GUIDE TO RESTRICTIVE CODES

MP - Minimum price systems: Under the Austrian price equalization system for specific agricultural staples, an import subsidy in the strict sense of the word would be required only if the value of the imported farm product exceeded the fixed "gate price".

SC - Supplementary import charges, generally used in conjunction with minimum price systems: (Thus, 3,4 shown together indicate the existence of a form of variable levy system in which the minimum price acts as a trigger for the application of the supplementary import charge.) Normally, a variable levy is charged by the Austrian Marketing Boards not in addition to, but in lieu of, the statutory tariff. Only in those cases where no variable levy is applied, the statutory tariff (weight basis or ad valorem) automatically takes effect.

Hence, the variable levy such as is imposed on most grains and specific kinds of livestock products and dairy products, is equivalent to the full difference between the minimum import price ("gate price") and the invoiced value of the import shipment, cif Austrian border. It is, therefore, not quite correct to refer to the type of variable levy applied by the Austrians as a "supplementary import charge". However, No. 4, will be utilized to identify this type of charge noting the above differences in the case of Austria.

MR - "Mixing-in" regulations: "Mixing-in" regulations exist only for commercial wheat millings for which the Grain Marketing Board allocates domestic and foreign high-protein wheat to individual flour millers in varying percentages, according to the quality of the domestic bread wheat crop.

QR - Quantitative restrictions: The quantitative restriction system is implemented by licensing and may be a global or country quota upon which public import tenders are issued.

ST - State Trading