousands)			$'000		
	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967
Total	141.4	61.3	129.5	32,429	12,406	20,681
of which:						
Irish Republic	71.0	41.8	111.8	14,968	7,382	16,910
Netherlands	19.6	2.1	9.5	4,253	448	2,027
Belgium	8.0	3.9	7.6	1,845	925	1,637
Germany, F.R.	42.7	13.4	0.5	11,346	3,644	107

[1/] Excludes cows and heifer calves for dairy purposes.

2. United Kingdom Exports of Meat of Bovine Animals

(a) Fresh chilled or frozen meat (excluding offals)

	Metric tons			$'000		
	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967
Total	9,799	6,130	6,285	9,219	5,767	5,845
of which:						
France	2,930	2,191	2,902	2,970	2,146	2,450
Belgium	755	297	857	531	223	674
Netherlands	856	980	171	602	729	114
Italy	1,096	212	104	1,037	182	90
Germany, F.R.	2,107	1,255	206	1,618	1,148	373
United States	-	-	1,201	-	-	1,137
Switzerland	1,338	150	290	1,687	176	372
Irish Republic	-	482	182	-	442	135

(b) Edible offals[1], fresh chilled or frozen

	Metric tons			$'000		
	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967
Total	565	1,091	1,153	252	444	427
of which:						
Belgium	143	103	42	70	83	30
France	66	149	109	48	106	84
Netherlands	75	153	211	38	87	125
Jamaica	127	254	253	18	29	30
Irish Republic	..	..	119	..	..	22

[1] Includes edible offals of bovine animals, sheep, goats, swine, horses, asses, mules and hinnies.

(c) Meat and edible offals, salted in brine, dried or smoked but not cooked whether or not in airtight containers - other than bacon, ham and other pigmeat

	Metric tons			$'000		
	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967
Total	674	933	1,266	297	526	656
of which:						
Ghana	92	364	947	43	185	474
Guyana	89	94	72	36	38	36
Antigua etc.[1]	71	72	48	32	36	25
Faroe Islands	77	47	31	22	15	12
Surinam	54	52	-	20	20	-

(d) Meat extracts[2] and juices[2]

	Metric tons			$'000		
	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967
Total	1,093	1,344	1,103	4,970	5,717	4,209
of which:						
Malaysia and Singapore	458	485	375	3,232	3,332	2,410
Hong Kong	54	84	90	358	592	597
Canada	56	77	83	79	63	66
Irish Republic	173	235	186	311	427	287
Spain	41	58	38	108	150	112

[1] Antigua, St. Christopher-Nevis and Anguilla; Montserrat; British Virgin Islands.

[2] Includes extracts etc. from other than bovine animals.

(c) Sausages and the like of meat, meat offal or animal blood[1]

(i) In airtight containers

	Metric tons			$'000		
	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967
Total	1,109	812	618	842	644	544
of which:						
Singapore	126[2]	119	48	106[2]	98	42
Germany, F.R.	215	70	47	172	59	43
Hong Kong	52	74	52	39	58	46
Aden	123	76	..	73	51	..
Cyprus	57	41	67	39	37	50

(ii) Other than in airtight containers

	Metric tons			$'000		
	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967
Total	1,346	1,472	1,139	957	1,099	903
of which:						
Belgium	277	392	273	158	236	158
Singapore	278[2]	191	239	209[2]	170	223
Hong Kong	78	102	80	61	77	68
Aden	118	149	..	74	106	..
Cyprus	62	130	56	44	98	47
Gibraltar	104	64	44	84	48	33

[1] Includes preparations other than of bovine meat and offals.

[2] Includes Malaysia in 1965.

(f) Other prepared or preserved meat or offals (excluding soups)[1]

(i) In airtight containers

	Metric tons			$'000		
	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967
Total	1,542	1,536	2,124	1,196	1,275	1,802
of which:						
Germany, F.R.	334	333	650	287	320	565
Canada	235	273	269	163	205	204
Singapore[2]	106	80	102	83	73	78
South Africa	78	49	104	58	36	72
Israel	-	-	155	-	-	143

(ii) Not in airtight containers

	Metric tons			$'000		
	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967
Total	311	462	306	337	421	306
of which:						
Germany, F.R.	71	..	..	98	..	..
Malaysia	) 44	40	33	) 40	37	37
Singapore	)	31	16	)	36	15
Aden	25	30	..	28	30	..
Hong Kong	16	31	25	14	29	21
Cyprus	..	42	25	..	43	26
Gibraltar	..	28	20	..	21	15
Abu Dhabi	..	32	22	..	29	23

[1] Includes preparations other than of bovine meat and offals.

[2] Includes Malaysia in 1965.

3. United Kingdom Imports of Live Cattle

	Nos.			$'000		
	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967
(a) Bulls and bullocks (fat) Total (all Irish Republic)	50,233	123,555	10,735	10,643	26,016	2,122
(b) Bulls and bullocks (other) Total	321,803	288,743	433,639	67,380	57,002	84,215
of which: Irish Republic	321,782	288,729	433,613	67,352	56,990	84,149
(c) Cows including heifers other than for breeding						
(i) Fat Total (all Irish Republic)	13,688	35,965	6,845	2,445	6,449	1,195
(ii) Other Total (all Irish Republic)	114,810	107,128	190,164	20,613	18,446	30,238

4. United Kingdom Imports of Beef and Veal

(a) Fresh, chilled or frozen (including offals)

	'000 metric tons			$ million		
	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967
Total	351	344	324	255	250	217
of which:						
Australia	104	81	27	79	67	21
New Zealand	34	24	14	25	19	11
Irish Republic	31	44	114	23	32	79
Botswana and Swaziland[1]	10	11	5	9	9	4
Argentina	120	130	113	80	82	68
United States	19	18	16	12	12	11
Uruguay	5	10	9	3	7	5

[1] 1965 and 1966. Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Swaziland.

(b) Prepared or preserved in airtight containers[1]

	'000 metric tons			$ million		
	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967
Total	52.8	58.9	77.1	53.7	61.3	83.1
of which:						
Australia	10.0	7.8	9.2	7.0	5.3	7.0
Irish Republic	4.1	4.5	4.9	4.5	4.7	5.1
New Zealand	0.8	1.7	1.9	1.1	2.1	2.7
Argentina	8.7	13.9	32.4	8.7	14.5	34.4
Netherlands	1.8	1.9	2.2	3.2	3.3	3.6

(c) Meat extracts and meat juices - beef and veal

	Metric tons			$'000		
	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967
Total	2,391	2,224	2,999	8,854	4,358	3,096
of which:						
Argentina	1,036	1,003	1,630	2,198	1,159	1,147
Tanzania	487	684	760	1,241	1,666	953
Australia	156	84	52	905	511	104
New Zealand	152	110	86	361	253	117
Paraguay	69	261	291	51	113	110

(d) Other meat preparations whether or not in airtight containers[2]

	Metric tons			$'000		
	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967
Total	11,061	12,069	12,663	10,530	12,244	12,157
of which:						
Australia	841	883	834	518	751	576
Irish Republic	1,675	2,451	2,772	1,757	2,668	2,671
Denmark	3,393	3,932	3,839	2,899	3,571	3,398
Poland	1,065	905	936	971	840	913
Netherlands	1,367	1,200	1,525	900	801	1,090
United States	376	430	259	362	452	160

[1] Excludes sausages, meat extracts and juices, and meat salted, in brine, dried or smoked but not cooked.

[2] Includes: all sausages - the following not in airtight containers - poultry liver; poultry and meat pastes, whether mixed or not; meat pies. Meat in airtight containers other than beef and veal, mutton and lamb, pig products and poultry.

D.2. Export and import prices

Levels of export prices in recent years have been as follows:

	Unit	1965	1966	1967
Livestock	US$/head	Average unit values		
Cattle not for breeding or dairy purposes				
Cows, bulls and calves		207.8	196.8	162.4
Bullocks and heifers		229.3	202.7	159.6
Meat	US$/metric ton			
Fresh, chilled, frozen: beef and veal		937.0	931.5	929.8
Meat and edible meat offals (excluding poultry liver), salted, in brine, dried or smoked, but not cooked, whether or not in airtight containers	All types	578.4	740.5	679.3
Meat in airtight containers, not elsewhere specified, and meat preparations, whether or not in airtight containers		1,496.4	1,624.5	1,466.6

Levels of import prices have been as follows:

(US cents/kg.)

	Type of quotation	1965				1966				1967			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Beef and veal													
Argentina - chilled hinds	Smithfield Market price	91.3	92.8	103.6	77.9	88.0	86.2	86.2	67.9	81.5	86.2	78.7	85.1
chilled fores	"	63.8	58.6	60.2	55.2	59.2	60.7	50.2	44.5	47.3	49.6	39.9	58.9
Eire - sides	"	81.3	80.2	82.3	74.6	85.4	85.4	73.3	61.7	66.9	69.4	58.6	73.6

	Unit	1965	1966	1967
Live cattle (from Irish Republic)		Average unit values		
Bulls and bullocks - Fat	$/head	212.0	210.6	197.7
Other	$/head	209.4	197.4	194.0
Cows, including heifers:				
For breeding or dairy purposes	$/head	177.5	166.4	171.9
Other - Fat	$/head	178.6	179.2	174.4
Other	$/head	179.5	172.2	159.0
Beef and veal				
Corned beef - Argentina	$/metric ton	919.9	995.9	1,035.4

D.3. Export aid measures and policies

None.

D.4. Bilateral agreements

The principal bilateral agreements with provisions specifically affecting the import and export of live cattle, beef and veal to or from the United Kingdom are:

(a) The Anglo-New Zealand Trade Agreement 1966, under which the United Kingdom has undertaken subject to certain qualifications to allow entry without restriction of quantity of New Zealand beef and veal until 30 September 1972.

(b) The Anglo/Irish Free Trade Area Agreement and related Agreement on Store Animals and Carcase Meat 1966. Under the former, the United Kingdom has undertaken subject to certain qualifications not to regulate import of Irish cattle and meat. Under the latter, Irish store cattle are eligible for United Kingdom fatstock guarantee payments after two months residence in the United Kingdom instead of the previous three months. The Government of the Republic of Ireland has undertaken to use its best endeavours, consistent with the circumstances of the trade, to ensure that exports to the United Kingdom are not less than 638,000 head of store cattle in any calendar year and at least 25,000 tons of carcase beef annually. The Agreement also provides for the United Kingdom Government to pay to the Government of the Republic of Ireland, annually, in respect of carcase meat imported from the Republic of a class eligible for the guarantee, a sum equivalent to the average sum payable in that year under the United Kingdom fatstock guarantee arrangements on an equivalent tonnage of home produced beef, subject to the limitations that payment will not be made on more than 25,000 tons (25,400 metric tons).