

**GENERAL AGREEMENT ON
TARIFFS AND TRADE**

RESTRICTED

IMC/INV/7/Rev.2
3 October 1986

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).

Note: This document has been revised in accordance with the three-year rule contained in Rule 18 of the Rules of Procedure, and replaces all previous IMC/INV/7/... documents.

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 which is currently Sw F 0.75/kg. 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".¹

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.

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 1984, imports under quota totalled 882,000 tons, i.e. 35 per cent less than in 1973. Total imports of concentrated feed declined over the same period from 1.61 million to 1.29 million tons, i.e. by 20 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.

¹The price supplements are adjusted from time to time to take account of prices of foreign and domestic fodder.

(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	1.7.1983- 30.6.1984	1.7.1984- 30.6.1985	1.7.1985- 30.6.1986
Average target prices with margins, per quintal, live weight	\$1 = Sw F 2.19	\$1 = Sw F 2.57	\$1 = Sw F 2.08
Heifers and oxen I A	Sw F 585 + 25 \$ 267 + 11	Sw F 610 + 25 \$ 237 + 10	Sw F 610 + 25 \$ 293 + 12
Cows, having not more than four permanent teeth II A	Sw F 560 + 25 \$ 256 + 11	Sw F 560 + 25 \$ 218 + 10	Sw F 560 + 25 \$ 269 + 12
Cows for sausage-making II E	Sw F 410 + 30 \$ 187 + 14	Sw F 435 + 30 \$ 169 + 12	Sw F 435 + 30 \$ 209 + 14
Fat bulls III A1	Sw F 590 + 25 \$ 269 + 11	Sw F 615 + 35 \$ 239 + 10	Sw F 615 + 25 \$ 296 + 12
Calves for veal AA	Sw F 875 + 50 \$ 400 + 23	Sw F 905 + 50 \$ 352 + 19	Sw F 915 + 50 \$ 440 + 24

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 1985, 12,698 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 1985, the contribution was paid in respect of a total of 539,949 units of adult cattle.

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

	1983		1984		1985	
	Sw F 2.10 = \$1		Sw F 2.35 = \$1		Sw F 2.45 = \$1	
Promotion of sales within the country	Mio Sw F	Mio \$	Mio Sw F	Mio \$	Mio Sw F	Mio \$
. subsidies to relieve market pressure	1.1	0.5	1.5	0.6	2.4	1.0
. subsidies for the elimination of dairy cattle	37.6	17.9	40.8	17.4	52.7	21.5
Promotion of exports of stock cattle						
. maintenance of exports	18.4	8.8	17.5	7.4	23.3	11.2
. contributions to transport costs	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.4
. publicity	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.05
Contribution to expenses of cattle farmers	169.1	80.5	169.3	72.1	169.9	69.4

(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	1983		1984		1985	
	Sw F	\$	Sw F	\$	Sw F	\$
Heifers and oxen I A	565	269	576	245	562	229
Cows, having not more than four permanent teeth II A	504	240	520	221	507	207
Cows for sausage-making II E	403	192	417	177	403	164
Fat bulls III A 1	570	271	582	248	568	232
Calves for the butcher's trade AA	853	406	887	377	877	358

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	1983 Sw F 2.10 = \$1		1984 Sw F 2.35 = \$1		1985 Sw F 2.45 = \$1	
	Sw F	\$	Sw F	\$	Sw F	\$
<u>Heifers and oxen, quality A</u>						
Cost to butchers per kg. of carcass weight	10.96	5.22	11.29	5.38	10.97	4.48
Retail price at butcher's, per kg. of boned meat:						
- boiling and stewing	17.66	8.41	18.46	8.79	18.53	7.56
- roasting	24.47	11.65	25.75	12.26	26.20	10.60
<u>Calves, quality A</u>						
Cost to butchers per kg. of carcass weight	14.58	6.94	14.97	7.13	14.74	6.02
Retail price at butcher's, per kg. of boned meat:						
- roasting	28.23	13.44	29.72	14.15	30.37	12.40
- stewing	20.98	9.99	22.11	10.53	22.43	9.15

(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.

Total per capita consumption of all meats, including fish, reached the very high level of 90.9 kg. in 1985. No substantial increase is to be expected in future. In addition, consumer preference is increasingly for white meat.

(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.

(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

In spring 1985, supply of slaughter cattle increased to such an extent that notwithstanding the customary price support measures, producer prices were about Sw F 0.75 per kg. live weight below the target price. In order to maintain producer prices even at that very low level, it became necessary to place in storage nearly 8,000 tons of meat, this being the maximum quantity that can be subsequently reintroduced on to the domestic market.

In these circumstances, the Federal Council gave approval to a first export limited to 600 tons of beef (forequarters). The necessary financial resources to lower the domestic price to the level of the world market price come from the reserve fund designed to facilitate market stabilization operations and surplus disposal. For this purpose, the Federal Treasury granted a loan of Sw F 5 million to the reserve fund.

In December 1985 and spring 1986, the Federal Bureau of Agriculture authorized the import of some 1,000 tons of sirloin on condition that 2,300 tons of forequarters were exported. This type of exchange is possible because the Swiss consumer prefers the better-quality cuts of beef which domestic production cannot entirely supply. The Bureau did not set any conditions in regard to the price, origin or destination of the meat.

PART H

Part H. Information on Bilateral or Plurilateral Agreements
in the Field of Bovine Animals, Meat and Offals

During the multilateral trade negotiations conducted within the framework of GATT, Switzerland undertook to open a minimum global quota (licences) of 2,000 tons a year for imports of fresh, chilled or frozen bovine meat falling within heading 0201.20/22 of the customs tariff.

These import possibilities relate to choice bovine meat: lean red meat from the carcass, firm and fine, slightly marbled, covered with an external layer of firm white fat. The cuts involved are as follows:

- (a) ribs;
- (b) sirloin, including fillet, entrecôte (faux-filet) and rumpsteak (whole or cut);
- (c) legs for making dried meat, including coin, tranche carrée, round and kernel;
- (d) tongue.

The quota provided for is opened under the Swiss system of imports. If extraordinary circumstances make it impossible to release the whole of this quota, Switzerland is willing to hold consultations at the request of the countries concerned.

Minimal imports of 700 tons may be made of bovine meat conforming to one of the following two definitions:

- (i) Quarters of beef, cut in bulk, prime and second quality, boned or pieces cut from the carcass having the following characteristics:
 - (a) thickness of external fat over the rib eye muscle at the level of the twelfth rib: at least 1.0 to 2.3 cm. (0.4-0.9 inches);
 - (b) weight of carcass: 270 to 383 kg. (600 to 850 lb.);
 - (c) minimum area of the rib eye muscle at the level of the twelfth rib: 56.3 cm.² (9 square inches);
 - (d) maximum age: thirty months. The carcass must not show visible ossification of the vertebral cartilages from the first to the eleventh dorsal vertebra;

- (e) minimal intermuscular fat content for lean meat of the rib eye muscle (rib covered, without hide or fat) at the level of the twelfth rib: at least 6.0 per cent fat in relation to muscle tissue. Remark: this condition does not apply to other muscles of the carcass;
 - (f) colour: the lean meat must be of a light cherry tint when the carcass is cut up;
 - (g) carcasses or pieces of carcasses freshly chilled must be at a temperature of less than 4°C (inside the rib eye muscle) when they are packed for dispatch.
- (ii) Carcasses or pieces from animals thirty months old or more, fed for 100 days or more on a balanced diet of high energy value, containing at least 70 per cent of cereals, at a rate of at least 9 kgs. (20 lb.) of feed a day.

These import possibilities are granted according to demand from Swiss importers.

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 ¹	
S 12	- Weighing 60 kg. or less	20.00 ¹	

¹By 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
		Sw F	
		per head	
0102.			
(cont'd)			
	- Other:		
S 14	- Young female animals	30.00	
S 16	- Bull-calves	60.00	
S 18	- Steers	30.00	
	<u>N.B.</u> 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 ¹	
S 22	- For breeding (GT Sw F 60.00)	46.87	
	<u>N.B.</u> 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 ¹	
S 32	- Without milk teeth	100.00 ¹	
S 34	- For breeding	60.00	
	- Cows:		
S 40	- For slaughter	80.00 ¹	
S 42	- For farming	60.00	
	- Oxen:		
S 50	- With milk teeth	80.00 ²	
S 52	- Without milk teeth	100.00 ²	
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)	26.87	

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

²By 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
		Sw F per head	
0104.	Live sheep and goats:		
S 10	- Wethers, lambs, rams and ewes	5.00	
S 20	- Kids and goats	3.00	
		Per 100 kg. gross	
0105.01	Live poultry, that is to say, fowl, ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea-fowl	30.00	
0106.	Other live animals:		
10	- Arthropoda (excluding crayfish), lizards, snakes, batrachia and worms	10.00	
20	- Feathered game	30.00	
		Per hive	
S 30	- Bees in hives	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)	9.12	
	- Meat of heifers, bulls, cows and oxen:		
S 20	- Fresh, whether or not chilled (GT Sw F 40.00)	9.12	GATT ²
	- Frozen:		
22	- Edible offals (tongues, livers, etc.)	40.00	
S 24	- Other (GT Sw F 40.00)	9.12 ¹	
S 30	- Mutton	40.00 ¹	
		Per half carcase	
	- Pig meat:		
S 40	- Half carcasses	5.00 ¹	
S 42	- Other, including streaky bacon	70.00 ¹	

¹By 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.).

²GATT 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	
	- Other:		
50	- Edible offals (tongues, livers, etc.), frozen	40.00	
S 52	- Other (GT Sw F 40.00)	9.12	
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 ¹
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 ²
S 20	- Other (GT Sw F 75.00)	30.00	GATT ²

¹GATT duty: Fur- or feather-game = Sw F 30.00.

²GATT duty = Sw F 75.00.

IV. PREPARED FOODSTUFFS; BEVERAGES; SPIRITS AND VINEGAR, TOBACCO

16. 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 Sw F - per 100 kg. gross	Contracting State
1601.	Sausages and the like, of meat, meat offal or animal blood:		
10	- Cotechini, mortadella, salami, salamini and zamboni (GT ¹)	60.00 ²	GATT ³ IT ⁴
S 20	- Other, including coppa, ham enclosed in bladders, and salmon-coloured ham (GT ¹)	75.00 ²	GATT ³ IT ⁴
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	GATT
1603.01	Meat extracts and meat juices; fish extracts (GT Sw F 40.00)	17.37	GATT

¹GT: Subheading 1601.10 - Coppa, cotechini, mortadella, salami and zamboni; ham enclosed in bladders and salmon-coloured ham = Sw F 100.00; Subheading 1601.20 - Other = Sw F 75.00.

²These 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.

³Bound GATT duty: (a) Text as per General Tariff;
(b) Subheading 1601.10 = Sw F 100.00, 1601.20 = Sw F 105.00

⁴Consolidated IT duty: Note ² on this page, 1st sentence