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COMMISSION PROPOSAL TO THE COUNCIL

on the fixing of prices for certain agricultural
products and connected measures

(submitted by the Commission to the Council)

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INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The Commission is forwarding herewith to the Council its proposals concerning the fixing of certain agricultural prices for the 1975/76 farm year and also a number of related measures referred to in the Memorandum on the improvement of the common agricultural policy (Doc. No COM(73) 1850 final of 31 October 1973) and in the Commission Communication on the special measures to deal with the present economic situation in agriculture (Doc. No SEC(74) 3280 final of 30 August 1974).

The Commission is also putting forward its proposals for the common prices to be applied in respect of the new Member States in so far as the Act concerning the Conditions of Accession and the Adjustments to the Treaties lays down special provisions for such a move (milk, beef and veal, flax).

The Commission's proposals follow the guidelines set out in its Memorandum on the improvement of the common agricultural policy. In accordance with the declaration approved by the Council on 2 October 1974, the Commission has based its price proposals for the 1975/76 farm year on the trend in production costs during 1973 and 1974, account also being taken of the price decisions previously adopted for the 1974/75 farm year and of other factors such as incomes, agricultural markets and the economy in general.

The attached proposals have been formulated in the light of the information contained in the 1974 Report on the situation of agriculture in the Community (Doc. No COM(74) 2000 final of 27 November 1974).

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

A. General considerations

1. In putting forward the attached proposals, the Commission again stresses that the markets and prices policy, the focal point of which is the modern holding, is still the main instrument of the farm incomes policy and is particularly important at a time like the present, when the Community is beset by serious inflationary tendencies and there are supply difficulties on the world markets for several basic agricultural products (cereals, sugar, protein products) and raw materials in general (energy).

This markets and prices policy can be fully effective only if incorporated into the common agricultural policy as a whole, which must, in addition, comprise a dynamic socio-structural policy and the application of the rules on competition laid down in the Treaty. The common agricultural policy itself must receive greater backing from the other policies, and in particular the economic and monetary policy, the regional policy and the social policy.

The Commission considers that the efforts to adjust and improve the markets and prices policy in the light of experience gained and developments in the economic and trading situation must be continued. Consequently, in addition to the price proposals for the 1975/76 farm year, it is proposing below a second set of measures which fall within the scope of the 1973-78 adjustment programme.

Price proposals for 1975/76

2. In its above Memorandum the Commission announced that it would formulate its price proposals:

- by relating more and more the trend in the general level of prices to the modern holding, which under the general farm price policy is to be guaranteed an earned income comparable to non-agricultural earned income, allowance being made for an adequate return on invested capital, on the one hand, and for the trend in the prices of the means of production and in productivity, on the other;
- on the basis of the supply and demand situation on each of the markets in question.

3. At its meeting of 2 October 1974 the Council approved the Commission's intention of basing its price proposals for the 1975/76 farm year on the trend in production costs during 1973 and 1974, while also taking account of the price decisions previously adopted for the 1974/75 farm year and of other factors such as incomes, agricultural markets and the economy in general.

4. In making allowance for the price increases applied during the 1974/75 farm year, the Commission has applied to a 24-month period the objective criteria referred to in its above Memorandum.

The basic factors used to assess the trend in the general level of common prices in 1974/75 and 1975/76 have, therefore, been calculated for the two years 1973 and 1974 combined. This method gives the combined average increase in non-agricultural earned income (per capita compensation of employees) as 31.3% and that in the prices of the means of production as 33.3%.

5. In view of the cost structures of the modern holdings participating in the farm accountancy data network, the general level of common farm prices would have to be increased by 12.4% in 1975/76 to enable modern holdings to keep pace with non-agricultural earned income.

It should, however, be noted that this Community average has been pushed up by the particularly serious inflationary situation in Italy and that, if this average were applied, the Community as a whole would be affected by the impact of the rising production costs in Italy which have already been partly offset on several occasions by the fixing of a new representative rate for the green lira.

If, in addition to the price increases granted in units of account in 1974/75, those granted in lira in Italy are also included in the calculation, the necessary increase in the general price level would be 6.5% for 1975/76.

6. If, for the reasons set out above, the average increase of 12.4% is excessive, the increase of 6.5% is clearly inadequate, since it would penalize farmers in Member States other than Italy, who have not benefited by the price increases awarded in Italy as a result of the changes in the representative rate of the green lira.

7. Under these circumstances the Commission considers it appropriate to put forward below proposals for price increases for the various agricultural products concerned which would result in a rise of 9% in the general level of common prices for 1975/76.

The Commission lays stress, however, on the additional direct impact on farm incomes of several related measures it is proposing (aid for producers of meat from adult bovine animals; effective implementation of the Directive on mountain and hill farming and farming in certain other less-favoured areas; special aid arrangements for farmers who have been engaged in agriculture for less than five years and who are carrying out a development plan).

8. The Commission's proposals for price increases which vary according to the product in question take into account the current situation on the various agricultural markets and the short- and medium-term forecasts for those markets¹. In the Commission's view, further incentives should be given to producers of certain products for which there are acute supply difficulties (cereals, sugar, olive oil). It does, however, consider that a certain amount of caution is essential on several markets where supply and demand must be balanced.

As regards beef and veal, the Commission proposes, in addition to a moderate price increase, adjustments to the common organization of the market, and in particular to the intervention arrangements. It is proposed that an aid scheme be introduced to assist producers of meat from adult bovine animals in order to compensate them for the adverse effects of the current beef surplus.

The staggering of the increase in the prices of milk and milk products in line with the trend in milk production during the farm year (6% on 1 February and 4% on 1 September) is, along with a number of other measures, designed to contribute to the restoration of a balanced market situation.

¹See Doc. No COM(74) 2000, Part I, Chapters 10 and 15.

Proposals for related measures

Agri-monetary measures

9. The differing trends in the rates of the Member States' currencies on exchange markets has led to the introduction of monetary compensatory amounts, which have safeguarded the continued functioning of the common agricultural market, but which will become an anomaly if applied for too long a period since they isolate farm prices from the general price trend. In addition, there is a considerable divergency between the trend in the prices of the means of production in countries with appreciated currencies and that in countries with depreciated currencies¹. Consequently, the increase in common prices resulting from the preceding analysis could prove excessive in certain countries and inadequate in others. It is essential, therefore, that the price proposals be accompanied by proposals in the agri-monetary field.

10. Countries whose currency has appreciated and those whose currency has depreciated as a result of its float on exchange markets should, therefore, be treated differently.

For the former group of countries (Germany, Benelux) the Commission proposes an adjustment in the representative rate of the guilder and the fixing of a representative rate for BLEU and Germany so that at the beginning of the farm year the monetary compensatory amounts applicable in Benelux can be abolished and the same amounts in Germany can be reduced from 12,03 % to 7,03 % as part of a dismantling process.

For products in respect of which the price increase for the 1975/76 farm year is to be carried out in two stages (sugar, milk) the dismantling of the monetary compensatory amounts will likewise be achieved in two stages.

For countries with depreciated currencies the Commission proposes that at the most opportune moment during the 1975/76 farm year the Council partially dismantle the monetary compensatory amounts still applicable in France by making a 3.5% reduction. The monetary compensatory amounts applicable in the United Kingdom and Ireland were already partially dismantled during the 1974/75 farm year.

11. All these measures would constitute an important step on the road to restoring the "singleness" of the market while applying increases in common prices, expressed in the respective national currencies, which would be more in line with the economic requirements of the different Member States.

¹See Doc. No COM(74) 2000, Part I, p. 11.

Other measures

12. As regards the markets and prices policy, the Commission proposes that the common organization of the market in beef and veal be better adjusted to market requirements.

In view of the exceptional increase in the production costs of products grown in heated glasshouses, the Commission intends to propose to the Council before 1 April 1975 measures designed to resolve the difficulties existing in this sector. In addition, it will, on its own responsibility, take certain specific measures.

Finally, in accordance with its previous undertakings, the Commission will propose to the Council before 1 April 1975 that the common organization of the market in olive oil be adjusted.

13. As regards the socio-structural policy, the Commission proposes that the Council introduce special aid arrangements for young farmers who have been engaged in agriculture for less than five years and are carrying out a development plan.

In addition, the Commission will forward as soon as possible its proposals concerning the effective application of the Directive on mountain and hill farming and farming in certain other less-favoured areas.

The Commission considers that these socio-structural proposals are closely linked to its price proposals and that the Council must take a decision on them before 1 February 1975.

B. Sectoral considerations

CEREALS

1. Article 2 of Regulation No 120/67/EEC of the Council of 13 June 1967 on the common organization of the market in cereals¹ stipulates that the following prices shall be fixed in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 43(2) of the Treaty:

- the target price for common wheat, durum wheat, barley, maize and rye;
- the basic intervention price for common wheat;
- the guaranteed minimum price for durum wheat.

A proposed amendment to Regulation No 120/67/EEC is annexed to these price proposals, the main purpose of which is to make 1 August the starting date for the maize marketing year.

2. For the 1974/75 marketing year the Commission proposes adoption of the price shown in the Annex, pursuant both to Article 2(1) and Article 4(4)(c) of Regulation No 120/67/EEC amended as described above.

This proposal entails the retention once ~~again~~ of the pricing system for common wheat. The proposed target price increase for this cereal, however, is 1% higher than the proposed increase on the basic intervention price.

In the case of durum wheat, it is proposed that the system of aid laid down in Article 10 of Regulation No 120/67/EEC should be retained.

A single target price of 127.50 u.a./metric ton is proposed for barley and maize and 1 August is reintroduced as the starting date for each maize marketing year.

For cereals as a whole the increase is between 8 and 12%.

The table below lists the previous prices and sets out the proposals for the new marketing year.

¹OJ No 117, 19 June 1967, p.2269/67.

For the sake of clarity and accuracy, the Commission has followed the practice of previous years and listed the single intervention prices which it intends to propose under Article 4(4)(c) of Regulation No 120/67/EEC for durum wheat, maize, rye and barley.

As regards the target price and the intervention price for common wheat, the difference in the proposed increases is explained by a desire to increase fluidity and thus facilitate the introduction, at a later stage, of a single pricing system similar to that which now exists for all other cereals.

In the case of durum wheat, the proposed increase is of an order of magnitude comparable to that proposed for common wheat. At the same time, aid would be reduced to a level compatible with the provision of continued incentives to grow this crop, of which there is a shortage in the Community.

With a view to the gradual achievement of a better price structure for feed grains, a relative increase, higher than the increase for wheat, is proposed for barley and maize. In view of the general trend of market prices, immediate steps can now be taken to restore a standard marketing year for all cereals by reintroducing 1 August as the starting date of the maize marketing year and by adopting a single target price covering both barley and maize.

In the case of rye, a substantial increase has been granted in an attempt to maintain at existing levels a crop which is currently on the decline.

PRICE PROPOSALS FOR THE 1975/76 MARKETING YEAR

(compared with previous prices)

u.a./metric ton

Product	1973/74 price	1974/75 price before 5% increase	1974/75 price after 5% increase	Increase on 1973/74	Increase on 1974/75 after 5% increase	Prices proposed for 1975/76
<u>Common Wheat</u>						
Target price	114.94	121.84	127.93	+ 22.43	+ 10 %	140.72
Basic inter- vention price	105.80	110.03	115.53	+ 19.03	+ 9 %	125.93
<u>Difference</u>	9.14	11.81	12.40			14.79
<u>Durum wheat</u>						
Target price	133.93	182.83	191.97	+ 54.80	+ 8 %	207.33
Single inter- vention price	118.10	166.83	175.17	+ 61.33	+ 9 %	190.53
<u>Difference</u>	15.83	16.00	16.80			16.80
Guaranteed minimum price	155.33	196.83	205.17	+ 39.17	+ 5.36%	216.17
Production aid	37.23	30.00	30.00			25.64
<u>Barley</u>						
Target price	105.29	110.55	116.08	+ 21.09	+ 10%	127.50 ¹
Basic inter- vention price	96.66	-	-			
Single inter- vention price	-	96.60	101.43	-	+ 10%	111.57
<u>Difference</u>	8.63	13.95	14.65			15.93
<u>Rye</u>						
Target price	112.30	119.04	124.99	+ 24.65	+ 12 %	139.98
Single inter- vention price	97.92	101.84	106.93	+ 22.30	+ 12 %	119.76
<u>Difference</u>	14.38	17.20	18.06			20.22
<u>Maize</u>						
Target price	102.77	109.45	114.92	+ 24.06	+ 11 %	127.50 (-1)
Single inter- vention price	84.08	89.55	94.03	+ 24.13	+ 11 %	104.37
<u>Difference</u>	18.69	19.90	20.89			23.13

¹ The target prices for barley and maize have been increased by 9.84% and 10.95% respectively, so as to arrive at a single target price (127.50 u.a.) for both these cereals.

Related measures

First measure

The postponement of the start of the maize marketing year to 1 October had been proposed by the Commission on the grounds that the maize crop cycle differed from that of other cereals. Furthermore, pending the progressive establishment of an improved price structure for the various cereals, this change in starting date was intended to increase the competitiveness of barley as against maize during the July-September quarter.

However, in view of world market developments in the maize sector, it would appear necessary to proceed at once to align barley and maize prices on the Community market. In the present situation, it would not appear that the improved competitive position of barley as against maize over the three-month period justifies the differentials during the remaining nine months of the marketing year resulting from the two-month time-lag in the monthly increase.

Moreover, the adoption of a new starting date for the maize and also the sorghum marketing year causes a price break for these cereals on 1 October each year, i.e., at a time when the marketing year for other cereals (commencing 1 August) is well under way. Since a standard marketing year for all cereals is a very desirable objective, advantage should be taken of the opportunity presented by the coming marketing year to take this important step towards the creation of improved price structures in the cereals sector.

For this reason it would seem advisable to abandon the maize and sorghum crop cycle and introduce measures whereby maize and sorghum would henceforth be treated in exactly the same way as other cereals competing against them on the market.

The proposal on cereal prices for the 1975/76 marketing year makes allowance for this modification.

Article 11 of Regulation No 120/67/EEC of the Council of 13 June 1967 on the common organization of the market in cereals stipulates that a production refund shall be granted:

- (a) for maize and common wheat used in the Community for the manufacture of starch;
- (b) for potato starch;

- (c) for maize groats and meal (gritz) used in the Community for the manufacture of glucose by the so-called "direct hydrolysis" process;
- (d) for maize used in the maize industry for the manufacture of maize groats and meal (gritz) used by the Community brewing industry.

As a result of the experience obtained over the last few years from applying the provisions of Article 11, the Council recently made a series of amendments to the production refund for starch products. The Council took the view that the level of these refunds was no longer economically justified, particularly in view of changes in the supply situation with regard to primary products for use in the manufacture of starch products.

In the light of this experience, therefore, the granting of a production refund should no longer be obligatory in every instance. Instead, provision should merely be made for the possible granting of such a refund.

Accordingly, it is proposed that Regulation No 120/67/EEC be amended along the lines described above.

Second measure

Consequent on the alignment of the maize marketing year on the marketing year for other cereals, Regulation (EEC) No 1127/74 of the Council fixing, for the 1974/75 marketing year, the monthly price increases for cereals, wheat and rye flour and wheat groats and meal, should be amended by providing that for maize (and, consequently, for sorghum) the monthly increases will not apply after July 1975, i.e., the last month of the marketing year.

No other amendments are proposed to avoid disturbance during the marketing year. Thus the existing arrangements for maize will continue to apply until 31 July 1975.

Financial consequences

This measure will have no financial consequence for EAGGF.

STARCHES

The Commission does not in present circumstances intend to propose a production refund on starches in the 1975-1976 marketing year.

RICE

1. Under Articles 2 and 4 of Regulation No 359/67/EEC¹, the Commission must propose a target price for husked rice and an intervention price for paddy rice in rice-producing areas for the marketing year from 1 September 1975 to 31 August 1976.

2. For the 1974/75 marketing year, including the agricultural price increases which took effect on 7 October 1974,

- the target price for husked rice was fixed at 23.730 u.a./100 kg, an increase of 11.3% compared with 1973/74;
- the intervention price for paddy rice was fixed at 14.340 u.a./100 kg, an increase of 9.2% compared with 1973/74.

For the 1975/76 marketing year, a target price of 25.628 u.a./100 kg is proposed for husked rice, representing an increase of 8% compared with 1974/75.

In fixing the intervention price for paddy rice on the basis of the target price for husked rice for the 1975/76 marketing year, account was taken of the higher manufacturing and transport costs which have had to be faced since 1974/75. An intervention price of 15.200 u.a./100 kg is proposed, representing an increase of 6% compared with 1974/75.

¹OJ No 174, 31 July 1967.

3. (a) Supply

On 1 December 1974 the Community rice harvest for the 1974/75 marketing year was estimated at 858 000 metric tons (husked value), cultivated over an area of 207 900 hectares with an average yield of 41.25 kg of husked rice per hectare.

This harvest would produce an exportable surplus of about 300 000 metric tons (husked value). The export measures taken by the Commission (particularly export levies, allocation of the levy) have limited price increases in the producer regions. On 28 November 1974 the market prices at Vercelli were as follows:

Round-grained paddy rice: 15.61 u.a./100 kg, i.e., 8.9% above the intervention price;
Long-grained paddy rice: 16.21 u.a./100 kg, i.e., 1.6% above the intervention price.

(b) Demand

The demand for long-grained rice, which was particularly strong in 1973 both on the internal market and on the world market, has gradually fallen. Round-grained rice is in limited supply on the world market and, consequently, practically the entire Community harvest (40% of the total harvest) will be absorbed by the Community market.

(c) Supply situation and stocks

The Community seems assured of supplies of round-grained rice. Some of France's requirements of long-grained rice and all of Italy's will be met from the Community market, while the requirements of the other Member States and part of France's requirements will be met from the world market at prices which may be higher than the threshold price. This will not be the case with wholly milled long-grained rice, the world market price of which is close to the threshold price. Expressed in terms of husked rice, stocks at the beginning of the 1974/75 marketing year total about 250 000 metric tons, i.e., 100 000 metric tons higher than in 1973/74.

(d) International situation

The rice shortage which has been a feature of the world market since the end of 1972 seems to have been less acute since the beginning of the 1974/75 marketing year. The 1974/75 world harvest, although estimated at 2 to 4 million metric tons below that of the previous marketing year, may be regarded as very good. World stocks, which have been falling since 1973, appear to have built up and the demand for rice will increase only slightly.

(e) Producers' income

The market prices in the producer regions for the 1972/73 and 1973/74 marketing years were generally higher than the intervention prices fixed. Since the 1974/75 marketing year prices have stabilized at a normal level (with round-grained rice 8% and long-grained rice 1% above the respective intervention prices). No rice has been offered for intervention since October 1972.

CALCULATION OF THE TARGET PRICE FOR RICE

for the 1975/76 marketing year

u.a./100 kg

	1974/75 (for information) ¹	1975/76
Target price for husked rice in Duisburg	23.730	25.628 (8%)
Partial reduction of the AASM/PTOM preference	0.150	0.150
Target price for husked rice in Duisburg	22.450	25.478
Transport Vercelli - Duisburg	1.402	2.054
Price of husked rice in Vercelli	21.048	23.424
Conversion of husked rice into paddy rice (125/100)	16.838	18.739
Husking costs per 100 kg of paddy rice	2.155	2.395
Value of by-products	-	-
Theoretical target price of paddy rice in Vercelli	14.683	16.344
Margin of 7%	1.028	1.144
Intervention price for paddy rice in Vercelli	14.340	15.200 (6%)

¹The intermediary costs between the target price and the intervention price were not adjusted at the time of the general price increases on 7 October 1974.

Related measures

Article 9 of Council Regulation No 359/67/EEC of 13 June 1967 on the common organization of the market in rice provides that a production refund shall be granted for broken rice which has been used:

- (a) by the starch industry for the manufacture of starch;
- (b) by the brewing industry for the brewing of beer.

Experience gained over the years in applying Article 9 has recently led to the Council adjusting on several occasions the production refund on starch products, in the belief that the level of the refunds was no longer economically justified, owing mainly to developments in supply conditions for the basic product intended for the manufacture of starch products.

Consequently, on the basis of this experience, it should no longer be obligatory in all cases to grant production refunds, although there should still be provision for doing so.

This is the intention of the proposal for a Regulation submitted to the Council by the Commission.

SUGAR

The situation on the world sugar market is one of record price levels due to a world shortage caused by consumption in excess of production. World sugar stocks have fallen to an excessively low level.

In the Community, sugar production during the 1974/75 sugar-marketing year has been about 1 million metric tons lower than normal and the stocks at the beginning of this marketing year only represented 4% of consumption as compared with the normally-required stock level of 10%. Finally, sugar prices on Community markets are moving upwards so that it is becoming more and more difficult to maintain adequate supplies to deficit areas. Consequently, measures have already been taken which make it more difficult to export sugar and which enable subsidized imports to come in from non-member countries.

The aim of the price increases proposed is to promote sugar beet growing in 1975/76, and, the increase planned to take effect from 1 February 1975 is also intended to offset the sharp rise in production costs during the 1974/75 sugar-marketing year. In addition the maximum production levy for the abovementioned marketing year should be fixed at zero, which would have no financial repercussions, since there would be no distribution losses.

=====

OLIVE OIL

1. At its meeting in March 1974 the Council undertook to replace the current system, with effect from 1 November 1975, by a new system to be adopted by the Council, before 1 April 1975, on a proposal from the Commission.

In compliance with this decision, the Commission will put forward its proposals on the new system in good time to enable the Council to act within the deadlines set. However, the Commission felt that it should put forward its proposal on the production target price now, since this price is a decisive component of producer incomes and can only be examined in company with the prices for other agricultural products.

2. Article 4 of Regulation No 136/66/EEC provides for the annual fixing of a production target price for olive oil.

The Council fixed the prices for the 1973/74 and 1974/75 marketing years at 137.17 and 144.07 units of account per 100 kg respectively.

It is to be noted that in this sector:

- labour costs have a particularly marked effect on the production price of the oil - a fact confirmed by the first results obtained from the survey on production costs carried out in Italy this year;
- technical progress does not, as in other sectors, offset the increase in oil production costs.

In view of the above the Commission feels that provision must be made for a greater increase in olive oil prices than the average adopted for other products. In the present situation the Commission proposes that the price expressed in units of account should be increased by 15%.

The resultant production target price for the 1975/76 marketing year is 165.63 units of account per 100 kg.

OIL AND PROTEIN SEEDS

The oil and protein seeds sector basically comprises colza and rape, sunflower, soya and cotton seeds.

1. Colza, rape and sunflower seeds

Each year, pursuant to Regulation No 136/66/EEC¹ a target price and a basic intervention price are fixed for colza, rape and sunflower seeds.

These prices apply to the marketing year beginning and ending on the following dates:

1 July - 30 June in the case of colza and rape seeds;

1 September - 30 August for sunflower seeds.

The prices for the 1973/74 and 1974/75 marketing years were fixed as follows:

	u.a./100 kg	
	1973/74	1974/75
(a) Colza and rape seeds:		
- target price	21.06	23.00
- basic intervention price	20.45	22.33
(b) Sunflower seeds:		
- target price	21.26	23.67
- basic intervention price	20.65	22.98

The 1973/74 production figure for the Community of the Nine was about 1 059 000 metric tons.

In France in particular great efforts were made during the sowing for the 1974/75 crop to replace the traditional erucic acid-rich strains of colza by new varieties having a low erucic acid content, which fulfil market requirements better. The other Member States made similar efforts and it can be hoped that the majority of Community colza seed production will shortly consist of seeds having a low erucic acid content. This being the case, the factors which in the past had constituted an obstacle to the increased consumption of colza-derived products should no longer continue to apply and the fears as regards outlets for Community production of colza seeds caused by changes in the market should now recede.

It should, however, be pointed out that the replacement of traditional varieties of colza poses a problem for farmers, since the yields achieved with the new varieties are considerably lower.

¹OJ No 172, 30 September 1966, pages 3025/66.

In the current market situation, which is typified by shortages of oil and oilcake, and which threatens to continue, although in an attenuated form, during the next marketing year, Community production of colza seed constitutes an appreciable contribution.

In these circumstances the desirability of maintaining, and if possible expanding colza-seed production must be stressed. Consequently there is justification for slightly greater incentives than are granted to products competing with colza in crop rotations, in particular wheat. It is therefore proposed that the target price and the basic intervention price for colza and rape seeds should be increased by 11%.

Given the quality of the products derived from the milling of sunflower seed, and the inadequate production of this seed in the Community, and in order to provide sufficient incentives for growing this commodity, it is proposed that the target price and the basic intervention price for sunflower seeds should be increased by 12%.

2. Cotton seeds

Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 1516/71¹ provides for aid to be granted each year for each hectare of cotton seed harvested. The aid has been fixed at 82 u.a. per hectare for the 1973/74 marketing year and 87.78 u.a. per hectare for the 1974/75 marketing year. It is proposed that this figure should be raised to 96 u.a. for the 1975/76 marketing year.

Since a part of the necessary boost to producer incomes might be achieved as a result of the favourable situation on the seed market, an increase in the aid of slightly more than 9% should provide a sufficient incentive to maintain interest in this crop, the size of which is in any case very limited.

3. Soya seeds

Regulation (EEC) No 1900/74², provides for the Council to lay down a target price each year for soya seed produced in the Community. This target price applies to the marketing year beginning and ending on the following dates: 1 November - 31 October.

¹OJ No L 160, 17 July 1971, p.1.

²OJ No L 201, 23 July 1974, p.5.

The target price for soya seed was fixed for the first time by Council Regulation (EEC) No 2503/74¹, the figure for the 1974/75 marketing year being 23.31 u.a. per 100 kg.

In the current situation, whereby there is a shortage of high-protein products and there are potential supply difficulties on the world market, the production of soya seed in the Community is of interest, even if limited in quantity.

Since soya production in the Community is still only beginning, additional incentives would have to be offered to promote this new agricultural venture. Therefore, while retaining the present price relationship between the various oilseeds produced in the Community, it is proposed that the target price for soya seed should be increased by 12%.

¹OJ No L 268, 3 October 1974, p.14.

DEHYDRATED FODDER

1. A common market organization for dehydrated fodder was set up under Council Regulation (EEC) No 1067/74¹ of 30 April 1974. This organization covers the granting of aid for dehydrated fodder produced within the Community. The level of this aid for the 1974/75 marketing year was set at 6.30 u.a. per metric ton. Since the first marketing year under a common market organization does not end until March 1975, it is too early to draw any conclusions on the effect of aid on the production of dehydrated fodder in the Community. It is, however, certain that the adoption by the Council of the aid system has helped to stimulate the interest of dehydration companies in this line of business.

2. Article 4 of Regulation (EEC) No 1067/74 provides that the "amount of the aid shall be fixed taking into account the need to improve the Community supply of dehydrated fodder".

To this end account must be taken both of production costs and of the price which can be obtained on the market.

3. Compared with the previous year, production costs for dehydrated fodder have risen for two reasons. In the first place, so that farmers may continue to grow green fodder, it is necessary that the dehydration undertaking guarantees him an income per hectare which is roughly comparable to the income per hectare for cereals or for sugar beet, these being the main competing forms of green fodder. Secondly, the increase in dehydration costs since the end of 1973 exceeded the average rate of increase recorded for other agricultural-product processing activities, due to the particular cost structure of dehydrated products.

4. It is to be feared that in the coming marketing year the market prices obtained will not be high enough to cover the expected rises in production costs. The cost of dehydrated fodder is to a certain extent linked with the price of soya-oil cake. It has been established that in 1974 the price of the latter, while being higher than the prices recorded up to 1972, was not as high as could have been/expected. In 1975 the 20% drop in the 1974 soya-seed harvest in the United States could be a factor leading to price rises.

¹OJ No L 120, 1 May 1974, p. 2.

However, the reduced demand for proteins due to a drop in the profitability of livestock businesses could severely limit this increase.

5. Finally, it is still necessary to step up protein production in the Community. It would seem that the best result can be obtained in the dehydrated fodder sector, since among the crops grown in the Community which are considered to have a high-protein content, dehydrated fodder comes first in terms of production: out of a crude protein production of 555 000 metric tons in 1972/73, 256 000 metric tons came from dehydrated fodder, 228 000 metric tons from colza, sunflower and linseed oil cakes and 71 000 metric tons came from legume seeds.

6. In these circumstances, it seems justified to increase this aid by a higher percentage than that adopted for the price increases relating to certain other products, and it is proposed to raise it to 8 u.a./per metric ton.

Aid of this type would enable the dehydration industry to absorb the increased production costs while continuing to offer the final product at a price competitive with that of substitute products, and in particular, soya.

FLAX AND HEMP

1. Pursuant to Article 4 of Regulation (EEC) No 1308/70¹, aid is granted each year for each hectare of flax and hemp harvested.

2. The Council decisions on the level of aid for marketing years 1973/74 and 1974/75, together with the Commission proposal for marketing year 1975/76 (u.a. per hectare) are shown below:

	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76 (proposal)
<u>Flax</u>			
United Kingdom	70	96.60	128.20
Denmark	125	168	188.15
Other Member States	150	168	188.15
<u>Hemp</u>			
Community	125	141.75	158.75

3. The falling off in the number of hectares devoted to fibre flax recorded in 1972 and 1973 ceased in 1974. According to provisional information, the number of hectares sown will have risen to 58 200 against 47 200 hectares in 1973 and 52 000 hectares in 1972. The yield of this Community harvest may be put at 85 000 metric tons of fibre. Foreseeable demand for the 1974/75 marketing year can be estimated at 126 000 metric tons (97 500 metric tons for customer industries in the Community and 28 500 metric tons for customers in non-member countries). The Community therefore continues to be very short of flax fibre. This situation is complicated by the fact that imports from non-member countries may be no more than 30 000 tons. It will probably be necessary to reduce the stocks at the spinning stage, which are already very low by a further 10 000 tons, in order to achieve equilibrium between supply and demand during the 1974/75 marketing year.

Although it is not ruled out that the recession in the textile sector will slightly affect the activities of the customer industries during the 1975/76 marketing year, a sharp drop in the demand for fibre is highly unlikely in view of the need to build up stocks at the spinning stage. As far as imports are concerned there is no reason to foresee any great changes in the qualities or quantities imported. In these circumstances the balance between supply and demand will depend on trends in Community production.

¹OJ No L 146, 4 July 1970, p.1.

4. However, the producer will only be induced to grow more flax if he can see the prospect of a better income from doing so. Although market prices have been falling for some time, there is reason to believe that the price which the producer will obtain on the market in the 1975/76 marketing year will exceed the level considered necessary when the 1974/75 aid was fixed.

However, this increase in earnings over the preceding marketing year is unlikely to be sufficient to stimulate the desired additional cultivation.

A 12% increase in the amount of aid should make flax growing more attractive to producers than other products which are competitive with it in crop rotations, in particular wheat, and bring about some expansion of the areas under flax.

5. The combined effect of the current and foreseeable price levels for linseed and of the increase in aid, which also applies to seed flax, should enable the cultivation of this crop to expand further.

6. If the cultivation of paper-making hemp in the Community is to continue and expand and if the cultivation of fibre hemp is not to cease completely, the income derived from it must advance in step with that yielded by other products. In view of the shortage of raw materials for the paper-making industry the prices at which contracts are concluded for the 1975/76 marketing year should be adjusted in such a way that a 12% increase in aid will enable the goal sought to be achieved. Similar criteria can also apply to fibre hemp.

SEEDS

1. The area devoted to fodder crops increased considerably from 180 889 ha in 1973 to around 228 000 ha in 1974, representing an increase of approximately 47 000 ha.

Consequently, production is to be expected to expand quite appreciably in 1974 and could, according to a recent estimate, reach 135-140 000 metric tons (compared with 100 000 metric tons in 1973).

2. Given the close link between the European market and the world market the increase in the areas sown with fodder crops in the Community has been strongly influenced by the large price increases recorded on the world market. It should, however, be emphasized that the prices of cereals, which in the Community compete directly with fodder crops, have not entirely kept pace with the upward movement of world prices.

3. Since stocks at the end of the 1973/74 marketing year were still sizeable, particularly in France and the United Kingdom, the forecast is that prices during the 1975 marketing year will fall slightly.

4. For the above reasons, the proposals for aid for the 1975/76 marketing year are on the cautious side, particularly those concerning

grasses, if a better market equilibrium is to be attained; particular account must be taken of the fact that, since fodder crops are often pluriannual crops, any adjustment in aid must be introduced gradually in order to safeguard farmers' interests.

Furthermore, the production and use in the Community of basic certified fodder plant seeds involves one of the fundamental objectives of the Common Agricultural Policy, namely an increase in agricultural productivity.

5. The Commission proposes that monoecious hemp/^{and fodder peas}be included in the Annex to Regulation (EEC) No 2358/71 and that an aid be granted to producers to enable them to derive a normal income from that crop.

WINE

1. Article 2(1) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 816/70 of 28 April 1970 laying down additional provisions for the common organization of the market in wine states that a guide price is to be fixed annually, before 1 August, for each type of table wine representative of Community production.

Article 2(2) of the same Regulation lays down that the guide price shall be fixed on the basis of average prices recorded for the type of wine in question during the two wine-growing years preceding the date of fixing and on the basis of price trends during the current wine-growing year.

Trend of wine prices in the EEC (on the basis of communications from Member States in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 1020/70)

Wine-growing year	R I u.a./°/hl	R II u.a./°/hl	R III u.a./hl	A I u.a./°/hl	A II u.a./hl	A III u.a./hl
1972/73	1.715	1.929	-	1.704	40.00	-
1973/74	1.716	2.005	18.40	1,555	19.14	33.63
1974/74 ¹	1.622	1.669	16,57	1.412	18.67	30.56

2. The prices recorded during the 1973-1974 wine-growing year and to an even greater extent during the current wine-growing year, were lower than during 1972-1973. A sharp fall in prices was recorded for table wine of the type R III, A, I and A II. The downward trend of prices was due to the over abundant harvest in 1973. This overproduction made it necessary to have recourse to all the intervention measures provided for in the regulations to avert a total collapse of prices.
3. In line with the rules laid down in Regulation (EEC) No 816/70 and also in view of the general economic trend since the last fixing of guide prices, the increase in production costs and the important part played by wine prices in the income of a great many farmers in certain regions of the Community, the Commission considers that a general increase in guide prices of 8% for table wines was justified. However, in accordance with the Council Decision of 21, 22 and 23 March 1974, the guide price for table wines of the R II type will be increased slightly more to align it with the price for table wine type R I.

¹From 1 September 1974 to 30 October 1974.

RAW TOBACCO

1. Under Article 2 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 727/70 of 21 April 1970¹ on the common organization of the market in raw tobacco, norm prices and intervention prices are to be fixed each year before 1 August for each variety of Community-produced leaf tobacco.

2. The prices now proposed for the 1975 crop take account of:
 - (i) the movement of production costs;
 - (ii) the compensation to be given for the varieties which have been the most affected by the increased cost of energy;
 - (iii) the need to encourage improvement in quality and the switching of production to varieties for which there is a greater demand and which are more competitive;
 - (iv) the progressive narrowing of the price differences between the different varieties of the same group and consequently more uniformity of support;
 - (v) the alignment of the "green" lira (approximately 39%) which has in general made up for the increased costs.

3. Consequently, as regards the different varieties cultivated in Italy, an increase in prices is proposed only for the Bright (+2%) and Maryland (+2%) varieties, the market situation for which justifies a development of production.

¹OJ No L 94 of 28 August 1970, p. 1.

In addition, a reduction of the norm price of approximately 3% for Kentucky and of 1% for Perustitza is required if a better balance between supply and demand is to be obtained. As regards Badischer Geudertheimer which, since 1973, encountered its first marketing difficulties (thus giving grounds for the grant of an export refund for the 1972 and 1973 crops), the Commission proposes to refrain from increasing the norm price while continuing its policy of encouraging marketing by means of the premium. The decrease in production of Virgin SCR (hit more than any other variety by the increase in energy costs) could be arrested by increasing the norm price by 8% and by sufficient encouragement at marketing level.

The Commission's proposal for the dark air-cured tobacco group, which is also aimed at reducing price differences between varieties of the same group, is to raise by a proportionally higher percentage Semois and Philippin compared with the other varieties (Paraguay, Misionero and Nijkerk).

For the rest, it is recalled that the derived intervention prices depend on the intervention prices for leaf tobacco and on the first processing and market preparation costs. These prices are proposed for the varieties in production in Germany and Italy.

4. The premium is fixed in such a way as to fulfill the function set for it by the Community regulations, in other words to encourage growing under contract and thus to enable the planters to be given the norm price (Art. 4(1) of Regulation (EEC) No 727/70). Therefore it should in principle bridge the gap between the cost price of baled tobacco and the price at which the final users (manufacturers) are prepared to buy, given the competing production from third countries.

This should ensure that Community products which meet market requirements as to quality and quantity can be sold under normal conditions.

The application of these principles involves adjusting the premium for each variety in accordance with the market situation. It follows that there will be an increase for certain varieties (Badischer Burley E, Virgin SCR, Paraguay, Burley X Bel, Misionero, Philippin, Semois, Kentucky, Beneventano, Xanti-Yakà, Perustitza, Brasile Selvaggio), no change for others (Nijkerk, Burley, Maryland, Nostrano del Brenta, Erzegovina) and a reduction for the remainder (Bright, Round Tip).

For Kentucky and Virgin SCR (varieties which require "catching up" action, since the costs were under-estimated at the start) the proposed increase is higher than the average.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

1. In accordance with Article 16 of Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2454/72, the Commission is required to propose a basic price and a buying-in price for the products listed in Annex II thereof.

2. During the 1973/74 marketing year intervention prices rose on average by 7.5% for all products with the exception of pears, for which the increase was only 5%.

For the 1974/75 year the basic prices and buying-in prices were fixed at levels such that the prices paid to producers for products withdrawn from the market were, at the end of the marketing year, 15% above those fixed for 1973/74, with the exception of apples and pears where the increases were 12% and 9% respectively.

3. For the 1975/76 marketing year the Commission proposes an increase of 11% in the prices effectively paid to producers for all products in the event of market intervention with the exception of apples and pears, for which the increase is limited to 9%.

4. As regards apples and pears, the percentage increase in the prices paid to producers is less than that adopted for the other products in order not to encourage the production of these products, in respect of which, in certain marketing years, withdrawals are still very large.

This increase in the intervention prices effectively paid to producers has been calculated by applying a percentage of increase to the basic price which is identical with that applied to the buying-in price, with the exception of lemons.

For lemons, applying an identical percentage of increase to the basic price and the buying-in price would have resulted in the buying-in price for this product falling below the price brackets provided for in Article 16(3) of Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72.

The prices proposed for lemons were calculated by applying a smaller percentage of increase to the basic price (+6.5%) than to the buying-in price (+11.9%).

5. Consequently, the buying-in prices for all products are within the brackets provided for in Article 16(3) of Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72.

Although such a situation ensures that producers do not suffer too great a fall in income during a period of market instability, it is not likely to result in structural surpluses in the Community since the intervention prices are between 40 and 70% below the normal market prices, according to product.

MILK

1. The Council has the task, as part of the common organization of the market in milk and milk products, of fixing annually for the following milk year:

- the target price for milk;
- the intervention price for butter, skimmed milk powder, Grana Padano and Parmigiano Reggiano cheese;
- threshold prices;
- the lower and upper limits for aids granted in respect of skimmed milk powder for use as feed;
- the minimum prices for certain processed cheeses.

2. The Commission proposes, by way of derogation from Article 2 of Regulation (EEC) No 804/68, that the 1975/76 milk year should begin on 1 February 1975 and end on 31 January 1976, unless extended by the Council on a proposal from the Commission (see paragraph 10).

3. For the 1974/75 milk year, the Council has decided on the following increases in the target price for milk:

1 April 1974 : an increase of 8%, raising the price from 12.42 to 13.41 u.a. per 100 kg;

7 October 1974: an increase of 5%, raising the price from 13.41 to 14.08 u.a. per 100 kg.

It is estimated that deliveries of milk to EEC dairies in 1974 have increased by 1.7%, and a further increase is expected for 1975, especially if weather conditions are more favourable than in 1974. There is little expectation, however, of an increase in the consumption of butter or liquid milk within the Community.

Taking into account

- the movement in milk production costs during 1973 and 1974, and
 - the two price changes decided on in 1974,
- the Commission proposes an increase of 6%, from 14.08 to 14.92 u.a. per 100 kg, in the target price for milk on 1 February 1975, and a further increase of 4%, from 14.92 to 15.49 u.a. per 100 kg, on 1 September 1975.

4. The Commission proposed in Section 32 of its Memorandum of October 1973 that the fat to protein ratio, which is laid down in respect of the operation of the intervention prices of butter and skimmed milk powder, should be increased to 50:50 by 1978, in order to ensure that the market in milk is better balanced. While confirming this objective, the Commission proposes that this ratio should in principle remain unchanged for the 1975/76 milk year.

In its proposed intervention prices the Commission has also taken account of a 13% increase in processing costs.

There is provision for two increases in the target price for the next marketing year and therefore, in view of the probable effects on the consumption of milk and milk products, the Commission proposes that the changes in the intervention prices should also be carried out in two stages.

As a result, the intervention prices proposed for butter and skimmed milk powder are as follows:

	<u>1 February 1975</u>	<u>From</u> <u>1 September 1975</u>
butter	194.63 u.a./100 kg	207.20 u.a./100 kg
skimmed milk powder	88.70 u.a./100 kg	88.70 u.a./100 kg

5. The common intervention price for skimmed milk powder has been applied in the new Member States since 1 February 1973.

In accordance with Article 53 of the Act of Accession, the Commission made a separate proposal, in November 1974, that the intervention price for butter in Denmark should coincide with the common price from 1 January 1975.

According to Article 52(2)(a) of the Act of Accession, the intervention prices for butter for the 1975/76 milk year are as follows:

	<u>1 February 1975</u>	<u>From</u> <u>1 September 1975</u>
Ireland	184.14 u.a./100 kg	196.11 u.a./100 kg
United Kingdom	136.99 u.a./100 kg	145.89 u.a./100 kg

6. The following is a summary of the proposed target prices and intervention prices for the 1975/76 milk year:

	<u>1 February 1975</u>	<u>From</u> <u>1 September 1975</u>
	u.a./100 kg	u.a./100 kg
(a) Target price for milk	14.92	15.49
(b) Intervention price:		
butter:		
- United Kingdom	136.99	145.89
- Ireland	184.14	196.11
- other Member States	194.63	207.20
skimmed milk powder	88.70	88.70
Grana Padano:		
- 30 to 60 days old	195.85	200.59
- in lots, with an average age of 6 months	230.83	235.83
Parmigiano Reggiano, in lots, with an average age of 6 months	250.03	255.03

7. The Commission proposes to the Council that threshold prices should also be adapted to the increased target price in two stages.

8. Annex II of Regulation (EEC) No 823/68 provides that the importation into the Community of Emmenthaler, Gruyère, Sbrinz, Bergkäse and Appenzell cheeses falling within Heading No 04.04 A 1 of the Common Customs Tariff is subject to certain conditions, including in particular the fixing of a free-at-Community frontier value. As a result of the increase in the target price for milk, it is necessary to revise the free-at-frontier value.

9. It is also necessary to make two amendments to Regulation (EEC) No 823/68. The first involves adjusting the prices laid down in Article 8 for Tilsit, Kashkaval and cheeses of sheep's milk to take account of the increased threshold prices within the Community since the beginning of the 1974/75 milk year.

The second involves simplifying the Common Customs Tariff for processed cheeses falling within Tariff subheading No 04.04 D I by reducing from three to one the levies currently applied on these products.

10. In Section 32 of its Memorandum, the Commission also recognized the need to establish a more effective link between milk producers and the markets which they supply. This objective can be attained by coordinating resources and labour in order to increase consumption and reduce surpluses of milk products within the EEC. When fixing the target price for the 1974/75 milk year, the Council agreed that, should the stocks of butter referred to in Article 6 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 reach an excessive level, it would adopt suitable measures on a proposal from the Commission. Stocks of butter did not reach an excessive level in 1974. If excessive quantities of butter and/or skimmed milk powder are in future bought in by the intervention agency, the Commission, having regard to the amount of expenditure by the EAGGF in this sector, will propose special measures to deal with the situation, which may involve extending the 1975/76 milk year to 30 April 1976.
11. The experience of past years has shown that, as regards aid for milk to be used as feed, certain control procedures should be improved, and the definitions of products which qualify for aid should be reviewed.

Since the EEC imports practically no skimmed milk powder, the distinction between the different origins of milk powder for use as feed can be abolished, in order to avoid costly and unnecessary control procedures.

As a result, and in accordance with Section 32, 1.5 of its Memorandum, the Commission proposes:

- that aids for liquid milk and milk powder for use as feed should be granted irrespective of the origin of the product;
- that buttermilk and buttermilk powder should benefit from aid granted in respect of milk for use as feed;
- that the percentage fat content of milk and milk powder should be increased.

Consequently, the Commission will propose amendments to Article 10 of Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 and to Regulation (EEC) No 986/68.

12. According to Article 2(a) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 986/68, aid for skimmed milk powder for use as feed is to be fixed within a range to be proposed by the Commission.

Taking into account the general development of the market in milk, and in particular

- the intervention price for skimmed milk powder;
- the trend in supplies of skimmed milk and skimmed milk powder and the use of these products as feed;
- the trend in the prices of calves;
- the trend in the market prices of other proteins replacing skimmed milk and skimmed milk powder;
- the expenditure of the EAGGF in this sector,

the Commission proposes that the amount of aid granted in respect of skimmed milk powder for use as feed should fall within the range of 30 to 40 u.a./100 kg.

13. In accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 1191/73, the Member States are authorized until 31 March 1975 to grant consumer subsidies for butter up to an amount not exceeding 10 u.a./100 kg, of which 50% will be reimbursed by the EAGGF.

In accordance with Article 63 of the Act of Accession, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 711/74, the United Kingdom is authorized until 31 January 1975 to grant a supplementary consumer subsidy of 26.50 u.a./100 kg for butter.

Since the special authorization granted to the United Kingdom will no longer apply from February 1975, and since the intervention price has increased considerably, the Commission proposes a general amendment to Regulation (EEC) No 1191/73 to allow all the Member States to grant consumer subsidies for butter of up to 45.00 u.a./100 kg, of which 5 u.a./100 kg will be reimbursed by the EAGGF.

14. Regulation (EEC) No 2716/72 empowered the Commission to authorize the Member States to grant aid in 1973 and 1974 to enable butter to be purchased at reduced prices by persons receiving social assistance. Experience in some of the Member States shows that this special measure should be continued. For this reason, the Commission proposes that all the Member States should be authorized to grant aids enabling butter to be purchased at reduced prices by persons receiving social assistance. The EAGGF will reimburse 10 u.a./100 kg.

BEEF AND VEAL

1975/76 Prices

1. The Commission is responsible under Council Regulation (EEC) No 805/68¹ for proposing a guide price for adult bovine animals for the 1975/76 marketing year which begins on Monday, 3 March 1975.

However, the Commission proposes to discontinue the guide price for calves.

Furthermore, as a result of the enlargement of the Community, a guide price applicable in the United Kingdom and Ireland should be fixed, in accordance with the provisions of the Act annexed to the Treaty of Accession.

Finally, it is proposed that the guide prices currently applying to calves and adult bovine animals, as laid down in Council Regulation (EEC) No 667/74², be maintained unchanged to the end of the 1974/75 marketing year. The prices for this marketing year are applicable only until 31 January 1975, owing to the fact that, on the basis of Article 63 of the Act of Accession, the Commission adopted transitional measures at the beginning of the 1974/75 marketing year in order to take account of the situation as regards beef and veal on the United Kingdom market.

2. The current guide price for adult bovine animals is 101.33 u.a. per 100 kg live weight, the outcome of successive increases of 10.5% in 1973/74 and 17.6% in 1974/75 (incorporating the 5% increase adopted from 7 October 1974). For the 1975/76 marketing year, a guide price of 108.40 u.a. per 100 kg live weight is proposed, representing a 7% increase.

As regards the fixing of the guide price applicable in the new Member States, it should be noted that Denmark, as provided in Decisions already in force, will apply the common price which the Council will

¹Council Regulation (EEC) No 805/68 of 27 June 1968 on the common organization of the market in beef and veal (OJ No L 148, 28 June 1968) as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1855/74 (OJ No L 195, 18 July 1974, p.14).

²Council Regulation (EEC) No 667/74 of 28 March 1974 fixing the guide prices for calves and adult bovine animals with effect from 1 April 1974 (OJ No L 85, 29 March 1974) as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2496/74 (OJ No L 268, 3 October 1974).

determine for the Community, as originally constituted. For the United Kingdom and Ireland, however, the Commission, under Article 52 of the Act, proposes that the guide price be fixed at 96.20 u.a. per 100 kg live weight.

3. The current intervention price for adult bovine animals is 94.237 u.a. per 100 kg live weight, representing 93% of the existing guide price.

In view of the present situation on the beef and veal market, it is planned to increase the intervention price by only 4.5% to 98.65 u.a. per 100 kg live weight, representing 91% of the new guide price. In other words the buying-in prices to be proposed for "mandatory" intervention will be derived from 91% of the guide price.

In addition, experience has shown that the "standing" intervention system established by Council Regulation (EEC) No 2822/72³ is not entirely able to cancel out the repercussions of a serious imbalance between supply and demand. It therefore seems appropriate not to pass on the increase in the intervention price to the buying-in prices applicable for "standing" intervention, but to offer producers the same opportunities as exist at present for submitting their products for intervention. It is therefore proposed that the buying-in prices fixed for "standing" intervention should in theory be maintained at the current level, which means that they will, in fact, be derived from 87% of the new guide price.

Adjustments to Regulation (EEC) No 805/68

4. In view of the links between the proposal concerning the guide price for adult bovine animals and the adjustments to Regulation No 805/68 which it announced in its Communication of 31 October 1973 and proposed on 16 January 1974 (OJ No C 27, 15 March 1974, p.68), the Commission will submit to the Council a proposal for a new Regulation on the common organization of the market in beef and veal.

³Council Regulation (EEC) No 2822/72 of 28 December 1972 amending Regulation (EEC) No 805/68 as regards intervention measures in the beef and veal sector (OJ No L 298, 31 December 1972, p.1).

For the sake of clarity and in view of the number and importance of the adjustments envisaged, the Commission, acting on the basis of paragraph 2 of Article 149 of the EEC Treaty, has considered it desirable to submit a new text for the basic Regulation to replace the proposal for an amendment already forwarded to the Council.

5. The main changes to the proposal of 16 January 1974 concern the following points:

(a) Activation of intervention measures

- (i) "Optional" intervention measures may be taken in one or more regions of the Community if the price of adult bovine animals recorded on the representative markets of the Community is lower than 98% of the guide price. Under this system, aid for private storage, inter alia, may be granted.

If buying-in were decided on, the buying-in prices would have to be set at levels corresponding to 91% of the guide price.

- (ii) "Mandatory" intervention measures must be taken throughout the Community when the price for adult bovine animals recorded on the representative markets of the Community is lower than 91% of the guide price.

Such intervention must comprise:

- the granting of aid for private storage throughout the Community;
- buying-in at prices fixed at levels corresponding to 91% of the guide price.

- (iii) "Standing" intervention will allow some buying-in at levels corresponding to 87% of the guide price. Only meat obtained from categories of adult bovine animals with a meat yield of more than 55% may be bought in. In addition, any Member State may be authorized to apply "standing" intervention measures according to detailed rules adapted to the characteristics of its production.

(b) Technical adjustments

In the light of the experience acquired during the last year of intervention, storage should be made less attractive for certain categories of beef (baby beef) and opportunities for converting stored products increased (boning, manufacture of preserves).

Some diversification of the products to be stored should also be introduced, consistent with the seasonal price trends for the different qualities and forms, both for "standing" intervention and for "mandatory" and "optional" intervention.

Likewise, it seems advisable to allow seasonal variations in buying-in prices for intervention in the form of price increases during the spring months and decreases in the autumn months.

Finally, it would be advisable to bring the buying-in prices to be fixed for each category in the different Member States more into line with each other.

Introduction of a Community aid system for producers of beef from adult bovine animals

6. Under the present circumstances, the Commission considers it useful to propose for the 1975/1976 marketing year the introduction of a Community aid system financed by the EAGGF for producers of beef from adult bovine animals. This aid, fixed at 30 u.a. per animal and payable, in principle, at slaughter, will have to be granted for all male bovine animals of over 300 kg live weight. About 6.5 million animals per year would thus be eligible and the annual expenditure would be about 200 million u.a. Aid may be paid even in respect of animals whose meat will be the subject of intervention buying-in.

It is proposed that the granting of this aid should commence on 1 May 1975, after the premium for orderly marketing has come to an end.

Before the end of the 1975/1976 marketing year, the Commission will report to the Council on the application of this Community aid system and will propose, if necessary, its retention or its adaptation.

7. Where the premium systems currently in force at Community level are concerned:

(a) The application of the premium for the orderly marketing of certain adult bovine animals for slaughter⁴ will be extended to 30 April 1975, the maximum amounts being fixed at the following levels:

<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
50	30

The expenditure resulting from the extension of this system will be financed by the EAGGF only up to 50% of the above amounts, so that the extra costs payable by the EAGGF would be of the order of 32 million u.a.

(b) The application of the premium for the retention of cattle⁵ will also be extended to 30 April 1975. Nonetheless, the overall budget to be provided will remain unchanged. As this system, which entered into force on 7 October 1974, will probably not be implemented before the end of the year, the extension of its period of validity will merely compensate for the delay in its inception.

⁴Council Regulation (EEC) No 1967/74 of 23 July 1974 introducing a system of premiums for the orderly marketing of certain adult bovine animals for slaughter (OJ No L 206 of 27 July 1974, p. 1), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2803/74 (OJ No L 300 of 8 November 1974, p. 1).

⁵Council Regulation (EEC) No 2502/74 of 2 October 1974 amending Regulation (EEC) No 1967/74 as regards the maximum amounts of the premiums for the orderly marketing of certain adult bovine animals for slaughter and introducing a system of premiums for the retention of cattle (OJ No L 268 of 3 October 1974, p. 12).

Related measure

I - Council Regulation (EEC) No 1353/73 of 15 May 1973 introduced a premiums system for the conversion of dairy cow herds to meat production and a development premium for the specialized raising of cattle for meat production.

This Regulation establishes 31 December 1974 as the final date for approval of requests for premiums (Article 15); nonetheless, the Council, after studying a report presented by the Commission on the application of the premiums system and acting on a proposal from it, **may decide**, before 31 December 1974 and in the light of the experience acquired and of the economic trends, to retain or to amend the premiums system (Article 19).

II - The purpose of this proposal for a Regulation is to extend to 31 December 1975 the period for granting those premiums. This measure is justified in a series of arguments developed by the Commission in its report to the Council which may be summarized as follows:

- the premiums system has helped to slow down the progression of milk collection between 1973 and 1974;
- the cost to the EAGGF of the premiums system, although spread out over five years, is of the same order of magnitude as the costs which would have been incurred in one year to absorb the milk surpluses and extra dairy products placed on the market if the scheme had not been implemented;
- the continuation of the scheme should not lead to the formation of beef and veal surpluses;
- the premiums system helps to improve production structures in the beef and veal sector.

III - The additional expenditure resulting from this proposal is estimated at 120 million u.a., of which 60 million will be covered by the EAGGF, Guidance Section.

The Commission considers that, in 1975, 400 000 milch cows will be eligible for the conversion premium and 40 000 beef cows and heifers will be eligible for the development premium.

Compared with the system currently in force, the basic rate of the premium will remain unchanged and the implementing provisions will stipulate payment of the premiums in instalments according to detailed rules similar to those applicable at present; consequently the extra cost to the EAGGF will be spread out over five years from 1976 to 1980.

A detailed financial estimate is attached.

PIGMEAT

1. Council Regulation No 121/67/EEC¹ requires the Commission to propose a basic price for pig carcasses. The basic price is fixed in the light of, inter alia, the sluice-gate price and the levy applicable from 1 August of each year.

Since the sum of the sluice-gate price and the 1 August levy cannot be calculated until after 1 May 1975, the figure for 1 November 1974 which will remain the same on 1 February 1975 is 101.41 u.a./100 kg.

2. At its 360th meeting, the Council approved the intention of the Commission to base its price proposals for the marketing year 1975/76 on the development of production costs during 1973 and 1974 while taking into account the decisions on price already taken for the marketing year 1974/75 as well as other factors such as the incomes situation and the general economy. In this context it can be stated that the prices of feed grains used in pigfeed will increase by an average of 11% for the next marketing year; that the costs of labour, health and sanitation and investments between 1973 and 1974 have reached a level which perceptibly affects the end price of pig carcasses.
3. To enable the price system to help stabilize pigmeat prices by mitigating the effect of cyclical fluctuations in supply and prices, it is proposed that the current basic price of 97.65 u.a./100 kg be raised to 108.39 u.a./100 kg.

¹Council Regulation No 121/67/EEC of 13 June 1967 on the common organization of the market in pigmeat (OJ No 117 of 19 June 1967), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1861/74 (OJ No L 197 of 19 July 1974).

SILKWORMS

1. Article 2 of Regulation (EEC) No 845/72¹ provides for aid for Community sericulture, the amount being fixed each year per box of silk seed employed.
2. For the 1973/74 rearing year, the aid was fixed at 31 u.a. per box, and, for 1974/75, at 33.18 u.a. per box.

For the 1975/76 rearing year, it is proposed that the amount be raised by 10% to 36.50 u.a.

3. The current price of raw silk has suffered a distinct decrease. Since market prices depend mainly on the export policy of a single non-member country, whose rate of supply is far from being always governed by the law of supply and demand, it is difficult to forecast market developments and thus what producers' income will be for the 1975/76 rearing year. It may be supposed nevertheless that the level of prices of competing fibres will have a favourable influence on the price of silk. Under these conditions, an increase in aid of 10% should enable the limited amount of sericulture practised in the Community to remain worthwhile.

¹OJ No L 100, 27 April 1972, p. 1

C. Proposed prices and amounts

On the basis of the foregoing considerations, the Commission proposes to the Council that prices and amounts for products be fixed as follows:

Products	Nature of prices or amounts	Amounts fixed 1974-1975 u.a./mt	Proposals 1975-1976		Application period		
			u.a./mt	Increase (in %)			
1	2	3	4	5	6		
Durum wheat	Target price	191.97	207.33	8.0	1.8.75 - 31.7.76		
	Single intervention price	175.17	190.53	9.0			
	Minimum guaranteed producer price (wholesale stage)	205.17	216.17	5.0			
	Aid	30.00	25.64	-			
Common wheat	Target price	127.93	140.72	10.0	1.8.75 - 31.7.76		
	Basic intervention price	115.53	125.93	9.0			
Barley	Target price	116.08	127.50	10.0	1.8.75 - 31.7.76		
	Single intervention price	101.43	111.57	10.0			
Rye	Target price	124.99	139.92	12.0	1.8.75 - 31.7.76		
	Single intervention price	106.93	119.76	12.0			
Maize	Target price	114.92	127.50	11.0	1.8.75 - 31.7.76		
	Single intervention price	94.03	104.37	11.0			
Rice	Target price for husked rice	237.30	256.22	8.0	1.9.75 - 31.8.76		
	Intervention price for paddy rice	143.40	152.00	6.0			
Sugar	Minimum price for beet	19.78	21.36	22.94	8.0	16.0 ¹	1.2.75 - 1.7.75 30.6.75 30.6.75
	wholesale price for beet	11.63	-	-	-	-	
	Target price for white sugar	276.30	301.10	323.40	8.0	16.0 ¹	
	Intervention price for white sugar	264.30	286.00	307.20	8.0	16.0 ¹	
Olive oil	Target production price	1 440.30	1 656.30	-	15.0	1.11.75 - 31.10.76	
	Target market price	1 018.60	-	-	-		
	Intervention price	946.10	-	-	-		

Products	Nature of prices or amounts	Amounts fixed 1974-1975 u.a./mt	Proposals 1975-1976		Application period	
			u.a./mt	Increase (in %)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Oil seeds	Norm price for soya seed	233.10	261.10	12.0	1.11.75 - 31.10.76	
	Target price					
	• Colza and rape seed	230.00	255.30	11.0		
	• Sunflower seed	236.70	265.10	12.0		
	Basic intervention price					
	• Colza and rape seed	233.30	247.90	11.0	1.7.75 - 30.6.76	
	• Sunflower seed	229.80	257.40	12.0		
Dehydrated fodder	Aid	6.30	8.00	-	1.4.75 - 31.3.76	
Cotton seed	Aid (per hectare)	97.78	96.00	-	1.8.75 - 31.7.76	
Flax and hemp	Aid (per hectare)				1.8.75 - 31.7.76	
	• Flax	168.00	188.15	-		
	• Hemp	141.75	158.75	-		
Seeds	Aid (per 100 kg)			}	1.7.75 - 30.6.76	
	• Fibre flax	10.50	5.00 and 12.00			
	• Grasses	10.50 to 31.50	10 to 31			
	• Legumes	6.30 to 21.00	5 to 25			
Table Wine:	Type R I	Reference price (by degree/hl or by	1.70	1.81	8.0	16.12.75-15.12.76
	Type R II	hl depending on the type)	1.65	1.81	10.0	
	Type R III		20.50	23.71	8.0	
	Type A I		1.60	1.73	9.0	
	Type A II		35.43	38.21	8.0	
	Type A III		40.45	43.69	8.0	
Raw tobacco	Norm price	2)	2)	3.0	1.1.75 - 31.12.75	
	Intervention price			(on average)		
Fruit and vegetables	Basic price	3)	(3°	Apples	9.0	1975/1976 ³
	Buying-in price			Pears	9.0	
				Other prod.	11.0	

Products	Nature of prices or amounts	Amounts fixed 1974-1975 u.a./mt	Proposals 1975-1976		Application period		
			u.a./mt			Increase (in %)	
1	2	3	4		5	6	
Milk	Target price for milk	140.80	149.20	154.90	6.0	10.0 ⁵	1.2.75- 1.9.75- 31.8.75 31.3.76
	Intervention price						
	. of butter ⁴	1 835.80	1 946.30	2 072.00	6.0	12.9 ⁵	1.2.75 - 31.3.76
	. of skimmed milk powder	827.40	887.00		7.2		
	. of cheeses						
	- Grana-Padano 30-60 days	1 831.00	1 958.50	2 005.90	7.0	9.6	
	- Grana-Padano 6 months	2 146.00	2 308.30	2 358.30	7.6	9.9	
	- Parmigiano-Reggiano 6 months	2 316.00	2 500.30	2 550.30	8.0	10.1	
Direct aid for skimmed milk							
. powder	-				-		
. liquid	-				-		
Beef and veal	Guide price for adult bovine animals (live weight)	1 013.30	1 084.00		7.0 ⁶		31.3.75 - 31.3.76
	Guide price for calves (live weight)	1 186.50	-		7.0		
Pigmeat	Basic price (slaughtered)	976.50	1 083.90		11.0		1.11.75 - 31.10.76
Silkworms	Aid per box of silk seed	33.18	36.50				1.4.75 - 31.3.76

¹Including the 8% increase granted for the period 1 February to 30 June 1975.

²Nineteen varieties of tobacco the prices of which apply to the harvest in the calendar year.

³Products in Annex II of R. 3035/72 of the Council and periods differentiated by product: cauliflowers: 1 May 1975 to 30 April 1976, tomatoes: 1 June 1975 to 30 November 1975, peaches: 1.6.1975 to 30.9.1975, lemons: 1.6.1975 to 31.5.1976, pears: 1.7.1975 to 30.4.1976, table grapes: 1.8.1975 to 31.10.1975, apples: 1.8.1975 to 31.5.1976, mandarins: 16.11.1975 to 28.2.1976, sweet oranges: 1.12.1975 to 30.4.1976.

⁴Consumer subsidy for butter increased from 36.50 to 42.00 u.a./100 kg (of which 5 u.a. are charged to EAGGF).

⁵Including the 6% rise granted from the period 1 February to 30 August 1975.

⁶Intervention prices for beef and veal increased by 4.5% and zero level for standing intervention.

NB: The Commission has forwarded to the Council its proposals on aid for hops and on prices for fishery products. Aid for the 1972 hop harvest was 150 or 750 u.a./hectare for each of the two groups of varieties; aid for the 1973 hop harvest was varied and the levels proposed ranged from 100 to 750 u.a./hectare.

For fishery products, the prices vary according to the different products included in Council Regulation 2142/70. In March 1974, the guide prices for products in A and C of Annex I to this Regulation, were increased by from 0 to 15%, and orientation prices for products in Annex II to this Regulation were raised + 4%, intervention prices went up 2 - 5% and Community production prices + 4%; in October 1974 there was a 5% increase of the prices fixed in March 1974.

For 1975, the proposal is to increase the guide prices from 0% for herrings and mackerel to 25% for plaice and coalfish (Annex I and II). The intervention prices for sardines and anchovies are automatically derived at 45% of the guide prices.

D. Proposal for a Council Directive on a special aid measure for young farmers who have been farming for less than five years and are implementing a development plan

During the last two years agriculture has suddenly been faced with the harsh reality of an expected increase in production costs and a sudden increase in the price of capital.

All farms are affected by this economic situation, but those most affected are undoubtedly young farmers who are obliged to invest in order to improve or even maintain their level of productivity, but do not possess sufficient funds of their own.

Of course, the aim of Directive 72/159/EEC on the modernization of farms¹ was to aid full-time farmers to achieve viability, expressed in terms of the comparable earned income for the region, by offering them investment aid for development plans; that Directive sought to take account of the special position of young farmers by stipulating that loans to finance such investments, and the interest on them, should be guaranteed by the State in respect of the part not secured.

Young farmers are, however, in a very difficult financial position for the first few years after they set up in farming; when they do so they are generally obliged either to make a payment for stock and assets on taking over the farm or to compensate their co-heirs, and this exceptional burden on their resources may discourage them or even lead them to do without investments which are, in fact, essential.

It was this consideration which prompted the Commission to announce, in its memorandum to the Council on special measures to counteract the present economic situation in agriculture², that it would submit proposals concerning special measures for young farmers.

¹OJ No L 96, 23 April 1972.

²SEC(74)3280 final, 30 August 1974.

In its proposal the Commission has endeavoured to solve the problem described above. An income subsidy is provided for farmers aged 40 and over, who submit a development plan which complies with Directive 72/159/EEC for a farm on which they have been living for less than five years.

Furthermore, since the return on the investments provided for in the development plan is initially very small and only increases as the years go by, this aid is spread out, on a decreasing scale, over a period of five years.

E. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

I. Common prices and markets policy

1. The adoption by the Council of the Commission's proposals for agricultural prices for 1975/76 and of the other proposals for measures accompanying the price proposals has financial implications both as regards the expenditure under the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF and the revenue from agricultural levies, which constitutes the Community's own resources.
2. As regards the expenditure under the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF, the tables below give a breakdown by sector and according to budget nomenclature of the appropriations available for 1975, the probable changes in expenditure resulting from economic trends, from decisions taken or proposed or from decisions which the Commission intends to propose, and the changes in expenditure resulting from the price proposals. Statements of the main assumptions used for the calculations accompany the tables.
3. The following changes in expenditure result from economic trends:
 - (a) major savings of about 475 million u.a. on cereals, oilseeds, pigmeat, eggs, poultry and processed agricultural products, and smaller savings on milk products and sugar;
 - (b) additional expenditure of 400 million u.a. for subsidies on sugar imports (200 million u.a.) and for beef and veal (200 million u.a.).

The net result is a reduction of 75 million u.a. in the estimate of appropriations needed.

4. The additional expenditure resulting from the present agricultural price proposals is estimated at 258 million u.a., of which milk products (+130 million u.a.) and beef and veal (+102 million u.a.); this estimate assumes that the present economic situation persists throughout 1975 in respect of cereals and the products affected by the prices of cereals.

5. The overall result is thus an increase in net expenditure of 183 million u.a. compared with the appropriations available for 1975. This increase could have been covered by the provision of 200 million u.a. which was proposed by the Commission in the context of the 1975 budget and was supported by the European Parliament, but was not considered by the Council. If the Commission's agricultural price proposals are adopted by the Council, the Commission will then propose a supplementary budget.

6. The revision of the assumptions concerning economic trends and the agricultural price proposals also have effects on the revenue from agricultural levies, which constitutes the Community's own resources. These effects, which appear to be very divergent, will be the subject of a subsequent document.

EAGGF - Guarantee Section

Estimate of financial implications of the 1975/76 price proposals, in the light of the economic situation

(*000 000 u.a.)

Sector and nomenclature	Nature of action	Appropriations 1975	Changes in expenditure for 1975	
			probable for economic reasons and as a result of decisions, taken, proposed or to be proposed	resulting from the price proposals
Cereals	Export refunds	245.-	- 200	+ 10
6000/1/2	Denaturing premium	23.5	- 23.5	-
6010	Production refund	162.-	- 90	-
6011	Aid durum wheat	128.-	-	- 8
6012	Carry-over payment	20.-	-	- 20
6013	Storage and other	51.5	-	-
6014/15	Total cereals Chap. 60	630.-	- 313.5	- 18
Rice	Export refunds	25.2	-	-
6100/1/2	Intervention	4.5	-	-
611	Total rice Chap. 61	29.7	-	-
Milk products	Export refunds	476.8	- 15	+ 92
6200/1/2	Aid skimmed milk - animal feed	632	-	+ 60
6210	Aid skimmed milk - casein	70.6	-	-
6211	Storage powder	16.-	-	-
6212	Storage cheese	5.-	-	-
6213	Storage and special measures butter	301.-	- 32	- 22
6214	Consumer subsidy - butter	25.5	-	-
6290	Total milk products Chap. 62	1526.9	- 47.-	+ 130
Oils and fats	Refunds and aid olives	265.5	-	-
630/1	Oilseeds	76.5	- 30	-
632/3/4	Total oils and fats Chap. 63	342.-	- 30	-
Sugar	Export refunds	f.m.	-	-
6400/1	Denaturing premium	1.6	- 1.6	-
6410	Production refund	1.-	-	-
6411	Repayment storage costs	108.5	- 6	+ 6
6412	Other intervention			
6419	- import subsidies	f.m.	+ 200	-
	- other	1	-	-
	Total sugar Chap. 64	112.1	+ 192.4	+ 6

(*000 000 u.a.)

Sector and nomenclature	Nature of action	Appropriations 1975	Changes in expenditure for 1975	
			probable for economic reasons and as a result of decisions, taken, proposed or to be proposed	resulting from the price proposals
Beef and veal 6500/1 651	Export refunds	97.-	+ 8.-	+ 5.-
6520	Intervention - buying-in, private, etc.	129.-	+ 162.-	- 65.-
6521	Aid for social purposes	40.-	+ 10.-	-
6522	Orderly marketing premiums	73.-	+ 20.-	+ 32.-
6523	Stock reconstitution premiums	53.-	-	-
	Adult animals premiums	f.m.	-	+ 130.-
	Other	3.-	-	-
	Total beef and veal Chap. 65	395.-	+ 200.-	+ 102.-
Pigmeat, eggs and 660	poultry			
661	Export refunds, pigmeat	115.-	- 50.-	-
670	Intervention, pigmeat	15.-	-	-
671	Refunds, eggs	5.-	- 2.-	-
	Refunds, poultry	21.-	- 15.-	-
	Total chapters 66 and 67	156.-	- 67.-	-
Fruit and vegetables, 68	wine, tobacco, fisheries and alcohol			
69	Refunds and intervention, fruit and vegetables	83.5	-	+ 4.-
70	Refunds and intervention, wine	99.2	-	-
71	Refunds and intervention, tobacco	166.4	-	-
72	Refunds and intervention, fisheries	2.5	-	-
	Alcohol	f.m.	-	-
	Total chapters 68, 69, 70, 71, 72	351.6	-	+ 4.-
Other products and 730	non-Annex II products			
731	Flax and hemp	12.6	-	+ 1.3
732	Seeds	18.5	-	+ 2.8
733	Hops	7.2	-	-
734	Silkworms	2.-	-	+ 0.2
735	Dehydrated fodder	10.5	-	+ 2.9
	Soya	f.m.	-	-
Non-Annex II products 740	Refunds	32.2	- 10.-	+ 2.-
	Chapters 73 and 74	83.-	- 10.-	+ 9.2
Compensatory amounts 750	accession, granted intra-Community	248.8	-	+ 25.-
760	monetary, intra-Community	105.4	-	-
	Total chapters 75 and 76	354.2	-	+ 25.-
	TOTAL	3 980.5	- 75.1	+ 258.2

Principal assumptions for the calculation

Sector and nomenclature																															
<p><u>Cereals</u> 6000/1/2</p>	<p>Each year, the Community exports ⁺ 13 million metric tons of cereals. On account of the price levels on the world market, no refunds are being paid at the present time. This situation will probably continue during 1975, and therefore there will in general be no refunds. Allowing for delays in payment, for limited refunds granted in certain cases, and for appropriations for Food Aid, a saving of 190 million u.a. can be expected (200 - 10) as against 245 million u.a. of appropriations available.</p>																														
6010	Abolition of the denaturing premium.																														
6011	Reduction of expenditure as a result of the 50% reduction in the production refund as from 1 April 1975, the intended abolition of advance fixing and the abolition of the refund as from 1 August 1975 (still to be proposed).																														
6012	Revision of quantitative assumptions from 3.9 to 3.5 million metric tons.																														
6013	Since the increase in price exceeds the amount of the monthly increases, the carry-over payment will not prove necessary.																														
<p><u>Rice</u> Chapter 62</p>	<p>Trends on the world market are such that it is impossible to count on any savings in 1975. Any additional expenditure resulting from prices is low compared with the appropriations.</p>																														
<p><u>Milk products</u> 6200/1/2</p>	<p>Over 12 months, a 10% increase in price has the following effect on refunds</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Product</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Exports</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Increase refunds</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Variation refunds</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Skimmed milk powder</td> <td>490 000 t x</td> <td>59.6</td> <td>= + 29.2 million u.a.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Butter</td> <td>175 000 t x</td> <td>236.2</td> <td>= + 41.3 million u.a.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other (in milk equiv.)</td> <td>4 650 000 t -</td> <td>(1 408 x 11.5)</td> <td>= + 75.3 million u.a.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">Total</td> <td>+145.8 million u.a.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For 1975, taking into account the different dates for the entry into force of prices, the additional expenditure amounts to 92 million u.a. A reduction in the refund expenditure can be foreseen for certain cheeses and milk products containing sugar (- 15 million u.a.).</p>	Product	Exports	Increase refunds	Variation refunds	Skimmed milk powder	490 000 t x	59.6	= + 29.2 million u.a.	Butter	175 000 t x	236.2	= + 41.3 million u.a.	Other (in milk equiv.)	4 650 000 t -	(1 408 x 11.5)	= + 75.3 million u.a.			Total	+145.8 million u.a.										
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6210	<p><u>Aid for skimmed milk - animal feed.</u> An assumed increase of 10% in this aid would have the following results:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;">Product</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Quantity</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Present rate</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Expenditure</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Rate + 10%</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Expenditure</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Liquid</td> <td>4.8 million t</td> <td>32 u.a./t</td> <td>153.6</td> <td>35.2</td> <td>168.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Powder</td> <td>1.33 million t</td> <td>345 u.a./t</td> <td>458.8</td> <td>379</td> <td>504.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Effect "two rates"</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">20</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">631.4</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">698.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Product	Quantity	Present rate	Expenditure	Rate + 10%	Expenditure	Liquid	4.8 million t	32 u.a./t	153.6	35.2	168.9	Powder	1.33 million t	345 u.a./t	458.8	379	504.1	Effect "two rates"			20		25	Total			631.4		698.0
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6214	<p>Over 12 months: Additional expenditure of 66.6 million u.a. Increase as from 1 February 1975: + 60 million u.a.</p> <p><u>Aid for social purposes:</u> reduction in EAGGF participation to 1/10. Saving 32 million u.a. The increase in the price of butter as of 1 September 1975 will make possible a saving in the aid for private storage (200 000 t x 126 u.a./t = 25 million u.a.). Interest component will cost an additional 3 million u.a., giving a net saving of 22 million u.a. (25 - 3 = 22 million u.a.).</p>																														

Nomenclature	
Oils and fats Chapter 63	Aid for olive oil, 1975 crop, paid as from 1976 Oilseeds: price on world market such that a saving on aid can be anticipated.
Sugar 6410 6412	Abolition of denaturing premium Interest component in storage costs 12 months + 19 million u.a. 1/3 for 1975: + 6 million u.a. In 1974, crop lower than expected, hence saving of 6 million u.a. on storage
6419	Import subsidy: assumption 800 000 t at 250 u.a./t = 200 million u.a.
Beef and veal 6521	(651) The increased flexibility in the intervention system will make it possible to make savings on intervention; assumption: a reduction of quantities bought in of 100 000 t. Delay in payment for orderly marketing premium will entail 20 million u.a. additional expenditure in 1975. The extension for 2 months of this premium from the end of February will cost 32 million u.a. The new adult animal premium will cost 200 million u.a. over 12 months (30 u.a. on 6.5 million head). For 1975, this premium will begin on 1 May (Italy: 1 October) and the related expenditure is estimated at 130 million u.a.
Pigmeat, eggs and poultry 66 - 67	Owing to the situation on the cereals market, the refunds can be reduced appreciably. The first decisions on reductions have already been taken, hence anticipated savings.
Wine 69 Tobacco 70	Marketing year begins 1 December 1975 Tobacco aid for 1975 crop paid as from 1976
Other products	and non-Annex II products
	The changes in expenditure resulting from the price proposals have a "mechanical" effect, in other words, it is necessary to multiply the increase in rates by the quantities involved. Furthermore, the high world prices for cereals and sugar will entail a reduction in expenditure for processed products. (Non-Annex II).
ACM 750	<u>Accession compensatory amounts</u> The proportional increase in prices in all the countries automatically increases the differences between the Community prices and those resulting from the transitional provisions of the Treaty of Accession. The result of this is an increase in the accession compensatory amounts.
MCM	<u>Monetary compensatory amounts</u> From the financial point of view, the agro-monetary proposals have opposite effects depending on whether the Member State in question is an exporter or importer and whether its currency has depreciated or been revalued. On account of these divergent tendencies, the effects of the proposals are contained within the appropriations provided for.

II. Common structural policy

The financial implications for the Guidance Section of the EAGGF are the result of two measures:

- the proposal for a Council directive on a special aid measure for young farmers who have been farming for less than 5 years and are implementing a development plan;
- the proposal for a regulation on the maintenance of the premium system for the conversion of dairy herds to meat production and the development premium for the specialized raising of cattle for meat production provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 1353/73.

Given that in both cases, the function of the Guidance Section is to reimburse Member States the expenditure which they have incurred during the calendar year, the first expenditure to be borne by the Guidance Section will be chargeable to the 1976 budget, and will correspond to the expenditure incurred by Member States in 1975.

A. Financial implications of the proposal for a Council Directive on a special aid measure for young farmers who have been farming for less than 5 years and are implementing a development plan

1. Basis for calculation

- (a) the assumption that 40% of farmers implementing development plans are eligible for these measures is considered a low one and the assumption that this percentage amounts to 60% is considered high;
- (b) the assumptions concerning the number of development plans are those listed in Document No 795/VI/74 of 22 May 1974 on the multiannual financial estimates of the Guidance Section of the EAGGF for the period 1975-77, namely:

1975: 60 000 plans put in hand;

1976: 108 000 plans put in hand;

1977: 124 000 plans put in hand.

2. Calculation of costs

Year	Total cost (in millions of u.a.)		Cost for EAGGF (in millions of u.a.)	
	Low assump.	High assump.	Low assump.	High assump.
1975	24	36	-	-
1976	62.4	93.6	6	9
1977	98.6	147.9	15.6	23.4
1978			24.6	37.0

B. Financial implications of the proposal for a regulation on the maintenance of the premium system for reconversion of dairy herds to meat production and the development premium for the specialized raising of cattle for meat production provided for in Regulation (EEC) no 1353/73

The estimate of the expenditure resulting from the implementation of common action for the period 1 October 1973 to 31 December 1974 appears in Document (COM) 73/445 final of 21 March 1973, which contains the Commission's proposals to the Council on the fixing of prices for certain agricultural products (1973/74 marketing year) and related measures.

These forecasts represent a total expenditure for the Guidance Section of 60 million u.a. In the light of the data currently available, it appears that these forecasts are justified and that the actual expenditure will be at approximately this level.

The purpose of this financial annex is to specify what the additional expenditure would be were the premium system and the development premium to be maintained for the period 1 January to 31 December 1975.

1. Estimate of the expenditure resulting from the premium system for the conversion of dairy herds to meat production

(a) UNIT AMOUNT

7.5 u.a. per 100 l of milk delivered in the year preceding the reference date: in other words, for the 1973/74 marketing year, the average yield per dairy cow involved in the action can be estimated at 3 700 l.

The average amount of the premium is therefore: $\frac{3\ 700}{100} \times 7.5 = 277.5$ u.a. per cow

(b) ASSUMPTIONS MADE

During the period envisaged for the submission of premium applications (1 January - 31 December 1975), the number of dairy cows for which the premium will be granted will be 400 000.

(c) TOTAL EXPENDITURE

400 000 x 277.5 u.a. = 111 million u.a., rounded down to 110 million u.a., of which the EAGGF contribution (50%) will be 55 million u.a.

(d) ASSUMPTIONS MADE REGARDING THE PHASING OF THE PAYMENTS

Three payments are envisaged:

- a payment on account of 140 u.a./cow within the three months following approval of the application;
- the balance, in two equal instalments, one year and three years after the payment on account.

2. Estimate of the expenditure resulting from the development premium for the specialized raising of cattle for meat production

(a) UNIT AMOUNT

240 u.a. per beef-breed cow or heifer in calf held over and above the stock held at the reference date.

(b) ASSUMPTION MADE

In 1975, 40 000 animals will be covered by the premium.

(c) TOTAL EXPENDITURE

40 000 x 240 = 9.6 million u.a., rounded up to 10 million u.a., of which the EAGGF will pay 50% = 5 million u.a.

(d) ASSUMPTIONS MADE CONCERNING THE PHASING OF THE PAYMENTS

Three payments are envisaged:

- an instalment of 120 u.a. within the three months following the date on which the presence of the additional cow or heifer in calf is recorded;
- the balance, in two instalments of 60 u.a., one year and three years after the payment on account.

3. Recapitulation of the total additional expenditure resulting from the amendment of Regulation (EEC) No 1353/73

Year	Total expenditure ('000 000 u.a.)	Borne by the Guidance Section of the EAGGF ('000 000 u.a.)
1975	45.70	-
1976	37.50	22.85
1977	7.30	18.75
1978	22.20	3.65
1979	7.30	11.10
1980	-	3.65
Total	120.00	60,00

Corrigendum to the draft Regulation on the exchange rate to be applied in agriculture for the Belgian franc, the Luxembourg franc, the German mark, the French franc and the Dutch guilder

Replace the text of Article 2(1)(a) by the following:

- (a) on 1 February 1975 for milk and milk products and for sugar, and shall be fixed at: 3.29% in Germany,
1.52% in the Benelux countries.

For milk and milk products, the overall adjustment of 3.29% may be applied at different rates to the intervention prices for butter and skimmed milk powder.

Proposal for
REGULATION (EEC) No _____ /75 OF THE COUNCIL
of 1975
fixing cereal prices for the 1975/1976 marketing year

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 Council Regulation No 120/67/EEC ¹⁾ of 13 June 1967 on the common organisation of the market in cereals, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No _____ /75 ²⁾, and in particular Article 2 (4) thereof;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament;

Whereas, when cereal prices are fixed, account should be taken of the objectives of the Common Agricultural Policy and of the contribution which the Community desires to make to the harmonious development of world trade, whereas the objectives of the Common Agricultural Policy are in particular to ensure a fair standard of living for the agricultural community, to ensure that supplies are available and that they reach consumers at reasonable prices;

Whereas, moreover, cereals play a major part in the agricultural economy of the Community and the price of cereals affects the price of many agricultural products and therefore the incomes of persons engaged in agriculture;

Whereas the target prices for the main cereals must be fixed at rates which take account of the levels and intended trends of production, the uses made of those cereals and the improvement of farm incomes;

Whereas application of these criteria entails fixing prices at levels higher than those adopted for the preceding marketing year,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

1) OJ No 117, 19.6.1967, p. 2269/67

2)

Sole Article

For the 1975/1976 marketing year, the target prices for cereals, the basic intervention price for common wheat and the guaranteed minimum price for durum wheat shall be as follows:

	<u>Units of account</u> <u>per 1 000 kg</u>
a) <u>Target price:</u>	
Common wheat	140,72
Rye	139,98
Barley	127,50
Maize	127,50
Durum wheat	207,33
b) <u>Basic intervention price:</u>	
Common wheat	125,93
c) <u>Guaranteed minimum price for</u>	
Durum wheat	216,17

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

Done,

For the Council

The President

Proposal for
REGULATION (EEC) No /74 OF THE COUNCIL
of
amending Regulation No 120/67/EEC on the common organization of the market
in cereals

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;

Whereas Council Regulation No 120/67/EEC⁽¹⁾ of 13 June 1967 on the common organization of the market in cereals, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1996/74⁽²⁾, fixes the marketing year for maize and sorghum at a different date from that of other cereals, in view of the different agricultural cycle, thereby detracting from the uniformity of the cereals marketing year; whereas this discrepancy makes for difficulty at a time when an improved price scale could be introduced; whereas the marketing year for maize and sorghum should therefore be brought into line with that of other cereals, instead of being fixed in accordance with their cycle; whereas, however, the previous system should be retained until 31 July 1975 in order to avoid disturbing the current marketing year;

Whereas Article 11 of Regulation No 120/67/EEC provides for a production refund for certain products used for the manufacture of starch or potato starch or intended for the manufacture of glucose or beer by the brewing industry; whereas, in the light of experience, the granting of this refund does not seem necessary in all circumstances; whereas, consequently, the principle of a discretionary refund should replace that of a compulsory refund;

(1) OJ No 117 of 19.6.1967, p. 2269/67

(2) OJ No L 209 of 31.7.1974, p.1.

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

Article 3 of Regulation No 120/67/EEC is replaced by the following:

"The marketing year for all products referred to in Article 1 shall begin on 1 August and end on 31 July of the following year."

Article 2

Article 4 (3) of Regulation No 120/67/EEC is replaced by the following:

"Intervention prices shall be valid from 1 August to 31 May of the following year. From 1 June to 31 July the intervention prices valid for August of the following marketing year shall apply."

Article 3

The following text replaces the text of Article 11 (1) of Regulation No 120/67/EEC:

"1. A production refund may be granted:

- (a) for maize and common wheat used in the Community for the manufacture of starch;
- (b) for potato starch;
- (c) for maize groats and meal (gritz) used in the Community for the manufacture of glucose by direct hydrolysis;
- (d) for maize used in the maize industry for the manufacture of maize groats and meal (gritz) used in the Community by the brewing industry."

Article 4

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

It shall take effect from 1 August 1975.

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

Done at Brussels,

For the Council

The President

Proposal for a
REGULATION (EEC) No /75 OF THE COUNCIL

of

amending Regulation (EEC) No 1127/74 fixing, for the 1974/75 marketing year, the monthly price increases for cereals, wheat and rye flour and wheat groats and meal

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community;

Having regard to Council Regulation No 120/67/EEC¹ of 13 June 1967 on the common organization of the market in cereals, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1125/74², and in particular Article 6(2) thereof;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Whereas it was decided pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No not to fix a date for the beginning of the marketing year for maize and sorghum different from that for the other cereals, which is 1 August 1975; whereas 31 July 1975 should be fixed as the timelimit for the application of the monthly increases to be applied to maize shown in Article 2 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1127/74³ of 29 April 1974 fixing, for the 1974/75 marketing year, the monthly price increases for cereals, wheat and rye flour and wheat groats and meal; whereas, consequently, the same provisions should be applied to sorghum;

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Sole Article

The monthly increases for maize and sorghum shown under August and September 1975 in the Table contained in Article 2 of Regulation No 1127/74 are hereby deleted.

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

Done at Brussels,

For the Council
The President

1 OJ No 117, 19 June 1967, p. 2269/67

2 OJ No 1974, p.

3 OJ No L 128, 10 May 1974, p. 15.

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Sole Article

For the 1975/76 marketing year, the Arles and Vercelli intervention prices for paddy rice shall be 15,200 units of account per 100 kilogrammes.

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

Done at Brussels,

For the Council

The President

Proposal for

REGULATION (EEC) N° /75 OF THE COUNCIL
of 1975

fixing the target price for husked rice for the 1975/1976
marketing year

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 Council Regulation n° 359/67/EEC (1) of 25 July 1967 on the
common organization of the market in rice, as last amended by Regulation (EEC)
N° (2), and in particular Article 2 (4) thereof;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament;

Whereas, when the target price for rice is fixed, account should be taken of the
objectives of the Common Agricultural Policy and of the contribution which the
Community desires to make to the development of world trade; whereas the
objectives of the Common Agricultural Policy are in particular to ensure a fair
standard of living for the agricultural community, to ensure that supplies
are available and that they reach consumers at reasonable prices;

Whereas the target price for rice must be fixed at a rate which takes account
of the levels and intended trends of production, the use made of rice and the
improvement of farm incomes;

(1) OJ N° 174, 31.7.67, p. 1

Whereas application of these criteria entails fixing the target price at a level higher than that adopted for the preceding marketing year,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Sole Article

For the 1975/1976 marketing year, the target price for husked rice shall be 25,628 per 100 kilogrammes.

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

Done at Brussels,

For the Council
The President

Proposal for
REGULATION (EEC) No /74 OF THE COUNCIL
of
amending Regulation No 359/67/EEC on the common organization of the market
in rice

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;

Whereas Article 9 of Council Regulation No 359/67/EEC⁽¹⁾ of 25 July 1967 on the common organization of the market in rice, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1129/74⁽²⁾, provides that a production refund shall be granted for broken rice which has been used by the starch industry for the manufacture of starch and by the brewing industry for the brewing of beer; whereas, in the light of experience, it does not appear necessary to provide for the granting of this refund in all circumstances; whereas, therefore, it is necessary to replace the principle of obligatory refunds with that of discretionary refunds;

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

Article 9(1) of Regulation No 359/67/EEC is replaced by the following :

- "1. A production refund may be granted for broken rice;
- (a) by the starch industry for the manufacture of starch;
 - (b) by the brewing industry for the brewing of beer."

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 September 1975.

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

Done at Brussels

For the Council
The President

(1) OJ No L 174, 31.7.1967, p. 1.

(2) OJ No L 128, 10.5.1974, p. 20.

Proposal for a

REGULATION (EEC) No /75 OF THE COUNCIL

of

fixing for the 1975/76 sugar marketing year derived intervention prices, intervention prices for raw beet sugar, minimum prices for beet, threshold prices, the guaranteed quantity and the maximum amount of the production levy

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community;

Having regard to Council Regulation No. /74/EEC⁽¹⁾ of
on the common organization of the market in sugar, and in particular
Articles 3(6), 4(4), 9(5), 12(5), and 27 thereof;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament;

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No (2) of fixing
for the 1975/76 marketing year sugar prices and the standard quality of beet,
fixed the intervention price for white sugar at 30.72 units of account per
100 kilogrammes for the Community area having the largest surplus;

Whereas Article 3(2) of Regulation No. /EEC provides that derived
intervention prices shall be fixed for other areas, account being taken of
the regional variations which, given a normal harvest and free movement of
sugar, might be expected to occur in the price of sugar under natural
conditions of price formation;

(1) OJ No
(2) OJ No

Whereas in view of the quotas fixed in the production areas of Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark and France, a balanced or surplus supply situation can be anticipated; whereas, with the exception of the French overseas departments, the ex-factory prices in the areas mentioned will in the main be equal to the prices in the Community area having the largest surplus;

Whereas, with relatively high production costs, sugar production in Italy will probably not appreciably exceed the basic quantity fixed; whereas a deficit of about 500 000 metric tons will therefore have to be covered by production in Community surplus areas;

Whereas, in these circumstances, the level of market prices in Italy will be determined by the offer prices of sugar from Community surplus areas; whereas the derived intervention price for Italy may be fixed at 33.27 units of account per 100 kilogrammes, account being taken on the one hand of the intervention price applicable in the north of France, plus the marketing costs for deliveries to the north of Italy, and on the other hand, of the disposal costs of the Italian sugar industry;

Whereas, given a normal harvest, sugar production in Ireland and the United Kingdom covers about 80% and 40% of the needs of their respective home markets; whereas these needs must in part be covered by sugar available in Community surplus areas;

Whereas, in these circumstances, the level of market prices in both Ireland and the United Kingdom will be largely determined by the offer prices of sugar from these regions; whereas a single derived intervention price for white sugar which may be fixed at 31.72 units of account per 100 kilogrammes should be adopted for all regions of Ireland and the United Kingdom, account being taken on the one hand of the intervention price applicable in the Community area having the largest surplus, plus the commercial cost of delivery to Ireland and the United Kingdom, and on the other hand, of the marketing costs of the sugar industry of these Member States;

Whereas there is considerable surplus production of raw sugar in the French overseas departments; whereas, the most favourable potential outlets for this sugar within the Community are in the south of France and in Italy, where the sugar, after being refined, may be sold directly; whereas, on the basis of the foreseeable market prices in the deficit areas of Italy, which will probably be 0.57 units of account per 100 kilogrammes above the derived intervention price in Italy, and taking account of transport costs between the overseas departments and these areas, the derived intervention prices for those departments should be fixed at 30.52 units of account per 100 kilogrammes of white sugar;

Whereas Article 3(4) of Regulation No. /EEC provides that an intervention price for raw sugar shall be fixed for those departments, such price to be derived from the intervention price for white sugar fixed for those departments, allowance being made for a uniform processing margin and a standard yield; whereas, on the basis of available information, the refining costs may be estimated at 2.48 units of account per 100 kilogrammes of refined sugar; whereas, moreover, pursuant to the definition of the standard quality for raw sugar laid down by Regulation (EEC) No. 431/68⁽¹⁾, a yield of 92% should be taken into account;

Whereas Article 9(5) of Regulation No. /EEC provides for the fixing of intervention prices for raw beet sugar; whereas these prices should be derived from the intervention price for white sugar, account being taken of the factors already mentioned for fixing the intervention price for raw sugar in the French overseas departments, and of the forwarding costs for supplying raw sugar, these being estimated at a standard rate of 0.50 units of account per 100 kilogrammes;

Whereas minimum prices for sugar beet, as referred to in the first indent of Article 4(1) of Regulation No. /EEC, must be determined for the areas other than that having the largest surplus on the basis of the intervention prices for white sugar applicable in those areas, account being taken of the amounts used when fixing the minimum price for beet for the area having the largest surplus, the processing margin, the yield, the receipts from molasses and the delivery costs of the beet;

(1) OJ No L 89; 10.4.1968, p. 3

Whereas, in view of the shortages in the Community and on the world market, minimum prices for beet outside the basic quota, as referred to in the second indent of Article 4(1) of Regulation No. /EEC, should, for the 1975/76 sugar marketing year be fixed at the same level as the minimum prices for beet and the maximum amount of the production levy at zero;

Whereas, Article 12(2) of Regulation No. /EEC, provides that the threshold price for white sugar is to be the same as the target price for the Community area having the largest surplus plus transport charges, calculated at a flat rate, from that area to the most distant deficit area in the Community; whereas, given the supply situation within the Community, account should be taken of transport charges between the departments of northern France and Palermo, the main port of importation in Sicily;

Whereas, the threshold price for raw sugar is to be derived from the threshold price for white sugar, by reference to a standard processing margin and a standard yield; whereas the same criteria as are used in the derivation of the intervention price for raw sugar should therefore be applied;

Whereas the threshold price for molasses must be so fixed that the receipts from sales of molasses may reach the level of factories' receipts taken into account when minimum prices for beet are being fixed;

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

This Regulation shall apply in respect of the 1975/76 sugar marketing year.

Article 2

For the regions other than that referred to in Article 2(3) of Regulation (EEC) No. /74, derived intervention prices for 100 kilogrammes of white sugar shall be as follows:

- a) 33.27 units of account for all regions of Italy;
- b) 30.52 units of account for the French overseas departments;
- c) 31.72 units of account for all regions of Ireland and the United Kingdom;
- d) 30.72 units of account for the other regions of the Community.

Article 3

1. Intervention prices for 100 kilogrammes of raw beet sugar shall be as follows:

- a) 25.52 units of account for the Community area having the largest surplus and for the regions referred to in Article 2(d);
- b) 27.87 units of account for the regions referred to in Article 2(a);
- c) 26.44 units of account for the regions referred to in Article 2(c);

These intervention prices shall be valid for raw sugar of standard quality, unpacked, ex-factory, loaded onto the means of transport chosen by the buyer.

2. The derived intervention price for the French overseas departments for raw sugar as referred to in Article 3(4) of Regulation No. /74/EEC shall be 25.80 units of account per 100 kilogrammes.

Article 4

1. Minimum prices for beet and beet outside the basic quota shall be, per metric ton, as follows:

- a) 26.26 units of account for the regions referred to in Article 2(a);
- b) 24.24 units of account for the regions referred to in Article 2(c);
- c) 22.94 units of account for the regions referred to in Article 2(d).

Article 5

Threshold price shall be as follows:

- a) 35.81 units of account per 100 kilogrammes for white sugar;
- b) 30.66 units of account per 100 kilogrammes for raw sugar;
- c) 3.20 units of account per 100 kilogrammes for molasses.

Article 6

The maximum production levy referred to in Article 27 of Regulation No. /74/EEC shall be 0.00 units of account for 100 kilogrammes of white sugar.

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

Done at Brussels

For the Council

Proposal for a
REGULATION (EEC) No.....OF THE COUNCIL

of

fixing sugar prices and the standard quality of beet
for the 1975/76 marketing year

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 Council Regulation (EEC) No./74⁽¹⁾ of
on the common organization of the market in sugar, and in particular
Articles 2(2), 3(5) and 4(3) thereof;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament;

Whereas, when sugar prices are being fixed, account should be taken of
the objectives of the common agricultural policy and of the contribution
which the Community desires to make to the harmonious development of
world trade; whereas the objectives of the common agricultural policy
are in particular to ensure a fair standard of living for the agricultural
community, to ensure that supplies are available and that they reach
consumers at reasonable prices;

Whereas, to attain these objectives, the target price for sugar must be
fixed at a level which, taking into account in particular the resultant
level of the intervention price, ensures a fair remuneration for beet
and cane producers while at the same time respecting consumers' interests,
and which is such as to maintain a balance between the prices of the
principal agricultural products;

Whereas as a result of the characteristics of the sugar market the risks
involved in this trade are relatively slight; whereas, consequently,
when the intervention price for sugar is being fixed, the difference
between the target price and the intervention price may be fixed at a
relatively low level;

(1) O.J. No.

Whereas the minimum price for beet must take account of the intervention price and of standard amounts covering the costs of processing and delivering the beet to factories and be based on an estimated Community yield of 130 kilogrammes of white sugar per metric ton of beet with a 16% sugar content;

Whereas the above standard costs may be estimated at 13.07 units of account per 100 kilogrammes of white sugar; whereas that amount is made up of the sum of the processing margin, estimated at 11.81 units of account, and the costs of delivering the beet to factories, estimated at 2.09 units of account, less a standard amount of 0.83 units of account representing factories' receipts from the sale of molasses calculated on the basis of a yield of 38.5 kilogrammes per metric ton of beet processed and an ex-factory price for molasses of 2.80 units of account per 100 kilogrammes;

Whereas the standard quality chosen for beet should be a quality which takes account of production characteristics in the main beet producing areas of the Community;

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The provisions of this Regulation shall apply for the 1975/76 sugar marketing year.

Article 2

1. The target price for white sugar shall be 32.34 units of account per 100 kilogrammes.
2. The intervention price for white sugar shall be 30.72 units of account per 100 kilogrammes.
3. The area having the largest surplus comprises the following French departments: Aisne, Somme, Oise.

Article 3

The minimum price for beet for the area referred to in Article 2(3) shall be 22.94 units of account per metric ton delivered at the collection centre.

Article 4

Standard quality beet shall present the following characteristics:

- a) it shall be sound, fair and of marketable quality;
- b) it shall have a sugar content of 16% at the time of acceptance.

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

Done at

For the Council

The President

Proposal for
REGULATION (EEC) No /75 OF THE COUNCIL
of 1975

modifying the prices applicable in the sugar sector for the marketing year
1974/75

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 Council Regulation No 1009/67/EEC⁽¹⁾, of 18 December 1967,
on the common organization of the market in sugar, as last amended by
Regulation (EEC) No /74⁽²⁾, and in particular the first indent of
Article 9(7) thereof;

Having regard to Protocol No 17, paragraph 5³ annexed to the Act of
Accession;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament;

Whereas, since the decisions taken by the Council in October 1974 in
particular on the common prices applicable to sugar for the remainder of
the 1974/75 marketing year, the situation in this sector has further
deteriorated; whereas the shortage on both the Community market and the
world market continues to worsen; whereas, in addition, the harvest of the
current sugar year is resulting in a yield far below normal because of bad
weather in the spring and summer of 1974; whereas, lastly, the harvest
itself having taken place in most regions of the Community under extremely
unfavourable conditions, the cost of lifting was considerable;

Whereas in such a situation there is a risk of sugarbeet production being
discouraged; whereas to avoid this it is necessary to take certain measures
and to initiate, without delay, new price increases applicable during the
remainder of the sugar year 1974/1975, these increases to be considered as
an advance application of part of the price increases contemplated for the
marketing year 1975/1976;

(1) OJ No 308, 18.12.1967, p. 1.

(2) OJ No L

(3) OJ No L 73, 27.3.1972, p.5.

Whereas these increases should be passed on to the beet producers by requiring buyers to pay these producers an adjusted price for sugar beet delivered during the current year;

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

By way of derogation from the principle of fixing prices annually, the prices for the remainder of the sugar year 1974/1975 shall be fixed at the level shown in the Annex against each of them.

Article 2

The sugar manufacturers shall adjust the purchase price of the sugarbeet delivered during the sugar year 1974/1975 in such a way that this price shall be not less than the minimum price for sugarbeet applicable before 1 February 1975 plus five twelfths of the difference between this minimum price and that shown in the Annex.

Article 3

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

It shall be applicable with effect from 1 February 1975.

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

Done at Brussels,

For the Council

ANNEX

	Area with the greatest surplus	Italy	Ireland and the United Kingdom	French Overseas departments	All other regions of the Community
Target price for 100 kg of white sugar	30,11	-	-	-	-
Intervention price for 100 kg of white sugar	28.60	-	-	-	-
Derived intervention price for 100 kg of white sugar	-	30.81 u.a.	29.60 u.a.	28.37 u.a.	28.60 u.a.
Intervention price for 100 kg of crude beet sugar ^x	24.27	26.30 u.a.	25.19 u.a.	-	24.27 u.a.
Minimum price for beet and minimum price for beet outside the basic quota for one metric ton	21.36	24.23 u.a.	22.66 u.a.	-	21.36 u.a.

^x This price is valid for crude sugar of standard quality, naked ex factory, loaded onto a means of transport chosen by the purchaser.

Derived intervention price in the overseas French departments for raw sugar referred to in Article 3, paragraph 4, of Regulation No 1009/67/EEC: 24.52 u.a./100 kg.

- Threshold price (a) for white sugar: 33.03 u.a./100 kg
- (b) for raw sugar : 28.81 u.a./100 kg
- (c) for molasses : 3.20 u.a./100 kg

Maximum amount of production levy for 100 kg of white sugar: 0.00 u.a.

The sales price referred to in Article 1(c) of Regulation (EEC) No 239/73⁽¹⁾ is fixed at 23.06 u.a./100 kg.

The subsidy for refining referred to in Article 3(c) of Regulation (EEC) No 239/73 is fixed at 1.13 u.a./100 kg.

(1) OJ No L 29 of 1.2.1973, p. 14.

Proposal

REGULATION (EEC) N°/75 OF THE COUNCIL

of.....1975

fixing the production target price for olive oil for the 1975/1976 marketing year.

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 Council Regulation N° 136/66/EEC (1) of 22 September 1966 on the common organization of the market in oils and fats, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) N° 1707/73 (2), and in particular Article 4, first subparagraph, thereof;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament;

Whereas, when the production target price for olive oil is fixed, account should be taken of the objectives of the Common Agricultural Policy and of the contribution which the Community desires to make to the harmonious development of world trade; whereas the objectives of the Common Agricultural Policy are in particular to ensure a fair standard of living for the agricultural community, to ensure that supplies are available and that they reach consumers at reasonable prices;

Whereas the target price referred to above must be fixed in accordance with the criteria laid down in Articles 4 and 5 of Regulation N° 136/66/EEC for a determined standard quality;

Whereas the reasons which led to the determination of the standard quality for the preceding marketing year are still valid; whereas that standard quality should therefore remain the same;

Whereas application of those criteria entails fixing the production target price at a higher level than that adopted for the preceding marketing year;

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

(1) OJ N° 172, 30.9.1966, p. 3025/66

(2) OJ N° L 175, 29.6.1973, p. 5

Article 1

For the 1975/1976 marketing year, the production target price for olive oil shall be 165.63 units of account per 100 kilogrammes.

Article 2

The price referred to in Article 1 relates to semi-fine virgin olive oil with a free fatty acid content, expressed as oleic acid, of 3 grammes per 100 grammes.

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

Done at

For the Council
The President

Proposal
REGULATION (EEC) No/75 OF THE COUNCIL
of1975

fixing the target prices and basic intervention prices for oil seeds for the 1975/1976 marketing year.

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 Council Regulation No 136/66/EEC⁽¹⁾ of 22 September 1966 on the establishment of a common organization of the market in oils and fats, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1707/73⁽²⁾, and in particular the third subparagraph of Article 22 (1) thereof;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission ;

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament ;

Whereas, when the target prices and basic intervention prices for oil seeds are fixed, account should be taken of the objectives of the Common Agricultural Policy and of the contribution which the Community desires to make to the harmonious development of world trade ; whereas the objectives of the Common Agricultural Policy are in particular to ensure a fair standard of living for the agricultural community, to ensure that supplies are available and that they reach consumers at reasonable prices ;

Whereas application of these criteria entails fixing the target price and basic intervention price for colza and rape seed and for sunflower seed at a higher level than that adopted for the preceding marketing year ;

Whereas the prices of oil seeds must be fixed for specific standard qualities ; whereas the latter should be laid down in relation to the average qualities of the seeds harvested in the Community; whereas, for colza and rape seed and for sunflower seed, the quality laid down for the 1974/1975 marketing year meets these requirements and can accordingly be used for the following marketing year,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

⁽¹⁾ OJ No 172, 30.9.1966, p. 3025/66

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 175, 29.6.1973, p. 5

Article 1

For the 1975/1976 marketing year, the target prices and the basic intervention prices for oil seeds shall be as follows :

u.a./100 kg

(a) colza and rape seeds :

- target price :	25,53
- basic intervention price :	24,79

(b) sunflower seeds :

- target price :	26,51
- basic intervention price :	25,74

The basic intervention prices are valid in Genoa.

Article 2

The prices referred to in Article 1 relate to seeds in bulk of sound, fair and marketable quality :

- (a) with an impurity content of 2 % and, for seeds as such, a humidity and oil content of 9 % and 42 % respectively in the case of colza and rape seeds ;
- (b) with an impurity content of 2 % and , for seeds as such, a humidity and oil content of 10 % and 40 % respectively in the case of sunflower seeds.

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
REGULATION (EEC) No /75 OF THE COUNCIL
of 1975

fixing the production aid for dehydrated fodder for the 1975/76 marketing year.

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 Council Regulation (EEC) No 1067/74⁽¹⁾ of 30 April 1974 on the common organization of the market in dehydrated fodder, and in particular Article 4 (3) thereof;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament;

Whereas, under Article 4 of Regulation (EEC) No 1067/74, when fixing the amount of aid for dehydrated fodder, account is to be taken of the need to improve the Community's supply of these products;

Whereas application of that criterium entails fixing the amount of aid at a higher level than that adopted for the preceding marketing year,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

(1) OJ No L 120, 1.5.1974, p.2

Sole Article

For the 1975/76 marketing year, the production aid for dehydrated fodder referred to in Article 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 1067/74 shall be 8 u.a. per metric ton.

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

Done at

For the Council
The President

Proposal for
REGULATION (EEC) No /75 OF THE COUNCIL
of 1975

fixing the amount of aid for flax and hemp for the 1975/1976 marketing year.

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 Council Regulation (EEC) No 1308/70 ⁽¹⁾ of 29 June 1970
on the common organization of the market in flax and hemp, as amended by
the Act of Accession ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 4 (3) thereof;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament;

Whereas Article 4 of Regulation (EEC) No 1308/70 provides for the annual
fixing of aid for flax and hemp produced within the Community;

Whereas in accordance with Article 4 (2) of that Regulation aid shall be
fixed per hectare sown and harvested so as to ensure a balance between
the required volume of production within the Community and the potential
outlets for that production; whereas, when that aid is fixed account must
be taken of the price for flax and hemp fibres and seeds on the world
market and of the price for other competing natural products;

Whereas application of those criteria entails fixing the amount of aid at
a higher level than that adopted for the preceding marketing year;

Whereas for the 1974/1975 marketing year the amount of aid for flax
produced in the United Kingdom was fixed at a level lower than that applicable
in the other Member States; whereas, for the 1975/1976 marketing year,
pursuant to Article 95 of the Act of Accession, the difference between the
amount of aid applicable in the United Kingdom and the common level should
be reduced,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

(1) OJ No L 146, 4.7.1970, p. 1

(2) OJ No L 73, 27.3.1972, p. 14.

Sole Article

For the 1975/1976 marketing year the aid referred to in Article 4 of Regulation (EEC) No 1308/70 shall be :

(a) as regards flax :

- 128,20 units of account per hectare for the United Kingdom;
- 188,15 units of account per hectare for the other Member States;

(b) as regards hemp, 158,75 units of account per hectare for all Member States.

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

Done at

For the Council

The President

PROPOSAL
REGULATION (EEC) No OF THE COUNCIL
of
amending the Annex to Regulation (EEC) No 2358/71 on the
common organization of the market in seeds

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community;

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2358/71⁽¹⁾ of 26 October 1971 on the common organization of the market in seeds, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1119/74⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 3 (4) thereof ;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Whereas there is at present a shortfall of proteins in the Community ;
whereas it is necessary to ensure a regular supply of the market in high-protein fodder legumes such as fodder peas ;

Whereas the production of certified seed of monoecious hemp, because of the high costs intrinsic in the cultivation of this high quality species, does not at present allow the assurance of a fair income to producers, nor a sufficient response to market demand ;

(1) OJ No. L 246, 5.11.1971, p. 1

(2) OJ No. L 128, 10. 5.1974, p. 3

Whereas provision should therefore be made encouraging the production of basic seed and certified seed of fodder peas and monoecious hemp by granting aid ; whereas, to this end, those products should be included in the Annex to Regulation (EEC) No. 2358/71 ;

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

The Annex to Regulation (EEC) No. 2358/71 is replaced by the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on July 1, 1975.

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

Done at

For the Council

The President

ANNEX

CCT heading No	Description of goods		
ex 12.01 A	Linum usitatissimum L. partim. Cannabis sativa L. mono-ica	Textile flax Monoecious hemp	
ex 12.03 C	1. GRAMINEAE Arrhenatherum elatius (L.) J. et C. Presl. Dactylis glomerata L. Festuca arundinacea Schreb. Festuca ovina L. Festuca pratensis Huds. Festuca rubra L. Lolium multiflorum Lam. Lolium perenne L. Lolium x hybridum Hausskn. Phleum pratense L. Poa nemoralis L. Poa pratensis L. Poa trivialis L.	GRASSES Tall oatgrass Cocksfoot Tall fescue Sheep's fescue Meadow fescue Red fescue Italian ryegrass (including Wester- wolds) Perennial ryegrass Hybrid ryegrass Timothy Wood meadowgrass Smooth-stalked meadowgrass Rough-stalked meadowgrass	
ex 07.05AI ex 07.05 A III	2. LEGUMINOSAE Pisum arvense L. Vicia faba L. ssp. faba var. equina Pers. Vicia faba L. var. minor (Peters.) bull.	LEGUMES Fodder Pea Large field bean Small field bean	
ex 12.03 C	Medicago sativa L. Trifolium pratense L. Trifolium repens L. Vicia sativa L.	Lucerne Red clover White clover Common vetch	

PROPOSAL FOR
REGULATION (EEC) No. OF THE COUNCIL
of

fixing the amounts of aid for seeds for the 1975/76 marketing year

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 Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2358/71 (1) of 26 October 1971
on the common organization of the market in seeds, as last amended by
Regulation (EEC) No. (2), and in particular Article 3 (3) thereof;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament (3);

Whereas the market situation within the Community and the foreseeable market
trends with regard to certain seeds which are listed in the Annex to
Regulation (EEC) No. 2358/71 and which will be marketed during the 1975/76
marketing year do not ensure fair returns for the producer; whereas part of
their production costs should be offset by aid;

Whereas Article 3 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No. 2358/71 provides that, when the
amounts of the aid are being fixed, account must be taken of, on the one hand,
the need to ensure a balance between the volume of production required in the
Community and the possible outlets for that production and, on the other hand,
the price of the products concerned on external markets,

(1) OJ No L 246, 5.11.1971, p. 1.
(2) See page of this Official Journal.
(3) OJ No. C

HAD ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Sole Article

For the 1975/76 marketing year the amounts of the aid provided for in Article 3 of Regulation (EEC) No. 2358/71 shall be as shown in the Annex hereto.

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

Done at

For the Council
The President

CCT Heading No.	Description of goods	Amount of aid u.a./100 kg
ex 12.01 A	Linum usitatissimum L. partim (textile flax) Cannabis sativa L. (monoica)	12 5
ex 12.03 C	<p>1. GRAMINEAE</p> <p>Arrhenatherum elatius (L.) J. et C. Presl. 31 Dactylis glomerata L. 27 Festuca arundinacea Schreb. 27 Festuca ovina L. 19 Festuca pratensis Huds. 21 Festuca rubra L. 18 Lolium multiflorum Lam. 11 Lolium perenne L. (late) 18 Lolium perenne L. (medium late) 14 Lolium perenne L. (early) 10 Lolium x hybridum Hausskn. 10 Phleum pratense L. 31 Poa nemoralis L. 19 Poa pratensis L. 19 Poa trivialis L. 19</p>	
ex 07.05 A I	2. LEGUMINOSAE Pisum arvense L.	5
ex 07.05 A III	Vicia faba L. ssp. faba var. equina Pers. 5 Vicia faba L. var. minor (Peterm.) bull 5	
ex 12.03 C	Medicago sativa L. (ecotypes) 8 Medicago sativa L. (varieties) 12 Trifolium pratense L. 20 Trifolium repens L. 22 Vicia sativa L. 14 Trifolium repens L. var giganteum 25	

Proposal for
REGULATION (EEC) No /75 OF THE COUNCIL
of 1975

fixing the guide prices for wine for the period from 16 December 1975
to 15 December 1976

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 Council Regulation (EEC) No 816/70 (1) of 28 April 1970
laying down additional provisions for the common organisation of the
market in wine, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1532/74 (2), and
in particular Article 2 thereof;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament;

Whereas, when the guide prices for the various types of table wine are
fixed, account should be taken both of the objectives of the Common
Agricultural Policy and of the contribution which the Community wishes to
make to the harmonious development of world trade; whereas the objectives
of the Common Agricultural Policy are in particular to ensure a fair
standard of living for the agricultural community, to assure the availability
of supplies and to ensure that supplies reach consumers at reasonable prices;

Whereas, to that end, higher prices should be fixed for the period from
16 December 1975 to 15 December 1976 than for the preceding period,
particularly in view of recent price trends; whereas, moreover, the market
situation calls for a considerably greater increase for type R II wine so
that the prices of this type of table wine are aligned with that of type R I
table wine;

(1) OJ No L 99, 5.5.1970, p. 1.

(2) OJ No L 166, 21.6.1974, p.1.

Whereas the guide prices must be fixed for each type of table wine representative of Community production, as defined in Regulation (EEC) No 945/70 (3),

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Sole Article

For the period from 16 December 1975 to 15 December 1976 the guide prices shall be :

1. 1,84 u.a. per degree/hl for type R I table wine;
2. 1,84 u.a. per degree/hl for type R II table wine;
3. 28,71 u.a. per hl for type R III table wine;
4. 1,73 u.a. degree/hl for type A I table wine;
5. 38,26 u.a. per hl for type A II table wine;
6. 43,69 u.a. per hl for type A III table wine;

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

Done at Brussels

For the Council
The President

(3) OJ No L 114, 27.5.1970, p.1.

Commission proposal for a

REGULATION (EEC) No /75 OF THE COUNCIL

of

fixing the norm prices, the intervention prices and the reference qualities
for leaf tobacco from the 1975 harvest

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 Council Regulation (EEC) No. 727/70⁽¹⁾ of 21 April 1970
on the common organization of the market in raw tobacco, as last amended by
the Act of Accession⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 2 (5) thereof;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament;

Whereas, when the norm and intervention prices for leaf tobacco which has not
undergone first processing and market preparation are fixed, account should be
taken both of the objectives of the common agricultural policy and of the
contribution which the Community intends to make to the harmonious growth of
world trade; whereas the aims of the common agricultural policy are in
particular to ensure a reasonable standard of living for the agricultural
community, to ensure that supplies are available and that they reach consumers
at reasonable prices;

(1) OJ No L 94, 28.4.1970, p. 1

(2) OJ No L 73, 27.3.1972, p. 14

Whereas the norm and intervention prices must be fixed in accordance with the criteria listed in Article 2(2) of Regulation (EEC) No. 727/70 for each of the varieties of Community production and for a reference quality of each variety and should constitute an incentive for conversion to the cultivation of those varieties which are most competitive and most in demand;

Whereas the application of these criteria and the need for greater harmonization of the norm prices for varieties within a given group lead to the fixing of a price for each variety of tobacco from the 1975 harvest at a level such that the price scale more closely reflects conditions on an increasingly integrated common market,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION;

Article 1

For the 1975 harvest the reference qualities for each Community produced tobacco variety referred to in Article 2(3)(c) of Regulation (EEC) No. 727/70 shall be as shown in Annex I.

Article 2

For the 1975 harvest the norm and intervention prices for leaf tobacco referred to in Article 2 of Regulation (EEC) No. 727/70 shall be as shown in Annex II.

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

Done at

For the Council

The President

ANNEX I

Leaf tobacco: varieties and their reference qualities

Serial No	Varieties	Reference qualities
1	a) Badischer Geudertheimer b) Forchheimer Havanna II c)	Class 1 Hauptgut (top quality leaf) Class 1: leaf ripe, sound, without blemish, dark brown to mottled brown, of uniform length Packaging: tobacco graded and tied in hands with non-tobacco material Moisture: 26%
2	Badischer Burley E	Class 1 Hauptgut (top quality leaf) Class 1: leaf ripe, sound, without blemish, fleshy, reddish brown to light brown, of uniform length Packaging: tobacco graded and tied in hands with non-tobacco material Moisture: 25%
3	Virgin SCR	Class 1 Leaf Class 1: leaf ripe, sound, without blemish, yellow to reddish yellow; variations in colour such as brownish to greenish yellow are allowed up to a third of the leaf's surface Packaging: tobacco graded and tied in hands Moisture: 19%
4	a) Paraguay and hybrids thereof b) Dragon vert and hybrids thereof	Class 2 Middle leaf Class 2: leaf with minor defects as regards combustibility, colour, texture or ripeness (over or under ripe) Packaging: tobacco graded and tied in hands or straight laid (loose leaf) Moisture: 27%
5	Nijkerk	Class 2 Tips Class 2: — either leaf of second length (not exceeding 45 cm) with very gummy texture, fleshy, still undamaged; strong and elastic, without prominent veins, well ripened producing a lively brown to dark brown colour;

Serial No	Varieties	Reference qualities
5 (cont'd)	Nijkerk	<p>— or leaf of first length (exceeding 45 cm) with a texture still gummy, fleshy and still undamaged, strong, with relatively prominent veins, of all colours except bottle green</p> <p>Packaging: tobacco graded and tied in hands or straight laid (loose leaf)</p> <p>Moisture: 27 %</p>
6	Burley (Burley × Bel)	<p>Class 1 Upper middle leaf</p> <p>Class 1: leaf well ripened, lively to fairly lively reddish brown colour, only slightly mottled, of average or thin texture, not very close grain with parenchyma of average breadth</p> <p>Packaging: tobacco graded and tied in hands or straight laid (loose leaf)</p> <p>Moisture: 26%</p>
7	<p>a) Misionero and hybrids thereof</p> <p>b) Rio Grande and hybrids thereof</p>	<p>2nd quality leaf</p> <p>2nd quality: leaf fully developed over 45 cm, not coarse grained, lively to fairly lively light somewhat yellowish colour, reasonably firm and undamaged; reasonably good combustibility</p> <p>Packaging: tobacco graded and tied in hands or straight laid (loose leaf)</p> <p>Moisture: 27%</p>
8	<p>a) Philippin</p> <p>b) Petit Grammont (Flobecq)</p> <p>c) Burley (Ergo × 6410 and Ergo × Bursana</p>	<p>Leaf in Category MG</p> <p>Category MG: upper middle leaf</p> <p>Packaging: tobacco graded and tied in hands</p> <p>Moisture: 25%</p>
9	<p>a) Semois</p> <p>b) Appelterre</p>	<p>Leaf in Category G</p> <p>Category G: large sound leaf</p> <p>Packaging: tobacco graded and tied in hands</p> <p>Moisture: 25%</p>
10	Bright	<p>Leaf in Category A</p> <p>Category A: leaf sufficiently ripe, without curing defects, open texture, with stems (midribs) and veins not too prominent, sound, of various shades of yellow</p> <p>Packaging: in temporary bales of 30 to 40 kg</p> <p>Moisture: 16%</p>

Serial No	Varieties	Reference qualities
11 a)	Burley I	<p>Leaf in Category A</p> <p>Category A: leaf sufficiently ripe, without curing defects, of open possibly firm texture, stems (midribs) and veins not too prominent, sound, of a more or less lively nut-brown colour</p> <p>Packaging: in temporary bales of 30 to 40 kg or tied in hands of 25 to 30 leaves with non-tobacco material (fascicoli)</p> <p>Moisture: 19%</p>
11 b)	Maryland	<p>Leaf in Category A</p> <p>Category A: leaf sufficiently ripe, with slight curing defects and only slightly mottled, of average texture with stems (midribs) and veins not too prominent, sound, of a rather lively reddish brown colour</p> <p>Packaging: in temporary bales of 30 to 40 kg or tied in hands of 25 to 30 leaves with non-tobacco material (fascicoli)</p> <p>Moisture: 19%</p>
12	<p>[a) Kentucky and hybrids thereof</p> <p>b) More di Cori</p> <p>c) Salento</p>	<p>Leaf in Category B</p> <p>Category B: leaf fully ripe, of firm texture, without curing defects and in good condition brown in colour, with some damage</p> <p>Packaging: in hands of 25 to 30 leaves tied with a non-tobacco material (fascicoli)</p> <p>Moisture: 23%</p>
13	<p>a) Nostrano del Brenta</p> <p>b) Resistente 142</p> <p>c) Gojano</p>	<p>Leaf in Category B</p> <p>Category B: leaf of firm, or light texture, sound, well cured, or properly fermented according to the traditional method, brown or dark brown in colour, with minor damage</p> <p>Packaging: in hands of 25 to 30 leaves tied with a non-tobacco material (fascicoli)</p> <p>Moisture: 22%</p>
14	Beneventano	<p>Leaf in Category B</p> <p>Category B: leaf sufficiently ripe, firm texture or possibly coarse or thin, with minor defects as regards curing and fermentation and damage</p> <p>Packaging: in hands of 25 to 30 leaves tied with non-tobacco material (fascicoli)</p> <p>Moisture: 24%</p>

Serial No	Varieties	Reference qualities						
15 16 17	Xanti-Yaka Perustitza Erzegovina and hybrids thereof	<p>Leaf in Category B</p> <p>Category B: leaf reasonably sound and ripe, with some slight curing defects, mainly of light texture, from yellow to brown in colour, with marked damage but in good condition, may also include lugs</p> <p>Packaging: in temporary bales of 15 to 20 kg or 'stringed' in cases of 30 to 40 kg</p> <p>Moisture: 17%</p>						
18	a) Round Tip b) Scafati c) Sumatra I	<p>Leaf in Category B</p> <p>Category B: lower middle leaf, sorted by length in the following proportions:</p> <table data-bbox="816 782 1232 918"> <tr> <td>1st length (38 cm and over)</td> <td>60 %</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2nd length (from 32 to under 38 cm)</td> <td>35 %</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3rd length (from 25 to under 32 cm)</td> <td>5 %</td> </tr> </table> <p>leaf of convenient size, fully ripe and of uniform colour, sound, without damage, fine texture, tensile and elastic, stems and veins not prominent well fermented and in good condition, good combustibility, of typical flavour and aroma, suitable for wrapping cigars, including about 25 % broken leaf</p> <p>Packaging: in hands tied with a non-tobacco material (fascicoli)</p> <p>Moisture: 22%</p>	1st length (38 cm and over)	60 %	2nd length (from 32 to under 38 cm)	35 %	3rd length (from 25 to under 32 cm)	5 %
1st length (38 cm and over)	60 %							
2nd length (from 32 to under 38 cm)	35 %							
3rd length (from 25 to under 32 cm)	5 %							
19	a) Brasile Selvaggio b) Other varieties	<p>Leaf in Category B</p> <p>Category B: leaf well developed, firm, green in colour, with a strong aroma of alcohol</p> <p>Packaging: in hands tied with a non-tobacco material (fascicoli)</p> <p>Moisture: 20%</p>						

ANNEX II

Norm price and intervention price for leaf tobacco

Serial No	Varieties	Norm price (u.a./kg)	Intervention price (u.a./kg)
1	a) Badischer Geuderrheimer b) Forchheimer Havanna II c)	2,141	1,927
2	Badischer Burley E	2,661	2,395
3	Virgin SCR	2,610	2,349
4	a) Paraguay and hybrids thereof b) Dragon vert and hybrids thereof	1,851	1,666
5	Nijkerk	1,864	1,678
6	Burley (Burley x Bel)	2,091	1,882
7	a) Misionero and hybrids thereof b) Rio Grande and hybrids thereof	1,697	1,527
8	a) Philippin b) Petit Grammont (Flobecq) c) Burley (Ergo x 6410 and Ergo x Bursana)	1,429	1,286
9	a) Semois b) Appelterre	1,712	1,541
10	Bright	2,076	1,868
11a	Burley I	1,579	1,421
11b	Maryland	1,798	1,618
12	a) Kentucky and hybrids thereof b) Moro di Cori c) Salento	1,661	1,495
13	a) Nostrano del Brenta b) Resistente 142 c) Gojano	1,635	1,472

Serial No	Varieties	Norm price (u.a./kg)	Intervention price (u.a./kg)
14	Beneventano	1,289	1,160
15	Xanti-Yaka	2,329	2,096
16	Perustiza	2,206	1,985
17	Erzegovina and hybrids thereof	1,961	1,765
18	a) Round Tip b) Scafati c) Sumatra I	10,802	9,722
19	a) Brasil Selvaggio b) Other varieties	1,025	0,923

Commission Proposal for a

Regulation (EEC) No. of the Council

of

fixing the derived intervention prices and the
reference qualities for baled tobacco from the
1975 harvest

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No. 727/70 (1) of 21 April 1970
on the common organization of the market in raw tobacco, as last amended
by the Act of Accession (2), and in particular Article 6 (8) thereof;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament;

(1) OJ No. L 94, 28.4.1970, p. 1.

(2) OJ No. L 73, 27.3.1972, p. 14.

Whereas so far as baled tobacco which has been obtained from Community-grown leaf tobacco and which has undergone first processing and market preparation is concerned, derived intervention prices may be fixed each year for the harvest of the following calendar year;

Whereas it is desirable to fix, in respect of the 1975 harvest, derived intervention prices both for the varieties which before the common organization of the market came into force were subject to a price guarantee at the baled tobacco stage, and for the varieties which are principally grown in Germany, in order to take account of marketing practices in that country;

Whereas the derived intervention price must be fixed for each Community-produced variety and for a reference quality corresponding to the average quality of baled tobacco obtained by the first processing and market preparation of leaf tobacco of the reference quality for which the norm price of the same variety is fixed;

Whereas to this end, it is necessary to define the reference qualities so that as objective an assessment as possible can be made of the quality of the baled tobacco; whereas the corresponding reference qualities of leaf tobacco set out in Council Regulation (EEC) No. (3) of fixing the norm price, the intervention price and the reference qualities for leaf tobacco from the 1975 harvest should be retained, with such adjustments as necessary to take account of the characteristics peculiar to baled tobacco; whereas the baled tobacco corresponding to the reference qualities thus determined can be considered as representative of the average quality of baled tobacco obtained by the first processing and market preparation of leaf tobacco of the corresponding reference quality;

(3) See name of this Official Journal.

Whereas Article 6 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No. 727/70 provides that, for a stated variety, the derived intervention price shall be equal to the intervention price fixed in accordance with the provisions of Article 2 of the said Regulation for leaf tobacco of the same variety, plus the cost of first processing and market preparation of Community leaf tobacco as baled tobacco; whereas the flat-rate assessment of this cost, made when derived intervention prices were last fixed should be adjusted to take account both of increased costs and of increased productivity;

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

For the 1975 harvest, the reference qualities referred to in Article 6 (3) (c) of Regulation (EEC) No. 727/70 for each Community-produced variety of baled tobacco for which a derived intervention price is fixed are set out in Annex I.

Article 2

For the 1975 harvest the derived intervention prices for baled tobacco referred to in Article 6 of Regulation (EEC) No. 727/70 are set out in Annex II.

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

Done

For the Council

The President

ANNEX I

Baled tobacco: varieties and their reference qualities

Serial No	Varieties	Reference qualities
1	a) Badischer Geudertheimer b) Forchheimer Havana II c	Class 1 Hauptgut (top quality leaf) Class 1: leaf ripe, sound, without blemish, dark brown to mottled brown, of uniform length, fermented normally Packaging: in bales or cases of approx. 75 to 175 kg or in barrels of approx. 225 to 450 kg Moisture: 16%
2	Badischer Burley E	Class 1 Hauptgut (top quality leaf) Class 1: leaf ripe, sound, without blemish, fleshy, light brown to reddish or dark brown, of uniform length, fermented normally Packaging: in bales or cases of approx. 75 to 175 kg or in barrels of approx. 225 to 450 kg Moisture: 15%
3	Virgin SCR	Class 1 Leaf Class 1: leaf ripe, sound, without blemish, yellow to reddish or brownish yellow, fermented normally Packaging: in bales or cases of approx. 75 to 175 kg or in barrels of approx. 225 to 450 kg Moisture: 13%
10	Bright	Leaf in Category A Category A: leaf sufficiently ripe, without curing defects, open texture, with stems (midribs) and veins not too prominent, sound, of various shades of yellow Packaging: in barrels of approx. 330 to 350 kg Moisture: 13%

Serial No	Varieties	Reference qualities
11 a)	Burley I	<p>Leaf in Category A</p> <p>Category A: leaf sufficiently ripe, without curing defects, of open possibly firm texture, stems (midribs) and veins not too prominent, sound, of a more or less lively nut-brown colour</p> <p>Packaging: in barrels of approx. 330 to 350 kg</p> <p>Moisture: 13%</p>
11 b)	Maryland	<p>Leaf in Category A</p> <p>Category A: leaf sufficiently ripe, with slight curing defects and only slightly mottled, of average texture, with stems (midribs) and veins not too prominent, sound, of a rather lively reddish brown colour</p> <p>Packaging: in barrels of approx. 330 to 350 kg</p> <p>Moisture: 13%</p>
12	<p>a) Kentucky and hybrids thereof</p> <p>b) Moro di Cori</p> <p>c) Salento</p>	<p>Leaf in Category B</p> <p>Category B: leaf fully ripe, of firm texture, without curing defects and in good condition, brown in colour, with some damage</p> <p>Packaging: in barrels of approx. 350 kg</p> <p>Moisture: 16%</p>
13	<p>a) Nostrano del Brenta</p> <p>b) Resistente 142</p> <p>c) Gojano</p>	<p>Leaf in Category B</p> <p>Category B: leaf of firm or light texture, sound, well cured, or properly fermented according to the traditional method, brown or dark brown in colour, with minor damage</p> <p>Packaging: in bales of approx. 170 to 180 kg</p> <p>Moisture: 18%</p>
14	Beneventano	<p>Leaf in Category B</p> <p>Category B: leaf sufficiently ripe, firm texture or possibly coarse or thin, with minor defects as regards curing and fermentation and damage</p> <p>Packaging: in bales of approx. 120 kg or barrels of approx. 330 kg</p> <p>Moisture: 16%</p>

Serial No	Varieties	Reference qualities
15 16 17	Xanti-Yakà Perustitza Erzegovina and hybrids thereof	<p>Leaf in Category B</p> <p>Category B: leaf reasonably sound and ripe, with some slight curing defects, mainly of light texture, from yellow to brown in colour, with marked damage but in good condition, may also include lugs</p> <p>Packaging: small bales of approx. 18 to 21 kg</p> <p>Moisture: 13%</p>
18	<p>a) Round Tip</p> <p>b) Scafati</p> <p>c) Sumatra I</p>	<p>Leaf in Category B</p> <p>Category B: lower middle leaf, sorted by length in the following proportions:</p> <p>1st length (38 cm and over) 60%</p> <p>2nd length (from 32 to under 38 cm) 35%</p> <p>3rd length (from 25 to under 32 cm) 5%</p> <p>leaf of convenient size, fully ripe and of uniform colour, sound, without damage, fine texture, tensile and elastic, stems and veins not prominent, well fermented and in good condition, good combustibility, of typical flavour and aroma, suitable for wrapping cigars, including about 25% broken leaf</p> <p>Packaging: in bales of approx. 80 to 90 kg</p> <p>Moisture: 16%</p>

ANNEX II

Derived intervention prices for baled tobacco

Serial No.	Varieties	Derived intervention price (u.a./kg)
1	a) Badischer Geudertheimer b) Forchheimer Havanna II c	2,975
2	Badischer Burley E	3,434
3	Virgin SCR	3,003
10	Bright	2,626
11 a)	Burley I	2,166
11 b)	Maryland	2,392
12	a) Kentucky and hybrids thereof b) Moro di Cori c) Salento	2,131
13	a) Nostrano del Brenta b) Resistente 142 c) Gojano	2,200
14	Beneventano	1,670
15	Xanti-Yaka	3,365
16	Perustitza	2,947
17	Erzegovina and hybrids thereof	2,660
18	a) Round Tip b) Scafati c) Sumatra I	14,474

Commission proposal for a
REGULATION (EEC) No OF THE COUNCIL
of
fixing for the 1975 harvest the amounts of the premium granted to purchasers
of leaf tobacco

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community;

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 727/70⁽¹⁾ of 21 April 1970 on
the common organization of the market in raw tobacco, as last amended by the
Act of Accession⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 4 (4) thereof;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament;

Whereas the purpose of the premium granted to purchasers of each of the varieties
of leaf tobacco is to secure the norm price and to ensure that tobacco
produced in the Community is sold;

(1) OJ No L 94, 28.4.1970, p.1.

(2) OJ No L 73, 27.3.1972, p. 14.

Whereas, to this end, the premium must be fixed at an amount made up, for each variety, of a component calculated with regard to foreseeable outlets on the Community market and, where appropriate, the influence of trends in prices of imported tobaccos which are competitive as substitutes for tobacco produced in the Community, and a standard component designed to secure guaranteed price and income and to ensure that Community tobacco is sold;

Whereas, for the purpose of fixing the amount of the premium for leaf tobacco outlets for baled tobacco should be assessed; whereas to this end the costs of first processing and of market preparation for each variety should be taken into account; whereas these costs should correspond to those of well-managed undertakings established in the Community; whereas account should also be taken, for each variety, of the average losses in weight resulting from first processing and preparation for market;

Whereas the amount of the premium theoretically applicable to all tobaccos of the relevant variety is to be fixed, for each of the varieties produced in the Community, and for the corresponding reference quality, per kilogramme of leaf tobacco which has not undergone first processing and preparation for market;

Whereas, applying these rules and criteria to the situation on the market in raw tobacco, the premium should be based on the prices for baled tobacco; whereas international trade is in such tobacco;

Whereas it has been found that the cost price of Community baled tobacco is higher than the price which would enable that tobacco to compete with similar imported tobacco and the prices which potential buyers are prepared to pay; whereas the premium granted to purchasers of Community tobacco is intended to enable those purchasers to pay to leaf tobacco producers a price which is the same as the norm price;

Whereas increasing integration is currently a feature of the market; whereas the alterations to the norm price and the costs of first processing and market preparation which have been decided on for the 1975 harvest should therefore not be reflected in the amount of the premium, but premiums should be adjusted, account being taken of the trend in world market prices, by reference to the prices established on the Community market by supply and demand;

Whereas the premium thus calculated was established at the baled tobacco stage; whereas this premium should be adjusted to the leaf tobacco stage by a formula similar to that described above;

Whereas, under the second subparagraph of Article 4 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 727/70, the premium may exceptionally be fixed at an amount above or below that normally applicable to all tobacco of a given variety; whereas this possibility should be used in respect of the lowest quality of the Virgin SCR variety, since the value of this quality is substantially lower than that of the reference quality;

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Sole Article

For the 1975 harvest the amounts of the premium granted to purchasers of leaf tobacco and provided for in Article 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 727/70 shall be as shown in the Annex.

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

Done at

For the Council

The President

ANNEX

Amount of the premium per kilogramme of leaf tobacco

Serial No	Varieties	Amount (u.a./kg)
1	a) Badischer Geudertheimer b) Forchheimer Havanna II c)	1,370
2	Badischer Burley E	1,352
3	Virgin SCR	1,247 (1)
4	a) Paraguay and hybrids thereof b) Dragon vert and hybrids thereof	1,057
5	Nijkerk	1,119
6	Burley (Burley x Bel)	0,930
7	a) Misionero and hybrids thereof b) Rio Grande and hybrids thereof	1,028
8	a) Philippin b) Petit Grammont (Flobecq) c) Burley (Ergo x 6410 and Ergo x Bursana)	0,765
9	a) Semois b) Appelterre	0,918
10	Bright	1,100
11a)	Burley I	0,688
11b)	Maryland	0,848
12	a) Kentucky and hybrids thereof b) Moro di Cori c) Salento	0,646

Serial No	Varieties	Amount (u.a./kg)
13	a) Nostrano del Brenta b) Resistente 142 c) Gojano	1,180
14	Beneventano	0,823
15	Xanti-Yakà	1,445
16	Perustitza	1,358
17	Erzegovina and hybrids thereof	1,202
18	a) Round Tip b) Scafati c) Sumatra I	5,155
19	a) Brasil Selvaggio b) Other varieties	0,245
(1) Excluding the lowest quality (Class III) for which the amount of the premium is		0,640

Proposal for
REGULATION (EEC) No. /75 OF THE COUNCIL
of
fixing the basic prices and buying-in prices for fruit and
vegetables for the 1975/76 marketing year

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 Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1035/72 ⁽¹⁾ of 18 May 1972 on the common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No. 2745/72 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 16 (1) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament,

Whereas, pursuant to Article 16 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No. 1035/72 a basic price and a buying-in price are to be fixed for each marketing year for each of the products listed in Annex II to the said Regulation; whereas the products in question, harvested in a given production year, are marketed:

- as regards cauliflowers, from May to April of the following year,
- as regards tomatoes, from January to December,
- as regards peaches, from May to October,
- as regards lemons, from June to May of the following year,
- as regards pears, from June to May of the following year,
- as regards table grapes, from May to April of the following year,
- as regards apples, from July to June of the following year,
- as regards mandarins, from November to March of the following year,
- as regards sweet oranges, from October to June of the following year;

(1) OJ No. L 118, 20.5.1972, p.1

(2) OJ No. L 291, 28.12.1972, p. 147

Whereas, however, pursuant to the third paragraph of Article 16 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No. 1035/72, no basic price or buying-in price must be fixed for the slack marketing periods at the beginning and at the end of the marketing year;

Whereas, when the basic prices and buying-in prices for fruit and vegetables are fixed, account should be taken of the aims of the Common Agricultural Policy and the contribution which the Community desires to make to the harmonious development of world trade; whereas the objectives of the Common Agricultural Policy are in particular to ensure a fair standard of living for the agricultural community, to ensure that supplies are available, and that they reach consumers at reasonable prices;

Whereas the basic prices must be fixed by reference to the trend in the average prices recorded during the three preceding years on the most representative producer markets within the Community for a product with defined commercial characteristics, such as variety or type, quality class, size and packaging; whereas the buying-in prices must be fixed by reference to the basic price in accordance with Article 16 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No. 1035/72,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION

Article 1

1. For the period from 1 May 1975 to 30 April 1976 the basic price and buying-in price for cauliflowers, in units of account per 100 kilogrammes net, shall be as follows:

	Basic Price	Buying-in Price
May	10,40	4,55
June	13,13	5,70
July	10,82	4,65
August	10,82	4,65
September	12,29	5,18
October	13,02	5,49
November	9,77	4,23
December	9,77	4,23
January	9,77	4,23
February	8,61	3,71
March	9,45	4,02
April	9,66	4,23

2. The prices quoted in paragraph 1 relate to the following packed products:
- cauliflowers "with leaves" of Quality Class I, for the months of May, November, December, January, February, March and April;
 - "trimmed" cauliflowers of Quality Class I, for the months of June, July, August, September and October.

Article 2

1. For the period from 1 June to 30 November 1975, the basic price and buying-in price for tomatoes, in units of account per 100 kilogrammes net, shall be as follows:

	Basic Price	Buying-in Price
June first ten days	-	-
second ten days	17,07	7,10
third ten days	14,97	6,47
July	12,87	5,32
August	10,87	4,58
September	11,92	5,00
October	15,49	6,37
November	16,96	7,52

2. The prices quoted in paragraph 1 relate to packed "round" and "ribbed" tomatoes of Quality Class I, size 57/67 mm and packed "elongated" tomatoes of Quality Class I, size 40/47 mm.

Article 3

1. For the period from 1 June to 30 September 1975 the basic price and buying-in price for peaches (excluding nectarines), in units of account per 100 kilogrammes net, shall be as follows:

	Basic Price	Buying-in Price
June	24,79	15,07
July - September	22,90	14,13

2. The prices quoted in paragraph 1 relate to the following packed products:

- peaches of the Fior di Maggio (May Flower) variety, Quality Class I, size 51/61 mm, for the month of June;
- peaches of the Amsden, Charles Ingouf, and Sant'Anna varieties, Quality Class I, size 61/67 mm, for the month of July;
- peaches of the Red Haven and Fair Haven varieties, Quality Class I, size 61/67 mm, for the month of August;
- peaches of the J.H. Hale variety, Quality Class I, size 61/67 mm, for the month of September.

Article 4

1. For the period from 1 June 1975 to 31 May 1976, the basic price and buying-in price of lemons, in units of account per 100 kilogrammes net, shall be as follows:

	Basic Price	Buying-in Price
June	24,47	14,70
July	25,31	15,22
August	25,20	15,12
September	21,32	13,96
October	19,53	13,75
November	18,69	11,23
December	18,17	11,02
January	19,01	11,44
February	17,96	10,92
March	19,11	11,44
April	20,48	12,28
May	21,21	12,70

2. The prices quoted in paragraph 1 relate to packed lemons of Quality Class I, size 53/62 mm.

Article 5

1. For the period from 1 July 1975 to 30 April 1976 the basic price and buying-in price for pears other than perry pears, in units of account per 100 kilogrammes net, shall be as follows:

	Basic Price	Buying-In Price
July	15,92	8,10
August	14,35	7,78
September	13,40	7,26
October	14,24	7,26
November	14,56	7,47
December	14,87	7,78
January to April inclusive	15,08	7,99

2. The prices quoted in paragraph 1 relate to the following packed products:
- a) pears of the Dr. Jules Guyot variety, Quality Class I, size 60 mm or more, for the month of July;
 - b) pears of the Dr. Jules Guyot, Clapp's favourite, and Bon chretien Williams varieties, Quality Class I, size 60 mm or more, for the month of August;
 - c) pears of the Bon chretien Williams and Conference varieties, Quality Class I, size 60 mm or more, for the months of September and October;
 - d) - pears of the Conference and Alexandrine Douillard varieties, Quality Class I, size 60 mm or more for the month of November;
- pears of the Passe-crassane variety, Quality Class I, size 70 mm or more, for the month of November;
 - e) - pears of the Conference variety, Quality Class I, size 60 mm or more, for the months December to April;
- pears of the Passe-crassane variety, Quality Class I, size 70 mm or more, for the months December to April.

Article 6

1. For the period from 1 August to 31 October 1975, the basic price and buying-in price for table grapes, in units of account per 100 kilogrammes net, shall be as follows :

	Basic Price	Buying-in Price
August	19,12	12,50
September and October	15,97	9,66

2. The prices quoted in paragraph 1 relate to packed table grapes of the Regina Dei Vigneti and Regina (mennavacca bianca) varieties, Quality Class I.

Article 7

1. For the period from 1 August 1975 to 31 May 1976, the basic price and buying-in price for apples, other than cider apples, in units of account per 100 kilogrammes net, shall be as follows :

	Basic Price	Buying-in Price
August	13,97	7,11
September	13,97	7,11
October	13,97	7,21
November	14,29	7,32
December	15,44	7,95
January	16,91	8,68
February	18,17	9,21
March to May	19,64	9,94

2. The prices quoted in paragraph 1 relate to the following packed products :

- a) apples of the James Grieve variety, Quality Class I, size 70 mm or more, for the month of August;
- b) - apples of James Grieve and Golden Delicious varieties, Quality Class I, size 70 mm or more, for the month of September;
- apples of the Reine des reinettes variety, Quality Class I, size 65 mm or more, for the month of September;

- c) apples of the Golden Delicious variety, Quality Class I, size 70 mm or more, for the months October to May.

Article 8

1. For the period from 16 November 1975 to 29 February 1976 the basic price and the buying-in price of mandarins, in units of account per 100 kilogrammes net, shall be as follows:

	Basic Price	Buying-in Price
November (16 to 30)	24,39	16,12
December	24,08	15,70
January	23,66	15,07
February	22,29	14,65

2. The prices quoted in paragraph 1 relate to packed mandarins of Quality Class I, size 54/64 mm.

Article 9

1. For the period from 1 December 1975 to 30 April 1976, the basic price and buying-in price for sweet oranges, in units of account per 100 kilogrammes net, shall be as follows:

	Basic Price	Buying-in Price
December	21,89	14,25
January	18,95	12,78
February	19,47	13,20
March	21,05	13,41
April	21,57	13,62

2. The prices quoted in paragraph 1 relate to the following packed products:

- oranges of the Moro variety, Quality Class I, size 67/80 mm, for the month of December,
- oranges of the Sanguinello variety, Quality Class I, size 67/80 mm, for the months January to April.

Article 10

The prices quoted in Articles 1 to 9 do not include the cost of the packaging in which the product is presented.

Article 11

This Regulation shall enter into force on

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
REGULATION (EEC) No /75 OF THE COUNCIL
of 1975

fixing the target price for milk and the intervention prices for butter, skimmed milk powder and Grana Padano and Parmigiano Reggiano cheese for the 1975/76 milk year

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 Council Regulation (EEC) No. 804/68⁽¹⁾ of 27 June 1968 on the common organization of the market in milk and milk products, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No ⁽²⁾, and in particular Articles 3(4) and 5(1) thereof;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament;

Whereas, when the target price for milk is fixed, account should be taken both of the objectives of the common agricultural policy and of the contribution which the Community desires to make to the harmonious development of world trade; whereas the objectives of the common agricultural policy are in particular to ensure a reasonable standard of living for the agricultural community, to ensure that supplies are available and that they reach consumers at reasonable prices;

Whereas, therefore, account should be taken of the importance of milk to the Community's agricultural economy and consequently to farmers' incomes; whereas, moreover, there must be a balanced relationship between the target prices for milk and the price of other agricultural products and in particular that of beef and veal, reflecting the proposed orientation of stock-breeding;

(1) OJ No L 148, 28.6.1968, p. 13
(2) OJ

Whereas, furthermore, when the target price is fixed the Community's endeavours to establish a long-term balance between supply and demand on the milk market, taking into account external trade in milk and milk products, should be borne in mind;

Whereas the intervention prices for butter and skimmed milk powder are intended to contribute to the achievement of the target price for milk; whereas their level should be determined in the light both of the general situation of supply and demand on the Community milk market and of the possibilities for disposal of butter and skimmed milk powder on the Community and world markets;

Whereas the intervention prices for Grana Padano and Parmigiano Reggiano cheeses must be fixed at levels which will give milk producers in areas of the Community where such cheeses qualifying to bear the designation of origin, are produced, the same long-term security as regards milk prices to producers as that provided by the intervention measures in respect of skimmed milk and butter;

Whereas, only the intervention price for butter applied by the new Member States in the 1975/76 milk year is to be aligned on the common price in accordance with Article 52(2)(a) of the Act of Accession;

Whereas, given the market situation, it appears necessary to increase the target price for milk in two stages; whereas, as a result, the target prices for butter and Grana Padano and Parmigiano Reggiano cheeses will also have to be increased in stages;

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

For the 1975/76 milk year the target price for milk and the intervention prices for milk products shall be as follows:

	Units of account per 100 kg	
	from	
	<u>1 February 1975</u>	<u>1 September 1975</u>
a) Target price for milk	14.92	15.49
b) Intervention price:		
Butter:		
- in Ireland	184.14	196.11
- in the United Kingdom	136.99	145.89
- in the other Member States	194.63	207.20
Skimmed milk powder	88.70	88.70
Grana Padano cheese		
- from 30 to 60 days	195.85	200.59
- in lots of an average age of six months	230.83	235.83
Parmigiano Reggiano cheese in lots of an average age of six months	250.03	255.03

'Lot' means a manufacturer's production during the period 1 April to 11 November in a given year.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 January 1975.

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

Done at Brussels,

For the Council

The President

Proposal for
REGULATION (EEC) No /75 OF THE COUNCIL

of 1975

fixing threshold prices for certain milk products for the 1975/1976 milk year

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community;

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 ⁽¹⁾ of 27 June 1968 on the common organization of the market in milk and milk products, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No /75 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 4 thereof;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Whereas threshold prices should be fixed so that, account being taken of the protection required for the Community processing industry, the prices of imported milk products should correspond to the level of the target price for milk; whereas, consequently, the threshold price should be fixed on the basis of the target price for milk, taking into account the relationship which it is desired to establish between the value of milkfat and that of skimmed milk, as well as the standardized costs and yields for each of the milk products in question; whereas a fixed amount should be included for the adequate protection of the Community processing industry;

Whereas threshold prices should be fixed for the trading stage at which imported milk products first come into competition with milk products manufactured within the Community, i.e. the "delivered free wholesaler" stage;

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

(1) OJ No L 148, 28. 6.1968, p. 13

(2) OJ No L 1975, p.

Article 1

1. Threshold prices for the 1975/76 milk year shall be as follows:

<u>Pilot product of the group of products</u>	<u>Units of account per 100 kg</u>	
	<u>from 1 February 1975</u>	<u>from 1 September 1975</u>
1	25.00	25.50
2	101.75	101.75
3	144.10	148.40
4	56.30	57.55
5	75.50	76.95
6	209.80	222.40
7	214.18	222.16
8	176.70	180.45
9	277.30	282.90
10	190.20	196.10
11	173.80	178.75
12	50.00	51.00

2. The pilot products referred to in paragraph 1 are those described in Annex I to Council Regulation (EEC) No 823/68⁽³⁾ of 28 June 1968 determining the groups of products and the special provisions for calculating levies on milk and milk products, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2518/74⁽⁴⁾.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 February 1975.

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

Done at Brussels,

For the Council

The President

(3) OJ No L 151, 30.6.1968, p. 3.

(4) OJ No L 270, 5.10.1974, p. 1.

Proposal for a
REGULATION (EEC) No /75 OF THE COUNCIL
of

amending Regulation (EEC) No 1191/73 laying down general rules for the
granting of a consumer subsidy for butter

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 Council Regulation (EEC) No 804/68⁽¹⁾ of 27 June 1968 on
the common organization of the market in milk and milk products, as last
amended by Regulation (EEC) No /75⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 12 thereof;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament;

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 1191/73⁽³⁾ of 8 May 1973 laying down
general rules for the granting of a consumer subsidy for butter authorized
the Member States until 31 March 1975 to grant to private ultimate consumers
an aid not exceeding a specified amount for butter; whereas only 50% of the
aid granted is financed by the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee
Fund;

Whereas, in view of the situation on the Community butter market, it appears
appropriate to maintain that authorization so as to increase the sale of
butter to dispose of the existing surpluses; whereas in order to enable all
the Member States to reduce the consumer price in accordance with the pre-
vailing economic situation, it is appropriate to raise the maximum amount of
aid;

(1) OJ No L 148, 28. 6.1968, p. 13

(2) OJ No L

(3) OJ No L 122, 9. 5. 1973, p. 5

Whereas, on the other hand, not all of the Member States will make use in the future of the authorizations granted in Regulation (EEC) No 1191/73; whereas in these circumstances, it appears appropriate to limit the Community's financial contribution in respect of the measure to 5 units of account per 100 kilogrammes of butter;

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 1191/73 is amended to read as follows :

"Article 1

Member States shall to the advantage of the private ultimate consumers during the milk year 1975/76 be authorized to grant aid for butter amounting to a maximum of 36.50 units of account per 100 kilogrammes."

Article 2

In Article 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 1191/73 the words "finance only 50% of the aid" are replaced by the words "contribute 5 units of account per 100 kilogrammes of butter of the aid".

Article 3

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 February 1975.

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

Done at Brussels,

For the Council

Proposal for a
REGULATION (EEC) No /75 OF THE COUNCIL
of

amending Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 in respect of aid for buttermilk and buttermilk powder for use as feed

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;

Whereas Article 10 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 804/68⁽¹⁾ of 27 June 1968 on the common organization of the market in milk and milk products, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 662/74⁽²⁾, provides that aid is to be granted for skimmed milk and skimmed milk powder which are produced in the Community and are for use as feed if these products reach certain standards;

Whereas buttermilk and buttermilk powder are also to a large extent used as feed; whereas it is therefore appropriate to extend the provisions of Article 10 to cover buttermilk and buttermilk powder;

Whereas since, moreover, almost none of the products referred to in Article 10 are imported into the Community from third countries, it is appropriate, in order to avoid unnecessary checks, to withdraw the requirement that the products must be produced in the Community;

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

(1) OJ No L 148, 28. 6.1968, p. 13
(2) OJ ~~No~~ L 85, 29. 3.1974, p. 51

Article 1

Article 10(1) of Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 is amended to read as follows:

"1. Aid shall be granted for skimmed milk and skimmed milk powder intended for use as feed which reach certain standards.

For the purposes of this Article, buttermilk and buttermilk powder shall be regarded as skimmed milk and skimmed milk powder."

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 February 1975.

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

Done at Brussels,

For the Council

Proposal for a

REGULATION (EEC) No /75 OF THE COUNCIL

of

amending Regulation (EEC) No. 986/68 laying down
general rules for granting aid for skimmed milk
and skimmed milk powder for use as feed

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community;

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No. 804/68⁽¹⁾ of 27 June 1968 on
the common organization of the market in milk and milk products, as last
amended by Regulation (EEC) No. /75⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 10(2)
thereof;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Whereas the amended version of Article 10 of Regulation (EEC) No. 804/68
provides for the granting of aid also for buttermilk and buttermilk powder,
if these products are to be used as feed; whereas Council Regulation (EEC)
No. 986/68⁽³⁾ of 15 July 1968 laying down general rules for granting aid
for skimmed milk and skimmed milk powder for use as feed, as last amended
by Regulation (EEC) No. 666/74⁽⁴⁾, must therefore be amended accordingly;

Whereas, furthermore, the margin must be fixed pursuant to Article 2a of
Regulation (EEC) No. 986/68 within which the Commission may fix future aids;

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

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- (1) OJ No L 148, 28.6.1968, p. 13
(2) OJ No L
(3) OJ No L 169, 18.7.1968, p. 4
(4) OJ No L 85, 29.3.1974, p. 58

Article 1

1. Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No. 986/68 is amended to read as follows:

"Article 1

For the purposes of this Regulation:

- (a) "Milk" means the milk-yield of one or more cows, to which nothing has been added and which has, at the most, been only partially skimmed;
- (b) "Buttermilk" means the by-product of the manufacture of butter from milk or cream, whether naturally or artificially soured;
- (c) "Skimmed milk" means milk or buttermilk with a maximum fat content of 1%;
- (d) "Skimmed milk powder" means milk or buttermilk in powder form with a maximum fat content of 11%."

2. Article 2a(1) of Regulation (EEC) No. 986/68 is amended to read as follows:

"Aid for skimmed milk powder shall be between 30 UA and 40 UA per 100 kg."

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 February 1975.

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

Done at Brussels

For the Council

Proposal for a
REGULATION (EEC) No. /75 OF THE COUNCIL
of

fixing the dates for the commencement and termination of the 1975/76 milk year

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES -

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community;

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No. 804/68 (1) of 27 June 1968 on the common organization of the market in milk and milk products, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No. /75 (2) and in particular Article 2 thereof;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Whereas according to the first paragraph of Article 2 of Regulation (EEC) No. 804/68, the milk year begins in principle on 1 April and ends on 31 March of the following year; as a result of the manner in which the economic situation in the market in milk has developed, it has appeared necessary to bring forward these dates for the 1975/76 milk year;

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The 1974/75 milk year shall end on 31 January 1975; the 1975/76 milk year shall begin on 1 February 1975 and end on 31 January 1976.

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 Brussels,

For the Council

(1) OJ No. L 148, 28 June, 1968, p. 13.
(2) OJ No. L , , p. .

Proposal for
REGULATION (EEC) No /75 OF THE COUNCIL
of 1975

amending Regulation (EEC) No 823/68 with regard to the conditions of admission
for certain kinds of cheeses

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community;

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 804/68⁽¹⁾ of 27 June 1968 on
the common organization of the market in milk and milk products, as last
amended by Regulation (EEC) No /75⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 14 (6)
thereof;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Whereas Annex II to Council Regulation (EEC) No 823/68 of 28 June 1968
determining the groups of products and the special provisions for calculating
levies on milk and milk products, as last amended by Regulation (EEC)
No 2518/74⁽⁴⁾, lays down certain conditions of admission into the Community
for Emmentaler, Gruyère, Sbrinz, Bergkäse and Appenzell cheeses falling
within subheading No 04.04 A I of the Common Customs Tariff; whereas these
conditions include the free-at-frontier values corresponding to consolidation
under GATT; whereas these values must be aligned with the target price for
milk in the Community fixed for the 1975/76 milk year;

(1) OJ No L 148, 28 June 1968, p. 13.

(2) OJ No L p.

(3) OJ No L 151, 30 June 1968, p. 3.

(4) OJ No L 141, 28 May 1973, p. 23.

Whereas sub-heading No. 04.04 DI of the Common Customs Tariff shown in Annex II to Regulation (EEC) No. 823/68 no longer meets trade requirements; whereas experience has shown that there is little point in distinguishing between three products within this sub-heading; since 95% of imports consist of cheese of a fat content, by weight referred to dry matter, not exceeding 48% in respect of the aggregate of portions or slices; whereas consequently the said sub-heading should be simplified by reducing the three existing subdivisions to one;

Whereas, pursuant to this amendment, Article 6 of Regulation (EEC) No 823/68 must also be adjusted as regards the levies applicable to products falling within sub-heading No 04.04 DI; whereas, since the three levies applicable until now have been reduced to one, a single levy may be fixed of 30 units of account per 100 kg net weight valid for the most important product;

Whereas Article 8 of Regulation (EEC) No 823/68 determines, among other things, the method of calculating levies for cheeses falling within sub-headings No 04.04 EI(b)2, 04.04 EI(b)3, and 04.04 EI(b)4 of the Common Customs Tariff in cases where, at the time of importation into the Community, their prices do not fall below certain minima; whereas the marketing situation of the said cheeses and the increase in milk prices and processing costs allow for an increase in these minimum prices and a consequent decrease in the levy;

Whereas the tariff nomenclature of Annex II to Regulation (EEC) No 823/68 is contained in the Common Customs Tariff;

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

Article 6 of Regulation (EEC) No 823/68 is replaced by the following:

"The levy on 100 kg of a product in Group 7 shall be equal:

- if it falls within tariff subheading No 04.04 A I a) 1 or 04.04 A I b) 1 aa), to 15 units of account;
- if it falls within tariff subheading No 04.04 D I, to 30 units of account."

Article 2

Article 8 of Regulation (EEC) No 823/68 is replaced by the following:

"Article 8

Where products in Group II, originating in and coming from third countries, are imported into the Community at a price not less than:

- 130 units of account per 100 kg for products falling within subheadings No 04.04 E I (b)2 and 04.04 E I (b)3, or
- 115 units of account per 100 kg for products falling within subheading No 04.04 E I (b)4

the levy on 100 kg of a product shall be equal:

1. if it falls within subheading No 04.04 E I(b) 2 (aa), 04.04 E I(b)3 or 04.04 E I(b)4, to the threshold price less 130 units of account;
2. if it falls within subheading 04.04 E I(b)2(bb), to the sum of the following components:
 - (a) a component equal to the levy calculated in accordance with item 1,
 - (b) a component equal to 20 units of account."

Article 3

The description of goods falling within subheadings No 04.04 A I and 04.04 D I of the Common Customs Tariff and contained in Annex II to Regulation (EEC) No 823/68 are replaced by those contained in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 4

The "Common Customs Tariff" Annex to Regulation (EEC) No 950/68 is amended in accordance with Annex II to this Regulation.

Article 5

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 February 1975.

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

Done at Brussels,

For the Council

The President

Annex I

CCT heading No	Description of goods
04.04	<p>Cheese and curd:</p> <p>A. Emmentaler, Gruyère, Sbrinz, Bergkäse and Appenzell, not grated or powdered:</p> <p>I. Of a minimum fat content of 45% by weight referred to dry matter, matured for at least 3 months (2):</p> <p>a) Whole cheeses (4) of a free-at-frontier value (5) per 100 kg net weight of:</p> <p>1. 186.68 u.a. (a) or more, but less than 206.68 u.a. (a)</p> <p>2. 206.68 u.a. (a) or more</p> <p>b) Vacuum-packed pieces:</p> <p>1. with rind on at least one side, of a net weight:</p> <p>aa) of not less than 1 kg but less than 5 kg and of a free-at-frontier value (5) of not less than 206.68 u.a. (a) but less than 234.68 u.a. (a) per 100 kg net weight</p> <p>bb) of not less than 450 g and of a free-at-frontier value (5) of not less than 234.68 u.a. (a) per 100 kg net weight</p> <p>2. Other, of a net weight of not less than 75 g but nor more than 250 g (6) and of a free-at-frontier value (5) of not less than 254.68 u.a. (a) per 100 kg net weight.</p> <p>II (Unchanged)</p> <hr/> <p>(a) for imports into the United Kingdom this free-at-frontier value is reduced by 7.11 u.a. per 100 kg net weight.</p>

CCT heading No	Description of goods
04.04	<p>D. Processed cheese, not grated or powdered:</p> <p>I. In the blending of which only Emmentaler, Gruyère and Appenzell have been used and which may contain, as an addition, Glarus herb cheese (known as Schabziger), put up for retail sale¹, of a free-at-frontier value³ of not less than 140 UA per 100 kg net weight and of a fat content by weight, in the dry matter not exceeding 56%²</p> <p>II. (unchanged)</p>

¹For the purposes of this subheading, the expression "put up for retail sale" shall be taken to apply to cheese of the kinds classified under this subheading put up in portions or slices of an individual weight not exceeding 100 g.

ANNEX II

Subheadings No 04.04 A I and 04.04 D I in Chapter 4 of the Common Customs
Tariff are amended as follows:

CCT heading No	Description of goods	Rate of Duty	
		Autonomous % or levy (L)	Conventional %
1	2	3	4
04.04	<p>Cheese and curd:</p> <p>A. Emmentaler, Gruyère Sbrinz, Bergkäse and Appenzell, not grated or powdered:</p> <p>I. Of a minimum fat content of 45% by weight, referred to dry matter, matured for at least 3 months (b):</p> <p>a) Whole cheeses of a free-at-frontier value per 100 kg net weight of:</p> <p>1. 186,68 u.a.* or more but less than 206.68 u.a.*</p> <p>2. 206.68 u.a.* or more</p> <p>b) Vacuum-packed pieces:</p> <p>1. With rind on at least one side, of a net weight:</p> <p>aa) Of not less than 1 kg but less than 5 kg and of a free-at-frontier value of not less than 206.68 u.a.* but less than 234.68 u.a.* per 100 kg net weight</p>	<p>23(L)</p> <p>23(L)</p> <p>23(L)</p>	<p>(a)</p> <p>(a)</p> <p>(a)</p>

CCT heading No	Description of goods	Rate of Duty	
		Autonomous % or levy (L)	Conventional %
1	2	3	4
04.04	bb) of not less than 450 g and of a free-at-frontier value of not less than 234.68 u.a.* per 100 kg net weight	23 (L)	(a)
	2. Other, of a net weight of not less than 75 g but not more than 250 g and of a free-at-frontier value of not less than 254.68 u.a.* per 100 kg net weight	23 (L)	(a)
	II. (Unchanged) D. Processed cheese, not grated or powdered: 1. In the blending of which only Emmentaler, Gruyère and Appenzell have been used and which may contain, as an addition, Glarus herb cheese (known as Schabziger), put up (in boxes or slices) for retail sale, of a free-at-frontier value of not less than 140 UA per 100 kg net weight and of a fat content, by weight, in the dry matter not exceeding 56% (6)	23 (L)	
	II. (Unchanged)		

* for imports into the United Kingdom this free-at-frontier value is reduced by (.11 u.a. per 100 kg net weight).

Additional note 6 to Chapter 4 of the Common Customs Tariff is replaced by the following:

"6. For the purposes of this sub-heading, the expression "put up for retail sale" shall be taken to apply to cheese of the kinds classified under this sub-heading put up in portions or slices of an individual net weight not exceeding 100g.

Proposal for a

REGULATION (EEC) No /75 OF THE COUNCIL

of

on the sale of butter at reduced prices to persons receiving social assistance

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community;

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No. 804/68⁽¹⁾ of 27 June 1968 on the common organization of the market in milk and milk products, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No. /75⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 12(2) thereof;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament;

Whereas the earlier measures authorizing the sale of butter at reduced prices to persons receiving social assistance have proved an effective means of disposing of the Community butter surplus; whereas they have enabled these classes of consumers, whose consumption of butter is limited, to consume greater quantities;

Whereas it appears appropriate, in view of the situation on the Community butter market, to continue these measures;

Whereas since, however, also in the future not all of the Member States will make use of such authorization, it appears appropriate to limit the Community's financial contribution in respect of the measure to 10 units of account per 100 kilogrammes of butter;

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

(1) OJ No L 148, 28.6.1968, p. 13
(2) OJ No L

Article 1

The Member States shall be authorized to grant aid during the milk year 1975/76 in respect of the purchase of butter at reduced prices by persons receiving social assistance.

Article 2

The Member States shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that the aid is given only to the advantage of persons receiving social assistance and is granted only in respect of amounts of butter which do not exceed their personal consumption.

Article 3

Notwithstanding the system referred to in Article 3 of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 729/70⁽³⁾ of 21 April 1970 on the financing of the common agricultural policy, as last amended by the Act of Accession⁽⁴⁾, the Guarantee Section of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund shall finance only 10 units of account per 100 kilogrammes of butter of any aid granted for the purchase of butter at reduced prices by persons receiving social assistance.

Article 4

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 February 1975.

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

Done at Brussels,

For the Council

The President

(3) OJ No L 94, 28.4.1970, p. 13

(4) OJ No L 73, 27.3.1972, p. 14

Proposal for a
REGULATION (EEC) No /75 OF THE COUNCIL
of 1975

fixing the guide price for adult bovine animals for the 1975/76
marketing year

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 Council Regulation (EEC) No /75 of on the
Common organization of the market in beef and veal¹, and in particular
Article 3 (3) thereof;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament;

Whereas account should be taken, in fixing the guide price for adult
bovine animals, of the objectives of the common agricultural policy and
of the contribution which the Community desires to make to the harmonious
development of world trade; whereas the objectives of the common
agricultural policy are inter alia to ensure a fair standard of living
for the agricultural community, to assure the availability of and to ensure
that supplies reach consumers at reasonable prices;

Whereas the guide price must be fixed in accordance with the criteria laid
down in Article 3 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No /75,

Whereas, in view of the market situation for beef and veal on the one hand
and that for milk and milk products on the other, increased beef and veal
production should be encouraged; whereas to this end the guide price
should be fixed for the 1975/76 marketing year at a level above that for
the previous year;

(1) OJ No.

Whereas Article 52 (2) of the Act concerning the Conditions of Accession and the Adjustments to the Treaties² provides for annual alignment at the beginning of the marketing year of the prices applied in the new Member States; whereas under Article 90 of the above-mentioned Act this provision applies, in respect of beef and veal, to the guide price for adult bovine animals,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

For the 1975/76 marketing year, the guide price for adult bovine animals is fixed at the following levels:

	u.a. per 100 kg live weight	
	Ireland and the United Kingdom	Other Member States
Adult bovine animals	96,20	108,40

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 3 March 1975.

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

Done at Brussels,

For the Council

(2) OJ No. L 73, 27.3.1972, p. 14

Proposal for a
REGULATION (EEC) NO /75 OF THE COUNCIL
of 1975

introducing a system of subsidies to producers of beef and veal.

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,

Whereas the level of the price guarantee for beef and veal for the 1975/76
marketing year has not been increased to the same extent as the guide
price; whereas producers must be ensured an income reflecting the latter
increase,

Whereas, to this end, producers who concentrate on the rearing of cattle
for meat production should be granted subsidies;

Whereas the premiums introduced by Council Regulation (EEC) No 1967/74⁽¹⁾
of 23 July 1974, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2803/74⁽²⁾ and by
Council Regulation (EEC) No 2502/74⁽³⁾ of 2 October 1974, enable this
objective to be achieved to a large extent; whereas the subsidies provided
for in this Regulation should therefore be granted only after the said
premium systems have ceased to apply;

(1) OJ No L 206, 27 July 1974, p.1.

(2) OJ No L 300, 8 November 1974, p.1.

(3) OJ No L 268, 3 October 1974, p.12.

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

A system of subsidies for beef and veal is hereby set up and shall apply from 1 May 1975 until the end of the 1975/76 marketing year.

Article 2

The amount of the subsidy shall be equal to 30 units of account per male bovine animal for slaughter, of a live weight exceeding 300 kg and of Community origin. The subsidy shall be paid on the application of the producer concerned, together with proof that the animal was slaughtered or exported to the third country during the period referred to in Article 1.

Article 3

Detailed rules for the application of this Regulation shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 28 of Council Regulation (EEC) No /75⁽⁴⁾ of on the common organization of the market in beef and veal.

These rules shall include in particular:

- a) additional conditions for granting the subsidy;
- b) a definition of Community origin;
- c) detailed rules of supervision;
- d) measures ensuring that producers receive the subsidy;
- e) measures to be taken in cases where adult bovine animals are sent from one Member State to another.

(4) OJ No L

Article 4

1. The Commission shall submit to the Council, by 31 January 1976, at the latest, on the basis of information supplied by the Member States, a report on the application of the system of subsidies.
2. After examining this report, the Council, acting on a proposal from the Commission, may decide, in the light of experience and of economic trends in the sector in question, to maintain or to amend the system of subsidies.

Article 5

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 Brussels,

For the Council

Proposal for
REGULATION (EEC) No /75 OF THE COUNCIL
of 1975
fixing the commencement of the marketing year
1975/76 for beef
and veal

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES ;

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community;

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 805/68⁽¹⁾ of 27 June 1968 on the common organization of the market in beef and veal, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1855/74⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 4 (2) thereof ;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission ;

Whereas according to Article 4 first indent of Council Regulation (EEC) No 805/68 the marketing year for beef and veal starts generally on the first Monday of April; whereas in consequence of economic development in the beef sector it has become necessary to fix an earlier date for the marketing year 1975/76 ;

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Sole Article

For beef the marketing year 1974/1975 shall end on 2 March 1975 and the marketing year 1975/1976 shall begin on 3 March 1975.

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

Done at Brussels,

For the Council

(1) OJ No L 148, 28.6.1968, p.26.

(2) OJ No L 195, 18.7.1974, p.14.

Proposal for a
REGULATION (EEC) No /75 OF THE COUNCIL
of 1975

amending the period of validity of the guide prices for calves
and adult bovine animals fixed for the 1974/75 marketing year.

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 Council Regulation (EEC) No. 805/68⁽¹⁾ of 27 June 1968
on the common organization of the market in beef and veal, as last
amended by Regulation (EEC) No. 1855/74⁽²⁾, and in particular
Article 3(4) thereof;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament;

Whereas the guide prices for adult bovine animals and for calves were
fixed for the 1974/75 marketing year by Council Regulation (EEC) No. 667/74
of 28 March 1974⁽³⁾ and amended by Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2496/74
of 2 October 1974⁽⁴⁾; whereas the period of validity of these prices
was limited to 31 January 1975; whereas the reasons for this limit no
longer exist; whereas it is therefore necessary to provide that the
prices fixed by Regulation (EEC) No. 667/74 should be valid until the
end of the 1974/75 marketing year;

(1) OJ No L 148, 28.6.1968, p. 24
(2) OJ No L 195, 18.7.1974, p. 14
(3) OJ No L 85, 29.3.1974, p. 59
(4) OJ No L 268, 3.10.1974, p. 1

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The second paragraph of Article 3 of Regulation (EEC) No. 667/74 is deleted.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 31 January 1975.

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

Done at Brussels,

For the Council,

PROPOSAL FOR A REGULATION (EEC) No. /75 OF THE COUNCIL
of 1975

on the retention of the system of premiums for the conversion of dairy herds and of development premiums for the raising of beef cattle laid down by Regulation (EEC) No. 1353/73

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 Council Regulation (EEC) No. 805/68⁽¹⁾ of 27 June 1968 on the common organization of the market in beef and veal, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No. 1835/74⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 2 thereof;

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1353/73⁽³⁾ of 15 May 1973 introducing a premium system for the conversion of dairy cow herds to meat production and a development premium for the specialized raising of cattle for meat production, and in particular Article 19(2) thereof;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament;

Whereas it has been established that the application during 1974 of the premium system laid down by Regulation (EEC) No. 1353/73 has produced the expected results from the point of view of the balance of the market in milk and milk products;

(1) O.J. No. L 148, 28 June 1968, p.24.

(2) O.J. No. L 195, 18 July 1974, p.14.

(3) O.J. No. L. 141, 28 May 1973, p.18.

Whereas the application of this system has also prevented the short term build-up of surpluses on the market in beef and veal and has encouraged the trend towards production units capable of ensuring a better balance on this market in the medium and long term; whereas this premium system should therefore be retained;

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The premium system introduced by Regulation (EEC) No. 1353/73 shall be hereby retained.

Article 2

Article 15 of Regulation (EEC) No. 1353/73 shall be replaced by the following:

"Article 15

1. The total estimated cost of the joint action to be borne by the EAGGF is 120 million units of account.
2. The action referred to in paragraph 1 is intended to be completed by 31 December 1975"

Article 3

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 Brussels,

For the Council

Proposal for a
REGULATION (EEC) No /75 OF THE COUNCIL
of 1975

extending the system of premiums for the orderly marketing of adult bovine animals and for the retention of cattle.

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 Council Regulation (EEC) No (1) of
on the common organization of the market in beef and veal, and in particular (Article 22(a) thereof; Regulation (EEC) No 805/68);

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1967/74⁽²⁾ of 23 July 1974, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2803/74⁽³⁾, and in particular Article 5 thereof;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament,

Whereas a system of premiums for the orderly marketing of certain adult bovine animals was introduced by Regulation (EEC) No 1967/74 and whereas a system of premiums for the retention of cattle was introduced for certain regions of the Community by Council Regulation (EEC) No 2502/74⁽⁴⁾ of 2 October 1974; whereas the cost of these systems was financed by the EAGGF within the limits laid down by Council Regulation (EEC) No 2504/74⁽⁵⁾ of 2 October 1974,

(1) OJ No L

(2) OJ No L 206, 27 July 1974, p.1.

(3) OJ No L 300, 8 November 1974, p.1.

(4) OJ No L 268, 3 October 1974, p.12.

(5) OJ No L 269, 4 October 1974, p.1.

Whereas these systems have had the desired effect on the beef and veal market which continues, however, to experience difficulties; whereas these systems should therefore be extended for a short period pending the implementation of the system of aid to beef producers,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. In Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 1967/74 the date of 28 February 1975 is replaced by 30 April 1975.
2. The following lines are added to the Table shown in the second paragraph of Article 2(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 1967/74:

"March 1975	50
April 1975	30".

Article 2

The following lines are added to the Table shown in Article 1(1)(a) of Regulation (EEC) No 2504/74:

"March 1975	25
April 1975	15".

Article 3

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 Brussels

For the Council

REGULATION (EEC) No /75 OF THE COUNCIL

of 1975

fixing the basic price and the standard quality for slaughtered pigs for the period from 1 November 1975 to 31 October 1976

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 Council Regulation No 121/67/EEC ⁽¹⁾ of 13 June 1967 on the common organization of the market in pigmeat, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1861/74 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 4 (4) thereof;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament;

Whereas, when the basic price for slaughtered pigs is fixed, account should be taken of the objectives of the Common Agricultural Policy and of the contribution which the Community desires to make to the harmonious development of world trade; whereas the objectives of the Common Agricultural Policy are in particular to ensure a fair standard of living for the agricultural community, to ensure that supplies are available and that they reach consumers at reasonable prices;

Whereas the basic price must be fixed in accordance with the criteria laid down in Article 4 (1) of Regulation No 121/67/EEC for a standard quality defined according to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2108/70 ⁽³⁾ of 20 October 1970 determining the Community scale for grading pig carcasses, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2507/74 ⁽⁴⁾;

(1) OJ No 117, 19.6.1967, p. 2283/67.

(2) OJ No L 197, 19.7.1974, p. 3.

(3) OJ No L 234, 23.10.1970, p. 1.

(4) OJ No L 271, 5.10.1974, p. 1.

Whereas the most representative class and categories of weight in Community production should be taken as the standard quality;

Whereas the application of these criteria results in the basic price being fixed at a level higher than that adopted for the previous period,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

For the period from 1 November 1975 to 31 October 1976, the basic price for slaughtered pigs of the standard quality shall be fixed at 108,39 units of account per 100 kilogrammes.

Article 2

The standard quality shall be the quality for pig carcasses of Class II of the Community scale for grading pig carcasses laid down by Regulation (EEC) No 2108/70, excluding those carcasses with a weight of less than 70 kilogrammes and those with a weight equal to or greater than 160 kilogrammes.

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

Done at

For the Council

Proposal for
REGULATION (EEC) No /75 OF THE COUNCIL
of 1975

fixing the amount of aid in respect of silkworms for the 1975/1976 rearing year.

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 Council Regulation (EEC) No 845/72⁽¹⁾ of 24 April 1972 laying down special measures to encourage silkworm rearing, and in particular Article 2 (3) thereof;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament;

Whereas Article 2 of Regulation (EEC) No 845/72 provides that the amount of aid for silkworms reared within the Community must be fixed each year in such a way as to help ensure a fair income for silkworm rearers, taking into account the state of the market in cocoons and raw silk, of foreseeable trends on that market and of import policy;

Whereas application of those criteria entails fixing the amount of aid at a higher level than that adopted for the preceding marketing year;

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

(1) OJ No L 100, 27.4.1972, p. 1

Sole Article

For the 1975/1976 rearing year, the aid in respect of silkworms as referred to in Article 2 of Regulation (EEC) No 845/72 shall be fixed at 36,50 units of account per box of silkworms eggs used.

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

Done at

For the Council

The President

PROPOSAL

REGULATION (EEC) No/75 OF THE COUNCIL
of 1975
fixing the amount of aid for cotton seeds for the
1975/1976 marketing year

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 Council Regulation (EEC) No 1516/71⁽¹⁾ of 12 July 1971 introducing a system of aid for cotton seeds, and in particular Article 1 (3) thereof ;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission ;

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament ;

Whereas Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 1516/71 provides that the amount of aid be fixed annually for cotton seeds produced within the Community so as to ensure a fair income for the producer, taking account of the market situation and foreseeable market trends ;

Whereas application of those criteria entails fixing of the amount of aid at a higher level than that adopted for the preceding marketing year ;

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

(1) OJ No L 160, 17.7.1971, p.1

Sole Article

For the 1975/1976 marketing year the amount of aid referred to in Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No. 1516/71 shall be 96 units of account per hectare.

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

Done at.....

For the Council

The President

Proposal
REGULATION (EEC) N°/75 OF THE COUNCIL
of 1975

fixing the guide price for soya beans for the 1975/1976 marketing year

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 Council Regulation (EEC) N° 1900/74 (1) of 15 July 1974
laying down special measures for soya beans, and in particular Article 1 (1)
and (3) thereof;

having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament;

whereas, when the guide price for soya beans fixed, account should be
taken of the objectives of the common agricultural policy and of the
contribution which the Community desires to make to the harmonious development
of world trade; whereas the objectives of the common agricultural policy are
in particular to ensure a fair standard of living for the agricultural
community, to ensure that supplies are available and that they reach consumers
at reasonable prices;

whereas the second subparagraph of Article 1(1) of Regulation (EEC) N° 1900/74
provides more specifically that this price shall be fixed at a level which
is fair to producers, account being taken of the supply requirements of the
Community; whereas to this end a balanced relationship should be maintained
between this price and the price of other oilseeds;

whereas in accordance with these criteria the guide price should be fixed at
a higher level than that adopted for the preceding marketing year;

whereas the guide price must be fixed for a standard quality to be determined
by reference to the average quality of beans harvested in the Community;
whereas the quality laid down for the 1974/1975 marketing year meets this
requirement and can accordingly be used for the following marketing year;

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

(1) OJ N° L 201, 23.7.1974, p. 5

Article 1

For the 1975/1976 marketing year, the guide price for beans shall be 26,11 units of account per 100 kg.

Article 2

The price referred to in Article 1 relates to beans :

- in bulk, of sound, fair and marketable quality, and
- with an impurity content of 2 % and, for the beans as such, a humidity and oil content of 14 % and 18 % respectively.

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

Done at.....

For the Council
The President

REGULATION (EEC) No OF THE COUNCIL
of

on the exchange rate to be applied in agriculture for the
Belgian franc, the Luxembourg franc, the German Mark, the
French franc and the Dutch guilder

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,
and in particular Articles 28, 43 and 235 thereof;

Having regard to Council Regulation No 129¹ on the value of the unit of
account and the exchange rates to be applied for the purposes of the common
agricultural policy, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2543/73² and in
particular Article 3 thereof;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament;

Whereas the situation referred to in Article 3(1) of Regulation No 129, in
which derogations may be made from the principle of using par values for con-
verting one currency into another, now obtains in Germany, in France and in
the Benelux countries;

Whereas, however, it has generally been possible to solve the problems posed
by such a situation by applying monetary compensatory amounts, enabling ex-
change rates to be maintained which correspond to the parities of the currencies
concerned; whereas this arrangement has led to different price levels in the
Member States affected; whereas it is possible to reduce the compensatory
amounts at present applicable in trade with the Benelux countries, Germany and
France and thus take one step on the road back to uniform farm prices in the
Community;

Whereas this objective can be attained by fixing a representative conversion
rate for the currencies of the said Member States at a level more closely re-
lated to the actual economic situation in agriculture;

¹OJ No L 106, 30 October 1962, p. 2553/62.

²OJ No L 263, 19 September 1973, p. 1.

Whereas to fix such a representative rate would lead to an adjustment of agricultural prices; whereas this result is consistent with the basic principle of uniformity of prices in the Community; whereas it was on the basis of this principle and its consequences that specific provisions were laid down in Council Regulation (EEC) No 1134/68¹ of 30 July 1968 laying down rules for the implementation of Regulation (EEC) No 653/68 on conditions for alterations to the value of the unit of account used for the common agricultural policy; whereas these provisions only cover the case of a change in the parity of a currency; whereas they should also be applied in this case;

Whereas the impact of this measure on the economy of the Member States concerned should be moderated as far as possible; whereas provision should therefore be made for the adjustment of prices to take place within a reasonable period linked in principle to the beginning of the marketing year or to a change in prices;

Whereas it is also necessary to ensure that the delay in the automatic adjustment of prices does not cause difficulties for trade; whereas to this end, it is necessary to include in the monetary compensatory amounts introduced by Council Regulation (EEC) No 974/71² of 12 May 1971 on certain measures of conjunctural policy to be taken in agriculture following the temporary widening of the margins of fluctuation for the currencies of certain Member States, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2497/74³ an amount to compensate for the effect of a delay in applying the new price level;

Whereas the Monetary Committee will be consulted and whereas, in view of the urgency entailed, the measures envisaged should be adopted in accordance with the conditions laid down in Article 3(2) of Regulation No 129,

¹OJ No L 188, 1 August 1968, p. 1.

²OJ, No L 106, 12 May 1971, p. 1.

³OJ No L 268, 3 October 1974, p. 5.

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. Where transactions to be carried out in pursuance of instruments relating to the common agricultural policy, or specific rules laid down under Article 235 of the Treaty, require the currencies referred to in paragraph 2 to be expressed in another currency or in units of account, the rate of exchange to be applied for conversion shall, in derogation from Article 2(1) of Regulation No 129, be the rate which corresponds to the representative rate for that currency.

2. The representative rate referred to in paragraph 1 shall be:

(a) for the Belgian franc and the Luxembourg franc:

Bfr/Lfr 1 = 0.0205519 units of account;

(b) for the German Mark:

DM 1 = 0.288746 units of account;

(c) for the French franc:

FF 1 = 0.171365 units of account;

(d) for the Dutch guilder:

Fl 1 = 0.298056 units of account.

Article 2

1. In Germany and the Benelux countries, the adjustment of the intervention and buying-in prices fixed for the purposes of the common agricultural policy consequent on application of the new representative rates shall take place:

(a) on 1 February 1975 for milk and milk products, and for sugar, and shall be fixed at: 3.29% in Germany
1.52% in the Benelux countries;

For milk and milk products, the overall adjustment of 3.29% may be applied at different rates to the intervention prices for butter and skimmed milk powder.

(b) on 1 July 1975 for sugar and on 1 September 1975 for milk and milk products in the remaining Member States;

(c) on 1 November 1975 for pigmeat;

(d) on 16 December 1975 for wine;

- (e) at the beginning of the 1975/76 marketing year for the other products for which the marketing year has not commenced on the date this Regulation enters into force;
- (f) in all other cases, on the date on which this Regulation enters into force.

2. However, in respect of eggs, poultry, ovalbumin and lactalbumin, account shall be taken, until the end of the 1974/75 cereals marketing year, of the incidence of the measures referred to in paragraph 1.

3. In France, the date or dates set, following the application of the new representative rate, for the total or partial adjustment of intervention and buying-in prices fixed for the purposes of the common agricultural policy, shall be determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 4. These dates shall be fixed in the light of conjunctural requirements or production trends. In no case, however, shall these dates be later than 31 December 1975.

Article 3

1. The amounts to be paid by the Member States referred to in Article 2 in respect of other intervention operations on the internal market, in accordance with agricultural market regulations, shall be fixed in the light of the incidence of the measures referred to in Article 2.

2. For the products for which monetary compensatory amounts are applied, account shall be taken in the fixing of these amounts of the incidence of the measures referred to in Article 2.

3. In the case where, when the regulations establishing a common organization of the agricultural markets are applied, the internal market prices are to be retained, the incidence of the measures referred to in Article 2 shall be taken into consideration.

Article 4

Detailed rules for the application of Articles 2 and 3 and in particular the modifications to be made, on the basis of this Regulation, to other prices and amounts fixed for the purposes of the common agricultural policy, and to the amounts fixed in accordance with specific provisions under Article 235 of the Treaty, shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 26 of Regulation No 120/67/EEC¹ or in the corresponding Article of the other regulations on the common organization of agricultural markets, as the case may be, if necessary by derogation from the rules for the fixing of prices laid down in the relevant regulations where and so long as strictly necessary to take account of this Regulation.

Article 5

The provisions of Regulation (EEC) No 1134/68, in respect of an alteration of the relationship between the parity of the currency of a Member State and the value of the unit of account, shall apply.

Article 6

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2544/73¹ of 19 September 1973 on the exchange rate to be applied in agriculture for the Dutch guilder is hereby repealed.

Article 7

1. This Regulation shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Communities. It shall have effect from However, the representative rate for the French franc shall have effect from the date on which the first measure adopted pursuant to Article 2(3) comes into effect.

2. The representative rate shall cease to be applicable for the currency of any of the Member States referred to in Article 1 at such time as that State shall declare a new parity to the International Monetary Fund.

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

Done at Brussels,

For the Council
The President

¹OJ No L 263, 19 September 1973, p. 2.

Proposal

For a Council Directive on a special aid measure for young farmers who have been farming for less than five years and are implementing a development plan.



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;

Whereas the installation and modernization expenditure incurred by
young farmers who have been farming for only a short time and are
implementing a development plan is increased because of the higher
price of capital in the Member States;

Whereas a special aid measure is necessary to assist these farmers in
the modernization of their farms, which is the most dynamic feature of
Community agriculture;

Whereas a degressive aid at a fixed rate, granted while the development
plan is being implemented, is suitable for achieving this objective;

Whereas the measure envisaged is of importance to the Community and is
designed to attain the objectives of Article 39(1)(a) of the Treaty,
including the structural changes necessary for the common market to
function properly; whereas they therefore constitute a common measure
within the meaning of Article 6 of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 729/70⁽¹⁾;

Whereas, since part of the common measure is financed by the Community,
the Community should be in a position to ensure that the provisions of the
Member States for the application of the common measure contribute towards
attaining its objectives; whereas, for this purpose, a procedure should be
provided whereby Member States and the Commission coordinate their action
in the Standing Committee on Agricultural Structures provided for in
Article 1 of the Council Decision of 4 December 1962 on the coordination
of policies on

(1) OJ No L 94, 29.4.1970

the structure of agriculture⁽¹⁾ and involving consultation with the EAGGF Committee with regard to financial matters, as laid down in Articles 11 - 15 of EEC Regulation No. 729/70.

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

Article 1

The Member States shall grant aid to the farmers, of 40 years and under, referred to in Article 2 of Council Directive No. 72/159/EEC⁽²⁾ on the modernization of farms, who began farming not more than five years ago and whose development plans were approved after 1 January 1975. However, this aid shall not be granted to farmers who began farming before 1 January 1971. The aid shall be granted for the time, not exceeding 5 years, necessary for the implementation of the development plan, and on condition that the investments envisaged in that plan are at least 10 000 u.a.

Article 2

The amount of the special aid provided for in Article 1 shall be:

1 000 u.a. for the first year
800 u.a. for the second year
600 u.a. for the third year
500 u.a. for the fourth year
400 u.a. for the fifth year

If the development plan is being carried out jointly by several farmers who are in association, the aid shall be granted within the limits of the number of MWU provided for in this plan to each such farmer who fulfils the conditions of Article 1.

(1) OJ, 17.12.1962, p. 2.892

(2) OJ No. L 96, 23.4.1972

Article 3

The measure provided for by this Directive constitutes a common measure within the meaning of Article 6(1) of Regulation (EEC) No. 729/70.

Article 4

1. The estimated time required for carrying out the common measure is 7 years.
2. The total contribution by the EAGGF to the cost of the common measure is estimated at 69 million units of account for the first three years.
3. The provisions of Article 6(5) of Regulation (EEC) No. 729/70 shall apply to this Directive.

Article 5

The provisions of Articles 17, 18, 20, 21 and 22 of Council Directive No. 72/159/EEC shall apply to this Directive.

Article 6

1. Expenditure incurred by Member States under Articles 1 and 2 shall be eligible for aid from the Guidance Section of the EAGGF.
2. The Guidance Section of the EAGGF shall refund to the Member States 25% of the eligible expenditure.
3. Detailed rules for the application of paragraph 2 shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 13 of Regulation (EEC) No. 729/70.

Article 7

Member States shall, within 3 months from the date of notification of this Directive, bring into force the measures necessary to comply therewith.

Article 8

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at

For the Council

The President



