

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON

RESTRICTED

IMC/INV/7/Rev.4
30 May 1988

TARIFFS AND TRADE

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).

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 1.02/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 amounting to 80-85 per cent of the base price 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".

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, inter alia.

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 1986, imports under quota totalled 622,000 tons, i.e. 54 per cent less than in 1973. Total imports of concentrated feed declined over the same period from 1.66 million to 0.79 million tons, i.e. by 52 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.

(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, and even exceeded.

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 | 1.7.1985- 30.6.1986 | 1.7.1986- 31.1.1988 | Since 1.2.1988 |
|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Average target prices with margins, per quintal, live weight | \$1 = Sw F 2.08 | \$1 = Sw F 1.60 | \$1 = Sw F 1.39 (February 1988) |
| Heifers and oxen I A | Sw F 610 ± 25 \$ 293 ± 12 | Sw F 610 ± 25 \$ 381 ± 16 | Sw F 630 ± 25 \$ 453 ± 18 |
| Cows, having not more than four permanent teeth II A | Sw F 560 ± 25 \$ 269 ± 12 | Sw F 560 ± 25 \$ 350 ± 16 | Sw F 570 ± 25 \$ 410 ± 18 |
| Cows for sausage-making II E | Sw F 435 ± 30 \$ 209 ± 14 | Sw F 435 ± 30 \$ 272 ± 19 | Sw F 435 ± 30 \$ 313 ± 22 |
| Fat bulls III A1 | Sw F 615 ± 25 \$ 296 ± 12 | Sw F 615 ± 25 \$ 384 ± 16 | Sw F 630 ± 25 \$ 453 ± 18 |
| Calves for veal AA | Sw F 915 ± 50 \$ 440 ± 24 | Sw F 945 ± 50 \$ 591 ± 31 | Sw F 945 ± 50 \$ 679 ± 36 |

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 1987, 17,700 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 1987, the contribution was paid in respect of a total of 524,806 units of adult cattle.

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

| | 1985 Sw F 2.45 = \$1 | | 1986 Sw F 1.80 = \$1 | | 1987 Sw F 1.49 = \$1 | |
|---|-------------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|
| | Mio Sw F | Mio \$ | Mio Sw F | Mio \$ | Mio Sw F | Mio \$ |
| Promotion of sales within the country | | | | | | |
| . subsidies to relieve market pressure | 2.4 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 0.95 | 2.29 | 1.53 |
| . subsidies for the elimination of dairy cattle | 52.7 | 21.5 | 55.8 | 31.01 | 56.45 | 37.89 |
| Promotion of exports of stock cattle | | | | | | |
| . maintenance of exports | 27.3 | 11.2 | 26.4 | 14.68 | 44.80 | 30.07 |
| . contributions to transport costs | 1.0 | 0.4 | 1.03 | 0.57 | 1.58 | 1.02 |
| . publicity | 0.1 | 0.05 | 0.19 | 0.10 | 0.17 | 0.12 |
| Contribution to expenses of cattle farmers | 169.9 | 69.4 | 170.6 | 94.79 | 201.87 | 135.48 |

(iii) Contributions to cattle farmers

In March 1988 the Federal Council adopted an Ordinance establishing contributions to cattle farmers, as had been decided in principle on 1 July 1987. The purpose of these contributions is to improve the competitiveness of small- and medium-sized holdings, and the grant is linked with ecological requirements.

An annual contribution of Sw F 2,000 is granted to holdings with at least five units of adult cattle and a usable agricultural area of at least six hectares. The contribution is progressively reduced for holdings with more than thirty-four adult cattle or located in the plain or Alpine foreland hill region and having a usable agricultural area of more than 15 or 20 hectares, respectively; the same applies to farmers whose income or wealth exceeds a specified amount. A total of Sw F 90 million has been allocated for this purpose for 1988.

(iv) Average returns to producers

Producer prices, per 100 kg. live weight

| Category | 1985 Sw F 2.45 = \$1 | | 1986 Sw F 1.80 = \$1 | | 1987 Sw F 1.49 = \$1 | |
|--|-------------------------|-----|-------------------------|-----|-------------------------|-----|
| | Sw F | \$ | Sw F | \$ | Sw F | \$ |
| Heifers and oxen I A | 562 | 229 | 544 | 302 | 565 | 379 |
| Cows, having not more than four permanent teeth II A | 507 | 207 | 478 | 266 | 471 | 316 |
| Cows for sausage-making II E | 403 | 164 | 374 | 208 | 349 | 234 |
| Fat bulls III A 1 | 568 | 232 | 549 | 305 | 580 | 389 |
| Calves for the butcher's trade AA | 877 | 358 | 917 | 509 | 908 | 609 |

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 | 1985 Sw F 2.45 = \$1 | | 1986 Sw F 1.80 = \$1 | | 1987 Sw F 1.49 = \$1 | |
|---|-------------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------|
| | Sw F | \$ | Sw F | \$ | Sw F | \$ |
| <u>Heifers and oxen, quality A</u> | | | | | | |
| Cost to butchers per kg. of carcass weight | 10.97 | 4.48 | 10.58 | 5.88 | 11.03 | 7.40 |
| Retail price at butcher's per kg. of boned meat: | | | | | | |
| - boiling and stewing | 18.53 | 7.56 | 17.86 | 9.92 | 18.17 | 12.19 |
| - roasting | 26.20 | 10.60 | 25.81 | 14.34 | 26.21 | 17.59 |
| <u>Calves, quality A</u> | | | | | | |
| Cost to butchers per kg. of carcass weight | 14.74 | 6.02 | 15.48 | 8.60 | 15.48 | 10.39 |
| Retail price at butcher's, per kg. of boned meat: | | | | | | |
| - roasting | 30.37 | 12.40 | 31.54 | 17.52 | 31.66 | 21.25 |
| - stewing | 22.43 | 9.15 | 23.22 | 12.90 | 23.42 | 15.72 |

(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. In 1987, per capita consumption of bovine meat was 4.5 per cent higher than in the previous year, at 27.9 kg.

Total per capita consumption of all meats, including fish, stood at the very high level of 92.3 kg. in 1987. No substantial increase is to be expected in future. In addition, consumer preference is increasing for meat such as poultry, game, rabbit and fish.

(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.

In 1987, total imports of beef and veal remained at the previous year's level, or roughly 16,000 tons.

(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

During 1987, producers of quality butcher's meat did not reach the average target prices in force since 1 July 1984 (the gap was about 9 per cent) but nevertheless managed to increase prices by about 5 per cent per kg. live weight in comparison with 1986.

In order to avoid a further decline in prices, exports of 1,100 tons of fresh forequarters of slaughter animals and of 1,750 tons of manufacturing meat were made under the exchange system (exports of frozen butcher's meat against subsequent imports of sirloin). This type of exchange is carried out because Swiss consumers prefer the better quality cuts of beef which domestic production cannot entirely supply. The Federal Bureau of Agriculture did not set any conditions in regard to price, origin or destination of the meat.

In 1987, total exports of bovine meat (including prepared or preserved meat) amounted to about 5,300 tons, as against imports of 14,300 tons.

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 despatch.
- (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 kg. (20 lb.) of feed a day.

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

ANNEX I

Import Tariff

I. Live Animals, Animal Products

Section notes

1. Any reference in this Section to a particular genus or species of an animal, except where the context otherwise requires, includes a reference to the young of that genus or species.
2. Except where the context otherwise requires, throughout the Nomenclature any reference to "dried" products also covers products which have been dehydrated, evaporated or freeze-dried.

1. Live Animals

Note:

1. This Chapter covers all live animals except:
 - (a) fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, of heading Nos. 03.01, 03.06 or 0307;
 - (b) cultures of micro-organisms and other products of heading No. 30.02; and
 - (c) animals of heading No. 95.08.

| Heading No. | Description of goods | Rate of duty | |
|-------------|--|------------------|----------------------|
| | | Normal | EC(C) and EFTA(L) |
| 0101. | Live horses, asses, mules and hinnies: | Sw F per head | Sw F per head |
| S 11 00 | - horses: -- pure-bred breeding animals | 120.-- | NR ¹ |
| S 19 10 | -- other: --- for slaughter | 10.-- | NR |
| S 19 90 | --- other | 120.-- | NR |
| S 20 00 | - asses, mules and hinnies | 12.-- | NR |
| 0102. | Live bovine animals: | | |
| S 10 00 | - pure-bred breeding animals | 60.-- | NR |
| S 90 10 | - other: -- for slaughter | 10.-- | NR |
| S 90 90 | -- other | 60.-- | NR |
| 0103. | Live swine: | | |
| S 10 00 | - pure-bred breeding animals | 10.-- | NR |
| S 91 00 | - other: -- weighing less than 50 kg. | 33.-- | NR |
| S 92 00 | -- weighing 50 kg. or more | 10.-- | NR |
| 0104. | Live sheep and goats: | | |
| S 10 00 | - sheep | 5.-- | NR |
| S 20 00 | - goats | 3.-- | NR |

¹NR = normal rate of duty applies.

| Heading No. | Description of goods | Rate of duty | |
|--|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | Normal | EC(C) and EFTA(L) |
| | | Sw F per 100 kg. gross | Sw F per 100 kg. gross |
| 0105. | Live poultry, that is to say, fowls of the species <u>Gallus domesticus</u> , ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls: | | |
| | - weighing not more than 185 gr.: | | |
| S 11 00 | -- fowls of the species <u>Gallus domesticus</u> | 30.-- | NR |
| S 19 00 | -- other | 30.-- | NR |
| | - other: | | |
| S 91 00 | -- fowls of the species <u>Gallus domesticus</u> | 30.-- | NR |
| S 99 00 | -- other | 30.-- | NR |
| 0106. | Other live animals: | | |
| 00 10 | - arthropoda (excluding crayfish), lizards, snakes, batrachia and worms | 10.-- | NR |
| S 00 20 | - feathered game | 30.-- | NR |
| | | Sw F each | Sw F each |
| S 00 30 | - dogs | 3.-- | NR |
| SR 00 90 | - other | 0.10 | C:NR L: |
| ¹ 0106.00 90: - fur animals | | exempt | |
| - other | | NR | |

2. Meat and Edible Meat Offal

Note:

This Chapter does not cover:

- (a) Products of the kinds described in heading Nos. 02.01 to 02.08 or 02.10, unfit or unsuitable for human consumption;
- (b) Guts, bladders or stomachs of animals (heading No. 05.04) or animal blood (heading No. 05.11 or 30.02); or
- (c) Animal fat, other than products of heading No. 02.09 (Chapter 15).

| Heading No. | Description of product | Rate of duty | |
|-------------|--|----------------------|--------------------|
| | | Normal | EC(C) and EFTA(L) |
| | | Sw F/100 kg. gross | Sw F/100 kg. gross |
| 0201. | Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled: | | |
| S 10 00 | - carcasses and half-carcasses | G ⁿ 9.-- | NR |
| S 20 00 | - other cuts with bone in | G ⁿ 9.-- | NR |
| S 30 00 | - boneless | G ⁿ 9.-- | NR |
| 0202. | Meat of bovine animals, frozen: | | |
| S 10 00 | - carcasses and half-carcasses | 9.-- | NR |
| S 20 00 | - other cuts with bone in | 9.-- | NR |
| S 30 00 | - boneless | 9.-- | NR |
| 0203. | Meat of swine, fresh, chilled or frozen: | | |
| | - fresh or chilled: | | |
| 11 00 | -- carcasses and half-carcasses | 13.-- | C:NR L:- |
| 12 00 | -- hams, shoulders and cuts thereof, with bone in | 10.-- | NR |
| 19 00 | -- other | 10.-- | NR |
| | - frozen: | | |
| 21 00 | -- carcasses and half-carcasses | 13.-- | C:NR L:- |
| 22 00 | -- hams, shoulders and cuts thereof, with bone in | 10.-- | NR |
| 29 00 | -- other | 10.-- | NR |
| 0204. | Meat of sheep or goats, fresh, chilled or frozen: | | |
| 10 00 | - carcasses and half-carcasses of lamb, fresh or chilled | G ⁿ 10.-- | NR |
| | - other meat of sheep, fresh or chilled: | | |
| 21 00 | -- carcasses and half-carcasses | 10.-- | NR |
| 22 00 | -- other cuts with bone in | 10.-- | NR |
| 23 00 | -- boneless | 10.-- | NR |

| Heading No. | Description of product | Rate of duty | |
|----------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | | Normal | EC(C) and EFTA(L) |
| | | Sw F/100 kg. gross | Sw F/100 kg. gross |
| 0204. (cont'd) | | | |
| 30 00 | - carcasses and half-carcasses of lamb, frozen | 10.-- | NR |
| | - other meat of sheep, frozen: | | |
| 41 00 | -- carcasses and half-carcasses | 10.-- | NR |
| 42 00 | -- other cuts with bone in | 10.-- | NR |
| 43 00 | -- boneless | 10.-- | NR |
| 50 00 | - meat of goats | 9.-- | NR |
| 0205. | Meat of horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, | | |
| 00 00 | chilled or frozen: | 9.-- | NR |
| 0206. | Edible offal of bovine animals, swine, sheep, | | |
| | goats, horses, asses, mules or hinnies, | | |
| | fresh, chilled or frozen: | | |
| 10 00 | - of bovine animals, fresh or chilled | 9.-- | NR |
| | - of bovine animals, frozen: | | |
| 21 00 | -- tongues | 40.-- | NR |
| 22 00 | -- livers | 40.-- | NR |
| 29 00 | -- other | 40.-- | NR |
| 30 00 | - of swine, fresh or chilled | 10.-- | NR |
| | - of swine, frozen: | | |
| 41 00 | -- livers | 70.-- | NR |
| 49 00 | -- other | 70.-- | NR |
| 80 00 | - other, fresh or chilled | 9.-- | NR |
| 90 00 | - other, frozen | 40.-- | NR |
| 0207. | Meat and edible offal, of the poultry of heading | | |
| | No. 01.05, fresh, chilled or frozen: | | |
| S 10 00 | - poultry not cut in pieces, fresh or chilled | 30.-- | NR |
| | - poultry not cut in pieces, frozen: | | |
| 21 00 | -- fowls of the species <u>Gallus domesticus</u> | 30.-- | NR |
| 22 00 | -- turkeys | 30.-- | NR |
| S 23 00 | -- ducks, geese and guinea fowls | 30.-- | NR |
| | - poultry cuts and offal (including livers), fresh | | |
| | or chilled: | | |
| 31 00 | -- fatty livers of geese or ducks | 45.-- | NR |

¹0203.1100: - in half-carcasses
0203.2100: - other

exempt
NR

| Heading No. | Description of product | Rate of duty | |
|---|---|----------------------|-------------------------|
| | | Normal | EC(C) and EFTA(L) |
| | | Sw F/100 kg. gross | Sw F/100 kg. gross |
| 0207. (cont'd) | | | |
| S 39 00 | -- other | 30.-- | NR |
| 41 00 | - poultry cuts and offal other than livers, frozen: | | |
| | -- of fowls of the species <u>Gallus domesticus</u> | 30.-- | NR |
| S 42 00 | -- of turkeys | 30.-- | NR |
| S 43 00 | -- of ducks, geese or guinea fowls | 30.-- | NR |
| S 50 00 | - poultry livers, frozen | 45.-- | NR |
| 0208. Other meat and edible meat offal, fresh, chilled or frozen: | | | |
| 10 00 | - of rabbits or hares | G ^e 30.-- | NR |
| 20 00 | - frogs' legs | 30.-- | NR |
| 90 00 | - other | G ^e 30.-- | C:NR L: ¹ |
| 0209. Pig fat free of lean meat and poultry fat (not rendered), fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried or smoked | | | |
| 00 00 | | G 15.-- | NR |
| 0210. Meat and edible meat offal, salted, in brine, dried or smoked; edible flours and meals of meat or meat offal: | | | |
| - meat of swine: | | | |
| 11 00 | -- hams, shoulders and cuts thereof, with bone in | G 75.-- | NR |
| 12 00 | -- bellies (streaky) and cuts thereof | G 75.-- | NR |
| S 19 00 | -- other | G ⁿ 75.-- | NR |
| - meat of bovine animals | | | |
| S 20 00 | - other, including edible flours and meals of meat or meat offal: | G 75.-- | NR |
| 90 10 | -- from animals in headings 0101-0104 | G 75.-- | NR |
| S 90 90 | -- other | G ^p 30.-- | NR |

¹0208.9000: - whale meat
- other

exempt
NR

IV. Prepared foodstuffs; beverages, spirits and vinegar;
tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes

Section note

1. In this Section the term "pellets" means products which have been agglomerated either directly by compression or by the addition of a binder in a proportion not exceeding 3 per cent by weight.

16. Preparations of Meat, of Fish or of Crustaceans, Molluscs
or Other Aquatic Invertebrates

Chapter notes

1. This Chapter does not cover meat, meat offal, fish, crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates, prepared or preserved by the processes specified in Chapter 2 or 3.
2. Food preparations fall in this Chapter provided that they contain more than 20 per cent by weight of sausage, meat, meat offal, blood, fish or crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates, or any combination thereof. In cases where the preparation contains two or more of the products mentioned above, it is classified in the heading of Chapter 16 corresponding to the component or components which predominate by weight. These provisions do not apply to the stuffed products of heading No. 19.02 or to the preparations of heading No. 21.03 or 21.04.

Sub-heading notes

1. For the purposes of sub-heading No. 1602.10, the expression "homogenized preparations" means preparations of meat, meat offal or blood, finely homogenized, put up for retail sale as infant food or for dietetic purposes, in containers of a net weight content not exceeding 250 gr. For the application of this definition no account is to be taken of small quantities of any ingredients which may have been added to the preparation for seasoning, preservation or other purposes. These preparations may contain a small quantity of visible pieces of meat or meat offal. This sub-heading takes precedence over all other sub-headings of heading No. 16.02.
2. The fish and crustaceans specified in the sub-headings of heading No. 16.04 or 16.05 under their common names only, are of the same species as those mentioned in Chapter 3 under the same name.

| Heading No. | Description of product | Rate of duty | |
|-------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | Normal | EC(C) and EFTA(L) |
| | | Sw F/100 kg. gross | Sw F/100 kg. gross |
| 1601. | Sausages and similar products, of meat, meat offal or blood; food preparations based on these products: | | |
| 00 10 | - cotechini, mortadelle, salami, salamini, zamponi | G ⁿ | NR |
| 00 90 | - other | G ^p | NR |
| 16 02. | Other prepared or preserved meat, meat offal or blood: | | |
| 10 00 | - homogenized preparations | G ⁿ | NR |
| 20 10 | - of liver of any animal: | | |
| 20 90 | -- based on goose liver | G | NR |
| | -- other | G | NR |
| | - of poultry of heading No. 0105: | | |
| S 31 00 | -- of turkeys | | NR |
| S 39 00 | -- other | | NR |
| | - of swine: | | |
| | -- hams and cuts thereof: | | |
| 41 10 | --- tinned ham | G | NR |
| 41 90 | --- other | | NR |
| 42 00 | -- shoulders and cuts thereof | | NR |
| 49 00 | -- other, including mixtures | | NR |
| | - of bovine animals: | | |
| 50 10 | -- corned beef, in hermetically sealed containers | G | NR |
| 50 90 | -- other | | NR |
| 90 00 | - other, including preparations of blood of any animal | | NR |
| 1603. | Extracts and juices of meat, fish or crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates | | |
| 00 00 | | 17.-- | C:NR L: |

¹1603.0000: - extracts of whale meat, extracts and juices of crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates, juices of fish
- other

exempt
NR

ANNEX II

Ordinance Concerning Amounts to be Paid to the Reserve Fund
Under the Order on Slaughter Animals
(19 February 1982)

The Federal Department of the Public Economy,

Having regard to Article 70 of the Order of 17 February 1982 on slaughter animals,

Hereby orders as follows:

Article 1 - Payments to reserve fund

The amounts to be paid into the reserve fund are hereby set as follows:

| Heading No. | Description of goods | Rate of duty Sw F |
|-------------|--|--|
| 0101. | Horses and foals for slaughter: | Each |
| 10 | - horses | 75.-- |
| 20 | - foals | 55.-- |
| | | Per 100 kg. gross or carcass weight |
| 0102. | Live animals of the bovine species for slaughter: | |
| 10/12 | - Calves: | |
| | - for the butcher's trade | 75.-- |
| | - for sausage-making | 60.-- |
| 20 | - Heifers | 50.-- |
| 30/32 | - Bulls: | |
| | - for the butcher's trade | 50.-- |
| | - for sausage-making | 35.-- |
| 40 | - Cows: | |
| | - for the butcher's trade | 30.-- |
| | - for sausage-making | 35.-- |
| ex 50/52 | - Oxen | 50.-- |
| 0103.10,14 | Live swine for slaughter | 20.-- |
| ex 0104. | Live sheep and goats for slaughter: | |
| ex 10 | - Sheep and lambs | 20.-- |
| ex 20 | - Goats and kids | 30.-- |
| 0201. | Meat and edible offals of the animals falling within heading Nos. 0101, 0102, 0103 or 0104, fresh, chilled or frozen: | |
| 10 | - Veal: | |
| | - for the butcher's trade | 75.-- |
| | - leg | 85.-- |
| | - sausage meat | 60.-- |
| | - liver | 165.-- |
| | - sweetbreads | 40.-- |
| | - tongue | 50.-- |
| | - kosher meat (forequarters) | 65.-- |
| | - other | 35.-- |
| 20/24 | - Meat of heifers, bulls, cows and oxen: | |
| | - four quarters | 50.-- |
| | - rump | 60.-- |

| Heading No. | Description of goods | Rate of duty Sw F |
|-------------------|--|--|
| | | Per 100 kg. gross or carcass weight |
| 0201. | | |
| 20/24 (cont'd) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - hindquarters, rump for making dried meat - pistols - dressed cuts for making dried meat - sausage meat - sirloin - US beef - tongue - liver - kosher meat (forequarters) - tails, other | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 70.-- 80.-- 90.-- 35.-- 115.-- 150.-- 65.-- 40.-- 60.-- 30.-- |
| | 30 - Mutton and lamb | 20.-- |
| | - Pork: | |
| | - sides | 30.-- |
| | - other | 40.-- |
| ex | 40 | |
| ex | 42 | |
| ex | 50 | |
| | - Other (horse meat, foal meat, goat meat): | |
| | - horse meat | 30.-- |
| | - foal meat | 55.-- |
| | - goat and kid meat | 50.-- |
| ex | 0205.01 | |
| | Pig fat free of lean meat not rendered or solvent-extracted, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried or smoked | 30.-- |
| ex | 0206.10 | |
| | Meat and edible offals of the animals falling within heading Nos. 0101, 0102, 0103 or 0104, salted, in brine, dried or smoked, except meat meal: | |
| | - dried ham | 100.-- |
| | - dried meat (Bresaola) | 250.-- |
| | - other | 75.-- |
| ex | 0504.18 | |
| | Stomachs and intestines, fresh | 35.-- |
| | 1601. | |
| | Sausages and the like, of meat, meat offal or animal blood: | |
| | 10 | |
| | - Salami, Cotechini, Salamini, Zamponi | 50.-- |
| | 20 | |
| | - Mortadella | 30.-- |
| | - Coppa | 150.-- |
| | - other, including ham enclosed in bladders and salmon-coloured ham | 50.-- |
| | 1602. | |
| | Other prepared or preserved meat or offal: | |
| | 20 | |
| | - tinned ham | 105.-- |
| | 26 | |
| | - corned beef (this heading also includes all other products coming under the corned beef quota, but customs cleared under heading No. 1602.30) | 75.-- |
| ex | 30 | |
| | - other: | |
| | - cooked beef tripe and muzzle, frozen | 40.-- |
| | - other products of this heading subject to permit (specialities) | 35.-- |

Article 2 - Implementation

The Federal Bureau of Agriculture shall have responsibility for implementing this Ordinance.

Article 3 - Revocation of provisions in force

1. The Ordinance of the Federal Department of the Public Economy dated 19 June 1978 concerning the amounts to be paid into the reserve fund under the Order on slaughter animals is hereby revoked.

2. The provisions revoked shall remain applicable to imports taking place under permits issued before 15 March 1982.

Article 4 - Entry into force

This Ordinance shall enter into force on 15 March 1982.

19 February 1982

for The Federal Department of the
Public Economy
Honegger