

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON

RESTRICTED

L/6229

27 October 1987

TARIFFS AND TRADE

Limited Distribution

Original: French

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT (1986) BY THE SWISS GOVERNMENT
UNDER PARAGRAPH 4 OF THE SWISS PROTOCOL OF ACCESSION

The attached document has been forwarded for circulation by the Swiss Delegation. With document L/6101 of 23 December 1986, containing the annual reports for 1984 and 1985, contracting parties now have the basis on which to conduct the seventh triennial review, required under paragraph 4 of the Swiss Protocol of Accession, of the application of the provisions of that paragraph.

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS APPLIED BY SWITZERLAND

Twenty-First Annual Report (1986) by the Swiss Government under
Paragraph 4 of the Protocol for the Accession of Switzerland

Paragraph 4 of the Protocol for the Accession of Switzerland to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade provides that Switzerland shall furnish annually to the CONTRACTING PARTIES a report on the measures maintained consistently with its reservation "with regard to the application of the provisions of Article XI of the General Agreement to the extent necessary to permit it to apply import restrictions pursuant to Title II of the Federal Law of 3 October 1951 as well as pursuant to Article 11 of the Federal Decree of 28 September 1956/28 September 1962 and to the Swiss legislation concerning alcohol and wheat based on Articles 32 bis and 23 bis of the Federal Constitution".

The present report covers the period 1 January 1986 to 31 December 1986.

A. Legal basis of the Swiss restrictions

There was no amendment during the period under consideration to the provisions relating to the restrictions applied by Switzerland to agricultural products. These provisions are governed by the following laws:

1. Federal Law on the Improvement of Agriculture and the Maintenance of the Peasant Population (Agriculture Act), 3 October 1951;
2. Federal Law on Alcohol, 21 June 1932/25 October 1949;
3. Federal Decree on External Economic Measures, 28 June 1972;
Federal Law on External Economic Measures, 25 June 1982; and
4. Federal Law on National Wheat Supplies (Wheat Act),
20 March 1959.

B. Objectives of Swiss agricultural policy

The principal objectives of Swiss agricultural policy, which are defined in the Federal Constitution (Article 31 bis) and in the Agriculture Act of 1951, are the maintenance of a vigorous farming population and a productive agricultural system serving the country's food needs but taking into account the other sectors of the national economy (see also the Sixth Report on the Situation of Swiss Agriculture and the Confederation's Agricultural Policy, Doc/87.074, Berne 1984). This policy is designed to:

- Ensure supplies of wholesome foodstuffs of high quality and at accessible prices. Domestic agriculture contributes to the achievement of this goal by its productivity, having regard to economic conditions and respect for the environment. Imports also play a part by increasing the range of products available and helping to maintain reasonable prices.
- Guarantee food supplies during crisis periods and prepare for this eventuality, should imports be interrupted or suspended. This arrangement ensuring adequate supplies of food lends credibility to the policy of neutrality and also makes it possible to cope with disturbances that may occur during peacetime. Agriculture must be in a position to increase or adjust production so as to be able, following a transition period during which stocks are used, to ensure essential supplies of foodstuffs.
- Contribute to the protection of the soil, the countryside and the environment. In the context of an ecological system whose laws cannot long be violated without serious consequences, agriculture must maintain the fertility of the soil, safeguard the countryside and participate in efforts to protect the environment.
- Preserve a "peasant" agriculture and contribute to the planning of land utilization. The typical farm consists of an independent farmer who performs his work with the assistance of members of his family; the soil constitutes the basis of production, the undertaking, and the place of work and residence, providing the family with its income and raison d'être. This family-type peasant farm helps to keep marginal areas populated and thus preserves the entity of the village, particularly in mountain and hill regions.
- And observe particular objectives, such as the assurance of an equitable income, rational production at reasonable cost and adaptation of production to market conditions.

C. Switzerland's status in GATT

Owing to the application of the Agriculture Act referred to above, as well as other provisions relating to agriculture, such as the Wheat Act and the Alcohol Act, which provide for quantitative import restrictions, Switzerland was unable to assume the obligation to comply with the provisions of Article XI of the General Agreement in their entirety, and for this reason it remained outside the General Agreement for a long time. It acceded provisionally only in 1958 and its full accession took place in 1966, namely, as from the time it was authorized by its Protocol of Accession to depart from the provisions of Article XI to the extent necessary to permit it to apply import restrictions under the laws mentioned above. The Protocol stipulates that, in applying those laws,

Switzerland shall observe to the fullest possible extent the appropriate provisions of the General Agreement and, in particular, shall endeavour to ensure that they are applied in such a manner as to cause minimum harm to the interests of contracting parties and, consistently with Article XIII, shall apply all restrictions imposed under those laws in accordance with the principle of non-discrimination.

D. The place of agriculture in the national economy

Agriculture has close links with other sectors of the economy which influence it to a considerable extent. A few words must therefore be said about economic trends in general and attention drawn to variations in certain factors that have the greatest influence on agriculture.

- Decline in population growth

For two decades the rate of population growth has been declining; the excess of births reached a peak of about 59,000 in 1964 and has since declined steadily, reaching 14,000 in 1981. Between 1960 and 1970 population growth was 17 per cent as against 1.9 per cent between 1970 and 1980. Owing to this low growth rate, agriculture has less chance of participating in general economic prosperity through increased demand for its products. In an industrial country enjoying a high level of income, it is mainly the population trend that determines overall demand for foodstuffs; rising incomes no longer do much to increase this demand, which is therefore stagnant.

- Economic growth

Although, during the period 1950 to 1970, the national product increased at a real rate of about 4.5 per cent, growth barely exceeded 1 per cent in the 1970s. It resumed in 1980 but then once again declined for cyclical and structural reasons. The general economic situation thus slowed the exodus from rural areas while technical progress in agriculture continued. These various factors contributed to an expansion of supply in the context of stagnant demand, with the result that demand for certain products was met to a greater extent from domestic sources.

E. Transformation of agricultural structures

The economic boom and technical progress brought about a large-scale exodus from rural areas which has been tapering off in the past few years. The male agricultural population working chiefly as farmers declined by 65 per cent between 1939 and 1980 - by 4 per cent annually between 1955 and 1965 and by 1.6 per cent annually from 1975 to 1980. The total number of persons engaged in agriculture in relation to the total active population is at present about 6 per cent as against 13 per cent in 1960.

The number of farms declined by 2.3 per cent annually between 1955 and 1965 and by 1.2 per cent between 1975 and 1980. Of the 125,300 farms in 1980 (214,000 in 1939), 58 per cent were worked by persons whose main occupation was farming and 37 per cent were situated in mountain regions. The average size of the former category of farms was about 15 hectares.

F. Agricultural production

Most of the agricultural area is used to produce rough forage for cattle and only one quarter, or a little over 280,000 hectares, is used for growing crops. Domestic production is increasing slightly, the gross yield at the beginning of the 1980s amounting to about Sw F 8 billion; dairy production accounted for 32 per cent of this amount, while meat and poultry products accounted for slightly more than 40 per cent.

Excluding production obtained with imported fodder, the net self-sufficiency rate varies between 55 and 58 per cent.

G. Products subject to quantitative restrictions and the application of restrictions

In 1986 quantitative restrictions affected the same products as in 1984 and 1985, and the systems applied by Switzerland remained unchanged, except for a modification relating to imports of red wine in casks (see heading "8. Wine" below). Those systems were described in detail in document L/6101 of 22 December 1986.

1. Cereals and feedingstuffs

Bread grains

Swiss harvesting conditions were good but the crop was 13 per cent below that of 1985 and 22 per cent below that of 1984, which were two record years. Quality was good, with high protein-content. Imports were slightly higher than in the year before (+ 3.4 per cent).

Feedgrains and other feedingstuffs

Imports were stable (- 0.2 per cent). Following a long winter, hay was mediocre, but the after-crop better, in quality and quantity.

Total imports have been as follows:

| | <u>Tons</u> | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | <u>1984</u> | <u>1985</u> | <u>1986</u> |
| (a) Bread grains (wheat and rye) | 157,807 | 196,078 | 202,702 |
| (b) Flour (including durum-wheatmeal) | 31 | 51 | 49 |
| (c) Feedgrains and other feedingstuffs | 948,341 | 765,035 | 762,328 |
| (d) Grain for sowing | 2,852 | 2,649 | 4,978 |

The breakdown of imports by country of consignment has been as follows:

| | <u>Tons</u> | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | <u>1984</u> | <u>1985</u> | <u>1986</u> |
| <u>1001.08-10 Bread grains</u> | | | |
| Germany, Fed. Rep. of | 1,848 | 1,403 | 1,838 |
| France | 26,099 | 25,515 | 23,117 |
| Italy | 221 | 4,498 | 969 |
| Netherlands | - | - | 103 |
| United Kingdom | - | - | 464 |
| Austria | 1,277 | 7,724 | 6,013 |
| Canada | 32,258 | 59,352 | 42,767 |
| United States of America | 92,171 | 91,206 | 116,438 |
| Argentina | 1,015 | 4,520 | 7,177 |
| Commonwealth of Australia | 57 | - | - |
| Hungary | 1,387 | 755 | 4,050 |
| Yugoslavia | - | - | 75 |
| Other | 70 | 29 | 8 |
| Total | 156,403 | 195,002 | 203,019 |

| | <u>Tons</u> | | |
|--|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| | <u>1984</u> | <u>1985</u> | <u>1986</u> |
| <u>1001.12 Denatured wheat and rye</u> | | | |
| Germany, Fed. Rep. of | 26,986 | 5,934 | 5,003 |
| France | 125,094 | 39,473 | 22,995 |
| Austria | 342 | 919 | 28,360 |
| Hungary | 10,380 | 131 | 158 |
| United States of America | 525 | 246 | 274 |
| Other | 111 | 30 | 68 |
| Total | 163,438 | 46,733 | 56,858 |

| | <u>Tons</u> | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | <u>1984</u> | <u>1985</u> | <u>1986</u> |
| <u>1003.01 Barley</u> | | | |
| Germany, Fed. Rep. of | 7,019 | 57,624 | 116,987 |
| France | 241,737 | 147,164 | 101,887 |
| Italy | 70 | 82 | 50 |
| Netherlands | 129 | 111 | 116 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | - | - | 86 |
| Austria | 1,875 | 13,610 | 10,705 |
| Denmark | 99 | 50 | 300 |
| Yugoslavia | 1,005 | - | - |
| Other | 74 | 53 | 31 |
| Total | 253,713 | 218,694 | 230,162 |

| | <u>Tons</u> | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| | <u>1984</u> | <u>1985</u> | <u>1986</u> |
| <u>1004.01 Oats</u> | | | |
| Germany, Fed. Rep. of | 78 | 145 | 479 |
| France | 11,630 | 22,929 | 488 |
| Italy | 86 | - | 51 |
| Austria | 2,486 | - | 8,161 |
| Sweden | 16,989 | 20,456 | 16,045 |
| Finland | 71,156 | 44,617 | 47,316 |
| Poland | - | 4,269 | 7,433 |
| Canada | 12,316 | 2,168 | 6,182 |
| Argentina | 5,872 | 23,671 | - |
| Netherlands | 76 | - | - |
| Commonwealth of Australia | 4,906 | 64 | 48 |
| Other | 2 | 46 | 21 |
| Total | 125,597 | 98,365 | 86,224 |

| <u>1005.01 Maize</u> | <u>1984</u> | <u>Tons</u> | |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | <u>1985</u> | <u>1986</u> |
| Germany, Fed. Rep. of | 113 | 232 | 436 |
| France | 12,991 | 23,413 | 49,544 |
| Italy | 42,903 | 72,981 | 23,607 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | - | - | 36 |
| Austria | 74 | 136 | 59,967 |
| Hungary | 56,018 | 251 | 328 |
| Romania | - | 113 | - |
| Yugoslavia | 50,362 | 70,647 | 7,965 |
| Togo | - | - | 108 |
| South Africa | 570 | 169 | 114 |
| Israel | - | - | 26 |
| Arab Emirates | - | - | 34 |
| Canada | - | - | 16 |
| United States of America | 61,842 | 31,162 | 786 |
| Brazil | 256 | - | - |
| Argentina | 20,439 | 60,912 | 24,480 |
| Other | 26 | 15 | 15 |
| Total | 245,594 | 268,031 | 167,462 |

2. Livestock and meat

An April 1986 census indicates that the cattle herd declined by 1.3 per cent from the level of the previous year, while the number of swine decreased by 0.5 per cent. In 1986, the slaughter of domestic livestock was 1 per cent less than in 1985, or -5.5 per cent for veal and -0.5 per cent for beef. The prices paid to producers remained below the target price. Imports of meat and of meat preparations and preserved meat were stable, while those of animals for slaughter were lower.

Total imports have been as follows:

| | <u>Head</u> | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | <u>1984</u> | <u>1985</u> | <u>1986</u> |
| (a) Dairy cattle and livestock for breeding | 2,446 | 2,673 | 2,841 |
| (b) Cattle for slaughter | 6,464 | 5,706 | 4,833 |
| | | <u>Tons</u> | |
| (c) Meat and animal fats | 21,741 | 18,410 | 18,428 |
| (d) Meat preparations and preserved meat | 6,444 | 6,572 | 6,630 |

The breakdown of imports by country of consignment has been as follows:

| | <u>Tons</u> | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | <u>1984</u> | <u>1985</u> | <u>1986</u> |
| <u>0201.10-12 Veal</u> | | | |
| France | 74 | 74 | 73 |
| Netherlands | 1,015 | 1,294 | 1,041 |
| Zimbabwe | 5 | 7 | - |
| Canada | 40 | 17 | 17 |
| United States of America | 22 | 35 | 25 |
| Argentina | - | - | 5 |
| New Zealand | - | - | 21 |
| Other | 23 | 4 | 5 |
| Total | 1,179 | 1,431 | 1,187 |

| | <u>Tons</u> | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| | <u>1984</u> | <u>1985</u> | <u>1986</u> |
| <u>0201.20 Beef</u> | | | |
| Germany, Fed. Rep. of | 13 | - | 24 |
| France | 324 | 235 | 257 |
| United Kingdom | 3 | 2 | - |
| Yugoslavia | 23 | - | - |
| Zimbabwe | 2,115 | 358 | - |
| South Africa | - | - | 18 |
| Canada | 359 | - | - |
| United States of America | 475 | 343 | 445 |
| Brazil | 3,410 | 2,032 | 1,782 |
| Uruguay | 453 | 17 | 45 |
| Argentina | 3,205 | 1,238 | 1,564 |
| Commonwealth of Australia | 99 | 40 | 290 |
| New Zealand | 75 | - | - |
| Paraguay | 463 | - | - |
| Other | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| Total | 11,022 | 4,267 | 4,428 |

| | <u>Tons</u> | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | <u>1984</u> | <u>1985</u> | <u>1986</u> |
| <u>0201.30 Sheepmeat</u> | | | |
| Germany, Fed. Rep. of | - | - | 54 |
| France | 47 | 36 | 129 |
| United Kingdom | 2,261 | 2,596 | 2,492 |
| Hungary | 870 | 569 | 248 |
| Argentina | 90 | 208 | 184 |
| Commonwealth of Australia | 341 | 539 | 662 |
| New Zealand | 1,406 | 2,073 | 1,666 |
| Spain | 366 | 175 | 137 |
| Other | - | - | 2 |
| Total | 5,410 | 6,196 | 5,574 |

| <u>0201.40-42 Pigmeat</u> | <u>Tons</u> | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| | <u>1984</u> | <u>1985</u> | <u>1986</u> |
| Germany, Fed. Rep. of | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Italy | 27 | 22 | 67 |
| Austria | 31 | 9 | 15 |
| Denmark | 1,041 | 311 | 629 |
| Poland | 40 | 17 | 12 |
| Hungary | 16 | 7 | - |
| Bulgaria | - | 5 | - |
| USSR | - | - | 50 |
| Commonwealth of Australia | 8 | 9 | - |
| Sweden | 67 | 7 | 71 |
| Other | - | 2 | 1 |
| Total | 1,230 | 390 | 851 |

| <u>0201.50-52 Other meat</u> (of horses, goats, etc.) | <u>Tons</u> | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | <u>1984</u> | <u>1985</u> | <u>1986</u> |
| Germany, Fed. Rep. of | - | - | 8 |
| France | 207 | 187 | 222 |
| Spain | 110 | 102 | 68 |
| Poland | 41 | 51 | 14 |
| Canada | 506 | 702 | 718 |
| United States of America | 538 | 652 | 924 |
| Argentina | 1,115 | 841 | 607 |
| Commonwealth of Australia | 608 | 608 | 592 |
| Other | 2 | 1 | - |
| Total | 3,127 | 3,144 | 3,153 |

| | <u>1984</u> | <u>Tons</u> <u>1985</u> | <u>1986</u> |
|---|-------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| <u>0206.10 Meat, salted, smoked, etc.</u> | | | |
| Germany, Fed. Rep. of | 9 | 15 | 8 |
| France | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| Italy | 520 | 556 | 629 |
| Netherlands | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Austria | 20 | 5 | 8 |
| Ireland | 1 | - | - |
| Poland | - | - | 2 |
| United States of America | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| Total | 562 | 587 | 657 |

| | <u>1984</u> | <u>Kgs.</u> <u>1985</u> | <u>1986</u> |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| <u>1601.10-20 Salami and the Like</u> | | | |
| Germany, Fed. Rep. of | 86,685 | 100,134 | 92,333 |
| France | 127,657 | 90,974 | 108,997 |
| Italy | 2,854,867 | 2,756,514 | 2,694,381 |
| Hungary | 65,641 | 66,764 | 64,817 |
| Other | 868 | 7 361 | 6 389 |
| Total | 3,135,718 | 3,021,747 | 2,966,917 |

| | <u>1984</u> | <u>Kgs.</u> <u>1985</u> | <u>1986</u> |
|---------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| <u>1602.20 Tinned ham</u> | | | |
| Netherlands | 21,850 | 18,922 | 18,471 |
| Denmark | 30,818 | 37,463 | 34,083 |
| Romania | - | 9,405 | - |
| Other | 4,755 | 4,811 | 6,349 |
| Total | 57,423 | 70,601 | 58,903 |

| | <u>1984</u> | <u>Tons</u> <u>1985</u> | <u>1986</u> |
|----------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| <u>1602.26 Corned beef</u> | | | |
| France | 80 | 76 | 54 |
| Brazil | 143 | 210 | 100 |
| Argentina | 167 | 124 | 159 |
| Total | 390 | 410 | 313 |

3. Dairy products

Deliveries of milk to dairies remained stable during the period under review (+0.6 per cent). The base price for milk was raised by 5 centimes on 1 July 1986 to 0.97 centimes per kg. The production quota system continues and the quantities authorized were reduced. Butter imports increased, reaching the level of 1984, while imports of whole milk powder were lower.

Total imports have been as follows:

| | <u>1984</u> | <u>Tons</u> <u>1985</u> | <u>1986</u> |
|-----------------------|-------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| (a) Fresh butter | 8,007 | 7,055 | 7,957 |
| (b) Whole milk powder | 2,726 | 2,133 | 1,929 |
| (c) Acid casein | 209 | 208 | 187 |

The breakdown of imports by country of consignment has been as follows:

| | <u>1984</u> | <u>Tons</u> <u>1985</u> | <u>1986</u> |
|-----------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| <u>0403.10 Fresh butter</u> | | | |
| Germany, Fed. Rep. of | 3,165 | 2,480 | 2,640 |
| France | 60 | 65 | 65 |
| Greece | - | 10 | 10 |
| Netherlands | 916 | 1,222 | 1,450 |
| Sweden | 3,015 | 2,775 | 2,050 |
| Finland | 852 | 498 | 1,740 |
| Israel | - | 5 | - |
| Chile | - | - | 2 |
| Total | 8,007 | 7,055 | 7,957 |

| <u>ex 0402.10 Whole milk powder</u> | <u>1984</u> | <u>Tons</u> | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | <u>1985</u> | <u>1986</u> |
| Germany, Fed. Rep. of | 562 | 334 | 438 |
| France | 85 | 308 | 156 |
| Italy | - | 1 | - |
| Netherlands | 107 | - | 1 |
| Denmark | 0 | - | 1 |
| Austria | 1,769 | 1,293 | 1,158 |
| Finland | 145 | 22 | - |
| United Kingdom | 58 | 180 | 175 |
| Total | 2,726 | 2,138 | 1,929 |

| <u>ex 3501.10 Acid casein</u> | <u>1984</u> | <u>Tons</u> | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | <u>1985</u> | <u>1986</u> |
| Germany, Fed. Rep. of | 67 | 28 | 90 |
| France | 88 | 84 | 40 |
| Netherlands | 30 | 64 | 44 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | - | 4 | - |
| Poland | 24 | 28 | 13 |
| Total | 209 | 208 | 187 |

4. Eggs

Domestic production and imports were 2 per cent higher than in 1985.

Total imports have been as follows:

| | <u>1984</u> | <u>Tons</u> <u>1985</u> | <u>1986</u> |
|---------------|-------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| Eggs in shell | 29,668 | 30,089 | 30,722 |

The breakdown by country of consignment has been as follows:

| | <u>1984</u> | <u>Tons</u> <u>1985</u> | <u>1986</u> |
|------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| <u>0405.10 Eggs in shell</u> | | | |
| Germany, Fed. Rep. of | 6,388 | 7,577 | 9,151 |
| France | 3,559 | 3,727 | 4,231 |
| Italy | - | 21 | - |
| Netherlands | 4,505 | 5,325 | 10,041 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 23 | - | - |
| United Kingdom | 4 | 192 | - |
| Sweden | 9 | 137 | - |
| Finland | 2,153 | 2,479 | 2,164 |
| Spain | 15 | - | 73 |
| German Dem. Rep. | 4,330 | 3,918 | 1,428 |
| Poland | 329 | - | 34 |
| Czechoslovakia | 3,092 | 4,204 | 2,719 |
| Hungary | 3,379 | 732 | 572 |
| Romania | - | 23 | - |
| Yugoslavia | 1,316 | 1,737 | 249 |
| Portugal | 413 | - | - |
| Austria | 17 | 13 | 38 |
| Denmark | 33 | 4 | 20 |
| Other | 103 | - | 2 |
| Total | 29,668 | 30,089 | 30,722 |

5. Vegetables

Generally speaking, domestic production and yield were satisfactory. Imports of fresh vegetables were 11 per cent, and of food potatoes 38 per cent, higher than in 1985.

Total imports have been as follows:

| | <u>Tons</u> | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | <u>1984</u> | <u>1985</u> | <u>1986</u> |
| (a) Fresh vegetables | 145,030 | 139,099 | 154,819 |
| (b) Food potatoes | 24,420 | 4,132 | 5,705 |
| (c) Potato products | 614 | 417 | 545 |
| (d) Potato seedlings | 3,565 | 390 | 923 |
| (e) Small onions for planting | 125 | 30 | 12 |

For certain fresh vegetables, the countries of consignment have been as follows:

| | <u>Tons</u> | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | <u>1984</u> | <u>1985</u> | <u>1986</u> |
| <u>0701.22 Tomatoes</u> | | | |
| Germany, Fed. Rep. of | 34 | 102 | 69 |
| France | 4,386 | 3,872 | 3,583 |
| Italy | 1,299 | 1,081 | 1,608 |
| Netherlands | 10,532 | 10,347 | 12,149 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 38 | 125 | 485 |
| Spain | 12,042 | 14,684 | 12,814 |
| Poland | 76 | - | - |
| Albania | 282 | 547 | 858 |
| Bulgaria | 594 | 240 | 370 |
| Romania | 1,439 | 375 | 742 |
| Morocco | 3,762 | 2,080 | 2,600 |
| Senegal | - | 8 | 38 |
| South Africa | 9 | 22 | 30 |
| Israel | 65 | 131 | 109 |
| Chile | - | 4 | - |
| United States of America | 11 | - | - |
| Other | 17 | 26 | 33 |
| Total | 34,586 | 33,644 | 35,488 |

| | <u>Tons</u> | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | <u>1984</u> | <u>1985</u> | <u>1986</u> |
| <u>0701.30 Edible onions</u> | | | |
| Germany, Fed. Rep. of | 131 | 3 | 97 |
| France | 1,138 | 1,126 | 1,261 |
| Italy | 1,166 | 740 | 1,269 |
| Netherlands | 684 | 745 | 907 |
| Austria | 177 | - | 99 |
| Spain | 287 | - | 301 |
| Hungary | 56 | - | - |
| Commonwealth of Australia | 89 | - | - |
| Turkey | 79 | - | 62 |
| Other | 64 | - | 1 |
| Total | 3,371 | 2,614 | 3,997 |

| | <u>Tons</u> | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| | <u>1984</u> | <u>1985</u> | <u>1986</u> |
| <u>0701.42 Food Potatoes</u> | | | |
| Germany, Fed. Rep. of | 28 | - | - |
| France | 1,728 | 1,679 | 1,675 |
| Italy | 4,324 | 1,930 | 2,762 |
| Netherlands | 14,079 | - | 43 |
| Spain | 2,802 | 91 | 96 |
| Cyprus | 985 | 125 | 761 |
| Morocco | 439 | 287 | 319 |
| Other | 37 | 20 | 49 |
| Total | 24,420 | 4,132 | 5,705 |

6. Fruit

In 1986, the domestic crops of pip fruit were good but those of strawberries and cherries were mediocre owing to unfavourable weather conditions in the spring. In general, imports of almost all products were higher.

Total imports have been as follows:

| | | <u>Tons</u> | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | <u>1984</u> | <u>1985</u> | <u>1986</u> |
| (a) Apples and pears | 35,108 | 11,430 | 14,024 |
| (b) Stone fruit (excluding peaches and nectarines) | 13,732 | 14,707 | 15,296 |
| (c) Fresh berries | 15,150 | 14,304 | 14,857 |
| (d) Apples and pears for cider | 2 | 3 | 89 |
| (e) Pectin | 281 | 370 | 292 |
| (f) Apple and pear juice | 96 | 44 | 9 |

The breakdown of imports by country of consignment has been as follows:

| | <u>Tons</u> | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | <u>1984</u> | <u>1985</u> | <u>1986</u> |
| <u>0806.20-22 Pip fruit</u> | | | |
| Germany, Fed. Rep. of | 2,271 | - | 46 |
| France | 1,267 | 1,133 | 1,109 |
| Italy | 13,106 | 3,668 | 3,865 |
| Netherlands | 79 | 22 | 147 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | - | 19 | - |
| Spain | 452 | 1,029 | 782 |
| South Africa | 13,098 | 4,110 | 5,660 |
| Argentina | 440 | 421 | 128 |
| Chile | 3,858 | 473 | 1,061 |
| Commonwealth of Australia | 433 | 590 | 613 |
| New Zealand | 32 | - | 653 |
| Austria | 72 | - | - |
| Other | 35 | 68 | 35 |
| Total | 35,143 | 11,533 | 14,099 |

| | <u>Tons</u> | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| | <u>1984</u> | <u>1985</u> | <u>1986</u> |
| <u>0807.10-12 Apricots</u> | | | |
| Germany, Fed. Rep. of | 96 | 315 | 157 |
| France | 568 | 753 | 727 |
| Italy | 2,855 | 4,229 | 4,570 |
| Spain | 5,631 | 4,490 | 5,237 |
| Greece | 676 | 1,090 | 706 |
| Hungary | 47 | 105 | - |
| Tunisia | - | 11 | 37 |
| Chile | - | - | 5 |
| Other | 17 | 10 | 20 |
| Total | 9,890 | 11,003 | 11,459 |

| | <u>1984</u> | <u>Tons</u> <u>1985</u> | <u>1986</u> |
|-------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| <u>0807.30-32 Plums</u> | | | |
| Germany, Fed. Rep. of | 983 | 762 | 800 |
| France | 134 | 162 | 113 |
| Italy | 795 | 613 | 716 |
| Spain | 320 | 237 | 478 |
| Hungary | 56 | - | - |
| South Africa | 29 | 12 | 15 |
| Chile | 4 | 6 | 6 |
| Other | 10 | 19 | 34 |
| Total | 2,331 | 1,811 | 2,162 |

| | <u>1984</u> | <u>Tons</u> <u>1985</u> | <u>1986</u> |
|-------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| <u>0807.40 Cherries</u> | | | |
| Germany, Fed. Rep. of | 162 | 96 | 141 |
| France | 707 | 881 | 688 |
| Italy | 465 | 556 | 520 |
| Austria | 17 | 17 | - |
| Spain | 115 | 228 | 269 |
| Turkey | - | 4 | - |
| Chile | 3 | 4 | 8 |
| Hungary | - | - | 23 |
| Yugoslavia | 35 | 105 | - |
| Other | 7 | 2 | 23 |
| Total | 1,511 | 1,893 | 1,672 |

| | Tons | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | <u>1984</u> | <u>1985</u> | <u>1986</u> |
| <u>0808.10-30 Fresh berries</u> | | | |
| Germany, Fed. Rep. of | 439 | 360 | 436 |
| France | 1,159 | 992 | 1,229 |
| Italy | 8,906 | 8,044 | 6,564 |
| Netherlands | 80 | 97 | 59 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | - | 17 | - |
| Austria | 38 | 4 | 20 |
| Portugal | 16 | - | - |
| Spain | 1,597 | 2,473 | 4,037 |
| Greece | - | - | 14 |
| Poland | 1,148 | 1,393 | 1,330 |
| Hungary | 929 | 527 | 709 |
| Albania | - | - | 19 |
| Bulgaria | 116 | 33 | 86 |
| Romania | 57 | 80 | 41 |
| USSR | - | - | 20 |
| Yugoslavia | 62 | - | - |
| South Africa | - | 7 | 2 |
| Kenya | - | 18 | 9 |
| Israel | 112 | 96 | 62 |
| United States of America | 431 | 95 | 131 |
| Mexico | 17 | 16 | 22 |
| Chile | - | 2 | 8 |
| Commonwealth of Australia | - | 3 | 8 |
| New Zealand | 8 | - | - |
| Other | 35 | 47 | 51 |
| Total | 15,150 | 14,304 | 14,857 |

7. Fresh flowers

Imports of fresh flowers remain very high. They were even 15 per cent higher than in 1985, reaching a record level.

Total imports have been as follows:

| | <u>Tons</u> | | |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | <u>1984</u> | <u>1985</u> | <u>1986</u> |
| <u>Fresh flowers</u> | 2,935 | 2,936 | 3,371 |

The breakdown of imports by country of consignment has been as follows:

| | <u>Kgs.</u> | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | <u>1984</u> | <u>1985</u> | <u>1986</u> |
| <u>0603.10-12 Fresh flowers imported from</u> | | | |
| <u>1 May to 25 October</u> | | | |
| Germany, Fed. Rep. of | 19,687 | 7,926 | 13,432 |
| France | 60,885 | 68,848 | 74,896 |
| Italy | 470,635 | 444,227 | 435,407 |
| Netherlands | 1'683,900 | 1'814,664 | 2'200,866 |
| Denmark | 914 | 808 | - |
| Greece | - | 2,528 | 4,323 |
| Portugal | 4,261 | 9,835 | 13,592 |
| Spain | 290,917 | 212,057 | 214,210 |
| Israel | 112,421 | 90,115 | 80,367 |
| Thailand | 26,690 | 25,908 | 29,973 |
| Malaysia | 2,216 | 2,363 | 1,422 |
| Singapore | 23,149 | 17,432 | 20,476 |
| United States | 8,722 | 4,413 | 4,319 |
| Colombia | 84,628 | 77,432 | 108,954 |
| Peru | - | 2,882 | 8,233 |
| Commonwealth of Australia | 11,184 | 14,421 | 15,211 |
| New Zealand | 3,150 | 4,298 | 4,169 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 2,672 | 4,139 | 2,463 |
| Mauritius | - | 4,217 | 5,527 |
| Kenya | 70,482 | 59,289 | 50,925 |
| South Africa | 54,041 | 61,590 | 69,450 |
| Turkey | - | - | 2,736 |
| Other | 3,986 | 6,884 | 10,194 |
| Total | 2,934,540 | 2,936,276 | 3,371,145 |

8. Wine

In order, among other things, to meet the wishes of some exporting countries, the Swiss authorities introduced, as from 1 January 1986, the globalization of all the separate adjustments of the contractual quotas for red wine in casks so as to allow market forces more room to operate. Imports in this framework amounted to 231,800 hectolitres in 1986.

The 1986 harvest rose to 1.345 million hectolitres, or 7.5 per cent more than in 1985, the rise was not greater owing to the measures taken by producers to increase quality rather than quantity. Although the situation was better than in earlier years, stocks remained large. Imports of red wine in casks declined 10 per cent from the 1985 level, while those of white wine in bottles were stable.

Total imports have been as follows:

| | <u>1984</u> | <u>1,000 hl</u> <u>1985</u> | <u>1986</u> |
|---------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------|
| (a) Wine in casks | 1,599 | 1,656 | 1,487 |
| (b) White wine in bottles | 43 | 41 | 41 |
| (c) Grape juice | 68 | 62 | 42 |

The breakdown of imports by country of consignment has been as follows:

| | <u>1984</u> | <u>hl</u> <u>1985</u> | <u>1986</u> |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| <u>2205.10, 20 Red wine in casks</u> | | | |
| Germany, Fed. Rep. of | - | 917 | 469 |
| France | 287,154 | 305,829 | 355,691 |
| Italy | 498,547 | 485,242 | 392,889 |
| Austria | 3,255 | 4,094 | 1,154 |
| Portugal | 132,976 | 141,817 | 115,685 |
| Spain | 397,888 | 412,447 | 334,891 |
| Greece | 7,713 | 24,764 | 12,991 |
| Turkey | 7,704 | 8,960 | 6,347 |
| Hungary | 17,214 | 20,720 | 13,857 |
| Bulgaria | 8,944 | 6,695 | 4,144 |
| Yugoslavia | 27,779 | 21,357 | 21,266 |
| Cyprus | 13,501 | 13,316 | 18,349 |
| Tunisia | 6,061 | 4,301 | 4,947 |
| Algeria | 81,375 | 88,335 | 79,909 |
| Morocco | 5,245 | 7,107 | - |
| South Africa | 4,978 | 6,276 | 3,570 |
| United States of America | 386 | 1,477 | 913 |
| Argentina | 7,198 | 5,678 | 10,592 |
| Chile | 506 | 200 | 1,815 |
| Other | 1,307 | - | 117 |
| Total | 1,509,731 | 1,559,532 | 1,379,596 |

| | <u>hl</u> | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | <u>1984</u> | <u>1985</u> | <u>1986</u> |
| <u>2205.12, 22 White wine in casks</u> | | | |
| Germany, Fed. Rep. of | 1,396 | 1,651 | 1,070 |
| France | 12,219 | 16,792 | 18,456 |
| Italy | 11,910 | 10,981 | 11,456 |
| Spain | 62,911 | 66,589 | 66,443 |
| Cyprus | - | 496 | - |
| Other | 801 | 166 | 250 |
| Total | 89,237 | 96,675 | 97,675 |

| | <u>Tons</u> | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | <u>1984</u> | <u>1985</u> | <u>1986</u> |
| <u>ex 2205.30 White wine in bottles</u> | | | |
| Germany, Fed. Rep. of | 633 | 452 | 272 |
| France | 1,527 | 1,795 | 2,098 |
| Italy | 2,984 | 2,913 | 2,661 |
| Netherlands | - | 3 | 5 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| United Kingdom | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Denmark | 8 | 0 | - |
| Austria | 376 | 195 | 124 |
| Portugal | 156 | 158 | 233 |
| Spain | 1,501 | 1,272 | 1,237 |
| Greece | 62 | 62 | 83 |
| Czechoslovakia | - | 1 | 0 |
| Hungary | 515 | 549 | 566 |
| Bulgaria | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Yugoslavia | 37 | 20 | 7 |
| Cyprus | - | 1 | 2 |
| Malta | 0 | 1 | - |
| Tunisia | 2 | - | 0 |
| South Africa | 8 | 22 | 10 |
| Israel | 10 | 7 | 7 |
| China | 15 | 11 | 23 |
| South Korea | - | 1 | - |
| United States of America | 6 | 25 | 44 |
| Argentina | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| Commonwealth of Australia | 1 | 1 | 16 |
| Total | 7,849 | 7,483 | 7,404 |

9. Ethyl alcohol

Ethyl alcohol imports were at the same level as in 1985.

They have been as follows:

| | <u>1000 hl</u> | |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| <u>1984</u> | <u>1985</u> | <u>1986</u> |
| 184 | 221 | 222 |