

GREEN EUROPE

NEWSLETTER ON THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY



FORKLÆRNING AF BEMÆRKNINGER

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HINWEIS

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 Die Zeitschriftenartikel werden unter Mitwirkung der Abteilung Dokumentation des Europäischen Parlaments ausgewählt.
 — Ausgabe B: Unregelmässig. Auswahlbibliographie (zu bestimmten Sachbereichen). Jede Neuauflage ersetzt die vorherige Ausgabe.
 — Ausgabe C: Unregelmässig. Kumulierende Bibliographie. Nach je einem Sachgebiet der Ausgabe A geordnete Sammlung. Enthält die in einem bestimmten Zeitraum veröffentlichten Texte.
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 B (ausgewählte Zeitschriftenartikel)
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ΕΠΕΞΗΓΗΜΑΤΙΚΟ ΣΗΜΕΙΩΜΑ

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 — Την έκδοση Α: Εβδομαζιακό αναλυτικό δελτίο που επιστράμειν πράξεις, ανακοινώσεις και έγγραφα των οργάνων καθώς και άρθρα περιοδικών. Τά κείμενα που επιλέγονται και αναλύονται από την Κεντρική Υπηρεσία τεκμηρίωσης (SCAD-IX/C/1) άφορούν τις δραστηριότητες των οργάνων και όλους τούς τομείς που έχουν σχέση με αυτά.
 Η Υπηρεσία τεκμηρίωσης του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου συμβάλλει στην επιλογή των άρθρων των περιοδικών.
 — Την έκδοση Β: Έκτακτο δελτίο που περιλαμβάνει τις βιβλιογραφικές πηγές σχετικά με όρισμένο θέμα. Κάθε τεύχος είναι άπτερωμένο σε όρισμένο θέμα του σχεδιαγράμματος ταξινόμησης και αναφέρει τις βιβλιογραφικές πηγές που έχουν περιληφθεί στην έκδοση Α από τις εκδόσεις του προηγούμενου άθροιστικού καταλόγου για τό ίδιο θέμα.
 — Την έκδοση Γ: Είναι άπτερωμένη σε περιοδικά ενημερώσεις για τις δραστηριότητες των Ευρωπαϊκών Κοινοτήτων.
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 α) Στη γωνία πάνω άριστερά: άριθμός σειράς:
 Α (Κοινοτικές πράξεις, κλπ.)
 Β (επιλεγμένα άρθρα)
 βιβλιογραφικά στοιχεία
 γ) Στη γωνία κάτω άριστερά: δείκτης ταξινόμησης
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EXPLANATORY NOTE

The Documentation Bulletin consists of four series.
 — Series A: Weekly analytical bulletin listing acts, communications and documents of the institutions as well as articles from periodicals. The texts which have been selected and analysed by the Central Documentation Service (SCAD-IX/C/1) concern the institutions' activities and all related fields.
 The documentation service of the European Parliament contributes to the selection of articles from periodicals.
 — Series B: Descriptive bulletin. Irregular. Contains bibliographical references on a specified subject. Each new updating cancels the previous one.
 — Series C: Cumulative list. Irregular. Each number is devoted to a single subject of the classification scheme and lists the references mentioned in series A since the publication of the previous cumulative list on the same subject.
 — Series D: Bulletin mentioning periodicals containing information on the activities of the European Communities.
 The actual presentation of references in series A and C is as follows:
 a) top left-hand corner: serial number
 A (Community acts, etc.)
 B (Selected articles)
 bibliographical data
 c) bottom left-hand corner: index number of classification
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NOTE EXPLICATIVE

Le Bulletin de Renseignements Documentaires comporte quatre éditions:
 — l'édition A: Bulletin analytique hebdomadaire signalant des actes, des communications et des documents des institutions ainsi que des articles de périodiques. Les textes retenus et analysés par le Service Central de Documentation (SCAD-IX/C/1) concernent les activités des institutions et tous les domaines qui s'y rattachent.
 Le Service de documentation du Parlement Européen collabore à la sélection des articles de périodiques.
 — l'édition B: Bulletin signalétique à parution irrégulière, comprenant des références bibliographiques sur un sujet déterminé. Chaque mise à jour annule l'édition précédente.
 — l'édition C: Répertoire cumulatif à parution irrégulière. Chaque numéro est consacré à une rubrique du plan de classement et reprend les références citées dans l'édition A depuis la parution du cumulatif précédent sur le même sujet.
 — l'édition D: est réservée à des périodiques d'information sur les activités des Communautés européennes.
 La présentation matérielle des références dans les éditions A et C est la suivante:
 a) en haut et à gauche: numéro d'ordre
 A (actes communautaires, etc.)
 B (articles sélectionnés)
 description bibliographique
 c) en bas et à gauche: indices de classification
 d) en bas et à droite: n° de microfilm du SCAD ou n° de catalogue de l'Office des Publications, ou sigle PE (Parlement Européen)

AVVERTENZA

Il Bollettino di documentazione consta di quattro edizioni.
 — l'edizione A: è un bollettino analitico settimanale che segnala atti, comunicazioni e documenti comunitari, come pure articoli selezionati da periodici. I testi selezionati e analizzati dal Servizio Centrale di Documentazione (SCAD-IX/C/1) riguardano le attività delle istituzioni e tutti i settori nei quali esse si esplicano.
 Il Servizio di documentazione del Parlamento Europeo collabora alla selezione degli articoli di periodici.
 — l'edizione B: è un bollettino segnalatico non periodico, comprendente i riferimenti bibliografici disponibili su un soggetto determinato. Ogni aggiornamento include tutti i riferimenti bibliografici pubblicati nel precedente bollettino sullo stesso soggetto, e quindi lo annulla.
 — l'edizione C: è un indice cumulativo, non periodico, relativo ad una sezione del piano di classificazione e contiene tutti i riferimenti bibliografici pubblicati nell'edizione A a partire dalla data del precedente indice.
 — l'edizione D: è riservata a periodici d'informazione sulle attività delle Comunità Europee.
 La presentazione materiale dei riferimenti bibliografici nelle edizioni A e C è la seguente:
 a) in alto a sinistra: numero d'ordine
 A (atti comunitari, ecc.)
 B (articoli selezionati)
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 d) in basso a destra: numero del microfilm SCAD, o numero di catalogo dell'Ufficio delle Pubblicazioni o sigla PE (Parlamento Europeo) (se necessario)

TOELICHTING

Het documentatiebulletin bestaat uit vier uitgaven.
 — Uitgave A: Wekelijks analytisch bulletin dat handelingsen, mededelingen en documenten van de instellingen zowel als artikelen uit tijdschriften signaleert. De door de Centrale dienst documentatie (SCAD-IX/C/1) geselecteerde en geanalyseerde teksten betreffen de activiteiten van de instellingen en alle gebieden die daarmee in verband staan. De documentatiedienst van het Europese Parlement werkt mede aan de selectie van tijdschriftartikelen.
 — Uitgave B: Bibliografisch bulletin dat onregelmatig verschijnt en dat referenties over een bepaald onderwerp bevat. Ieder bijgewerkt nummer vervangt het voorgaande.
 — Uitgave C: Cumulatief deel dat onregelmatig verschijnt. Ieder nummer is gewijd aan een rubriek van de classificatie en neemt de gegevens op die in uitgave A vanaf de verschijning van het voorgaand deel over hetzelfde onderwerp werden vermeld.
 — Uitgave D: voorbehouden aan de tijdschriften over de werkzaamheden van de Europese Gemeenschappen.
 De gegevens in de uitgaven A en C worden als volgt vermeld:
 a) links boven: volgnummer
 A (documenten van de Gemeenschappen enz...)
 B (geselecteerde tijdschriftartikelen)
 b) midden: bibliografische beschrijving
 c) links onder: classificatienummer
 d) rechts onder: microfilnummer (SCAD) of catalogusnummer (Bureau voor de Officiële Publicaties) of beginletters PE (Europees Parlement) (eventueel)

**EEC FOOD
IMPORTS:
THE NEW ZEALAND
FILE**

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Introduction

The European Community frequently has been criticised by some non-Community countries for spending a lot of money on export aids and thereby acquiring an unwarranted share of the world market for what they consider to be a rather inefficient agriculture.

The New Zealand case provides a cogent instance of the Community's relations with non-member countries as regards food trade.

The New Zealand economy

New Zealand has a population of 3.1 million and a year-round mild oceanic climate which is ideal for dairy farming and milk production (in addition to sheep, which graze in the poorer areas), for the animals can stay outside the whole year round and the grass, as everyone knows, grows on its own. The average dairy farmer in New Zealand has 130 cows, whereas in the Community he still has only twelve.

The New Zealand dairy farmer is thus able to keep his investments down and feed his animals cheaply. In the Community, on the other hand, the investments needed for dairy farming are the highest of all (in-wintering being essential), although efforts are made to economize on labour, energy and costs. Some Community dairy farmers are compelled to keep their cattle also in rather inhospitable areas, at high altitudes such as in the Black Forest, the Rhön and Spessart mountain areas in Federal Germany, the Ardèche and Lozère in France, and the Ardennes in Belgium, where almost no other kind of farming is possible. These differences are the reasons for the protection that Community dairy farmers enjoy under various agricultural policy measures : the New Zealand producer price for milk is less than half that paid in the Community, which is 222.6 ECU/tonne (target price 1980/81).

This comparison also sheds light on the social component which is an essential factor in the guaranteed producer price for milk, aimed at ensuring that dairy farmers receive a living wage.

Another aspect of New Zealand farming is that 12 % of the country's workforce is employed in agriculture, which is based on large efficient holdings.

A highly efficient agricultural sector contributes 70 % of the country's total export earnings; dairy, meat and wool alone provided in 1979 nearly 61 % of total export earnings.

The Community's principal imports from New Zealand consist of wool, mutton and lamb, and dairy products. The dependence of New Zealand exports of these products on the Community is reflected by the fact that the latter accounts for 37 % of the country's total world export earnings for those products.

Looking back to the early 1960s, it may be seen that the Community's present Member States then bought 66 % of all New Zealand overall exports, more than 50 % of them going to the United Kingdom alone. However, this share gradually declined thereafter. New Zealand had begun its industrialization and was seeking new markets. The Community nonetheless remains New Zealand's principal customer, taking 29 % of New Zealand's exports in 1979 (18 % to the UK). The European Community supplies 26 % of New Zealand's imports, mainly in the form of motor vehicles, machinery, electrical equipment, chemicals and textiles. Since the Second World War and particularly since United Kingdom accession to the European Community in 1973, New Zealand has sought to diversify outlets for its agricultural products, while retaining access to the Community market. New Zealand's persistent overall external payments deficit, high inflation rate, the new phenomenon of net emigration, and a low GDP growth underline the fragility of a trading economy traditionally dependent on European markets for its exports, and on relatively cheap supplies of imported energy.

A large share of EC-exports to New Zealand still comes, as before, from the United Kingdom, which therefore has a particular interest in maintaining New Zealand's exports to the Community, among others of butter and cheese.

Keeping in balance the import/export flows means the protection of jobs in industry, and this is important for the European Community as a whole.

Special arrangements for farm products in the nineteen-seventies

Despite its own agricultural policy problems, the European Community responded very fairly indeed to New Zealand's appeal that it should not be left in the lurch.

This point deserves particular emphasis as the Community is faced not only by the New Zealand trade problem but - because of its importance as an international trading partner - by the overall growth in its trade commitments.

Dairy products

When Britain entered the European Community in 1973, it was required to phase out New Zealand's preferential access for butter to the British market under the former Commonwealth preference system, in five stages up to 1977.

The question of New Zealand access to the British market in the case of dairy products was a leading issue in the negotiations for British membership. In view of New Zealand's special situation, the Community agreed, in Protocol 18 to the Act of Accession, to exceptional arrangements whereby the United Kingdom was entitled during the period 1973/77 to import, on an annual basis, limited quantities of butter and cheese from New Zealand, with a reduction of the quantities each year.

New Zealand was required in return to respect specific UK CIF-prices and to pay special levies in order to bring the price for New Zealand butter and cheese on the British market up to a level at which the products could be sold while not disturbing the position of Community products unduly. The Protocol stipulated that in the case of butter appropriate measures would be determined by the Council to ensure the maintenance of exceptional arrangements after 31 December 1977 .

This situation was reexamined by the Community in 1975 with a view to deciding the butter regime as from 1978. Following endorsement at the 1975 Dublin summit meeting by the Nine Heads of Government that the principle of Zealand access to the Community butter market should continue, the Council decided on the extension of Protocol 18 arrangements for butter for the three following years of the decade, without prejudice to the prolongation

of an arrangement beyond 1980.

The table below shows New Zealand's import quotas for butter and cheese, as well as the quantities actually imported.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Quota ('000 t)</u>		<u>Quantities actually imported into the Community i.e. Great Britain</u>	
	<u>Butter</u>	<u>Cheese</u>	<u>Butter</u>	<u>Cheese</u>
1973	166	69	132	47
1974	159	61	119	17
1975	152	46	111	25
1976	145	30	129	30
1977	138	15	138	15
1978	125	-	125	-
1979	120	-	120	-
1980	95	-	95	-

The table shows that up to 1976 in the case of cheese and 1977 in the case of butter New Zealand did not utilise the whole quota.

The degressive nature of the quotas is deliberate because in the Community's view New Zealand had to try, once the United Kingdom has joined the Community, to diversify its market outlets, in other words to look for markets other than Britain.

Despite considerable efforts, New Zealand did not succeed in diversifying its foreign dairy markets sufficiently owing to the general trend towards maintaining high levels of domestic production on the one hand, and the limited possibilities of extending trade on the world market, as well as the relatively low level of international prices on the other hand.

Sales of butter to non-EEC markets in 1976 reached 59,000 tonnes but in 1977

fell back to 26,000 tonnes, in 1978 to 27,000 tonnes. In 1979, this figure once again increased, this time to 49,000 tonnes.

The United States, Japan and - increasingly - ASEAN countries are now important secondary markets for New Zealand's dairy exports.

After the trend of New Zealand butter exports to the Community started to decline, the Community accepted as from 1975 to increase the prices at which New Zealand butter and cheese was purchased to a level higher than the world market price.

Since then, as the table shows, New Zealand has shown greatest interest in selling its full entitlement in the Community.

Moreover the European Community demonstrated its readiness over recent years to bring prices on the world market to more realistic level. In this way the Community has itself helped to increase New Zealand's net earnings from dairy exports.

With regard to cheese, Protocol 18 made no specific provision beyond 31 December 1977, with the result that the Community's cheese imports from New Zealand under that protocol, which had declined from 46,000 tonnes in 1973 to 15,000 tonnes in 1977, have been phased out completely. However a Community quota for New Zealand cheese was subsequently renegotiated in the GATT Multilateral Trade Negotiations, comprising 6,500 tonnes of Cheddar cheese and 3,000 tonnes of processed cheese.

Wool, mutton and lamb

New Zealand raises about 65 million sheep, i.e. twenty-two per inhabitant. Exports in this sector go predominantly to the Community; 65 % of total New Zealand exports of lamb, 51 % of wool, and 11 % of mutton depend on access to the Community market. The Community's degree of self-sufficiency in sheepmeat is relatively low (65 %) and imports are substantial - approximately 280,000 tonnes per annum, of which New Zealand supplies about 80 %.

Wool is New Zealand's foremost single export to the Community. New Zealand is the world's third largest producer of wool, and the European Community remains its major customer, followed by Japan and the Soviet Union (1979).

Where sheepmeat is concerned, no special arrangements were made - in the absence of Community market organisation in this sector - at the time of British accession. EC imports of chilled and frozen sheepmeat are subject to a GATT-bound duty of 20 % which was introduced gradually by the United Kingdom during the five-year transition period after 1973.

There has been concern that the introduction of the new sheepmeat regime in the EC may lead to a disturbance of the existing market and prices. In particular there have been fears that New Zealand supplies to Britain might be increased, leading in turn to British re-exports to continental Member States, especially France. For this reason, the EC has negotiated self-limitation agreements with supplier countries including New Zealand, as regards traditional quantities, in return for autonomous reduction of the present EEC duty of 20 % to 10 %. Negotiations with the New Zealand authorities started in February 1980, and were completed at the end of September 1980.

Special arrangements as results of negotiations

Butter

The import of specific quantities New Zealand butter into the United Kingdom under special conditions was possible from 1973 until 1977.

In the absence of a final agreement for the period after its expiry the operation of Regulation EEC 1655/76 was prolonged on a number of occasions during the first three months of 1981 when a new Regulation entering into force on 1 April, was agreed.

This new Regulation 858/81 provides for imports in the period until the end of 1983 (and because it authorises importation into the U.K. market only, it is based as was the previous Regulation on Protocol 18.). The quantities of butter which New Zealand may import during the remainder of 1981 is limited

to 70,250 tonnes, corresponding to a total annual quantity of 94,000 tonnes for 1981, and 92,000 tonnes in 1982. The regulation provides that the Council should decide before 1 October 1982 on the quantity which the U.K. will be authorised to import during 1983; before 1 August 1983, the Council shall review the functioning of these arrangements with a view to a decision on arrangements of the imports of N.Z. butter after 1 January 1984.

The previous system provided for a specific CIF price and a special levy which could be adjusted to bring the price level of New Zealand butter closer to Community prices. The new system eliminates the regular and contentious discussions on revision of the CIF price, and adjustment of the special levy in line with future market price developments.

On a decision of the Council on 6 October 1980 the CIF price was set at 213.37 ECU/100 kgs, a figure representing 75 % of intervention level for butter of 80-82 % fat content.

In line with this change a special levy of 25.18 ECU/100 kgs was introduced. This levy was broadly based on a level of 25 % of the intervention price.

Looking to the future, the Community has to take into account both its own surpluses in this sector and New Zealand's dependence on adequate outlets for its butter.

In order to contribute, in accordance with the common interest, to the harmonious development of world trade, the Council adopted on 1 April 1981 arrangements to enable New Zealand butter to continue to be imported into the United Kingdom on special terms.

These new arrangements include measures to prevent the balance of the United Kingdom buttermarket from being disturbed. Therefore, the quantities of New Zealand butter under these arrangements have been fixed on a degressive scale.

A special levy, the amount of which under normal conditions it is agreed will not be varied, will be applicable to New Zealand butter imports into

the EC instead of the current levy for imports from non-Community countries.

This will facilitate a reasonable degree of forward planning by New Zealand of its exports to the United Kingdom in line with market developments.

These arrangements are applicable from 1 April 1981 to 31 December 1983.

The quantities which may be imported are :

- 1 April - 31 December 1981 : 70,250 tonnes (yearly basis 1981 :
94,000 tonnes)
- for the calendar year 1982 : 92,000 tonnes.

The Council, acting on a proposal from the Commission, will determine before 1 October 1982, the quantity which the United Kingdom will be authorised to import during the calendar year 1983 in view in particular of the development of the situation on the Community market and that on the world butter market.

These quantities of butter may be reduced temporarily in order to prevent serious disturbances on the United Kingdom butter market, in particular should there be a substantial and unexpected drop in the direct consumption of butter.

Before 1 August 1983, the Council shall, on the basis of a report and a proposal of the Commission, review the functioning of this arrangement with a view to a decision on arrangements for the import of New Zealand butter after 1 January 1984.

The special levy applicable to New Zealand butter imported under the present arrangement is 77.52 ECU per 100 kg.

However, the rate of this special levy may be adjusted by the Council, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission, whenever other Community measures alter to any substantial degree the conditions under which butter is marketed in the United Kingdom.

Thus the system has been changed in so far as a cif-price will no longer be applied and the special levy, which was fixed by the Commission in line with the market development in the United Kingdom, becomes in principle a fixed amount determined by the Council. As a consequence New Zealand can sell at the best price within the limit of the quota and will profit automatically from price increases in the Community.

Mutton and Lamb

The EC decided to put into operation a market organisation for sheepmeat in October 1980 (*).

The impact of a common policy on production, prices and consumption in Europe are matters of particular concern, in view of their consequences for imports. New Zealand has agreed to enter into negotiations on a self-limitation arrangement. A further issue concerns the implication for New Zealand of the Community's enlargement to 10 Member States on 1 January 1981. New Zealand had considerable success in opening up a market for its lamb and mutton exports to Greece.

Part of the EC decision was that an agreement should be concluded with New Zealand on trade with mutton and lamb before the new market organisation became applicable. New Zealand and the European Commission arrived at such an agreement on 1 October 1980. As a consequence, the Common Market Organisation for sheepmeat entered into force on the 20 October 1980.

The agreement recognises the vital dependence of the New Zealand economy on the sheep industry and on the export of mutton and lamb to world markets, particularly to the Community, and the importance of ensuring that the normal marketing of its mutton and lamb on these markets should not be prejudiced. This agreement runs until 31 March 1984. The two parties will reexamine it before 1 April 1984 with a view to making any necessary adjustment.

1. Products included :

The arrangement relates to fresh, chilled and frozen mutton, lamb and goatmeat.

(*) See "Green Europe Newsletter - in brief" No. 12 :
"The new market organisation for sheepmeat" - June 1980.

2. Access and quantity :

New Zealand is guaranteed for its mutton, lamb and goatmeat access possibilities to the Community up to 234,000 metric tonnes of meat expressed in carcass weight. (1)

New Zealand is further assured that the normal marketing of its mutton and lamb shall not be prejudiced by the operation of the market regulation. The conditions are that New Zealand shall take the necessary steps to ensure that the annual quantity actually exported to EC does not exceed the quantity fixed, it being understood that if imports from New Zealand did exceed that quantity, the Community would have the right to suspend them.

3. Application of tariffs

The Community limits the levy applicable to imports of products covered to a maximum amount of 10 % ad valorem, instead of the 20 % GATT bound tariff.

4. Accession of new Member States to the Community

At the time of accession of new Member States, the Community, in consultation with New Zealand, shall alter the quantities in accordance with New Zealand's trade with each new Member State.

The appropriate amounts of imports for new Member States shall be fixed in accordance with the rules of the Treaty of Accession concerned. The total quantity is fixed at 245,500 metric tonnes in carcass weight as from the date of accession of Greece to the Community (1.1.1981).

(1) The agreement includes also Australia and Argentina, the other two main exporters to the EEC. The agreement fixed quotas of 20,000 tonnes and 15,000 tonnes respectively 1980 and 23,000 and 17,500 tonnes 1981, so that the whole quantity imported under special conditions will reach more or less 300,000 tonnes.

5. Disposal of intervention stocks

The Community shall avoid any market developments which could prejudice the normal marketing of New Zealand mutton and lamb on the Community market within the limits of the quantities agreed. In particular, the Community shall take steps to ensure that the disposal of intervention stocks in frozen form arising from the operation of its market regulation does not undermine this objective. Moreover the two parties shall undertake all possible efforts in order to encourage sheepmeat consumption in the Community without affecting the stability of the market.

6. Export restitutions

The Community agrees that refunds or any other form of assistance to its exports of mutton, lamb and live sheep and lamb intended for slaughter shall apply only at prices and on conditions which comply with existing international obligations and in respect of the traditional shares of the Community in world export trade in a manner consistent with the relevant Articles of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

7. Export and import certificates

New Zealand shall ensure that the annual quantities do not exceed the limits agreed and in particular that export certificates shall not be issued for any amount exceeding these limits. The Community shall state provisions for delivering import licences for the New Zealand products in question.

8. Advisory Committee

An advisory committee is set up composed of representatives from the Community and New Zealand. The Committee shall ensure that the arrangement is being properly applied and functioning smoothly.

Beef

As every year, the GATT-quota of 50,000 t of frozen beef, to be imported from non-member countries in 1981, has now been opened. New Zealand beef can be imported under these arrangements.

Together with the decisions on New Zealand butter imports, the Council of Agriculture Ministers decided early in April 1981 on beef imports for the processing industry, in the framework of the so-called "balance-sheets", set up for this purpose. This concerns beef coming from all non-member countries, including New Zealand.

During the calendar year 1981, the European Community will have opened import possibilities for all non-member countries to the tune of 60,000 t of frozen beef for meat-processing industries.

This is divided into 30,000 t of frozen beef to be imported for processing into pure beef products, with a zero levy (the so-called "a-regime") and 30,000 t to be imported for the processing of products other than the "corned-beef"-type with a maximum levy of 45 % of the normal levy (the so-called "b-regime" for other products, preparations and mixtures).

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The recent agreements with New Zealand for butter, mutton and lamb, and the negotiations with New Zealand and other countries on beef, confirm the Community's awareness of the necessity firstly to keep international markets in balance by not taking an undeserved share of world trade, and secondly to bring prices up to a realistic level.

Some headway in this direction was already been achieved in the GATT Multi-lateral Trade Negotiations ("Tokyo Round"). An international agreement on dairy products has been concluded.

The Community has thus made a considerable effort, despite the problems it faces in dealing in the farm situation at home, to help rationalize and stabilize international trade in this sector.

ANNEX 1

NEW ZEALAND - MILK PRODUCTION

(1977/78 to 1980/81 in 1 000 t)

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1980/81 : 1979/80 %
Milk	6,069	6,361	6,556
Butter	233.6	251.8	254.7	253.1	- 0.6
Cheese	78.3	90.1	104.7	87.2	- 17
Whole milk powder and condensed milk.	78.7	77.4	90.7	85.4 (*)	+ 35. (*)
Skimmed milk powder	172.9	174.4	169.5	180.5	+ 6
Caséine	49.4	57.5	63.0	62.5	- 0.8

(*) Wholemilk powder only.

Calendar years (estimates)

	1980	1981
Milk	6.679	6.577
Butter	260	262
Cheese	106	87
Wholemilk powder	84	not available
Skimmed milkpowder	173	181

Percentage exported of the New Zealand production
of milk products

	<u>1962/63</u>	<u>1967/68</u>	<u>1975/76</u>	<u>1978/79</u>	<u>1980/81</u>
Butter	78	80	82	83	84
Cheese	92	90	85	72	87
Whole milk powder and condensed milk	57	56	82	91	90 (*)
Skimmed milk powder	94	96	97	97	91
Whey	46	58	81	86	—
Caséine	99	99	99	99	99
Average	83	86	88	87	90

(*) Wholemilk powder only.

Evolution of the New Zealand meat production between
1968 and 1980 (in 1 000 tonnes)

	<u>Beef</u>	<u>Calf</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Lamb</u>	<u>Porc</u>	<u>Edible Offals</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1968	319.6	25.3	216.1	350.3	38.0	52.6	1,001.8
1969	349.7	26.7	199.9	362.8	37.0	54.2	1,030.3
1970	366.7	261.0	199.9	362.6	39.2	56.9	1,051.5
1971	372.1	21.1	204.9	358.9	42.3	55.3	1,054.5
1972	389.6	20.3	195.8	378.9	40.6	57.1	1,082.4
1973	423.8	21.7	215.1	341.0	35.3	60.2	1,097.0
1974	377.9	26.8	192.9	304.6	34.4	53.4	990.0
1975	477.0	31.1	163.9	327.0	34.2	55.5	1,088.7
1976	599.0	29.1	155.2	357.6	32.8	60.6	1,234.3
1977	529.9	27.8	156.2	341.5	39.0	58.0	1,152.5
1978	533.7	27.8	159.6	342.0	38.2	58.8	1,160.3
1979	474.9	23.2	165.7	347.3	34.6	56.0	1,101.7

Quantities of meat exported by New Zealand

(in 1 000 tonnes)

	<u>Beef and calf</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Lamb</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1976	242.5	80.1	315.3	59.7	697.5
1977	255.1	95.0	311.4	60.4	721.8
1978	226.8	74.7	303.5	54.8	659.8
1979	224.6	115.7	319.8	61.4	721.5

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