9475, and I thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, for the privilege of appearing.

The CHAIRMAN. We thank you, Mr. Magdanz for bringing to us the views of the National Livestock Feeders Association.

Are there any questions of Mr. Magdanz?

We thank you, sir, very much. Your statement will be in the record.

(The balance of Mr. Magdanz' statement follows:)

European Economic Community.—The Common Markets' Imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen meats and meat products, including canned products, are controlled by external tariffs, quotas, import certificates, import licenses, minimum import prices, variable and supplementary levies. Also, all meat items are subject to various regulations and requirements pertaining to public health, animal health regulations, veterinary restrictions, sanitary requirements, labeling and food additives.

The EEC now has a common agricultural policy (CAP) for pigmeat which became effective on July 1, 1967. A single market for beef and veal was scheduled to come into effect on April 1, 1968, but as yet has not. There is no common agricultural policy for lamb and mutton, but transitional steps are scheduled to begin on July 1, 1968, leading eventually to a single market for lamb and mutton. During the transitional period, certain restrictions on mutton and lamb imports will continue to be imposed by the individual member countries. France has import quotas for sheep and a minimum price system for mutton and lamb imports. West Germany controls imports of lamb and mutton through tender announcements: whereas, the Benelux countries have liberalized their imports of lamb and mutton.

All meat items imported into the EEC are subject to import licenses, except Italy which requires a license on only pork items and frozen beef. A mandatory import certificate is required plus the deposit of a surety bond before an import license is issued for all pork items and frozen beef. Imports of all meat items are still subject to the individual member countries' regulations and requirements pertaining to sanitary, veterinary labeling and food additive requirements.

The variable import levies are fixed by a Commission at weekly intervals for both beef and veal. The levy is the difference between the calculated import price and the guide price. The import price for beef is a computed weighted average of price quotations for representative markets in Denmark, The United Kingdom, Ireland, and Australia plus customs duty and a standard cost for transportation.

Argentina.—Prohibits imports of U.S. sheep and cattle, except those animals which originate in areas which have been free of Blue Tongue disease for the previous year. Blue Tongue is a disease of sheep, but cattle may carry the causative virus.

Australia.—Prohibits imports of cattle and sheep from the United States and from other countries where Blue Tongue is present. Their animal disease regulations virtually prohibit meat imports from any country, except New Zealand. Imports of cattle hides are prohibited from "foot and mouth" disease countries and are also restricted by a very prohibitive tariff.

Austria.—Virtually excludes imports of U.S. meat and meat products through use of import tenders which are issued on short notice and for short duration. High tariffs on most livestock and meat items also make U.S. imports prohibitively expensive. Imports of pork and pork variety meats from the United States are prohibited by veterinary regulations.

Brazil.—Places lard and other pork products in a "special" import category. Imports of these items must be made with dollars purchased at a premium at auctions. This premium, plus the tariff duties, make the cost of U.S. products prohibitive.

Chile.—Discourages entry of most U.S. livestock products by means of import deposit requirements and high import taxes.

Greece.—Levies a consumption tax of 15 cents per pound of tallow used in the manufacture of candles. This tax is not applicable to other industrial uses for tallow. Imports of tallow, lard, sausage casings, and variety meats are controlled by fund allocations. For most products large import deposits are required as well, and imports are obtained under bilateral agreements.

Ireland.—Generally restricts entry of all livestock and meat products by requiring import licenses. Sausage casings are controlled by licenses and are under