

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON

RESTRICTED

TARIFFS AND TRADE

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IMPORT RESTRICTIONS APPLIED BY 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 1987 to 31 December 1987.

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, document/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 peace-time. 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 16,215 in 1986. Between 1960 and 1970 population growth was 17 per cent as against 1.9 per cent between 1970 and 1980 and 2.9 per cent between 1980 and 1986. 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. Since 1983 growth has been stronger, inter alia as a result of increased investment by undertakings, while technical progress in agriculture has 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

4 per cent annually between 1955 and 1965 and by 1.6 per cent annually from 1975 to 1980. Since 1980 the decline has continued at the rate of 1 per cent annually. 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. This downward trend is continuing at the rate of 1 per cent annually. Of the 120,000 farms in 1985, 57 per cent are worked by persons whose main occupation is farming and 40 per cent are situated in mountain regions. The average size of the former category of farms is 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 290,000 hectares, is used for growing crops. Domestic production amounted to almost Sw F 9 billion in 1987; dairy production accounts for 33 per cent of this amount, meat and poultry products for slightly more than 40 per cent.

Excluding production obtained with imported fodder, the average net self-sufficiency rate in recent years has been around 60 per cent.

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

In 1987 quantitative restrictions affected the same products as in 1985 and 1986, and the systems applied by Switzerland remained unchanged, (a modification relating to imports of red wine in casks was introduced in 1986 - see heading "8. Wine" below). Those systems were described in detail in document L/6101 of 22 December 1986.

1. Cereals and feeding stuffs

1.1 Bread grains

The domestic crop was harvested somewhat late, and was 5 per cent below the 1986 level, because of lower yield per hectare, a slightly smaller cultivation area, and generally low weight per hectolitre. Imports were again slightly higher than in the year before (+ 3.3 per cent).

1.2 Feed grains and other feeding stuffs

Imports declined by 9.7 per cent. Following variable weather conditions, hay was average in quality and quantity, while the after-crop was good. Feed grain yield was higher than in the previous year, but still below average.

Total imports have been as follows:

	<u>Tons</u>		
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
(a) Bread grains (including rye)	196,078	202,702	209,333
(b) Flour (including durum-wheat-meal)	51	49	28
(c) Feed grains and other feeding stuffs	765,035	762,328	688,467
(d) Grain for sowing	2,649	4,978	4,935

The break down of imports by country of consignment has been as follows:

	<u>Tons</u>		
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
<u>1001.08-10 Bread grains</u>			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	1,403	1,838	719
France	25,515	23,117	21,052
Italy	4,498	969	228
Netherlands	-	103	513
Belgium-Luxembourg	-	-	240
United Kingdom	-	464	206
Ireland	-	-	228
Austria	7,724	6,013	6,984
Saudi Arabia	-	-	14,031
Canada	59,352	42,767	102,094
United States	91,206	116,438	61,467
Argentina	4,520	7,117	183
Commonwealth of Australia	-	-	112
Poland	-	-	41
Hungary	755	4,050	598
Yugoslavia	-	75	-
Other	29	8	30
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Total	195,002	203,019	208,726
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	<u>Tons</u>		
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
<u>1001.12 Denatured wheat</u>			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	5,934	5,003	1,021
France	39,473	22,995	65,750
Austria	919	28,360	12,146
Hungary	131	158	216
United States	246	274	252
Other	30	68	20
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Total	46,733	56,858	79,405
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	<u>Tons</u>		
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
<u>1003.01 Barley</u>			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	57,624	116,987	53,842
France	147,164	101,887	174,652
Italy	82	50	453
Netherlands	111	116	227
Belgium-Luxembourg	-	86	60
Austria	13,610	10,705	163
Denmark	50	300	74
Argentina	-	-	105
Australia	-	-	146
Other	53	31	26
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Total	218,694	230,162	229,748
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	<u>Tons</u>		
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
<u>1004.01 Oats</u>			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	145	479	739
France	22,929	488	5,836
Italy	-	51	-
Austria	-	8,161	3,815
Denmark	-	-	203
Sweden	20,546	16,045	14,087
Finland	44,617	47,316	17,865
Poland	4,269	7,433	527
Canada	2,168	6,182	49,351
United States	-	-	925
Argentina	23,671	-	-
Commonwealth of Australia	64	48	16,637
Other	46	21	24
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Total	98,365	86,224	110,009
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	<u>Tons</u>		
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
<u>1005.01 Maize</u>			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	232	436	5,645
France	23,413	49,544	90,601
Italy	72,981	23,607	7,338
Netherlands	-	-	21
Belgium-Luxembourg	-	36	85
Austria	136	59,967	21,076
Hungary	251	328	606
Romania	113	-	-
Yugoslavia	70,647	7,965	21,254
Togo	-	108	-
South Africa	169	114	127
Zimbabwe	-	-	106
Israel	-	26	35
Arab Emirates	-	34	33
Canada	-	16	38
United States	31,162	786	23,540
Argentina	60,912	24,480	9,099
Other	15	15	49
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Total	268,031	167,462	179,653
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2. Livestock and meat

An April 1987 census indicates that the cattle herd declined by 2.3 per cent from the level of the previous year, while the number of swine decreased by 2.8 per cent. In 1987, the slaughter of domestic livestock was 1.5 per cent more than in 1985, or +9 per cent for veal and -1 per cent for beef. The prices paid to producers remained below the target price. Imports of meat, of meat preparations and preserved meat, and of animals for slaughter are in general rising.

Total imports have been as follows:

	<u>Head</u>		
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
(a) Dairy cattle and livestock for breeding	2,673	2,841	3,425
(b) Cattle for slaughter	5,706	4,833	5,587
	<u>Tons</u>		
(c) Meat and animal fats	18,410	18,428	21,331
(d) Meat preparations and preserved meat	6,572	6,630	6,988

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

	<u>Tons</u>		
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
<u>0201.10-12 Veal</u>			
France	74	73	118
Netherlands	1,294	1,041	839
Zimbabwe	7	-	-
Canada	17	17	-
United States	35	25	27
South Africa	-	-	-
Brazil	-	-	13
Commonwealth of Australia	-	-	30
Argentina	-	5	-
New Zealand	-	21	64
Other	4	5	8
Total	1,431	1,187	1,102

	<u>Tons</u>		
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
<u>0201.20 Beef</u>			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	-	24	0
Netherlands	-	-	3
Austria	-	-	3
Ireland	-	-	3
France	235	257	273
United Kingdom	3	2	-
Yugoslavia	-	-	13
Zimbabwe	358	-	-
South Africa	-	18	129
United States	343	445	722
Brazil	2,032	1,782	1,489
Uruguay	17	45	168
Argentina	1,238	1,564	1,713
Commonwealth of Australia	40	290	527
New Zealand	-	-	54
Paraguay	-	-	14
Other	2	3	0
Total	4,267	4,428	5,111

	<u>Tons</u>		
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
<u>0201.30 Sheepmeat</u>			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	-	54	304
France	36	129	63
United Kingdom	2,596	2,492	2,168
Ireland	-	-	39
Hungary	569	248	176
Argentina	208	184	120
Commonwealth of Australia	539	662	878
New Zealand	2,073	1,666	1,687
Spain	175	137	32
Other	-	2	2
Total	6,196	5,574	5,470

	<u>Tons</u>		
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
<u>0201.40-42 Pigmeat</u>			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	1	6	25
Italy	22	67	78
France	-	-	17
Austria	9	15	14
Belgium-Luxembourg	-	-	40
Denmark	311	629	507
Norway	-	-	7
Poland	17	12	26
Hungary	7	-	-
Bulgaria	5	-	-
USSR	-	50	-
Commonwealth of Australia	9	-	-
Sweden	7	71	153
Other	2	1	2
Total	390	851	869

	<u>Tons</u>		
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
<u>0201.50-52 Other meat</u> (of horses, goats, etc.)			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	-	8	-
Belgium-Luxembourg	-	-	156
France	187	222	275
Spain	102	68	52
Poland	51	14	16
Canada	702	718	785
United States	652	924	1,410
Argentina	841	607	490
Commonwealth of Australia	608	592	366
Other	1	-	3
Total	3,144	3,153	3,553

	<u>Tons</u>		
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
<u>0206.10 Meat, salted, smoked, etc.</u>			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	15	8	8
France	4	4	4
Italy	556	629	624
Netherlands	2	2	2
Austria	5	8	8
Poland	-	2	1
United States	5	4	4
Other	5	-	5
Total	587	657	656

	<u>kg.</u>		
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
<u>1601.10-20 Salami and the like</u>			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	100,134	92,333	92,265
France	90,974	108,997	115,676
Italy	2,756,514	2,694,381	2,815,551
Hungary	66,764	64,817	55,848
Other	7,361	6,389	5,845
Total	3,021,747	2,966,917	3,085,185

	<u>kg.</u>		
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
<u>1602.20 Tinned ham</u>			
Netherlands	18,922	18,471	19,920
Denmark	37,463	34,083	34,231
Romania	9,405	-	-
Other	4,811	6,349	7,483
Total	70,601	58,903	61,634

	<u>Tons</u>		
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
<u>1602.26 Corned beef</u>			
France	76	54	56
Brazil	210	100	74
Argentina	124	159	160
Total	410	313	290

3. Dairy products

Deliveries of milk to dairies declined by 3 per cent during the period under review, largely due to poor forage conditions. The base price for milk remained unchanged at 0.97 centimes per kg. The production quota system continues and mutual aid measures applied by producers have brought an additional reduction in production. Butter imports are again rising (+ 45 per cent), while imports of whole milk powder are also increasing.

Total imports have been as follows:

	<u>Tons</u>		
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
(a) Fresh butter	7,055	7,957	11,525
(b) Whole milk powder	2,138	1,929	2,620
(c) Acid casein	208	187	177

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

	<u>Tons</u>		
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
<u>0403.10 Fresh butter</u>			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	2,480	2,640	4,840
France	65	65	64
Greece	1,222	1,450	3,262
Sweden	2,775	2,050	800
Finland	498	1,740	2,559
Israel	5	-	-
Chile	-	2	1
Total	7,055	7,957	11,525

	<u>Tons</u>		
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
<u>ex 0402.10 Whole milk powder</u>			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	334	438	1,079
France	308	156	784
Italy	1	-	-
Netherlands	-	-	23
Denmark	-	-	2
Austria	1,293	1,158	732
Finland	22	-	-
United Kingdom	180	175	-
Total	2,138	1,929	2,620

	<u>Tons</u>		
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
<u>ex 3501.10 Acid casein</u>			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	28	90	103
United Kingdom	-	-	1
France	84	40	21
Netherlands	64	44	42
Belgium-Luxembourg	4	-	-
Poland	28	13	10
Total	208	187	177

4. Eggs

Domestic production was below the 1986 level, inter alia because of the introduction of stringent animal protection provisions requiring a minimum surface area of 500 sq. cm. per hen. Imports increased by 8 per cent.

Total imports have been as follows:

	<u>Tons</u>		
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
Eggs in shell	30,089	30,722	33,233

The breakdown by country of consignment has been as follows:

	<u>Tons</u>		
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
<u>0405.10 Eggs in shell</u>			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	7,577	9,151	7,494
France	3,727	4,231	4,161
Italy	21	-	-
Netherlands	5,325	10,041	10,600
United Kingdom	192	-	175
Sweden	137	-	56
Finland	2,479	2,164	2,519
Spain	-	73	38
German Dem. Rep.	3,918	1,428	2,215
Poland	-	34	355
Czechoslovakia	4,204	2,719	4,298
Hungary	732	572	1,243
Romania	23	-	-
Yugoslavia	1,737	249	-
Austria	13	38	57
Denmark	4	20	8
Other	-	2	14
Total	30,089	30,722	33,233

5. Vegetables

Generally speaking, domestic production was affected by very variable weather conditions. Imports of fresh vegetables were nearly 4 per cent higher than in 1986, though food potato imports declined by 12 per cent notwithstanding the smallest domestic crop recorded since 1939.

Total imports have been as follows:

	<u>Tons</u>		
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
(a) Fresh vegetables	139,099	154,819	160,405
(b) Food potatoes	4,132	5,705	5,020
(c) Potato products	417	545	437
(d) Potato seedlings	390	923	1,024
(e) Small onions for planting	30	12	16

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

	<u>Tons</u>		
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
<u>0701.22 Tomatoes</u>			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	102	69	88
France	3,872	3,583	4,299
Italy	1,081	1,608	1,335
Netherlands	10,347	12,149	12,966
Belgium-Luxembourg	125	485	762
Spain	14,684	12,814	12,281
Austria	-	-	5
Albania	547	858	313
Bulgaria	240	370	176
Romania	375	742	1,084
Canary Islands	-	-	13
Morocco	2,080	2,600	2,402
Senegal	8	38	6
South Africa	22	30	8
Israel	131	109	51
Chile	4	-	5
United States	-	-	17
Other	26	33	5
Total	33,644	35,488	35,816

	<u>Tons</u>		
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
<u>0701.30 Edible onions</u>			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	3	97	58
France	1,126	1,261	1,649
Italy	740	1,269	2,819
Netherlands	745	907	1,874
Austria	-	99	472
Spain	-	301	974
Egypt	-	-	631
Israel	-	-	92
Chile	-	-	50
Commonwealth of Australia	-	-	583
New Zealand	-	-	90
Turkey	-	62	39
Other	-	1	19
Total	2,614	3,997	9,350

	<u>Tons</u>		
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
<u>0701.42 Food potatoes</u>			
France	1,679	1,675	1,919
Italy	1,930	2,762	929
Netherlands	-	43	-
Spain	91	96	210
Cyprus	125	761	1,163
Morocco	287	319	705
Israel	-	-	54
Other	20	49	40
Total	4,132	5,705	5,020

6. Fruit

The domestic crops of pip fruit in 1987 were down by 13 per cent from the 1986 level. On the other hand, the strawberry and cherry crops showed an increase by 8 per cent, although their quality was impaired by unfavourable weather conditions in the spring. With the exception of apples and pears, imports were generally higher.

Total imports have been as follows:

	<u>Tons</u>		
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
(a) Apples and pears	11,430	14,024	11,981
(b) Stone fruit (excluding peaches and nectarines)	14,707	15,296	17,933
(c) Fresh berries	14,304	14,857	16,800
(d) Apples and pears for cider	3	89	42
(e) Pectin	370	292	374
(f) Apple and pear juice	44	9	9

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

	<u>Tons</u>		
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
<u>0806.20-22 Pip fruit</u>			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	-	46	146
France	1,133	1,109	2,126
Italy	3,668	3,865	2,747
Netherlands	22	147	74
Belgium-Luxembourg	19	-	-
Spain	1,029	782	1,286
South Africa	4,110	5,660	5,123
Argentina	421	128	259
Chile	473	1,061	151
Commonwealth of Australia	590	613	503
New Zealand	-	653	81
Other	68	35	34
Total	11,533	14,099	12,531

	<u>Tons</u>		
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
<u>0807.10-12 Apricots</u>			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	315	157	141
France	753	727	546
Italy	4,229	4,570	5,355
Spain	4,490	5,237	4,822
Greece	1,090	706	1,039
Hungary	105	-	-
Tunisia	11	37	-
Chile	-	5	-
South Africa	-	-	8
Other	10	20	48
Total	11,003	11,459	11,959

	<u>Tons</u>		
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
<u>0807.30-32 Plums</u>			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	762	800	1,630
France	162	113	318
Italy	613	716	1,161
Spain	237	478	546
Yugoslavia	-	-	117
Turkey	-	-	9
South Africa	12	15	35
Chile	6	6	19
Other	19	34	20
Total	1,811	2,162	3,855

	<u>Tons</u>		
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
<u>0807.40 Cherries</u>			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	96	141	99
France	881	688	1,155
Italy	556	520	689
Austria	17	-	-
Spain	228	269	72
Turkey	4	-	-
Chile	4	8	8
Hungary	-	23	57
United States	-	-	14
Yugoslavia	105	-	-
Other	2	23	24
Total	1,893	1,672	2,119

	<u>Tons</u>		
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
<u>0808.10.30 Fresh berries</u>			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	360	436	391
France	992	1,229	1,700
Italy	8,044	6,564	7,380
Netherlands	97	59	30
Belgium-Luxembourg	17	-	5
Austria	4	20	-
Spain	2,473	4,037	4,946
Greece	-	14	-
Poland	1,393	1,330	919
Hungary	527	709	938
Albania	-	19	-
Bulgaria	33	86	38
Romania	80	41	93
USSR	-	20	20
Egypt	-	-	16
South Africa	7	2	5
Kenya	18	9	-
Israel	96	62	54
United States	95	131	160
Mexico	16	22	33
Chile	2	8	22
Commonwealth of Australia	3	8	15
New Zealand	-	-	2
Other	47	51	34
Total	14,304	14,857	16,800

7. **Fresh flowers**

Imports of fresh flowers remain very high and were again 15 per cent higher than in the preceding year, reaching a record level.

Total imports have been as follows:

	<u>Tons</u>		
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
<u>Fresh flowers</u>	2,936	3,371	3,862

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

	<u>kg.</u>		
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
<u>0603.10-12 Fresh flowers imported</u>			
<u>from 1 May to 25 October</u>			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	7,926	13,432	16,252
France	68,848	74,896	120,265
Italy	444,227	435,407	471,541
Netherlands	1,814,664	2,200,866	2,437,320
Denmark	808	-	-
Greece	2,528	4,323	2,983
Portugal	9,835	13,592	22,692
Spain	212,057	214,210	220,930
Israel	90,115	80,367	118,985
Thailand	25,908	29,973	31,565
Malaysia	2,363	1,422	1,283
Singapore	17,432	20,476	20,888
United States	4,413	4,319	4,563
Colombia	77,432	108,954	167,209
Peru	2,882	8,233	10,378
Commonwealth of Australia	14,421	15,211	20,297
New Zealand	4,298	4,169	3,857
Côte d'Ivoire	4,139	2,463	-
Mauritius	4,217	5,527	5,885
Kenya	59,289	50,925	78,556
South Africa	61,590	69,450	85,684
Turkey	-	2,736	-
Other	6,884	10,194	20,801
Total	2,936,276	3,371,145	3,861,934

8. Wine

The 1987 harvest totalled 1,257 million hectolitres, or 6.5 per cent less than in 1986, owing in particular to the measures taken by producers to increase quality rather than quantity. Although the situation continues to improve, stocks remain large notwithstanding a 5 per cent reduction in relation to 1986. Imports of red wine in casks increased 2 per cent over the 1986 level, while those of white wine in bottles were stable.

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.

Total imports have been as follows:

	<u>1,000 hl.</u>		
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
(a) Wine in casks	1,656	1,477	1,474
(b) White wine in bottles	41	41	41
(c) Grape juice	62	42	50

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

	<u>hl.</u>		
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
<u>2205.10, 20 Red wine in casks</u>			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	917	469	476
France	305,829	355,691	345,358
Italy	485,242	392,889	418,201
Austria	4,094	1,154	941
Portugal	141,817	115,685	106,699
Spain	412,447	334,891	377,546
Greece	24,764	12,991	7,093
Turkey	8,960	6,347	6,141
Hungary	20,720	13,857	12,034
Bulgaria	6,695	4,144	4,466
Yugoslavia	21,357	21,266	20,556
Cyprus	13,316	18,349	17,110
Tunisia	4,301	4,947	6,810
Algeria	88,335	79,909	68,789
Morocco	7,107	-	-
South Africa	6,276	3,570	6,939
United States	1,477	913	576
Argentina	5,678	10,592	6,035
Chile	200	1,815	1,080
Other	-	117	-
Total	1,559,532	1,379,596	1,406,850

	<u>hl.</u>		
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
<u>2205.12, 22 White wine in casks</u>			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	1,651	1,070	1,005
France	16,792	18,546	18,609
Italy	10,981	11,456	11,946
Spain	66,589	66,443	34,919
Cyprus	496	-	-
Other	166	250	416
Total	96,675	97,675	66,895

	<u>Tons</u>		
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
<u>ex 2205.30 White wine in bottles</u>			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	452	272	292
France	1,795	2,098	2,257
Italy	2,913	2,661	2,609
Netherlands	3	5	12
Belgium-Luxembourg	0	0	1
United Kingdom	0	10	2
Denmark	0	-	-
Austria	195	124	117
Portugal	158	233	316
Spain	1,272	1,237	982
Greece	62	83	61
Czechoslovakia	1	0	0
Hungary	549	566	618
Bulgaria	0	1	0
Romania	-	-	2
Yugoslavia	20	7	8
Cyprus	1	2	0
Malta	1	-	-
Tunisia	-	0	-
South Africa	22	10	13
Israel	7	7	11
China	11	23	18
South Korea	1	-	3
United States	25	44	81
Argentina	0	5	-
Commonwealth of Australia	1	16	9
Total	7,483	7,404	7,410

9. Ethyl Alcohol

Ethyl alcohol imports were at the same level as in 1986.

They have been as follows:

	<u>1,000 hl.</u>		
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
Ethyl alcohol	221	222	218