

# COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

COM(83) 92 final

Brussels, 21 March 1983

## COMMISSION REPORT TO THE COUNCIL

on the processed fruit and vegetable sector and  
measures relating thereto

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COM(83) 92 final

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PROCESSED FRUIT AND VEGETABLES:  
REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO THE COUNCIL

1. The aids for the processing of certain fruit and vegetables - tomatoes, peaches, pears, cherries and prunes - were introduced by the Council in 1977 (Regulation (EEC) No 516/77) in the form of a package of measures to assist the economy of the Community's Mediterranean areas. The three principal points which enabled agreement to be reached in the Council are as follows:
  - the fixing of a minimum price to be paid to the primary producer is a condition for the payment of the processing aid. In this way, the benefits of the Community aid should be passed on to the producer.
  - aid can be restricted to a specified quantity of production if the balance of the Community market is disturbed or likely to be disturbed. The Council has already applied this provision to pears and cherries.
  - the system has now to be re-examined on the basis of a Commission report.

That is the purpose of this Report.

2. In the Commission's view it is now possible to draw certain conclusions regarding the way in which the aid system has enabled the objectives to be attained and to place it, after certain adjustments, on a sound basis in the future.
3. The advantages which the aid for processed fruit and vegetables has brought to the Community's Mediterranean areas are clear:
  - the minimum price paid to producers has risen steadily, but gradually, over the period,
  - Community production of the principal products concerned has increased considerably since the system was introduced: production of tomato concentrate which had fallen from 339 000 tonnes in 1975 to 216 000 tonnes in 1976, increased from 277 000 tonnes in 1977 to 621 000 tonnes in 1981; production of peeled tomatoes rose from 777 000 tonnes in 1977 to an average of 1 106 000 tonnes in 1979/81; production of peaches in syrup rose from 164 000 tonnes in 1977 to an average of 287 000 tonnes in 1979-81; and production of Williams pears in syrup increased from 59 000 tonnes in 1977 to an average of 88 000 tonnes in 1979-81,
  - as a result of the aid system, substantial Community funds have been committed (Community expenditure on processed fruit and vegetables, which was less than 1m ECU in 1974 and only 23m ECU in 1977, is estimated at 556m ECU in 1982) and this has resulted in greatly stepped-up economic activity and large new investments.

4. Community consumers have benefited from low prices and consumption has risen. Apparent consumption within the Community of tomato concentrate has risen from 385,000 tonnes in 1978 to 404,000 tonnes in 1981 and of peeled tomatoes from 900,000 tonnes to 940,000 tonnes over the same period (table VI.) The remaining increases in production have gone into exports; Community exports of tomato concentrate in 1981 were 245,000 tonnes and of whole peeled tomatoes 91,000 tonnes.
5. At present there is a need to consolidate the progress achieved and, in particular, to take account of the improvement in the producers' competitive position within the Community.

#### The present system

6. Under the present system there is at the Community frontier only a customs duty, without levy, and for the majority of products the customs duty is consolidated. It should also be noted that for concentrated tomato the Community has given a preferential and a reduced rate of duty (12.6%) to Portugal, Algeria, Tunisia and Turkey (8.8%) in the framework of an auto-limitation of quantity; for peeled tomatoes the Community has given preferences to the same countries and to Israel, on similar conditions; and for tomato juice Turkey and Israel benefit also from preferences.
7. The system of production aid was introduced by Regulation (EEC) No 516/77 for the 1978/79 marketing year for tomato concentrate, peeled tomatoes, some tomato juices (ex 20.07), peaches in syrup and prunes. Pears in syrup, the other tomato juices (ex 20.02), unwhole peeled tomatoes and tomato flakes were added for the 1979/80 marketing year and cherries in syrup from 1980/81. For cherries and pears in syrup, the grant of the aid was restricted from the time of its introduction to certain quantities.

Lastly, following the accession of Greece the Council introduced a system of production aid for dried grapes and dried figs which differs in certain respects from the system for the products referred to above, for the 1981/82 and 1982/83 marketing years.

8. The system provides for the grant of a production aid in respect of all products manufactured using Community raw material purchased from producers at the minimum price under contracts between producers and processors. The amount of aid is calculated on the basis of the difference between the price of the Community product, which is determined by reference to the minimum price of the raw material and processing costs in the Community, and the price of products from non-Community countries.
9. The system for dried grapes and dried figs comprises an aid similar to that calculated for the other products (however, storage costs are not included in the processing costs used to calculate the aid) and the payment of a minimum price to the producer. It also provides for intervention by storage agencies, whose storage costs are covered by an aid.

In addition, where the storage agency cannot sell at the minimum price it may sell at lower prices which are either fixed in advance or determined by tendering procedure.

10. Table I shows the minimum prices and the aids granted. Community production is given in Table II.  
Resulting EAGGF expenditure is shown in Table III.
11. In practice the factors for use in calculating the aid in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 516/77 have caused problems. One of these factors is the price of products from non-member countries at the Community frontier, but imports from non-Community countries are now insignificant in the case of products in which the Community is now over 100% self-sufficient (tomato-based products) (1). This problem will be aggravated by the accession of Spain and Portugal (cf. Table IV).

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(1) Self-sufficiency: tomato concentrate in 1978: 121%, 1979: 121%,  
1980: 144%  
peeled tomatoes in 1978: 98%, 1979: 106%, 1980: 105%.

12. The Community cost price of the processed product, which is the second factor in calculating the aid, has been difficult to assess realistically. Despite numerous efforts to define processing costs in as concrete and uniform a manner as possible, it is increasingly difficult to arrive at a cost price which accurately reflects reality.
13. A problem peculiar to those products has arisen in the case of dried grapes and dried figs, which under the rules the storage agencies may purchase from producers and then supply to processors. What happened was that producers sold all of their harvest, at least of raisins, to the storage agencies, which is costly. In addition, it proved difficult to dispose of the raisins in store, because the mechanism was poorly adjusted to a highly fluctuating world market whose disturbances resulting from excess supply in relation to demand were reflected in full on the internal market, since the CCT duty was very low.
14. More particularly in the case of the above products but also in the case of all the products concerned, the definition of the products aided and their characteristics proved to be too imprecise and generally speaking the aid system was not sufficiently linked to a policy of encouraging quality, although an improvement in quality would make it easier to sell the products.
15. The various components of the system should therefore be examined with a view to determining what adjustments are required. Since the system applicable to dried grapes and dried figs did not enter into force until 1981 and has some different features, these products will be considered separately from the other products in the sector which receive aid. The following analysis is therefore divided into two parts.

I. PROCESSED PRODUCTS (OTHER THAN DRIED GRAPES AND DRIED FIGS)

Minimum price

16. The minimum price to be paid to the producer for the fresh product intended for processing is an essential factor in guaranteeing the income of producers and keeping processing as an outlet for the fresh products in question. It therefore must be retained.

17. The minimum price cannot be less than the withdrawal price for the fresh product because there is an obvious link between the price of products for consumption and the price of products for processing. This link could be reflected by expressing the minimum price for the reference product as a percentage of the basic price for the corresponding product. The minimum price would then be a reflection in concrete terms of the Council's annual decisions on basic prices.
  
18. However, in view of the increased production of tomato products and the high minimum price level hitherto fixed for Williams pears, the minimum prices (and therefore the withdrawal price for tomatoes) absolutely must be restrained in the immediate future.

#### Import prices

19. Imports, in particular of tomato-based products, have fallen appreciably. As a result, it is becoming difficult to consider the price of imports from non-Community countries as being fully representative for the purpose of calculating the aid. For this reason, it is necessary to make it possible, where import prices are not representative (for example, because they do not cover a significant volume of trade) to substitute a calculated price which takes account, on the basis of the criteria included in the Regulation, of recent price trends and of the price and the possibilities of outlets on the Community market.

#### Calculation of the aid

20. Taking account of the important growth in production (with the consequence, for example, that the proportion of fresh tomatoes going to processing in the Community has risen from 52% to 71% during the period of the scheme (Table V) and of the need to simplify and improve the scheme, the Commission proposes that

- aid should be granted, no longer for the finished product, but for the raw material used in processing. This would avoid certain practical problems caused by the scale of equivalence
  
- aid would be calculated for the 1983/84 marketing year as the difference between two elements: first, the price of the raw material (minimum producer price)\*; and secondly, the price of imported products or of similar products traded internationally, it being possible, if import prices are not representative, to base the calculation on a price which takes account of the recent trend of prices and of the price and possibilities for outlets on the Community market
  
- in the future the amount would be corrected each year by reference to the movement of the minimum producer price and, where appropriate, import prices (or the calculated price, if these prices are not representative).

\* The Commission recalls that in COM (82) 10 final, Volume III pages 139-140 it has made a related proposal, which is now included in the revised proposal attached.

Volumes aided

21. The Commission believes that

- it is essential to keep in the basic Regulation the article (Article 3a(5) of Regulation (EEC) No 576/77) which makes it possible to apply quantitative limits if the market is disturbed or threatened with disturbance;
- the guarantee threshold should remain at the current level for tomato-based products (4 295 000 tonnes of fresh product).

If the revised system does not produce the desired stability, the guarantee threshold will of course be operated and the Commission will propose an appropriate reduction in the level of aid or a limit on the volume of the product eligible for aid.

Product quality

22. The current rules merely lay down that the raw material must be of sound and fair merchantable quality whereas the finished product must meet the quality standards applicable, which are if necessary the national quality standards, if the processor is to receive the aid (Regulation (EEC) No 1530/78).

23. It appears, however, that there are big differences between the Member States as regards the quality demanded of the finished product, whereas it would be desirable for the aid to be granted to products whose quality meets market requirements. Community quality standards should therefore be drawn up, and applied as and when they are adopted.

Proposals for norms should be submitted for examination by the Management Committee not later than during the second marketing year after the introduction of the new regulation.



24. This measure should make it possible for more uniform amounts of aid to be granted to the raw material and for the grant of aid to be confined to products of the quality the market requires.

## II. DRIED GRAPES AND DRIED FIGS

### Minimum price

25. The minimum price which the processor must pay to the producer in order to receive the aid is an essential component of the income guarantee for producers and must be preserved.

Since 1978/79, however, there has been sharp rise of 150% in the minimum price for the products. This is doubtless linked to an increase in prices in Greece, but it is remarkable that at the same time prices for these products on the world market have been falling for three marketing years (Table VII).

The Community product has therefore become much less competitive.

26. The Commission proposes that the minimum price should be expressed in future by reference to the quantity necessary to obtain dried grapes, as a percentage of the basic price fixed for sultana grapes intended for consumption in the fresh state. There would be the same increase for figs as for grapes. Since the basic material is storable, the minimum price would be increased by a monthly stepped premium corresponding to the current storage aid.

This would be an additional incentive to processors to buy right from the start of the marketing year.

### Import prices

27. The import duty on dried grapes is 3.6% and is consolidated in the GATT. No levy is applied. Turkey qualifies for a reduced or nil duty. The import duty on figs is at a similar rate but is not consolidated in the GATT. A safeguard clause was introduced on 16 October 1982, providing for a minimum import price for dried grapes (other than currants) and a countervailing charge if that price was not observed, because of the threat of serious disturbance to the Community market by low-priced imports from certain non-member countries.

28. To promote the stability of the world market in these products and assist the functioning of the aid system, which may be affected by unforeseen price movements on non-Community markets, the Commission now proposes the introduction of a minimum price to be respected on import. There is little doubt that this will improve the working of the system and provide a more predictable market situation to the benefit of all suppliers and of the consumers and the food industry.

It is anticipated that the minimum import price will be negotiated periodically with the supplier countries. For both internal and external policy reasons the minimum import price should be set at a moderate level.

#### Calculation of the aid

29. In order for sales of the Community product to proceed normally, the aid should be calculated in such a way that the selling price of the Community product is competitive compared to the price of the non-Community product which would be subject to the minimum price on import.

The aid could therefore be calculated as the difference between the price of the raw material (minimum producer price) and the minimum import price adjusted appropriately to the raw material stage.

The aid thus calculated should enable processors to purchase a large proportion of their requirements directly from producers right from the start of the marketing year.

#### Marketing system

30. Under the current rules the storage agencies buy at the minimum price and receive a storage aid. This system acts as an intervention system at the level of the minimum price.

Since the aid was fixed before the start of the marketing year at a level which was insufficient in relation to the prices charged at the time of sale by non-member countries exporting to the Community, given the existing frontier arrangements, almost the whole quantity produced passed through the intervention agencies. This system results in additional costs, as well as a decline in quality and delays, and this makes it difficult to sell the product.

31. The introduction of a minimum price on imports and the resulting calculation of an adequate aid should make it possible to no longer have recourse to the storage agencies, particularly as the processors have storage capacity.

32. As regards the stocks held according to the existing system, provisions should be made for the storage agencies to sell these products to distillers or for purposes other than human consumption.

#### Volumes aided

33. As in the case of the other products in the sector, for this product it is essential to keep in the basic regulation Article 3a(5) of Regulation (EEC) No 516/77 which makes it possible to apply quantitative limits if the market is disturbed or threatened with disturbance. If production of dried grapes (other than currants) exceeded 80 000 t it would be necessary to review the minimum price (guarantee threshold).

#### Product quality

34. The existing rules lay down quality standards for the raw material and the finished product.

However, throughout the previous marketing year one of the main reasons put forward by the trade to explain the poor sale of raisins from Greece was the inadequate quality of the Greek product.

Attention should therefore be given to:

- reinforcing control of the application of existing quality standards,
- revising the standards at some time so that the finished product conforms as far as possible to the requirements of Community users.

x

x

x

35. A draft amendment of Regulation (EEC) No 526/77 is being submitted to the Council in parallel, with a view to introducing the amendments proposed above into the current rules.

Draft regulations laying down the general implementing rules will also be submitted to the Council.

PROCESSED FRUIT AND VEGETABLES  
CHANGES IN MINIMUM PRICES AND AIDS GRANTED

PRODUCT	Minimum price		ECU 100 kg net		Processing aid - ECU 100 kg 1/2 gross		Greece		Greece	
	78/79 (1)	79/80	80/81	81/82	78/79 (1)	79/80	80/81 (2)	82/83	81/82	82/83
: Tomato concentrate	7,93	8,35	8,75	9,275	6,095	9,878	38,22	16,516	40,30	45,53
: Whole "S-Marzano": peeled and deep-frozen	13,26	13,96	14,63	15,508	11,056	16,516	17,75	12,565	16,74	18,74
: Whole "Roma": peeled and deep-frozen	10,01	10,53	11,03	11,692	7,918	12,452	14,14	9,103	12,13	13,58
: Unwhole peeled deep-frozen	-	8,70	9,12	9,667	6,551	10,295	6,93	7,530	5,94	6,65
: Tomato juice (ex. 20.07 CCT)	8,27	8,70	9,12	9,667	6,222	10,295	10,17	7,238	9,-	10,08
: Tomato juice 7-8%	-	8,35	8,75	9,275	6,095	9,878	14,-	7,056	13,70	15,48
: Tomato juice 8-10%	-	8,35	8,75	9,275	6,095	9,878	16,-	7,056	16,12	18,21
: Tomato juice 10-12%	-	8,35	8,75	9,275	6,095	9,878	19,-	7,056	18,54	19,5
: Tomato flakes	-	10,53	11,03	11,692	7,918	12,452	149,-	9,103	157,17	160
: Peaches in syrup	28,63	30,13	31,58	33,475	23,394	35,65	27,69	26,704	21,12	22,77
: Prunes	127,-	133,69	140,11	154,12	154,12	167,99	51,40	167,99	68,10	67,68
: Williams pears in syrup	-	28,13	29,48	32,428	34,536	34,536	26,41	34,536	21,04	23,44
: Cherries: hard	-	66,40	73,04	73,04	73,04	77,788	-	77,788	32,25	34,46
: Cherries: morello	-	74,60	82,06	87,39	76,015	77,788	-	77,788	30,31	30,31
: Cherries: other	-	66,40	73,04	73,04	73,04	77,788	-	77,788	32,25	34,46
: Sultanas (3)	-	-	-	117,18	-	133,17	-	133,17	11,59	36,14
: Dried figs quality "C" (3)	-	-	-	59,52	-	67,65	-	67,65	9,76	23,56

(1) Fixed in u.s. and converted to ECU at 1.208953

(2) Calculation less 10%

(3) These products also qualify for storage aid amounting to 0.32 ECU/100 kg per week for sultanas quality 4; and 0.18 ECU/100 kg per week for dried figs.

\* per 100 kg net

TABLE II

CHANGES IN OUTPUT OF FRUIT- AND VEGETABLE- BASED PROCESSED PRODUCTS QUALIFYING FOR AID

PRODUCTS	1975			1976			1977			1978			1979			1980			1981		
	Gr	Tot	Gr	Gr	Tot	Gr	Gr	Tot	Gr	Tot	Gr	Gr	Tot	Gr	Tot	Gr	Gr	Tot	Gr	Tot	
Tomato concentrate	121	218	339	51	165	216	95	182	277	172	296	468	180	432	612	240	392	632	220	401	621
Whole peeled tomatoes				11	601	612	25	752	777	26	863	889	30	1225	1225	40	1144	1184	11	998.4	1009.4
Unwhole peeled tomatoes					40	40		55	55		30	30		44	44		41.5	41.5			
Tomato juice 20.02																					
Tomato juice 20.07																					
Deep-frozen tomatoes					5	5		7	7		8	8		9.5	9.5		11.3	11.3			
Tomato flakes					0.4	0.4		0.5	0.5		0.3	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.1	0.3			
Peaches in syrup					77	58		87	164	130	95.6	225.6	130	159.3	289.9	150	136	286	130	153.6	283.6
Williams pears in syrup					93.3	93.3		59	59		0.1	70.3	70.4	0.4	91.5	1	79.6	80.6	0.4	91.6	92
Hard cherries in syrup																					
Morello cherries in syrup																					
Prunes																					
Dried grapes																					
Dried figs																					

Source : Member States  
 (1) source : USDA Foreign Agriculture circular - Dried fruit - June 1981  
 (p) provisional

TABLE III

(0045Q)

CHANGES IN EAGGF EXPENDITURE ON PROCESSED  
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

million ECU

: Year	: EEC 9	: Greece	: Refunds (1)	: INTERVENTION		
				: All products	: Pineapples	: All products
: 1974	: 0,9	:	: 0,9	: -	:	:
: 1975	: 5,0	:	: 5,0	: -	:	:
: 1976	: 10,4	:	: 10,4	: -	:	:
: 1977	: 23,4	:	: 19,8	: 3,6	: 3,6	:
: 1978	: 30,7	:	: 26,9	: 3,8	: 3,8	:
: 1979	: 291,2	:	: 6,3	: 284,9	: 2,6	: 282,3
: 1980	: 492,2	:	: 1,9	: 490,3	: 6,2	: 484,1
: 1981	: 419,2	: 0	: 1,9	: 419,2	: 5,7	: 412,6
: 1982	: 478,5	: 77,4	: 6,5	: 555,9	: 6,8	: 543,1
: 1983(2)	: 482,0	: 141,0	: 3,0	: 623,0	: 7,0	: 613,0
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:

(1) Following the introduction of production aid, refunds previously granted to peeled tomatoes, tomato concentrate and tomato juice, were discontinued as from 30 January 1979.

(2) Initial credits.

TABLE IV

Changes in imports of tomato-based products  
by Community of Nine

TOMATO CONCENTRATE (tomato flakes and tomato juice ex. 20.02)

tonnes

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Production	165.404*	182.500*	296.300*	517.900	433.500	401.700
Imports non-member countries						
of which Greece	53.008	57.229	31.051	47.003	42.149	-
other non-member countries	78.349	109.373	47.928	56.355	42.692	27.593
of which Spain	26.843	29.379	8.063	10.594	7.927	5.499
Portugal	29.827	42.220	14.570	21.744	23.585	10.645

\* not known: tomato juice ex 20.02 for which production figures are not available

PEELED TOMATOES

tonnes

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Production	807.000	893.000	1.269.000	1.185.500	1.008.100
Imports non-member countries					
of which Greece	4.105	4.971	9.332	3.173	-
other non-member countries	55.652	62.178	40.300	24.122	22.090
of which Spain	39.113	33.970	21.867	10.324	8.775
Portugal	-	-	122	91	-

Source : Imports: import certificates: 1

Production: Member States' statistics



a) Total production EEC 10  
 Fresh tomatoes : b) Production going to processing

TABLE V  
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	1977		1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Quant.	%	Quant.	%	Quant.	%	Quant.	%	Quant.	%
Italy	a)									
Tot.	3.179,4	100	3.686,2	100	4.866,5	100	4.541,6	100	4.380,9	100
of which into:										
concentrate	839	26,4	1.192,-	32,3	2.039,-	41,9	1.680,-	37,-	1.830,-	P: 41,8
whole peeled	883	27,8	1.005,-	27,3	1.404,-	28,9	1.250,-	27,6	1.040,-	P: 23,7
unwhole peeled	50,6	1,6	23,-	0,6	33,8	0,7	32,-	0,7		
deep-frozen peeled	7,9	0,3	9,-	0,3	10,5	0,2	11,-	0,2		
juice 20.02	?	-	?	-	105,-	2,2	52,-	1,1		
juice 20.07	73,8	0,3	37,8	1,-	42,5	0,9	28,-	0,6		
flakes	10,8	0,3	6,5	0,2	6,-	0,1	7,-	0,2	10,-	P: 0,2
Total	b): 1.865,1	58,7	2.273,3	61,7	3.640,8	74,8	3.060,-	67,4	3.050,-	P: 69,6
France	a)									
Tot.	581,4	100	802,-	100	813,3	100	876,5	100	803,-	100
of which into:										
concentrate	175,-	30,2	313,-	39,-	324,-	39,8	326,-	37,2		
whole peeled	20,-	3,4	35,-	4,4	44,-	5,4	53,-	6,1		
unwhole peeled	13,-	2,2	15,2	1,9	15,2	1,9	20,2	2,3		
deep-frozen peeled	-	-	-	-	0,2	p.m.	2,3	0,3		
juice 20.02	-	-	-	-	1,-	0,1	2,-	0,2		
juice 20.07	4,3	0,7	8,6	1,1	8,6	1,1	9,8	1,1		
flakes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total	b): 212,3	36,5	371,8	46,4	393,-	48,3	413,3	47,2		
Greece	a)									
Tot.	1.393,-	100	1.656,-	100	1.720,-	100	1.542,4	100	1.550,-	100
of which into:										
concentrate	550,-	39,5	1.000,-	60,3	1.050,-	61,-	1.400,-	90,8		
whole peeled	28,-	2,-	29,-	1,8	34,-	2,-	45,-	2,9		
unwhole peeled	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
deep-frozen peeled	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
juice 20.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
juice 20.07	21,6	1,5	14,-	0,9	19,-	1,1	25,-	1,6		
flakes	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,-	0,3		
Total	b): 599,6	43,-	1.043,-	63,-	1.103,-	64,1	1.474,-	95,6		
EEC	a)									
Tot.	5.153,8	100	6.144,2	100	7.399,8	100	6.962,5	100	6.733,9	100
of which into:										
concentrate	1.564,-	30,4	2.505,-	40,8	3.413,-	46,1	3.406,-	48,9		
whole peeled	931,-	18,1	1.069,-	17,4	1.482,-	20,-	1.348,-	19,4		
unwhole peeled	63,6	1,2	38,2	0,6	49,-	0,7	52,2	0,7		
deep-frozen peeled	7,9	0,2	9,-	0,1	10,7	0,1	13,3	0,2		
juice 20.02	?	-	?	-	106,-	1,4	54,-	0,8		
juice 20.07	99,7	1,9	60,4	1,-	70,1	1,-	62,8	0,9		
flakes	10,8	0,2	6,5	0,1	6,-	0,1	11,-	0,2		
Total	b): 2.677,-	51,9	3.688,1	60,-	5.136,8	69,4	4.947,3	71,1		

Table VI

OUTPUT OF PRODUCTS PROCESSED FROM TOMATOES - COMMUNITY OF TEN  
in '000 tonnes

	1978			1979			1980			1981						
Products	Production (1)	Exports (2)	Imports (3)	Production (1)	Exports (2)	Imports (3)	Production (1)	Exports (2)	Imports (3)	Production (1)	Exports (2)	Imports (3)				
Concentrate	468.-	64.9	147.5	385.4	613.-	56.4	165.3	504.1	632.1	42.7	238.1	436.7	621.7	27.6	245.3	404
Whole peeled	889.-	60.4	49.3	900.1	1255.-	40.3	86.5	1178.8	1184.1	24.1	80.3	1127.9	1009.4	22.1	91.3	940.2
Juice (CCT 20.07)	46.2	17.-	2.3	60.9	62.3	19.5	2.4	79.4	56.3	12.4	4.7	64.0	44.8	10.5	1.7	53.6

Sources: (1) Member States  
(2) Import licences  
(3) NIMEXE; United Kingdom figures for 1981 not available.

**TABLE VII**

**CHANGES IN MINIMUM PRICE FOR DRIED SULTANAS IN GREECE**

		Greek system				EEC-system					
		1978/79		1979/80		1980/81		1981/82		1982/83	
		Dr	ECU	Dr	ECU	Dr	ECU	Dr	ECU	Dr	ECU
Minimum price		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
sultana no 4		3 500	75.7	4 800	96.5	6 800	110.3	7 200*	117.18	8 863	133.17
		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

\* plus national aid amounting to 600 Dr/100 kg

Proposal for a  
COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC)

amending Regulation (EEC) N° 516/77 on the common organization of the market in products processed from fruit and vegetables and Regulation (EEC) N° 950/68 on the Common Customs Tariff

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 43 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament (1),

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) N° 516/77 (2), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) N° 1118/81 (3), introduced a system of production aid for a number of products processed from fruit and vegetables; whereas, following the accession of Greece, this system of aid has been extended to dried grapes and dried figs with detailed rules laid down in Council Regulation (EEC) N° 2194/81 (4), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) N° 2674/82 (5);

Whereas this system has operated successfully in terms of the objectives it was designed to fulfil; whereas the system should be retained but adjusted in the light of experience gained in operating it and of changes in the markets for the products concerned, and in particular all the products which may be eligible for aid, including dried grapes and figs, should be made subject to a uniform system;

Whereas, in view of the link between prices for products intended to be consumed fresh and prices for products intended for processing, provision should be made for minimum producer prices to be derived from the basic price referred to in Council Regulation (EEC) N° 1035/72<sup>(6)</sup>, having due regard to the need to maintain a sufficient balance between the various uses for fresh products;

(1) OJ N° C

(2) OJ N° L 73, 21. 3.1977, p. 1

(3) OJ N° L 118, 30. 4.1981, p. 10

(4) OJ N° L 214, 1. 8.1981, p. 1

(5) OJ N° L 284, 7.10.1982, p. 3

(6) OJ N° L 118, 20. 5.1972, p. 1

Whereas provision should be made for a monthly increment of the minimum price for certain products intended for processing which can be stored;

Whereas, in the case of products for which no basic price is fixed, the minimum producer price should be determined by reference to the increase for similar products for which it has been possible to determine a minimum price by reference to the basic price;

Whereas, in the case of certain products in this sector, of which the Community is a major importer, a minimum import price system should be introduced, combined with the lodging of a special security at the time an import licence is issued as a guarantee that the minimum price will be complied with in order to encourage greater market stability and to facilitate the proper operation of the aid system;

Whereas, in view of the intended function of such special securities, they should be exempted from Article 1(2) of Council Regulation (EEC) N° 352/78 of 20 February 1978 on the crediting of securities, deposits and guarantees furnished under the common agricultural policy and subsequently forfeited (7);

Whereas experience has shown that difficulties have arisen with the factors used to calculate the amount of aid; whereas, therefore, provision should be made for a calculation which takes account in particular of changes in the minimum price and includes, where necessary, a flat-rate adjustment for other costs; whereas the minimum import prices should be referred to for the purpose of calculating aid for products subject to such prices;

Whereas, in the case of a number of products, and in particular those processed from tomatoes, it has been observed that the weight of the packaging can vary considerably in relation to the weight of the product; whereas the granting of aid for packaged products may result in artificial distortions between different processors; whereas the aid should therefore be calculated on the basis of the raw material processed;

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(7) OJ N° L 50, 22. 2.1978, p. 1

Whereas, in order to facilitate the marketing of the processed products in question and adjust their quality more closely to market requirements, provision should be made for laying down Community quality standards; whereas, pending the adoption of such standards, aid should be made conditional on compliance with current national standards;

Whereas, in order to ensure uniform application of the aid system, the presentation of products qualifying for aid should be defined more precisely;

Whereas, in view of commercial practice in the Community in respect of products in the sector, provision should be made for advance fixing of refunds;

Whereas imports of products the trade in which has a marked influence on the Community market should be monitored; whereas, therefore, imports of such products should be subject to presentation of an import licence;

Whereas the Common Customs Tariff and Part II of Annex I to Regulation (EEC) N° 516/77 should be adapted to take account of present trade practice in respect of the presentation of products processed from tomatoes,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EEC) N° 516/77 is hereby amended as follows:

1. Articles 2a to 4 inclusive are replaced by the following:

"Article 2a

The marketing years shall extend from:

- a) 15 May to 14 May for cherries preserved in syrup falling within subheading 20.06 B of the Common Customs Tariff;

- b) 1 July to 30 June for
  - peeled tomatoes, whether or not cooked, preserved by freezing, falling within subheading 07.02 B of the Common Customs Tariff,
  - tomato flakes falling within subheading 07.04 B of the Common Customs Tariff,
  - tomatoes, prepared or preserved, falling within subheading 20.02 C of the Common Customs Tariff,
  - peaches preserved in syrup falling within subheading 20.06 B of the Common Customs Tariff,
  - tomato juices falling within heading 20.07 of the Common Customs Tariff;
- c) 15 July to 14 July for Williams pears preserved in syrup falling within subheading 20.06 B of the Common Customs Tariff;
- d) 15 August to 14 August for dried figs falling within subheading 08.03 B of the Common Customs Tariff;
- e) 1 September to 31 August for:
  - dried grapes falling within subheading 08.04 B of the Common Customs Tariff,
  - prunes derived from dried "prunes d'Ente" falling within subheading 08.12 C of the Common Customs Tariff.

### Article 3

1. A system of production aid is hereby introduced for the products listed in Annex Ia and obtained from fruit and vegetables grown in the Community.
2. The Council, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission, may decide to amend Annex Ia in the light of production and marketing conditions for the products concerned.
3. Where the Community production potential for a product listed in Annex Ia is likely to cause a major imbalance between production and scope for marketing, the Council, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission, may take appropriate measures, in particular by limiting production aid to a specified quantity. This quantity shall be determined by reference to average Community production in the last marketing years for which accurate figures are available. The quantity may be adjusted in the light of changes in the scope for disposal of the product in question.

Article 3a

1. Production aid shall be granted to processors who have paid producers for their raw materials a price not less than the minimum price under contracts between producers or recognized producers' groups or associations thereof on the one hand and processors or legally constituted processors' groups or associations thereof on the other.
2. In the case of currants, contracts of the kind referred to in paragraph 1 must be accompanied by a written undertaking by the grower to withhold from delivery to the processing industry for processing into currants for commercial sale a quantity not less than a percentage to be determined of the quantity covered by the contract.
3. Detailed rules for the application of this Article shall be adopted under the procedure provided for in Article 20.

Article 3b

1. The method for determining the minimum price to be paid to a producer shall be as follows:
  - a) in the case of products for which a basic price is fixed under Regulation (EEC) N° 1035/72, by applying, depending on the products concerned, one or more coefficients to be determined, to the arithmetic average of the basic prices valid for the current marketing year during the period the products are being used by the processing industry;
  - b) in the case of all other products, by applying, to the minimum price for the previous marketing year, the percentage increase in minimum prices resulting from applying the provisions in (a) to products to be determined in accordance with paragraph 3, taking into account comparable changes in their prices.

The coefficients referred to in (a) shall be arrived at by reference to the ratio of the minimum price to the basic price during the 1982/83 marketing year, having due regard to the need to ensure normal marketing of fresh products on the various markets.



2. The minimum price for dried grapes and dried figs valid at the start of the marketing year shall during the marketing year be increased each month by a fixed amount corresponding to storage costs.
3. The Council, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission, shall fix the coefficients referred to in paragraph 1(a) and adopt the general rules for applying this Article.
4. Minimum prices shall be fixed before the beginning of each marketing year.
5. Minimum prices, the monthly increments referred to in paragraph 2 and detailed rules for applying this Article shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure provided for in Article 20.

Article 3c

1. The amount of aid shall be so fixed as to enable the Community product concerned to be marketed, account being taken in particular:
  - when the aid is first fixed, of the difference between the minimum price for the raw material as referred to in Article 3b and the third-country price, adjusted on a flat-rate basis at the raw material stage;
  - at subsequent fixings, of the amount of aid fixed for the previous marketing year adjusted to take account of changes in the minimum price referred to in Article 3b, the third-country price and, if necessary, the pattern of processing costs assessed on a flat-rate basis;
  - where relevant, the prices at which Community products are sold on the Community market.
2. However, the third-country price factor shall be replaced:
  - by a price based on the Community market price, the price trend and the outlets available on the Community market in cases where the volume of imports makes the third-country price unrepresentative;
  - by the minimum import price in cases where such price is fixed pursuant to Article 4.
3. The Council, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission, shall adopt general rules for applying this Article.
4. The amount of aid shall be fixed before the beginning of each marketing year in accordance with the procedure provided for in Article 20.

Article 3d

1. Aid shall be granted to processors only for processed products which:
  - a) have been produced from raw material for which the applicant has paid at least the minimum price referred to in Article 3b,
  - b) are packaged for supply to the final consumer,
  - c) meet Community quality standards to be laid down.Until such time as Community standards have come into effect, the products concerned must meet current national standards.

2. Paragraph 1(b) shall not apply to:
  - a) prunes derived from dried "prunes d'Ente",
  - b) dried grapes,
  - c) dried figs,
  - d) products made from tomatoes other than peeled tomatoeswhere such products are intended for further processing or repackaging.

3. In the case of dried grapes, aid shall be paid only to processors who have not processed and subsequently do not process for commercial sale a quantity of dried grapes equal to a percentage, to be determined, of the quantity of dried grapes bought. Such quantities not processed shall not be eligible for aid.

4. Quality standards and the other detailed rules for applying this Article shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure provided for in Article 20.

Article 4

1. A minimum import price for each marketing year is hereby introduced for the products listed in Annex Ia(a).
2. Minimum import prices shall be determined having regard to:
  - the free-at-frontier prices on import into the Community,
  - the prices obtaining in international trade,
  - the situation on the internal Community market,
  - the situation of trade with third countries.

3. Compliance with minimum import prices shall be guaranteed by the lodging of an additional security as referred to in the second indent of Article 10(2).

4. The Council, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission:

- may decide to amend the list of products for which minimum prices have been introduced;
- shall adopt general rules implementing this Article.

5. Minimum import prices and the amount of the additional security shall be fixed in accordance with the procedure provided for in Article 20.

6. Detailed rules implementing this Article shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure provided for in Article 20."

2. The following subparagraph is added to Article 8(4):

"The Council may decide under the same procedure that the system provided for in paragraph 2 shall also apply to the refunds referred to in Article 6."

3. The following indent is added to Article 10(2):

"- with respect to the products listed in Annex Ia(a), the lodging of an additional security beyond the security provided for in the first indent.

The additional security shall be forfeit in proportion to the quantities imported at a price lower than the minimum import price. However, there shall be no requirement to lodge an additional security for products originating in and imported from third countries giving an undertaking, which they are in a position to fulfil, that their price will not be below the minimum import price and that deflection of trade will be avoided. Article 1(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 352/78 shall not apply to the additional securities."

4. In Part II of Annex I, the following item relating to subheading 20.07 B II (b) is deleted:

CCT	Description	(1)	(2)
heading no			
20.07 B II b)	.....		
	"6. Tomato juice:		
	aa) with an added sugar content		
	exceeding 30% by weight	49	3

5. Annexes Ia and IV are replaced by Annexes I and II to this Regulation."

Article 2

In the Common Customs Tariff annexed to Regulation (EEC) N° 950/68, subheading 20.07 B II (b) 6 is hereby amended as follows:

Heading number	Description	Rate of duty	
		Autonomous % or levy (L)	Convention- al %
20.07 B II b)	.....		
	"6. Tomato juice:		
	aa) containing added sugar	21	20 + ads
	bb) other	21	21

Article 3

This Regulation shall enter into force on the third day following its publication in the Official Journal of the European Communities.

It shall apply:

- in respect of Article 1(1) and (3), from the beginning of the 1983/84 marketing year for each product;
- in respect of Article 1(2), (4) and (5) and Article 2, from 1 July 1983.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at

For the Council  
The President

ANNEX I

"ANNEX Ia

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:           :           :
: CCT heading no :           : Description           :
:           :           :
:-----:-----:
: a) 08.03 B : Dried figs           :
: 08.04 B : Dried grapes         :
: b) ex 07.02 B : Peeled tomatoes, whether or not cooked, preserved :
:           : by freezing         :
: ex 07.04 B : Tomato flakes       :
: ex 08.12 C : Prunes derived from dried "d'Ente" plums :
: ex 20.02 C : Tomatoes, prepared or preserved :
: ex 20.06 B : Peaches preserved in syrup :
: ex 20.06 : Williams pears preserved in syrup :
: ex 20.06 : Cherries preserved in syrup :
: ex 20.07 : Tomato juice       :
:           :
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ANNEX II

"ANNEX IV

CCT heading no	Description
ex 07.02 B	Peeled tomatoes, whether or not cooked, preserved by freezing
ex 07.03 E	Mushrooms
ex 07.04 B	Tomato flakes
08.03 B	Dried figs
08.04 B	Dried grapes
ex 08.10 A	Raspberries and strawberries, whether or not cooked, preserved by freezing without added sugar
ex 08.11 E	Raspberries and strawberries provisionally preserved
08.12 C	Prunes
ex 20.01 C	Mushrooms prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid
20.02 A	Mushrooms, prepared or preserved
20.02 C	Tomatoes, prepared or preserved
20.02 G	Peas, beans in pod, prepared or preserved
ex 20.03	Raspberries and strawberries preserved by freezing containing added sugar
ex 20.05 C I b)	Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit purée and fruit paste being cooked preparations, whether or not containing added sugar, made from raspberries and strawberries
ex 20.06 B II a) 7	Peaches, prepared or preserved
B II b) 7 aa)11:	
B II b) 7 bb)11:	
ex 20.06 B I e)	Raspberries and strawberries, prepared or preserved
B II a) 8	
B II b) 8	
B II c) 1 dd)	
B II c) 2 bb)	
ex 20.06 B I d)	Pears, prepared or preserved
B II a) 6	
B II b) 6	
B II c) 1 cc)	
B II c) 2 aa)	
20.07 B II a) 5	Tomato juices
B II b) 6	



Proposal for a  
COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC)

fixing guarantee thresholds for certain products processed from  
fruit and vegetables

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 516/77 of 14 March 1977 on the  
common organization of the market in products processed from fruit and  
vegetables (1), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No (2), and in  
particular Article 3(5) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Whereas Article 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 516/77 introduced a system of  
production aid for certain products processed from fruit and vegetables;  
whereas, in the event of the situation provided for in paragraph 3 of the said  
Article arising, the grant of production aid can be confined to a quantity  
determined on the basis of average Community production in the most recent  
years for which reliable figures are available;

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(1) OJ No L 73, 21. 3.1977, p.1  
(2) OJ No L

Whereas this situation is liable to arise for sultanas;

whereas, at this stage, a guarantee threshold should be fixed for the said product; whereas provision should be made for taking appropriate measures should the said threshold be exceeded,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. From the 1983/1984 marketing year, a guarantee threshold is hereby fixed for each marketing year at a quantity of 80 000 tonnes of sultanas.
2. In the event of the threshold fixed in paragraph 1 being exceeded, the Council, acting on a proposal from the Commission, shall take the appropriate measures.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the third day following its publication in the Official Journal of the European Communities.

It shall apply from 1 September 1983.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at

For the Council

The President

**Proposal for a  
COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC)**

adjusting certain rules in the 1979 Act of Accession in respect  
of products processed from fruit and vegetables

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the 1979 Act of Accession, and in particular Article 72(2) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament (1),

Whereas Article 103(3) of the 1979 Act of Accession lays down rules for the calculation of Community aid granted in Greece in respect of certain products processed from fruit and vegetables;

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 516/77 has been amended by Regulation (EEC) No <sup>(2)</sup>, which makes certain changes to the system for calculating production aid in the sector in question;

Whereas, in accordance with Article 72(2) of the said Act of Accession, the changes necessary as a result of the amendments to Regulation (EEC) No 516/77 should be made to the rules contained in Article 103(3),

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

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(1) OJ No C

(2) OJ No L

Article 1

Notwithstanding Article 103(3) of the 1979 Act of Accession, the amount of Community aid granted in Greece shall be fixed on the following basis:

- when the aid is first fixed, by taking into account the difference between the minimum price for the raw material applying in Greece and the third-country price, adjusted on a flat-rate basis at the raw material stage;
- at subsequent fixings, by taking into account the amount of aid fixed for the previous marketing year, adjusted to take account of the level of the minimum price applying in Greece for the marketing year concerned, the third-country price and, if necessary, any change in the processing costs obtaining in Greece assessed on a flat-rate basis;

However, the third country price factor shall be replaced:

- by a price based on the Community market price, the price trend and the outlets available on the Community market in cases where the volume of imports makes the third-country price unrepresentative;
- by the minimum import price in cases where such is fixed.

The aid thus calculated may not, however, exceed the Community aid granted in the other nine Member States.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the third day following its publication in the Official Journal of the European Communities.

It shall apply from the beginning of the 1983/84 marketing year for each of the products concerned.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at

For the Council  
The President



ANNEX : METHOD OF CALCULATION

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The calculations below are based on 1983 production forecasts. Any increase in the cost of raw materials as part of 1983/84 price fixings by the Commission have not been taken into account.

In view of the timings of production and payments, the financial impact of this proposal will probably not be apparent before the 1984 budget year.

A. Amendments to Regulation (EEC) No 516/77

1. Minimum import price (dried grapes and dried figs)

Aid to be determined by reference to a minimum import price (Article 3c (2)).

a) Assuming the minimum import price has the effect of raising the average value of imported products by 5%, processing aid could be reduced by 9.1%:  
 $140.000 \text{ t} \times 589 \text{ ECU/t} \times 9.1\% = 7.5 \text{ million ECU}$

b) However, this reduction in aid would be offset to some extent by refunds for the proportion of production which is exported:  
 $40.000 \text{ t} \times 53 \text{ ECU/t} = 2.1 \text{ million ECU}$

2. Changes in calculating aid (Article 3c (1) and (2))

These changes involve:

- The calculation of aid in relation to raw material used,
- Reference to the selling price inside the Community.

Tomato concentrate is usually stored in bulk to be packaged later.

A flat rate payment of aid on the raw material would mean aid can be paid once the bulk product has been manufactured, about 2 months earlier than at present. This would lower the financial costs to be added to the aid

without causing a loss to the producer. It is estimated this will reduce aid by 3 % :

221 million ECU x 3 % = - 6.6 million ECU

It is not yet possible to put figures on the changes in expenditure resulting from other adjustments.

### 3. Repeal of the storage system for dried grapes and figs

The repeal of this system should lead to

#### a) elimination of losses on resale

The average foreseen savings :

Sultanas	55 000 T à 250 ECU/T =	13.8
Currants	30 000 T à 250 ECU/T =	7.5
Figs	5 000 T à 200 ECU/T =	1.0
Total savings		<u>22.3 Mio ECU</u>

#### b) disappearance of aid to storage agencies.

The processing operations are dispersed over a long period; during this period the raw materials shall be stocked. The cost of storage intervenes in the future in the cost of processing and the aid for processing will be affected thereby. This measure would therefore not have important financial effects.

### 4. Introduction of quality standards (Article 3d (1) (c))

It is not possible to put figures on the savings which would result from this measure; in principle it has no direct impact on the level of aid.

### 5. Alteration to the 1979 Act of Accession

The purpose of this alteration is to allow Regulation (EEC) N° 516/77 as amended, to be applied in Greece; it does not involve a separate financial impact.

### 6. Introduction of guarantee thresholds for sultanas (Reg. 1206/82)

Since 1983 production forecasts are lower than the thresholds proposed, this measure will mean no short-term saving.

Proposal for a  
COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC)

amending Regulation (EEC) No 516/77 on the common organization of the market  
in products processed from fruit and vegetables.

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and  
in particular Articles 42 and 43 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament (1),

Whereas Article 3 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2194/81<sup>(2)</sup>,  
as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2674/82<sup>(3)</sup>, provides for the  
purchase by storage agencies of those quantities of dried grapes and dried  
figs not covered by contracts between producers and processors; whereas  
Article 6 of that Regulation provides for the sale of these products by tender  
or at prices fixed in advance, taking account of market developments; whereas  
Article 10 also provides for the grant of storage aid and financial  
compensation in the event of such sales;

Whereas it may happen that the quantities bought in by the storage agencies  
under the contracts referred to in Article 3 of that Regulation which remain  
unsold at the end of the marketing year reach such a level that sales of  
produce from the following marketing year may be jeopardized; whereas to  
remedy that situation provisions should be made for the storage agencies to  
sell these products to distillers or, for purposes other than human  
consumption, to other industries;

Whereas the conditions governing the sale to distillers must be such as to  
avoid disturbing the Community market in alcohol and spirituous beverages;

Whereas provision should be made for compensation for losses suffered by the  
storage agencies in selling to the distilling industries;

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(1) OJ No C  
(2) OJ No L 214, 1. 8.1981, p.1  
(3) OJ No L 284, 7.10.1982, p. 3



Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 516/77<sup>(3)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1118/81<sup>(4)</sup>, should be amended accordingly.

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The following Article 3e is hereby inserted in Council Regulation (EEC) No 516/77:

"Article 3e

1. Where stocks of dried grapes and dried figs bought in by the storage agencies pursuant to Article 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 2194/81<sup>(\*)</sup> reach a level at the end of the marketing year such that market equilibrium may thereby be disturbed during the following marketing year, a decision may be taken in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 20 to authorize storage agencies to sell products by tender or at prices fixed in advance to distillers or, for purposes other than human consumption, to other industries.
2. The conditions governing sales to distillers shall be such to avoid disturbing the Community market in alcohol and spirituous beverages.
3. The products in question shall be disposed of in such a way that equality of access to the merchandise and equality of treatment of the purchasers is ensured.
4. Where paragraph 1 is applied, financial compensation equal to the difference between the purchase price and the selling price for the quantities in question shall be granted to the storage agency.
5. Detailed rules for the application of this Article shall be laid down in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 20 .

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(\* ) OJ No L 214, 1.8.1981, p. 1." Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the third day following its publication in the Official Journal of the European Communities.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at

For the Council

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(3) OJ No L 73, 21. 3.1977, p. 1

(4) OJ No L 118, 30. 4.1981, p.10

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date : 15 September 1982

1. BUDGET HEADING : Item 1512

APPROBIATIONS : 1983 177 mECU  
(draft 1983 Budget)

2. TITLE : Draft Council Regulation (EEC) amending Regulation No 516/77 on the Common organization of the market in products processed from fruit and vegetables

3. LEGAL BASIS : Articles 42 and 43 of the Treaty

4. AIMS OF PROJECT : to provide for the distillation of surplus dried grapes and dried fige

5. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS	PERIOD OF 12 MONTHS	CURRENT FINANCIAL YEAR ( 1982 )	FOLLOWING FINANCIAL YEAR ( 1983 )
5.0 EXPENDITURE			
- CHARGED TO THE EC BUDGET (REVENUES/INTERVENTIONS)	59,8 m <sup>(1)</sup> ECU	taken entry	59,8 m ECU
- NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION			
- OTHER			
5.1 RECEIPTS			
- OWN RESOURCES OF THE EC (LEVIES/CUSTOMS DUTIES)			
- NATIONAL			

	1984	1985	1986	
5.0.1 ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE	(2)	(2)	(2)	
5.1.1 ESTIMATED RECEIPTS	taken entry	taken entry	taken entry	

5.2 METHOD OF CALCULATION	<u>dried grapes</u>	<u>dried figs</u>
Minimum buying-price (ECU/t)	1172	595
Estimated selling price to distillers (15 Dr/kg, in ECU/t)	<u>244</u>	<u>244</u>
Loss	928	351
Quantity to be disposed of (in tonnes)	63000	3600
<b>Total cost (mECU)</b>	<b>58,5</b>	<b>1,3</b>

~~6.0 CAN THE PROJECT BE FINANCED FROM APPROPRIATIONS ENTERED IN THE RELEVANT CHAPTER OF THE CURRENT BUDGET ?~~ YES/NO

~~6.1 CAN THE PROJECT BE FINANCED BY TRANSFER BETWEEN CHAPTERS OF THE CURRENT BUDGET ?~~ YES/NO

6.2 IS A SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET BE NECESSARY ? YES/NO

6.3 WILL FUTURE BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS BE NECESSARY ? (3)  
YES/NO

OBSERVATIONS : (1) Maximal estimates based on existing stocks; finale expenses will defend the evolution of the market.  
 (2) The arrangements in question are applicable only until the 1982/83 marketing year and are subject to a Commission Decision (Article 15 of Council Regulation No 2194/81).  
 (3) This measure was not taken into account as regards the draft 1983 Budget. If necessary, the Commission will, in due course, propose a procedure to cover the expenditure in question.