

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON

TARIFFS AND TRADE

RESTRICTED

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TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT (1988) BY THE SWISS GOVERNMENT
UNDER PARAGRAPH 4 OF THE SWISS PROTOCOL OF ACCESSION

The following document, dated 11 December 1989, has been received from the Swiss delegation.

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 1988 to 31 December 1988.

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.

* Federal Law of 3 October 1951 on the Improvement of Agriculture and the Maintenance of the Peasant Population (Agriculture Act)

** cf. section A.3 of this report

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 of 3 October 1951 referred to above, as well as other provisions relating to agriculture, such as the Wheat Act and the Alcohol Act of 21 June 1932/25 October 1949, 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.

- Slowing of 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, reaching 19,500 in 1988. Between 1960 and 1970 population growth was 17 per cent as against 1.9 per cent between 1970 and 1980 and 4 per cent between 1980 and 1988. 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 uninterrupted and has strengthened, 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 about 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 about 1 per cent annually. Of the 120,000 farms in 1985 - of which more than 19,000 are less than 0.5 hectares in size - 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 reached a value slightly over Sw F 9 billion in 1988; 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 1988 quantitative restrictions affected the same products as in 1986 and 1987, 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. On the other hand, following the entry into force on 1 January 1988, of the International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, product headings have been supplemented or modified - 8-digit nomenclature; for 1988, however, we have continued to apply the 6-digit system.

1. Cereals and feeding stuffs

1.1 Bread grains

The domestic crop was harvested in good conditions and was nearly 20 per cent larger than in 1987. Yield per hectare increased while the cultivation area was slightly smaller. Weight per hectolitre was generally higher, but protein content was lower than in 1987. Imports declined by 22 per cent in relation to the previous year.

1.2 Feed grains and other feeding stuffs

Imports declined by 7 per cent. Following favourable weather conditions, hay was comparable in quality and quantity to the 1987 crop, while the after-crop was good. Feed grain yield was higher than in the previous year and even above average, though still below the record level 1984.

Total imports have been as follows:

	1986	Tons 1987	1988
(a) Bread grains (including rye)	202,702	209,333	165,940
(b) Flour (including durum-wheat-meal)	49	28	55
(c) Feed grains and other feeding stuffs	762,328	688,467	641,162
(d) Grain for sowing	4,978	4,935	3,734

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

	1986	Tons 1987	1988
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1001.08-10 Bread grains (not including for sowing)			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	1,838	719	3,010
France	23,117	21,052	20,095
Italy	969	228	155
Netherlands	103	513	-
Belgium-Luxembourg	-	240	-
United Kingdom	464	206	-
Ireland	-	228	-
Austria	6,013	6,984	3,350
Saudi Arabia	-	14,031	7,752
Canada	42,767	102,094	89,300
United States	116,438	61,467	39,771
Argentina	7,117	183	-
Australia	-	112	203
Poland	-	41	-
Hungary	4,050	598	-
Yugoslavia	75	-	-
Other	8	30	75
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Total	203,019	208,726	163,711

	1986	Tons 1987	1988
1001.12 Denatured wheat			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	5,003	1,021	3,865
France	22,995	65,750	28,718
Austria	28,360	12,146	24,769
Hungary	158	216	-
United States	274	252	508
German, Dem. Rep.	-	-	100
Romania	-	-	191
Other	68	20	48
Total	56,858	79,405	58,199

	1986	Tons 1987	1988
1003.01 Barley			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	116,987	53,842	46,623
France	101,887	174,652	130,879
Italy	50	453	214
Netherlands	116	227	64
Belgium-Luxembourg	86	60	147
Austria	10,705	163	470
Denmark	300	74	99
Sweden	-	-	1,938
Canada	-	-	1,301
United States	-	-	2,842
Argentina	-	105	-
Australia	-	146	86
Other	31	26	124
Total	230,162	229,748	184,787

	1986	Tons 1987	1988
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1004.01 Oats			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	479	739	356
France	488	5,836	3,239
Italy	51	-	-
Netherlands	-	-	809
Austria	8,161	3,815	1,817
Denmark	-	203	-
Norway	-	-	7,700
Sweden	16,045	14,087	5,653
Finland	47,316	17,865	-
Poland	7,433	527	1,726
Canada	6,182	49,351	8,233
United States	-	925	36
Argentina	-	-	22,342
Australia	48	16,637	66,256
South Africa	-	-	65
Other	21	24	71
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Total	86,224	110,009	118,303
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	1986	Tons 1987	1988
1005.01 Maize			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	436	5,645	19,267
France	49,544	90,601	136,411
Italy	23,607	7,338	5,275
Netherlands	-	21	192
Belgium-Luxembourg	36	85	105
Austria	59,967	21,076	2,896
Greece	-	-	53
Hungary	328	606	11,387
Yugoslavia	7,965	21,254	7,025
Togo	108	-	-
South Africa	114	127	-
Zimbabwe	-	106	60
Tanzania	-	-	349
Israel	26	35	-
Arab Emirates	34	33	-
Canada	16	38	-
United States	786	23,540	543
Argentina	24,480	9,099	10,814
Australia	-	-	-
Other	15	49	167
Total	167,462	179,653	194,628

2. Livestock and meat

An April 1988 census indicates that the cattle herd declined by 1.1 per cent from the level of the previous year, while the number of swine increased by 1.3 per cent. In 1988, the slaughter of domestic livestock was 3 per cent less than in 1987: -8.2 per cent for veal and -10.8 per cent for beef. The prices paid to producers corresponded to the target price except in respect of swine for which they were lower in the second half of the year. Imports of meat, of meat preparations and preserved meat, and of animals for slaughter are in general rising.

Total imports have been as follows:

	1986	Head 1987	1988
(a) Dairy cattle and livestock for breeding	2,841	3,425	4,196
(b) Cattle for slaughter	4,833	5,587	13,693
		<u>Tons</u>	
(c) Meat and animal fats	18,428	21,331	23,316
(d) Meat preparations and preserved meat	6,630	6,988	6,921

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

	1986	Tons 1987	1988
0201.10-12 Veal*			
France	73	118	432
Netherlands	1,041	839	1,335
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	-	-	43
Ireland	-	-	4
Poland	-	-	107
Czechoslovakia	-	-	39
Hungary	-	-	13
Yugoslavia	-	-	116
South Africa	-	3	58
Saudi Arabia	-	-	9
Canada	17	-	375
United States	25	27	531
Antigua	-	-	6
Brazil	-	13	4,123
Uruguay	-	-	551
Argentina	5	-	3,802
Paraguay	-	-	86
Australia	-	30	428
New Zealand	21	64	87
Other	5	8	10
Total	1,187	1,102	12,155

* For 1988, these figures also include imports of beef (0201.20) (following the introduction of the harmonized system).

	1986	Tons 1987	1988
0201.20 Beef*			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	24	0	-
Netherlands	-	3	-
Austria	-	3	-
Ireland	-	3	-
France	257	273	-
United Kingdom	2	-	-
Yugoslavia	-	13	-
South Africa	18	129	-
United States	455	722	-
Brazil	1,782	1,489	-
Uruguay	45	168	-
Argentina	1,564	1,713	-
Australia	290	527	-
New Zealand	-	54	-
Paraguay	-	14	-
Other	3	0	-
Total	4,428	5,111	-

	1986	Tons 1987	1988
0201.30 Sheepmeat			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	54	304	383
France	129	63	75
United Kingdom	2,492	2,168	2,057
Ireland	-	39	-
Spain	137	32	-
Austria	-	-	3
Hungary	248	176	188
Argentina	184	120	95
Australia	662	878	1,243
New Zealand	1,666	1,687	1,835
Other	2	2	11
Total	5,574	5,470	5,890

*For 1988, imports are included under heading 0201.10-12.

	1986	Tons 1987	1988
0201.40-42 Pigmeat			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	6	25	9
Italy	67	78	66
France	-	17	-
Belgium-Luxembourg	-	40	101
Denmark	629	507	168
Austria	15	14	13
Norway	-	7	-
Sweden	71	153	83
Poland	12	26	8
USSR	50	-	-
Australia	-	-	17
Other	1	2	15
Total	851	869	480

	1986	Tons 1987	1988
0201.50-52 Other meat (of horses, goats, etc.)			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	8	-	5
France	222	275	361
Belgium-Luxembourg	-	156	344
United Kingdom	-	-	7
Netherlands	-	-	13
Spain	68	52	44
Poland	14	16	-
Canada	718	785	906
United States	652	924	1,573
Argentina	607	490	447
Australia	592	366	309
New Zealand	-	-	59
Other	-	3	9
Total	3,153	3,553	4,077

	1986	Tons 1987	1988
0206.10 Meat, salted, smoked, etc.			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	8	8	22
France	4	4	10
Italy	629	624	840
Netherlands	2	2	3
Austria	8	8	-
Poland	2	1	-
United States	4	4	2
Other	-	5	3
Total	657	656	880

	1986	kg. 1987	1988
1601.10-20 Salami and the like			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	92,333	92,265	86,578
France	108,997	115,676	122,810
Italy	2,694,381	2,815,551	2,580,085
Denmark	-	-	33,331
United Kingdom	-	-	7,565
Netherlands	-	-	53,450
Austria	-	-	12,395
Hungary	64,817	55,848	54,868
Hong Kong	-	-	11,232
Other	6,389	5,845	8,360
Total	2,966,917	3,085,185	2,970,674

	1986	kg. 1987	1988
1602.20 Tinned ham			
Netherlands	18,471	19,920	20,481
Denmark	34,083	34,231	35,594
Other	6,349	7,483	4,839
Total	58,903	61,634	60,914

	1986	Tons 1987	1988
1602.26 Corned beef			
France	54	56	53
Brazil	160	74	91
Argentina	159	160	130
Total	313	290	274

3. Dairy products

Deliveries of milk to dairies increased by 1.6 per cent during the period under review, largely due to good forage conditions. The base price for milk was raised by Sw F 0.5 (Sw F 1.02 per kg.). The production quota system continues.

Total imports have been as follows:

	1986	Tons 1987	1988
(a) Fresh butter	7,957	11,525	7,882
(b) Whole milk powder	1,929	2,620	2,691
(c) Acid casein	187	177	123

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

	1986	Tons 1987	1988
0403.10 Fresh butter			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	2,640	4,840	3,848
France	65	64	70
Greece	10	-	-
Netherlands	1,450	3,262	2,312
Sweden	2,050	800	602
Finland	1,740	2,559	1,050
Chile	2	1	-
Total	7,957	11,525	7,882

	1986	Tons 1987	1988
ex 0402.10 Whole milk powder			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	438	1,079	1,293
France	156	784	745
Netherlands	1	23	99
Belgium-Luxembourg	-	-	40
Denmark	1	2	-
Austria	1,158	732	508
United Kingdom	175	-	-
Other	-	-	6
Total	1,929	2,620	2,691

	1986	Tons 1987	1988
ex 3501.10 Acid casein			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	90	103	72
United Kingdom	-	1	-
France	40	21	30
Netherlands	44	42	1
Poland	13	10	20
Total	187	177	123

4. Eggs

Domestic production was slightly above the 1987 level (+1.6 per cent); the stringent animal protection provisions requiring a minimum surface area of 500 sq. cm. per hen remain in force.

Total imports have been as follows:

	1986	Tons 1987	1988
Eggs in shell	30,722	33,233	32,432

The breakdown by country of consignment has been as follows:

	1986	Tons 1987	1988
0405.10 Eggs in shell			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	9,151	7,494	8,328
France	4,231	4,161	4,403
Netherlands	10,041	10,600	5,702
United Kingdom	-	175	9
Spain	73	38	-
Denmark	20	8	29
Austria	38	57	34
Sweden	-	56	56
Finland	2,164	2,519	4,312
German Dem. Rep.	1,428	2,215	2,097
Poland	34	355	2,269
Czechoslovakia	2,719	4,298	3,649
Hungary	572	1,243	1,462
Yugoslavia	249	-	-
Other	2	14	82
Total	30,722	33,233	32,432

5. Vegetables

Generally speaking, domestic production was affected by very favourable weather conditions. Imports of fresh vegetables were 8 per cent higher than in 1987. Food potato imports increased by 6 per cent while the domestic crop was again good.

Total imports have been as follows:

	1986	Tons 1987	1988
(a) Fresh vegetables	154,819	160,405	173,208
(b) Food potatoes	5,705	5,020	5,335
(c) Potato products	545	437	339
(d) Potato seedlings	923	1,024	638
(e) Small onions for planting	12	16	174

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

	1986	Tons 1987	1988
0701.22 Tomatoes			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	69	88	77
France	3,583	4,299	4,810
Italy	1,608	1,335	1,765
Netherlands	12,149	12,966	12,238
Belgium-Luxembourg	485	762	782
Spain	12,814	12,281	10,334
Austria	-	5	-
Albania	858	313	504
Bulgaria	370	176	208
Romania	742	1,084	1,381
Canary Islands	-	13	44
Morocco	2,600	2,402	2,546
Senegal	38	6	-
South Africa	30	8	10
Israel	109	51	262
Saudi Arabia	-	-	37
Chile	-	5	9
United States	-	17	54
Panama	-	-	13
Venezuela	-	-	27
Other	33	5	63
Total	35,488	35,816	35,164

	1986	Tons 1987	1988
0701.30 Edible onions			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	97	58	86
France	1,261	1,649	1,289
Italy	1,269	2,819	1,163
Netherlands	907	1,874	882
Austria	99	472	281
Spain	301	974	94
Egypt	-	631	76
Côte d'Ivoire	-	-	22
Israel	-	92	-
Chile	-	50	-
Australia	-	583	37
New Zealand	-	90	-
Turkey	62	39	-
Other	1	19	76
Total	3,997	9,350	4,006

	1986	Tons 1987	1988
0701.42 Food potatoes			
France	1,675	1,919	1,453
Italy	2,762	929	1,221
Netherlands	43	-	183
Iceland	-	-	14
Spain	96	210	161
Cyprus	761	1,163	1,014
Morocco	319	705	441
Israel	-	54	725
Other	49	40	123
Total	5,705	5,020	5,335

6. Fruit

The domestic crops of pip fruit in 1988 reached a second level (+ 43 per cent for apples in relation to 1987). The strawberry crop was good, while for cherries and apricots the crop was down by 5 per cent and 78 per cent respectively, imports were higher for apples, pears and fresh berries.

Total imports have been as follows:

	1986	Tons 1987	1988
(a) Apples and pears	14,024	11,981	21,133
(b) Stone fruit (excluding peaches and nectarines)	15,296	17,933	15,781
(c) Fresh berries	14,857	16,800	23,952
(d) Apples and pears for cider	89	42	343
(e) Pectin	292	374	346
(f) Apple and pear juice	9	9	3

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

	1986	Tons 1987	1988
0806.20-22 Pip fruit			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	46	146	387
France	1,109	2,126	1,140
Italy	3,865	2,747	3,155
Netherlands	147	74	497
Belgium-Luxembourg	-	-	178
Spain	782	1,286	653
Côte d'Ivoire	-	-	416
South Africa	5,660	5,123	12,495
Saudi Arabia	-	-	43
Antigua	-	-	20
Argentina	128	259	307
Chile	1,061	151	1,091
Australia	613	503	485
New Zealand	653	81	214
Other	35	34	106
Total	14,099	12,531	21,187

	1986	Tons 1987	1988
0807.10-12 Apricots			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	157	141	79
France	727	546	1,791
Italy	4,570	5,355	4,745
Spain	5,237	4,822	4,698
Greece	706	1,039	954
Tunisia	37	-	-
Chile	5	-	-
South Africa	-	8	23
Other	20	48	46
Total	11,459	11,959	12,336

	1986	Tons 1987	1988
0807.30-32 Plums			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	800	1,630	649
France	113	318	138
Italy	716	1,161	685
Netherlands	-	-	8
Spain	478	546	380
Yugoslavia	-	117	-
Turkey	-	9	-
South Africa	15	35	70
Chile	6	19	14
Argentina	-	-	4
Other	34	20	28
Total	2,162	3,855	1,976

	1986	Tons 1987	1988
0807.40 Cherries			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	141	99	109
France	688	1,155	801
Italy	520	689	405
Netherlands	-	-	1
Spain	269	72	88
Chile	8	8	-
Hungary	23	57	52
United States	-	14	-
Other	23	24	12
Total	1,672	2,119	1,468

	1986	Tons 1987	1988
0808.10.30 Fresh berries			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	436	391	385
France	1,229	1,700	1,713
Italy	6,564	7,380	9,784
Netherlands	59	30	526
Belgium-Luxembourg	-	5	33
Austria	20	-	6
Spain	4,037	4,946	5,096
Greece	14	-	-
Poland	1,330	919	2,215
Hungary	709	938	679
Albania	19	-	-
Bulgaria	86	38	-
Romania	41	93	58
Yugoslavia	-	-	85
USSR	20	20	101
Egypt	-	16	36
Morocco	-	-	6
South Africa	2	5	98
Madagascar	-	-	5
Mauritius	-	-	10
Kenya	9	-	39
Israel	62	54	95
Iran	-	-	10
Thailand	-	-	103
Malaysia	-	-	84
United States	131	160	254
Mexico	22	33	55
Colombia	-	-	16
Brazil	-	-	26
Chile	8	22	108
Australia	8	15	26
New Zealand	-	2	2,262
Other	51	34	38
Total	14,857	16,800	23,952

7. Fresh flowers

Imports of fresh flowers during the quota season remain very high and were 4 per cent higher than in the preceding year, reaching a record level.

Total imports have been as follows:

	1986	Tons 1987	1988
Fresh flowers (imported from 1.5 to 25.10)	3,371	3,862	4,030

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

	1986	kg. 1987	1988
0603.10-12 Fresh flowers imported from 1 May to 25 October			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	13,432	16,252	21,289
France	74,896	120,265	109,246
Italy	435,407	471,541	456,348
Netherlands	2,200,866	2,437,320	2,565,526
Greece	4,323	2,983	5,374
Portugal	13,592	22,692	11,123
Spain	214,210	220,930	114,171
Canary Is.	-	-	79,894
Israel	80,367	118,985	94,457
Thailand	29,973	31,565	36,895
Malaysia	1,422	1,283	-
Singapore	20,476	20,888	17,713
United States	4,319	4,563	5,746
Colombia	108,954	167,209	247,073
Peru	8,233	10,378	19,017
Australia	15,211	20,297	17,707
New Zealand	4,169	3,857	3,582
Côte d'Ivoire	2,463	-	2,995
Mauritius	5,527	5,885	3,615
Togo	-	-	2,735
Niger	-	-	1,724
Kenya	50,925	78,556	106,734
South Africa	69,450	85,684	79,559
Turkey	2,736	-	6,803
Other	10,194	20,801	20,979
Total	3,371,145	3,861,934	4,030,305

8. Wine

The 1988 harvest was 7.6 per cent less than in 1987, owing to the measures taken by producers to increase quality rather than quantity. It totalled 1,161 million hectolitres. The situation continues to improve; stocks declined by 8 per cent in relation to 1987, but are still above the average for the past ten years. Imports of red wine in casks decreased 3 per cent from the 1986 level, while those of white wine in bottles increased by 14 per cent.

As already reported, 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:

	1986	hl. 1987	1988
(a) Wine in casks	1,477,000	1,474,000	1,496,000
(b) White wine in bottles	41,000	41,000	47,000
(c) Grape juice	42,000	50,000	73,000

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

	1986	hl. 1987	1988
2205.10, 20 Red wine in casks			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	469	476	764
France	355,691	345,358	338,382
Italy	392,889	418,201	384,022
Portugal	115,685	106,699	112,119
Spain	334,891	377,546	357,532
Greece	12,991	7,093	8,942
Austria	1,154	941	507
Turkey	6,347	6,141	6,201
Hungary	13,857	12,034	11,804
Bulgaria	4,144	4,466	9,447
Yugoslavia	21,266	20,556	21,309
Cyprus	18,349	17,110	21,601
Tunisia	4,947	6,810	5,484
Algeria	79,909	68,789	73,917
South Africa	3,570	6,939	3,641
United States	913	576	1,907
Argentina	10,592	6,035	5,708
Chile	1,815	1,080	1,424
Australia	-	-	230
Other	117	-	972
Total	1,379,596	1,406,800	1,365,913

	1986	hl. 1987	1988
2205.12, 22 White wine in casks			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	1,070	1,005	1,469
France	18,546	18,609	21,266
Italy	11,456	11,946	15,400
Spain	66,443	34,919	31,104
Greece	-	-	915
Cyprus	-	-	5,850
Algeria	-	-	378
Other	250	416	113
Total	97,675	66,895	76,495

	1986	Tons 1987	1988
ex 2205.30 White wine in bottles			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	272	292	370
France	2,098	2,257	2,769
Italy	2,661	2,609	3,233
Netherlands	5	12	5
Belgium-Luxembourg	0	1	24
United Kingdom	10	2	7
Austria	124	117	148
Portugal	233	316	275
Spain	1,237	982	869
Greece	83	61	87
Hungary	566	618	534
Bulgaria	1	0	-
Romania	-	2	-
Yugoslavia	7	8	-
Cyprus	2	0	-
South Africa	10	13	15
Israel	7	11	-
China	23	18	22
South Korea	-	3	-
United States	44	81	139
Argentina	5	-	-
Australia	16	9	15
Other	-	-	29
Total	7,404	7,410	8,541

9. Ethyl lcohol

Ethyl alcohol imports were at the same level as in 1987.

They have been as follows:

	1986	hl. 1987	1988
Ethyl alcohol	221,967	217,551	223,830