

# GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

RESTRICTED

COM.LG/W/10/Add.3  
20 May 1968

Special Distribution

Agriculture Committee

Original: English.

## SWEDEN

### Information Supplied in Respect of Beef and Veal

#### A. Production: production measures and policies

##### A.1. Statistical data on total volume of production

###### Production

'000 metric tons (carcass weight)

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
Beef	132.5	154.1	150.6
Veal	<u>18.3</u>	<u>18.1</u>	<u>16.3</u>
Total beef and veal	150.8	172.2	166.9
Average carcass weight, kg.			
	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
Beef	223.6	225.6	228.8
Fattened calves	70.6	74.1	78.1
Sucking calves	20.6	20.9	20.8

##### A.2. Trends in production and estimates for 1970

	<u>Trend, per cent/year</u>	<u>Estimate for 1970</u> <u>'000 metric tons</u>
Beef	- 0.6	129
Veal	- 3.0	15

A.3. Statistical data on carry-over stocks

Stocks at the beginning of the year, '000 metric tons

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Beef	3.4	2.9	8.2	5.0
Veal	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4

A.4. Factors which affect production

---

A.5. Policies and measures of governments or other bodies likely to influence production, other than those listed under B.

---

B. Protection and support measures and policies

B.I. Internal support measures and policies

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

The internal prices for beef and veal, live cattle and processed meat are supported through import levies. The system allows for the free fluctuation of domestic prices in accordance with the market situation but within predetermined limits. Import levies are kept unchanged as long as domestic prices remain within these predetermined limits. There are no guarantee prices.

During the crop year 1966/67 about SKr 12 million out of budgetary means were transferred to the fund administered by the Swedish Meat Trade Association for market regulating purposes (measures in connexion with storing etc.)

B.I.2. Levels of guaranteed prices or support prices

The lower price limits might be regarded as the nearest equivalent to guarantee prices in view of the fact that certain countermeasures are taken when a domestic price falls below the lower price limit. On the other hand there is no guarantee that producers' return is always kept at a certain minimum level.

The lower price limits for beef and veal during the crop year 1967-1968 are as follows (SKr per 100 kg.):

Beef (whole carcasses)	632
Veal (whole carcasses)	693

B.I.3. Amount of producer subsidies

- - -

B.I.4. Average return to producers

(carcass weight, SKr per 100 kg.)

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
Beef	652	632	638
Veal	810	835	831

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

See under dairy products (COM.AG/W/11/Add.1)

B.II.Measures at the frontier

As has been mentioned above the domestic market is protected by means of import levies. As long as domestic prices fluctuate between predetermined price limits the import levies remain unchanged. If the price on a product falls below the lower price limit as a consequence of falling world market prices the price shall be supported by a temporary rise of the import levy and in exceptional cases by import restrictions. If the price falls below the lower price limit as a consequence of an abnormal development of production within the country and imports are insignificant these measures should be used with a certain discretion.

In order to moderate the price fluctuation within the price limits which are inconvenient both for consumers and producers, a system with buffer zones is applied during the marketing year 1967/68. According to this system the normal import levy is reduced by 5 per cent when the domestic market price reaches a level that corresponds to the upper limit less 5 per cent of the middle price. In the same way the normal import levy is increased by 5 per cent when the price goes down below a level that corresponds to the lower price limit plus 5 per cent of the middle price.

Below are shown import levies and compensatory fees as per 1 April 1968 for beef and veal. Compensatory fees are levied on imported commodities in those cases where the corresponding domestic products are subject to marketing and processing fees (SKr per 100 kg.).

	<u>Import Levy</u>	<u>Compensatory Fee</u>
Carcasses (whole, half or quarter of carcasses) of cattle	345	8
Other beef	483	-
Carcasses (whole, half or quarter of carcasses) of calves	339	14
Veal	483	-

No quantitative restrictions are applied for meat products, except when imported from Albania, Bulgaria, China, Mongolia, North Korea, North Viet-Nam, Poland, Rumania, USSR,

Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Eastern Germany, Japan and Rhodesia...  
No minimum import prices, import calendars or any other measures  
are used, which might prevent imports.

C. Consumption and internal prices

C.1. Statistical data on consumption

Consumption

'000 metric tons (carcass weight)

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
Beef <sup>1</sup>	123.6	130.1	132.7
Veal <sup>2</sup>	20.4	19.8	17.7

C.2. Trends in consumption and estimates for 1970

Consumption estimates for 1970

'000 metric tons (carcass weight)

Beef	135
Veal	15

C.3. Retail and wholesale prices

	<u>Retail prices<sup>2</sup></u>			<u>Wholesale prices</u>		
	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>(SKr per kg.)</u>		
	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
Beef	10.25	10.53	11.55	6.49	6.42	6.65
Veal	13.93	14.88	16.28	7.81	7.99	8.05

C.4. Factors which condition the evolution of internal consumption

---

C.5. Policies and measures affecting consumption

---

<sup>1</sup>Including processed meat.

<sup>2</sup>The retail prices refer to quantities after deduction of waste in stocks and trade.

D. International trade and pricesD.1. Statistical data on the volume and value of imports and exportsImports and Exports of Beef and Veal

	<u>Imports (tons)</u>			<u>Exports (tons)</u>		
	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
<u>Live animals</u>						
<u>Total</u>	<u>426</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>1,877</u>	<u>715</u>	<u>395</u>
Denmark	127	9	16	-	-	-
Finland	247	60	4	34	49	184
Germany F.R.	-	-	-	1,698	490	-
Italy	-	-	-	69	140	189
<u>Veal</u>						
<u>Total</u>	<u>1,599</u>	<u>1,572</u>	<u>1,678</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>224</u>	<u>767</u>
Denmark	1,084	1,212	1,218	-	-	-
Australia	316	279	431	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	-	43	88	604
<u>Beef</u>						
<u>Total</u>	<u>5,910</u>	<u>3,210</u>	<u>4,865</u>	<u>15,696</u>	<u>21,662</u>	<u>25,697</u>
Denmark	970	489	2,402	-	-	-
Ireland	608	325	472	-	-	-
Hungary	46	455	566	-	-	-
Yugoslavia	322	110	320	-	-	-
Australia	3,076	1,664	887	-	-	-
New Zealand	592	187	-	-	-	-
Finland	-	-	-	-	3,531	42
Eastern Germany	-	-	-	467	1,498	1,000
Germany F.R.	-	-	-	1,953	853	2,834
France	-	-	-	57	461	724
Italy	-	-	-	12,127	13,515	18,389
Switzerland	-	-	-	272	483	913
<u>Processed meat</u>						
<u>Total</u>	<u>1,800</u>	<u>1,090</u>	<u>882</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>147</u>
Poland	933	546	632	-	-	-
Yugoslavia	258	58	-	-	-	-
Rumania	143	167	233	-	-	-
Argentina	110	115	201	-	-	-

D.2. Levels of export prices prevailing in various markets, levels of import prices

- - -

D.3. Export aid measures and policies

According to the price support system used in Sweden the difference between the higher domestic prices and the prices on the world market must be levelled out when products covered by the system are exported. For beef and veal, as for other products covered by the system, aid to export is organized by means of a special equalization fund administered by the Swedish Meat Trade Association<sup>1</sup>, and is financed as far as export aid is concerned mainly by the proceeds from the legally compulsory slaughter fees paid by the producers and by levies on imports of feeding stuffs. No export subsidies are granted over the State budget.

Below are shown export subsidies for meat and meat products during the last two marketing years.

	1965/66		1966/67	
	<u>SKr Million</u>	<u>1000 tons</u>	<u>SKr Million</u>	<u>'000 tons</u>
Live cattle	2.5	1	-	-
Beef	76.5	22	104.5	26
Veal	1.3	0.4	4.2	1.1

D.4. Description of bilateral agreements affecting imports or exports

Within the frame of the EFTA co-operation Sweden has agreed to establish certain quotas (in total 5,000 tons for a two-year period) with reduced import levy on imports of fresh and chilled beef. The quotas are open for imports from GATT countries according to the deliveries to Sweden during the period 1963-65. For further details see GATT document L/2864.

---

<sup>1</sup> Semi-official statistics, 1967