European Communities — Joint Information Service

Newsletter on the Common Agricultural Policy

16280/P1/67

No. [illegible] November 1967

CONTENTS

Published by the Division for Agricultural Information in collaboration with the Directorate General for Agriculture of the EEC Commission — 12, Avenue de Broqueville, Brussels 15

ORGANIZATION OF THE RICE MARKET

On 1 September 1967 the common organization of the market in rice came into force.

Regulation No. 359/67/CEE, instituting the common organization, was adopted by the Council on 25 July 1967 to supersede Regulation No. 16/64/CEE of 5 February 1964 on the gradual establishment of a regulated rice market. The latter regulation was in force for three years from 1 September 1964.

The common organization set up by the new regulation is marked by certain changes from the arrangements under the old regulation.

Although Regulation No. 359/67 still has many of the old features, the organization of the market in rice has been considerably simplified. For instance, the distinction between producing and non-producing member countries has been totally abolished and the system of intra-Community trade has been completely liberalized: since 1 September 1967 there have therefore been no more levies or refunds between member countries.

I. STATUTORY PROVISIONS

Between 25 July and 1 September 1967 some thirty Council and Commission regulations for the implementation of the new system were adopted. Two regulations adopted by the Council after reference to the European Parliament constitute the basis of the common organization: Regulation No. 359/67/CEE (referred to above) and Regulation No. 404/67/CEE (arrangements applicable to rice and broken rice originating in the Associated African States and in the overseas countries and territories). The other regulations were adopted pursuant to Regulation No. 359/67/CEE and cover either the technical procedures for implementing this regulation or prices for 1967/68.

These provisions are generally patterned on the common regulation governing cereals since 1 July 1967, while taking into account the economic and technical features peculiar to the market in rice. Measures strictly identical with those applying to cereals have been adopted for:

(a) institutions

(b) the safeguard clause in respect of trade with non-member countries

(c) the freedom of buyers and sellers to deal with whomever they wish

(d) the deletion of the general provision on exemptions

(e) the possibility of transitional measures (up to 31 August 1968 at latest).

As with cereals, the main instruments by which the rice market is to be regulated are the levy and the refund.

.../...

Where there are special provisions for rice, they are for the most part due to the fact that the rice market really consists of a number of relatively independent markets according to stage of processing and quality. Hence, production is concerned with paddy rice, international trade is essentially in husked rice, and Community exports, particularly by non-producing member countries, take the form of milled rice. Furthermore, during the three years when Regulation No. 16/64/CEE was in force prices at these three stages of processing were not found to correspond systematically, either on the world market or in the Community, to those based on purely technical processing conditions; nor were fluctuations in the prices of various qualities necessarily in line.

Special measures were laid down for the Associated African States and for the overseas countries and territories linked with Community countries because some of them were traditional exporters of rice to the Community and because the Yaoundé Convention bound the Community to give preference to products originating in these areas.

II. PRICE SYSTEM

Every year the Council, acting on a proposal by the Commission, fixes a target price for husked rice applicable at the beginning of the next marketing year - the year from 1 September to 31 August following. This target price is valid for Duisburg, the marketing centre of the area with the greatest deficit of rice in the Community.

It is on this price that the other components of the system - intervention price and threshold price - are computed each year.

The intervention price for paddy is fixed for Vercelli and for Arles so as to provide the grower with a guarantee that the market price will not drop below it. It is fixed by deriving the target price for husked rice in Vercelli and Arles from the Duisburg target price, converting this price into a paddy price and deducting 4%.

The threshold price for Rotterdam is also derived from the Duisburg target price, the purpose being to ensure that rice of standard quality imported into Rotterdam at the threshold price and then sent to Duisburg sells in Duisburg at the target price.

Thus the target price is the key element in the price system, because the target price fixed each year governs both the minimum price at which growers can be sure - thanks to intervention arrangements - of being able to market paddy in a region where there is a surplus, and the minimum price at which goods imported from non-member countries must be offered at a port of entry if they are to sell at the target price in Duisburg.

III. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

The Community operates a rigid import system and a flexible export system.

.../...

A.1. When rice is imported, irrespective of stage of processing or quality, it is the threshold price which determines the price at which it can enter the Community. The threshold price, computed on the basis of the target price as explained above, is compared with the cif price calculated each week from offers made in the Community by non-member countries.

The cif price, like the target and the threshold price, is fixed for a standard quality, and since many varieties are available on the world market, adjustment is required to take account of different stages of processing and differences in variety to make the offer prices comparable with the parameter chosen as standard quality. From the various offer prices thus calculated, the most favourable is taken as the cif price.

To offset the difference each week between the current threshold price and this cif price, a levy is fixed for rice of standard quality, from which the various levies for rice at other stages of processing are automatically derived via conversion factors.

For instance, suppose that the best offer made at the beginning of a week is 15 units of account per 100 kg while the current threshold price is 17.78 units of account; the levy for that week will be 2.78 units of account for standard-quality rice. This will therefore be imported into the Community at its cif offer price plus the levy and will enter Community territory at the threshold price.

If the rice were of better than standard quality and offered at 17 units of account, the same levy would bring the import price of this rice to 17 + 2.78 or 19.78 units of account. Hence the difference on the market between the better quality and the standard quality would automatically be reproduced on resale in the Community's internal market.

A.2. Under the special arrangements for imports of rice from the Associated African States and the overseas countries and territories, preference is given to these imports over those from other parts of the world. This preference consists in a reduction of the levy fixed each week for imports from non-member countries.

For 1967/68 the reduction has been fixed at 0.75 unit of account per 100 kg of husked rice. Thus in the example given above (§ A.1), the levy on 100 kg of rice from the Community's associates overseas would not be 2.78 units of account but only 2.03 units of account.

Unlike previous years (there was also a system of preferences under the old arrangements), there are no longer any restrictions on the quantity to which the reduction on the levy applies.

B. When rice is exported from the Community, refunds are granted to the extent necessary to allow exports at world market prices; to give Community products access to this market, the refund may cover the difference between Community and world prices.

.../...

Two distinctions may be made when fixing refunds.

Firstly, it is not just a question of one refund on rice as such: specific refunds may be granted for each processing stage and each quality. Since 1 September 1967 there have been different refunds for round-grain husked rice, long-grain husked rice, round-grain milled rice, long-grain milled rice, etc.

Market prices for these different categories of rice vary both in the Community and on the world market, as do supplies; the export refund would therefore not have fulfilled its purpose if a standard refund had been decided on, since this might have prevented certain categories from being exported; on the other hand, a standard refund would exceed its objective if it allowed certain categories to be exported at too low a price.

Secondly, the export refund on each product may vary according to destination. This is an important innovation which permits the internal market price to be made comparable with the market prices at the various potential destination points. Since 1 September 1967 the refunds granted for the various types of rice have thus been differentiated depending on how far away their destination is.

o

o o

The major changes occurring on entry into force of the regulation setting up a common organization of the rice market undoubtedly result from the removal of barriers between the member countries and the potential effects of this on trade in rice within the Community.

Nevertheless, the other aspects of the new regulation are the fruit of experience gained during the three-year life of the old regulation. The particular features of the price-conversion system, the adjustment for differences in quality and the systematic observation of specific markets for each stage of processing and for each quality in the fixing of levies and refunds are innovations designed to prevent the standardized arrangements employed under the old regulation from causing distortion between the various markets.

BALANCE SHEETS

Unlike other cereals, which are grown throughout the Community, rice is grown only in Italy and France. The non-producing Community countries do, however, have a number of rice mills which each year mill small quantities of imported rice. These quantities, though relatively minor, are nevertheless enough to supplement the supply of milled rice to the home markets of these countries and to ensure a flow of exports.

I. PRODUCTION

Table 1 shows that the increase in the area under rice in Italy that began in 1964/65 continued and even accelerated in 1966/67 and 1967/68. Notwithstanding certain variations in yield, there has therefore been a growth in production. In 1967, despite high yields in conjunction with the increase in area, production is still far below the record levels of 1952/53 and 1953/54.

Table 2, on the other hand, shows that the area sown to rice in France has recently been declining. The rather irregular yields have gone up slightly over the last two years but are still lower than those obtained in Italy.

Table 1

Area, yield and net production of paddy
(1950/51 to 1967/68)

ITALY

	Area ('000 ha)	Yield (100 kg/ha)	Production ('000 tons)	Index 1950	Husked rice equivalent[1]
1950/51	143	49.4	706	100	565
1951/52	156	48.0	750	106	600
1952/53	174	53.4	930	132	744
1953/54	176	53.2	934	132	747
1954/55	178	48.8	869	123	695
1955/56	169	52.2	880	125	704
1956/57	138	48.1	663	94	530
1957/58	126	50.6	637	90	510
1958/59	134	54.8	737	104	590
1959/60	136	55.6	755	107	604
1960/61	129	48.3	622	88	498
1961/62	123	56.8	700	99	560
1962/63	118	56.0	563	94	530
1963/64	115	49.0	564	80	451
1964/65	120	51.5	624	88	499
1965/66	126	40.3	509	72.1	407
1966/67	132	46.5	616	87.3	493
1967/68[2]	142	54.4	770		616

Source: Statistical Office of the European Communities.

[1] At the standard rate of 100 kg paddy = 80 kg husked rice.

[2] Provisional figures.

Table 2

Area, yield and net production of paddy
(1950/51 to 1967/68)

FRANCE

	Area ('000 ha)	Yield (100 kg/ha)	Production ('000 tons)	Index 1950	Husked rice equivalent[1]
1950/51	11	40.2	44	100	35
1951/52	18	33.9	61	139	49
1952/53	22	40.7	89	202	71
1953/54	19	35.8	69	157	55
1954/55	20	26.7	52	118	42
1955/56	20	36.5	73	166	57
1956/57	23	37.4	86	195	67
1957/58	27	38.0	105	239	81
1958/59	29	47.6	138	314	110
1959/60	32	39.4	126	286	99
1960/61	33	29.4	97	220	75
1961/62	33	38.5	127	289	99
1962/63	31	39.4	122	277	95
1963/64	30	36.7	109	248	86
1964/65	30	40.8	124	273	99
1965/66	30	32.9	98	222.7	78
1966/67	28	39.6	112	254.5	90
1967/68[2]	26		120		96

Source: Statistical Office of the European Communities.

[1] At 100 kg paddy = 80 kg husked rice up to 1954, 78 kg in 1955, 78 kg in 1956, 77 kg in 1957, 80 kg in 1958, 79 kg in 1960, 78 kg in 1961, 78 kg in 1962, 80 kg in 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966 and 1967.

[2] Provisional figures.

Table 3

Annual milled rice consumption per head
(1955/56 to 1965/66)

	Germany		France		Italy		Netherlands		BLEU		EEC	
	Kg	Index	Kg	Index	Kg	Index	Kg	Index	Kg	Index	Kg	Index
1955/56	1.6	100	1.6	100	5.6	100	2.4	100	1.7	100	2.8	100
1956/57	1.4	87.5	1.5	93.8	5.5	98.2	2.6	108.3	1.7	100.0	2.7	96.4
1957/58	1.3	81.3	1.7	106.3	5.7	101.8	2.2	91.7	1.5	88.2	2.8	100
1958/59	1.5	93.8	1.6	100.0	5.5	98.2	2.3	95.8	1.9	111.8	2.7	96.4
1959/60	2.1	131.3	1.8	112.5	5.8	103.6	2.5	104.2	2.1	123.5	3.1	110.7
1960/61	1.5	93.8	1.7	106.3	5.3	94.6	2.4	100.0	1.5	88.2	2.7	96.4
1961/62	2.0	131.3	1.7	106.3	4.9	87.5	2.5	104.2	0.9	52.4	2.8	100
1962/63	1.9	118.8	1.9	118.8	5.1	91.1	2.4	100.0	1.0	58.1	2.8	100
1963/64	1.6	100.0	1.5	93.8	5.0	89.3	2.3	95.8	1.5	88.2	2.6	92.9
1964/65	1.8	112.5	1.9	118.8	5.1	91.1	2.3	95.8	0.7	41.2	2.7	96.4
1965/66	2.0	131.3	2.0	131.3	4.9	87.5	2.7	112.5	1.1	64.7	2.8	100

Table 4

Balance sheets for rice

(1961/62 to 1965/66)

('000 tons of husked rice)

Item		Germany	France	Italy	Netherlands	BLEU	EEC
				1961/62			
Production		-	99	560	-	-	659
Initial stock	(+)	90	16	170	19	+5	295
Final stock	(-)	105	16	113	21		260
Exports[1]	(-)	10	22	264	34	22	352
Imports[1]	(+)	179	78	0	88	65	410
Total home consumption		154	155	353	52	38	752
				1962/63			
Production		-	95	530	-	-	625
Initial stock	(+)	105	16	113	21	-	255
Final stock	(-)	99	7	113	21	-	240
Exports[1]	(-)	8	12	165	28	14	227
Imports[1]	(+)	147	66	3	71	49	336
Total home consumption		145	158	368	43	35	749
				1963/64			
Production		-	86	451	-	-	537
Initial stock	(+)	99	7	113	21	-	240
Final stock	(-)	110	20	90	37	-	257
Exports[1]	(-)	13	3	113	25	7	161
Imports[1]	(+)	145	67	5	91	55	363
Total home consumption		121	137	366	50	48	722
				1964/65			
Production		-	99	499	-	-	598
Initial stock	(+)	110	20	90	46	-	266
Final stock	(-)	109	20	103	22	-	254
Exports[1]	(-)	35	14	115	24	9	197
Imports[1]	(+)	173	90	2	46	32	343
Total home consumption		139	175	373	46	23	756

.../...

(contd.)

('000 tons of husked rice)

Item		Germany	France	Italy	Netherlands	BLEU	EEC
				1965/66			
Production		-	78	408	-	-	486
Initial stock	(+)	109	20	103	22	-	254
Final stock	(-)	105	27	76	30	-	238
Exports[1]	(-)	39	3	75	25	9	151
Imports[1]	(+)	188	145	6	77	44	460
Total home consumption		153	213	366	44	35	811

Source: Statistical Office of the European Communities.

[1]Including intra-Community trade.

II. CONSUMPTION

While annual milled rice consumption per head is increasing in step with the growth of incomes in Germany and France, the opposite appears to be the case in Italy. Over the EEC as a whole, annual milled rice consumption per head is remarkably steady. If population growth is borne in mind, there is therefore an appreciable increase in the total quantities consumed each year.

Although rice consumption is still very low in the EEC, the trend - at least in countries where consumption is the lowest (Germany, France, the Netherlands) - is for consumption to increase as incomes rise. Consequently, and in view of the many ways of using rice as a food, there would appear to be considerable growth potential for rice consumption and hence for the industry as a whole.

As Table 5 shows, rice consumption in the EEC increased slightly between 1961 and 1966. Production, on the other hand, showed a distinct drop over these five years. Consequently, after standing at 87% in 1961 and 1962, the EEC's degree of self-sufficiency in rice declined substantially until it was only 59% in 1965 - a year, of course, when the Community harvest was particularly poor. In 1967, however, after an exceptional harvest, the EEC will prove to be more self-sufficient.

This slightly improved situation should not, however, be taken to mean that the EEC will stop importing rice from other countries. Part of the Community's internal consumption consists of qualities of rice (long-grain rice) of which little, if anything, is grown in the member countries. This is why the Community's gross imports from non-member countries are much greater than its net deficit.

Table 5

	Consumption ('000 tons of husked rice)	Production	Degree of self-sufficiency
1961/62	752	659	87%
1962/63	749	625	87%
1963/64	722	537	74%
1964/65	756	598	79%
1965/66	811	486	59.9%

III. TRADE

Table 6 shows that in 1965 and 1966 there was an increase in the proportion of intra-Community trade in the total exports of the EEC. In other words, a larger share of member countries' exports went to other EEC countries. The figures for the first few months of 1967 indicate that the same will happen this year.

.../...

In 1965 the same applied to member countries' imports, a larger proportion of which came from other member countries than in previous years.

In 1966, however, husked rice imports from non-member countries rose substantially. By importing from outside on this scale, the Community countries (mainly the non-producers) were stocking up with rice before the threshold price - and the price of imported rice - increased after the single market came into effect on 1 September 1967 (the threshold price fixed by the Council for 1966/67 being lower than the common threshold price applicable from 1 September 1967).

Exactly the same thing had occurred during the 1963/64 rice year as the time drew near for the levy system to come into force at the beginning of the following year on 1 September 1964.

Germany and the Netherlands are the Community's biggest rice importers. Their imports consist mainly of rice in the husk or husked but not further prepared; after milling, the rice is either sold on the home market or re-exported. Modest though they are, German and Dutch (and to a lesser extent Belgian) exports of milled rice each year exceed those of France and are even catching up with those of Italy.

The major regular suppliers of the EEC, both for husked rice and for milled rice, are the USA, Burma, Thailand, Madagascar, Cambodia and, for smaller or less regular quantities, Surinam, Egypt and Argentina.

If we now turn to exports of paddy and of rice that is husked but not further prepared, we note a certain instability in the volume of trade with the Community's various customers. Switzerland is the only virtually stable market of the EEC for rice at this stage of processing.

Exports of husked, glazed and broken rice from the EEC to non-member countries fluctuate rather less. Sweden, Denmark and in particular Austria may be considered regular customers of the Community. The United Kingdom, which until 1963 was a major and regular importer of rice at the various stages of processing from the Community, now only buys negligible quantities from the EEC. Other countries buy relatively large quantities from the EEC occasionally, as did Indonesia in 1958, 1960 and 1961, the West Indies in 1959, the USSR in 1963 and Hungary in 1962 and 1963. Czechoslovakia, Libya and the Lebanon are also fairly regular outlets for small quantities.

.../...

Table 6

A. Rice in the husk or husked but not further prepared (CST *Subgroup 042.1)

EEC imports by origin (tons)

	World	EEC	Non-EEC	Overseas associates	EFTA	USA
1958	30 260	4 614	25 646	1	2	4 643
1959	5 167	2 770	2 397	-	-	-
1960	108 180	16 872	91 308	413	-	36 567
1961	110 007	12 635	97 372	2 392	-	62 236
1962	135 405	19 428	115 977	14 677	-	87 023
1963	129 847	7 547	122 300	18 443	-	54 248
1964	145 047	9 287	135 780	9 443	72 532	68 247
1965	153 427	36 650	116 777	11 081	-	52 020
1966	260 485	26 453	234 032	12 112	-	86 652

EEC imports from non-member countries, by importing country

	Total	France	BLEU	Netherlands	Germany	Italy
1958	25 646	2 420	21 660	1 585	1	-
1959	2 397	1 453	-	22	922	-
1960	91 308	1 007	505	519	89 277	-
1961	97 372	2 520	4	2 628	92 141	79
1962	115 977	1 953	1 017	3 115	109 891	1
1963	122 300	3 322	1	1 041	117 959	20
1964	135 780	4 274	405	2 619	124 958	3 524
1965	116 777	9 426	2 488	21 402	83 427	34
1966	234 032	21 251	9 312	46 868	147 496	9 105

EEC's major suppliers[1]

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Spain	-	-	6 521	5 524	843	4 950	4 275	6 317	6 718
Morocco	2 419	1 452	1 189	626	462	-	991	-	-
Egypt	3 519	-	21 737	13 463	2 246	41 840	37 713	10 025	31 275
USA	4 643	-	38 567	62 236	87 023	54 246	68 242	52 020	86 652
Surinam	-	-	8 790	10 916	14 176	10 283	9 443	11 081	12 112
Thailand	1 915	-	2 277	1 381	2 420	1 872	5 726	29 409	31 877
Cambodia	-	-	-	-	-	7 835	9 373	-	-
Argentina									20 678
Mainland China									14 959
Venezuela									23 33[illegible]
Brazil									4 856

* The Community's Statistical and Tariff Classification for International Trade

[1] Classed as "major" on the basis of imports in 1964.

B. Husked, glazed and broken rice (CST Subgroup 042.2)

EEC imports by origin (tons)

	World	EEC	Non-EEC	Overseas associates	EFTA	USA
1958	269 523	32 106	237 417	17 129	85	14 778
1959	395 727	44 921	350 806	13 861	196	86 538
1960	289 932	21 791	268 141	16 906	101	26 368
1961	200 029	18 624	181 405	14 810	450	32 986
1962	221 018	14 720	208 298	25 783	86	20 263
1963	168 519	14 091	154 429	22 202	191	22 202
1964	196 864	15 779	181 085	20 240	394	31 284
1965	183 480	41 056	142 424	14 293	228	14 556
1966	180 458	23 870	156 588	17 356	540	25 507

EEC imports from non-member countries, by importing country

	Total	France	BLEU	Netherlands	Germany	Italy
1958	237 417	54 947	27 252	58 285	98 834	98
1959	350 806	81 065	76 487	74 589	117 891	1 574
1960	268 141	85 509	71 101	69 068	40 766	1 807
1961	181 405	58 418	52 973	51 264	18 633	117
1962	206 298	56 158	54 396	62 424	22 809	511
1963	154 428	48 827	39 581	51 961	13 667	2 690
1964	181 085	50 449	47 680	61 488	21 393	75
1965	142 424	53 956	24 008	22 429	40 970	1 061
1966	156 588	67 653	34 614	27 393	24 365	2 563

EEC's major suppliers[1]

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Morocco	6 152	6 295	4 054	1 782	1 727	56	1 294	-	210
Egypt	39 501	2 805	2 858	11 800	1 910	1 822	4 223	-	5 513
Madagascar	16 545	13 640	16 439	14 508	22 511	16 436	16 222	10 251	12 539
USA	14 778	86 538	26 350	32 986	20 263	33 533	31 284	14 556	25 507
Surinam	6 300	10 679	2 013	4 618	1 925	5 663	3 970	4 042	4 817
Brazil	-	-	-	12 039	8 744	-	2 789	18 616	30 910
Uruguay	-	-	-	661	5 425	3 187	1 755	332	1 326
Argentina	2 356	2 789	2 590	4 103	12 431	9 296	2 372	5 640	17 870
Burma	37 838	57 385	52 530	12 717	33 360	3 719	9 576	35 686	32 256
Thailand	53 563	32 639	16 767	11 080	35 482	24 499	52 729	13 629	10 723
South Vietnam	2 289	8 642	13 810	3 909	3 435	6 410	1 337	201	-
Cambodia	31 056	53 981	53 607	1 115	33 081	33 424	39 907	34 552	7 748
Mainland China	14 230	56 742	48 657	9 267	11 977	4 281	11 075	609	797

[1] Classed as "major" on the basis of imports in 1964

C. Rice in the husk or husked but not further prepared (CST Subgroup 042.1)

EEC exports by destination (tons)

	World	EEC	Non-EEC	Overseas associates	EFTA	USA
1958	13 813	5 667	8 146	4 485	3 303	-
1959	88 428	31 985	56 453	4 130	27 865	-
1960	64 654	15 607	49 047	3 252	31 765	-
1961	70 309	12 258	58 051	2 978	37 280	-
1962	77 173	20 191	56 982	476	41 961	20
1963	47 189	6 484	40 705	157	33 589	-
1964	34 540	9 565	24 975	250	12 226	-
1965	52 486	36 089	16 397	284	13 876	-
1966	41 594	28 302	13 292	-	12 047	-

EEC exports to non-member countries, by exporting country

	Total	France	BLEU	Netherlands	Germany	Italy
1958	8 146	7 769	-	1	-	376
1959	56 453	6 218	6	4	-	50 225
1960	49 047	5 332	-	3	1	43 711
1961	58 051	2 038	1	-	849	55 163
1962	56 982	457	-	1	2 285	54 239
1963	40 705	157	-	5	5 727	34 816
1964	24 975	271	-	10	10 196	14 498
1965	16 397	2 115	-	5	3 246	11 031
1966	13 292	-	-	3	726	12 563

EEC's major customers[1]

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
United Kingdom	3 302	10 210	10 253	12 068	14 601	8 934	201	2 004	-
Norway	-	298	2 124	3 484	3 035	2 982	2 275	526	-
Switzerland	-	16 022	18 810	21 068	23 506	21 310	9 371	11 175	11 967
Czechoslovakia	-	-	-	3 777	6 251	4 783	11 196	-	71[illegible]
Finland	-	7 952	6 413	10 136	6 289	934	785	599	29[illegible]
Algeria	4 479	4 128	3 252	2 978	454	154	249	279	-
Sweden	-	1 029	-	-	-	-	118	-	-
Canada	-	11 601	7 176	2 485	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	-	4 166	-	-	-	-	-	795	-
Austria	-	255	546	490	711	321	221	106	-
Greece	-	-	-	1 095	-	54	94	63	-
Liberia	-	-	-	1 019	225	-	-	-	-
Turkey	-	261	397	85	637	-	-	636	19[illegible]
East Germany	-	-	-	-	284	179	302	-	-

[1] Classed as "major" on the basis of exports in 1964.

D. Husked, glazed and broken rice (CST Subgroup 042.2)

EEC exports by destination

(tons)

	World	EEC	Non-EEC	Overseas associates	EFTA	USA
1958	246 478	37 958	208 520	13 905	71 139	2 903
1959	152 716	14 040	138 676	25 721	46 754	2 489
1960	153 777	16 836	136 941	23 370	49 603	2 114
1961	203 095	22 553	180 542	13 399	57 363	3 242
1962	179 856	18 736	161 120	12 554	49 459	6 140
1963	143 642	15 931	127 711	9 630	44 012	305
1964	78 266	13 158	65 108	3 949	36 036	117
1965	108 538	40 802	67 736	4 658	38 063	82
1966	81 902	25 915	55 987	6 040	35 821	126

EEC exports to non-member countries, by exporting country

	Total	France	BLEU	Netherlands	Germany	Italy
1958	208 520	3 134	18 747	25 211	4 068	157 360
1959	138 676	14 333	22 238	26 850	5 936	69 319
1960	136 941	20 793	19 178	23 849	5 041	68 080
1961	180 542	7 632	11 071	18 151	3 609	140 079
1962	161 220	22 734	16 469	19 031	4 404	98 482
1963	127 711	5 535	6 710	13 985	4 867	96 614
1964	65 108	3 171	5 410	13 621	4 060	38 846
1965	67 736	7 843	5 234	12 958	17 826	23 875
1966	55 987	6 200	4 264	12 655	13 752	19 116

EEC's major customers[1]

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
United Kingdom	21 850	10 681	12 146	11 682	7 145	2 292	2 975	1 273	726
Sweden	5 412	7 029	7 063	7 579	6 932	7 139	4 597	4 023	5 395
Denmark	3 278	3 866	4 769	4 543	4 423	3 897	2 506	2 387	4 148
Austria	15 756	21 834	22 873	29 484	27 128	22 375	22 045	23 556	19 443
USSR	-	-	-	-	6 330	12 687	3 380	-	-
East Germany	-	-	-	1 900	8 839	7 017	-	-	974
Czechoslovakia	-	-	-	8 366	6 561	4 082	1 122	-	-
Hungary	-	-	-	1 825	11 071	9 872	1 003	6 141	1 045
Bulgaria	-	-	-	4 970	11 928	9 740	4 416	6 330	-
Libya	3 506	3 952	3 702	4 822	5 583	4 226	4 804	3 917	976
Congo (Kinshasa)	74	2 136	2 342	2 386	515	3 077	120	112	66
West Indies	5 551	12 924	1 380	2 121	2 697	2 497	2 127	408	-
Lebanon	900	4 036	496	2 446	8 266	9 865	1 203	-	-
Finland	8 522	-	-	-	-	566	-	162	2 203
Switzerland	21 544	2 356	1 828	2 726	2 306	1 612	1 717	2 448	1 635
Indonesia	19 889	-	18 429	37 811	-	-	-	-	-

[1] Classed as "major" on the basis of exports in 1964.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

PART I: GENERAL SURVEY

(Internal Information on Agriculture No. 17)

Slaughterhouses play a key role in the marketing of livestock and meat. Their size, equipment, location and operation are the main factors on which the pattern and cost of distribution depend. The costs incurred up to the time when stock arrives at the slaughterhouse can be decisive for the development of meat production in certain regions.

The location and organization of slaughterhouses in the Community countries are often determined by historical reasons or traditions, and failure to adapt to the needs of a modern economy has often been apparent in recent years. Construction, layout, equipment and organization are often ill-suited to the growth and concentration of the production of slaughter stock, the growth and concentration of population in centres of consumption and modern health requirements. This situation is largely responsible for the running costs of the slaughterhouses, which in their turn make up a sizable proportion of the total costs incurred between delivery of the animal for slaughter and delivery of the meat to centres of consumption. These costs influence the price paid by the farmer and consequently farm incomes and consumer prices.

For the information of the various agencies concerned with potential action on slaughterhouses, the Directorate-General for Agriculture in the Commission of the European Communities has had a survey made of slaughterhouses in the Community.

The survey is in two parts, published as two volumes of the Internal Information on Agriculture series. Part I contains a general view of the situation.

From published statistics and other sources of information both public and private, a quantitative survey was made of public and private slaughterhouses and independent retail butchers to bring out the general features of the Community's network of slaughterhouses - their number, location, size and legal status, the number of animals slaughtered by species and the weight of meat produced.

Equipment and operation are reviewed on the basis of availability and utilization rate.

There is a description of the various types of equipment in use in the six member countries, giving a general picture of the main techniques employed.

.../...

An assessment was made of the use of capacity by slaughterhouses compared with their theoretical potential. The conclusion reached was that capacity was very often not being fully utilized, particularly in public slaughterhouses, even if account is taken of the special circumstances in which they have to operate. Their costs per unit output are considerably higher than in slaughterhouses making fuller use of capacity.

The report devotes a chapter to the links between slaughterhouses and livestock and meat markets. The main features of the livestock marketing network are its complexity and the length of time spent in transporting animals. The marketing of stock is now on the decline, with meat marketing taking its place - particularly for pigmeat. The large stock markets are also losing their importance, direct dispatch to the slaughterhouse being preferred.

A comparison is made from the point of view of management and of slaughtering costs between public and private slaughterhouses. Costs per kilogramme of meat can be up to three times as high in public slaughterhouses. Public slaughterhouses must enjoy adequate financial independence if they are to assess their profitability and ensure that management is based on sound business principles.

Three main conclusions are drawn as regards the current situation in the EEC:

(1) There are too many slaughterhouses, particularly public slaughterhouses, and they are too old.

(2) The activities of slaughterhouses with dispatching facilities are increasing.

(3) Public slaughterhouses are running into difficulties, and in some cases business is falling off.

Finally, the redesigning plans that have been prepared or are now being implemented in the EEC Member States and the difficulties in their way are discussed.

Part II of this survey will cover the main operating conditions and the overall conclusions to be drawn from the inquiry. It will shortly be published as No. 18 in the same series.

This survey can be obtained from the Directorate-General of Agriculture in the Commission of the European Communities, Directorate for Agricultural Economics and Legislation (Balance Sheets, Studies and Information Division). It is available in French; a German translation is being prepared.