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TWENTY-FOURTH FINANCIAL REPORT

concerning

THE EUROPEAN AGRICULTURAL GUIDANCE
AND GUARANTEE FUND
E.A.G.G.F.

GUARANTEE SECTION

- BUDGET YEAR 1994 -

(presented by the Commission)



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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

- a) **Article 10 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 729/70** on the financing of the common agricultural policy⁽¹⁾ requires the Commission to send each year to the Council and Parliament "a financial report on the administration of the Fund during the preceding financial year and, in particular, on the state of its resources and the nature of its expenditure and the conditions under which the Community financing has been effected".

This Report covers the operations of the EAGGF Guarantee Section for 1994.

The main task of the Guarantee Section is financing the expenditure arising from the common policy on agricultural markets and prices. Under Articles 2 and 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 729/70, expenditure consists of refunds on exports to non-Community countries, paid under the EEC market organizations, and intervention measures designed to stabilize agricultural markets.

- b) *Up to and including 1986, the financial year was always the same as the calendar year. The amendments made in 1987 to the Regulations governing the financing of the common agricultural policy resulted, as regards the Guarantee Section in adjustments to the dates of closure of accounts for 1987⁽¹⁾, 1988⁽²⁾ and subsequent financial years⁽³⁾, with a corresponding displacement of the Guarantee Section financial year relative to the calendar year. This may make it difficult to compare these years with previous years, and should be taken into account in examining the various tables and annexes.*

*
**

N.B.: This report was completed on 21/09/1995

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 94, 28.4.1970

⁽¹⁾ *Financial year 1987: expenditure here covers a period of ten months, from 1 January 1987 to end October 1987.*

⁽²⁾ *Financial year 1988: expenditure here covers a period of eleven and a half months from beginning November 1987 to 15 October 1988.*

⁽³⁾ *Financial year 1989 et seq.: expenditure here covers a period of twelve months from 16 October to 15 October of the following year.*

Table No 1

AVERAGE CONVERSION RATES USED FOR 1994
(cf. Annex 17)

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY	1 ECU = (budgetary) ⁽¹⁾
Belgium	39,8492 BFR ⁽²⁾
Denmark	7,54597 DKR
Germany	1,92784 DM
Greece	282,608 DRA
Spain	158,869 PTA
France	6,59666 FF
Ireland	0,793968 IRL
Italy	1.904,87 LIT
Luxembourg	40,0337 LFR ⁽²⁾
Netherlands	2,16166 HFL
Portugal	197,226 ESC
United Kingdom	0,766256 UKL

⁽¹⁾ The ecu is the unit of account used for the Communities' budget; all receipts and expenditures, agricultural and non-agricultural, are expressed in ecus.

Conversion into national currencies is generally at market rates or "budget rates".

The common agricultural policy, to operate efficiently, requires that exchange rates between national currencies remain fairly stable. In order therefore to lessen the effect on agricultural prices of any adjustments to the rates of exchange, conversion into national currencies of agricultural prices expressed in ecus is not effected at the real exchange rates of the ecu but at specific rates called "green rates". Hence the amount calculated in ecu under agricultural regulations is referred to as "ECU(A)".

However, for the charging to the budget of the financial consequences of agricultural regulations, conversion into ecus of national currencies is not at the green rate but at the market or budget rate; hence, the amount in ecu to be entered in the accounts is referred to as "ECU(B)".

⁽²⁾ Although the monthly budgetary rates for the Belgium franc and the Luxembourg franc are identical, the average rate is different because it represents a weighted average, weighted according to monthly expenditure in national currencies.

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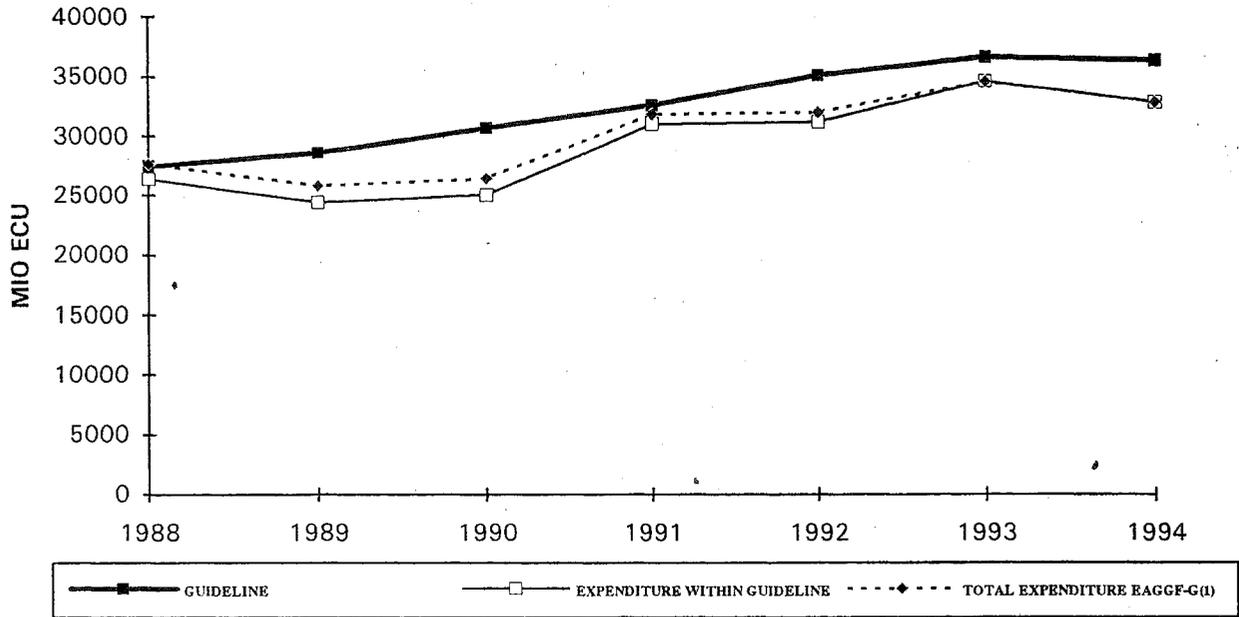
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GRAPH 1A

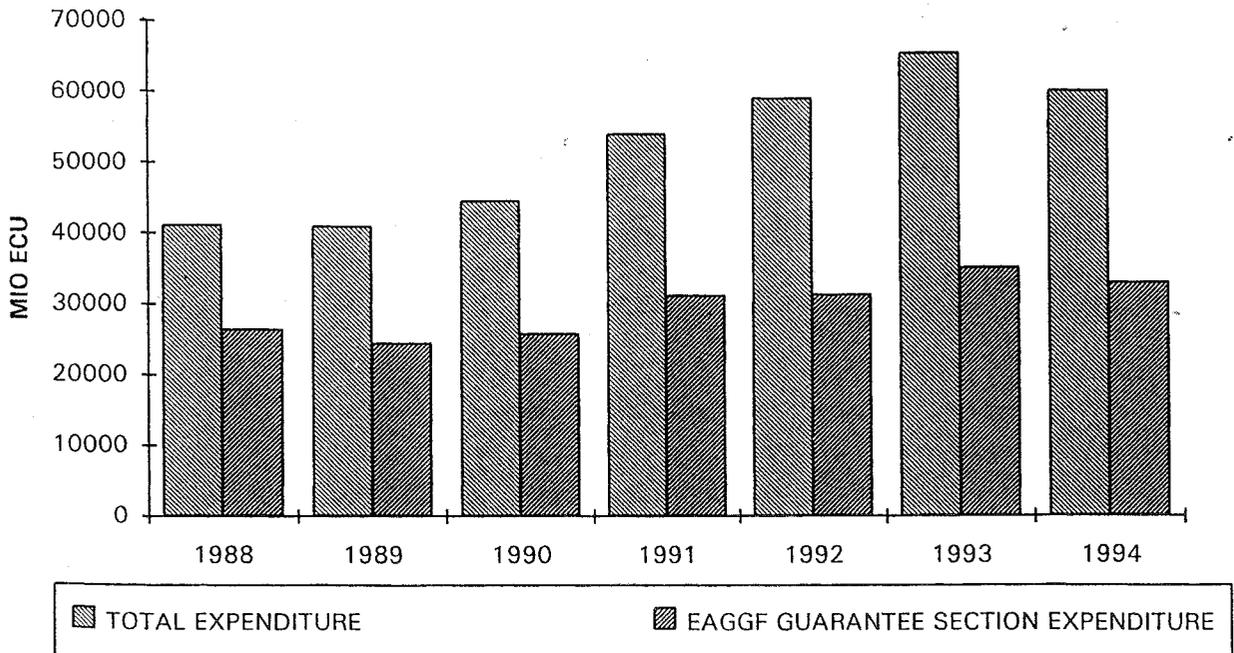
TREND OF EAGGF GUARANTEE SECTION EXPENDITURE



(1) Since 1993 all the expenditure has been financed within the guideline

GRAPH 1B

EAGGF GUARANTEE SECTION EXPENDITURE WITHIN GENERAL BUDGET



RESUME

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

OF THE EAGGF

GUARANTEE SECTION

A. TRENDS IN COMMUNITY FINANCING OF PRODUCT MARKETS

1. **The final total** of appropriations allocated to the EAGGF Guarantee Section in 1994, i.e. the original 1994 budget, the supplementary and amending budget and transfers from elsewhere, came to **ECU 34 787 million** (not including the monetary reserve of ECU 1 billion).

In the 1994 budget year the agricultural guideline, which sets the maximum level of Guarantee Section spending, was fixed at ECU 36 465 million, a figure less than for budget year 1993 (ECU 36 657 million).

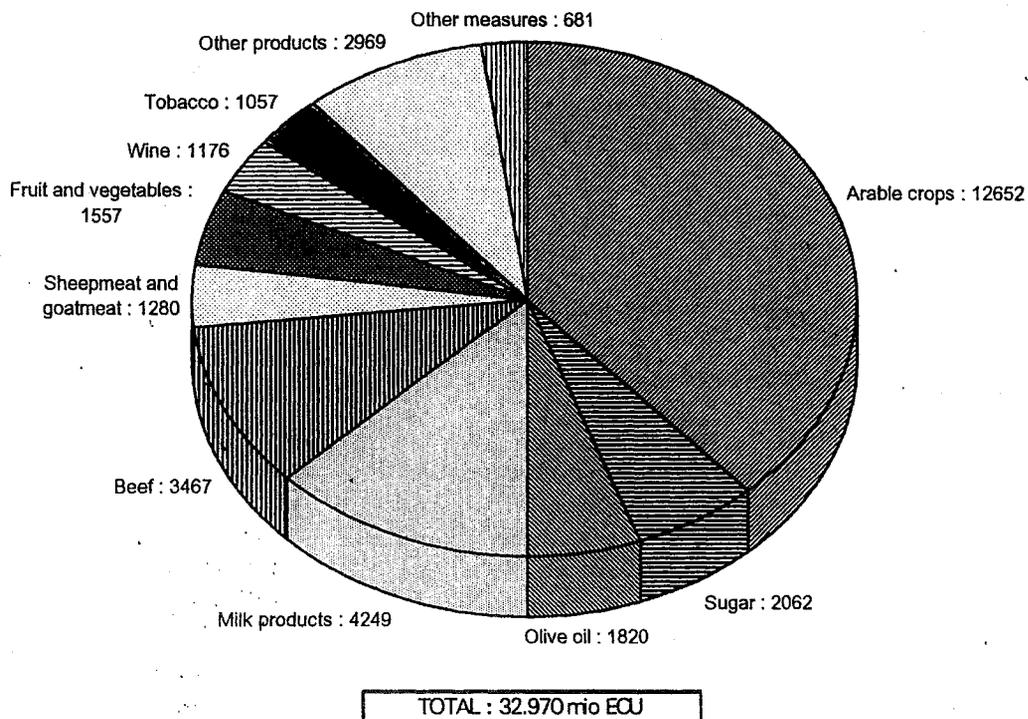
Total expenditure came to ECU 32 970 million, to which one can add ECU 441.8 million of spending out of carryovers from 1993.

Expenditure overall was considerably down, since the total for 1993 had been ECU 34 590 million. In this one can see the early positive impact of the reform of the common agricultural policy in a generally favourable economic climate (see graph 1A).

2. Despite the fall in spending between 1993 and 1994, the share of EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure in the general budget of the Union went up from 53.8% to 55%. This was due to a major drop in spending under the general budget (measured in payment appropriations, see graph 1B).

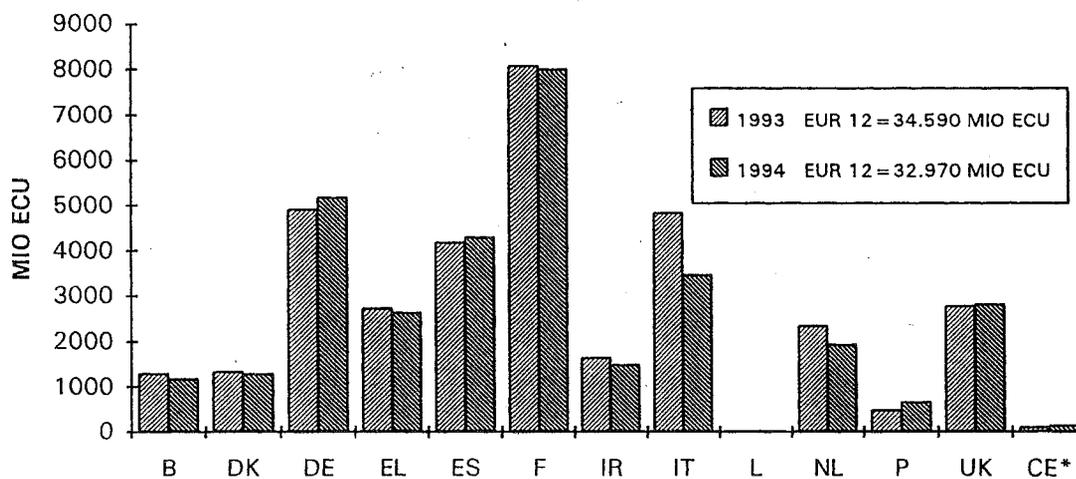
GRAPH 2A

BREAKDOWN OF EAGGF GUARANTEE EXPENDITURE BY PRODUCT GROUP
(ECU million for 1994 financial year) (1)



GRAPH 2B

BREAKDOWN OF EXPENDITURE BY MEMBER STATE



* direct payments

3. Looking at the breakdown of expenditure by economic type of scheme, the following trends are apparent:

- spending on export refunds declined considerably, from ECU 10 159 million in 1993 to ECU 8 161 million in 1994, representing only 25% of total Guarantee Section expenditure;
- intervention spending in 1994 came to ECU 24 048 million, mainly consisting of storage aid and price compensatory payments (production, processing, marketing). As a result of a return to more balanced markets, expenditure on storage was down by a significant amount from ECU 5 386 million in 1993 to ECU 1 070 million in 1994. On the other hand, price compensation was up from ECU 21 339 million in 1994 compared with ECU 15 767 million in 1993. This was due to the major expansion of production aid schemes (acreage payments, set-aside, suckler-cow premiums and premiums for male bovines) introduced as part of the reform of the CAP.

4. These trends are reflected in the sector-by-sector breakdown.

Arable crops, which now unite four former expenditure headings (cereals, oilseeds, protein plants and set-aside), accounted for 38% of overall spending. They are followed by milk products (13%, down on 1993) and beef and veal (11%). See graph 2A for the shares of the other sectors.

5. Breakdown by Member State (graph 2B).

France is still the main recipient of Guarantee Section funding at ECU 7 991 million or 24% of overall spending. It is trailed by Germany (ECU 5 174 million) and Spain (ECU 4 284 million). There was a significant drop in expenditure benefiting Italy (from ECU 4 754 million in 1993 to ECU 3 446 million in 1994), which claimed almost ECU 800 million less in export refunds.

B. CASHFLOW AND MANAGEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS

The 1994 budget adopted in December 1993 included an allocation of ECU 36 465.0 million for the EAGGF Guarantee Section. A supplementary and amending budget reducing these appropriations by ECU 1 678.0 million was adopted during the budget year.

In addition to the 1994 budget appropriations, the EAGGF also had non-automatic carryovers from 1993 amounting to ECU 510.0 million and automatically carried-over appropriations of ECU 353.8 million.

2. The management of these appropriations is summarized in the table below.

	Appropriations 1994	Non- automatic carry-overs	Automatic carry-overs	Total appropriations
A. Original budget/carryovers	(*) 36.465,0	510,0	353,8	37.328,0
SAB	-1.678,0	0,0	0,0	-1.678,0
Transferred from outside EAGGF	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Available appropriations/carryovers	34.787,0	510,0	353,8	35.650,8
B. Commitments	32.970,4	441,8	0,0	33.412,3
Payments	32.906,2	441,8	257,4	33.605,4
Automatic carryovers to 1995	64,3	0,0	0,0	64,3
C. Non-automatic carryovers	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
D. Lapsed appropriations	1.816,6	68,2	96,4	1.981,2

(*) Incl. ECU 15,0 million entered in Chapter B0-40, but excl. monetary reserve of ECU 1.000 million.

3. The Commission adopted thirteen decisions granting advances in 1994, twelve of these of the regular kind and one supplementary decision to adjust advances to match the total spending for the budget year. An ad hoc clearance-of-accounts decision had to be adopted in respect of two Member States because, for technical and administrative reasons, the transfers between chapters which were needed to cover some spending could not be proposed early enough to the Budgetary Authority. The same decision made provision for this expenditure to be taken into account in 1995.
4. On the basis of Article 13 of Council Decision 94/729/EC on budget discipline, which allows the Commission to reduce or temporarily suspend monthly advances where expenditure declarations or information sent by Member States are not sufficient for the Commission to be sure that funds can be committed in conformity with Community rules, the Commission decided to reduce advances in 1994 by ECU 19.8 million in respect of spending made after the regulatory cutoff date for which the justification provided was not adequate.

C. PREVENTION AND COMBATTING OF FRAUD

The Commission both continued and stepped up its activities in 1994 to combat fraud and irregularities detrimental to the EAGGF.

There were three main thrusts to this policy as far as the EAGGF was concerned:

- implementation of legislation on monitoring and to improve the regulatory framework and methodology;
- carrying out inquiries and checks, with more visits on the spot;
- establishment and proper operation of specific control systems.

Measures were also adopted to strengthen administrative penalties and to punish fraud more severely.

Under the Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS), several missions were conducted in all Member States in 1994, aimed at checking how the IACS system was being organised and set up; this was in conjunction with on-the-spot administrative checks. Particular attention was paid to the establishment of systems for identifying parcels of agricultural land and applying Directive 92/102/EEC on the identification and registration of animals.

Remote sensing has been used systematically by the Member States for monitoring purposes. Some countries have carried out a portion of their on-the-spot verifications on the basis of aerial photography. Remote sensing has also been employed to validate the declarations sent in by farmers under the Integrated System.

The Commission has continued to improve the regulatory framework in order to tighten up controls and make them more effective. In the field of monitoring exports, the Council adopted Regulation (EC) No 63/94 replacing Regulation (EEC) No 386/90 and the Commission also adopted Regulation (EC) No 3122/94 laying down criteria for risk analysis as regards agricultural products receiving refunds.

In the area of tightening controls (Regulation (EEC) No 307/91), the Commission adopted Regulation (EEC) No 1196/94 to enable it to manage more efficiently the Community funds set aside for this purpose.

Good progress has been made on introducing a Regulation dealing with doubtful operators (black list). Agreement in principle has already been reached within the Council, subject to the opinion of Parliament, and the detailed rules which the Commission is to produce have already been discussed with the Member States.

In the export refund sector, substantive changes have been introduced as regards penalties (Article 11 of Regulation (EEC) No 3665/87).

At the same time the Commission has reinforced its presence on the ground, concentrating its activities on various risk sectors. A number of inquiries have been started in areas such as cereals, cotton, tobacco, olive oil, fruit and vegetables and exports of milk products, beef and wine-sector products.

Under Regulation (EEC) No 595/91, the Member States reported 1 610 cases of irregularity in all, representing a total of ECU 417.5 million. In 1993 there were 1 298 cases involving ECU 248.3 million, so the increase in cases was 24% and in value terms 70%. The sectors with the most cases are: cereals, beef, oils and fats. Considerable sums were recovered via the clearance of accounts.

During 1994, there was an improvement in controls through various specific mechanisms. In particular, the olive-oil control agencies carried out large numbers of verifications on producers and producer associations, oil mills and packaging plants, in the course of which a considerable number of irregularities were detected. The two teams of Commission inspectors (fruit and vegetables and wine) also carried out several control exercises during which irregularities were uncovered.

D. CLEARANCE OF ACCOUNTS

The Commission adopted two clearance decisions in 1994, one covering the Guarantee Section in budget year 1991 and the other an ad hoc measure relating to expenditure declared by Italy for 1992 involving the supply of free products to the republics of the former Soviet Union. After a Council Decision on the application of the milk-quota scheme in Italy, Spain and Greece, various past clearance-of-accounts decisions were reviewed on 30 November 1994. Only the ad hoc decision for Italy was booked under the 1994 financial year.

The control exercise to check expenditure for 1992 (totalling ECU 32 083 million) which began in October 1992 was finished in September 1994. This clearance exercise was based on a systems audit and on-the-spot checks to determine that declared expenditure was in line with Community rules.

The paying agencies in the Member States were also subjected to validations of their payment systems, which were conducted by outside audit companies. These verifications covered 26 of the 44 paying agencies in 1992, through which over two thirds of total EAGGF spending took place.

On 1 July 1994 the Commission decided, as part of its review of the clearance-of-accounts procedure, to create a conciliation body to ensure a better dialogue between the Commission and the Member States. This body will be operational starting with the 1992 clearance exercise.

Changes were made during 1994 to Regulation (EEC) No 4045/89, and discussions on amending Regulations (EEC) Nos 729/70 and 1723/72 in the wake of the reform of the clearance procedure continued.

Table 2

SUMMARY OF THE MAIN TOTALS IN THE 24th EAGGF
GUARANTEE SECTION FINANCIAL REPORT

ECU million

- Expenditure under the 1994 budget of the EAGGF Guarantee Section (annexes 2, 3 and 11)	33.412,2 (A)
- Expenditure from carryovers from 1993 (annex 12)	- 441,8 (B)
<u>TOTAL FINANCED WITHIN THE GUIDELINE</u>	<u>32.970,4</u>
TOTAL TABLES 4, 6, 8a, 8b and 11	
TOTAL ANNEXES 2, 4 and 5	
SUB-TOTAL ANNEX 3	
A.	33.412,2
B.	- 441,8
- Interest payable to Member States as a result of the reform of the method of financing expenditure	- 83,3 (C)
- Distribution of agricultural products to the disadvantaged in the Community	- 136,4 (D)
- Fraud prevention in the area of the EAGGF Guarantee Section	- 76,9 (E)
- MCA's - ACA's	- 4,7 (F)
- Accounts clearance previous years	- (-) 612,0 (G)
- Other	- 1.072,4 (H)
TOTAL TABLE 8a AND ANNEX 8	<u>32.208,7</u>
SUB-TOTAL ANNEX 5	
A.	33.412,2
B.	- 441,8
(C + D + E + F + G + H)	- 761,7
- Cereals co-responsibility levy	- (-) 0,9 (I)
- Financial contribution by milk producers	- (+) 2,9 (J)
GROSS TOTAL OF AGRICULTURAL EXPENDITURE - TABLE 8	<u>32.206,7</u>
A.	33.412,2
B.	- 441,8
G.	- (-) 612,0
SUB-TOTAL ANNEX 4	<u>33.582,4</u>

Title 1

COMMUNITY EXPENDITURE ON MARKETS

1. BACKGROUND

1.1 EAGGF Guarantee Section budget: appropriations and expenditure in 1994

1.1.1. 1994 budget

The initial budget for 1994, adopted on 16 December 1993, provided for EAGGF Guarantee Section appropriations totalling ECU 37 465 million.

The original appropriations were altered by supplementary and amending budget No 2 which was adopted on 15 November 1994 and reduced the appropriations allocated to the EAGGF Guarantee Section to ECU 34 787 million.

Table 3

in ECU million

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS RELATING TO THE EUROPEAN AGRICULTURAL GUIDANCE AND GUARANTEE FUND GUIDANCE SECTION		
Heading	Initial Budget ⁽¹⁾	SAB No 2/94 ⁽²⁾
European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, Guarantee Section (Subsection B1) of which the following chapters:	36.465 ⁽³⁾	34.787
Fisheries Guarantee Fund (Chapter B1.26)	37	44
Income aid (Chapter B1.40)	58	30
Accompanying measures (Chapter B1.50)	545	675
Monetary reserve	1.000	1.000
TOTAL	37.465	35.787

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 34, 7.2.1994.

⁽²⁾ Supplementary and amending budget No 2/1994 (OJ No L 362, 31.12.94).

⁽³⁾ Including ECU 15 million entered in Chapter B0-40 - Provisional appropriations.

1.1.2. Budgetary discipline

The 1994 financial year, like previous ones, remained subject to the requirements of budgetary discipline and, in particular, observance of the guideline agreed by the Brussels European Council in February 1988 and extended to 1999 on the same basis by the Edinburgh European Council in December 1992.

Reflecting the need for control of CAP expenditure, this guideline limits the annual rate of growth of this expenditure.

The general trend in Guarantee Section expenditure since 1989 can be summarized as follows:

in ECU million

EAGGF-Guarantee Section	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Guideline	28 624	30 630	32 511	35 039	36 657	36 465
Expenditure financed within the guideline	24 406	25 069	30 961	31 119	34 590	32 970
p m : Margin compared with the guideline	4 218	5 561	1 550	3 920	2 067	3 495
Total expenditure (including expenditure from carryovers from the previous year)	25 873	26 453	32 386	32 108	34 748	33 412

From 1993 the guideline includes not only all agricultural expenditure met by the Guarantee Section but also expenditure under the market organization for fisheries, set-aside, income aids and accompanying measures.

The strengthening of budgetary discipline

Following on from the Edinburgh European Council of December 1992, the Council adopted a new Decision 94/729/EC on budgetary discipline resulting in a number of adjustments principally as regards observance of payment deadlines, the nature of the information provided by Member States and accompanying measures. This Decision will have budgetary consequences from the 1995 budget.

(a) Budgetary discipline in relation to chapters (Article 6(7)) ---

The new Decision adopted in agreement with and after consulting Parliament sets out the procedure to be followed in relation to the chapter.

If it is concluded as a result of examination that there is a risk of the appropriations for a chapter being exceeded at the end of the year, the Commission takes action on the chapter concerned, using the management powers at its disposal, including those it has under the stabilizing measures, to remedy the situation, whenever such action might be effective. If these measures prove to be insufficient, the Commission submits proposals to the Council for appropriate action to control expenditure, which may include proposals for strengthening the stabilizing measures in the relevant sector.

The European Parliament delivers its opinion within six weeks and the Council acts within two months of receiving the Commission's proposal in order to bring expenditure back into line with the provision for the budget chapter concerned, if possible by the end of the year in question.

The Commission has said in relation to Article 6(7) that it will act whenever such action may affect the cause of the imbalance in the trend of supply and demand. It will do so therefore in all cases, except where the imbalance is due to unexpected imports or a drop in world prices due to external factors. In any event, the guideline must be respected.

The Commission states that, in circumstances other than those set out in Article 6(7), when the appropriations in a given chapter are not sufficient, it reserves the right to propose measures to increase the necessary appropriations, including if necessary a supplementary and amending budget.

(b) Provisional reduction or suspension of monthly advances (Article 13) — —

If the declarations of expenditure or the information submitted by a Member State do not enable the Commission to establish whether the commitment of funds is in conformity with the relevant Community rules, the Commission can initiate a procedure that may result in the provisional reduction or suspension of monthly advances.

The Commission has confirmed that it will apply Article 13 in a moderate way as follows.

Monthly advances may be reduced especially in the following circumstances:

- where amounts due are not paid into the Community budget by the specified deadline;
- where accounting adjustments are made in the event of manifest errors;
- where expenditure is clearly ineligible since it does not comply with the rules or exceeds maximum ceilings laid down by the rules.

Monthly advances may be suspended provisionally pending clarification by the Member States, especially in the following circumstances:

- where there is a discrepancy in the figures, with no adequate justification, compared with those provided earlier by the Member State itself;
- where information required under the rules is notified late;
- where no reasons are given for expenditure declared or where those given are inadequate or incorrect;
- where there is compelling presumptive evidence of failure by the Member States to comply with the agricultural rules.

Generally speaking, most expenditure at present arises directly under the rules establishing the market organizations and is therefore compulsory expenditure to be implemented by the Member States within a period which is often laid down in the rules. Failure to observe the deadline results in the expenditure being time barred and ineligible in so far as the EAGGF is concerned, with the Member State remaining liable.

Otherwise a lack of stringency in the observance of deadlines is, firstly, harmful to the holders of rights and, secondly, may lead to expenditure being transferred to the following year and thus make the budgetary situation critical in relation to the guideline.

This is why, at the end of the 1994 budget year, the Commission refused payments to some Member States for overrunning deadlines.

(c) Special monitoring of expenditure on accompanying measures (Article 6(3))

As well as drawing up the monthly expenditure profile for the chapters covering accompanying measures, the Commission has introduced special monitoring of such expenditure.

This operates as follows:

At the start of each year a reference table is drawn up for that year showing the amounts for each Member State based, in principle, on the forecasts contained in the financial statements for programmes, as revised where relevant. The table will be brought to the attention of the relevant committee (Standing Forestry Committee or Committee on Agricultural Structures and Rural Development) and the EAGGF Committee. The forecasts will be monitored on the basis of information which Member States are required to notify concerning commitments entered into or to be given relating to these measures and the resulting expenditure.

Where the expenditure forecasts exceed the amounts shown in the reference table, the budgetary discipline arrangements apply. This means that the Commission examines the overrun in relation to the Member State, in relation to the measure for all Member States and, lastly, in relation to the chapter for all measures. If it concludes that corrective measures need to be taken and if it has insufficient powers to act, the Commission makes proposals to the Council for appropriate corrective action.

1.1.3. The monetary reserve

The ECU 1 billion entered as a provision in the monetary reserve was intended to cover significant and unexpected movements in the US dollar/ECU exchange rate in relation to the parity used to establish the budget. This reserve is not included in the guideline.

Where savings are made in the Guarantee Section as a result of a favourable trend in the parity between the ECU and the dollar, they are transferred to the monetary reserve. Where the reverse happens, transfers are made to the budget headings for the Guarantee Section affected by this trend. A "franchise" of ECU 400 million is allowed, below which transfers to or from the monetary reserve are not made.

The application of these provisions to the 1988, 1989, 1990 and 1991 financial years was presented in the 21st Financial Report concerning 1991 (see pages 2 and 3). For 1992 see the 22nd Report (p. 3) and for 1993 see the 23rd Report (p. 2).

Since the franchise of ECU 400 million was not reached in 1994, no transfers were made to or from the monetary reserve.

As regards the impact of movements in the dollar parity on Guarantee Section expenditure in 1994⁽¹⁾, the trend during the period 1 August 1993 to 31 July 1994 was dollar appreciation (3.6% higher than the budget parity).

The savings stemming from a 3.6% increase in world prices in dollars converted into ecus using the switchover coefficient of 1.207509 amounted to ECU 233 million.

However, the depreciation of the ecu in dollar terms which generated these savings was only one of the monetary changes which disturbed the currency markets during 1994. Movements in the rates of certain Community currencies led, through operation of the switchover mechanism, to extra expenditure by the EAGGF Guarantee Section estimated at ECU 1 435 million. In addition, the impact of the correction factor on refunds and aids the level of which is influenced by trends in world prices is estimated at ECU 411 million. In total, therefore, the monetary realignments of 1992 and 1993 gave rise to additional expenditure of ECU 1 846 million, all of which could be covered from within the guideline because of the favourable economic climate in the agricultural sector.

1.1.4. Transfers of appropriations and appropriations available

On account of numerous unforeseeable factors, both internal and external, including the ECU/US dollar exchange rate, agricultural expenditure may frequently diverge in the course of the financial year from the initial budget which is only forecasts and is outlined some twelve months before the beginning of the financial year in question, i.e. more than twenty months before some expenditure.

⁽¹⁾ Report on the impact of EAGGF guarantee section expenditure of movements of the dollar/ECU exchange rate in 1994 - COM(94) 463 final of 28 October 1994.

However, since the introduction of the early warning system (cf. 18th Financial Report on the Guarantee Fund, page 4), the Commission has been able to monitor more closely the trend of agricultural expenditure, chapter by chapter, act accordingly and thus ensure compliance with the budget. In view of the rate of utilization of the appropriations, however, some transfers proved necessary (see Table 6 below and Title II for more detail).

1.1.5. Agricultural expenditure

With the above amount of available appropriations, the total agricultural expenditure chargeable to the EAGGF Guarantee Section for the 1994 financial year and to the budget for that year amounted to:

- ECU 32 970.4 million, not counting expenditure against carryovers of appropriations from 1993 (ECU 441.8 million);
- ECU 33 412.3 million, taking account of such expenditure.

Share of EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure in the general budget

Total expenditure in 1994 amounted to ECU 32 970.4 million, clearly down on 1993, when it totalled 35 100.4 million.

However, despite this reduction, the share of EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure in the total budget of the European Communities increased (from 53.8% in 1993 to 55% in 1994, see Table 4). This is because of an even greater reduction in expenditure under the general budget, which fell from ECU 65 268.5 million in 1993 to ECU 59 909.3 million in 1994. It should however be noted that this reduction in expenditure relates to payment appropriations, and that expenditure under the general budget is on the increase when expressed in terms of commitment appropriations.

Guarantee costs compared with GDP

Comparison of total expenditure by the EAGGF Guarantee Section in 1994 (ECU 33 412 million) with the most significant economic indicator i.e. the Community's gross domestic product at market prices (GDP), shows a sharp drop resulting from the reduction in EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure.

The cost of the Guarantee Section represented 0.58% of estimated GDP in 1994, compared with 0.64% in 1993 (see Annex 11).

Table No 4

EAGGF GUARANTEE SECTION EXPENDITURE⁽¹⁾
IN RELATION TO TOTAL EC EXPENDITURE⁽²⁾

Year	Total EC expenditure (ECU million)	EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure (ECU million)	%
1988	41.120,9	26.400,4 ⁽³⁾	64,2%
1989	40.850,0	24.406,0	59,7%
1990	44.378,9 ⁽⁴⁾	25.754,7 ⁽⁴⁾	58,0%
1991	53.823,1 ⁽⁵⁾	31.126,8 ⁽⁵⁾	57,8%
1992	58.857,0 ⁽⁶⁾	31.294,0 ⁽⁶⁾	53,2%
1993	65.268,5 ⁽⁷⁾	35.100,4 ⁽⁷⁾	53,8%
1994	59.909,3	32.970,4	55,0%

(¹) Expenditure in payment appropriations under Titles B1.1, B1.2, B1.3 and B1.4 (from 1991) and B1.5 (from 1993) - (Titles 1 and 2 and Chapter 390 - Guarantee part - before 1991) of the budget, including carryovers to the following year.

(²) Total expenditure in payment appropriations, including carryovers to the following year.

(³) Expenditure covering a period of 11½ months.

(⁴) Of which ECU 685,5 million non-automatic EAGGF Guarantee Section carryovers.

(⁵) Of which ECU 166,0 million non-automatic EAGGF Guarantee Section carryovers.

(⁶) Of which ECU 175,5 million non-automatic EAGGF Guarantee Section carryovers.

(⁷) Of which ECU 510,0 million non-automatic EAGGF Guarantee Section carryovers.

1.2. Fixing of farm prices and related measures for 1994/95

The Council reached agreement on the 1994/95 prices on 18 and 19 July 1994⁽¹⁾, keeping, with a few changes (see below), the institutional prices applied in 1992/93.

- In France, production aid for **durum wheat** was introduced for an area limited to 50 000 ha outside traditional production regions. For Spain and Portugal, the ceilings referred to in Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92 were increased by 20 000 ha and 5 000 ha respectively. In Italy, Umbria will be considered a traditional region for 5 000 ha.
- The threshold price for broken **rice** was set at 160-170% of the threshold price for maize, not including the monthly increments. The amount of each monthly increment was fixed at ECU 1.94/t for the intervention price and ECU 2.42/t for the guide price.
- From 1995/96, production quotas will be introduced for **potato starch** eligible for Community aid. In Germany, a quota of 90 000 tonnes was added to the overall quantity to take account of the level of investments carried out in the new Länder. In addition, for 1996/97, Germany may, if necessary, have recourse to a reserve which may not exceed 110 000 tonnes to cover cases of production arising from irreversible investments made before 31 January 1994. Similarly, a 2 000 tonnes quota has been added to the overall quantity for Spain.
- Consumption aid for **olive oil** was reduced to ECU 10/100 kg. Production aid was fixed at ECU 117.6/100 kg and the related withheld quantities, the intervention prices, the representative market price, threshold price and quantities withheld from the consumption aid were all adjusted accordingly.
- With regard to **sugar**, the amount of ECU 0.35/100 kg for the reimbursement of storage costs for white sugar was increased to ECU 0.40/100 kg per month.
- With regard to **fruit and vegetables**, it was decided that a premium would be granted for the grubbing of apple trees during the 1994/95 marketing year. The premium was fixed at ECU 5 000/ha for the grubbing of entire orchards and at ECU 3 500/ha in other cases.
- The premium for oriental **tobacco** varieties (groups VI, VII and VIII) was increased by 5%.

⁽¹⁾ The details of this agreement are contained in the issue of "CAP Working Notes" on the 1994/95 agricultural prices - Council decisions.

- The additional reduction in the intervention price for **butter** was increased to 1%.
- The changes in the rules governing the private storage of **sheepmeat** entered into force on 1 August 1994.

1.3. The agrimonetary situation

On 21 December 1993 the Council amended Regulation (EEC) No 3813/92 to take account of the problems caused by revaluing currencies in the autumn of 1993.

Briefly, the gap of 4 percentage points was increased to 5 points and made asymmetrical (-2/+3) and flexible up to an upper limit of +5 in order to limit price reductions in national currencies in countries with strong currencies⁽¹⁾.

Under Regulation (EEC) No 3813/92, the switchover (SO) mechanism was to be abandoned from 1 January 1995, with a return to the fixed narrow margins of -2 and +2.

The Commission was to report to the Council by 31 December 1994 on the agrimonetary situation and make appropriate proposals so that the Council could decide on future policy in this field.

The Council took certain decisions on the basis of that report. Regulation (EEC) No 3813/92 provided for elimination of the correcting factor (SO). This meant that the agricultural conversion rates in force on 1 February 1995 were those in force on 31 January 1995 divided by 1.207509. Furthermore, prices and amounts in ecus whose equivalent in national currency was subject at 31 January 1995 to the correcting factor of 1.207509 were to be multiplied by this factor when first applied after 1 February 1995. Thus, the prices in national currency will not be modified.

Regulation (EC) No 150/95 also confirmed retention of the five-point gap (-2/+5), flexible up to a maximum of 5 points. It also introduced the concepts of "appreciable reduction" and period of confirmation. When an appreciable reduction occurs, the conversion rate of a strong currency may not be reduced on the basis of a single reference period but must await confirmation periods.

Articles 8 and 9 of Regulation (EEC) No 3813/92 concerning compensatory aid were amended.

⁽¹⁾ It should be noted that the upper limit reached during 1994 was + 4.062 (Irish pound on 21 January 1994).

1.4. Introduction of new mechanisms under the reform of the CAP

The main mechanisms for the reform of the CAP were set out in the 23rd Financial Report (pp. 8 -11). It is now possible to make an initial assessment of the introduction of this reform, with particular reference to the arable crops and beef/veal sectors and to accompanying measures.

1.4.1. Crop production

Final figures from all Member States on areas having received aid for arable crops are now available.

They are summarized in the two tables attached (annexes 16a and 16b), on which the following comments may be made:

1.4.1.1. Number of applications

In the Community as a whole (see also Table 16a annexed), the total number of applications exceeded 2 500 000, of which 541 000 were for the general scheme (large producers) and 2 000 000 for the simplified scheme (small producers).

The vast majority of large producers appear to have participated in the scheme since it was estimated when the reform was proposed (but before silage was included) that the general scheme would apply to 516 000 holdings.

However, in the case of the simplified scheme, 3 800 000 applications were expected, 1 800 000 more than were actually received.

1.4.1.2. Base area

The total areas for which per hectare aid were paid was less than the base area in every Member State.

The inclusion of areas of forage crops for which aid was not requested but which had to be taken into account in making the comparison with the base area increases the areas affected, although without exceeding the base area at national level.

In the Community as a whole, the area for which applications were made was about 45.9 million ha, 3.1 million ha less than the Community base area of 49 million ha (including the increase decided for Germany in December 1993).

(a) General comments

- In general, professional producers (large producers) participated in large numbers in the aid scheme, as is shown by analysis of set-aside (see below).
- No aid applications were received in respect of substantial areas held by small producers. This was particularly true in Italy (about 1.3 million ha), the regions of Galicia, Andalusia, Murcia, the Balearic Islands, Asturias, Cantabria and the Canary Islands in Spain (over 1 million ha), Portugal (almost 300 000 ha) and Greece (about 200 000 ha).

(b) Overshooting

In some regions of the Community it was found that the base areas had been exceeded:

Germany

Applications received in September 1993 showed that all the Länder of the former GDR had exceeded their base areas.

In December 1993 the Council decided to increase Germany's base area by 181 000 ha. The Commission also introduced a system for the gradual adjustment of penalties which, in the 1993/94 marketing year, added 150 000 ha to the surface area and so absorbed the overshooting.

Spain

Base areas were exceeded in the "Regadio" (irrigated) area for crops other than maize (about 49 000 ha).

As a result of the persistent drought in southern Spain, the Commission decided to apply reductions only in the case of sunflowers.

United Kingdom

Scotland: Overshooting outside the less-favoured areas amounted to 16.6% (62 550 ha). Correction of the historical data on which the base areas in Scotland had been calculated reduced this figure to 5.4% (23 247 ha). In December 1993 it was decided to apply to Scotland a system for the gradual adjustment of penalties which reduced the overshooting on 1993/94 to 0.54% of the base area (2 324 ha).

Belgium

North: The base area for maize was exceeded by 16.7% (16 200 ha). This applied only to professional producers (4.4% of the total area for which maize applications were made) and was cancelled for the 1993/94 marketing year by an amendment to the Council Regulation in December 1993.

Ireland

The base area for maize was exceeded by 699% (1 100 ha) in the case of professional producers only. Ireland has a maize base of 200 ha while applications related to 1 400 ha, of which 1 130 ha was for small producers. As in the case of Belgium, this overshooting was cancelled for the 1993/94 marketing year by an amendment to the Council Regulation in December 1993.

1.4.1.3. Set-aside

Total set-aside was as planned in the 1994 budget:

1 000 ha

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	IT	L	NL	PT	UK	EEC
1994 budget estimate	40	238	1 039	26	777	1 640	32	218	1	40	43	613	4 707
Actual result	19	208	1 050	15	875	1 590	26	195	2	8	61	568	4 617
Difference	-21	-30	+ 11	- 11	+98	- 50	- 6	- 23	+ 1	-32	+18	-45	- 90

The area set aside which was not accepted for payments following the EAGGF checks may be estimated at about 70 000 ha.

Three Member States exceeded forecasts: Germany (Eastern Länder), Portugal and particularly Spain. In the last two cases the extent by which set-aside exceeded expectations was very considerable and may be explained either by errors in the historical statistics used or by the use of set-aside for agronomic purposes.

In the Netherlands and, to a lesser extent, in Belgium, Italy, Denmark and France, many producers preferred, for economic reasons, to submit their applications as small producers, even if this meant a loss of aid for one or two hectares, or to transfer part of their area for arable crops to the "fodder cereals" scheme (which is not taken into account in calculating the set-aside obligation).

In other Member States, particularly France and especially the United Kingdom, a number of professional producers preferred not to receive per hectare aid for the first year of transition.

The areas set aside and devoted to non-food crops amounted to some 264 000 ha. The figure as a percentage of rotational set aside varied from 6% in Germany to 22% in Italy, with most Member States falling into the bracket 9-16%. In percentage terms, non-food set aside was negligible in Spain (6 000 ha) and was not measured in Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg and Portugal.

It should also be noted that some 1 650 000 ha (including 800 000 ha in Italy) remain set aside under the five year programme. This means that abandonment of the five-year programme would have affected about 100 000 ha in the first year of application of the reform, the only area to have reached the end of the five years of the scheme.

1.4.1.4. Budgetary aspects

On the basis of information supplied by the Member States, expenditure on per hectare aid in the 1993/94 marketing year is estimated at about ECU 10.5 billion, divided as follows:

Table 5

	Estimate of total expenditure	Actual expenditure			Theoretical balance to be paid
		1993	1994	TOTAL	
SMALL PRODUCERS (simplified scheme)	1 797.0	89.8 ⁽¹⁾	1 707.2	1 797.0	-
of which oilseeds - Spain and Portugal	158.2	89.8 ⁽¹⁾	68.4	158.2	-
PROFESSIONAL PRODUCERS (general scheme), of which:	7 429.1	1 312.3 ⁽¹⁾	6 084.4	7 396.7	32.4
cereals	3 090.5	-	3 089.4	3 089.4	1.1
oilseeds	2 400.0	1 312.3 ⁽¹⁾	1 084.2	2 396.5	3.5
protein crops	623.3	-	620.7	620.7	2.6
rotational set-aside	1 315.3	-	1 290.1	1 290.1	25.2
DURUM WHEAT (additional aid)	838.0	-	809.9	809.9	28.1 ⁽²⁾
FIVE-YEAR SET-ASIDE	423.4	-	422.7	422.7	0.7
TOTAL	10 487.5	1 402.1	9 024.2	10 426.3	61.2

⁽¹⁾Estimate

⁽²⁾Including 18.8 million in Italy, 4.9 in Spain, 2.4 in Greece and 1.8 in Portugal.

1.4.2. Livestock production

Since the reform had little impact on milk and milk products under the quota system, only the beef/veal sector (i.e. aid to suckler cows and male bovines) is outlined.

1.4.2.1. Suckler cow premiums

Total applications in 1993 (paid quite all in 1994 the rest having to be paid in 1995) for suckler cow premiums covered 9.2 million head, of which 800 000 were in mixed herds.

	Applications 1991/92	Applications 1992 ⁽¹⁾	Applications 1993 ⁽¹⁾	Total potential rights
B	267.504	403.029	435.098	443.166
DK	84.110	121.661	101.947	134.981
D	205.746	386.974	413.238	500.927
EL	131.471	132.006	125.823	144.009
E	1.307.916	1.363.337	1.144.527	1.459.554
F	3.260.759	3.629.778	3.598.927	3.912.580
IRL	783.636	1.024.757	883.757	1.106.528
I	700.943	704.000	673.673	794.160
LUX	8.880	11.648	13.179	14.648
NL	41.483	67.444	55.000 ⁽²⁾	101.235
P	204.752	240.099	240.000	265.120
UK	1.488.043	1.669.538	1.558.206	1.814.827
EUR-12	8.485.243	9.754.271	9.243.375	10.691.735

⁽¹⁾ Provisional

⁽²⁾ Estimate.

Compared with 1992 (9.8 million head), this represents a reduction and applications are still lower than potential entitlement (10.7 million head). There are still a number of unused entitlements in some countries (e.g. France and Ireland). The restrictions introduced by the reform (density factors, etc.) have also resulted in a reduction in the total number of applications (e.g. in Spain, Denmark and the Netherlands).

1.4.2.2. Male bovines

Total applications for premiums for male bovines in 1993 amounted to some 6.4 million head for the first age group and 3 million head for the second, as compared with 10.3 million head in 1992. This difference was due to a large extent to the fact that applications were very high during the reference year 1992.

Applications are below the maximum ceilings of 11.52 million head for 1993 and 1994 and 10.28 million head for 1995. This is partly a result of the density criteria introduced by the reform.

	Applications 1991	Applications 1992 ⁽¹⁾	Applications 1993 1st instal- ment	Applications 1993 2nd instal- ment	Ceilings for 1993 and 1994 ⁽²⁾	Ceiling for 1995
B	254.935	331.487	223.842	48.376	331.487	293.211
DK	313.810	335.493	295.489	7.998	335.493	324.652
D	1.752.152	2.582.767	884.277	393.634	3.653.183	3.092.667
EL	136.716	143.337	122.606	6.330	143.337	140.130
E	448.417	536.584	452.404	31.340	561.584	551.552
F	1.565.674	2.262.064	1.580.917	633.393	22.620.064	1.908.922
IRL	1.033.042	1.547.651	544.286	1.137.958	1.547.651	1.286.521
I	834.848	794.000 ⁽³⁾	533.033 ⁽³⁾	25.326 ⁽³⁾	834.848	824.885
LUX	17.007	21.593	16.813	3.875	21.593	19.300
NL	264.000	281.797 ⁽³⁾	207.892 ⁽³⁾	9.941 ⁽³⁾	264.000	264.000
P	93.102	141.930	141.930 ⁽³⁾	16.565 ⁽³⁾	141.930	154.897
UK	1.419.811	1.381.234 ⁽³⁾	1.419.811	683.272	1.419.811	1.419.811
EUR-12	8.133.514	10.359.937	6.423.300	2.998.008	11.516.981	10.280.548

(1) Not including the Canary Islands and the new Länder.

(2) Including the Canary Islands (25 000) and the new Länder (780 000).

(3) Provisional figures.

The final number of applications for 1994 is not yet available.

1.4.3. Accompanying measures

The so-called accompanying measures are an essential component of the 1992 reform of the CAP since Council Regulations (EEC) Nos 2078/92 (agri-environmental measures), 2079/92 (early retirement) and 2080/92 (afforestation) offer farmers an alternative source of income while pursuing the reform in economic terms through the extensification of production and the conversion of agricultural land into woodland.

In terms of implementation, the relevant regulations set out a general framework for assistance and the conditions of eligibility for Community finance but, in order to take better account of the great diversity of conditions from one country or region to another, the specific conditions for assistance (measures and levels of aid) are set out in national or regional (as appropriate) multiannual programmes drawn up by the Member States and approved by the Commission.

The Member States submitted their programmes in the second half of 1993. Consequently, a limited number were approved in 1993 and the bulk in 1994. In terms of the financial estimates for the programmes, the Member States proved optimistic as regards the scope of implementation of the programmes and particularly as regards the rate of implementation. Unlike the Commission, they expected the start-up in 1994 to be very rapid and on a large scale.

This situation forced the Commission both to reduce the expectations of the Member States to more realistic levels and to raise its own original estimates. However, to avoid expenditure getting out of hand, each decision approving programmes specified the total amount of expenditure for 1993-97. This amount, which was to be regarded as a ceiling and included provision for revision in the light of expenditure actually incurred, was broken down by year in the financial statement of each programme.

The programmes approved at the end of 1994 and the estimated amounts they contain are given in Annexes 26 to 28.

This financial framework was completed by the introduction by means of Commission Regulations Nos 1404/94, 1405/94 and 1054/94 of a special system for monitoring expenditure based on the regular communication by the Member States of commitments entered into and to be undertaken under these measures and the consequent expenditure.

In the case of 1994, the appropriations originally entered were increased as a result of the estimates made in the programmes for 1994. Expenditure declared at 15 October 1994 amounted to ECU 412 million, ECU 155 million less than the amount originally entered (including carryovers) and ECU 224 million less than the amount proposed in supplementary and amending budget (SAB) No 2/94.

The reasons of this under-utilization are due above all to the programmes being launched much more slowly than expected, the adoption at national level of the implementing and control provisions having been slower than was initially estimated by the Member States.

This situation was aggravated:

- in the case of afforestation, by the unfavourable climatic conditions affecting certain regions (drought in Spain);
- in the case of early retirement, because the unattractiveness to farmers of the Spanish programme resulted in a very low level of implementation.

However, it should be noted that expenditure which the Member States were unable to undertake and/or declare by the deadline as a result of these delays in implementation has been carried forward to 1995. These amounts total ECU 105 million, of which ECU 95 million is for the environment, which, together with the ECU 412 million implemented in 1994, gives a total of ECU 517 million, which is close to the amount in SAB No 2/94.

Chapter B1-50 also finances the so-called "former system" accompanying measures. These are commitments entered into under Regulations Nos 1096/88 (early retirement) and 2328/91 (agri-environmental and afforestation measures), expenditure on which will decline as they are taken over by the new system. However, in 1994 expenditure on these measures turned out to be ECU 39 million greater than the appropriations originally entered as pending applications under the early retirement programme in Greece were settled, with the consequent retrospective payment of the aid in question.

2. FINANCING OF THE MARKETS

2.1. Comparison between original appropriations and expenditure in 1994

The original EAGGF guarantee appropriations amounted to ECU 36 465 million⁽¹⁾.

Expenditure for the financial year totalled ECU 32 970.4 million. On top of this is expenditure incurred using carryovers from 1993 amounting to ECU 441.8 million.

The difference between the original appropriations and actual expenditure is explained by the fact that agricultural expenditure, which is significantly affected by external factors (e.g. the weather, the international trade situation, fluctuations in the US dollar/ecu parity) often departs from the original forecasts made 20 months before some items of expenditure are actually incurred.

A supplementary and amending budget was accordingly adopted to take account of the new data available, thus reducing the gap between final appropriations and expenditure (see Table 7).

Thus, taking into account supplementary and amending budget 2/94 adopted by the budget authority and transfers which brought the total EAGGF guarantee appropriations subject to the guideline to ECU 34 787 million⁽²⁾, unused appropriations for 1994 totalled ECU 1 816.6 million.

Differences between original appropriations and actual expenditure are the result of two types of factors, namely:

- non-market factors, accounting for a total of ECU 590 million, such as the impact of monetary realignments within the EMS, the variation in the US dollar/ecu parity, the outcome of the clearance of accounts for previous years;
- factors specific to the markets.

⁽¹⁾ Not including the monetary reserve of ECU 1 billion.

⁽²⁾ As a consequence, since the initial budget for subsection B1 provided for appropriations of ECU 36 465 million, the appropriations allocated to that subsection were reduced by ECU 1 678 million during the financial year.

2.1.1. Non-market factors

These can be summed up as follows:

1. The impact of monetary realignments within the EMS:
+ ECU 1 435 million

The monetary realignments of September and November 1992 and January and May 1993 affected the switchover coefficient, raising it from 1.145 to 1.207 and incurring additional expenditure of ECU 1 435 million for 1994.

The Council decided to extend the "switchover" system beyond 1 January 1993 to 31 December 1994.

2. The impact of the dollar:
(see page 6). - ECU 233 million
3. The budget impact of the clearance of accounts for previous years:
- ECU 612 million

In accordance with the Commission decisions in September 1992 and July 1993 regarding the clearance of accounts for 1990, ECU 612 million was recovered from the Member States in 1994, including ECU 467 million by virtue of the correction relating to 1990 as a result of the failure of Italy and Spain to apply the additional levy on milk.

Table 6
1994 BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURE IN 1994

	Initial approps. 1994 budget	Approved transfers					SAB No 2/1994	Final approps. 1994	1994 expenditure	
		VI/2/94	VI/12/94	VI/22/94	VI/23/94	VI/25/94			ECU million	% of initial approps.
B1-10 Arable Crops	13 425.0		- 140.0			- 95.0	- 350.0	12 840.0	94.2%	
B1-11 Sugar	2 099.0						71.0	2 170.0	98.2%	
B1-12 Olive oil	1 999.0						61.0	2 060.0	91.0%	
B1-13 Dried fodder/dried vegetables	367.0				40.0		22.0	389.0	103.1%	
B1-14 Fibre plants	808.0						19.0	867.0	106.9%	
B1-15 Fruit and vegetables	1 722.0						- 57.0	1 665.0	90.4%	
B1-16 Wine	1 567.0					- 50.0	- 338.0	1 179.0	75.1%	
B1-17 Tobacco	1 235.0					- 20.0	- 128.0	1 087.0	85.6%	
B1-18 Other products	394.0			11.8			165.0	420.0	72.9%	
Total Title B1-1	23 616.0	0.0	- 140.0	11.8	40.0	0.0	- 850.8	22 677.0	92.5%	
B1-20 Milk and milk products	4 244.0						100.0	4 344.0	100.1%	
B1-21 Beef and veal	4 786.0		- 350.0		- 165.0		- 702.0	3 569.0	72.4%	
B1-22 Sheepmeat and goatmeat	1 587.0		- 110.5				263.5	1 740.0	80.6%	
B1-23 Pigmeat	194.0		150.0		50.0		29.0	423.0	214.6%	
B1-24 Eggs and poultry	177.0				60.0		14.0	251.0	135.4%	
B1-25 Other animal products	156.0						- 34.0	122.0	75.2%	
B1-26 Fisheries	37.0						7.0	44.0	95.9%	
Total Title B1-2	11 181.0	0.0	- 310.5	0.0	- 55.0	0.0	- 322.5	10 493.0	87.7%	
B1-30 Non-Annex II products	577.0						60.0	637.0	109.4%	
B1-31 Accession compensatory amounts	p.m		0.3				0.8	1.0	-	
B1-32 Monetary compensatory amounts	1.0		3.3				0.8	5.0	448.7%	
B1-33 Food-aid refunds	156.0						- 68.0	88.0	55.1%	
B1-34 Interest	110.0						- 25.0	85.0	75.8%	
B1-35 Free distribution	175.0						0.0	175.0	77.9%	
B1-36 Measures to combat fraud	71.0	15.0					- 7.0	79.0	108.3%	
B1-37 Clearance of previous years' accounts	- 500.0			- 11.8			- 100.2	- 612.0	122.4%	
B1-38 Rural development	433.0						- 29.0	404.0	78.5%	
B1-39 Other measures	27.0		- 9.0		15.0		- 1.0	50.0	174.6%	
Total Title B1-3	1 050.0	15.0	12.5	- 11.8	15.0	0.0	- 168.7	912.0	75.6%	
B1-40 Income aid	58.0						- 28.0	30.0	51.7%	
B1-50 Accompanying measures	545.0		438.0				- 308.0	675.0	89.9%	
TOTAL EAGGF Guarantee Section	36 450.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	- 1 678.0	34 787.0	90.5%	
B0-40 Reserves and provisions	15.0	- 15.0					0.0	0.0		
TOTAL	36 465.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	- 1 678.0	34 787.0	90.4%	
B1-60 Monetary reserve	1 000.0							1 000.0	0.0%	

Table 7

GAPS BETWEEN EXPENDITURE AND APPROPRIATIONS (INITIAL AND FINAL)⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

in ECU million

CHAPTERS		GAPS EXPENDITURE - INITIAL APPROPS.	GAPS EXPENDITURE - FINAL APPROPS ⁽³⁾
10	ARABLE CROPS	- 772.7	- 187.7
11	SUGAR	- 37.5	- 108.5
12	OLIVE OIL	- 179.5	- 240.5
13	DRIED FODDER AND DRIED VEGETABLES	11.4	- 10.6
14	FIBRE PLANTS AND SILKWORMS	55.5	- 3.5
15	FRUIT AND VEGETABLES	- 165.2	- 108.2
16	WINE PRODUCTS	- 390.8	- 2.8
17	TOBACCO	- 177.6	- 29.6
18	OTHER CROP PRODUCTS	- 106.9	- 132.9
SUB-TOTAL I: CROP PRODUCTS		- 1 763.3	- 824.3
20	MILK PRODUCTS	4.8	- 95.2
21	BEEF AND VEAL	- 1 319.4	- 102.4
22	SHEEPMEAT AND GOATMEAT	- 307.2	- 460.2
23	PIGMEAT	222.3	- 6.7
24	EGGS AND POULTRY	62.6	- 11.4
25	OTHER LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS	- 38.7	- 4.7
26	FISHERIES	- 1.5	- 8.5
SUB-TOTAL II: LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS		- 1 377.1	- 689.1
30	NON-ANNEX II PRODUCTS	54.4	- 5.6
31	ACAs	0.0	- 0.8
32	MCAs	3.5	- 0.5
33	FOOD AID REFUNDS	- 70.0	- 2.0
34	INTEREST FINANCING REFORMS	- 26.7	- 1.7
35	FREE DISTRIBUTION	- 38.6	- 38.6
36	FRAUD PREVENTION	- 9.1	- 2.1
37	CLEARANCE OF PREVIOUS YEAR	- 112.0	0.0
38	RURAL DEVELOPMENT	- 93.3	- 64.3
39	OTHER MEASURES	20.1	- 2.9
TOTAL TITLE III		- 271.7	- 118.5
40	INCOME AID	- 28.0	0.0
TOTAL TITLE IV		- 28.0	0.0
50	ACCOMPANYING MEASURES	- 54.9	- 184.9
TOTAL TITLE V		- 54.9	- 184.9
TOTAL EXPENDITURE EAGGF GUARANTEE		- 3 495.0	- 1 816.6

⁽¹⁾ The details of the calculation of these divergences are in table n° 6

⁽²⁾ Other than the expenditure carried out on carry-over of appropriations of the previous exercise (see item details 4.2.)

⁽³⁾ I.e. including the SAB 2/94 and transfers

2.1.2. Budgetary analysis of the main chapters and/or articles

The main events explaining the difference between the initial appropriations and actual expenditure⁽¹⁾ are summed up below. The differences shown are therefore those between expenditure and initial appropriations. However, the main events explaining the difference between expenditure and appropriations entered in supplementary and amending budget 2/94 will also be shown.

CROP PRODUCTS

Chapter B1-10: Arable crops - ECU 772.7 million

The main reasons explaining this difference are the following:

Article 100: refunds - ECU 318.8 million

Article 110: storage - ECU 152.3 million

Firstly, the new scheme of direct aid to producers was applied to cereals for the first time in 1993/94. The set-aside of 4.6 million hectares resulted in a substantial drop in production, which amounted to 163 million tonnes, i.e. less than the 1993 harvest, which was already low because of the drought. The sharpest fall was in the production of durum wheat, which fell to 6.2 million tonnes as against the 8.3 million tonnes forecast when the budget was drawn up.

In addition, the fall in market prices during the first year of application of the reform led during the initial phase, to an increase in domestic consumption for feedingstuffs.

Lower production together with a slow-down in placing on the market (taking account of the cash advance provided by the per-hectare aids) firmed up prices and slowed down the rate at which cereals were incorporated into feedingstuffs. At the end of the financial year the Commission therefore slowed down the export rate and returned cereals to the market from intervention stocks. The large exports of cereals from intervention stocks (13 million tonnes instead of the 6 tonnes initially planned) rather than from the free market therefore had the consequence of cutting both refund costs and storage costs. Storage costs were further reduced by the removal from storage of 6 million tonnes sold on the internal market in order to reduce the pressure on prices referred to above.

⁽¹⁾ Monthly carryovers under the warning system give a detailed view of actual expenditure compared with the appropriations allocated.

The dollar rate and the large sales decided on at the end of the year explain the lower expenditure in relation to the supplementary and amending budget, which could not take account of these late developments.

Articles 104 and 105: aids per hectare - ECU 379.1 million

Expenditure on the balance (50%) for aid for oilseeds (1993/94 marketing year) was lower because of a drop in the level of aid following an increase in the average price. On the other hand, the payment of the advance (50%) on aid for oilseeds (1994/95 marketing year) was higher owing to a higher reference area than expected.

Expenditure on per hectare aid for cereals and protein crops was lower than the appropriations provided for: the eligible area was less than planned for the simplified scheme for small producers and the additional aid for durum wheat covered a lower area than expected (general scheme).

Article 106: Set-aside + ECU 39.9 million

The level of expenditure on set-aside was close to that provided for, except for expenditure on the five-year set-aside scheme, the increase in which explains the slight overshooting on the appropriations in the SAB.

Chapter B1-11: Sugar - ECU 37.5 million

Community output of white sugar was higher than the forecasts, while consumption fell, resulting in greater quantities to be sold on the world market. World supply being weaker than demand, world prices rose, facilitating the disposal of non-quota sugar.

Article 110: Refunds - ECU 21.6 million

Exports of sugar produced within quota were at the level of the budgetary assumptions. However, the actual average level of the export refund was lower than that used in the budget. This combined with the favourable development of the dollar parity resulted in a saving.

Article 111: Intervention - ECU 15.9 million

Expenditure was close to the initial estimates for the various items.

Chapter B1-12: Olive oil

- ECU 179.5 million

After the bumper crop of 1991/92, the production of 1992/93 was lower, market prices consequently increased.

Article 120: Refunds

- ECU 54.2 million

Moderate production led to lower exports than anticipated at average refund levels lower than those provided for in the budget.

Article 121: Production aid

- ECU 63.6 million

In view of the drop in production, the percentage of the advance paid to producers was increased. However, since Italy had put off payment of the balance from 1992/93 and Greece that of the advance for 1993/94, there was considerable under-utilization of the appropriations in the SAB.

Article 122: Consumption aid

- ECU 44.6 million

Expenditure was close to the appropriations provided for in the initial budget. However, the appropriations of the SAB were under-utilized because payments were less than expected in Italy.

Chapter B1-13: Dried fodder and dried vegetables

+ ECU 11.4 million

**Article 130: Production aid
for dried fodder**

+ ECU 13.4 million

The important increase in production is one of the reasons for the overspending, which was however mitigated by a drop in the average rate of aid and by dollar-rate savings.

**Article 131: aid per hectare
for dried vegetables**

- ECU 1.7 million

Expenditure corresponded to the initial appropriations because the drop in the area for which aid was paid was offset by an increase in the amount of aid.

Chapter B1-14: Fibre plants + ECU 55.5 million

Article 140: Fibre flax and hemp - ECU 13.8 million

Although the aid was paid for the area envisaged, the amount of aid was lower.

Article 141: Cotton + ECU 70.2 million

Despite dollar-rate savings, the harvest and average rate of aid were higher than expected, hence the high level of expenditure. The overrun of the MGQ would have led to a 20% reduction in prices had the Council not limited it to 15%: the increase in production was therefore not fully offset by the stabilizer. The overrun on the appropriations of the SAB can be explained by the very early start to the 1994/95 harvest, resulting in payments at the end of the financial year.

Chapter B1-15: Fruit and vegetables - ECU 165.2 million

Article 150: Fresh fruit and vegetables - ECU 56.9 million

Refund expenditure was higher than anticipated; the SAB took account of this. However, requirements for citrus-fruit processing were lower than expected, so total expenditure fell short of the appropriation.

Article 151: Processed fruit and vegetables - ECU 108.3 million

The lower expenditure is the result of a drop in the aid for the processing of tomatoes (smaller eligible quantities than anticipated and a reduction in the aid). In addition, there was a drop in the aid for the processing of fruit and a smaller area eligible for aid per hectare for grapes.

Chapter B1-16: Wine - ECU 390.8 million

Table wine production was very low and withdrawals and distillation were therefore lower than the budget estimates. Moreover, the premiums for the permanent abandonment of areas planted to vineyards were lower than expected.

Chapter B1-17: Tobacco - ECU 177.6 million

The lower expenditure results from a decrease in the rhythm of payment for premiums following a smaller harvest in 1993 and a smaller quantity offered for intervention (although intervention has been abolished as from the harvest 1993, the 1992 harvest can be taken into intervention until 1995).

Chapter B1-18: Other crop products

- ECU 106.9 million

This chapter covers the financing of various operations. Most of the under-utilization is due to hops, the Poseican programme and rice: at the end of the financial year, only part of the aid for hops for 1994/95 had been paid; expenditure under POSEICAN was lower than anticipated because of a large proportion of supplies from outside the Community; rice production once again dropped suddenly following a serious drought.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

Chapter B1-20: Milk and milk products

+ ECU 4.8 million

Expenditure was close to the initial appropriations, which amounted to ECU 4.2 billion. Under-utilization and over-spending cancelled each other out.

Milk production remained below the quotas, with particularly low production in the five new German Länder. The stagnation of production is due to the shrinking of the dairy herd following the retirement of a significant number of old producers; this has not been fully offset by the rise in yields. The Articles with the biggest gaps are as follows:

Article 200: Refunds

- ECU 65.2 million

There was a drop in exports of butter and skimmed-milk powder (while cheese exports increased); this development was due to the high price of these products in relation to the purchasing power of potential customers and the loss of competitiveness in relation to the main competitors.

Article 201: Intervention storage of skimmed milk powder + ECU 74.4 million

Large-scale, unexpected buying-in operations were necessary to relieve the internal market of the unexported quantities.

Article 202: Intervention in the form of aid for the use of skimmed milk powder

- ECU 31.8 million

The under-utilization reflects the fact that aid covered a smaller quantity than expected because of lower milk production and increases in casein exports.

Article 203: Intervention storage of butter and of cream - ECU 119.4 million

The lower expenditure is mainly explained by smaller quantities bought into intervention.

Article 204 Other measures + ECU 94.4 million
Butterfat

The quantities of butter coming directly from the market and benefiting from special disposal were larger than anticipated.

Article 206: Other measures + ECU 70.9 million

The rise in expenditure is especially due to the continuation of the scheme to supply milk to schools following the Council's decision that the Community budget should bear a higher cost than originally proposed, after the abolition of the co-responsibility levy, which had provided most of the funding for the measure.

Chapter B1-21: Beef and veal - ECU 1 319.4 million

The rebalancing of the internal market (with production falling to a level close to that of domestic consumption, which has itself fallen slightly), together with very high export levels, allowed market to be rationalized, with prices recovering and a spectacular reduction in public stocks.

Article 210: Refunds + ECU 806.4 million

Overspending was due to a very large volume of exports from the free market.

Article 211: Storage - ECU 1 817 million

Intervention buying-in stopped almost completely and sales boomed at good prices.

Article 212: Intervention other than storage - ECU 308.8 million

The new arrangements under the CAP reform were applied for the first time to applications submitted in 1993. The number of animals eligible for the premium for male bovines was smaller than anticipated.

Chapter B1-22: Sheepmeat and goatmeat

- ECU 307.2 million

There was a reduction in number of animals eligible for the premium and prices rose.

Thus, in view of market trends, expenditure on the premium for both 1993 and 1994 was less than anticipated. Moreover, there were changes in the rate of payments and payments were late in certain Member States.

Chapter B1-23: Pigmeat

+ ECU 222.3 million

Article 230: Refunds

+ ECU 137.1 million

The substantial overspending can be explained by the payment of special refunds for exports to the CIS decided on to relieve the market, suffering from overproduction. Moreover, exports of sausages and preserves as well as the refund rates for carcasses were higher than anticipated.

Article 231: Private storage

- ECU 24.1 million

The contracts concluded in 1993 and paid in 1994 concerned very small quantities and no contracts were concluded in 1994 in view of the special exports mentioned above.

Article 239: Other measures

+ ECU 109.3 million

Expenditure on controlling epizootic diseases was very high to cope with outbreaks of classical swine fever in Germany, Belgium the Netherlands. The destruction of more than 1.5 million pigs and piglets had to be financed.

Chapter B1-24: Eggs and poultry

+ ECU 62.6 million

Article 240: Refunds for eggs

- ECU 5 million

Exports of egg for hatching were lower than those provided for in the budget.

Article 241: Refunds for poultry + ECU 67.6 million

Overspending was due to an increase in poultry exports despite the fall in refunds.

Chapter B1-25: Other livestock products - ECU 38.7 million

Again, under-utilization of appropriations is mainly due to the Poseican programme, which absorbed few funds: beef and veal imports came from public stocks at low prices and without aid.

Chapter B1-26: Fisheries - ECU 1.5 million

Under-utilization is due to the fact that expenditure on the programmes for the remotest regions did not absorb all the appropriations credits provided for. This is despite the introduction, alongside the aid for cephalopods, of a new measure financing the excess cost of disposal of fishery products.

OTHER SECTORS

Chapter B1-30 chapter: Refunds for non-Annex II products
+ ECU 54.4 million

Exports of goods obtained by processing agricultural products were higher than anticipated.

Chapter B1-32: MCAs + ECU 3.5 million

The introduction of the single market on 1 January 1993 implied, by the same token, the abolition of MCAs, the dismantling of which had almost been completed before the currency realignments of September and October 1992.

However, the devaluation of certain Community currencies involved the creation of negative MCAs in Italy, the United Kingdom, Spain and Greece until 1 January 1993, the date the system was abolished.

This expenditure corresponds to outstanding payments.

Chapter B1-33: Refunds on food aid - ECU 70 million

The reason for the under-utilization was a reduction in the quantities exported in the form of food aid, particularly cereals, rice and milk powder .

Chapter B1-34: Interest - ECU 26.7 million

This fall in expenditure is due to the interest-rate reduction granted to the Member States concerned as well as to the fall in the general level of expenditure.

Chapter B1-35: Distribution of agricultural products to deprived persons in the Community

- ECU 38.6 million

Not all the appropriations, which had been increased at the request of Parliament, could be used because certain Member States were not able to dispose of the goods allocated to them within the time limits laid down.

Chapter B1-38: Rural development schemes linked to market operations

- ECU 93.3 million

The number of applications for the premium for suckler-cows in mixed herds in 1993 was smaller than anticipated. It was decided to restrict advance payments of the ewe premium in mountain, hill and less-favoured areas to 90% in 1994, and even then certain countries could not make all the payments. Lastly, expenditure on quality promotion measures was very low because the promotion policy was still in the launching phase.

Chapter B1-40: Income Aid - ECU 28 million

The under-utilization arises from a slower rate of implementation than expected.

Chapter B1-50: Accompanying measures - ECU 54.9 million

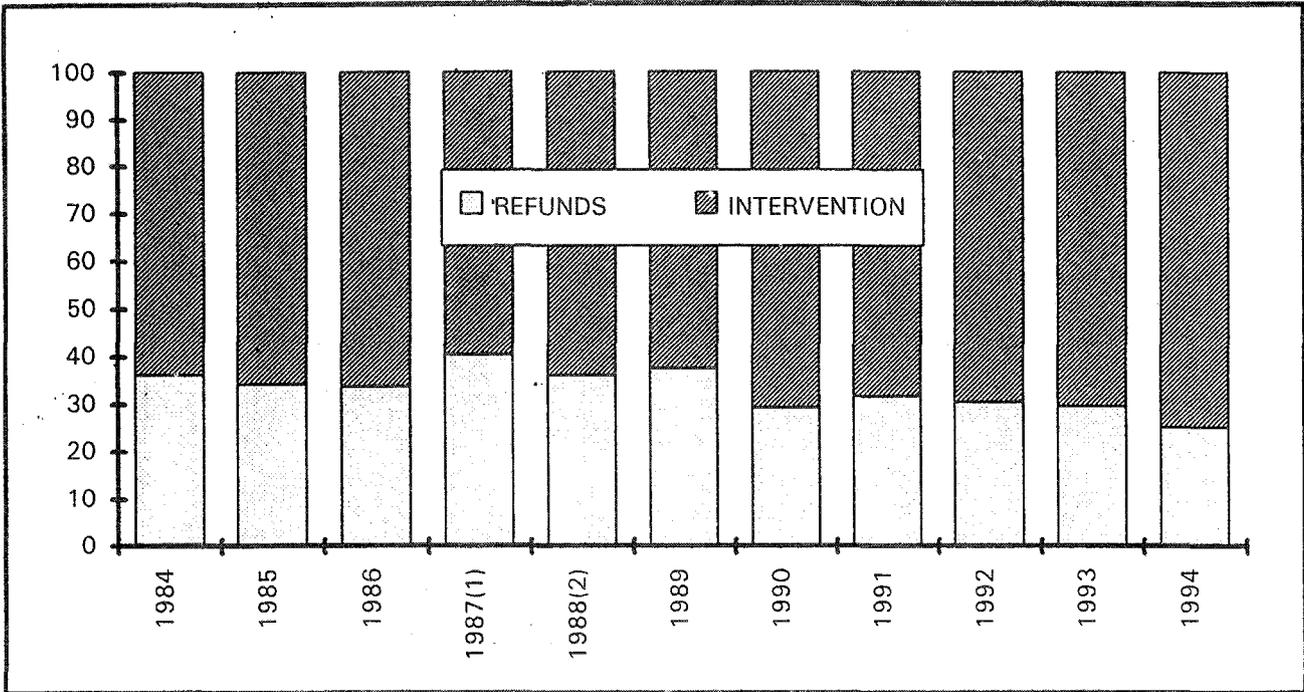
Article 500: old arrangements + ECU 39.4 million

Article 501: new arrangements - ECU 94.3 million

The rate of implementation of the programmes under new measures approved by the Council on 30 July 1992 is the reason for the under-utilization. Although many programmes were approved, which explains the increased appropriations allocated in the SAB, many Member States were not, for administrative reasons, able to declare payments before the end of the financial year.

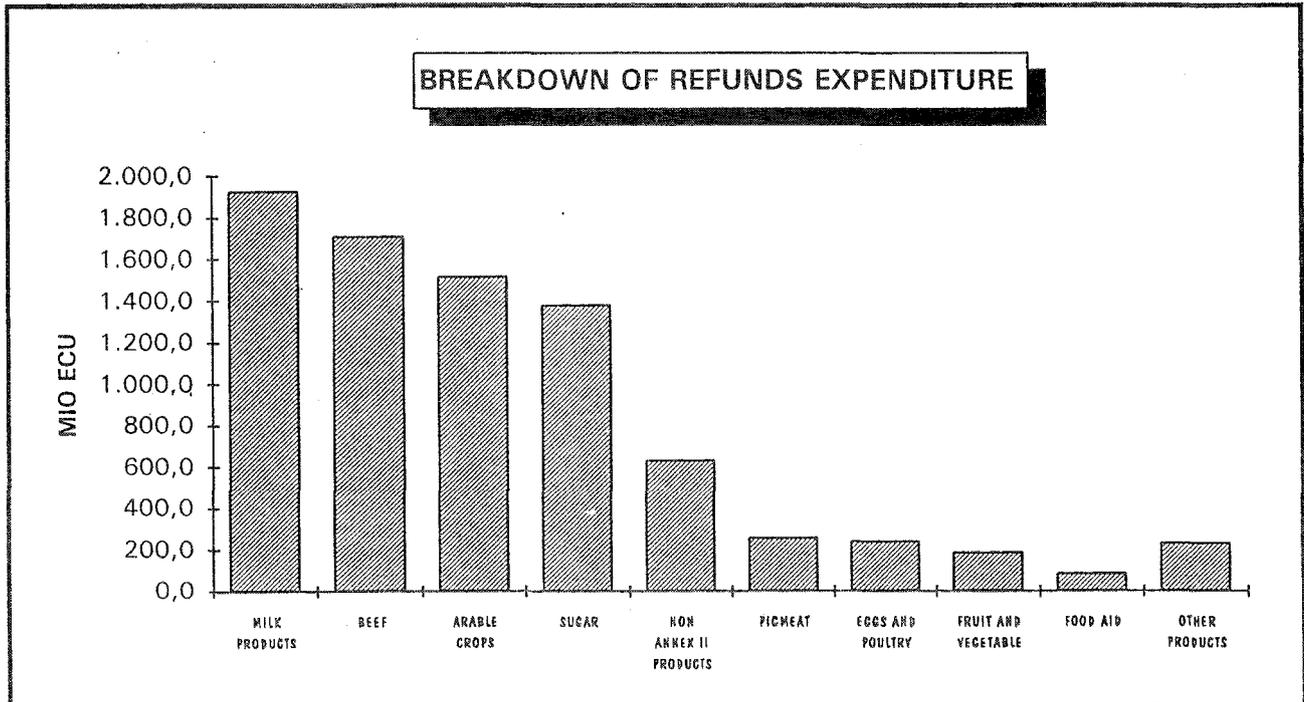
GRAPH 3

EAGGF GUARANTEE EXPENDITURE BY ECONOMIC TYPE (percentage)



GRAPH 4

BREAKDOWN OF REFUNDS EXPENDITURE



2.2. Breakdown of expenditure by economic type

On the basis of total expenditure against the 1994 budget, i.e. ECU 32 208.7 million, expenditure on export refunds amounted to ECU 8 160.5 million (25.3%) and that on intervention to ECU 24 048.1 million (74.7%) (see Annex 5). Last year, out of total expenditure against the 1993 budget (ECU 34 433.9 million), expenditure on refunds amounted to ECU 10 159.3 million (29.5%) and that on intervention to ECU 24 274.6 million (70.5%).

2.2.1. Refunds

The breakdown of expenditure on refunds by main product group is as follows:

SECTORS	1993	1994
- Arable crops	28.0%	18.5%
- Milk products	22.5%	23.6%
- Beef and veal	16.8%	20.9%
- Sugar	15.1%	16.9%
- Non Annex II products	7.3%	7.7%

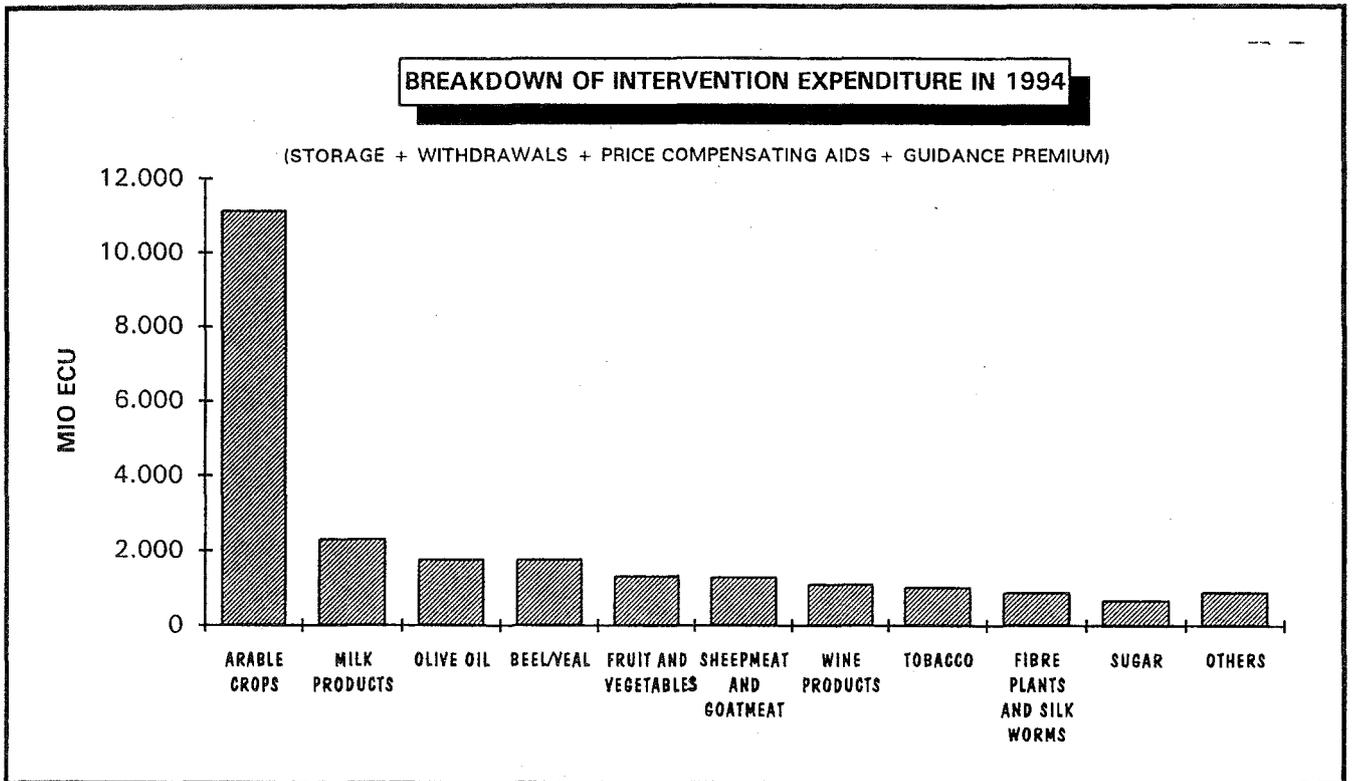
2.2.2. Intervention

According to article 3 par.1 of the Regulation (EEC) 729/70, intervention (ECU 24 048.1 million) covers not only storage expenditure (ECU 1 069.6 million i.e. 4.4% of the total of intervention expenditure) and withdrawals (ECU 725.7 million i.e. 3.0%), but also price compensating aids (ECU 21 339.2 million i.e. 88.7%) and guidance premiums (ECU 911.6 million i.e. 3.8%) (see annex 6).

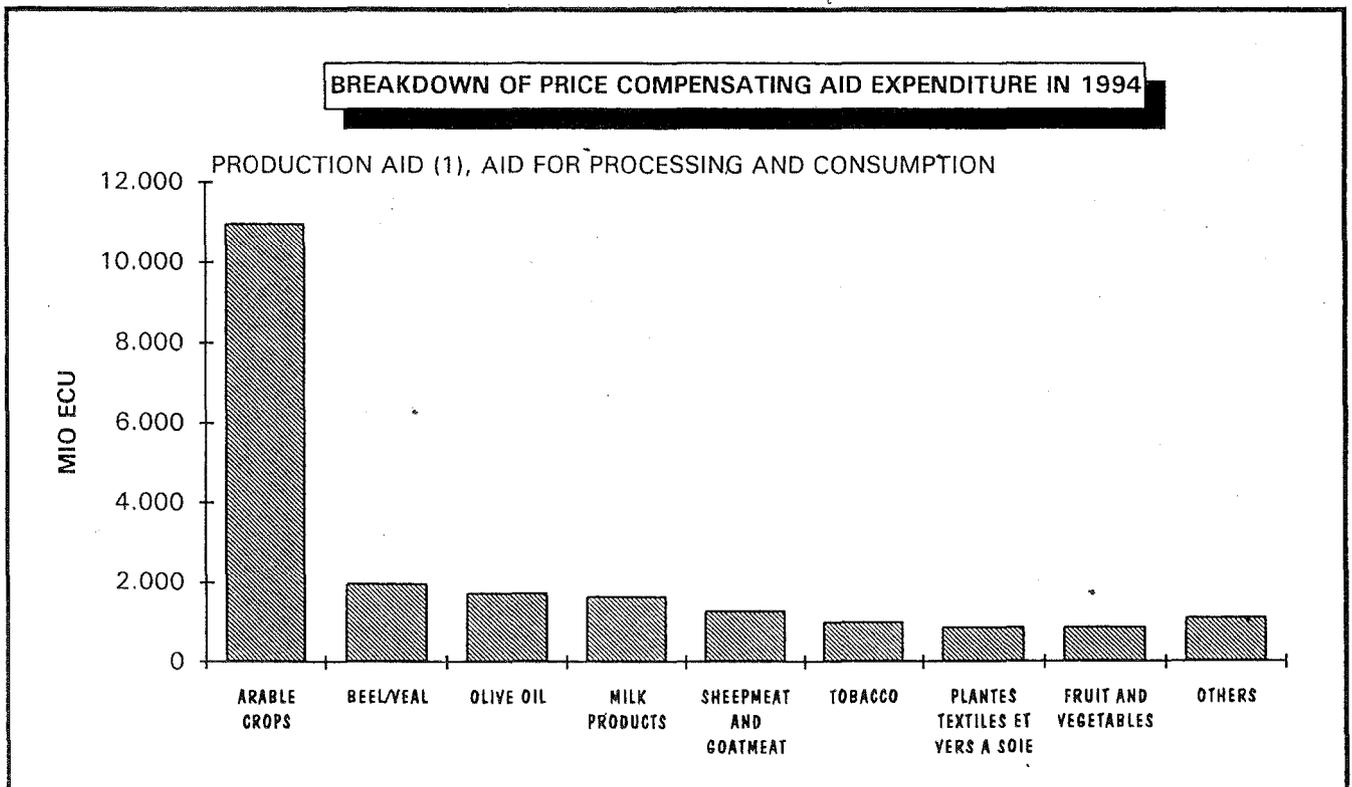
On the basis of expenditure against the 1994 budget, expenditure on intervention related mainly to the following product groups:

SECTORS	1993	1994
- Arable crops	34.6%	46.3%
- Milk products	12.0%	9.5%
- Olive oil	9.8%	7.3%
- Beef and veal	9.4%	7.3%
- Fruit and vegetables	6.1%	5.4%
- Sheepmeat and goatmeat	7.4%	5.3%
- Wine	5.8%	4.6%
- Tobacco	4.6%	4.2%

GRAPH 5



GRAPH 6



(1) Including set aside

- 2.2.2.1. Price compensating aids remain the most important type of intervention. This heading groups aids granted for production, processing and marketing so that consumer prices are competitive with products imported from third countries.

Aids per hectare, set-aside, the premium for male bovine animals and the suckler cow premium, introduced under the CAP reform, are booked as this type of aid since they are production aids. Since 1994 is the first financial year in which the reform was fully applied, expenditure on these aids accounts for most of the increase in this type of expenditure.

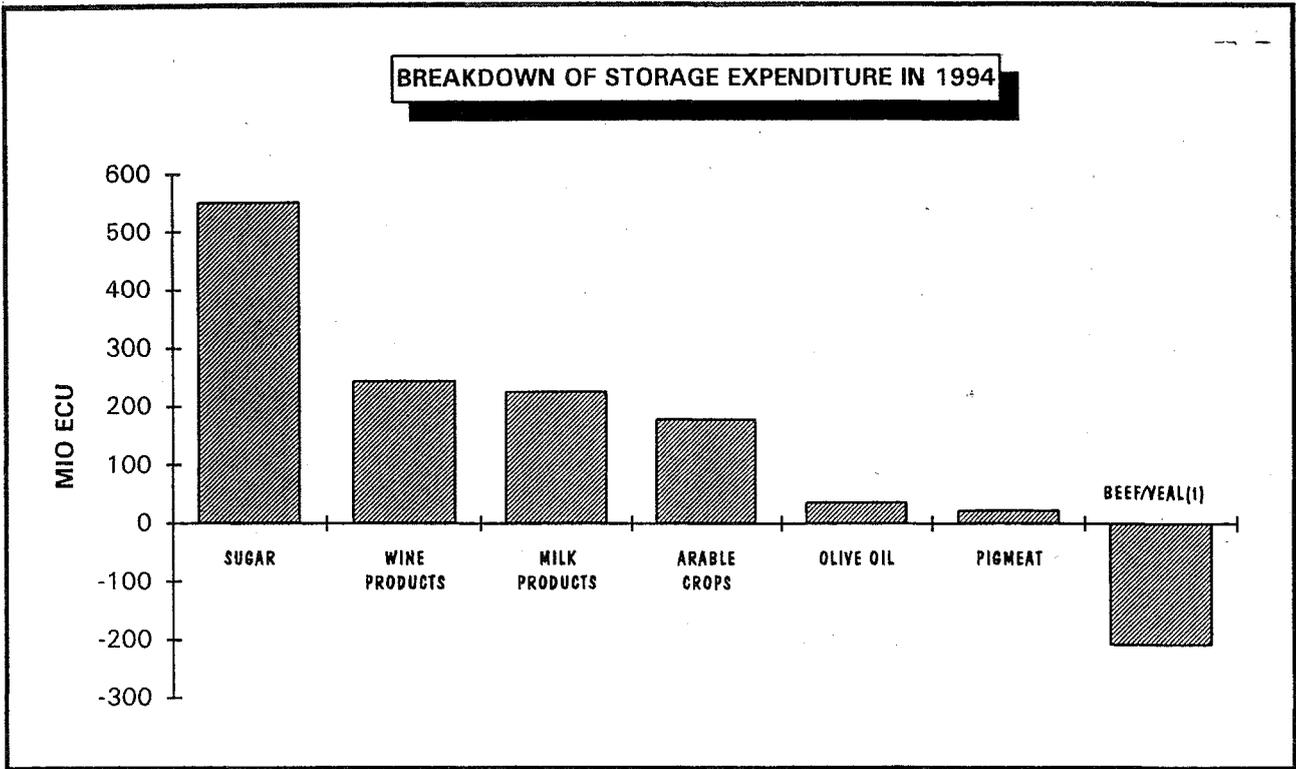
This type of aid accounts for 88.7% of total intervention (1993: 65.1%) and 66.3% of total expenditure against the 1994 budget (1993: 45.8%).

SECTORS	1993 ECU million	1994 ECU million
- Arable crops	4 986	10 953
- Olive oil	2 218	1 723
- Milk products	1 986	1 637
- Sheepmeat and goatmeat	1 797	1 278
- Tobacco	1 119	965
- Beef and veal	892	1 967

Annex 7, which gives the breakdown of those aids, shows that production aids are mainly granted for arable crops (cereals, oilseeds and protein crops), beef, sheepmeat and goatmeat and olive oil. However, aids for processing and promotion are concentrated on milk products, olive oil and fruit and vegetables.

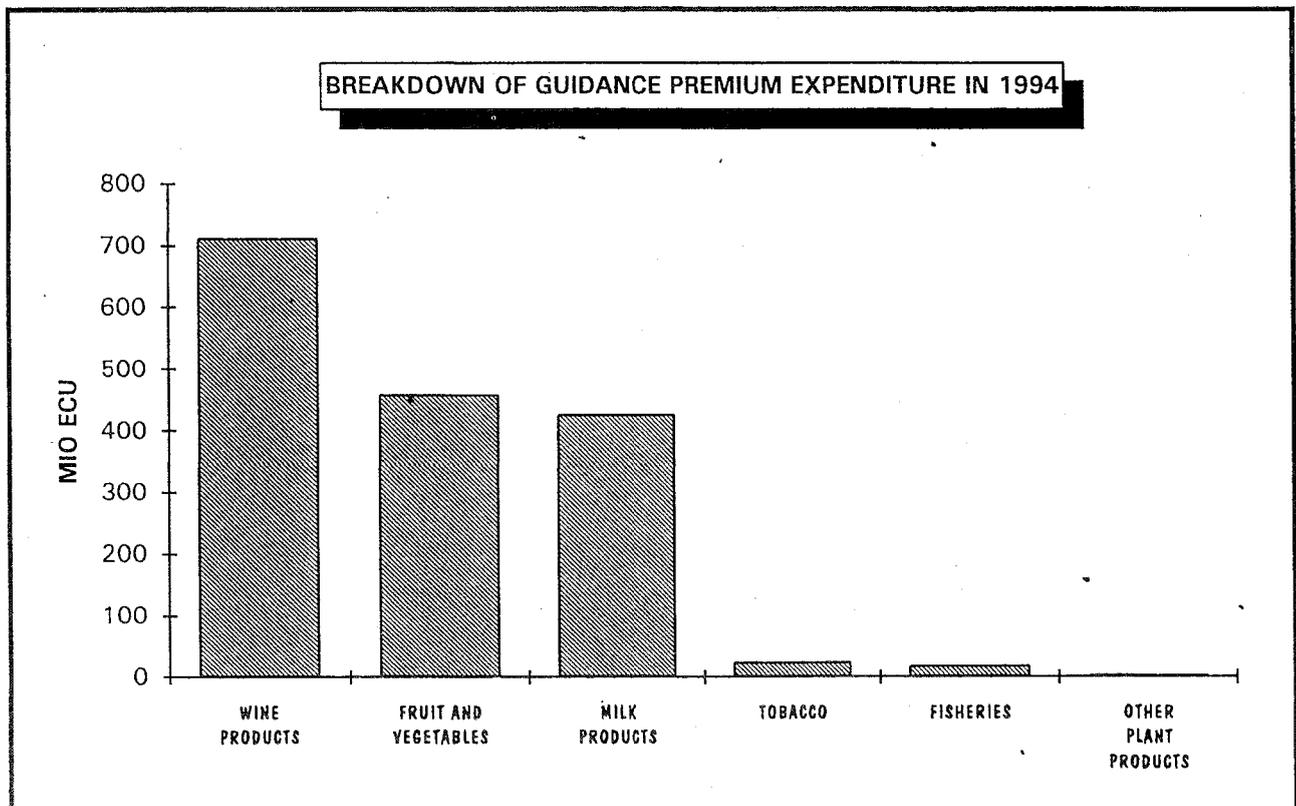
- 2.2.2.2. Storage intervention totalled to ECU 1 069.6 million, i.e. 4.4% of all intervention (1993: 22.3%) and 3.3% of all expenditure against the 1994 budget (1993: 15.6%). This type of intervention covers the costs of storage, whether public or private (the details of expenditure are given in Annex 9). On the basis of a total of ECU 1 069.6 million, expenditure on private storage totalled ECU 811 million and that on public storage ECU 258 million.

GRAPH 7



(1) This negative value is due to the selling price higher than the average book value of public stocks

GRAPH 8



Private storage aids relate mainly to sugar (ECU 551 million), but costs in this sector are covered by the collection of storage levies from sugar manufacturers (see Annex 13); then come storage costs for milk products (ECU 167 million) and for wine/alcohol (ECU 54 million).

A detailed analysis of the large reduction in public stocks (in terms of both quantity and value) is contained in paragraph 2.3. It explains the drop in expenditure in this field.

2.2.2.3. Withdrawals and similar operations affect only a limited number of sectors. They account for 3% of total intervention and 2.3% of total expenditure, as against 4.8% and 3.4% respectively in 1993.

2.2.2.4. Guidance premiums are granted only in the fruit and vegetables, wine, milk products and tobacco sectors. They account for 3.8% of total intervention and 2.8% of total expenditure against the 1994 budget, compared with 5.0% and 3.5% respectively for 1993.

In the fruit and vegetables sector, these premiums make up the Community's contribution to the financing of schemes for developing and improving the consumption and use of nuts and/or locust-beans, and to the financing of expenditure on schemes for grubbing fruit trees. In the wine sector, these premiums are granted for permanent abandonment land under vines. In the milk sector, they are granted for the permanent abandonment of milk production, as compensation for temporary suspension of milk quotas and the surrender of milk quotas, this latter measure arising from the implementation of the Community programme for the redistribution of milk quotas to producers in regions of the Community where production conditions are difficult. In the tobacco sector premiums are granted for varietal conversion.

2.2.2.5. Set-aside and income aid

At ECU 1 742.9 million, including ECU 1 712.9 million for set-aside, this category accounts for 8.2% of intervention expenditure (against 2% in 1993) and 7.2% of total expenditure (intervention + refunds); this is due to the sharp increase in expenditure on set-aside under the reform.

2.2.3. Supporting measures

For the same reason (reform of the CAP), expenditure on supporting measures has increased sharply, and amounts to ECU 490.1 million, compared with ECU 221.7 million in 1993.

Table 8a
BREAKDOWN OF AGRICULTURAL EXPENDITURE BY ECONOMIC TYPE⁽¹⁾

ECU MILLION

CHAP.	SECTOR OR	EXPORT REFUNDS		STORAGE		PRICE COMPEN-SATING AIDS	OTHER INTERVENTION			TOTAL GROSS	CO-RESPON-SIBILITY LEVY	BUDGET EXPEN-DITURE IN 1994
		(2)	of which FOOD AID		of which DEPRE-CIATION			of which WITH-DRAWALS	of which GUIDANCE PREMIUMS			
10	ARABLE CROPS	1 571,6	58,3	178,1	303,6	10 953,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	12 703,0	- 0,9	12 702,1
11	SUGAR	1 378,1	0,7	551,1	0,0	115,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	2 044,4	0,0	2 044,4
12	OLIVE OIL	52,8	0,0	36,0	43,4	1 722,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	1 811,7	0,0	1 811,7
13	DRIED FODDER AND DRIED VEGETABLES	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	378,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	378,4	0,0	378,4
14	FIBRE PLANTS	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	863,5	457,5	369,0	88,5	863,5	0,0	863,5
15	FRUIT AND VEGETABLES	216,7	0,0	0,1	0,0	852,2	711,2	339,2	372,0	1 526,5	0,0	1 526,5
16	WINE	80,4	0,0	244,8	162,0	139,8	23,7	0,0	23,7	1 176,2	0,0	1 176,2
17	TOBACCO	49,9	0,0	18,6	19,9	965,3	2,7	0,0	2,7	1 057,5	0,0	1 057,5
18	OTHER SECTORS	23,5	4,6	0,0	0,0	80,5	424,7	0,0	424,7	106,7	0,0	106,7
20	MILK PRODUCTS	1 949,2	22,4	226,5	120,9	1 637,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	4 237,8	2,9	4 240,7
21	BEEF	1 708,4	0,0	- 209,1	23,5	1 967,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	3 466,5	0,0	3 466,5
22	SHEEPMEAT AND GOATMEAT	0,0	0,0	1,7	0,0	1 278,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	1 279,8	0,0	1 279,8
23	PIGMEAT	259,1	0,0	21,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	281,0	0,0	281,0
24	EGGS AND POULTRY	239,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	239,6	0,0	239,6
25	OTHER MEASURES	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
26	FISHERIES	0,0	0,0	- 0,1	0,0	15,6	17,5	17,5	0,0	33,0	0,0	33,0
30	NON-ANNEX II	631,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	631,4	0,0	631,4
38	RURAL DEVELOPMENT	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	339,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	339,8	0,0	339,8
40	INCOME AID	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	30,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	30,0	0,0	30,0
	SUB-TOTAL	8 160,5	86,0	1 069,6	673,3	21 339,2	1 637,3	725,7	911,6	32 206,7	2,0	32 208,7
31-32	ACA's - MCA's											4,7
34	REIMBURSEMENT OF INTEREST											83,3
36	MEASURES TO COMBAT FRAUD											76,9
37	ACCOUNTS CLEARANCE											- 612,0
50	ACCOMPANYING MEASURES											490,1
	FOOD AID ⁽³⁾											219,4
	MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES ⁽³⁾											499,3
	TOTAL											32 970,4

(1) Expenditure against the 1994 budget.

(2) The expenditure of the chapters 10, 11, 18 and 20 are different than in Annex 5, because they are including here refunds for food aid (chap. 33)

(3) For details, see Annex 5.

Table 8b - EXPENDITURE RECORDED IN THE MEMBER STATES AGAINST 1994 BUDGET BY TYPE OF FINANCING (1)

ECU million

	B	DK	D	EL	ES	F	IRL	I	LUX	NL	P	UK	CE	TOTAL
REFUNDS	715,1	692,7	1 361,6	132,8	347,0	1 902,7	678,1	358,2	0,5	1 325,1	27,2	619,5	0,0	8 160,5
LEVIES	2,6	- 4,0	35,9	0,0	- 1,3	4,1	0,1	- 1,5	0,0	- 8,0	- 0,1	- 25,8	0,0	2,0
WITHDRAWALS	11,4	5,4	9,2	156,4	128,7	163,3	2,3	215,8	0,0	18,5	9,2	5,5	0,0	725,7
PRODUCTION AID in which "classic"	182,1	400,7	2 091,5	1 965,4	2 667,2	3 962,4	495,9	2 097,8	8,9	140,3	266,6	1 762,7	0,0	16 041,5
in which "reform"	47,9	47,9	136,1	1 632,5	1 225,6	485,9	154,5	1 090,1	0,6	58,5	108,9	419,0	0,0	5 407,5
	134,2	352,8	1 955,5	332,9	1 441,6	3 476,5	341,3	1 007,8	8,3	81,8	157,7	1 343,6	0,0	10 634,0
AID FOR PROCESSING AND CONSUMPTION	159,2	68,2	411,8	205,0	473,6	719,8	121,5	648,7	0,6	355,8	169,8	151,0	0,0	3 485,0
GUIDANCE PREMIUMS	11,1	20,1	109,3	23,5	290,5	156,2	20,3	145,6	1,4	56,4	35,0	42,2	0,0	911,6
PROMOTION AID	6,2	1,9	8,1	7,1	17,8	5,0	2,5	8,4	0,3	4,7	0,6	3,2	4,1	69,9
SET-ASIDE AND INCOME AID in which income aid	6,7	59,6	500,9	2,6	154,1	572,4	0,2	222,7	0,4	8,0	6,5	208,8	0,0	1 742,9
in which "classic" set-aside	0,0	0,7	1,3	0,0	10,3	13,4	0,0	4,1	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	30,0
in which "reform" set-aside	0,3	0,8	173,8	0,0	7,5	41,9	0,2	173,5	0,0	4,8	0,0	19,9	0,0	422,7
	6,4	58,1	325,8	2,6	136,3	517,1	0,0	45,1	0,4	2,9	6,5	188,9	0,0	1 290,2
PRIVATE STORAGE	48,5	23,8	136,4	17,7	62,3	176,6	11,0	222,9	0,0	56,2	2,7	53,2	0,0	811,3
FIRST CATEGORY INTERVENTION	427,8	575,7	3 303,1	2 377,7	3 792,9	5 759,8	653,8	3 560,4	11,6	631,9	490,3	2 200,8	4,1	23 789,9
TECHNICAL COSTS	3,4	30,2	238,5	13,1	51,8	200,3	43,1	41,4	0,0	1,5	1,3	40,8	0,0	665,4
FINANCIAL COSTS	0,8	9,9	53,5	14,3	19,6	37,5	18,2	13,7	0,0	0,7	0,1	10,5	0,0	178,8
OTHER COSTS	- 15,6	- 62,5	- 194,5	- 55,6	- 114,2	- 266,0	- 74,4	- 307,7	0,0	- 6,7	- 26,3	- 135,6	0,0	- 1 259,1
DEPRECIATION	5,9	28,8	154,0	45,0	106,3	124,3	113,4	76,1	0,0	0,0	3,5	16,0	0,0	673,3
PUBLIC STORAGE	- 5,5	6,4	251,5	16,8	63,6	96,1	100,2	- 176,5	0,0	- 4,5	- 21,5	- 68,2	0,0	258,4
ACCOMPANYING MEASURES	0,0	3,9	161,7	52,3	29,9	159,1	32,3	11,5	0,0	1,9	16,6	20,8	0,0	490,0
DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	2,9	1,7	0,1	6,7	41,4	34,0	4,6	20,4	0,0	1,6	12,3	19,8	0,0	145,5
FOOD AID TO EASTERN EUROPE	0,8	0,0	1,4	0,0	2,3	3,6	2,8	4,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	57,8	73,7
FOOD AID	3,7	1,7	1,5	6,7	43,7	37,6	7,4	25,3	0,0	1,6	12,3	20,0	57,8	219,3
OTHER EXPENDITURE	29,3	- 3,2	94,7	39,7	7,3	36,1	7,4	- 333,3	0,0	- 39,9	130,9	6,2	77,1	52,3
EXPENDITURE OF THE EAGGF GUARANTEE SECTION	1 170,4	1 277,2	5 174,1	2 626,0	4 284,4	7 991,4	1 479,2	3 445,6	12,1	1 916,1	655,8	2 799,1	139,0	32 970,4

(1) including clearance of accounts but not including expenditure on carryovers from 1993 (441,8 ECU million), which breakdown is given in Annex 12.

2.3. Trend of public stocks (see Annexes 9 and 10)

Between 1 October 1993 and 30 September 1994, the date on which public storage accounts were closed, the book value of public stocks fell considerably, from ECU 2 659.7 million to ECU 1 499.5 million, a drop of 44%.

An initial examination shows that the proportion of total book value of stocks accounted for by cereals and rice, which had been in decline until the 1989 financial year, has continued to increase: from 52.8% in 1992 to 70.6% in 1994. The same applies to oils and fats. The share of milk products, again in terms of percentage of book value, after showing a decline between 1992 and 1993, increased again because of the increase in stocks of skimmed milk powder. Beef, on the other hand, fell back sharply (from 34.5% in 1992 to 19.3% in 1993 and to 9.4% in 1994).

More detailed analysis of the 1992 and 1993 figures shows the following:

a) Cereals and rice

- A substantial reduction in the quantities of stocks of 45.2% (1993: 29 081 653 t; 1994: 15 942 522 t). The reduction was particularly marked for common wheat, durum wheat, barley and maize; sorghum stocks were the only ones to rise slightly.
- A resulting fall in the book value of cereals stocks of 39.3% (1993: ECU 1 745.7 million; 1994: ECU 1 059.2 million). During 1994, depreciations affecting stocks of cereals and rice totalled ECU 303.6 million.

b) Oils and fats

- After growing considerably between 1992 and 1993, in terms of quantities, olive-oil stocks fell from 167 275 t in 1993 to 125 625 t in 1994;
- Accordingly, the book value of olive-oil stocks fell from ECU 187.5 million in 1993 to ECU 120.8 million in 1994. For 1994, depreciation amounted to ECU 43.5 million.

c) Tobacco

- After the sharp decline in quantities in 1992 and 1993, stocks remained stable, falling from 13 540 t in 1993 to 13 284 t in 1994.
- Similarly, the total book value of tobacco stocks varied little, falling from ECU 4.2 million in 1993 to ECU 4.1 million in 1994. The financial depreciation of tobacco stocks totalled ECU 19.9 million in 1994.

d) Milk products

- Stocks of butter and skimmed-milk powder followed quite different trends. The quantity of butter stocks fell sharply, from 160 365 t in 1993 to 98 331 t in 1994, while there was a significant increase in the case of skimmed-milk powder (from 39 751 t in 1993 to 89 413 t in 1994); but those stocks are still lower than in the late eighties. It has to be mentioned that stocks of Parmesan and Grana Padano disappeared in 1994;
- These divergent trends resulted in an overall decline in the book value of stocks of milk products (1993: ECU 192.9 million; 1994: ECU 157.7 million). During 1994 the financial depreciation for butter and skimmed-milk powder totalled ECU 120.9 million only.

e) Beef

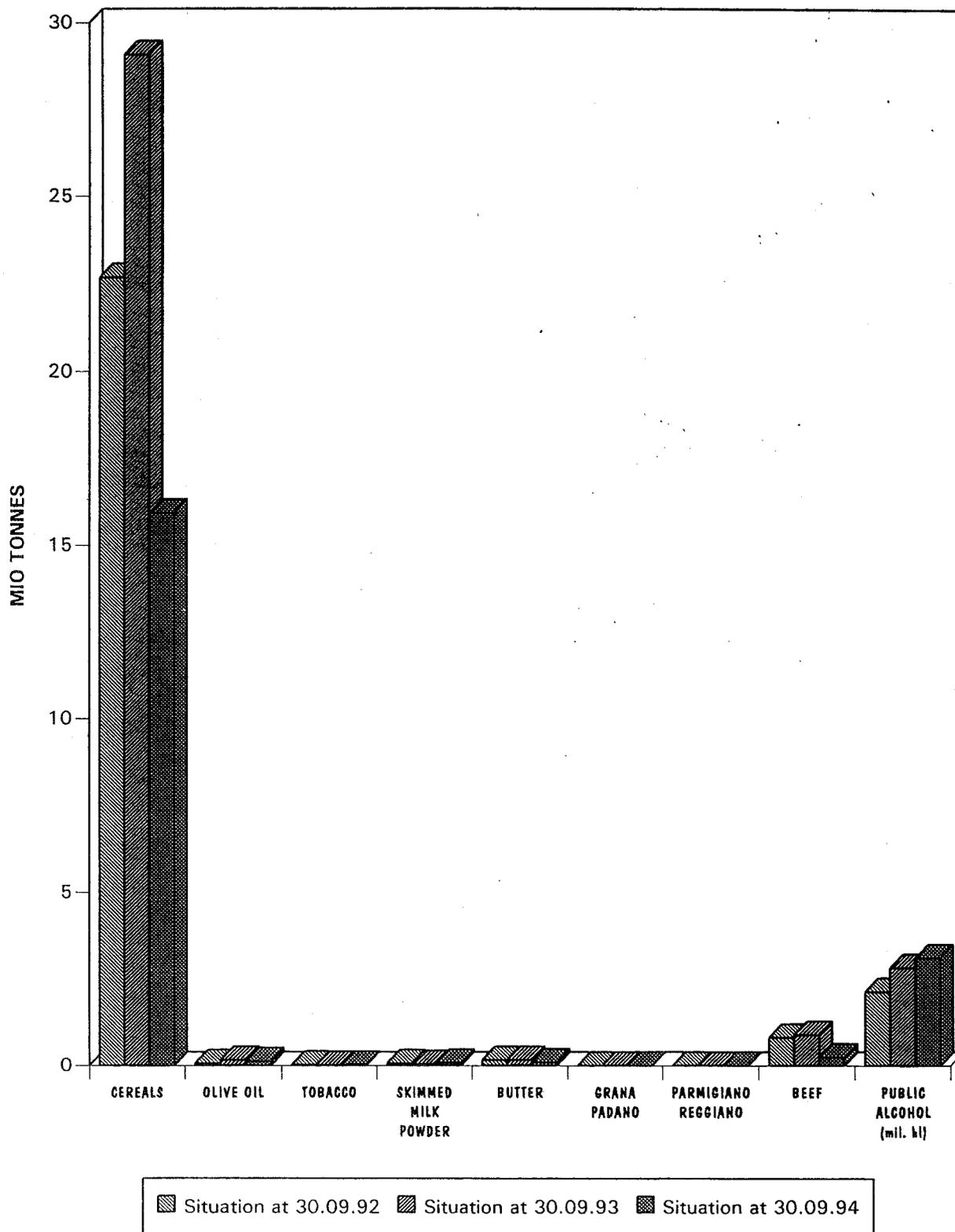
- Quantities in stock (carcase equivalent) fell sharply from 899 945 tonnes on 30 September 1993 to 248 775 tonnes on 30 September 1994;
- Accordingly, there was a sharp fall in the book value of stocks (1993: ECU 514.8 million; 1994: ECU 141.3 million). Financial depreciation for the year totalled ECU 23.5 million.

f) Alcohol

- Stocks of public alcohol were 10% up on 1993: from 2 839 796 hectolitres in 1993 to 3 118 269 in 1994;
- The book value rose by 12% (1993: ECU 14.7 million; 1994: ECU 16.4 million); the financial depreciation during 1994 totalled ECU 162 million.

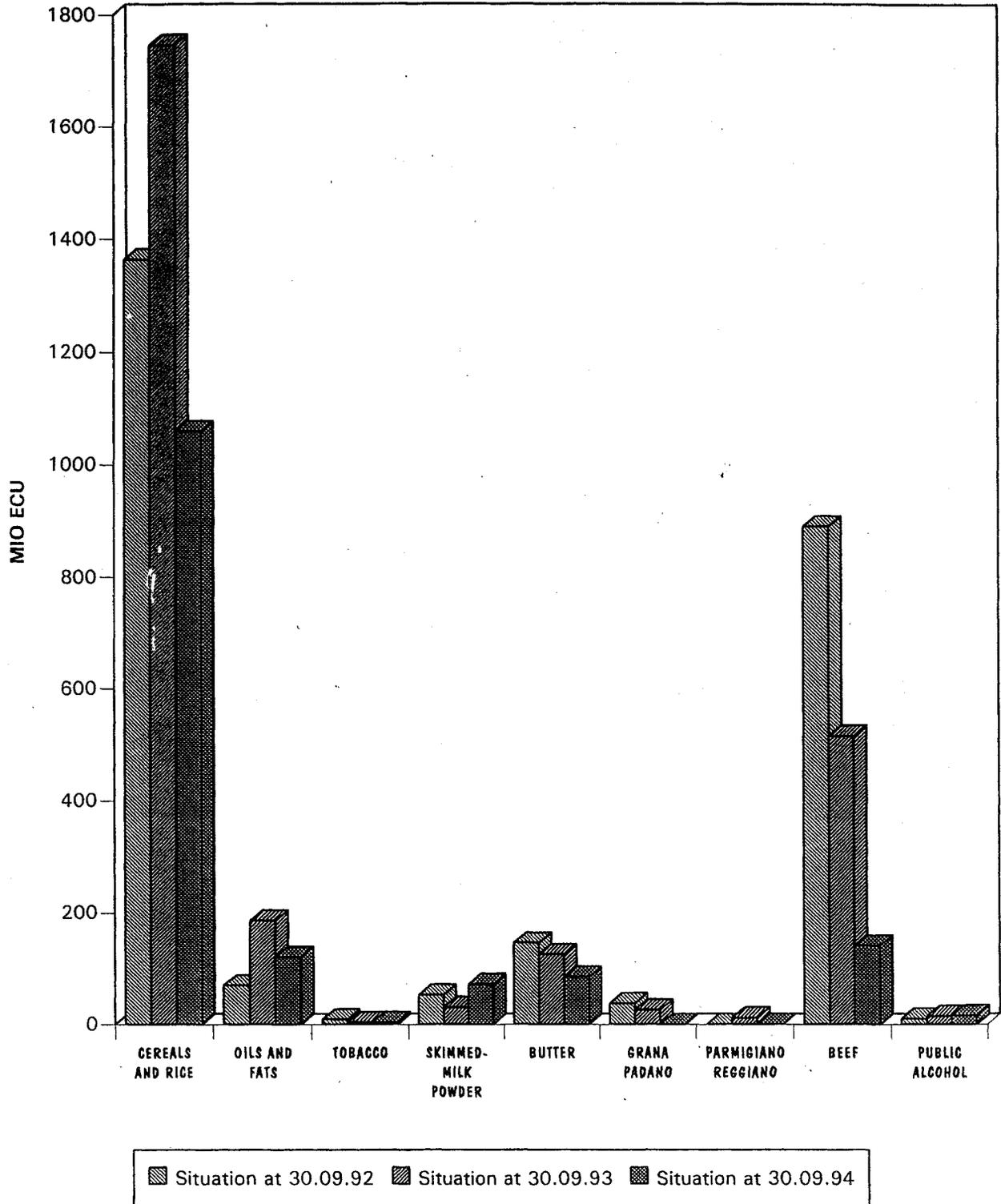
GRAPH 9A

QUANTITIES OF PUBLIC STOCKS WITH INTERVENTION AGENCIES



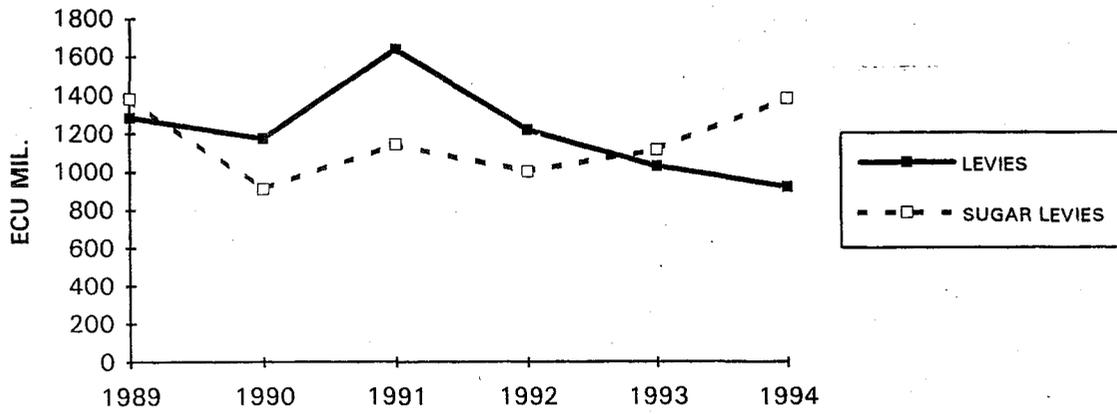
GRAPH 9B

BOOK VALUE OF PUBLIC STOCKS WITH INTERVENTION AGENCIES



GRAPH 10

TREND OF OWN RESOURCES RESULTING FROM THE CAP



2.4. Revenue of agricultural origin

Revenue of agricultural origin makes up part of the Community's own resources and consists of the following:

- import levies, which are variable charges to offset the difference between world market prices and Community prices;
- levies imposed under the sugar market organization to limit surpluses in the sector by involving producers in financing them.

TABLE 9

Revenue under the common agricultural policy accruing
as own resources of the Community

(in ECU million)

TYPE OF CHARGE	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Item 1000 - Levies	1 173.4	1 636.2 (¹)	1 218.6	1 029.1	922.5
Item 1001 - Reimb. to Portugal of MCAs (Art. 372(3) of the Act of Accession)		- 15.0	- 11.8		
Chapter 11 - Sugar levies. of which:	910.6	1 141.8	1 002.4	1 115.2	1 382.1
- production(²)	504.6	770.0	613.8	698.5	809.9
- storage costs	406.0	371.8	388.6	416.7	572.2
TOTAL	2 084.0	2 763.0	2 209.2	2 144.3	2 304.4
<p>(¹) Of which ECU 1.9 million, outstanding balance from previous years. (²) Including the elimination levy (ECU 84.9 million in 1990, ECU 16.5 million in 1991 and ECU 1.1 million in 1992) and the special elimination levy ((-) ECU 19.9 million in 1990, ECU 30.7 million in 1991, ECU 0.9 million in 1992 and ECU 1.2 million in 1994. (This levy was not applied in 1993).</p>					

Import levies fell by 10.4%, from ECU 1 029 million in 1993 to ECU 922.5 million in 1994. They are imposed mainly on imports of cereals into the Community. The volumes of revenue in this sector decreased as a result of the application of measures adopted under the agricultural reform, which brought internal prices closer to world prices, thereby reducing the incorporation into feedingstuffs of cereals imported in the form of cereal substitutes. In addition, the situation of many agricultural products on the world market is improving, particularly in the case of cereals, sugar and milk products.

The sugar levies, for their part, were up by 23.9% in relation to 1993, with a total of ECU 1 382.1 million in 1994. This substantial increase was mainly due to the increase from ECU 25 to ECU 30/tonne of the storage levy for the 1993/94 marketing year, which was necessary in order to maintain a balance between revenue and expenditure on the sugar storage arrangements. In addition, a slight drop in internal consumption led to an increase in exports and, accordingly, to an increase in the production levies payable by producers.

The details on storage costs, revenue and the self-financing arrangements in the sugar sector are given in Annexes 13, 14 and 15..

3. SUPPLY OF FOOD AID FROM INTERVENTION STOCKS TO THE MOST DEPRIVED PERSONS IN THE COMMUNITY

During the particularly harsh winter of 1986/87, the Community introduced an emergency programme to supply foodstuffs to the most deprived persons in the Community free of charge for a limited period.

Thereafter, many appeals were made to the Community to apply this kind of measure on a permanent bases. The Commission therefore proposed a legal basis, which was adopted by the Council at the end of 1987: Council Regulation (EEC) No 3730/87 laying down the general rules for the supply of food from intervention stocks to designated organizations for distribution to the most deprived persons in the Community⁽¹⁾, and an implementing Regulation which was subsequently replaced by Regulation (EEC) No 3149/92⁽²⁾, last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2826/93⁽³⁾.

Since the first plan based on the new scheme in 1988, the Commission has adopted a plan, each year, broken down by Member State, involving products from intervention stocks. The appropriations for implementation of these annual plans amounted to ECU 100 million in 1988 and 1989, ECU 150 million in 1990 to 1993 and ECU 175 million in 1994. When allocating the resources among the Member States, the Commission takes account of the best estimates regarding the number of deprived persons in the Member States concerned, together with the experience and uses made during previous years.

Before drawing up the annual plan, the Commission consults the chief organizations familiar with the problems of the deprived.

The bodies responsible for distributing the products to the most deprived persons are designated by the Member State concerned.

When products included in the plan are not available from intervention stocks in the Member State where those products are needed, the Member State may, on the terms laid down, obtain supplies from another Member State.

The foodstuffs distributed are either products which are withdrawn unprocessed from intervention storage and then processed and or/packaged or products sourced on the market; in the latter case, payment is made to the supplier in products of the source category from intervention stocks.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 352, 15.12.1987, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 313, 30.10.1992, p. 50.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 258, 16.10.1993, p. 11.

1994 PLAN - Products removed from intervention storage ⁽¹⁾ (tonnes)								
Member State	Common wheat	Durum wheat	Rice	Olive oil	SMP	Butter	Cheese	Beef
B	3.100					125		422 Quarter
DK						28		149 Boned
EL								
ES		19.986		2.202		4.115		4.452 Quarter
FR	3.791	7.334			6.694	56		3.156 Quarter
								1.692 Boned
IRL						43		800 Boned
IT				1.993		690	1.020	2.635 Quarter
LUX								
NL						75		339 Quarter
PT	1.850			1.426	294	1.333		851 Quarter
UK								6.798 Boned
TOTAL	8.741	27.320	0	5.621	6.988	6.465	1.020	21.294

(1) between 1.10.1993 and 31.8.1994

For the 1994 plan (Decisions 93/484/EEC ⁽¹⁾ and 94/177/EC ⁽²⁾), ECU 175 million were allocated among the Member States taking part as follows:			
Member State	Maximum in ECU	Rate on 1.10.93 (OJ C/267)	Maximum in N.C.
B	2.846.000	41,3455	117.669.293
DK	2.000.000	7,71643	15.432.860
EL	14.100.000	274,904	3.876.146.400
ES	41.592.500	154,073	6.408.281.253
FR	33.556.000	6,65763	223.403.432
IRL	5.405.000	0,815414	4.407.313
IT	28.785.000	1.857,14	53.457.774.900
LUX	78.000	41,3455	3.224.949
NL	3.000.000	2,14447	6.433.410
PT	12.265.000	196,425	2.409.152.625
UK	29.372.500	0,779574	22.898.037
TOTAL ALLOCATED	173.000.000		
Intra-community transport	2.000.000		
TOTAL	175.000.000		

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 227, 8.9.1993, p. 19

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 82, 25.3.1994, p. 37

1994 PLAN				
Payments made by the EAGGF during the 1994 financial year ⁽¹⁾				
Member State	Macimum in N.C.	Pay until October 94 (N.C.)	Utilization %	Pay until October 94 (ECU-B)
B	117.669.293	117.059.751	99,48	2.945.089
DK	15.432.860	12.331.567	79,90	1.634.482
EL	3.876.146.400	0	0	0
ES	6.408.281.253	6.249.182.914	97,52	39.370.720
FR	223.403.432	215.311.952	96,38	32.677.539
IRL	4.407.313	3.663.412	83,12	4.628.916
IT	53.457.774.900	38.640.219.727	72,28	20.275.422
LUX	3.224.949	0	0	0
NL	6.433.410	3.381.391	52,56	1.562.380
PT	2.409.152.625	2.355.427.950	97,77	12.021.366
UK	22.898.037	15.321.401	66,91	19.611.863
TOTAL				134.727.777
Various costs relating to previous year				2.000.000
TOTAL PAYMENTS				136.727.777

- (1) The allocation of resources between Member States is made on the basis of the best estimates of the numbers in the most deprived persons in each Member State. The figures are then weighted on the basis of the actual utilization of allocations in the previous three years for example, the low rate of utilization the Netherlands led to their allocation of ECU 3 million in the 1994 plan being reduced to ECU 2.3 million in the 1995 plan.

In assessing the rate of utilization under the plan, account must be taken of the fact that the figures are not final, since some expenditure will always be made during the following financial year. Furthermore, Greece and Luxembourg were unable to carry out distribution in 1994 for logistical reasons. Natural disasters in Greece in October 1994 created additional needs which could not be covered under the 1995 plan. By a decision of 23 December 1994, the Commission therefore approved the withdrawal from stock of 1000 tonnes of boned beef which had not been utilized.

CASH POSITION AND MANAGEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS

4. Management of appropriations

The appropriations for the 1994 financial year break down into three types:

1. 1994 budget appropriations,
2. Appropriations carried over non-automatically from the 1993 financial year,
3. Appropriations carried over automatically from the 1993 financial year.

4.1. The budget for the 1994 financial year

4.1.1. Appropriations

4.1.1.1 The initial budget

The initial budget for 1994 was adopted in December 1993. Initial appropriations totalled ECU 36 465.0 million.

This includes ECU 15.0 million entered in Chapter B0-40 (provisions for measures the legal basis for which has not yet been adopted). It does not comprise the ECU 1 000 million allocated to the monetary reserve, which may be used only in the event of variations in the ecu/dollar ratio and to cover, if necessary, costs arising from currency realignments within the European Monetary System (cf. point 4 1.1.4.).

4.1.1.2. Supplementary and amending budget (SAB)

The short-term reviews of appropriation requirements for the EAGGF Guarantee Section conducted throughout the financial year indicated that appropriations were likely to be under-utilized at the end of the year. A PDSAB was proposed to the budget authority to reduce appropriations by ECU 1 678 million. The SAB was adopted during November.

4.1.1.3. Transfers of appropriations within the EAGGF Guarantee Section

In accordance with the conclusions of the European Council of 11 and 13 February 1988, the Commission, anxious to make adjustments to appropriations as far as possible before any chapter is seen to have been used up, proposed appropriation transfers from chapter to chapter to ensure that appropriations are available before the payment of advances.

Transfers from chapter to chapter were carried out as follows:

- transfer of ECU 15 million from the B0-40 reserve after adoption of the legal basis;
- transfer of ECU 600.5 million concerning several chapters;
- transfer of ECU 11.8 million from chapter B1-37 (clearance of accounts) of an equivalent amount received following an "ad hoc" clearance decision to chapter B1-18 (other sectors/food aid);
- transfer of ECU 165.0 million concerning several chapters;
- transfer of ECU 165.0 million to Chapter B1-18 (other sectors/food aid) to allow the free supply of agricultural products, mainly to countries in the Caucasus and Asia.

However, a transfer of ECU 45.9 million which became necessary following the adoption of the SAB could not be submitted in time to the budgetary authority, so that part of the expenditure declared by the Member States could not be booked under the 1994 financial year.

4.1.1.4. Transfers to or from the monetary reserve

The average dollar exchange rate during the financial year was higher than that on which the 1994 budget was based, leading to a saving of ECU 250 million.

Since this amount did not exceed the "franchise" of ECU 400 million, no transfer to the monetary reserve was necessary.

4.1.1.5. The appropriations available

The appropriations available at the end of the financial year totalled ECU 34 787.0 million, not including ECU 1 000 million for the monetary reserve. Table 6 shows expenditure against appropriations during the financial year.

4.1.2. Utilization of appropriations

4.1.2.1. Budget operations

The following table shows in detail the budget operations covering 1994 budget appropriations:

in ECU

1. Appropriations available (after SAB)	34 787 000 000.00
2. Itemized commitments	
- for expenditure incurred by MS	32 831 415 800.37
- for direct payments	<u>139 005 222.96</u>
Total commitments	32 970 421 023.33
3. Sums charged as payments	
- for expenditure incurred by MS	32 831 415 800.37
- for direct payments	<u>74 736 519.18</u>
Total charged	32 906 152 319.55
4. Appropriations to be carried over automatically	
- for expenditure incurred by MS	0.00
- for direct payments	<u>64 268 703.78</u>
Total to be carried over automatically	64 268 703.78
5. Appropriations to be carried over non-automatically	0.00
6. Lapsed appropriations (= 1 - 2 - 5)	1 816 578 976.67

4.1.2.2. Automatic carryovers

Appropriations to be carried over automatically represent the difference between sums committed and charged. For this year they concern ECU 64.3 million corresponding to appropriations committed by the Commission for expenditure incurred directly by itself and which had not yet been paid at the end of the financial year.

4.1.2.3. Non-automatic carryovers

The Commission may ask for the carryover of appropriations concerning expenditure planned in the previous year's budget which could not be incurred before the financial year and for which no appropriation is allocated in the following year's budget to cover such expenditure. Since it is unlikely that all of the appropriations will have been used at the end of the 1995 financial year, the Commission has requested no carryovers of appropriations from the 1994 financial to the 1995 financial year.

4.2. Non-automatic carryovers from 1993

A request for the carryover of appropriations totalling ECU 510.0 million was made, and was granted by the budget authority.

Since there was no provision in the 1994 budget for this additional expenditure, the appropriations still available at the end of 1993 had to be carried over to 1994.

The appropriations were used as follows:

in ECU

1.	Appropriations available	510 000 000.00
2.	Itemized commitments	
	- for expenditure incurred by MS	441 829 780.53
	- for direct payments	0.00
	Total commitments	441 829 780.53
3.	Sums charged as payments	
	- for expenditure incurred by MS	441 829 780.53
	- for direct payments	0.00
	Total charged	441 829 780.53
4.	Lapsed appropriations (= 1 - 3)	68 170 219.47

By measure, the appropriations were used as follows:

in ECU million

BUDGET HEADING	MEASURE	CARRYOVERS FROM 1993	1994 COMMITMENTS	CANCELLED APPROPRIATIONS
B1-1029	Drought Portugal	5.0	3.4	1.6
B1-184	Table Olives	8.0	2.2	5.8
B1-2220	Ewe and goat premiums	350.0	350.0	0.0
B1-259	Drought Portugal	23.0	23.0	0.0
B1-3805	Ewe premiums in mountain, hill and less-favoured areas	48.0	48.0	0.0
B1-5010	Early retirement programmes	8.0	1.1	6.9
B1-5011	Agri-environment programmes	29.0	6.9	22.1*
B1-5012	Afforestation programmes	39.0	7.2	31.8
TOTAL		510.0	441.8	68.2

4.3. Automatic carry-overs from 1993

The 1993 appropriations carried over automatically to 1994 cover direct payments amounting to ECU 353.8 million, broken down as follows:

- ECU 315.1 million paid to the Member States, in advance, to make payments in 1994 concerning:
 - . compensation for non-allocation of milk quotas (SLOM, Reg. (EEC) No 2187/93, i.e. ECU 275.1 million),
 - . the programme for the restructuring of milk production (Reg. (EEC) No 1560/93, i.e. ECU 40 million),
- the details of these payments are given in Annexes 19a and 19b
- ECU 38.8 million for direct payments committed in 1993 but not yet paid at the end of the financial year.

For details, see point 5.2. and in particular Table 10.

The following table shows how these carryovers were utilized during the 1994 financial year.

in ECU

1.	Appropriations available	353 849 133.16
2.	Sums charged as payments	
	- for expenditure incurred by MS	235 034 191.32
	- for direct payments	<u>22 368 120.63</u>
	Total charged	257 402 311.95
3.	Lapsed appropriations (= 1 - 2)	
	- for expenditure incurred by MS	80 046 095.94
	- for direct payments	<u>16 400 725.27</u>
	Total lapsed appropriations	96 446 821.21

4.4. Summary of appropriation managements

in ECU million

	Approp. 1994 budget	Non- automatic carryovers	Automatic carryovers	Total approp.
A. Initial budget /carryovers (*)	36 465.0	510.0	353.8	37 328.8
SAB	- 1 678.0	0.0	0.0	- 1 678.0
Transfers outside EAGGF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Appropriations available / carryovers	34 787.0	510.0	353.8	35 650.8
B. Commitments	32 970.4	441.8	0.0	33 412.3
Sums charged as payments	32 906.2	441.8	257.4	33 605.4
Automatic carryovers in 1995	64.3	0.0	0.0	64.3
C. Non-automatic carryovers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
D. Lapsed appropriations	1 816.6	68.2	96.4	1 981.2

(*) Including the ECU 15 million entered in Chapter B0-40 but not the ECU 1 000 million in the monetary reserve.

5. SYSTEM OF ADVANCES AND DIRECT PAYMENTS

5.1. Advances to the Member States

5.1.1. System of monthly advances on entry into the accounts

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2048/88 of 24 June 1988⁽¹⁾ amending Regulation (EEC) No 729/70⁽²⁾ makes the system of monthly advances on entry of expenditure in the accounts a permanent feature. Advances are paid to the Member States at the beginning of the second month following that in which expenditure is effected by the paying agencies.

Strictly speaking, these are not advances but rather reimbursements of expenditure which the Member States have already effected. The term "advance" stresses the provisional nature of such payments. Advances are worked out on the basis of monthly declarations of expenditure forwarded by the Member States; such expenditure is entered definitively in the accounts after verification on the spot in the following financial years (cf. TITLE IV on accounts clearance).

The system of advances covers payments made by the Member States from 16 October 1993 to 15 October 1994. They involve more than 99% of expenditure defrayed by the EAGGF Guarantee Section. For the remainder, the Commission itself makes direct payments for a limited number of measures.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 185, 15.7.1988, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 94, 28.4.1970, p. 13.

5.1.2. Decisions on advance payments taken in respect of 1994 -- -

With regard to the 1994 financial year, the Commission adopted 13 decisions, 12 of which were routine (annexes 18a and 18b).

An extraordinary advance to adjust the advances granted to total expenditure chargeable to the year was passed in December 1994.

An 'ad hoc' clearance of accounts decision was necessary to recover part of the advances paid to two Member States because of a shortfall of appropriations in certain chapters.

Moreover, with regard to the advances paid at the beginning of December to cover the expenditure incurred by the Member States during the first two weeks of October 1994, the EAGGF recovered ECU 79.2 million corresponding to compensation for the non-allocation of milk quotas ("SLOM") and the programme for restructuring milk production advanced during 1993 and not used until 15 October 1994.

5.1.3. Reduction of advances

Payment deadlines were introduced to ensure equal treatment of recipients in all the Member States and to avoid delays in payment leading to situations where the aid no longer has the desired economic effect. Moreover, the freedom to pay according to the administrative convenience of the various paying agencies hampers the proper management of budgetary discipline.

Pursuant to Article 13 of Council Decision 94/729/EC of 31 October 1994 concerning budgetary discipline⁽¹⁾, the EAGGF departments noted at the end of the financial year that certain Member States did not always respect the payment deadlines fixed in the Community rules for paying aid to recipients and proposed that the Commission reduce the advances for 1994 on account of late payment by ECU 19.8 million. This reduction was decided by the Commission at the same time as the advances for October expenditure.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 293 of 12.11.1994, p. 14.

Table 10
DIRECT PAYMENTS BY THE COMMISSION

in ECU

PAYMENTS AGAINST 1994 BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS			
Chapter	Commitments	Sums charged	Automatic carryovers
A. Concerning certain agricultural measures			
B1-12 (olive oil)	1 325 241.26	1 065 455.18	259 786.08
B1-14 (fibre flax)	839 325.96	354 895.14	484 430.82
B1-15 (nuts)	1 837 702.12	556 029.65	1 281 672.47
B1-36 (measures to combat fraud)	76 878 051.12	51 296 426.52	25 581 624.60
B1-38 (rural development)	344 932.00	327 655.52	17 276.48
Total A.	81 225 252.46	53 600 462.01	27 624 790.45
B. Food aid measures			
B1-1890	57 759 444.11	21 115 530.78	36 643 913.33
B1-2013	20 526.39	20 526.39	0.00
Total B.	57 779 970.50	21 136 057.17	36 643 913.33
Total A and B.	139 005 222.96	74 736 519.18	64 268 703.78

PAYMENTS AGAINST NON-AUTOMATIC CARRYOVERS FROM 1993			
Chapter	Carryovers	Sums charged	Lapsed or decommitted appropriations
A. concerning certain agricultural measures			
B1-12 (olive oil)	6 006 700.20	5 960 827.00	45 873.20
B1-14 (fibre flax)	1 926 533.64	1 257 573.18	668 960.46
B1-15 (nuts)	85 884.14	0.00	85 884.14
B1-36 (measures to combat fraud)	30 624 833.92	15 024 860.11	15 599 973.81
B1-38 (rural development)	124 894.00	124 860.34	33.66
Total	38 768 845.90	22 368 120.63	16 400 725.27

5.2. Direct payments

5.2.1. Direct payments for certain agricultural measures

In certain cases the Commission makes direct payments to operators in connection with certain schemes that are not conventional market measures but are intended to increase the scope for disposal of products, in particular olive oil, fibre flax and nuts and to finance rural development and measures to combat fraud.

Table 10 gives details of direct payments.

Some of these measures are financed by withholding a proportion of the aid to be paid to producers. Annex 20 gives an overall picture of sums withheld in relation to expenditure.

5.2.2. Direct payments for the free supply of agricultural products

The Commission also made direct payments for the supply of agricultural products to countries in the Caucasus and central Asia and to Moldova.

Table 11

ADVANCES TO THE MEMBER STATES FOR 1994

ECU

MEMBER STATE	ADVANCES			EXCHANGE RATE DIFFERENCES (d)	EXPENDITURE COMMITTED		
	Amounts paid during 1994 (a)	SLOM recoveries, etc (b)	expenditure booked (c)		in 1994 (e) = c + d	Non-automatic carryovers from 1993 (f)	1994 budget appropriations (g) = e - f
Belgium	1 169 293 803.35	1 139 540.95	1 170 433 344.30	8 749.21	1 170 442 093.51	0.00	1 170 442 093.51
Denmark	1 278 225 745.86	102 856.34	1 278 328 602.20	33 469.65	1 278 362 098.85	1 053 386.06	1 277 308 712.79
Germany	5 142 758 737.94	37 172 755.32	5 179 931 493.26	- 1 675.99	5 179 929 817.27	5 797 172.71	5 174 132 644.56
Greece	2 718 911 420.30	0.00	2 718 911 420.30	42 059.94	2 718 953 480.24	92 909 803.91	2 626 043 676.33
Spain	4 408 130 291.55	106 049.20	4 408 236 340.75	36 238.19	4 408 272 578.94	123 919 415.23	4 284 353 163.71
France	7 987 007 418.94	14 162 463.72	8 001 169 882.66	16 143.23	8 001 186 025.89	9 761 833.52	7 991 424 192.37
Ireland	1 478 362 236.70	1 652 791.62	1 480 015 028.32	9 368.06	1 480 024 396.38	859 068.49	1 479 165 327.89
Italy	3 460 394 758.67	454 393.02	3 460 849 151.69	- 209 927.86	3 460 636 223.83	15 043 358.89	3 445 595 864.94
Luxembourg	11 918 997.47	181 102.35	12 100 099.82	973.62	12 101 073.44	0.00	12 101 073.44
Netherlands	1 897 080 721.97	18 872 226.79	1 915 952 948.76	132.65	1 915 953 081.10	0.00	1 915 953 081.10
Portugal	708 379 784.07	23 488.66	708 403 272.73	10 608.37	708 413 881.10	52 672 501.93	655 741 379.17
United Kingdom	2 931 673 728.55	5 297 686.66	2 936 971 415.21	1 996 414.83	2 938 967 830.04	139 813 239.79	2 799 154 590.25
Sub-totals	33 192 137 645.37	79 165 354.63 ⁽¹⁾	33 271 303 000.00	1 942 580.90	33 273 245 580.90	441 829 780.53	32 831 415 800.37
EAGGF (direct payments)					139 005 222.96	0.00	139 005 222.96
EU Totals					33 412 250 803.86	441 829 780.53	32 970 421 023.33

⁽¹⁾ However, it should be noted that there is an exchange rate difference between the amount recovered and the equivalent amount advanced in 1993:

Recovered amounts: 79 165 354.63
 Amounts advanced in 1993 and decommitted in 1994: 80 046 095.94

TITLE III

FRAUD PREVENTION⁽¹⁾

6.1 General

This Title deals with the most important activities and factors in the context of the prevention of fraud against the EAGGF in 1994. It is a matter which closely concerns the European citizen, since the EAGGF's resources come from taxpayers' money. Proper management and systematic and effective checks are therefore necessary.

The responsibility for combating fraud affecting the EAGGF falls firstly on the Member States, whose task is to apply the Community regulations and to take all measures necessary to ensure that operations financed by the EAGGF Guarantee Section are implemented in accordance with the rules⁽²⁾. To that end the Member States have suitable national departments for conducting verifications and investigations.

In this area the Commission's role is essentially to encourage, coordinate and monitor the control work of the Member States and to urge the latter to conduct the relevant investigations, conducting investigations itself where necessary.

The Commission has intensified its efforts to improve the situation regarding recoveries, in particular by improving cooperation with, and the motivation of, the Member States and, in duly substantiated cases, by making corrections when the accounts are cleared.

Using the legal instruments at its disposal, independently of checks carried out for the purposes of the clearance of accounts, the Commission can request the Member States to carry out investigations, in which it may participate, carry out checks itself, or organize checks where several Member States are concerned or where problems arise in a particular sector.

There are also arrangements for the exchange of information between the Member States and with the Commission to step up the effectiveness of the fight against fraud.

In 1994 the Commission continued and stepped up its activities with regard to the prevention of fraud and irregularities involving EAGGF funds. This work concentrated on three main objectives:

- the application of legislative provisions on controls and improvements to the regulations and methodology;

⁽¹⁾ Certain items under this Title also appear in the 1994 annual report on the fight against fraud ("Protecting the financial interests of the Community: The fight against fraud"). The points enlarged upon in that report are only outlined in brief in this title.

⁽²⁾ Article 8 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 729/70, OJ No L 94, 28.4.1970

- conducting of investigations and special checks, with a greater number of officials in the field;
- setting up and operation of specific control mechanisms and application of suitable, effective verification techniques and methods.

6.2. Application of control measures and improvements to the rules

6.2.1. Integrated administration and control system as part of the reform of the CAP

With the reform of the CAP, it was necessary to set up a totally different set of arrangements for management and control in order to find suitable solutions, particularly with regard to direct area-based aid and animal premiums.

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3508/92 of 27 November 1992 establishing an integrated administration and control system for certain Community aid schemes⁽¹⁾ essentially provides for:

- a computerized database,
- an alphanumeric identification system for agricultural parcels,
- a system for the identification and registration of animals⁽²⁾,
- aid applications,
- an integrated control system (administrative checks, on-the-spot checks and, where appropriate, verification by aerial or satellite remote sensing).

By collating all the information relating to areas, animals and producers available to it, the control authority is in a position to carry out a very detailed administrative check. This procedure should make it possible to detect far more irregularities or anomalies at the aid application stage and to reduce the number of elements that have to be checked on-the-spot. Computerizing these administrative checks makes for greater efficiency and cost-effectiveness.

Regulation (EEC) No 3508/92 provides for the integrated system to apply as from 1 February 1993 with the exception of the alphanumeric identification system for agricultural parcels and the computerized database, which will be applicable as from 1 January 1996.

This Regulation also provides for the Community to contribute towards the expenditure incurred in setting up the integrated system over four years from 1992 and over three years from the 1 January 1995 for the new Member States.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 355, 5.12.1992.

⁽²⁾ In accordance with Articles 4, 5, 6 and 8 of Council Directive 92/102/EEC of 27 November 1992 (OJ No L 355, 5.12.1992).

In 1994 Commission staff carried out several visits to all the Member States in order to study the organization of the introduction of the system and the administrative and on-the-spot checks. Particular attention was given to the introduction of systems for identifying agricultural parcels and the application of Directive 92/102 EEC concerning the identification and registration of livestock.

The Commission presented a report to the Council (COM(94) 286) on Community part-financing. In view of the major work still to be done, and because the transitional period for setting up the integrated system expires at the end of 1995, the Council, acting on a proposal from the Commission, amended Regulation (EEC) No 3508/92 to extend the part-financing scheme to the end of 1995⁽¹⁾.

6.2.2. Identification and registration of animals

Directive 92/102/EEC of 27 January 1992 provides that the Council is to undertake a review of the Directive before the end of 1996 with a view to defining a harmonized Community system of electronic identification and to taking a decision on its introduction in the light of progress achieved in this area by the International Organization for Standards (ISO).

Accordingly, the Commission decided to contribute towards the financing of a project developed by three research institutes for a large-scale trial involving the electronic identification of livestock (cattle, sheep and goats), to see if the generalized application of such an identification system could be achieved for all livestock qualifying for Community premiums paid in respect of individual animals.

The project has been completed and the final results were presented on 13 December 1994. These results were sufficiently positive for the Commission to plan to develop this type of identification on a larger scale.

6.2.3. Determination of the sex of boned beef

The Commission's staff took an interest in the possibilities offered by laboratory tests whereby the sex of boned beef (fresh or frozen) can be determined. Such tests could clearly be useful in checks on both intervention aid and export refunds.

Delegations from those Member States which were interested were invited to take part in the procedure and expressed an interest in its development. The method and its applications are currently being studied by experts of the Veterinary Committee.

⁽¹⁾ Regulation (EC) No 3233/94 of 20 December 1994. OJ No L 338, 28.12.1994, p. 13.

6.2.4. Reinforcing monitoring (Regulation (EEC) No 307/91)

Regulation (EEC) No 307/91 provides for the Community to part-finance, for a limited period and up to an annual maximum of ECU 20 million, expenditure incurred by the Member States to reinforce the monitoring of certain expenditure chargeable to the EAGGF Guarantee Section in the field of exports of agricultural products and products exported in the form of goods not covered by Annex II to the Treaty (Article 1) as well as in connection with certain intervention measures (Article 2).

The expenditure claimed by the Member States in 1993 amounted to ECU 10.370 million, i.e. a take-up rate of 52% in relation to the total available amount.

The take-up rate on the Community appropriations varied from Member State to Member State. For Denmark, Germany and France it was fairly high (between 60 and 80% of the allocated appropriations). Spain, Ireland and Portugal utilized about 50% of the available funds, while Belgium, Greece, Italy and the United Kingdom used between 11% and 16% of the total amount made available to them. Only the Netherlands absorbed the entire financial allocation and were granted additional funding, in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 1116/94 of 16 May 1994.

Most of the expenditure declared by the Member States in 1993 (see table in annex), was for the remuneration of additional staff (67% of the total eligible amount). In total, 508 officials were declared (most of whom were redeployed, not newly recruited).

Training costs remained very low (2%) and mainly concerned the organization of courses on methods for checking agricultural products.

Expenditure on equipment (18% of total eligible expenditure) mainly went towards the purchase of micro-computers and vehicles.

Lastly, requests for the financing of laboratory analyses (in the context of checks on exports) were rather high for Denmark, Greece, Ireland and Portugal.

In the light of the experience gained in the first three years of application of the Regulation, on 16 May 1994 the Commission adopted Regulation (EC) No 1116/94 (mentioned above) amending Regulation (EEC) No 967/91. This new Regulation provides, in particular, that the Member States may transfer unused Community financing from one article to another within the overall financial allocation granted them and grants access also to the funds unused by other Member States. These new provisions meet the wishes of certain Member States at the same time as ensuring better management of Community funds.

Expenditure forecasts for 1994, drawn up on the basis of the Member States' declarations, amount to ECU 7.2 million, or 36% of the available funds. Definitive utilization will not be known until after 15 May 1995, when the Member States will present the Commission their statements of actual expenditure.

6.2.5. Physical checks on exports of agricultural products

Regulation (EEC) No 386/90⁽¹⁾ provides that physical checks carried out when agricultural products are exported must cover a representative sample of at least 5% of export declarations in respect of which applications are submitted for refunds or other amounts linked to export operations.

In order to improve monitoring conditions and acting on a proposal from the Commission, the Council adopted Regulation (EC) No 163/94⁽²⁾ of 24 January 1994, which provides for the 5% inspection rate to cover all agricultural product sectors insofar as a selection system is applied based on a risk analysis carried out in accordance with criteria to be laid down in accordance with a procedure laid down by the Commission. However, a minimum rate of 2% remains compulsory per product sector. In addition, the new rules include the principle of physical checks by the office of exit to mitigate the risk of substitution.

Pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 163/94, the Directorate-General for Agriculture prepared and the Commission adopted Regulation (EC) No 3122/94 laying down criteria for risk analysis as regards agricultural products receiving refunds⁽³⁾. This Regulation lays down a certain number of criteria to assist in the selection of export declarations which should be the subject of a physical check. The purpose of this risk analysis is to target physical checks on those goods, natural or legal persons and sectors presenting the greatest risk. In this way checks can be more effective in preventing fraud.

6.2.6. Operators who present a risk ("black list")

As part of the measures to protect Community financial interests, the Commission has proposed to the Council a Regulation to introduce a system of identification and communication between the competent national authorities concerning operators who do not provide the necessary guarantees, in particular on account of fraud committed, who would then be subject to appropriate preventive measures (more stringent checks, suspension of payment of aid, debarring from subsequent participation in Community aid schemes).

⁽¹⁾ Council Regulation (EEC) No 386/90 of 12 February 1990 on the monitoring carried out at the time of export of agricultural products receiving refunds or other amounts.

OJ No L 42, 16.2.1990.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 24, 29.1.1994, p. 2

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 330, 21.12.1994, p. 31.

On 6 December 1994 an agreement in principle was reached in the Council concerning this Regulation, subject to the opinion of, and any amendments proposed by, Parliament. The detailed rules to be adopted by the Commission have already been discussed by the Member States in the EAGGF Committee. However, at its session of February 1995 the European Parliament adopted a number of amendments (mainly concerning the definition of irregularity within the meaning of the Regulation in question and a strengthening of the role to be played by the Commission in its practical application) so that the Commission presented to the Council an amended proposal taking account of the amendments requested by Parliament.

6.2.7. Strengthening the provisions on export refunds

During 1994 important legislative measures were adopted to strengthen and standardize the administrative steps to be taken following wrongful payment of export refunds (or attempts to defraud).

Regulation (EC) No 2945/94 amends Regulation (EEC) No 3665/87, Article 11 of which now provides for:

- the obligation to reimburse the amount of a wrongfully paid refund increased by either 50% or 200% (if it is established that the application intentionally supplied false information);
- the principle that the subrogation of the right to payment of the refund entails joint and several responsibility of the assignor and the assignee with regard to the repayment of unduly paid refunds (however, the assignee does not have to pay the penalty increase referred to above);
- the new arrangements also concern the interest due and the possibility for bodies to obtain reimbursement by offsetting the undue refunds against refunds still to be paid.

6.2.8. Strengthening of surveillance in the cereals sector

Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1755/94⁽¹⁾, which amends Article 9 of Regulation (EC) No 891/89⁽²⁾, introduces additional surveillance measures for exports in the cereals and rice sectors, as follows:

- a copy of the contract must be attached to export licence applications involving advance fixing of the refund. The Member State concerned must inform the Commission of the quantities concerned on the day on which the application is lodged;
- the rights arising from the licence are not transferable;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 183, 18.7.1994.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 94, 7.4.1989.

- if the purchaser-importer fails to fulfil the contract, the Community exporter may export to another destination, but only with the refunds applicable to other third countries on the date of the initial application.

6.3. Investigations

The Commission can conduct the controls it considers useful, including on-the-spot checks⁽¹⁾, or have such checks carried out by the national authorities, possibly with the participation of Commission officials⁽²⁾. It may also ask for information from the Member States concerned and carry out inspection visits in this connection.

This Chapter covers a series of investigations in which the Commission participated actively. Commission officials conducted several on-the-spot checks, in conjunction with the Member States.

These investigations in 1994 were particularly fruitful. They could have been more numerous and the results much more beneficial if the number of officials allocated to the EAGGF for this task had been greater. However, thanks to the efforts of a small number of officials and to the effective methods used, a significant number of investigations were carried out and many cases of fraud covering a substantial amount detected.

6.3.1. New cases

By way of an example, the following investigations are worth quoting:

Cereals

(a) Intervention stocks

The Commission felt (risk analysis) that the second consecutive reduction in the intervention prices for cereals as a result of the reform of the CAP in the field of storage continued to pose a high risk of frauds, involving in particular selling into intervention before the new marketing year cereals harvested at the beginning of 1993/94 or replacing public stocks with privately-owned cereals.

Like last year, it was agreed firstly with all the Member States that suitable checks should be conducted by the national authorities on the basis of a programme drawn up in conjunction with the Commission.

⁽¹⁾ Council Regulation (EEC) No 729/70, OJ No L 94, 28.4.1970.

⁽²⁾ Council Regulation (EEC) No 595/91, OJ No L 67, 14.3.1992.

Following an examination of data forwarded, the Commission organized inspection visits to France and Germany in June and July 1994 to verify the actual existence of intervention stocks.

It was noted in both Member States that the stocks registered by the intervention agencies were present. In a small number of cases the calculation of volumes gave results below the tolerance provided for in the Community rules. Verifications of these cases are underway.

Last year's investigation in France revealed shortcomings in the management and control of intervention stocks. This situation continues in many cases. Financial corrections are therefore being contemplated. In Germany, the results of the investigation have prompted the Commission departments to propose improvements to the central system for the updating of intervention stock figures.

In Italy, where on-the-spot inspections in Calabria, Sicily and Puglia in 1993 revealed major fraud, some attempts were made in 1994 to improve the management and control arrangements. Greece also supplemented the checks it had commenced with the EAGGF, thereby revealing certain cases of fraud.

(b) Prefinancing

During this investigation in the cereals sector, verifications were carried out to check the administration and control arrangements set up in Germany and France for the prefinancing of export refunds. Shortcomings, many of which were serious, were found in France in particular. The EAGGF will take the necessary steps to improve the situation.

At the same time, the EAGGF asked the Member States concerned to introduce the necessary arrangements to substantially improve the management of cereals under customs supervision in the context of the prefinancing of refunds.

Special hill premium and premium for the maintenance of suckler cow herds

In the light of information received by the EAGGF staff and certain anomalies found in dossiers examined by them, an inspection visit was carried out in Haute-Corse on 9 to 16 September 1994 concerning the application of the rules governing the special hill premium and the premium for the maintenance of suckler cow herds. It was also necessary to ascertain whether there was a link between these premiums and forest fires.

The investigation uncovered instances of fraud. The Member State concerned must take concrete action against the beneficiaries identified by the EAGGF who deliberately committed the most flagrant irregularities, which can for the most part be explained by the serious shortcomings in the management and control arrangements set up at local level.

* The inspection revealed serious problems in the management of the special hill premium, with the following financial consequences:

- for 1993, the suspension of advances and payment of aid until the individual dossiers have been regularized,
- for 1994, suspension of advances and payment of aid until the Member State concerned has adopted the administrative measures needed to ensure proper application of Community rules.

* In view of the shortcomings found in the administration and control carried out by the Member State in connection with the suckler cow premium, the EAGGF's staff will apply a financial correction (flat-rate reduction) on the 1994 expenditure of Special hill premium and premium for the maintenance of suckler cow herds.

For 1995, the payment of premiums is suspended and will remain so until the French authorities have set up appropriate management and control arrangements.

With regard to the connection between premiums granted and forest fires, it is recommended that the grant of suckler cows be subject to stringent conditions regarding protection of the environment.

Exports of olive oil to third countries

On the basis of information received during an investigation in the Lebanon concerning olive oil, it would appear that similar fraud has taken place in other undertakings. It was established during an investigation that false declarations were made concerning exports of olive oil during 1992 and 1993. Not only was the content of the consignment falsely declared (soya oil fraud) but the quantities were also wrongly described.

The amount granted in respect of these exports totals ECU 3 million, to which must be added the consumption aid.

Exports of raw tobacco

During 1994 several inspection visits were made to Greece(3) and Italy(1) to ascertain (in agreement with the national inspection services) whether tobacco exported to Albania and Bulgaria in particular was entitled to the refund and, where applicable, to the processing premium. The Commission staff expect to reach a conclusion at the end of 1995.

These inspections are an integral part of the tobacco investigation file opened by the EAGGF in 1992. The file goes back as far as 1987. Since the accounts clearance for 1989 and before had already been completed before the investigation was opened, the Member States were asked to initiate investigations under their national laws (Article 6 of Regulation (EEC) No 595/91). With regard to 1990 and after, the EAGGF invoked Article 9 of Regulation (EEC) No 729/70 so as to carry out its own investigations. However, irrespective of the legal basis invoked, pursuant to Article 8 of Regulation (EEC) No 729/70 the Member States remain responsible for suppressing any fraud or irregularity they find.

Taking account of the evidence which the EAGGF already had (which has also been communicated to the Member States concerned), certain financial consequences were already drawn during the 1990 and 1991 clearance exercises. However, these corrections were subject to a reservation pending the final results of the national investigations underway.

So far, the results of these national investigations have been minimal, or even non-existent:

- Italy has indicated that the results of investigations carried out in 26 undertakings will be communicated shortly. In addition, legal proceedings have already been commenced against several persons involved in trafficking involving fictitious exports to Bulgaria (in this case, an appeal has been made to the Court of Cassation).
- The situation in Greece is very serious. Greece entrusted the investigation to a national committee comprising all the national departments concerned (Agriculture, DIDAGEP, EOK, Finance, Customs).

This Committee was set up on 19 May 1994, more than a year after the EAGGF asked Greece to open an investigation. No concrete results have yet been achieved.

These two Member States have been informed that 19 May 1995 is the deadline by which definitive conclusions must be communicated to the EAGGF.

Other investigations concerning tobacco were also launched in 1994. The main ones concern the export of 66 containers (approx. 1 140 tonnes of tobacco) from several Italian exporters which, after staying in the port of Constansa were rejected by the Romanian authorities. Examination of their contents revealed waste products unsuitable for any economic use. The export refund and the processing premium concerned amount to ECU 2.5 million.

Withdrawal of peaches

Two visits were made to Greece and Italy regarding withdrawals of peaches and nectarines.

Verifications were carried out to ascertain whether producers' organizations comply with the terms of the Council Regulation when withdrawing peaches from the market. In Greece it was found that none of these organizations had an intervention fund and that the procedures for the approval of producers' organizations do not guarantee that those organizations are capable of playing the role assigned them by the rules. It was also found that the withdrawal coefficients were being incorrectly applied. Clearance of accounts corrections have been proposed in the light of these findings.

In the case of Italy, the inspection report shows that the Italian Ministry of Agriculture has not really checked the rules on the intervention fund and the marketing rules laid down by the producers' associations. As a result the withdrawal coefficients are incorrectly applied and financial corrections might result.

Investigation concerning the quality and quantity of olive oil in intervention storage in Spain

Just as investigations were held concerning the quality of olive oil stocks in Italy (the results can be found in the 23rd Financial Report, on page 76, and the action taken as a result is described on page 78 of this Report), during the week from 18 to 23 April 1994 the EAGGF staff held an investigation concerning the quantity and quality of olive oil from the 1992/93 marketing year held in intervention storage in Spain.

102 samples representing 69 367 tonnes of olive oil from 1992/93 were taken from the 11 storage centres visited.

The samples were sent to an Italian laboratory, which carried out all the necessary analyses.

The results show that 38 253 899 kg of olive oil declared as "extra virgin" must be down-graded to "virgin" quality exclusively on the basis of the organoleptic test; 478 950 kg were excluded from intervention for having a trichloroethylene content higher than the limit laid down in Regulation (EEC) No 2568/91.

The results were forwarded to the Member State in November 1994.

Exports of wine to Croatia

According to information received, considerable quantities of wine exported from Spain to Croatia was diverted to Germany.

During an inspection visit of the EAGGF staff to Croatia in November 1994 it was found that concentrated grape must from Spain had been added to Croatian wine which was subsequently exported to Germany.

It was also noted that the grape must in question was sent to Croatia under temporary import arrangements. The criteria laid down in Article 18 of Regulation (EEC) No 3665/87 for the payment of differentiated refunds were therefore not complied with. The temporary import arrangements in question area also applied to tobacco.

The Spanish authorities were asked to recover the wrongly paid refunds. In addition, there is a general problem regarding export procedures in Spain. The other Member States were also informed.

Thus the temporary import arrangements, whereby goods may be imported at a very reduced levy, are open to abuse and the risk of potential fraud is particularly high.

Exports of concentrated grape must

The case in question came to light during the second half of 1993, when the Dutch authorities noted that large quantities of concentrated grape must had transited via Rotterdam. Investigations revealed that abnormally large quantities of this product had been being exported from Spain since November 1991 and serious doubts arose as to whether the quantities shipped actually remained in Sweden.

The refunds wrongfully received by Spanish undertakings for the part of the exports diverted from Sweden to the United States amount to about ECU 18 million.

During an inspection visit to Sweden in March 1994 the books and other supporting documents of three of the main Swedish importers were scrutinized, and staff were questioned.

It was found that all the quantities of the product in question, supposedly imported into Sweden for local consumption, had been immediately redispached to the United States and Canada, countries for which no export refunds are paid.

It is quite clear that the Spanish exporters are still trying to export the product in question to the United States and Canada. The Spanish authorities have already determined that the fraud involves Ptas 2 925 million (18 ECU million) and the investigations have reached their closing stages. The procedure for recovering other amounts implicated in this case has not yet been commenced.

The payment of refunds for Sweden were suspended as soon as the fraud was discovered. Traffic continued via Norway, for which refunds were also applied. As a result of this fraudulent practice, it has been decided to completely abolish refunds for concentrated grape must.

Exports of cheese, meat and milk products from Denmark and Germany reimported into Greece

Following requests by the Greek authorities for the verification of a number of T2L certificates, the German and Danish authorities discovered these documents to be forged.

After investigations, it was found that these T2L import licences corresponded to German and Danish exports to the Lebanon, Jordan and Bulgaria for which substantial refunds had been paid. The proofs of arrival were also found to be forgeries and the goods had actually entered Greece under forged T2L certificates.

The notified fraud involves DM 3.4 million and Dkr 15.4 million. Steps have been taken to initiate legal action in Greece. Moreover, measures have been taken to develop a coordinated action plan to bring these fraudulent practices to an end.

Exports of beef to Egypt, refusal of certain quantities

The Egyptian authorities have rejected certain parts of consignments of beef exported from the Community, for which full refunds have been paid.

The meat in question comes from the Netherlands, France, Ireland, Germany, Italy and Belgium.

During an investigation on the spot it was found that the quantities involved totalled 258 118 boxes at a net weight of 6 319.324 tonnes, from 48 different consignments between 1991 and September 1993.

The export operations from which these rejects came have been traced. Some of the reasons for the refusals have been discovered (poor health and veterinary status, high bacteria counts, etc.).

Recovery procedures are underway.

6.3.2. Old cases

In 1994 there were significant developments as regards the files opened in earlier years and presented in the 1993 Financial Report on the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

These files can be classified as follows:

(a) Cases which resulted in a financial adjustment under the 1991 accounts clearance operation

- Premium for the abandonment of winegrowing areas
corrections: Italy: LIT 7 314 669 876
Greece: DRA 7333 908.
- Exports of meat to the Lebanon and the United Arab Emirates
corrections: the Netherlands: HFL 1 091 617
Germany: DM 997 814.
- Exports of livestock on the hoof to the Near and Middle East and North Africa - the IMEX case: country involved: Germany - correction: DM 56 692 508.
- Livestock exports to Poland claimed to be pure-bred breeding animals
corrections: Germany: DM 54 275 090
Netherlands: HFL 550 150.
- Beef exports to Zimbabwe: country involved: Germany;
correction: DM 518 181.
- Exports of beef as food aid. This case was the subject of an 'ad hoc' clearance decision: Decision 94/28/EC. The Decision was contested by the Member State concerned (Italy) before the European Court of Justice (Case 198/94).

(b) Other files

- Intervention stocks of durum wheat

Italy: the irregularities noted in 1993 resulted in a correction to the advances paid to the Member State of ECU 62.4 million. A further flat-rate correction of 10% was applied to overall expenditure in the sector for the 1991 financial year and the same correction is proposed for 1992.

All the cases of irregularities have also been communicated in the context of Articles 3 and 5 of Regulation (EEC) No 595/91 and the EAGGF is closely monitoring the Member States in their recovery of sums from operators.

France: the cases found during the 1993 EAGGF investigation have been communicated in the context of Articles 3 and 5 of Regulation (EEC) No 595/91 and the Member States have recovered sums from operators.

Following this investigation, other cases have been discovered by the Member State and the sums in question recovered. In all, nine cases have been communicated, accounting for a total of ECU 4 150 000, fully recovered from the operators.

Greece: All the cases noted in 1993 have been communicated by the Member State, together with other cases it has discovered, in the context of Articles 3 and 5 of Regulation (EEC) No 595/91. The checks were extended to quality problems and corrections will be made under the 1993 accounts clearance.

- Durum wheat - prefinancing of refunds:

since the fraud was discovered, Italy has been unable to rectify the financial situation. Only 16% of the sum to be reimbursed has been returned to the EAGGF. Taking account of the fact that the damage was mainly caused by incorrect application of the refund prefinancing arrangements and that there is no hope of the EAGGF being rapidly repaid, preparations are being made to include this file in an accounts clearance decision to be adopted concerning 1992.

- Olive oil in intervention:

the results of the analyses carried out on samples taken in Italy show that 13 016 tonnes are not eligible for intervention and must therefore be excluded. These findings are currently being verified by the Italian authorities and a further, definitive analysis will be carried out on the samples held by the EAGGF staff.

- False declaration of type and destination in olive oil exports:

unduly paid refunds amounting to ECU 4 million. In addition, ECU 4.7 million of olive oil consumption aid must be recovered. Taking account of the findings of the EAGGF staff during the physical check on departure from Greece (customs and State laboratory), it is planned to include this case in a future accounts clearance operation.

- Exports of beef - use of false documents:

beef exported from Germany destined for the Lebanon was diverted to Turkey. Wrongfully paid refunds amounting to ECU 4 million were recovered.

- Reimport of exported beef into the Community:

exports of beef to certain third countries although the T1 documents were never cleared and the goods in question were placed for consumption on the Community market. The Belgian authorities have commenced procedures to recover the wrongfully paid refunds, amounting to ECU 1.3 million.

Cotton

During an investigation carried out in Greece in 1992 by Commission officials in collaboration with the Greek authorities, a certain number of irregularities were found to have been committed by operators (ginning undertakings, intermediaries, producers) and shortcomings were found in the Greek control arrangements.

The Greek authorities had to carry out additional checks to determine the scale of the irregularities. They failed to carry out those checks and Greece's failure to cooperate was noted accordingly.

For these reasons, at the end of 1994 the Commission decided to apply an appropriate correction in the context of the clearance of accounts. This correction was set at 25% of the aid granted for 1991.

This figure will be lowered if controls and cooperation are found to have improved in 1995.

In this context, by common agreement a joint working party of the Commission and the Greek authorities has been set up with a view to improving the Greek inspection arrangements. The working party met in 1994. Regular meetings will be held each quarter and will be followed by visits to the production zones to evaluate the progress made. A report will be drawn up at the end of 1995.

6.4. Cases of fraud and irregularities reported

Fraud and irregularities detected by the Member States are reported quarterly to the Commission under Articles 3 and 5 of Regulation (EEC) No 595/91. Details of cases reported in 1994 broken down by sector are given in Annex 21.

Annex 22 shows the trend of Member States' reports of cases of fraud and irregularities established up to and including 1994 and the situation regarding the recovery of amounts unduly paid.

For 1994 the breakdown by Member State of the number of cases of irregularities amounting to ECU 4 000 or more and the financial implications for EAGGF Guarantee Section funds was as follows:

Table 12

R. (EEC) No 595/91

Member State	B	DK	DE	EL	ES	FR	IRL	IT	NL	PO	UK	TOTAL
Number of cases	42	92	226	46	144	62	15	466	186	103	228	1.610
Amounts in ECU million	7,2	3,1	33,7	2,5	72,9	5,9	0,5	266,9	6,5	6,2	11,4	416,8
ECU million recovered	0,3	0,8	3,3	0,0	0,5	0,7	0,2	68,1	3,0	0,0	2,2	79,1

In ECU million at the most recent rate available.

It will be noted that:

- the cases reported by the Member States under Regulation 595/91 also include the many cases uncovered by the EAGGF staff during their investigations;
- the Member States are still very reluctant to report the cases of fraud found by their inspectors and are late in reporting them (which completely neutralizes any motivation the other might have to prevent fraud).

For the four quarters of 1994, 1 610 cases totalling ECU 416.8 million were reported. This represents an increase on 1993, of 24% in the number of cases (up from 1 298) and 70% in the amount involved (previously ECU 248.3 million). A comparison between 1994 and 1992 (1 030 cases amounting to ECU 118 million) shows an increase of 56% in the number of cases and 254% in the amount involved.

This considerable increase in the number of cases reported has only been achieved thanks to the work of the Member State and the on-the-spot inquiries and audits carried out by unit G.4 of the EAGGF.

The major sectors in terms of the number of cases found and the size of the sums involved are:

- Cereals

For the second year running, this was the sector where the best results were achieved: 201 cases totalling ECU 221.9 million (ECU 75.6 million more than the previous year). Italy reported the most serious cases: 22 cases involving ECU 115.7 million, followed by Spain, with 10 cases involving ECU 42.7 million and France with 59 cases involving 10 million. Portugal reported 53 cases but the sums involved were minimal.

- Beef and veal

Another high-risk sector: 135 cases were reported, involving ECU 65.2 million (ECU 44.2 million up on the previous year). The major cases were reported by Italy, with 7 cases involving ECU 39.2 million and Germany with 31 cases involving ECU 17 million.

- Oils and fats

208 cases were reported, involving ECU 62.2 million. The major cases were reported by Italy, with 143 cases involving ECU 60.7 million.

- Significant results were obtained thanks to the integrated administration and control system, although the system has only recently become operational. Under these arrangements 241 cases were reported involving ECU 3.3 million.

6.5. Recovery of amounts unduly paid

The situation regarding the recovery of amounts unduly paid in the agricultural sector continued to improve in 1994. ECU 79.1 million were recovered, i.e. 22% of the amounts involved.

The best results were achieved by Italy with the recovery of ECU 68.1, Germany, with ECU 3.3 million, and the United Kingdom, with ECU 2.2 million.

Of the 9 787 cases of irregularities entered in the "Irene-3" data base, 6 310 cases had been completed at the end of 1994, i.e. 64% of all cases. 1 100 more cases were completed than during the previous year. These also included cases reported during earlier years. In particular, of the 1 610 cases reported in 1994, 554 were completed (34% of the total).

To have a better idea of the efforts made during recent years to improve the recovery rate, the totals at the end of each of the last four years must be compared.

All regularities reported by the Member States since reporting began	Amounts recovered	Percentage recovered
end 1991 ECU 762,3 million	ECU 80,1 million	10,5
end 1992 ECU 914,7 million	ECU 94,5 million	10,3
end 1993 ECU 1.124,3 million	ECU 158,1 million	14,1
end 1994 ECU 1.458,1 million	ECU 342,2 million	22,1

The recovery rate more than doubled between 1991 and 1994. This has been achieved through the efforts of the EAGGF's staff to assist and motivate Member States to recover sums (particularly during discussions in the Irregularities Committee) and, above all, following the substantial corrections made in the context of the clearance of accounts. In the latter case, losses are attributed to the negligence of the Member State which allowed the irregularity to happen or slowed down the recovery procedure.

The fact that the recovery rate is not greater can be explained by:

- the size of the sums in question (all possible means are used by the defrauders with such sums at stake);
- the slowness of legal proceedings in the different Member States.

6.6. EAGGF Irregularities and Mutual Assistance Group meetings

These meetings are held pursuant to Article 8 of Regulation (EEC) No 595/91, under the chairmanship of an EAGGF representative. They bring together Commission officials and Member States' representatives responsible for control and investigations. Three plenary meetings were held in 1994 at which procedures for the notification of irregularities were discussed together with many alleged or established irregularity cases, and the action to be taken in each case was considered.

At meetings of the Group:

- major cases of fraud can be discussed with the Member States and discussions held on experience gained in various sectors;
- an exchange of views can take place on the application of the Community rules and Member States' authorities can be alerted to new methods and techniques (risk analysis, remote sensing, etc.);
- all fraud cases reported can be discussed and assessed with a view to the risk analysis to be completed by the individual Member States.

6.7. Specific control arrangements

6.7.1. Control agencies for olive oil

Pursuant to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2262/84⁽¹⁾ and Commission Regulation (EEC) No 27/85⁽²⁾, control agencies for olive oil were set up in the main producer Member States: Italy, Greece, Spain and Portugal (see 18th Financial Report on the EAGGF, pp. 53, 54).

The main changes to the operation of the agencies in 1994 arise from the changes to the support policy in this sector. Consumption aid has been cut drastically and production aid strengthened, with strengthened checks on the latter necessary as a result.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 208, 3.8.1984.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 4, 5.1.1985.

The need to reinforce checks on production aid was first communicated to the agencies at the time of the comments on the 1994/95 activity programme. It includes strengthening the verification of the destination of the oil produced as proof of the existence of the quantities declared in the aid application.

These changes will increase the effectiveness of the crossed checks, which have in recent years been confirmed as the most effective.

The four agencies carried out their control tasks during the 1993/94 marketing year in accordance with the forecasts in the activity programmes and the forward estimates approved by the Member States' authorities and the Commission.

In Italy, during the 1993/94 marketing year the agency checked 1 591 producers, including 112 field checks, 838 mills, 14 producers' associations and the 637 packaging undertakings.

As a result of these checks the agency has proposed the withdrawal of approval from 60 mills, six producers' associations and 43 packaging undertakings. The aid applications of 26 producers have been contested.

Most of the cases have been notified to the judicial authority and/or other control authorities.

In Greece, during the 1993/94 marketing year, the agency carried out 709 checks on the 2 766 mills in operation and proposed 14 withdrawals of approval and 33 fines. The checks on associations did not give rise to any proposals for penalties. 2 411 producers were checked. The 919 checks on 235 packaging undertakings resulted in the quantities declared being challenged in 164 cases.

In Portugal, for the 1993/94 marketing year, the agency carried out checks on 856 producers, 396 of whom were found wanting. The number of approved mills rose to 1 650, of which the agency inspected 352 and proposed 66 withdrawals of approval. The agency checked 8 of the 29 existing producers' associations.

The 56 inspections carried out at packaging plants which had submitted aid applications found no shortcomings. With regard to quality, three cases of infringement were noted by the national authorities.

In Spain, for the 1993/94 marketing year the agency checked 1 080 mills, two unions and 40 producers' organizations, 1 163 producers and 465 packaging plants. It proposed withdrawal of approval from seven producers' organizations, 62 mills and 45 packaging plants.

6.7.2. Tobacco control agencies

Regulation (EEC) No 85/93 provided for the creation in Italy and Greece, by 30 April 1993, of two autonomous control agencies in the tobacco sector, to be part-financed by the European Union and the two Member States in question, which produce most of the Community's tobacco.

In Greece, creation of the agency was delayed because of discussions regarding its statutes. The Greek authorities finally forwarded a draft plan to the Commission in December 1994. The statutes, together with the internal regulations of the agency, are being studied by the Commission's staff.

The Italian agency has neither yet been set up, despite repeated requests by the EAGGF. Adoption of its statutes would appear to have been impeded by the reform of the body responsible for paying Community agricultural aids (AIMA), which is currently bogged down in the Italian Parliament. The EAGGF staff are still trying to push the matter forward so that the Italian agency can be set up as soon as possible.

6.7.3. Community control body in the wine sector

The activities of the Commission's body of specific officials for the wine sector in 1994 were sharply down on previous years because of the drastic reduction in the number of officials, of whom there are now only two.

Their activities mainly centred on two themes: the introduction of the rules on the documents accompanying consignments of wine products and the vineyard registers on the one hand and the assessment of methods for forecasting wine yields of the other.

- Following the entry into force of Council Directive 92/12/EEC on the general arrangements for products subject to excise duty and on the holding, movement and monitoring of such products and the Regulations concerning the accompanying administrative document for the movement under duty-suspension arrangements, on the one hand, and the simplified accompanying document for the intra-Community movement of products subject to excise duty which have been released for consumption in the Member State of dispatch, on the other, as well as Regulation (EEC) No 2238/93 on the accompanying documents for the carriage of wine products and the relevant records to be kept, the officials of the control body visited Italy, Spain and Portugal to find out how these Regulations had been introduced and whether operators had any difficulties in complying with them. The other producer Member States will also be visited in 1995. After which general conclusions on the all-round application of the Regulations will be drawn.
- The reform of the market organization for wine, which is currently being discussed by the Council, lays great emphasis on controlling yields. Reducing yields per hectare is one of the methods provided for to this end, with compensation for loss of earnings caused by lower production (section A of future regional wine-growing adjustment programmes). Three inspection visits were organized to Beaujolais (France), Dao (Portugal) and Piedmont (Italy) to assess on the spot a method for estimating the yield of individual parcels several weeks before the harvest.

The main conclusion of the investigation was that a financial assessment of the loss of income caused by a voluntary reduction in yields poses control problems.

- The officials of the control body also verified the application of the aid for the utilization of rectified concentrated grape must in Italy (Emilia-Romagna) and the permanent abandonment of vineyards in Greece (Viotia). These checks revealed no serious infringements.

Lastly, the control body was involved in the search for solutions in certain cases where producer Member States could not reach an agreement, particularly by organizing bilateral contacts, chiefly on matters of conformity of wine following analyses showing unusual levels of certain chemical components.

6.7.4. Community control body in the fruit and vegetables sector

The activities of the Community control body in the fruit and vegetable sector were also cut back as a result of the small number of officials (two in total) assigned to it.

During the year the checks were targeted at the application of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2251/92 on quality inspection of fresh fruit and vegetables.

The Member States visited had mostly taken the necessary measures to comply with the above-mentioned Regulation. However, certain provisions (particularly exemption from checks) are applied using criteria which vary from country to country and the Regulation is sometimes interpreted very freely (general exemption for all operators).

Since this is the beginning of the application of the new arrangements, these differences in interpretation should be corrected immediately.

The inspection visits showed that the Community rules on compliance with standards are applied differently in the Member States and that shortcomings are to be found in most of the Member States of the Union.

Thus, there were found to be inadequate checks on the domestic market in Greece, there is a growing tendency to overclass products in France and, in Denmark, the level of compliance with standards in the wholesale market in Copenhagen, and even the retail market, is far from satisfactory. In the former DDR, a market seems to be growing up for second-rate produce which do not even satisfy the minimum requirements.

It is planned to visit all the Member States by the end of 1995 and to draw up a report on the application of Regulation (EEC) No 2251/92 on quality inspection of fresh fruit and vegetables.

6.8. Remote sensing

The mechanism for checks by remote sensing developed gradually since 1990 by a specific small team of EAGGF services is common to all participating Member States and makes use of outside contractors. The tasks are shared between the national authorities, the contractor and the Commission. The main stages can be summarized as follows:

- selection of control areas, selection and administrative processing of files lodged in those areas, transfer of files to the contractor;
- acquisition of satellite images or aerial photographs for those areas;
- collection of the necessary topographical documents and digitization of the boundaries of the declared parcels;
- acquisition of field data (reference parcels)
- processing of images and/or photos, automatic classification and/or photo-interpretation of parcels on images or photos;
- classification of files, delivery of results and field documents;
- on-the-spot checks of part of the files and decisions regarding eligibility.

The purpose of photo-interpretation is to filter declarations with a view to reducing the number, duration and cost of on-the-spot checks. Contractors are involved only in the activities relating to photo-interpretation. The processing of files upstream and downstream in the process is done by the national authorities. The mechanism is therefore normally invisible to the farmers, because no third parties are involved in their relations with the authorities. The calculation of penalties, fines or financial consequences for the farmer is never entrusted to contractors.

For the 1994 checks the Commission issued an invitation to tender and published common general conditions in agreement with the Member States in November 1993. All Member States took part with some variations, except Luxembourg. Although the contracts are now signed by the Member States pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 165/94, the checks were financed by the EAGGF up to a maximum of ECU 15 million (including images). From 1995, pursuant to the same Regulation, the Member State will have to finance half of the expenditure.

In order to ensure the adequate distribution of the checks throughout the area concerned, 56 sites in all were identified in 1994 (as against 44 in 1993 and 27 in 1992). The number of declarations and the figures for the checks carried out by remote sensing are shown in the table below. At least 5% of the files lodged must be checked, and 54% of that minimum have already been covered by remote-sensing (as against 29% in 1993).

Table 13

Number of files					
Member State	Declared as arable crops	Checked by satellite	Reference periods checked	By areal photographs	Areas in 1994 (Satellite)
B	45.207	2.037	584		3
DK	69.376	2.977	822		4
DE	374.873	390		789	7
GR	299.627	7.495			7
ES	413.123	11.962		2.376	9
FR	508.909	1.672			3
IRL	15.778	1.016	265		2
IT	667.648	9.382		24.431	10
LUX	2.055	0			0
NL	49.045	3.025	342		5
PO	75.461	0			0
U.K.	61.867	2.259	1.893		6
TOTAL	2.582.969	42.215	(3.906)	27.596	56

In 1994 three Member States (Germany, Spain and Italy) also carried out some checks using aerial photography. This is a simplified method whereby the area of declared parcels can be determined, but land utilization often has to be checked on the spot.

The rules also call for "historical" checks over reference periods, carried out too by remote sensing in some Member States. A large number of selected files were checked in this way in the United Kingdom against archive images from 1986 to 1991. More restricted tests were carried out in Denmark, Ireland and the Netherlands.

A sum of approximately ECU 1.5 million (out of the ECU 15 million planned) has been earmarked by the Commission for the purchase of satellite images. A contract has been signed directly with LANDSAT and SPOT (suppliers of images). The images are lent to the contractors and recovered on completion of the contract.

In addition, there are two advantages to the Commission's purchase: the cost is lower because of the number of images bought and the images can be reused by other Commission departments (Joint Research Centre, etc.).

In 1994, the second year of application of the integrated administration and control system, there was found to be a general improvement in the quality of the declarations submitted by farmers, as well as in the quality of the photo-interpretation work done.

The 1994 results were presented at a meeting attended by representatives of all the Member States on 6 and 7 December 1994. The average percentage of files approved by photo-interpretation is around 58% with 28% refused and 14% doubtful. The proportion of refusals and doubtfuls seems rather high, but this is because if a single "group of crops" exceeds a fixed tolerance threshold the photo-interpreter must refuse the file. A subsequent examination of the same figures by parcel places them at 82%, 9% and 9% respectively. This means that only 18% of parcels did not succeed in being photo-interpreted and had to be checked on the spot.

The average cost of checks in the Community was ECU 307 per declaration in 1992 and ECU 249 in 1993. In 1994 it fell to ECU 201 per file, i.e. ECU 24 per parcel or ECU 6/ha, including images. The cost of buying the images is around ECU 25 per file. The average cost of equivalent checks on the ground has been put by the Member States at between ECU 160 and ECU 600 per holding.

The three new Member State participated in the assessment of the 1994 results and have already prepared to participate in the 1995 checks.

Title IV

CLEARANCE OF ACCOUNTS

INTRODUCTION

Under Article 5 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 729/70, the Commission is required to clear the annual accounts submitted by the Member States relating to payments from the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF. In addition to the correction of accounting errors (unfortunately still too frequent), the clearance of accounts has the purpose of checking that only the expenditure carried out in accordance with Community rules is reimbursed.

An annual work programme, which is designed on the basis of certain criteria (e.g. risk analysis), makes it possible to direct controls towards the most significant measures in financial terms and those which present the greatest risks of irregularities, while ensuring a degree of equal treatment between the Member States.

During 1994, the Clearance of Accounts Unit concentrated its main efforts in three fields:

- the preparation and approval of the decision clearing the accounts for the 1991 budget year;
- the finalization of inspection visits and conclusion of the dialogues with Member States on the results of these visits in connection with the clearance exercise for the 1992 budget year;
- carrying out inspection visits relating to the clearance of accounts for the 1993 budget year.

The reform of the clearance of accounts has led to amendments to Council Regulation (EEC) No 729/70 on the financing of the common agricultural policy as well as Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1723/72 on making up accounts for the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, Guarantee Section (see 7.4.).

In addition, changes were made to Council Regulation (EEC) No 4045/89 on scrutiny by Member States of transactions forming part of the system of financing by the Guarantee Section of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund. The changes introduced are designed to provide better targeting of inspections and in particular an enhancement of risk-analysis techniques (see 7.5.).

7.1. Reform of the clearance of accounts procedure

7.1.1. In March 1993 the Commission adopted guidelines for this reform, which aim at establishing a better bilateral dialogue, strengthening legal and financial security and dissociating purely accounting-type clearance from decisions resulting from scrutinizing the conformity of checking procedures. In addition, a new constructive spirit is to stress prevention rather than penalization.

In July 1994 a conciliation body was set up by the Commission to guarantee a better dialogue (see 7.1.5.).

7.1.2. An amendment to the basic Regulation (729/70) and the Financial Regulation, designed to put the other elements of the reform in place, was adopted by the Council on 22 May 1995⁽¹⁾ after having been the subject of numerous discussions during 1994 within the Council of Ministers and the Parliament. The Court of Auditors also gave its opinion on 22 December 1994. The European Parliament gave its opinion on 17 March 1995.

7.1.3. The essential elements contained in the Commission proposal, and which were the subject of discussions within the Council of Ministers, are as follows:

- the criteria for refusal of financing on the part of the Commission;
- the period for which a refusal of financing would be valid;
- cases of obvious abuse;
- the coordinating body within each Member State;
- the clearance procedures of the intervention agencies in each Member State;
- the date of application of modifications;
- the definition of 'paying agency';
- certification of the accounting procedures of each intervention agency and/or paying agency by an external body;
- negative expenditure;
- interest on sums due;
- the protection of the data transmitted by the Member States to the Commission.

⁽¹⁾ Council Regulation (EC) 1207/95 OJ L 125, 8.6.95.

7.1.4. In addition, the opinion of the EAGGF Committee was requested on 1 June 1995 on the Commission Regulation on new making up accounts for the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, Guarantee Section (1723/72) in order to finalize matters as quickly as possible following the adoption of the Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 729/70.

7.1.5. Creation of a conciliation procedure within the framework of reform of the clearance of the EAGGF Guarantee Section's accounts

A detailed but nevertheless essential aspect of the reform of the clearance of accounts as proposed by the Belle Group was the creation of a conciliation procedure, under which the Commission and the Member States would try to reconcile their respective positions concerning the action to be taken on the observations made by the Commission when checking the conformity of measures financed by the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

Since the current provisions of Council Regulation (EEC) No 729/70 and those of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1723/72 on the clearance of accounts do not exclude the possibility of the Commission's setting up such a conciliation mechanism, the Commission has - by Decision 94/442/EC of 1 July 1994 - already implemented this aspect of the reform of the clearance procedure without waiting for the adoption by the Council of the proposed amendments to Regulation (EEC) No 729/70, so that the principles of the reform could begin to apply from the clearance exercise for budget year 1992.

With regard to the terms of reference of the conciliation body, it is envisaged that it can be approached before consultation of the EAGGF Committee on the matter by any Member State to which, following checks in accordance with Article 9 of Regulation (EEC) No 729/70 and after bilateral discussion of the results, the Commission has communicated formally the conclusion that it intends to make a financial correction covering an amount which exceeds ECU 0.5 million or which accounts for more than 25% of the total annual expenditure of the Member State under the budget heading in question, or where questions of principle are involved.

The Member State has a thirty-day deadline to refer the matter to the conciliation body, counting from the receipt of the report from the Commission staff informing it of their conclusions, by making an argued request for conciliation.

Non-referral to the conciliation body does not affect the Member State's rights with regard to the subsequent clearance exercise or recourse to the Court of Justice.

The conciliation body is to work as rapidly and informally as possible, while giving equal hearing to the Commission and the national authorities concerned and communicating to them, at the end of its examination, a report on the results of the reconciliation process accompanied by any observations that the body considers useful if disagreement persists in whole or in part.

If within four months of receiving a request the conciliation body has not reached a final conclusion, the reconciliation process is regarded as having failed.

The report drawn up by the conciliation body within the time-limit referred to above is to be transmitted to the Member State concerned, to the other Member States through the EAGGF Committee, and to the Commission when preparing its proposal for the corresponding clearance decision.

The opinion expressed by the conciliation body may not bind the Commission with regard to its own final decision, since it has exclusive competence in this field.

With regard to the practical operation of the conciliation body, it is worth noting that, after consulting the EAGGF Committee, the Commission decided to appoint as its members five independent and highly qualified persons who are nationals of different Member States and give every assurance of being properly independent, as well as six alternate members fulfilling the same criteria.

Several Member States have already referred requests for conciliation to the body on proposals of corrections of the clearance exercise for budget year 1992.

7.2. Control of EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure and the accounts clearance procedure for the 1991 financial year

- 7.2.1. For the clearance of budget year 1991 (ending on 15 October 1991), controls commenced in April 1992 (after receipt of the annual statements) and were essentially completed in March 1993. Certain important files required several detailed controls, like milk quotas and expenditure connected with the accession of the new Länder; these controls were not completed until the first quarter of 1994.

This clearance exercise will be the last not to be affected by the reform of the clearance procedure. As from the clearance exercise for budget year 1992, some of the guidelines of the reform (e.g. request the conciliation body) were implemented. A large share of the Unit's human resources are involved in preventive investigations. The conclusions of these investigations can be brought by the Member State before the conciliation body set up on 1 July 1994.

Clearance checks on the 1991 accounts required 1 168 man/days of visits in the Member States, i.e. an average of almost 100 man/days per Member State. To this total must be added the work done by the external auditors who assessed the controls and examined the accounts of 12 of the largest paying agencies. By means of financial audits, practised by EAGGF for a number of years, it is possible to have some degree of certainty regarding the accounts accuracy of overall declared expenditure.

- 7.2.2. The accounts clearance for budget year 1991 covers declared expenditure totalling ECU 31 360 million.

The total of unrecognized expenditure for that year was ECU 1 518 million. An amount never attained before.

- 7.2.3. As in previous clearance operations, the EAGGF worked in close cooperation, during the various stages of the procedure, with the Legal Service and the Directorate-General for Financial Control. The latter took part in several inspection visits.

The financial corrections were based on the Commission Decision of 20 December 1985 on the criteria of correction to be applied and concern cases of failure to observe Community law, the granting of illegal aids by the Member States and infringements. The financial consequences for 1991 are set out in detail in Annex 23 to this report.

The final results of controls relating to the clearance of accounts can be found in summary report VI/320/94 of 21 December 1994.

In addition, Commission Decision 94/871/EC on the clearance of accounts for 1991 of the EAGGF Guarantee Section was published in Official Journal No L 352 of 31 December 1994.

The budgetary consequences of this decision will be booked to the 1995 budget.

- 7.2.4. The salient points of the aforementioned decision are as follows:

Milk products

The lion's share of the financial corrections (ECU 1 175.3 million) concerns the dairy sector, as a result of the failure of certain Member States to comply with the milk quotas, the late collection of the levies by others, and the failure of two Member States to comply with the conditions of a programme for the restructuring of milk production.

As regards clearance of accounts regarding milk quotas, on 21 October 1994 the Council and the Commission adopted joint conclusions providing for:

- . the increase in the quotas previously decided by the Council from 1993/94 to be applied retroactively to 1991/92 and 1992/93;
- . the Commission to revise the clearance of accounts decisions for 1989 and 1990 to base the financial corrections on the quotas allocated at the time and not on the retroactive application of the increase in quotas decided by the Commission initially for 1988/89 and 1989/90. The clearance of accounts decision for 1991 to be taken on the same basis;
- . the withdrawal of appeals to the Court of Justice for the 1989 and 1990 clearance decisions;
- . the payment in four equal annual instalments (from 1995 to 1998) of the charge resulting, for the three Member States in question, from non-retroactivity of the quota increase for 1989 and 1991;
- . the possibility of a variation of $\pm 5\%$ in the amounts of the corrections to be collected in national currency.

Export refunds

The corrections in this sector amounted to ECU 89.3 million, for the following reasons:

- . the incorrect use of refund rates;
- . ante-dated advance-fixing certificates;
- . incorrect classification of exported products and non-recovery of amounts following irregularities noted;
- . inconclusive destination certificates.

Olive oil

The olive oil sector continues to pose problems. The battery of control provisions was still being set up. Only one Member State implemented the olive oil register and the computer file of applicants for production aid.

In Italy, many of the irregularities discovered were not followed by recovery of aid, either because the security, limited in the time, had expired, or because the recipients' cases are still before the national courts. In addition, production aid paid long after the legal deadlines was the subject of a correction with a negative reserve so that it can be cancelled if Italy provides evidence supporting the eligibility of the late payments.

Almost no checks other than administrative controls were carried out on production aid in Greece.

The amount recovered in this sector totalled ECU 90 million.

Cotton

The 1991/92 cotton harvest greatly exceeded the estimates initially presented by Greece. In the absence of explanations from the Greek authorities, a special investigation covering budget years 1991 and 1992 was undertaken in cooperation with the national authorities.

This investigation revealed a whole series of gaps and inaccuracies which inevitably had effects on Community finance. First of all, DYDAGEP did not check the various aid applications submitted by the Cotton Board. It was then found that cotton deliveries to ginning plants in one of the main production regions were made almost exclusively by intermediaries and that numerous delivery declarations had consequently been falsified.

A comparison of quantities of cotton delivered for ginning and acreages revealed, in several files, extravagant yields without this leading to investigations by the competent authorities.

The areas declared as sown to cotton are almost never checked, so there are doubts as to whether the financial advantages granted to small producers are justified.

Lastly, existing methods for determining moisture content and impurities in cotton, with a view to calculating aid, are not accurate enough to guarantee the necessary reliability.

The Greek authorities have therefore been asked to carry out an inquiry under Article 6 of Regulation (EEC) No 595/91 in order to detect frauds in this sector.

The correspondence from the Greek authorities to the EAGGF on the inquiry has not provided the precise information which the EAGGF has been asking for since February 1993. Indeed, the Greek authorities have communicated neither the final conclusions of the inquiry nor an exact assessment of the financial impact of the irregularities found, as required by the inquiry procedures laid down in Regulation 595/91. In addition, the information provided does not make it possible to assess whether real improvements have been made to the Greek control arrangements.

The EAGGF considers that, in addition to the shortcomings in applying the rules governing checks on the eligibility of cotton production aid, Greece failed to comply with its obligations under Article 8 of Regulation (EEC) No 729/70 according to which the Member States must take the necessary steps to prevent and penalize irregularities.

Accordingly, a financial correction of 25% of expenditure was decided, i.e. ECU 60.7 million. A correction of this order is provided for in guidelines on flat-rate correction rates set out in the document VII/216/93, which specifies that it is possible to refuse all the expenditure and that in such cases a higher correction rate (than 10%) can be deemed suitable in exceptional circumstances.

When the Greek Authorities were informed of this correction amounting to 25% of expenditure (plus the threat not to recognize any cotton expenditure at all 1992), on 21 November 1994, they set up with the Commission a working party whose task is to ensure the application of substantially strengthened inspection procedures. The financial correction can therefore be reduced, in a later clearance decision, to 10% if these strengthened controls are actually implemented before 31 December 1995. If these shortcomings and the absence of collaboration continue, the correction will be changed to 100% during the clearance of accounts of the next financial year.

Public storage

Large corrections are proposed owing to inadequate controls on the public storage of cereals (in Italy: ECU 24.7 million).

With regard to beef and veal, two Member States accepted multiple tenders from closely associated operators circumventing the provisions restricting tenders to only one per operator. The Member States (Denmark, Ireland) argue that they cannot refuse multiple tenders as long as each tenderer is legally separate and different, but they never tried to do so, even in the most obvious cases. Since this state of affairs is not limited to these two countries, it was decided to disjoin the expenditure concerned until the clearance of the 1992 accounts pending the outcome of an investigation in all the Member States, thereby ensuring equal treatment.

The corrections concerning missing cereals stocks in 1993 in Italy and in Greece, and those concerning beef and veal taken into intervention in 1992-93 for Ireland, Italy, the United Kingdom and France will be the subject of later decisions.

Livestock premiums

Member States have great difficulty in ensuring a satisfactory level of checks on livestock premiums to detect or prevent frauds and irregularities. Corrections, often covering a region rather than an entire Member State, were decided for Germany (ECU 1.6 million), Spain (ECU 1.3 million), Ireland (ECU 0.8 million), and Italy (ECU 40.9 million).

Wine

This clearance exercise included the financial consequences of inaccurate production estimates made by the Member States, which resulted in the Commission fixing an insufficient quantity of wine for distillation (France ECU 5.9 million; Greece ECU 0.5 million; Spain ECU 4.1 million; Italy ECU 4.3 million). As the Member States contested the causal link between the communicated forecasts and an increase in expenditure, the EAGGF is studying the files in greater detail and therefore has proposed to isolate the expenditure concerned, the file being re-examined for 1992 clearance.

Tobacco

The accounts clearance includes the refusal to finance tobacco exported irregularly from Greece and Italy to Albania and Bulgaria (100% of expenditure: Greece ECU 12.8 million; Italy ECU 6.4 million), with reservations making it possible to reduce the corrections in the light of the results of the current investigations.

Moreover, these two countries did not immediately pass on to recipients the reductions in the tobacco premiums required by the rules following the overrun of the MGQs (corrections: Greece ECU 17.9 million; Italy ECU 16.7 million).

Dried fodder

The aid for the production of dried fodder is initially intended to finance the drying costs. The EAGGF initially denied that there was any legal basis on which Member States could grant aid for the drying of grasses. Such aid can amount to 50% of the total aid granted under this measure. But since the Commission departments have now accepted, at Management Committee level, the payment of aid for the drying of grasses provided that the minimum protein content is complied with, and since the legal provisions are not sufficiently clear, the EAGGF has accepted that a refusal of financing would be unfair. A major review of the legal framework has accordingly been proposed in the context of the 1994/95 price proposals.

Accounting errors

The Member States continue to make many substantial accounting errors in their declarations. In 1991 these amounted to ECU 8.6 million net. The most frequent errors concern the declaration of corrections to storage costs indicated by the EAGGF after the end of the financial year. If the reform of the clearance of accounts is adopted, Member States will have to certify the accounts of their disbursing agencies, which, hopefully, will put an end to accounting practices which are all too often approximate.

Amounts corrected with reservations and separated out

Corrections with reservations requiring additional information or further investigations have been made regarding cereal levies in France, aid for olive oil in Italy, cotton in Greece, tobacco premiums and export refunds in Italy, and export refund irregularities not recovered by Germany. The reservations concerning dairy levies in Spain in 1989 have been withdrawn.

Some of the expenditure on public storage of beef and veal in Denmark and Ireland has been separated out pending the results of investigations underway in all the Member States. The same applies to some of the expenditure in the wine sector (see above).

Financial consequences of judgements of the Court of Justice

In addition to the above-mentioned case concerning cereal levies, the Court of Justice has handed down three judgements since the summary report for 1990, within the framework of appeals by the Member States against clearance decisions. In these three cases, the Court rejected the appeals, except with regard to a sum of DM 24 365.

7.2.5. "Ad-hoc" clearance of accounts

On 29 April 1994, the Commission adopted an ad-hoc clearance decision (94/281/CE) concerning the expenditure declared by Italy for the 1991 financial year pertaining to the free supply of agricultural products to the republics of the former Soviet Union in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 598/91.

At the time of distribution in the recipient Republics, part of the tinned beef produced in Italy from frozen meat bought in by the German intervention agency was found to be unsuitable for human consumption.

After analysis of the samples taken in agreement with the Italian authorities and the producing firm, it was found that the meat produced could not be used owing to inadequate sterilization. Moreover, it was found that the Italian intervention agency had failed to provide the permanent control required by the Community rules, that it had paid for the manufacture of the tinned meat and released the wrong securities.

Since there was an urgent need, because of the food shortage and for reasons of Community prestige, to replace the damaged goods already transported to the recipient Republics, the Commission decided that it could not wait for the normal accounts clearance procedure to recover the amounts necessary to organize replacement.

7.3. 1992

7.3.1. Expenditure claimed by the Member States in respect of 1992 totalled ECU 32.083 million.

Table 14
EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure claimed for 1992

Member State	Transmission of the first declarations of expenditure	
	Date (Deadline under Community law: 31.03.93)	1992
		Amount (National currency)
Belgium	28.04.1993	FB 58.024.839.964,00
Denmark	08.04.1993	DKR 9.214.811.670,16
Germany	08.04.1993	DM 9.907.069.794,04
Greece	24.06.1993	DRA 527.865.079.141,00
Spain	21.05.1993	PTA 462.759.884.527,00
France	19.05.1993	FF 47.596.444.007,27
Ireland	11.05.1993	IL£ 1.113.038.293,46
Italy	07.05.1993	LIT 8.032.958.695.897,00
Luxembourg	14.02.1993	FLUX 47.802.748,00
Netherlands	23.04.1993	HFL 5.510.914.566,56
Portugal	22.04.1993	ESC 74.095.345.582,00
United Kingdom	21.04.1993	UK£ 1.735.765.270,64

The 1992 financial year began on 16 October 1991 and finished on 15 October 1992.

The above table shows that the Member States' transmission of accounts clearance data for the 1992 financial year did not take account of the deadline for transmission of these data, namely 31 March 1993.

7.3.2. On-the-spot checks were carried out between October 1992 and September 1994, involving 1 408 working days in the Member States. In all there were 148 inspection visits for the 1992 clearance exercise.

7.3.3. The consultation procedure started with the notification in writing to the Member States of the results of the checks carried out. The Member States had the opportunity of giving their comments in their replies. Between 3 October 1994 and 24 January 1995 bilateral meetings were held between the representatives of the Member States and the EAGGF staff to enable the parties to dialogue on the points still outstanding.

In the meantime the Member States have received the official communication on the corrections that the Commission intends to make to their annual declarations of EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure.

These official communications enabled the Member States to request an opinion from the conciliation body on the specific corrections proposed by the Commission's staff. The summary report for 1992 is being drawn up, but the adoption of the clearance decision must await the outcome of the requests for conciliation, examination of which by the conciliation body can last up to four months (see 7.1.5.).

7.3.4. Detail of clearance of accounts checks for 1992

On the basis of the risk analysis carried out for the various agricultural measures, the EAGGF inspection teams focused their efforts on the following points:

a. Export refunds

- analysis of the customs administrative procedures in all the Member States, in particular the on-the-spot physical checks on goods exported under Regulation (EEC) No 386/90;
- monitoring of the measures adopted by the Member States to rectify the shortcomings found during previous inspection visits;

- examination of the procedures relating to the prefinancing arrangements provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 3665/87;
- checking whether or not refunds were granted on products in intervention.

b. Milk products

- on-the-spot checks of the application of the system of quotas and levies.

c. Cereals, fruit and vegetables

- checks on the procedures for public storage of cereals;
- checks on the withdrawal arrangements for fruit and vegetables;
- analysis of aid for the processing of fruit and vegetables.

d. Oils and fats

- check on production and consumption aid for olive oil;
- check on production aid for cotton;
- check on aid for dried fodder.

e. Meat and fish

- checks on the procedures for meat in intervention;
- checks on the system of livestock premiums.

f. Wine and tobacco

- analysis of the inspection procedures for leaf tobacco premiums under the old common organization of market;
- preventive inspection visit for the new market organization of tobacco (Regulation (EEC) No 2075/92);
- checks on the measures for grubbing areas under vines;
- checks on wine stocks at the end of each marketing year.

g. Integrated checks, arable crops

Preventive audits were carried out in the arable crops sector, in particular concerning oilseeds, set-aside, arable crops and livestock premiums.

h. Ex-post controls

Preventive checks were also carried out in all the Member States pursuant to Regulation (EEC) 4045/89 whereby Member States must investigate operations which have been financed by the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

The aim of these inspection visits was to encourage Member States to use control techniques based on risk analysis and detailed checks. In addition, EAGGF staff developed mutual assistance between Member States to ensure proper checks on transactions involving several Member States.

i. Financial audits

The object of the financial audits executed in 1994 was still the annual declaration for the 1992 financial year as drawn up by the paying agencies and the Member States.

The purpose of the audits was to assess the procedures and measures of internal control in the financial departments of the paying agencies. The auditors had to check whether amounts stated in the annual declaration are based on complete receipts and correct payments and whether receipts and payments had been properly authorized and correctly classified, booked and reported as to date and measure. For that reason, the auditors had to establish the existence of adequate systems and procedures to ensure the conformity of the transactions with the conditions of Community legislation and their reliability. However, in general, the examination did not address compliance with Community rules and regulations governing specific "market" aspects.

For the 1992 financial year the EAGGF carried out audits at 26 of the 44 paying agencies, and together these agencies account for over two-thirds of the total expenditure of EAGGF. The total costs of audits carried out in 1993 and 1994 was ECU 751 910.

During the audits the auditors described and appraised controls over payment schemes, and computer systems in particular, as adequate descriptions were, in most cases, not available. As well as verifying the accuracy of the declaration, the auditors paid attention to the improvement of the paying agencies' systems, and made recommendations.

7.4. 1993

7.4.1. Expenditure claimed by the Member States totalled ECU 34 748 million. The breakdown of expenditure in national currency by Member State and the dates on which the 1993 expenditure was notified to the EAGGF are shown in the following table. The Member States subsequently submitted many additional corrections in certain cases.

A total of 103 on-the-spot checks were carried out for the 1993 financial year between 14 February 1994 and 10 March 1995, to which should be added the work performed by external auditors.

Table 15
EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure claimed for 1993

Member State	Transmission of the first declarations of expenditure		
	Date (Deadline under Community law: 31.03.94)	1993	
		Amount (National currency)	
Belgium	08.04.1994	BFR	52 862 247 918.00
Denmark	21.06.1994	DKR	10 062 344 891.19
Germany	14.04.1994	DM	9 942 866 314.52
Greece	12.04.1994	DRA	709 448 430 683.00
Spain	21.06.1994	PTA	602 282 453 600.00
France	16.05.1994	FF	54 487 993 338.97
Ireland	11.07.1994	IRL£	1 238 157 222.74
Italy	18.05.1994	LIT	8 702 842 057 846.00
Luxembourg	26.04.1994	LFR	295 058 366.00
Netherlands	15.04.1994	HFL	5 122 153 130.49
Portugal	21.04.1994	ESC	85 990 386 184.00
United Kingdom	14.04.1994	UK£	2 105 954 840.72

7.4.2. The checks carried out by the EAGGF inspection teams furthered the verifications commenced in all the sectors referred to in 7.3.4. Very detailed investigations were carried out with regard to the prefinancing of exports, public storage of cereals, production and consumption aid for olive oil, application of the vineyard registers in the wine sector, the measures accompanying the reform of the CAP and the integrated system for livestock premiums.

7.5. **Amendments to Regulation (EEC) No 4045/89 concerning ex-post checks to be carried out by the Member States on the operations financed by the EAGGF Guarantee Section**

The procedure set in motion in June 1994 with a view to amending Regulation (EEC) No 4045/89 was completed on 20 December 1994 with the publication in Official Journal L 328 of the new Regulation No 3094/94.

The new Regulation focuses on:

- the constituent components of a commercial document;
- the selection of undertakings in the context of checks based on risk analysis;
- strengthening mutual assistance between Member States;
- increasing the flexibility of the arrangements for the Community's contribution.

The new Regulation provides that the measures covered by the integrated administration and control system introduced by Regulation (EEC) No 3508/92 do not fall within the scope of Regulation (EEC) No 4045/89.

7.6. **Appeals to the Court of Justice against clearance decisions**

JUDGEMENTS HANDED DOWN BY THE COURT

Since the Summary Report for 1991 was drawn up, the Court of Justice has handed down two judgements in respect of appeals lodged by Member States against clearance decisions for the 1988 and 1989 financial years.

- Judgement of 5 July 1994 (Case C-411/92) concerning co-responsibility levy in the cereals sector in France. The Court rejected the Member State's appeal.
- Judgement of 9 August 1994 (Case C-413/92) concerning aid for the manufacture of casein. The Court annulled the 1989 clearance decision for failing to charge a sum of DM 24 365 to the EAGGF.

APPEALS PENDING AT 30 SEPTEMBER 1994

The situation at 30 September 1994 concerning appeals pending and the amounts concerned is given in Tables 16 and 17a-b below.

Table 16

(I.) APPEALS FILED AGAINST THE 1989 CLEARANCE DECISION AND
 (II.) DECISION 93/491/EEC AMENDING IT (OJ No L 252, 9.10.1993, p. 27) (Situation at 30 September 1994)

CASE NUMBER	MEMBER STATE	EXPENDITURE CONCERNED	REFERENCE IN SUMMARY REPORT Document VI/303/91-Final of 27.07.1992	AMOUNT IN QUESTION (in national currency)
				1989
I. C-415/92	Italy	Milk - additional levy not collected	4.3.13.2	(see 455/93)
II. C-455/93	Italy	Milk - additional levy not collected	. /.	722 577 528 000
C-471/93	United Kingdom	Milk - additional levy not collected by Italy	. /.	(see 455/93)

Table 17a

APPEALS FILED AGAINST THE 1990 CLEARANCE DECISION (Situation at 30 September 1994)

CASE NUMBER	MEMBER STATE	EXPENDITURE CONCERNED	REFERENCE IN SUMMARY REPORT Document VI/119/93 - Final of 01.10.1993	AMOUNT IN QUESTION (in national currency)
				1990
C-27/94	Netherlands	Export refunds - inadequate controls	4.2.8.1.1.	3 317 334.26
C-28/94	Netherlands	Milk - intervention buying-in of butter (NIZO)	6.1.3.1.	82 656 019.00
C-37/94	France	Cereals - co-responsibility and supplementary levy not collected - sales contract with buy-back clause	4.4.5.2.	9 171 526.98
C-41/94	Germany	Beef - Inadequate management and controls under beef special premium scheme	4.10.4.2.	7 518 141.00
C-47/94	United Kingdom	Milk - additional levy scheme (milk quotas) - non-application by Italy and Spain	4.3.6.6.	(see 52/94 and 53/94)

Table 17b

APPEALS FILED AGAINST THE 1990 CLEARANCE DECISION (Situation at 30 September 1994)

CASE NUMBER	MEMBER STATE	EXPENDITURE CONCERNED	REFERENCE IN SUMMARY REPORT Document VI/119/93- Final of 01.10.1993	AMOUNT IN QUESTION (in national currency)
				1990
C-49/94	Ireland	Beef - export refunds / payment of advance	4.1.7.4.	6 343 429
C-50/94	Greece	Export refunds - animal feedingstuffs - national aid scheme for cereals market	4.2.3.1.	866 305 307
		Oilseeds - aid for olive oil production - inadequate controls	4.7.1.1.1.	981 233 150
		Tobacco: - premiums improperly paid,	4.9.02.1.1.	3 632 654 033
		- refunds improperly paid	4.9.02.1.1.	859 315 339
C-52/94	Italy	Milk - non-application by Italy		
		- compensation paid temporary withdrawal of individual reference quantities	4.3.5.1.	12 037 322 985
		- additional levy not collected	4.3.6.6.	526 309 029 147
C-53/94	Spain	Milk - additional levy scheme (milk quotas) - non-application by Spain	4.3.6.4.	29 429 159 232

TITLE V

RELATIONS WITH THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COURT OF AUDITORS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

8.1. Relations with the European Parliament

8.1.1. The European Parliament, one of the branches of the budgetary authority with the Council, is one of the Commission's, and therefore the EAGGF's, most important talking partners. The natural framework for this interinstitutional relationship is provided by the Parliamentary sessions, in which all Community budget matters are dealt with.

The European Parliament has three parliamentary committees which deal with agricultural budgetary matters to varying degrees. The first two deal with the Community budget as a whole and the third with all matters relating to the Common Agricultural Policy.

The **Committee on Budgets** concentrates on horizontal issues, including the definition and exercise of Parliament's budgetary powers. It is responsible in particular for the following:

- estimates of revenue and expenditure,
- financial resources,
- the financial implications of Community acts,
- transfers of appropriations authorising expenditure, etc.

The **Committee on Budgetary Control** monitors correct implementation of the budget. In particular it is responsible for:

- following the management of the EAGGF guarantee section expenditure (early warning system)
- verifying that expenditure incurred is lawful and proper.
- being informed of any fraud committed to the detriment of the budget,
- making proposals for improving the effectiveness of expenditure and for the effectiveness of public accounting techniques in the Community,
- cooperating with the Court of Auditors of the European Communities, whose reports such as the annual report, are important elements in the procedure of discharge
- preparing the decision on which the European Parliament grants budgetary discharge to the Commission, etc.

The budgetary discharge is of special significance in that it is the decision by which the budgetary authority - in this case Parliament, after having studied the Council's recommendations - "frees" the executive - the Commission - from its administration, by closing the budget.

The **Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development** is responsible for all matters relating to the Common Agricultural Policy. Within this framework, it looks into the activities of the EAGGF Guarantee Section, in particular those relating to the annual farm price proposals.

8.1.2. The EAGGF is represented in the Parliamentary committees by its Director when agricultural budget issues are debated. In 1994 it took part in the dialogue which the Commission established with Parliament, in particular on the following subjects:

- Discussions on the 1995 draft Community budget in the Committee on Budgets and the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development.

Following debates in Parliament, on 15 December 1994 the 1995 Budget was adopted by Parliament's President. Parliament had amended some agricultural budget headings classed as compulsory expenditure (CE) by reclassifying them as non-compulsory expenditure (NCE) or mixed expenditure (CE/NCE).

- Discussions on the decision to grant a budget discharge for 1992 in the Committee on Budgetary Control.

On 1 December 1994 the Committee on Budgetary Control recommended to the Parliament not to grant the Commission a budget discharge for 1992 (eleven votes against a discharge, nine for and one abstention), and to hold over a decision to 1995. The issue preventing a discharge from being given was the non-recovery by the Commission of all the amounts originally laid down in the clearance decisions of 1992, 1993 and 1994 (relating to the 1989, 1990 and 1991 financial years respectively) for the non-application of the milk quota system in Italy, Spain and Greece.

Parliament criticised the changes to the original corrections made after the Council agreement in 1992 increasing milk quotas in Spain and Italy. That agreement was reached after it had been shown that the national statistics serving as the basis for the allocation of quotas did not reflect the real milk production situation in those countries. According to Parliament, such a correction entails the retroactive application of the increased quota system, and consequently is to the detriment of the financial interests of the European taxpayer. In addition Parliament considered the information provided by the Commission to be too late and incomplete.

8.1.3. As regards legislation, the opinion of the European Parliament was asked in 1994 concerning two major proposals for Regulations on the EAGGF Guarantee Section. They should be adopted by the Council in 1995, as should the Commission Regulations implementing them. The proposals are:

- Proposal for a Council Regulation (EC) amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 729/70 on the financing of the common agricultural policy.

This proposal amends the procedure for clearance of the EAGGF accounts to make it more effective, rapid and transparent. The procedure will be divided into two stages: verification of accounts and examination for conformity. In addition, the proposal provides for a conciliation procedure to try to iron out any differences between the Commission and the Member States on cases in which Community funding is denied.

Parliament, which endorses the amendment, would like to play a role in the procedure and be able to submit the Commission's clearance decisions to a case-by-case discharge exercise after the opinion of the Court of Auditors has been heard.

- Proposal for a Council Regulation (EC) on the measures to be taken in respect of certain beneficiaries of operations financed by the EAGGF Guarantee Section ("blacklist").

This proposal is aimed at identification by the Member States' national authorities of operators who are known to be or suspected of having been involved in irregularities against the EAGGF Guarantee Section and lays down the measures to be taken to prevent them from committing further irregularities.

Parliament has endorsed this proposal but has suggested that some articles should be strengthened (see 6.2.6).

8.2. Relations with the Court of Auditors of the European Communities

3.2.1. Relations between the Court of Auditors and the EAGGF are a logical consequence of the nature of the responsibilities of the former and the part of the budget administered by the latter.

The basic purpose of the Court of Auditors is to audit the Community accounts. In addition, the Maastricht Treaty has given this Community institution a very important role, beginning in 1995 for the 1994 budget year, in that it is called upon to provide a statement of assurance as to the reliability of the Community accounts and the legality and regularity of the underlying transactions. The issue of this statement is certification of the fact that the accounts give an accurate picture of the year in question. It will also be a determining factor in the procedure for granting a discharge to the budgetary authority, which will use it in the debate on granting such discharge.

8.2.2. The Court of Auditors carries out a large number of audits in the Commission's departments to perform its auditing tasks. Court agents often visit the EAGGF departments to gather data and information to enable it to deliver an opinion, post-audit letters or special reports. Where appropriate, it suggests guidelines to the Commission to improve its budgetary administration and the effectiveness of Community measures.

8.2.3. Annual report

The Court of Auditors draws up an annual, general report on the previous budget year in which it analyses, in various chapters, the life and administration of the budget in question. It devotes some chapters of the report to the activities of the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

Publication of the report is preceded by meetings between the Court of Auditors and the Commission to enable each institution to take stock of the Court's arguments and conclusions, and of the Commission's replies and explanations. The report is the result of audits made by the Court in the Community institutions and inspection missions in the various Member States.

The annual report on the 1993 financial year accompanied by the Commission's replies (OJ C No 327, 24.11.1994) included three chapters on the EAGGF Guarantee Section. The arguments put forward by the Court in these chapters and the replies given by the Commission are summarized as follows:

Management and budgetary control (Chapter 2)

a) Clearance of accounts and milk quotas.

a.1) The Court regretted that the milk quota system was not fully implemented in all the Member States right from the moment the regulations became applicable.

The Commission pointed to the special adjustment difficulties encountered by the Member States in the earlier years of application of the system. It pointed out that significant financial corrections had been made for the 1987 financial year and subsequent years under the clearance procedure, and that the quota system was now applied in full in all Member States, except in Italy, where major progress had nevertheless been made.

- a.2) The Court criticised the changes in the corrections made to the clearance decisions of 1992 and 1993 for the 1989 and 1990 financial years (see above). It argued that these decisions did not have a sufficient legal basis in that the agreement of the Council did not bind the Commission which, according to the Court, applied the new quotas retroactively.

In the Commission's opinion, the legal basis was Regulation (EEC) No 729/70 on the financing of the common agricultural policy. It pointed out that the objective considerations which led the Council to increase the quotas in 1993/1994 were also valid in respect of previous years and that as a result the financial corrections should be calculated on the basis of the increased quotas.

- b) Controls over EAGGF expenditure by the Member States.

The Court's staff, who in 1994 completed their round of audits at the paying agencies of the twelve Member States, went this time to Denmark and Germany, where they revealed weaknesses in the functioning of the paying agencies. In Denmark the difficulties related to export refunds and public storage. The problems in Germany are a result of the highly decentralised administration which in some cases leads to management difficulties.

Organisation and management of the viticultural product market (Chapter 3)

In its report, the Court of Auditors points to the existence of a permanent imbalance on the viticultural product market and the inadequacy of current measures to deal with the situation. Among other things, the Court criticises insufficient staffing of the inspection body assigned specifically to this common market organisation.

Although it accepts the Court of Auditor's criticisms to a large extent, the Commission pointed out that a draft Regulation reforming this market containing some of the ideas put forward by the Court was before the Council for adoption.

Aid for the production of skimmed milk from casein and caseinates (Chapter 4)

The Court of Auditors proposed that the Commission should harmonise procedures in the parts of the regulations covering the submission of aid applications and the various penalty systems so as not to obstruct free competition on this market. It also proposed that the aid should be granted only for the production of high-quality casein making up the greater part of milk disposals. Finally, it suggested that the method for fixing the aid should be reformulated.

The Commission undertook to examine the changes proposed by the Court and will adopt those it considers to be appropriate to make this aid more effective.

8.2.4. Special reports

In 1994 four special reports concerning agriculture by the Court of Auditors accompanied by the Commission's replies were published in the Official Journal of the European Communities, as follows:

- Special Report No 7/93 concerning controls of irregularities and fraud in the agricultural area (implementation of Council Regulation (EEC) No 4045/89 and Council Regulation (EEC) No 595/91). Adopted on 2 December 1993 and published in OJ No C 53, 19.2.1994.
- Special Report No 8/93 concerning the Common Organisation of the Market in raw tobacco. Adopted on 21 December 1993 and published in OJ No C 65, 2.3.1994.
- Special Report No 1/94 concerning follow-up to the "Court's Special Report No 2/92 and continuation of the Court's audit of major beneficiaries of export refunds". Adopted on 27 January 1994 and published in OJ No C 75, 12.3.1994.
- Special Report No 3/94 on the implementation of the intervention measures provided for by the organization of the market in beef and veal. Adopted on 6 October 1994 and published in OJ No C 356, 14.12.1994.

TITLE VI

CHAPTER B2-51⁽¹⁾

COMPLETION OF THE INTERNAL MARKET CONTROLS AND OTHER OPERATIONS IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

9.1. Measures financed

This Chapter was allocated ECU 205.8 million in commitment appropriations (CA) and ECU 133.4 million in payment appropriations (PA) in the 1994 budget. It covers a wide range of measures linked to the different sectors of agriculture, such as the eradication of livestock diseases (item B2-51000, CA/PA 110/60); other measures in the veterinary field, vaccinations, emergency funds (B2-5101, CA/PA 19/14); plant health measures, comparative trials, licences, etc. and measures in the remotest regions (Poseidon, Poseima, etc.) (item B2-5102, CA/PA 4/3); the financing of olive oil inspection agencies, implementation of vineyard registers (B2-511 CA/PA 28.5/18); part-financing of the farm accountancy data network (FADN) (item B2-5120, CA/PA 7.7/7.2); agricultural statistical surveys (item B2-513, CA/PA 4.3/4.254); information (item B2-514, CA/PA 3.3/3.2); protection of forests against fire and atmospheric pollution (item B2-515, CA/PA 19/16); payment of contributions of the Union to international agreements on wheat and sugar, part-financing of the International Olive Oil Council (item B2-516, CA/PA 3.7/3.5); the launching of measures for the conservation of genetic resources in agriculture (item B2-517, CA/PA 3.8/2.7).

9.2. Management in 1994

The main problem was that of clearing the potential debt incurred by the Union for livestock disease eradication measures decided on before 31 December 1993 (item B2-5100). At the beginning of 1993 this debt had been estimated at more than ECU 300 million, and it was planned to clear it by partly blocking the appropriations earmarked for such measures in 1993, 1994 and 1995.

Following brisk action by the Commission's departments, the debt was reassessed and could be fully cleared in 1994, when appropriations were also unblocked and new eradication measures launched to the tune of ECU 65.4 million.

(¹) Chapter B2-51 is not covered by the EOGGF Guarantee Section but since it concerns expenditure in the agricultural sector, it has been thought useful to include this Title in the report.

The Council also adopted new rules introducing greater transparency and allowing better management of the appropriations for disease eradication (Decision 94/370/EC of 21 June 1994).

Important expenditure was incurred under item B2-5101, which covers the emergency veterinary fund, as a result of the outbreak of classical swine fever in 1994. In relation to the initial allocation of ECU 19 million (CA) and ECU 14 million (PA), this item ended the year with a final utilization of ECU 35.7 million (CA) and ECU 31.8 million (PA).

With regard to other items, salient points are the under-utilization of the appropriations of item B2-511 (agricultural controls), mainly because of the problems arising in the implementation of the vineyard registers; the poor utilization of payment appropriations of item B2-515 (forestry: ECU 11.9 million spend, as against ECU 14 million allocated) as a result of the lack of dossiers from the Member State, and the fact that none of the appropriations for the conservation of genetic resources were utilized because the Council only adopted the necessary legal basis on 20 June 1994 (Council Regulation (EC) No 1467/94), too late to utilize appropriations in 1994, in view of the tendering procedures to be launched and the projects to be selected.

In all, in relation to the initial amounts of ECU 205.8 million (CA) and ECU 133.45 million (PA), and after reallocation from under-utilized items to over-utilized items, ECU 192.7 million were actually committed and ECU 126.5 million were actually paid in accordance with the breakdown shown in the table in the annex.

The EAGGF was responsible for carrying out certain controls on these allocations, which resulted in adjustments being made.

ANNEXES

ANNEXES

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REMARKS

1. The budget nomenclature is changed each year to take account of developments in the common agricultural policy and its financing. Thus, in 1994, certain expenditure was not booked in the same chapter as it had been in 1993:

	1993	1994
Cereals	Chap. 10 Cereals and rice	Chap. 10 Arable crops
Rice	Chap. 10 Cereals and rice	Chap. 18 Other crop products
Olive oil	Chap. 12 Oils and fats	Chap. 12 Olive oil
Oilseeds	Chap. 12 Oils and fats	Chap. 10 Arable crops
Protein crops	Chap. 13 Protein crops	Chap. 10 Arable crops
Dried fodder	Chap. 13 Protein crops	Chap. 13 Dried fodder and dried vegetables
Set-aside	Chap. 40 Set-aside	Chap. 10 Arable crops

As a result, there has been a change in the way expenditure is grouped in the following summary tables (Annexes 3, 4, 8 and 30b).

In order to ensure that comparisons with past data are not distorted, i.e. to avoid cases where there seems to be a large difference in the amount of expenditure from one year to the next in a given sector, simply as a result of a change of grouping, the following principle is followed:

- the most recent nomenclature is used (1994) in this report,
- the aggregates for previous years are recalculated for this nomenclature.

However, this means that certain sub-totals published in this report are different to those published in the reports of previous years. For example:

1990 expenditure of Chapter 10, Cereals and Rice, amounted to ECU 3 261.5 million (Annex 3 to the Twenty-Third Financial Report, page 145). This is the "real" expenditure in the accounting meaning of the term.

To make comparisons possible, 1990 expenditure under Chapter 10, Arable Crops, as recalculated is given as ECU 7 834.5 million in this Report (Annex 3).

This figure was obtained as follows:

1990 expenditure under old Chapter 10, Cereals and Rice	3 884.6
- 1990 expenditure on rice	- 85.1
+ 1990 expenditure on oilseeds	+ 3 477.0
+ 1990 expenditure on protein crops	+ 834.8
- 1990 expenditure on dried fodder	- 298.0
+ 1990 expenditure on set-aside	+ 21.2

New total 1990 expenditure under Chap. 10, Arable Crops:	7 834.5

2. Certain totals or sub-totals of expenditure in the following tables sometimes differ by ECU 0.1 million from the amount obtained arithmetically by adding the lines or columns. This difference is due to rounding up and down. The totals are generally expressed in ECU million while the calculations are carried out using amounts in ecus.

Annex 1

SUMMARY OF IMPLEMENTATION FOR 1994

1994 appropriations

ECU

APPROPRIATIONS		IMPLEMENTATION	
1. Original appropriations (sub-section B1 not counting 1 000 000 in monet. res.)	36.450.000.000,00	1. Commitments	
		- for expenditure incurred by M.S.	32.831.415.800,37
		- for direct payments	139.005.222,96
		Total commitments	=32.970.421.023,33
2. Orig. appropriations, chapter B0-40	15.000.000,00	2. Payments (attributed)	
		- for expenditure incurred by M.S.	32.831.415.800,37
		- for direct payments	74.736.519,18
		Total attributed	=32.906.152.319,55
3. Amending budgets	-1.678.000.000,00	3. Appropriations to be carried over automatically	
		- for expenditure incurred by M.S.	0,00
		- for direct payments	64.268.703,78
		Total automatic carryovers	=64.268.703,78
4. Transfers of appropriations	0,00	4. Appropriations to be carried over non-automatically	0,00
Total EAGGF Guarantee appropriations	=34.787.000.000,00	5. Lapsed appropriations	1.816.578.976,67

Non-automatic carryovers from 1993

APPROPRIATIONS		IMPLEMENTATION	
1. Appropriations	510.000.000,00	1. Commitment	
		- for expenditure incurred by M.S.	441.829.780,53
		- for direct payments	0,00
		Total commitments	=441.829.780,53
		2. Payments (attributed)	
		- for expenditure incurred by M.S.	441.829.780,53
		- for direct payments	0,00
		Total attributed	=441.829.780,53
		3. Lapsed appropriations	68.170.219,47

Appropriations carried over automatically from 1993

APPROPRIATIONS		IMPLEMENTATION	
1. Appropriations		1. Payments (attributed)	
- for expenditure incurred by M.S.	315.080.287,26	- for expenditure incurred by M.S.	235.034.191,32
- for direct payments	38.768.845,90	- for direct payments	22.368.120,63
		Total attributed	=257.402.311,95
(Appropriations committed in 1993 but not allocated)	=353.849.133,16	2. Lapsed carryovers	
		- for expenditure incurred by M.S.	80.046.095,94
		- for direct payments	16.400.725,27
		Total lapsed carryovers	=96.446.821,20

EAGGF GUARANTEE
EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST THE 1994 BUDGET (ECU MILLION)

1.

	BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCHLAND	ELLAS	ESPAÑA	FRANCE	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEMBOURG	NETHERLAND	PORTUGAL	UNIT.KINGD	COMMUNITY	TOTALS	
B01-1000	REFUNDS ON COMMON WHEAT GRAIN AND FLOUR	49,298	32,384	122,546	4,222	31,371	386,368	0,001	25,103	----	35,958	0,188	85,277	----	772,715
B01-1001	REFUNDS ON BARLEY GRAIN AND MALT	47,264	13,635	80,380	----	82,201	158,817	5,019	0,167	----	13,564	----	88,034	----	489,081
B01-1002	REFUNDS ON DURUM WHEAT AND ON DURUM WHEAT FLOUR, GROATS AND MEAL	----	-0,011	0,000	3,003	6,751	2,441	----	-9,000	----	----	0,000	----	----	3,184
B01-1003	REFUNDS ON OTHER CEREALS	7,833	8,205	56,111	14,446	1,266	71,627	0,427	47,283	----	38,032	0,792	2,179	----	248,199
B01-100	REFUNDS ON CEREALS	104,395	54,213	259,036	21,671	121,589	619,253	5,447	63,553	----	87,553	0,979	175,489	----	1.513,179
B01-1010	CARRYOVER PAYMENTS	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
B01-1011	TECHNICAL COSTS OF PUBLIC STORAGE	3,133	27,334	225,772	8,086	23,911	185,108	3,163	20,520	0,031	----	1,205	22,584	----	520,846
B01-1012	FINANCIAL COSTS OF PUBLIC STORAGE	0,703	9,024	49,900	5,949	6,371	34,032	0,947	5,832	0,009	----	-0,033	5,285	----	118,020
B01-1013	OTHER PUBLIC STORAGE COSTS	-11,566	-25,951	-170,739	-47,455	-24,034	-190,830	-7,583	-236,336	0,000	----	-15,298	-25,897	----	-755,689
B01-1014	DEPRECIATION OF CEREAL STOCKS	1,634	28,726	152,449	----	37,280	76,004	0,573	1,551	----	----	----	5,345	----	303,562
B01-1019	OTHER INTERVENTION STORAGE	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
B01-101	INTERVENTION STORAGE OF CEREALS	-6,096	39,132	257,381	-33,421	43,528	104,315	-2,899	-208,432	0,041	----	-14,126	7,316	----	186,739
B01-1021	PRODUCTION REFUNDS FOR POTATO STARCH	0,947	15,259	56,148	----	0,828	38,329	----	1,542	----	50,143	----	2,518	----	165,715
B01-1022	OTHER PRODUCTION REFUNDS	6,434	3,778	20,913	0,620	8,518	35,895	0,653	15,353	----	15,129	0,846	12,188	----	120,328
B01-1023	PREMIUM FOR INCOPORATION OF CEREALS IN FEED	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

EAGGF GUARANTEE
EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST THE 1994 BUDGET (ECU MILLION)

2.

	BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCHLAND	ELLAS	ESPAÑA	FRANCE	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEMBOURG	NEDERLAND	PORTUGAL	UNIT.KINGD	COMMUNITY	TOTALS
B01-1029 OTHER INTERVENTION	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	102,411	----	----	102,411
B01-1029 RN OTHER INTERVENTION	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	3,448	----	----	3,448
B01-1029 TOT OTHER INTERVENTION	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	105,860	----	----	105,860
B01-102 INTERVENTION, OTHER THAN STORAGE, OF CEREALS	7,380	19,038	77,061	0,620	9,346	74,224	0,653	16,856	----	65,272	103,257	14,706	----	388,453
B01-102 RN INTERVENTION, OTHER THAN STORAGE, OF CEREALS	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	3,448	----	----	3,448
B01-102 TOT INTERVENTION, OTHER THAN STORAGE, OF CEREALS	7,380	19,038	77,061	0,620	9,346	74,224	0,653	16,896	----	65,272	106,705	14,706	----	391,902
B01-1030 CORESPONSIBILITY LEVY	-0,167	-0,003	-0,707	0,000	-0,003	0,695	0,001	-0,002	----	-0,002	-0,038	-0,274	----	-0,501
B01-1031 AID TO SMALL PRODUCERS	0,001	-0,014	-0,002	----	----	0,000	0,001	----	----	0,002	----	0,000	----	-0,013
B01-1032 ADDITIONAL CORESPONSIBILITY LEVY	-0,010	0,000	-0,136	----	0,000	-0,103	-0,002	----	----	0,000	----	-0,134	----	-0,385
B01-1033 REIMBURSEMENT OF THE ADDITIONAL CORESPONSIBILITY LEVY	----	----	-0,001	----	----	----	----	-0,017	----	----	----	0,000	----	-0,017
B01-1034 REIMBURSEMENT OF THE CORESPONSIBILITY LEVY: SET-ASIDE	----	----	0,042	----	-0,013	----	----	----	----	----	----	0,000	----	0,029
B01-103 CORESPONSIBILITY LEVY AND AID TO SMALL PRODUCERS	-0,176	-0,018	-0,804	0,000	-0,017	0,593	0,000	-0,018	----	-0,001	-0,038	-0,408	----	-0,887
B01-1040 AID FOR PRODUCERS OF MAIZE (BASE AREA FOR MAIZE)	15,472	----	45,321	----	13,585	----	0,310	114,941	----	29,444	----	----	----	219,073
B01-1041 AID FOR PRODUCERS OF CEREALS NOT SUBJECT TO THE BASE AREA FOR MAIZE	34,426	76,609	332,880	109,772	146,683	420,524	20,473	156,693	3,114	20,840	37,698	55,621	----	1.415,334
B01-1042 AID FOR PRODUCERS OF SOYA BEANS, COLZA SEED AND SUNFLOWER SEED	0,022	----	1,122	0,745	101,797	----	----	2,042	0,015	0,024	8,283	-0,253	----	113,795
B01-1043 AID FOR PRODUCERS OF PEAS, BEANS, FIELD BEANS AND SWEET LUPINS	0,112	----	0,717	0,117	0,674	----	0,014	1,586	0,018	0,218	0,094	0,826	----	4,377
B01-1044 AID FOR PRODUCERS OF NON-TEXTILE FLAX SEED	----	----	----	----	----	----	3,503	----	----	0,321	----	----	----	3,824

EAGGF GUARANTEE
EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST THE 1994 BUDGET (ECU MILLION)

3.

		BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCHLAND	ELLAS	ESPAÑA	FRANCE	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEMBOURG	NEDERLAND	PORTUGAL	UNIT. KINGD	COMMUNITY	TOTALS
B01-1049	OTHER AID	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
B01-104	PER HECTARE AID FOR ARABLE CROPS (SMALL PRODUCERS)	50,033	76,609	380,040	110,634	262,739	420,524	24,300	275,262	3,147	50,847	46,075	56,193	----	1.756,403
B01-1050	AID FOR PRODUCERS OF MAIZE (BASE AREA FOR MAIZE)	0,642	-----	34,466	-----	12,599	85,047	-----	62,783	-----	0,507	-----	-----	-----	196,043
B01-1051	AID FOR PRODUCERS OF CEREALS NOT SUBJECT TO THE BASE AREA FOR MAIZE	17,597	137,377	784,010	6,985	223,237	1.159,553	36,940	46,437	0,937	7,842	9,615	462,777	-----	2.893,307
B01-1052	AID FOR PRODUCERS OF SOYA BEANS, COLZA SEED AND SUNFLOWER SEED	1,892	58,110	566,896	5,923	611,208	774,802	2,272	169,343	0,634	0,536	40,107	203,548	-----	2.435,272
B01-1053	AID FOR PRODUCERS OF PEAS, BEANS, FIELD BEANS AND SWEET LUPINS	3,222	48,372	37,130	0,017	5,718	385,101	-----	4,679	0,218	1,242	0,130	134,902	-----	620,731
B01-1054	AID FOR PRODUCERS OF NON-TEXTILE FLAX SEED	0,709	0,156	15,589	-----	-----	6,396	-----	0,163	-----	0,033	-----	98,465	-----	121,511
B01-1055	SUPPLEMENTARY AID FOR DURUM WHEAT	-----	-----	-----	184,443	176,574	56,756	-----	396,666	-----	-----	2,210	-----	-----	816,649
B01-1059	OTHER AID	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
B01-105	PER HECTARE AID FOR ARABLE CROPS (LARGE-SCALE PRODUCERS) AND AID FOR DURUM WHEAT	24,062	244,014	1.438,092	197,368	1.029,336	2.467,654	39,212	680,072	1,789	10,161	52,061	899,692	-----	7.083,514
B01-1060	SET-ASIDE RELATED TO PER HECTARE AID	6,448	58,112	325,794	2,642	136,244	517,093	-----	45,080	0,395	2,966	6,460	188,913	-----	1.290,147
B01-1061	TEMPORARY SET-ASIDE	-----	-----	-----	-----	-0,023	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-0,023
B01-1062	FIVE-YEAR SET-ASIDE	0,247	0,841	173,744	-----	7,556	41,899	0,210	173,530	0,015	4,798	-----	19,885	-----	422,726
B01-106	SET-ASIDE	6,695	58,953	499,538	2,642	143,777	558,993	0,210	218,610	0,411	7,764	6,460	208,798	-----	1.712,851
B01-1070	MARKET BONUS FOR OIL SEEDS	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
B01-1079	OTHER	2,070	-0,030	0,639	0,003	0,186	2,571	0,091	0,034	0,064	5,350	-0,002	1,063	-----	12,039

EAGGF GUARANTEE
EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST THE 1994 BUDGET (ECU MILLION)

4.

	BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCHLAND	ELLAS	ESPAÑA	FRANCE	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEMBOURG	NEDERLAND	PORTUGAL	UNIT. KINGD	COMMUNITY	TOTALS
B01-107 OTHER AID AND ASSISTANCE	2,070	-0,030	0,639	0,003	0,186	2,571	0,091	0,034	0,064	5,350	-0,002	1,063	-----	12,039
B01-10 ARABLE CROPS	188,364	491,911	2.910,984	299,517	1.610,484	4.248,127	67,014	1.045,977	5,452	226,946	194,666	1.362,850	-----	12.652,291
B01-10 RN ARABLE CROPS	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3,448	-----	-----	3,448
B01-10 TOT ARABLE CROPS	188,364	491,911	2.910,984	299,517	1.610,484	4.248,127	67,014	1.045,977	5,452	226,946	198,114	1.362,850	-----	12.655,739

EAGGF GUARANTEE
EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST THE 1994 BUDGET (ECU MILLION)

5.

	BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCHLAND	ELLAS	ESPANA	FRANCE	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEMBOURG	NEDERLAND	PORTUGAL	UNIT.KINGD	COMMUNITY	TOTALS	
B01-110	REFUNDS ON SUGAR AND ISOGLUCOSE	308,431	62,178	327,923	0,424	37,642	377,759	0,002	36,334	-----	137,729	0,892	88,108	-----	1.377,422
B01-1110	REIMBURSEMENT OF STORAGE COSTS*	37,839	16,405	126,178	11,741	30,767	149,425	6,631	86,489	-----	36,048	0,253	49,375	-----	551,151
B01-1111	PUBLIC STORAGE	-0,110	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-0,110
B01-1112	REFUNDS ON SUGAR USED IN THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY	1,435	3,469	19,933	0,251	10,209	8,820	1,163	3,247	-----	13,022	0,251	12,053	-----	73,853
B01-1113	MEASURES TO AID THE DISPOSAL OF RAW SUGAR	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	17,170	-----	-----	-----	-----	0,380	0,006	-----	17,556
B01-1114	IMPORT SUBSIDIES	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
B01-1115	DEPRECIATION OF STOCKS	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
B01-1119	OTHER INTERVENTION	-----	-----	-----	-----	29,403	1,682	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,127	8,425	-----	41,637
B01-111	INTERVENTION FOR SUGAR	39,163	19,875	146,111	11,993	70,379	177,098	7,793	89,736	-----	49,069	3,010	69,859	-----	684,087
B01-11	SUGAR	347,595	82,052	474,034	12,416	108,021	554,856	7,795	126,071	-----	186,799	3,902	157,968	-----	2.061,509

EAGGF GUARANTEE
EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST THE 1994 BUDGET (ECU MILLION)

6.

		BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCHLAND	ELLAS	ESPANA	FRANCE	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEMBOURG	NEDERLAND	PORTUGAL	UNIT.KINGD	COMMUNITY	TOTALS
B01-120	REFUNDS ON OLIVE OIL	0,313	0,062	0,041	3,651	18,402	0,259	----	26,050	----	0,157	3,846	0,028	----	52,809
B01-1210	PRODUCTION AID	----	----	----	282,941	383,706	2,628	----	363,499	----	----	19,088	----	----	1.051,862
B01-1211	SCHEMES RELATED TO PRODUCTION	----	----	----	5,663	9,592	0,090	----	4,946	----	----	----	----	0,237	20,529
B01-121	PRODUCTION AID AND SCHEMES RELATED TO PRODUCTION OF OLIVE OIL	----	----	----	288,604	393,298	2,717	----	368,445	----	----	19,088	----	0,237	1.072,390
B01-1220	CONSUMPTION AID	0,633	----	0,264	84,849	269,543	12,447	----	220,938	----	----	21,698	2,936	----	613,307
B01-1221	SCHEMES RELATED TO CONSUMPTION	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1,088	1,088
B01-122	CONSUMPTION AID AND SCHEMES RELATED TO CONSUMPTION OF OLIVE OIL	0,633	----	0,264	84,849	269,543	12,447	----	220,938	----	----	21,698	2,936	1,088	614,395
B01-1230	TECHNICAL COSTS OF PUBLIC STORAGE	----	----	----	3,945	15,824	----	----	7,578	----	----	-0,019	----	----	27,328
B01-1231	FINANCIAL COSTS OF PUBLIC STORAGE	----	----	----	7,336	9,752	----	----	3,236	----	----	0,010	----	----	20,334
B01-1232	OTHER PUBLIC STORAGE COSTS	----	----	----	-4,749	-62,107	----	----	-0,490	----	----	-3,485	----	----	-70,830
B01-1233	DEPRECIATION OF STOCKS	----	----	----	29,696	13,985	----	----	-0,223	----	----	0,000	----	----	43,458
B01-1239	OTHER STORAGE MEASURES	----	----	----	0,075	15,344	----	----	0,186	----	----	0,067	----	----	15,672
B01-123	STORAGE MEASURES FOR OLIVE OIL	----	----	----	36,302	-7,201	----	----	10,287	----	----	-3,426	----	----	35,962
B01-124	OTHER INTERVENTION FOR OLIVE OIL*	----	0,099	----	0,225	8,756	1,739	----	30,778	----	----	2,362	----	----	43,958
B01-12	OLIVE OIL	0,946	0,162	0,305	413,630	682,799	17,162	----	656,498	----	0,157	43,568	2,964	1,325	1.819,515

EAGGF GUARANTEE
EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST THE 1994 BUDGET (ECU MILLION)

7.

		BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCHLAND	ELLAS	ESPAÑA	FRANCE	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEMBOURG	NEDERLAND	PORTUGAL	UNIT.KINGD	COMMUNITY	TOTALS
B01-130	PRODUCTION AID FOR DRIED FODDER*	0,484	20,575	33,399	2,514	119,705	111,904	0,402	51,214	-----	19,178	0,790	6,886	-----	367,051
B01-131	PRODUCTION AID FOR DRIED VEGETABLES	-----	-----	-----	0,399	10,689	0,132	-----	0,030	-----	-----	0,052	-----	-----	11,302
B01-139	OTHER INTERVENTION	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
B01-13	DRIED FODDER AND DRIED VEGETABLES	0,484	20,575	33,399	2,913	130,394	112,036	0,402	51,244	-----	19,178	0,842	6,886	-----	378,353

EAGGF GUARANTEE
EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST THE 1994 BUDGET (ECU MILLION)

8.

		BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCHLAND	ELLAS	ESPAÑA	FRANCE	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEMBOURG	NEDERLAND	PORTUGAL	UNIT. KINGD	COMMUNITY	TOTALS
B01-1400	PRODUCTION AID FOR FIBRE FLAX *	7,305	0,147	0,782	-----	0,143	15,522	0,001	-----	-----	2,620	0,002	1,666	-----	28,188
B01-1401	SPECIFIC MEASURES	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	0,839	0,839
B01-1402	PRODUCTION AID FOR HEMP *	-----	-----	-----	-----	0,944	2,879	-----	-----	-----	0,001	-----	0,313	-----	4,137
B01-1409	OTHER INTERVENTION	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
B01-140	FIBRE FLAX AND HEMP	7,305	0,147	0,782	-----	1,087	18,401	0,001	-----	-----	2,621	0,002	1,979	0,839	33,165
B01-141	COTTON *	-----	-----	-----	721,440	108,744	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	830,184
B01-142	SILKWORMS	-----	-----	-----	0,116	0,001	0,009	-----	0,064	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	0,191
B01-149	OTHER	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
B01-14	FIBRE PLANTS AND SILKWORMS	7,305	0,147	0,782	721,556	109,833	18,410	0,001	0,064	-----	2,621	0,002	1,979	0,839	863,540

EAGGF GARANTÉE
EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST THE 1994 BUDGET (ECU MILLION)

9.

		BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCHLAND	ELLAS	ESPANA	FRANCE	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEMBOURG	NEDERLAND	PORTUGAL	UNIT.KINGD	COMMUNITY	TOTALS
B01-1500	EXPORT REFUNDS	1,679	0,383	3,570	58,761	61,099	14,030	-----	22,725	-----	24,430	0,043	0,074	-----	186,794
B01-1501	COMPENSATION FOR WITHDRAWALS AND BUYING IN AND FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION OPERATIONS	11,621	0,040	7,342	160,691	51,187	86,505	0,087	48,467	-----	18,490	2,253	3,654	-----	390,337
B01-1502	COMPENSATION TO PROMOTE COMMUNITY CITRUS FRUITS*	-----	-----	-----	0,372	-----	-----	-----	1,219	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,592
B01-1503	COMPENSATION TO ENCOURAGE PROCESSING OF CITRUS FRUITS	-----	0,032	-----	18,677	68,409	0,155	-----	42,427	-----	-----	0,125	0,176	-----	130,003
B01-1504	CITRUS REGISTER	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
B01-1505	IMPROVEMENT OF PRODUCTION	-----	-----	-0,020	0,001	0,056	0,009	-----	0,085	-----	0,074	-----	-----	-----	0,204
B01-1506	PROMOTION MEASURES	5,868	-----	0,168	0,348	1,737	0,726	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8,847
B01-1507	NUTS	-----	-----	-----	-----	86,148	2,155	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,838	90,140
B01-1508	BANANAS	-----	-----	-----	0,006	73,060	58,109	-----	-----	-----	-----	7,039	-----	-----	138,214
B01-1509	OTHER INTERVENTION	-----	-----	1,520	7,474	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8,994
B01-150	FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLES	19,169	0,456	12,579	246,331	341,697	161,688	0,087	114,923	-----	42,993	9,461	3,903	1,838	955,124
B01-1510	EXPORT REFUNDS	0,595	3,186	1,177	6,016	3,894	2,318	0,022	9,623	-----	1,410	0,163	1,473	-----	29,877
B01-1511	PRODUCTION AID FOR PROCESSED TOMATO PRODUCTS	-----	-----	-----	59,241	56,175	15,232	-----	198,593	-----	-----	31,780	-----	-----	361,021
B01-1512	PRODUCTION AID FOR FRUIT-BASED PRODUCTS	-----	-----	0,045	24,307	15,866	37,906	-----	18,525	-----	0,027	0,484	-----	-----	97,161
B01-1513	PRODUCTION AID AND INTERVENTION FOR PROCESSED DRIED GRAPE PRODUCTS	-----	-----	-----	105,097	3,481	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	0,039	-----	-----	108,618
B01-1514	PRODUCTION AID FOR TINNED PINEAPPLE *	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4,434	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4,434
B01-1516	AIDS FOR PROCESSED RASPBERRIES	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	0,611	-----	0,611

EAGGF GUARANTEE
EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST THE 1994 BUDGET (ECU MILLION)

10.

	BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCHLAND	ELLAS	ESPANA	FRANCE	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEMBOURG	NEDERLAND	PORTUGAL	UNIT.KINGD	COMMUNITY	TOTALS
B01-1519	OTHER INTERVENTION	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
B01-151	PROCESSED FRUIT AND VEGETABLES	0,595	3,186	1,222	194,662	79,416	59,890	0,022	226,741	---	1,438	32,466	2,083	601,720
B01-152	OTHER INTERVENTION	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
B01-15	FRUIT AND VEGETABLES	19,763	3,642	13,801	440,992	421,113	221,579	0,109	341,664	---	44,431	41,926	5,986	1.556,844

EAGGF GUARANTEE
EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST THE 1994 BUDGET (ECU MILLION)

11.

		BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCHLAND	ELLAS	ESPAÑA	FRANCE	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEMBOURG	NEDERLAND	PORTUGAL	UNIT.KINGD	COMMUNITY	TOTALS
B01-160	REFUNDS ON PRODUCTS OF THE VINE-GROWING SECTOR	0,023	0,091	0,238	1,274	48,587	5,921	----	10,599	----	2,784	10,912	----	----	80,429
B01-1610	INTERVENTION STORAGE OF WINE AND GRAPE MUST (R. 822/87)	----	----	0,203	5,307	14,627	9,515	----	22,408	----	----	2,386	----	----	54,446
B01-1611	DISTILLATION OF WINE (REG. 822/87)	----	----	1,578	11,529	66,269	47,003	----	154,780	----	----	4,301	----	----	285,461
B01-1612	COMPULSORY DISTILLATION OF THE BY-PRODUCTS OF WINE-MAKING (ART.35 822/87)	----	----	----	0,032	14,737	25,239	----	12,548	----	----	1,218	----	----	53,775
B01-161	INTERVENTION FOR PRODUCTS OF THE VINE-GROWING SECTOR	----	----	1,780	16,869	95,633	81,757	----	189,737	----	----	7,905	----	----	393,682
B01-1620	TECHNICAL COSTS	----	----	0,120	----	7,618	0,811	----	5,836	----	----	0,003	----	----	14,388
B01-1621	FINANCIAL COSTS	----	----	0,030	----	0,759	0,034	----	1,147	----	----	----	----	----	1,971
B01-1622	OTHER COSTS	----	----	0,000	----	3,693	4,026	----	4,294	----	----	0,001	----	----	12,016
B01-1623	DEPRECIATION OF STOCKS	----	----	0,569	0,237	44,459	47,410	----	65,875	----	----	3,450	----	----	162,000
B01-162	TAKING OVER OF ALCOHOL FROM COMPULSORY DISTILLATION (ARTS.37 & 40 OF R.822/87)	----	----	0,719	0,237	56,529	52,281	----	77,153	----	----	3,455	----	----	190,374
B01-163	AID FOR THE USE OF MUST	0,060	----	0,735	1,904	6,309	42,188	----	79,494	----	----	2,245	1,067	----	134,000
B01-164	PERMANENT ABANDONMENT PREMIUMS IN RESPECT OF AREAS UNDER VINES	----	----	2,588	18,460	170,718	46,404	----	119,972	0,041	----	13,818	----	----	372,000
B01-165	OTHER INTERVENTION	----	----	1,916	----	1,485	1,779	----	0,047	----	0,531	----	----	----	5,757
B01-16	PRODUCTS OF THE VINE-GROWING SECTOR	0,083	0,091	7,976	38,743	379,260	230,330	----	477,002	0,041	3,315	38,335	1,067	----	1.176,243

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EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST THE 1994 BUDGET (ECU MILLION)

12.

	BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCHLAND	ELLAS	ESPANA	FRANCE	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEMBOURG	NEDERLAND	PORTUGAL	UNIT.KINGD	COMMUNITY	TOTALS
B01-170	REFUNDS ON TOBACCO	0,988	----	0,835	24,944	2,505	0,971	----	18,581	----	0,043	0,989	----	49,858
B01-171	PREMIUMS FOR TOBACCO	4,169	----	27,976	385,301	117,162	77,104	----	369,885	----	----	4,102	----	985,700
B01-1720	TECHNICAL COSTS OF PUBLIC STORAGE	----	----	----	1,078	----	----	----	0,824	----	----	----	----	1,901
B01-1721	FINANCIAL COSTS OF PUBLIC STORAGE	----	----	----	1,009	----	----	----	0,174	----	----	----	----	1,183
B01-1722	OTHER PUBLIC STORAGE COSTS	----	----	-0,001	-3,391	----	----	----	-1,042	----	----	----	----	-4,434
B01-1723	DEPRECIATION OF STOCKS	----	----	----	15,123	----	----	----	4,771	----	----	----	----	19,894
B01-172	INTERVENTION STORAGE OF TOBACCO	----	----	-0,001	13,818	----	----	----	4,726	----	----	----	----	18,544
B01-173	CONVERSION PREMIUM	----	----	----	1,997	----	----	----	1,335	----	----	----	----	3,332
B01-174	CONTROL AGENCIES	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
B01-175	COMMUNITY FUND FOR RESEARCH AND INFORMATION	-0,001	----	----	----	----	0,000	----	----	----	----	----	----	0,000
B01-179	OTHER INTERVENTION FOR TOBACCO	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
B01-17	TOBACCO	5,156	----	28,811	426,060	119,667	78,076	----	394,528	----	0,043	5,092	----	1.057,433

EAGGF GUARANTEE
EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST THE 1994 BUDGET (ECU MILLION)

13.

		BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCHLAND	ELLAS	ESPAÑA	FRANCE	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEMBOURG	NEDERLAND	PORTUGAL	UNIT.KINGD	COMMUNITY	TOTALS
B01-180	SEEDS	2,523	17,569	7,184	1,554	4,100	13,948	0,067	9,498	0,102	12,410	0,063	6,478	----	75,496
B01-181	HOPS	0,430	----	2,403	----	0,535	0,289	0,006	----	----	----	0,000	0,010	----	3,672
B01-182	ETHYL ALCOHOL OF AGRICULTURAL ORIGIN	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
B01-1830	POSEIDOM PROGRAMME	----	----	----	----	----	32,182	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	32,182
B01-1831	POSEIMA PROGRAMME	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	26,896	----	----	26,896
B01-1832	POSEICAN PROGRAMME	----	----	----	----	43,811	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	43,811
B01-1833	AEGEAN ISLANDS	----	----	----	16,770	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	16,770
B01-183	PROG. OF OPTIONS SPECIFIC TO THE REMOTE & INSUL.NATURE OF CERT. REG.-PLANT PROD.	----	----	----	16,770	43,811	32,182	----	----	----	----	26,896	----	----	119,660
B01-184	TABLE OLIVES	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
B01-184 RN	TABLE OLIVES	----	----	----	----	2,198	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2,198
B01-184 TOT	TABLE OLIVES	----	----	----	----	2,198	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2,198
B01-1850	REFUNDS FOR RICE	0,001	0,055	0,167	0,343	1,319	0,819	----	15,941	----	0,168	0,077	0,039	----	18,929
B01-1851	TECHNICAL COSTS OF PUBLIC STORAGE	----	----	----	----	-0,001	----	----	0,004	----	----	----	----	----	0,003
B01-1852	FINANCIAL COSTS OF PUBLIC STORAGE	----	----	----	----	0,000	----	----	0,001	----	----	----	----	----	0,001
B01-1853	OTHER PUBLIC STORAGE COSTS	----	----	----	----	-0,006	----	----	-0,059	----	----	----	----	----	-0,065
B01-1854	DEPRECIATION OF STOCKS	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	0,011	----	----	----	----	----	0,011
B01-1855	PRODUCTION REFUNDS FOR STARCH & BREWING	0,016	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	0,001	----	0,001	----	0,017

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14.

	BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCHLAND	ELLAS	ESPAÑA	FRANCE	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEMBOURG	NEDERLAND	PORTUGAL	UNIT.KINGD	COMMUNITY	TOTALS
B01-1856	SUBSIDIES FOR DELIVERIES TO REUNION	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
B01-1857	PRODUCTION AID FOR INDICA RICE*	----	----	----	0,593	0,411	0,306	----	2,682	----	----	0,030	----	4,022
B01-1859	OTHER INTERVENTION	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	0,013	----	----	0,013
B01-185	RICE	0,017	0,055	0,167	0,936	1,723	1,125	----	18,580	----	0,169	0,119	0,039	22,931
B01-189	OTHER	----	----	----	----	2,335	1,899	3,280	0,036	----	----	----	57,759	65,310
B01-18	OTHER PLANT SECTORS OR PRODUCTS	2,970	17,624	9,755	19,261	52,504	49,444	3,353	28,114	0,102	12,579	27,078	6,527	287,069
B01-18	RN OTHER PLANT SECTORS OR PRODUCTS	----	----	----	----	2,198	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2,198
B01-18	TOT OTHER PLANT SECTORS OR PRODUCTS	2,970	17,624	9,755	19,261	54,701	49,444	3,353	28,114	0,102	12,579	27,078	6,527	289,267
B01-1	PLANT PRODUCTS	572,666	616,204	3.479,846	2.375,089	3.614,075	5.530,019	78,675	3.121,162	5,595	496,068	355,411	1.546,228	21.852,799
B01-1	RN PLANT PRODUCTS	----	----	----	----	2,198	----	----	----	----	3,448	----	----	5,646
B01-1	TOT PLANT PRODUCTS	572,666	616,204	3.479,846	2.375,089	3.616,273	5.530,019	78,675	3.121,162	5,595	496,068	358,859	1.546,228	21.858,445

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15.

		BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCHLAND	ELLAS	ESPANA	FRANCE	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEMBOURG	NEREDLAND	PORTUGAL	UNIT.KINGD	COMMUNITY	TOTALS
B01-2000	REFUNDS ON BUTTER AND BUTTEROIL	25,216	29,701	19,278	0,181	0,738	31,288	11,537	0,295	0,031	120,301	0,109	14,646	-----	251,320
B01-2001	REFUNDS ON SKIMMED-MILK POWDER *	14,326	3,527	17,865	-----	0,282	7,226	8,585	0,210	-----	12,461	-----	8,693	-----	73,174
B01-2002	REFUNDS ON CHEESE *	5,805	151,363	103,295	3,620	5,504	86,783	12,360	36,542	0,031	148,033	1,669	37,338	-----	592,341
B01-2003	REFUNDS ON OTHER MILK PRODUCTS	94,954	132,213	67,518	0,152	7,121	195,534	47,112	0,555	0,307	371,919	2,741	89,795	-----	1.009,921
B01-200	REFUNDS ON MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS	138,300	316,803	207,955	3,953	13,646	320,830	79,594	37,602	0,369	652,714	4,518	150,472	-----	1.926,756
B01-2010	PRIVATE STORAGE	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
B01-2011	TECHNICAL COSTS OF PUBLIC STORAGE	0,074	-----	0,291	-----	0,011	0,001	1,784	-----	-----	-----	-----	0,096	-----	2,257
B01-2012	FINANCIAL COSTS OF PUBLIC STORAGE	0,037	-----	0,429	-----	0,013	-0,005	1,806	-----	-----	-----	-----	0,128	-----	2,410
B01-2013	OTHER PUBLIC STORAGE COSTS	-0,001	-----	5,789	-----	0,197	-13,900	-1,217	-----	-----	-----	-0,712	-0,526	0,021	-10,350
B01-2014	DEPRECIATION OF STOCK	4,274	-----	0,808	-----	-----	-----	64,109	-----	-----	-----	-----	5,926	-----	75,118
B01-201	INTERVENTION STORAGE OF SKIMMED-MILK POWDER	4,384	-----	7,316	-----	0,221	-13,903	66,482	-----	-----	-----	-0,712	5,625	0,021	69,434
B01-2020	AID FOR SKIMMED-MILK POWDER FOR USE AS FEED FOR CALVES*	15,566	0,809	117,422	-----	0,010	200,730	4,314	0,628	-----	130,440	-----	7,292	-----	477,210
B01-2021	AID FOR LIQUID SKIMMED MILK FOR USE AS FEED FOR CALVES*	4,768	0,675	8,172	-----	-----	1,386	0,849	7,522	-----	0,257	-----	0,609	-----	24,238
B01-2022	AID FOR SKIMMED-MILK POWDER FOR USE AS FEED FOR ANIMALS OTHER THAN CALVES	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
B01-2023	AID FOR LIQUID SKIMMED MILK FOR USE AS FEED FOR ANIMALS OTHER THAN CALVES	-----	-----	-1,023	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-1,023
B01-2024	AID FOR SKIMMED MILK PROCESSED INTO CASEIN*	-----	34,426	21,683	-----	-----	65,215	86,312	-----	-----	70,783	0,370	-----	-----	278,790
B01-2025	AID FOR POWDERED MILK WITH 10% FAT FOR USE AS FEED FOR CALVES	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

EAGGF GUARANTEE
EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST THE 1994 BUDGET (ECU MILLION)

16.

		BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCHLAND	ELLAS	ESPANA	FRANCE	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEMBOURG	NEDERLAND	PORTUGAL	UNIT.KINGD	COMMUNITY	TOTALS
B01-2029	OTHER AID	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
B01-202	AID FOR SKIMMED MILK	20,334	35,911	146,253	----	0,010	267,331	91,475	8,150	----	201,480	0,370	7,901	----	779,215
B01-2030	PRIVATE STORAGE	6,672	1,233	7,175	----	----	11,647	3,731	0,129	----	16,205	----	2,395	----	49,189
B01-2031	TECHNICAL COSTS OF PUBLIC STORAGE	0,102	0,012	2,045	----	3,520	0,126	4,789	0,707	----	1,265	0,111	1,485	----	14,162
B01-2032	FINANCIAL COSTS OF PUBLIC STORAGE	0,064	0,007	1,347	----	2,548	0,079	3,498	0,527	----	0,699	0,069	0,343	----	9,181
B01-2033	OTHER STORAGE COSTS	-1,632	-0,165	-8,510	----	-13,991	-2,533	-9,419	-2,427	----	-5,640	-3,573	-2,851	----	-50,739
B01-2034	DEPRECIATION OF STOCKS	----	----	----	----	10,549	----	28,845	4,116	----	----	0,034	2,242	----	45,787
B01-203	INTERVENTION STORAGE OF BUTTER AND CREAM	5,206	1,088	2,058	----	2,626	9,320	31,445	3,053	----	12,530	-3,359	3,614	----	67,581
B01-2040	CONSUMPTION AID FOR BUTTER AND FOR THOSE RECEIVING SOCIAL ASSISTANCE*	----	----	----	----	----	----	13,059	----	----	----	----	----	----	13,059
B01-2049	OTHER MEASURES	123,537	5,512	125,921	2,007	9,811	207,855	12,455	22,546	0,465	71,834	0,781	73,602	----	656,327
B01-204	OTHER MEASURES RELATING TO BUTTERFAT	123,537	5,512	125,921	2,007	9,811	207,855	25,514	22,546	0,465	71,834	0,781	73,602	----	669,386
B01-2050	STORAGE OF CHEESE	----	----	0,103	0,473	----	5,757	0,172	82,515	----	----	----	----	----	89,021
B01-2059	OTHER INTERVENTION	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	0,000	----	0,000
B01-205	INTERVENTION FOR OTHER MILK PRODUCTS	----	----	0,103	0,473	----	5,757	0,172	82,515	----	----	----	0,000	----	89,021
B01-2060	FINANC. CONTRIBUT. BY THE GUARANT. SECTION TO NON-MARKETING AND CONVERSION PREMIUMS	-0,018	0,002	-0,014	----	----	-0,005	0,000	----	----	----	----	0,000	----	-0,033
B01-2061	SCHOOL MILK	5,872	4,181	41,635	0,025	15,179	40,173	2,699	6,365	0,113	4,135	3,600	30,634	----	154,610

EAGGF GUARANTEE
EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST THE 1994 BUDGET (ECU MILLION)

17.

	BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCHLAND	ELLAS	ESPANA	FRANCE	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEMBOURG	NEDERLAND	PORTUGAL	UNIT.KINGD	COMMUNITY	TOTALS	
B01-2062	MARKET DEVELOPMENT MEASURES	0,351	1,868	5,207	0,583	2,533	1,431	0,459	4,720	0,262	4,122	0,239	1,682	-----	23,457
B01-2063	IMPROVEMENT OF MILK QUALITY	-----	-----	-----	-0,013	7,622	-----	1,994	-----	-----	-----	0,051	0,331	-----	9,985
B01-2064	OTHER MEASURES UNDER THE PROGRAMME TO EXPAND THE MARKET FOR MILK PRODUCTS	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	0,282	-----	-----	0,282
B01-2065	PREMIUM FOR DEFINITIVE CESSATION OR REDUCTION OF MILK PRODUCTION	8,570	16,729	71,516	-----	14,968	82,957	17,039	24,254	1,168	33,276	5,922	34,642	-----	311,042
B01-2066	PREMIUM FOR DEFINITIVE CESSATION OF MILK PRODUCTION	4,381	3,377	17,483	0,546	8,827	17,557	3,258	-----	0,191	23,040	-----	7,520	-----	86,179
B01-2067	COMPENSATION FOR TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF QUOTAS	0,000	-0,001	15,366	-----	-0,003	-0,096	0,000	-----	-----	0,002	-----	-----	-----	15,268
B01-2068	PREMIUM FOR DEFINITIVE CESSATION OR REDUCTION IN MILK PRODUCTION	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	15,226	-----	-----	15,226
B01-2069	OTHER MEASURES	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	30,984	-0,005	-----	30,978
B01-206	OTHER MEASURES IN THE MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS SECTOR	19,157	26,156	151,192	1,141	49,126	142,019	25,449	35,339	1,733	64,575	56,302	74,805	-----	646,993
B01-2070	LINEAR LEVY *	0,464	-----	-0,541	-----	-1,281	-0,098	0,072	-1,476	-----	0,006	-----	-0,001	-----	-2,855
B01-2071	SUPER LEVY	-0,224	-3,965	37,202	-----	-0,020	3,634	0,012	-----	-0,016	-7,990	-----	-27,778	-----	0,855
B01-207	FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION BY MILK PRODUCERS	0,240	-3,965	36,661	-----	-1,301	3,536	0,085	-1,476	-0,016	-7,984	-----	-27,779	-----	-2,000
B01-208	MEASURES TO ASSIST SMALL PRODUCERS	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
B01-2090	COMPENSATION FOR NON-ALLOCATION OF MILK QUOTAS	0,009	0,033	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,408	-----	2,450
B01-2099	OTHER MEASURES	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
B01-209	OTHER MEASURES IN THE MILK SECTOR	0,009	0,033	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,408	-----	2,450

EAGGF GUARANTEE
EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST THE 1994 BUDGET (ECU MILLION)

18.

	BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCHLAND	ELLAS	ESPAÑA	FRANCE	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEMBOURG	NEDERLAND	PORTUGAL	UNIT.KINGD.	COMMUNITY	TOTALS
B01-20 MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS	311,167	381,538	677,461	7,574	74,138	942,746	320,216	187,729	2,551	995,148	57,901	290,647	0,021	4.248,836

EAGGF GUARANTEE
EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST THE 1994 BUDGET (ECU MILLION)

19.

	BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCHLAND	ELLAS	ESPAÑA	FRANCE	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEMBOURG	NEDERLAND	PORTUGAL	UNIT.KINGD	COMMUNITY	TOTALS	
B01-210	REFUNDS ON BEEF/VEAL	79,397	49,119	370,582	2,098	12,531	307,602	552,274	65,043	0,061	189,599	----	80,097	----	1.708,401
B01-2110	PRIVATE STORAGE	----	----	0,089	----	----	-0,337	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-0,248
B01-2111	TECHNICAL COSTS OF PUBLIC STORAGE	0,105	2,865	10,289	----	0,934	14,194	33,378	4,080	----	0,183	----	16,626	----	82,653
B01-2112	FINANCIAL COSTS OF PUBLIC STORAGE	0,018	0,888	1,758	----	0,157	3,355	11,955	1,094	----	0,027	----	4,758	----	24,009
B01-2113	OTHER PUBLIC STORAGE COSTS	-1,829	-36,446	-19,627	----	-17,911	-61,022	-56,699	-34,875	----	-1,059	-3,268	-106,148	----	-338,884
B01-2114	DEPRECIATION OF STOCKS	----	0,065	0,130	----	----	0,916	19,858	----	----	----	----	2,525	----	23,494
B01-211	INTERVENTION STORAGE OF BEEF/VEAL	-1,706	-32,629	-7,361	----	-16,820	-42,893	8,492	-29,701	----	-0,848	-3,268	-82,240	----	-208,976
B01-2120	PREMIUMS FOR SUCKLER COWS	49,824	15,797	32,898	14,987	137,136	273,367	85,407	48,402	1,126	4,641	38,296	139,609	----	841,490
B01-2121	ADDITIONAL PREMIUMS FOR SUCKLER COWS	9,489	----	9,311	----	20,744	----	----	0,625	0,369	----	----	----	----	40,538
B01-2122	SPECIAL PREMIUMS	18,697	21,799	90,507	7,685	30,184	158,021	112,971	33,450	1,544	15,869	10,860	155,056	----	656,642
B01-2123	DESEASONALIZATION PREMIUMS	----	----	0,613	----	----	----	25,771	----	----	----	----	5,232	----	31,616
B01-2124	PREMIUMS FOR FATTENING YOUNG MALE CALVES	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
B01-2125	EXTENSIFICATION PREMIUMS	4,584	2,065	15,358	5,655	40,116	158,006	57,523	11,442	0,649	0,354	5,137	88,124	----	389,012
B01-2126	PROMOTION AND MARKETING MEASURES	----	----	0,776	----	1,143	1,012	----	----	----	----	----	0,150	----	3,081
B01-2127	ADDITIONAL PREMIUMS FOR SUCKLER COWS (PORTUGAL)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	4,881	----	----	----	4,881
B01-2129	OTHER INTERVENTION	----	----	----	----	----	----	0,005	-0,074	----	----	----	0,026	----	-0,044
B01-212	INTERVENTION OTHER THAN STORAGE OF BEEF/VEAL	82,594	39,661	149,463	28,326	229,323	590,407	281,677	93,843	3,689	20,864	59,173	388,196	----	1.967,216

EAGGF GUARANTEE
EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST THE 1994 BUDGET (ECU MILLION)

20.

	BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCHLAND	ELLAS	ESPAÑA	FRANCE	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEMBOURG	NEDERLAND	PORTUGAL	UNIT.KINGD	COMMUNITY	TOTALS
B01-21 BEEF/VEAL	160,284	56,151	512,684	30,424	225,033	855,116	842,442	129,185	3,750	209,615	55,905	386,053	-----	3.466,641

EAGGF GUARANTEE
EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST THE 1994 BUDGET (ECU MILLION)

21.

		BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCHLAND	ELLAS	ESPAÑA	FRANCE	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEMBOURG	NEDERLAND	PORTUGAL	UNIT. KINGD	COMMUNITY	TOTALS
B01-220	EXPORT REFUNDS FOR SHEEPMEAT AND GOATMEAT	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
B01-2210	PRIVATE STORAGE *	----	----	----	----	----	----	0,275	----	----	----	----	1,388	----	1,664
B01-2219	OTHER INTERVENTION *	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
B01-221	INTERVENTION IN THE FORM OF STORAGE OF SHEEPMEAT AND GOATMEAT	----	----	----	----	----	----	0,275	----	----	----	----	1,388	----	1,664
B01-2220	EWE AND GOAT PREMIUMS	1,523	2,195	42,446	101,817	245,404	152,478	125,069	195,200	0,079	18,762	55,867	342,507	----	1.283,347
B01-2220 RN	EWE AND GOAT PREMIUMS	----	----	2,934	83,412	101,845	2,641	0,867	15,043	----	----	26,224	117,032	----	349,999
B01-2220 TOT	EWE AND GOAT PREMIUMS	1,523	2,195	45,380	185,229	347,249	155,119	125,936	210,243	0,079	18,762	82,091	459,539	----	1.633,346
B01-2221	SLAUGHTER PREMIUMS	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-5,205	----	-5,205
B01-2229	OTHER INTERVENTION	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	0,000	----	----	0,000
B01-222	INTERVENTION OTHER THAN STORAGE OF SHEEPMEAT AND GOATMEAT	1,523	2,195	42,446	101,817	245,404	152,478	125,069	195,200	0,079	18,762	55,867	337,301	----	1.278,142
B01-222 RN	INTERVENTION OTHER THAN STORAGE OF SHEEPMEAT AND GOATMEAT	----	----	2,934	83,412	101,845	2,641	0,867	15,043	----	----	26,224	117,032	----	349,999
B01-222 TOT	INTERVENTION OTHER THAN STORAGE OF SHEEPMEAT AND GOATMEAT	1,523	2,195	45,380	185,229	347,249	155,119	125,936	210,243	0,079	18,762	82,091	454,333	----	1.628,141
B01-22	SHEEPMEAT AND GOATMEAT	1,523	2,195	42,446	101,817	245,404	152,478	125,344	195,200	0,079	18,762	55,867	338,690	----	1.279,806
B01-22 RN	SHEEPMEAT AND GOATMEAT	----	----	2,934	83,412	101,845	2,641	0,867	15,043	----	----	26,224	117,032	----	349,999
B01-22 TOT	SHEEPMEAT AND GOATMEAT	1,523	2,195	45,380	185,229	347,249	155,119	126,211	210,243	0,079	18,762	82,091	455,722	----	1.629,804

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EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST THE 1994 BUDGET (ECU MILLION)

22.

		BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCHLAND	ELLAS	ESPAÑA	FRANCE	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEMBOURG	NEDERLAND	PORTUGAL	UNIT. KINGD	COMMUNITY	TOTALS
B01-230	REFUNDS ON PIGMEAT *	13,288	118,264	61,357	1,923	5,085	25,807	1,652	2,929	-----	24,275	1,395	3,152	-----	259,128
B01-231	INTERVENTION FOR PIGMEAT *	3,972	6,199	2,669	-----	1,591	0,574	0,152	2,693	0,007	3,922	-----	0,096	-----	21,875
B01-239	OTHER INTERVENTION	35,765	-----	99,158	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	0,413	-----	-----	-----	135,336
B01-23	PIGMEAT	53,024	124,463	163,184	1,923	6,676	26,381	1,804	5,622	0,007	28,611	1,395	3,248	-----	416,338

EAGGF GUARANTEE
EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST THE 1994 BUDGET (ECU MILLION)

23.

		BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCHLAND	ELLAS	ESPAÑA	FRANCE	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEMBOURG	NEDERLAND	PORTUGAL	UNIT.KINGD	COMMUNITY	TOTALS
B01-240	REFUNDS ON EGGS *	1,440	0,336	5,165	0,215	1,143	1,922	0,004	0,144	-----	15,162	0,024	0,408	-----	25,963
B01-241	REFUNDS ON POULTRYMEAT *	8,624	27,903	6,412	0,978	1,546	126,916	0,245	0,973	-----	34,463	1,760	3,800	-----	213,619
B01-249	OTHER INTERVENTION	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
B01-24	EGGS AND POULTRYMEAT	10,064	28,239	11,578	1,192	2,689	128,838	0,249	1,117	-----	49,625	1,784	4,208	-----	239,582

EAGGF GUARANTEE
EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST THE 1994 BUDGET (ECU MILLION)

24.

		BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCHLAND	ELLAS	ESPANA	FRANCE	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEMBOURG	NEDERLAND	PORTUGAL	UNIT.KINGD	COMMUNITY	TOTALS
B01-250	TRANSUMANCE	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
B01-2510	POSEIDOM	----	----	----	----	----	1,947	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1,947
B01-2511	POSEIMA	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	14,845	----	----	14,845
B01-2512	POSEICAN	----	----	----	----	96,291	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	96,291
B01-2513	AEGEAN ISLANDS	----	----	----	0,665	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	0,665
B01-251	PROGRAMME OF OPTIONS SPECIFIC TO REMOTE INSULAR AREAS-LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS SECTION	----	----	----	0,665	96,291	1,947	----	----	----	----	14,845	----	----	113,749
B01-253	MEASURES TO CONTROL EPIZOOTIC DISEASES	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
B01-259	OTHER	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	3,515	----	----	3,515
B01-259 RN	OTHER	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	23,000	----	----	23,000
B01-259	TOT OTHER	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	26,515	----	----	26,515
B01-25	OTHER ANIMAL PRODUCT AID MEASURES	----	----	----	0,665	96,291	1,947	----	----	----	----	18,361	----	----	117,264
B01-25 RN	OTHER ANIMAL PRODUCT AID MEASURES	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	23,000	----	----	23,000
B01-25	TOT OTHER ANIMAL PRODUCT AID MEASURES	----	----	----	0,665	96,291	1,947	----	----	----	----	41,361	----	----	140,264

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EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST THE 1994 BUDGET (ECU MILLION)

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		BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCHLAND	ELLAS	ESPAÑA	FRANCE	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEMBOURG	NEDERLAND	PORTUGAL	UNIT.KINGD	COMMUNITY	TOTALS
B01-260	REFUNDS ON FISHERY PRODUCTS	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
B01-261	INTERVENTION FOR FISHERY PRODUCTS	0,082	5,426	0,398	1,057	7,977	11,236	2,179	0,696	----	0,035	2,119	1,835	----	33,040
B01-262	POSEICAN (CEPHALOPODS)	----	----	----	----	2,430	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2,430
B01-269	OTHER INTERVENTION	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
B01-26	EUROPEAN FISHERIES GUARANTEE FUND	0,082	5,426	0,398	1,057	10,407	11,236	2,179	0,696	----	0,035	2,119	1,835	----	35,470
B01-2	ANIMAL PRODUCTS	536,144	598,013	1.407,750	144,652	660,638	2.118,742	1.292,234	519,550	6,387	1.301,795	193,333	1.024,681	0,021	9.803,938
B01-2	RN ANIMAL PRODUCTS	----	----	2,934	83,412	101,845	2,641	0,867	15,043	----	----	49,224	117,032	----	372,999
B01-2	TOT ANIMAL PRODUCTS	536,144	598,013	1.410,684	228,064	762,483	2.121,383	1.293,101	534,593	6,387	1.301,795	242,557	1.141,713	0,021	10.176,937

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26.

	BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCHLAND	ELLAS	ESPAÑA	FRANCE	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEMBOURG	NEDERLAND	PORTUGAL	UNIT.KINGD	COMMUNITY	TOTALS	
B01-300	REFUNDS ON CEREALS EXPORTED IN THE FORM OF CERTAIN SPIRITUOUS BEVERAGES	----	----	----	----	0,024	0,029	0,145	0,999	----	----	----	33,799	----	34,996
B01-3010	CEREALS AND RICE*	5,353	11,359	25,408	1,787	17,888	22,970	1,564	29,085	0,000	43,855	0,889	17,370	----	177,529
B01-3011	SUGAR AND ISOGLUCOSE*	10,574	22,628	54,189	3,700	----	19,561	5,565	2,696	0,003	36,489	0,544	30,937	----	186,886
B01-3012	SKIMMED MILK*	3,426	8,706	18,377	0,433	----	22,293	18,026	0,981	0,020	54,827	0,120	9,759	----	136,967
B01-3013	BUTTER*	11,687	4,830	5,115	0,005	----	2,300	6,710	0,066	----	13,218	0,008	3,406	----	47,345
B01-3014	EGGS*	1,744	0,829	2,338	0,043	----	2,257	0,018	0,917	----	3,046	0,003	0,109	----	11,303
B01-3019	OTHER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	6,598	----	3,081	0,182	----	1,974	3,890	2,842	----	----	----	17,799	----	36,367
B01-301	REFUNDS ON CERTAIN GOODS OBTAINED BY PROCESSING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	39,382	48,353	108,509	6,149	17,888	71,355	35,772	36,587	0,024	151,434	1,563	79,381	----	596,397
B01-30	REFUNDS ON CERTAIN GOODS OBTAINED BY PROCESSING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	39,382	48,353	108,509	6,149	17,912	71,383	35,917	37,587	0,024	151,434	1,563	113,180	----	631,393

EAGGF GUARANTEE
EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST THE 1994 BUDGET (ECU MILLION)

27.

		BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCHLAND	ELLAS	ESPAÑA	FRANCE	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEMBOURG	NEDERLAND	PORTUGAL	UNIT.KINGD	COMMUNITY	TOTALS
B01-310	ACCESSION COMPENSATORY AMOUNTS GRANTED IN INTRA-COMMUNITY TRADE	----	0,001	-0,002	----	0,082	0,041	----	0,048	----	0,002	0,023	-0,001	----	0,192
B01-31	ACCESSION COMPENSATORY AMOUNTS GRANTED IN INTRA-COMMUNITY TRADE	----	0,001	-0,002	----	0,082	0,041	----	0,048	----	0,002	0,023	-0,001	----	0,192

EAGGF GUARANTEE
EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST THE 1994 BUDGET (ECU MILLION)

28.

		BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCHLAND	ELLAS	ESPANA	FRANCE	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEMBOURG	NEDERLAND	PORTUGAL	UNIT.KINGD	COMMUNITY	TOTALS
B01-3200	M.C.A.ON IMPORTS GRANTED BY IMPORTING MEMBER STATES (WITH A DEPREC.CURRENCY)	-----	-----	-----	0,082	0,593	0,000	-----	0,150	-----	-----	-0,008	0,731	-----	1,549
B01-3201	M.C.A.ON IMPORTS GRANTED BY EXPORT.MEMB. STAT.ON BEHALF OF IMP.MEMB.ST.(DEP.CUR.)	0,189	0,097	0,869	-----	-----	2,361	-0,024	0,002	-----	0,033	-----	0,004	-----	3,531
B01-3202	M.C.A.ON IMPORTS LEVIED BY IMPORTING MEMBER STATES (WITH AN APPREC.CURREN.)	-----	-----	-0,009	-----	-0,380	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-0,389
B01-3203	M.C.A.ON EXPORTS GRANTED BY EXPORTING MEMBER STATES (WITH AN APPREC.CURREN.)	-----	-----	0,185	-----	0,040	-----	-----	-----	-----	-0,003	0,007	-----	-----	0,229
B01-3204	M.C.A.ON EXPORTS LEVIED BY EXPORTING MEMBER STATES (WITH A DEPREC.CURRENCY)	-----	-----	-----	0,031	-----	0,002	-----	-0,002	-----	-----	0,001	-0,533	-----	-0,501
B01-320	MONETARY COMPENSATORY AMOUNTS IN INTRA-COMMUNITY TRADE	0,189	0,097	1,045	0,113	0,253	2,363	-0,024	0,150	-----	0,030	0,000	0,202	-----	4,418
B01-3210	PART.OF M.C.A.GRANTED ON IMP.(INTO MEMB. STAT.WITH A DEPREC.CURR.)EXC.IMPORT LEVY	-----	-----	-----	-----	0,069	-----	-----	0,006	-----	-----	-----	0,000	-----	0,075
B01-3211	M.C.A.ON EXPORTS GRANTED BY EXPORTING MEMBER STATES (WITH AN APPREC.CURRENCY)	-----	-----	-0,024	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	0,015	0,003	-----	-----	-0,007
B01-321	MONETARY COMPENSATORY AMOUNTS IN TRADE WITH THIRD COUNTRIES	-----	-----	-0,024	-----	0,069	-----	-----	0,006	-----	0,015	0,003	0,000	-----	0,069
B01-32	MONETARY COMPENSATORY AMOUNTS LEVIED OR PAID IN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	0,189	0,097	1,021	0,113	0,322	2,363	-0,024	0,156	-----	0,045	0,003	0,203	-----	4,487

EAGGF GUARANTEE
EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST THE 1994 BUDGET (ECU MILLION)

29.

		BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCHLAND	ELLAS	ESPAÑA	FRANCE	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEMBOURG	NEDERLAND	PORTUGAL	UNIT.KINGD	COMMUNITY	TOTALS
B01-330	REFUNDS IN CONNECTION WITH COMMUNITY FOOD AID (CEREALS)*	8,233	11,781	0,611	0,425	-----	26,906	-----	5,997	0,075	1,586	-----	2,691	-----	58,303
B01-331	REFUNDS IN CONNECTION WITH COMMUNITY FOOD AID (RICE)*	-----	-----	-----	-----	0,136	-----	-----	4,503	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4,638
B01-332	REFUNDS IN CONNECTION WITH COMMUNITY FOOD AID (SUGAR)*	-----	-----	0,711	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	0,711
B01-333	REFUNDS IN CONNECTION WITH COMMUNITY FOOD AID (VEGETABLE OIL/OLIVE OIL)*	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
B01-334	REFUNDS IN CONNECTION WITH COMMUNITY FOOD AID (MILK POWDER)*	10,043	-----	7,294	-----	-----	-----	2,884	-----	-----	1,354	-----	0,508	-----	22,083
B01-335	REFUNDS IN CONNECTION WITH COMMUNITY FOOD AID (BUTTEROIL)*	-----	-----	-0,014	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	0,264	-----	-----	-----	0,250
B01-33	REFUNDS IN CONNECTION WITH COMMUNITY FOOD AID	18,276	11,781	8,602	0,425	0,136	26,906	2,884	10,499	0,075	3,204	-----	3,199	-----	85,986

EAGGF GUARANTEE
EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST THE 1994 BUDGET (ECU MILLION)

30.

		BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCHLAND	ELLAS	ESPAÑA	FRANCE	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEMBOURG	NEDERLAND	PORTUGAL	UNIT.KINGD	COMMUNITY	TOTALS
B01-340	INTEREST PAYMENTS TO M.S., AFTER CHANGES IN METHOD OF FINANC.EAGGF GUAR.EXPENS.	----	----	----	24,453	39,276	----	13,203	----	----	----	6,400	----	----	83,332
B01-34	INT.PAID MEMB.STAT.AS RESULT OF REFORM METHOD USED FINAN.EXP.EAGGF GUARANT.SEC.	----	----	----	24,453	39,276	----	13,203	----	----	----	6,400	----	----	83,332

EAGGF GUARANTEE
EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST THE 1994 BUDGET (ECU MILLION)

31.

	BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCHLAND	ELLAS	ESPANA	FRANCE	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEMBOURG	NEDERLAND	PORTUGAL	UNIT.KINGD	COMMUNITY	TOTALS	
B01-350	DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS TO DEPRIVED PERSONS IN THE COMMUNITY	2,950	1,636	-----	0,213	39,911	32,909	4,641	20,417	0,000	1,562	12,354	19,818	-----	136,412
B01-35	DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS TO DEPRIVED PERSONS IN THE COMMUNITY	2,950	1,636	-----	0,213	39,911	32,909	4,641	20,417	0,000	1,562	12,354	19,818	-----	136,412

EAGGF GUARANTEE
EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST THE 1994 BUDGET (ECU MILLION)

32.

		BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCHLAND	ELLAS	ESPAÑA	FRANCE	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEMBOURG	NEDERLAND	PORTUGAL	UNIT.KINGD	COMMUNITY	TOTALS
B01-360	MEASURES TO COMBAT FRAUD AFFECTING THE EAGGF GUARANTEE SECTION	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	75,921	75,921
B01-361	CENTRALIZED SYSTEM FOR MONITORING AGRICULTURAL MARKET TRENDS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0,957	0,957
B01-36	MEASURES TO COMBAT FRAUD AFFECTING THE EAGGF GUARANTEE SECTION	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	76,878	76,878

EAGGF GUARANTEE
EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST THE 1994 BUDGET (ECU MILLION)

33.

		BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCHLAND	ELLAS	ESPAÑA	FRANCE	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEMBOURG	NEDERLAND	PORTUGAL	UNIT.KINGD	COMMUNITY	TOTALS
B01-370	CLEARANCE OF PREVIOUS YEARS' ACCOUNTS	-6,684	-3,370	-6,950	-19,217	-183,928	-17,597	-5,753	-334,802	-----	-40,384	0,690	5,994	-----	-612,000
B01-37	CLEARANCE OF PREVIOUS YEARS' ACCOUNTS	-6,684	-3,370	-6,950	-19,217	-183,928	-17,597	-5,753	-334,802	-----	-40,384	0,690	5,994	-----	-612,000

EAGGF GUARANTEE
EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST THE 1994 BUDGET (ECU MILLION)

34.

		BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCHLAND	ELLAS	ESPAÑA	FRANCE	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEMBOURG	NETERLAND	PORTUGAL	UNIT.KINGD	COMMUNITY	TOTALS
B01-3800	AID FOR SMALL PRODUCERS OF ARABLE CROPS	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
B01-3801	ENCOURAGEMENT FOR GROWING TRADITIONAL CEREALS	0,000	----	----	----	----	0,001	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	0,001
B01-3802	AID FOR SMALL COTTON PRODUCERS	----	----	----	15,207	1,138	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	16,344
B01-3803	PURCHASE OF MILK QUOTAS	----	----	----	----	-0,012	-0,009	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-0,021
B01-3804	SUCKLER-COW PREMIUM FOR MIXED HERDS	7,445	----	4,960	0,192	8,681	29,031	5,159	12,520	----	-0,003	----	0,420	----	68,407
B01-3805	EWE PREMIUM IN LESS-FAVOURED AND MOUNTAIN AND HILL AREAS	0,066	----	7,329	26,514	45,934	25,181	19,888	42,830	0,021	0,108	22,207	64,595	----	254,673
B01-3805 RN	EWE PREMIUM IN LESS-FAVOURED AND MOUNTAIN AND HILL AREAS	----	----	0,499	9,498	19,877	0,481	----	----	----	----	----	17,646	----	48,000
B01-3805 TOT	EWE PREMIUM IN LESS-FAVOURED AND MOUNTAIN AND HILL AREAS	0,066	----	7,828	36,012	65,811	25,662	19,888	42,830	0,021	0,108	22,207	82,240	----	302,673
B01-3809	OTHER	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
B01-380	DIFFERENTIAL APPLICATION OF AGRICULTURAL MARKET MECHANISMS	7,512	----	12,289	41,912	55,741	54,204	25,047	55,350	0,021	0,105	22,207	65,014	----	339,403
B01-380 RN	DIFFERENTIAL APPLICATION OF AGRICULTURAL MARKET MECHANISMS	----	----	0,499	9,498	19,877	0,481	----	----	----	----	----	17,646	----	48,000
B01-380 TOT	DIFFERENTIAL APPLICATION OF AGRICULTURAL MARKET MECHANISMS	7,512	----	12,789	51,410	75,618	54,684	25,047	55,350	0,021	0,105	22,207	82,660	----	387,403
B01-381	QUALITY PROMOTION MEASURES	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	0,345	0,345
B01-382	INFORMATION ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
B01-389	OTHER RURAL DEVELOPMENT MEASURES	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
B01-38	RURAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES LINKED TO MARKET OPERATIONS	7,512	----	12,289	41,912	55,741	54,204	25,047	55,350	0,021	0,105	22,207	65,014	0,345	339,748
B01-38 RN	RURAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES LINKED TO MARKET OPERATIONS	----	----	0,499	9,498	19,877	0,481	----	----	----	----	----	17,646	----	48,000
B01-38 TOT	RURAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES LINKED TO MARKET OPERATIONS	7,512	----	12,789	51,410	75,618	54,684	25,047	55,350	0,021	0,105	22,207	82,660	0,345	387,748

EAGGF GUARANTEE
EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST THE 1994 BUDGET (ECU MILLION)

35.

	BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCHLAND	ELLAS	ESPAÑA	FRANCE	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEMBOURG	NEDERLAND	PORTUGAL	UNIT.KINGD	COMMUNITY	TOTALS
B01-390 OTHER MEASURES	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	47,136	----	----	47,136
B01-39 OTHER MEASURES	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	47,136	----	----	47,136
B01-3 ANCILLARY EXPENDITURE	61,624	58,497	123,469	54,050	-30,548	170,209	75,914	-210,745	0,120	115,967	90,377	207,407	77,223	793,564
B01-3 RN ANCILLARY EXPENDITURE	----	----	0,499	9,498	19,877	0,481	----	----	----	----	----	17,646	----	48,000
B01-3 TOT ANCILLARY EXPENDITURE	61,624	58,497	123,969	63,547	-10,671	170,690	75,914	-210,745	0,120	115,967	90,377	225,052	77,223	841,564

EAGGF GUARANTEE
EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST THE 1994 BUDGET (ECU MILLION)

36.

		BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCHLAND	ELLAS	ESPANA	FRANCE	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEMBOURG	NEDERLAND	PORTUGAL	UNIT.KINGD	COMMUNITY	TOTALS
B01-400	INCOME AID	----	0,659	1,337	----	10,267	13,365	----	4,104	----	0,269	----	----	----	30,000
B01-401		----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
B01-40	INCOME AID	----	0,659	1,337	----	10,267	13,365	----	4,104	----	0,269	----	----	----	30,000
B01-4	INCOME AID	----	0,659	1,337	----	10,267	13,365	----	4,104	----	0,269	----	----	----	30,000

EAGGF GUARANTEE
EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST THE 1994 BUDGET (ECU MILLION)

37.

		BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCHLAND	ELLAS	ESPAÑA	FRANCE	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEMBOURG	NEDERLAND	PORTUGAL	UNIT.KINGD	COMMUNITY	TOTALS
B01-500	ACCOMPANYING MEASURES (FORMER SYSTEM)	0,007	1,092	21,676	46,440	----	4,540	1,252	11,526	----	0,654	2,554	3,698	----	93,420
B01-5010	EARLY RETIREMENT	----	----	----	----	1,400	86,811	1,222	----	----	----	----	----	----	89,433
B01-5010 RN	EARLY RETIREMENT	----	----	----	----	0,000	1,102	-0,008	----	----	----	----	----	----	1,095
B01-5010 TOT	EARLY RETIREMENT	----	----	----	----	1,400	87,913	1,214	----	----	----	----	----	----	90,527
B01-5011	ENVIRONMENT	----	1,369	122,644	----	13,762	67,715	----	----	----	0,818	12,021	5,834	----	224,163
B01-5011 RN	ENVIRONMENT	----	0,138	----	----	----	5,381	----	----	----	0,000	----	1,361	----	6,880
B01-5011 TOT	ENVIRONMENT	----	1,507	122,644	----	13,762	73,096	----	----	----	0,818	12,021	7,195	----	231,043
B01-5012	AFFORESTATION	----	1,475	17,411	5,813	14,759	0,023	29,888	----	----	0,381	2,046	11,308	----	83,104
B01-5012 RN	AFFORESTATION	----	0,915	2,364	----	----	0,157	----	----	----	----	----	3,774	----	7,211
B01-5012 TOT	AFFORESTATION	----	2,391	19,775	5,813	14,759	0,180	29,888	----	----	0,381	2,046	15,082	----	90,315
B01-501	ACCOMPANYING MEASURES (NEW SYSTEM)	----	2,844	140,055	5,813	29,921	154,549	31,110	----	----	1,199	14,067	17,142	----	396,700
B01-501 RN	ACCOMPANYING MEASURES (NEW SYSTEM)	----	1,053	2,364	----	0,000	6,640	-0,008	----	----	0,000	----	5,135	----	15,185
B01-501 TOT	ACCOMPANYING MEASURES (NEW SYSTEM)	----	3,898	142,419	5,813	29,921	161,189	31,102	----	----	1,199	14,067	22,277	----	411,885
B01-50	ACCOMPANYING MEASURES	0,007	3,936	161,730	52,252	29,921	159,089	32,343	11,526	----	1,853	16,621	20,840	----	490,119
B01-50 RN	ACCOMPANYING MEASURES	----	1,053	2,364	----	0,000	6,640	-0,008	----	----	0,000	----	5,135	----	15,185
B01-50 TOT	ACCOMPANYING MEASURES	0,007	4,989	164,094	52,252	29,921	165,730	32,335	11,526	----	1,853	16,621	25,975	----	505,304
B01-5	ACCOMPANYING MEASURES	0,007	3,936	161,730	52,252	29,921	159,089	32,343	11,526	----	1,853	16,621	20,840	----	490,119
B01-5 RN	ACCOMPANYING MEASURES	----	1,053	2,364	----	0,000	6,640	-0,008	----	----	0,000	----	5,135	----	15,185
B01-5 TOT	ACCOMPANYING MEASURES	0,007	4,989	164,094	52,252	29,921	165,730	32,335	11,526	----	1,853	16,621	25,975	----	505,304

EAGGF GUARANTEE
EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST THE 1994 BUDGET (ECU MILLION)

38.

		BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCHLAND	ELLAS	ESPAÑA	FRANCE	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEMBOURG	NEDERLAND	PORTUGAL	UNIT.KINGD	COMMUNITY	TOTALS
B01-600	MONETARY RESERVE	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
B01-60	MONETARY RESERVE	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
B01-6	MONETARY RESERVE	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
B01	EUROPEAN AGRICULTURAL GUIDANCE AND GUARANTEE FUND, GUARANTEE SECTION	1.170,442	1.277,309	5.174,133	2.626,044	4.284,353	7.991,424	1.479,165	3.445,596	12,101	1.915,953	655,741	2.799,155	139,005	32.970,421
B01	RN EUROPEAN AGRICULTURAL GUIDANCE AND GUARANTEE FUND, GUARANTEE SECTION	-----	1,053	5,797	92,910	123,919	9,762	0,859	15,043	-----	0,000	52,673	139,813	-----	441,830
B01	TOT EUROPEAN AGRICULTURAL GUIDANCE AND GUARANTEE FUND, GUARANTEE SECTION	1.170,442	1.278,362	5.179,930	2.718,953	4.408,273	8.001,186	1.480,024	3.460,639	12,101	1.915,953	708,414	2.938,968	139,005	33.412,251
TOTAL	TOTAL COSTS CONCERNING THE EAGGF, GUARANTEE SECTION, AND EQUIVALENT	1.170,442	1.277,309	5.174,133	2.626,044	4.284,353	7.991,424	1.479,165	3.445,596	12,101	1.915,953	655,741	2.799,155	139,005	32.970,421
TOTAL	RN TOTAL COSTS CONCERNING THE EAGGF, GUARANTEE SECTION, AND EQUIVALENT	-----	1,053	5,797	92,910	123,919	9,762	0,859	15,043	-----	0,000	52,673	139,813	-----	441,830
TOTAL	TOT TOTAL COSTS CONCERNING THE EAGGF, GUARANTEE SECTION, AND EQUIVALENT	1.170,442	1.278,362	5.179,930	2.718,953	4.408,273	8.001,186	1.480,024	3.460,639	12,101	1.915,953	708,414	2.938,968	139,005	33.412,251

Footnote to Annex II:

The breakdown of expenditure by Member State is made purely for accounting purposes and must be treated with the utmost caution if analytical conclusions are to be drawn from it, given that, firstly, the deadlines for payments may differ very considerably depending on the Member State and, secondly, that the expenditure incurred by the latter on account of the fact that the Community constitutes for agricultural products a unified economic area. As an example of this, some export refunds for a product coming from one Member State are paid by another Member State or buying-in may take place in a neighbouring country.

Annex 3
EAGGF GUARANTEE SECTION EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR (1) (2)

ECU million

CHAPTERS BUDGET 1994	SECTOR OR TYPE OF MEASURE	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
10	ARABLE CROPS - of which cereals - of which oilseeds - of which protein plants - of which other ⁽²⁾ - of which set-aside ⁽⁴⁾ - of which refunds - of which storage - of which hectare aid - of which other intervention	7.834,5 3.740,4 3.439,4 536,8 96,7 21,2 2.444,4 1.251,4 21,2 4.117,5	9.259,0 5.038,9 3.473,1 555,1 114,8 77,0 3.601,5 1.419,9 77,0 4.160,6	10.218,3 5.420,8 4.006,3 481,8 161,8 147,6 3.139,8 2.497,1 147,6 4.433,8	10.610,7 6.464,1 2.880,1 560,1 279,5 426,9 2.788,8 2.723,8 426,9 4.671,3	12.652,3 7.462,2 2.561,1 625,1 291,0 1.712,9 1.513,2 186,7 10.552,8 399,6
11	SUGAR - of which refunds - of which storage	1.388,3 925,9 383,3	1.814,9 1.251,2 460,9	1.937,4 1.305,6 496,1	2.188,6 1.531,4 501,7	2.061,5 1.377,4 551,2
12	OLIVE OIL - of which refunds - of which intervention	1.168,2 134,9 1.033,3	1.874,2 111,8 1.762,4	1.754,3 48,4 1.705,9	2.468,1 68,7 2.399,4	1.819,5 52,8 1.766,7
13	DRIED FODDER AND DRIED VEGETABLES - of which dried fodder - of which dried vegetables	306,5 298,0 8,5	421,7 403,9 17,8	388,5 380,2 8,3	532,0 523,7 8,3	378,4 367,1 11,3
14	FIBRE PLANTS AND SILK WORMS - of which flax and hemp - of which cotton	580,3 40,3 539,8	521,8 33,6 487,9	771,3 29,0 742,1	860,6 29,6 830,8	863,5 33,2 830,2
15	FRUIT AND VEGETABLES - of which refunds fresh processed - of which intervention fresh processed	1.244,5 80,6 67,0 13,6 1.163,9 603,4 560,5	1.088,7 94,8 76,9 17,9 993,9 412,0 581,9	1.253,4 116,7 91,6 25,1 1.136,7 516,0 620,7	1.663,9 187,5 156,4 31,1 1.476,4 919,5 556,9	1.556,8 216,7 186,8 29,9 1.340,1 768,3 571,8
15	WIND PRODUCTS - of which refunds - of which intervention of which private storage of which distillation	745,2 54,7 690,5 39,9 267,4	1.047,8 55,5 992,3 41,1 367,2	1.087,2 77,3 1.009,9 40,4 320,7	1.509,6 100,2 1.409,4 57,5 464,3	1.176,2 80,4 1.095,8 54,4 285,5
17	TOBACCO - of which refunds - of which intervention	1.232,1 61,9 1.170,2	1.329,6 65,3 1.264,3	1.233,0 71,9 1.161,1	1.165,1 36,2 1.128,9	1.057,4 49,9 1.007,5
18	OTHER PLANT PRODUCTS - of which seeds - of which hops - of which rice	169,2 73,5 10,6 85,1	179,5 66,7 0,9 111,9	390,0 81,5 9,9 87,3	259,5 70,4 24,5 69,5	287,1 75,5 3,7 22,9
TOTAL FOR TITLE B1-1		14.668,8	17.537,2	19.033,4	21.258,1	21.852,8

Annex 3
EAGGF GUARANTEE SECTION EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR (1) (2) (Ctd)

ECU million

CHAPTERS BUDGET 1994	SECTOR OR TYPE OF MEASURE	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
B1-20	MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS	4.955,9	5.636,6	4.006,8	5.211,3	4.248,8
	Refunds	1.930,8	2.249,0	2.056,1	2.287,5	1.926,8
	Intervention, of which:	3.025,1	3.387,6	1.950,7	2.923,8	2.322,0
	- aid for skimmed milk	843,9	1.052,7	1.086,5	857,0	779,2
	- storage of skimmed milk	394,7	270,5	- 432,9	- 44,6	69,4
	- storage of butter	580,5	661,4	88,3	161,6	67,6
	- disposal of butter	524,9	669,6	508,5	684,9	669,4
	- financial contribution of milk producers	- 348,3	- 352,4	- 368,0	- 299,1	- 2,0
	- expansion of the market	268,6	248,3	301,8	421,7	188,4
B1-21	BEEF/VEAL	2.833,2	4.295,0	4.413,8	3.986,3	3.466,6
	Refunds	1.110,0	1.282,4	1.332,5	1.711,2	1.708,4
	Intervention, of which:	1.723,2	3.012,6	3.081,3	2.275,1	1.758,2
	- public and private storage	997,7	2.302,8	2.190,6	1.383,1	- 209,0
	- suckler cow premium	292,4	366,9	436,7	558,2	882,0
	- special premium	401,5	334,9	453,5	318,7	656,6
B1-22	SHEEPMEAT AND GOATMEAT	1.452,3	1.790,4	1.749,2	1.800,4	1.279,8
	Refunds					
	Intervention	1.452,3	1.790,4	1.749,2	1.800,4	1.279,8
B1-23	PIGMEAT	246,9	252,2	141,6	200,9	416,3
	Refunds	174,0	199,5	130,4	- 193,5	259,1
	Intervention	72,9	52,7	11,2	7,4	157,2
B1-24	EGGS AND POULTRY	178,5	169,2	193,2	290,9	239,6
	Refunds	178,5	169,2	193,2	- 290,9	239,6
	- Eggs	33,1	35,7	32,8	40,7	26,0
	- Poultry	145,4	133,5	160,4	250,2	213,6
B1-25	OTHER MEASURES CONCERNING ANIMAL PRODUCTS	0,4	p.m.	6,0	134,8	117,3
B1-26	FISHERIES(*)				32,4	35,5
	Refunds				0,1	0,0
	Intervention				32,3	35,5
TOTAL FOR TITLE B1 - 2		9.667,2	12.143,4	10.510,6	11.657,0	9.803,9
B1-30	REFUNDS ON CERTAIN GOODS OBTAINED BY PROCESSING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	511,5	704,1	699,6	743,5	631,4
B1-31	ACCESSION COMPENSATORY AMOUNTS GRANTED IN INTRA-COMMUNITY TRADE	36,6	28,3	28,2	7,1	0,2
B1-32	MONETARY COMPENSATORY AMOUNTS LEVIED OR PAID IN INTRA-COMMUNITY TRADE	270,9	130,7	0,9	136,4	4,5

Annex 3
EAGGF GUARANTEE SECTION EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR (1) (2) (Ctd)

ECU million

CHAPTERS BUDGET 1994	SECTOR OR TYPE OF MEASURE	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
B1-33	REFUNDS IN CONNECTION WITH COMMUNITY FOOD AID	85,6	217,0	221,6	160,4	86,0
B1-34	INTEREST PAYMENTS TO MEMBER STATES AFTER CHANGES IN METHOD OF FINANCING EXPENDITURE	66,6	84,7	86,0	100,3	83,3
B1-35	DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS TO THE MOST DEPRIVED PERSONS IN THE COMMUNITY	136,9	145,0	130,2	130,2	136,4
B1-36	MEASURES TO COMBAT FRAUD IN CONNECTION WITH EAGGF GUARANTEE SECTION	3,0	20,1	24,6	80,1	76,9
B1-37	CLEARANCE OF ACCOUNTS OF PREVIOUS YEARS AND REMAINING APPROPRIATIONS	- 377,9	- 437,8	79,0	- 384,8	- 612,0
B1-38	RURAL DEVELOPMENT MEASURES LINKED TO MARKETS	-	388,2	304,4	444,7	339,7
B1-39	OTHER MEASURES	-	-	-	-	47,1
TOTAL FOR TITLE B1 - 3		733,2	1.280,3	1.574,5	1.417,9	793,6
B1-40	INCOME AID ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	35,8	30,0
B1-50	ACCOMPANYING MEASURES ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	221,7	490,1
TOTAL FINANCED WITHIN THE GUIDELINE		25.069,2	30.960,8	31.118,5	34.590,4	32.970,4
(GUIDELINE)		(30.630,0)	(32.511,0)	(35.039,0)	(36.657,0)	(36.465,0)
(B1-60)	(MONETARY RESERVE)	(1.000,0)	(1.000,0)	(1.000,0)	(1.000,0)	(1.000,0)
EXPENDITURE FINANCED OUTSIDE THE GUIDELINE						
B2-90	FISHERIES GUARANTEE FUND ⁽¹⁾	23,6	26,2	32,1	-	-
	Refunds			1,9		
	Intervention	23,6	26,2	30,2		
B0-10	REPAYMENT TO MEMBER STATES OF COST OF DEPRECIATION OF STOCKS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND SPECIFIC DISPOSAL OF BUTTER FROM PUBLIC STOCKS	1.360,7	797,3	799,5	-	-
	EXPENDITURE CHARGED USING APPROPRIATIONS CARRIED OVER FROM THE PREVIOUS YEAR	-	601,6	157,4	157,7	441,8
TOTAL EAGGF GUARANTEE EXPENDITURE		26.453,5 (⁽¹⁾)	32.385,9 (⁽¹⁾)	32.107,5 (⁽¹⁾)	34.748,1	33.412,2

- (⁽¹⁾) The expenditure is based on the claims by Member States under the advance payments arrangements and charged to each year in accordance with article 100 of the Financial Regulation.
(⁽²⁾) Expenditure charged from 16 October to 15 October of the following year.
(⁽³⁾) Potato starch and non fibre flax.
(⁽⁴⁾) Since 1994 set-aside has been included in chapter 10 "arable crops".
(⁽⁵⁾) The European Fisheries Guarantee Fund expenditure has been financed within the guideline since 1993.
(⁽⁶⁾) Set-aside payments by the Guidance Section, income aid and accompanying measures have been financed within the guideline since 1993.
(⁽⁷⁾) Not including set-aside payments by the Guidance section and income aid, which were not in charge of the Guarantee Section.

Annex 4
EAGGF GUARANTEE EXPENDITURE: BREAKDOWN BY SECTOR AND PERCENTAGE (1990-1994)⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

SECTOR OR TYPE OF MEASURE	1990		1991 ⁽³⁾		1992 ⁽³⁾		1993 ⁽³⁾		1994 ⁽³⁾	
	MIO ECU	%	MIO ECU	%	MIO ECU	%	MIO ECU	%	MIO ECU	%
ARABLE CROPS	7.834,5	29,2%	9.259,0	28,7%	10.218,3	32,1%	10.610,7	30,3%	12.652,3	37,7%
- of which cereals	3.740,4	13,9%	5.038,9	15,6%	5.420,8	17,0%	6.464,1	18,5%	7.462,2	22,2%
- of which oilseeds	3.439,4	12,8%	3.473,1	10,8%	4.006,3	12,6%	2.880,1	8,2%	2.561,1	7,6%
- of which protein plants	536,8	2,0%	555,1	1,7%	481,8	1,5%	560,1	1,6%	625,1	1,9%
- of which others	96,7	0,4%	114,8	0,4%	161,8	0,5%	279,5	0,8%	291,0	0,9%
- of which set-aside ⁽⁴⁾	21,2	0,1%	77,0	0,2%	147,6	0,5%	426,9	1,2%	1.712,9	5,1%
SUGAR	1.388,3	5,2%	1.814,9	5,6%	1.937,4	6,1%	2.188,6	6,3%	2.061,5	6,1%
OLIVE OIL	1.168,2	4,4%	1.874,2	5,8%	1.754,3	5,5%	2.468,1	7,1%	1.819,5	5,4%
DRIED FODDER AND DRIED VEGETABLES	306,5	1,1%	421,7	1,3%	388,5	1,2%	532,0	1,5%	378,4	1,1%
FIBRE PLANTS AND SILK WORMS	580,3	2,2%	521,8	1,6%	771,3	2,4%	860,6	2,5%	863,5	2,6%
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES	1.244,5	4,6%	1.088,7	3,4%	1.253,4	3,9%	1.663,9	4,8%	1.556,8	4,6%
WINE PRODUCTS	745,2	2,8%	1.047,8	3,3%	1.087,2	3,4%	1.509,6	4,3%	1.176,2	3,5%
TOBACCO	1.232,1	4,6%	1.329,6	4,1%	1.233,0	3,9%	1.165,1	3,3%	1.057,4	3,1%
OTHER PLANT PRODUCTS	169,2	0,6%	179,5	0,6%	390,0	1,2%	259,5	0,7%	287,1	0,9%
SUB-TOTAL I: PLANT PRODUCTS	14.668,8	54,7%	17.537,2	54,4%	19.033,4	59,7%	21.258,1	60,8%	21.852,8	65,1%
MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS	4.955,9	18,5%	5.636,6	17,5%	4.006,8	12,6%	5.211,3	14,9%	4.248,8	12,7%
BEEF/VEAL	2.833,2	10,6%	4.295,0	13,3%	4.413,8	13,8%	3.986,3	11,4%	3.466,6	10,3%
SHEEPMEAT AND GOATMEAT	1.452,3	5,4%	1.790,4	5,6%	1.749,2	5,5%	1.800,4	5,1%	1.279,8	3,8%
PIGMEAT	246,9	0,9%	252,2	0,8%	141,6	0,4%	200,9	0,6%	416,3	1,2%
EGGS AND POULTRY	178,5	0,7%	169,2	0,5%	193,2	0,6%	290,9	0,8%	239,6	0,7%
OTHER ANIMAL PRODUCTS	0,4	0,0%	0,0	0,0%	6,0	0,0%	134,8	0,4%	117,3	0,3%
FISHERIES	23,6	0,1%	26,2	0,1%	32,1	0,1%	32,4	0,1%	35,5	0,1%
SUB-TOTAL II: ANIMAL PRODUCTS	9.690,8	36,1%	12.169,6	37,8%	10.542,7	33,1%	11.657,0	33,3%	9.803,9	29,2%
NON ANNEX II	511,5	1,9%	704,1	2,2%	699,6	2,2%	743,5	2,1%	631,4	1,9%
ACA's - MCA's	307,5	1,1%	159,0	0,5%	29,1	0,1%	143,5	0,4%	4,7	0,0%
DEPRECIATION AND SPECIFIC DISPOSAL OF BUTTER	1.360,7	5,1%	797,3	2,5%	799,5	2,5%	0,0	0,0%	0,0	0,0%
FOOD AID REFUNDS	85,6	0,3%	217,0	0,7%	221,6	0,7%	160,4	0,5%	86,0	0,3%
INTEREST AFTER CHANGE IN FINANCING METHOD	66,6	0,2%	84,7	0,3%	86,0	0,3%	100,3	0,3%	83,3	0,2%
FREE DISTRIBUTION	136,9	0,5%	145,0	0,5%	130,2	0,4%	130,2	0,4%	136,4	0,4%
FRAUD PREVENTION MEASURES	3,0	0,0%	20,1	0,1%	24,6	0,1%	80,1	0,2%	76,9	0,2%
RURAL DEVELOPMENT	0,0	0,0%	388,2	1,2%	304,4	1,0%	444,7	1,3%	339,7	1,0%
OTHER MEASURES	0,0	0,0%	0,0	0,0%	0,0	0,0%	0,0	0,0%	47,1	0,1%
INCOME AID	0,0	0,0%	0,0	0,0%	0,0	0,0%	35,8	0,1%	30,0	0,1%
ACCOMPANYING MEASURES	0,0	0,0%	0,0	0,0%	0,0	0,0%	221,7	0,6%	490,1	1,5%
SUB-TOTAL III	2.471,8	9,2%	2.515,4	7,8%	2.295,0	7,2%	2.060,2	5,9%	1.925,7	5,7%
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL EXPENDITURE	26.831,4	100,0%	32.222,2	100,0%	31.871,1	100,0%	34.975,3	100,0%	33.582,4	100,0%
ACCOUNTS CLEARANCE FOR PREVIOUS YEARS	- 377,9		- 437,8		78,9		- 384,3		- 612,0	
TOTAL EAGGF GUARANTEE SECTION	26.453,5		31.784,4		31.950,0		34.590,5		32.970,4	

(1) Expenditure is based on the Member States' claims under advance payments arrangements and charged against each year in accordance with Article 100 of the Financial Regulation.

(2) Expenditure charged from 16 October to 15 October of the following year.

(3) Not including expenditure using appropriations carried over from the previous year.

(4) The expenditure for set-aside has been included in chapter 10 "arable crops" since 1994, it was previously included in chapter 40 "set-aside".

Annex 5
BREAKDOWN OF EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR AND ECONOMIC CATEGORY
 1994⁽¹⁾

ECU million

CHAPTER BUDGET 1994	SECTOR OR TYPE OF MEASURE	TOTAL		REFUNDS		INTERVENTION ⁽²⁾	
		MIO ECU	%	MIO ECU	%	MIO ECU	%
10	Arable crops ⁽³⁾	12.643,7	39,3%	1.513,2	18,5%	11.130,5	46,3%
11	Sugar ⁽³⁾	2.043,7	6,3%	1.377,4	16,9%	666,3	2,8%
12	Olive oil	1.811,7	5,6%	52,8	0,6%	1.758,9	7,3%
13	Dried fodder and dried vegetables	378,4	1,2%	0,0	0,0%	378,4	1,6%
14	Fibre plants and silk worms	863,5	2,7%	0,0	0,0%	863,5	3,6%
15	Fruit and vegetables ⁽³⁾ ⁽⁴⁾	1.526,5	4,7%	216,7	2,7%	1.309,8	5,4%
16	Wine products	1.176,2	3,7%	80,4	1,0%	1.095,8	4,6%
17	Tobacco ⁽⁴⁾	1.057,5	3,3%	49,9	0,6%	1.007,6	4,2%
18	Other plant products ⁽³⁾ ⁽⁴⁾	102,1	0,3%	18,9	0,2%	83,2	0,3%
20	Milk and milk products ⁽³⁾ ⁽⁴⁾	4.218,3	13,1%	1.926,8	23,6%	2.291,5	9,5%
21	Beef/veal ⁽³⁾	3.466,5	10,8%	1.708,4	20,9%	1.758,1	7,3%
22	Sheepmeat and goatmeat ⁽⁴⁾	1.279,8	4,0%	0,0	0,0%	1.279,8	5,3%
23	Pigmeat ⁽⁴⁾	281,0	0,9%	259,1	3,2%	21,9	0,1%
24	Eggs and poultry	239,6	0,7%	239,6	2,9%	0,0	0,0%
25	Other animal products ⁽⁴⁾	0,0	0,0%	0,0	0,0%	0,0	0,0%
26	Fisheries ⁽⁴⁾	33,0	0,1%	0,0	0,0%	33,0	0,1%
30	Non Annex II	631,4	2,0%	631,4	7,7%	0,0	0,0%
33	Refunds food aid	86,0	0,3%	86,0	1,1%	0,0	0,0%
38	Rural development	339,8	1,1%	0,0	0,0%	339,8	1,4%
40	Income aid	30,0	0,1%	0,0	0,0%	30,0	0,1%
SUB-TOTAL		32.208,7	100,0%	8.160,5	100,0%	24.048,1	100,0%
				25,3%		74,7%	

Annex 5 (Ctd)

CHAPTER BUDGET 1994	SECTOR OR TYPE OF MEASURE	MIO ECU
31-32	ACA's-MCA's	4,7
34	Reimbursement of interest	83,3
36	Measures to combat fraud	76,9
37	Clearance of accounts	- 612,0
50	Accompanying measures	490,1
	Food aid ⁽²⁾	219,4
	Others ⁽⁴⁾	499,3
TOTAL		32.970,4

⁽¹⁾ Expenditure charged against the 1994 budget.

⁽²⁾ The breakdown of intervention by economic category is shown in annex 6.

⁽³⁾ "FOOD AID" regroups Chapter 35 "distribution to deprived persons" (136,4 ECU million) and free distribution of agricultural products concerning chapters with ⁽³⁾.

⁽⁴⁾ In "OTHERS" are included expenditure on: programme to the remote and insular regions (251,3 ECU million), register of olive cultivation (7,8 ECU million), measures to control epizootic diseases (134,9 ECU million) and 105,3 ECU million concerning several chapters with ⁽⁴⁾ and also chapter 39.

Annex 6
 BREAKDOWN OF INTERVENTION EXPENDITURE BY CHAPTER AND BY ECONOMIC CATEGORY
 1994⁽¹⁾

ECU million

CHAPT. BUDGET 1994	SECTOR OR TYPE OF MEASURE	TOTAL INTERVEN- TION EXPENDIT.	STORAGE	WITH- DRAWALS AND SIMILAR OPERAT- IONS	PRICE COMPENSATORY AIDS ⁽²⁾			GUIDANCE PREMIUMS	OTHERS ⁽³⁾
					TOTALS	OF WHICH CLASSIC	OF WHICH REFORM		
10	Arable crops	11.130,5	178,1	0,0	10.953,3	832,3	10.121,0	0,0	- 0,9
11	Sugar	666,3	551,1	0,0	115,2	115,2	0,0	0,0	0,0
12	Olive oil	1.758,9	36,0	0,0	1.722,9	1.722,9	0,0	0,0	0,0
13	Dried fodder and dried vegetables	378,4	0,0	0,0	378,4	378,4	0,0	0,0	0,0
14	Fibre plants and silk worms	863,5	0,0	0,0	863,5	863,5	0,0	0,0	0,0
15	Fruit and vegetables	1.309,8	0,1	369,0	852,2	852,2	0,0	88,5	0,0
16	Wine products	1.095,8	244,8	339,2	139,8	139,8	0,0	372,0	0,0
17	Tobacco	1.007,6	18,6	0,0	965,3	965,3	0,0	23,7	0,0
18	Other plant products ⁽³⁾ (*)	83,2	0,0	0,0	80,5	80,5	0,0	2,7	0,0
20	Milk and milk products	2.291,5	226,5	0,0	1.637,4	1.637,4	0,0	424,7	2,9
21	Beef/Veal	1.758,1	- 209,1	0,0	1.967,2	164,0	1.803,2	0,0	0,0
22	Sheepmeat and goatmeat	1.279,8	1,7	0,0	1.278,1	1.278,1	0,0	0,0	0,0
23	Pigmeat	21,9	21,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
24	Eggs and poultry	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
25	Other animal products	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
26	Fisheries	33,0	- 0,1	17,5	15,6	15,6	0,0	0,0	0,0
30	Non Annex II	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
33	Food aid refunds	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
38	Rural development	339,8	0,0	0,0	339,8	339,8	0,0	0,0	0,0
40	Income aid	0,0	0,0	0,0	30,0	30,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
SUB-TOTAL		24.048,1	1.069,6	725,7	21.339,2	9.415,0	11.924,2	911,6	2,0
		100,0%	4,4%	3,0%	88,7%	39,2%	49,6%	3,8%	0,0%

(1) Expenditure charged against 1994 budget.

(2) The breakdown of expenditure on intervention in the form of price compensating aid is shown in annex 7.

(3) "OTHERS" includes co-responsibility levy charged against crops producers and the financial contribution of milk producers.

Annex 7
BREAKDOWN OF INTERVENTION EXPENDITURE IN THE FORM OF PRICE COMPENSATING AID
1994(*)

ECU million

CHAPT. BUDGET 1994	SECTOR OR TYPE OF MEASURE	PCA TOTALS	PRODUCTION AID			AID FOR PROCESS- ING AND CON- SUMPTION	PROMOT- ION AID	SET-ASIDE + INCOME AID		
			TOTALS	OF WHICH CLASSIC	OF WHICH REFORM			TOTAL	OF WHICH CLASSIC	OF WHICH REFORM
10	Arable crops	10.953,3	8.851,9	21,1	8.830,8	388,5	0,0	1.712,9	422,7	1.290,2
11	Sugar	115,2	29,1	29,1	0,0	86,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
12	Olive oil	1.722,9	1.051,9	1.051,9	0,0	657,2	13,8	0,0	0,0	0,0
13	Dried fodder and dried vegetables	378,4	378,4	378,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
14	Fibre plants and silk worms	863,5	862,7	862,7	0,0	0,0	0,8	0,0	0,0	0,0
15	Fruit and vegetables	852,2	240,1	240,1	0,0	601,4	10,7	0,0	0,0	0,0
16	Wine products	139,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	132,9	6,8	0,0	0,0	0,0
17	Tobacco	965,3	965,3	965,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
18	Other plant products	80,5	80,5	80,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
20	Milk and milk products	1.637,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	1.603,2	34,2	0,0	0,0	0,0
21	Beef/Veal	1.967,4	1.964,1	160,9	1.803,2	0,0	3,1	0,0	0,0	0,0
22	Sheepmeat and goatmeat	1.278,1	1.278,1	1.278,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
23	Pigmeat	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
24	Eggs and-poultry	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
25	Other animal products	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
26	Fisheries	15,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	15,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
30	Non Annex II	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
33	Food aid refunds	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
38	Rural development	339,8	339,4	339,4	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,0
40	Income aid	30,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	30,0	30,0	0,0
SUB-TOTAL		21.339,2	16.041,5	5.407,5	10.634,0	3.484,9	69,8	1.742,9	452,7	1.290,2
		100,0%	75,2%	25,3%	49,8%	16,3%	0,3%	8,2%	2,1%	6,0%

(1) Expenditure charged against 1994 budget.

Annex 8
TREND OF THE BREAKDOWN OF EXPENDITURE OF INTERVENTION AND REFUNDS BY SECTOR (1990-1994) ⁽¹⁾/₍₂₎

SECTOR OR TYPE OF MEASURE	1990		1991		1992		1993		1994	
	MIO ECU	%								
Total expenditure	26.527,5	100,0%	31.891,0	100,0%	31.276,8	100,0%	34.433,9	100,0%	32.208,7	100,0%
Refunds	7.721,9	29,1%	10.079,7	31,6%	9.487,4	30,3%	10.159,3	29,5%	8.160,5	25,3%
Intervention	18.805,6	70,9%	21.811,3	68,4%	21.789,4	69,7%	24.274,6	70,5%	24.048,2	74,7%
Arable crops	7.869,7	29,7%	9.312,9	29,2%	10.212,7	32,7%	10.677,8	31,0%	12.702,1	39,4%
Refunds ⁽³⁾	2.500,9	32,4%	3.732,9	37,0%	3.281,8	34,6%	2.878,8	28,3%	1.571,6	19,3%
Intervention	5.368,8	28,5%	5.580,0	25,6%	6.930,9	31,8%	7.799,0	32,1%	11.130,5	46,3%
Sugar	1.391,1	5,2%	1.819,3	5,7%	1.944,5	6,2%	2.189,6	6,4%	2.044,4	6,3%
Refunds ⁽³⁾	928,7	12,0%	1.255,6	12,5%	1.312,7	13,8%	1.532,4	15,1%	1.378,1	16,9%
Intervention	462,4	2,5%	563,7	2,6%	631,8	2,9%	657,2	2,7%	666,3	2,8%
Olive oil	1.249,2	4,7%	1.874,2	5,9%	1.754,3	5,6%	2.464,2	7,2%	1.811,7	5,6%
Refunds	136,3	1,8%	111,8	1,1%	48,4	0,5%	69,8	0,7%	52,8	0,6%
Intervention	1.112,9	5,9%	1.762,4	8,1%	1.705,9	7,8%	2.395,4	9,9%	1.758,9	7,3%
Milk products	4.971,7	18,7%	5.706,4	17,9%	4.069,7	13,0%	5.264,6	15,3%	4.240,7	13,2%
Refunds ⁽³⁾	1.946,6	25,2%	2.319,0	23,0%	2.119,0	22,3%	2.340,8	23,0%	1.949,2	23,9%
Intervention	3.025,1	16,1%	3.387,4	15,5%	1.950,7	9,0%	2.923,8	12,0%	2.291,5	9,5%
Beef/Veal	2.833,2	10,7%	4.295,0	13,5%	4.413,8	14,1%	3.986,7	11,6%	3.466,5	10,8%
Refunds	1.110,0	14,4%	1.282,4	12,7%	1.332,5	14,0%	1.711,2	16,8%	1.708,4	20,9%
Intervention	1.723,2	9,2%	3.012,6	13,8%	3.081,3	14,1%	2.275,5	9,4%	1.758,1	7,3%
Other products or headings ⁽⁴⁾	8.212,6	31,0%	8.883,2	27,9%	8.881,8	28,4%	9.851,0	28,6%	7.943,3	24,7%
Refunds ⁽³⁾	1.099,4	14,2%	1.378,0	13,7%	1.393,0	14,7%	1.627,3	16,0%	1.500,4	18,4%
Intervention	7.113,2	37,8%	7.505,2	34,4%	7.488,8	34,4%	8.223,7	33,9%	6.442,9	26,8%

⁽¹⁾ Not including expenditure using appropriations carried over from previous year.

⁽²⁾ Not including miscellaneous expenditure (details for 1994 in the second part of annex 5).

⁽³⁾ Including refunds in connection with food aid operations (chapter B1.33).

⁽⁴⁾ Including depreciation of stocks and specific disposal of butter from public stocks (1.442,9 ECU million in 1989, 1.360,7 ECU million in 1990, 797,3 ECU million in 1991 and 799,5 ECU million in 1992).

* Note: the percentage of refunds of each sector is calculated from the total of refunds and the percentage of intervention of each sector is calculated from the total of intervention.

Annex 9
BREAKDOWN OF INTERVENTION EXPENDITURE ON STORAGE
1994

ECU million

PRODUCTS	TOTAL STORAGE	TOTAL PRIVATE STORAGE	PUBLIC STORAGE						
			TOTAL PUBLIC STORAGE	Technical costs	Financial costs	Differences between buying-in and selling prices	DEPRECIATIONS		
							Total depreciation	Depreciation on purchase	Special depreciation at end of year
a = b + c	b	c = d + e + f + g	d	e	f	g = h + i	h	i	
Cereals	178,14	0,00	178,14	520,85	118,02	-764,29	303,56	296,25	7,31
- common bread wheat	145,82	-	145,82	235,58	45,58	-227,78	92,44	92,42	0,02
- feed wheat	-18,50	-	-18,50	6,34	1,71	-27,60	1,05	1,05	0,00
- durum wheat	-251,58	-	-251,58	25,81	10,46	-288,23	0,38	0,38	0,00
- barley	270,84	-	270,84	156,49	33,53	-58,21	139,03	139,03	0,00
- rye	72,67	-	72,67	41,16	11,71	-30,74	50,54	47,13	3,41
- maize and imported maize	-44,87	-	-44,87	53,34	14,09	-131,27	18,97	15,55	3,42
- sorghum	3,76	-	3,76	2,12	0,95	-0,462	1,16	0,69	0,47
- Triticale	0,00	-	0,00	0,00	0,00	-0,001	0,00	0,00	0,00
Rice	-0,05	0,00	-0,05	0,003	0,001	-,07	0,011	0,011	0,00
Sugar ⁽¹⁾	551,15	551,151	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Olive oil	35,96	15,67	20,29	27,33	20,33	-70,83	43,46	35,78	7,68
Oilseeds	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Fibre flax and hemp	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Fruit and vegetables ⁽²⁾	0,09	0,09	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Wine produces/alcohol ⁽³⁾	244,82	54,45	190,38	14,39	1,97	12,02	162,00	148,68	13,32
Tobacco	18,54	0,00	18,54	1,90	1,18	-4,43	19,89	16,23	3,66
Milk products	226,49	166,67	59,82	18,29	13,23	-92,60	120,90	108,92	11,98
- skimmed milk	69,41	0,00	69,41	2,26	2,41	-10,38	75,12	63,13	11,98
- butter and cream	68,06	49,19	18,87	14,16	9,18	-50,26	45,79	45,79	0,00
- cheese	89,02	117,48	-28,46	1,87	1,64	-31,96	0,00	0,00	0,00
Beef	-209,09	-0,25	-208,84	82,65	24,01	-339,00	23,49	20,18	3,31
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	1,66	1,66	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Pigmeat	21,88	21,88	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Fishery products	-0,05	-0,05	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TOTAL	1069,54	811,26	258,28	665,41	178,75	-1259,19	673,32	626,06	47,26

(1) Sugar storage costs are covered by charging storage levies to sugar manufacturers.

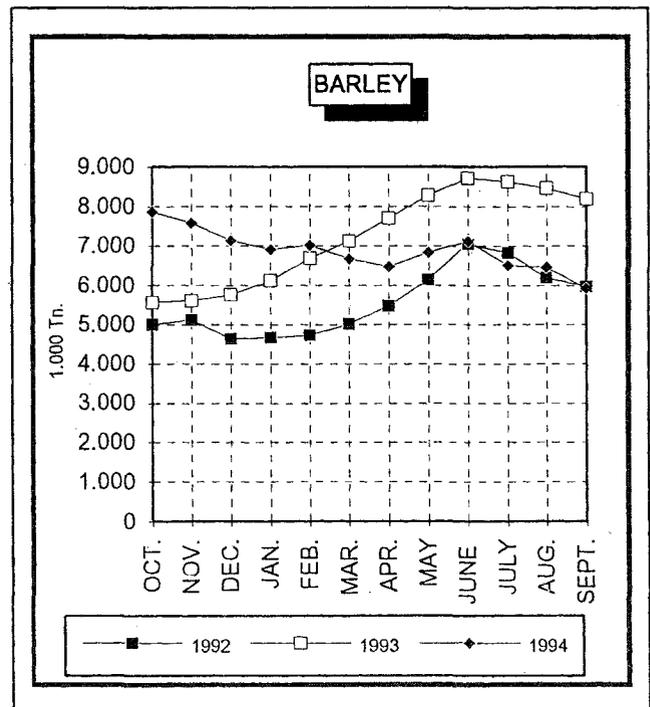
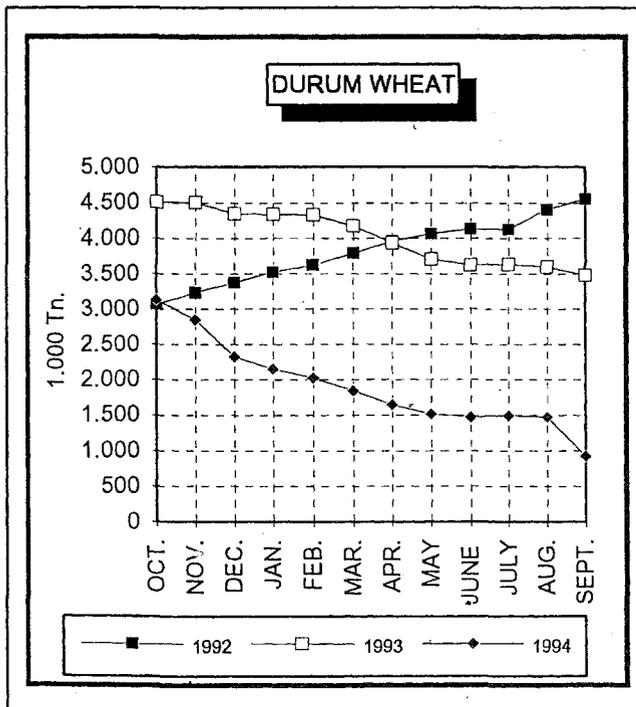
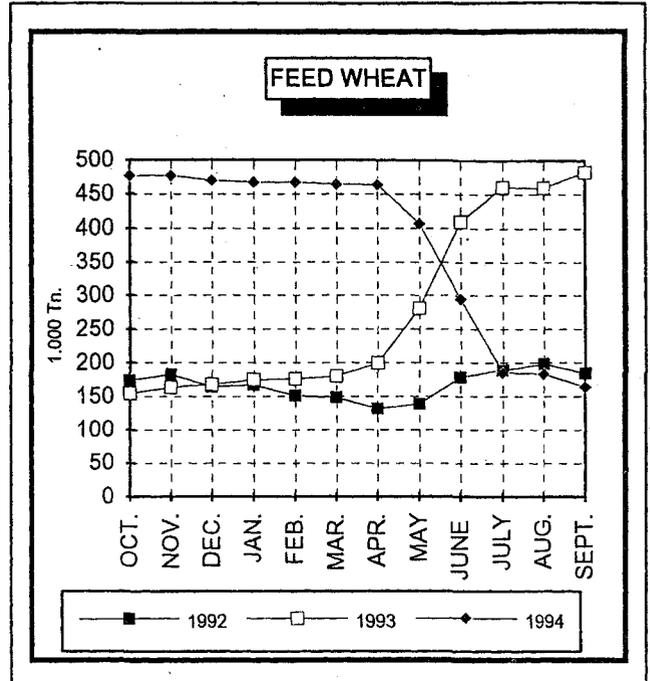
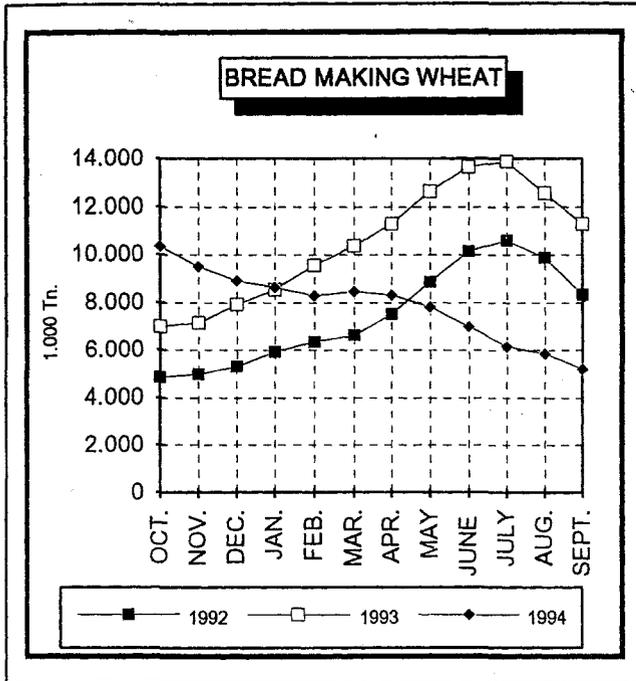
(2) 0,096 ECU million storage and "0" ECU million for compensatory aid to cover losses on sales of goods in private storage.

(3) The amount of the depreciation is broken down as follows:

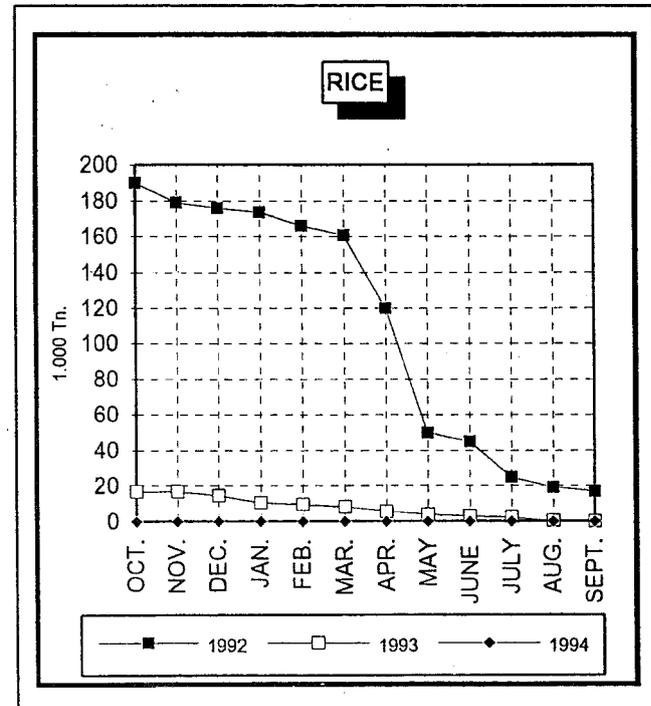
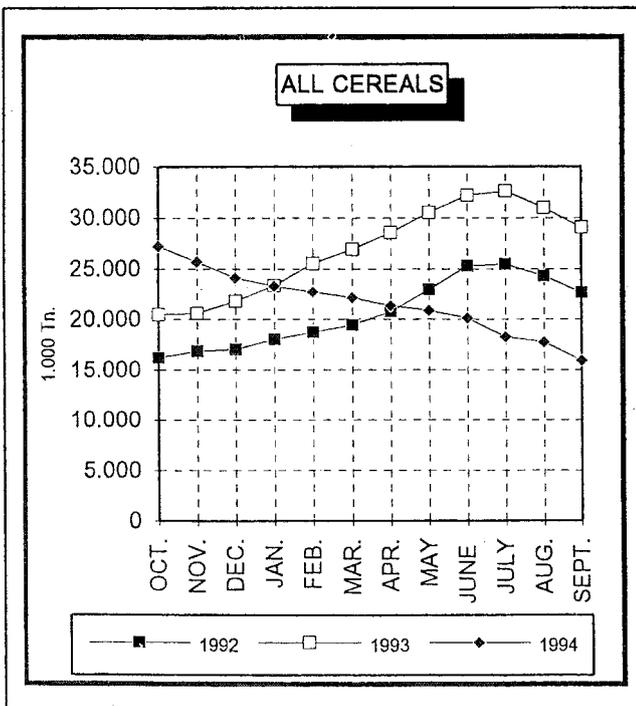
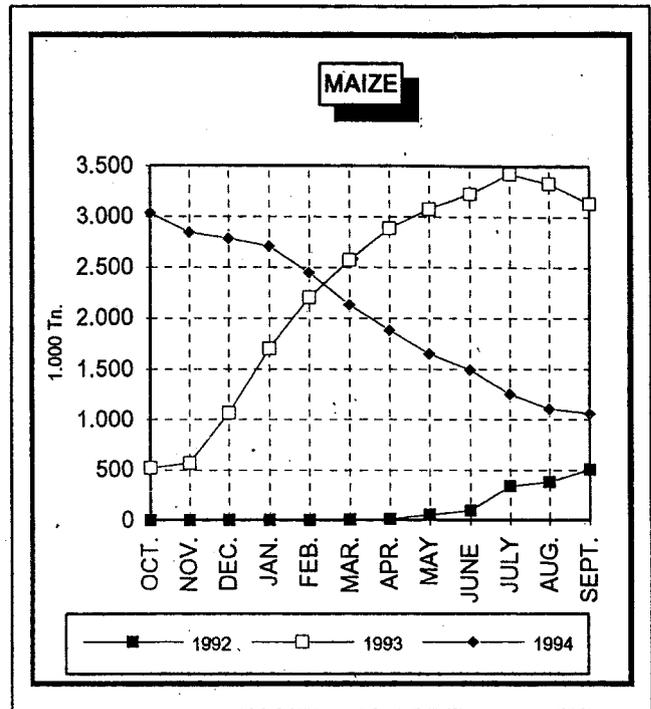
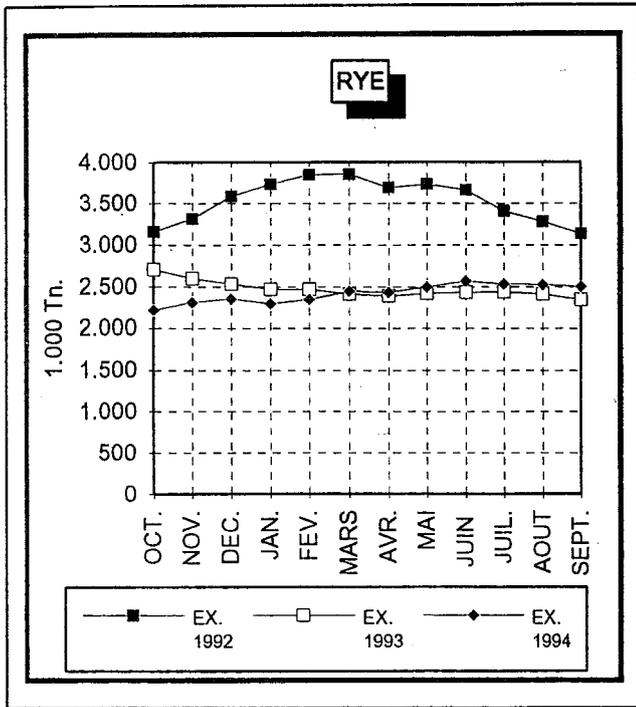
	"Public" alcohol (Art. 39)	"Mixed" alcohol (Art. 35/36)
Losses on sales	2,152 ECU million	9,864 ECU million
Depreciation	49,542 ECU million	112,458 ECU million

I. B. Excluding expenditure for EMERGENCY AID: 36,9 ECU million (B01-189)

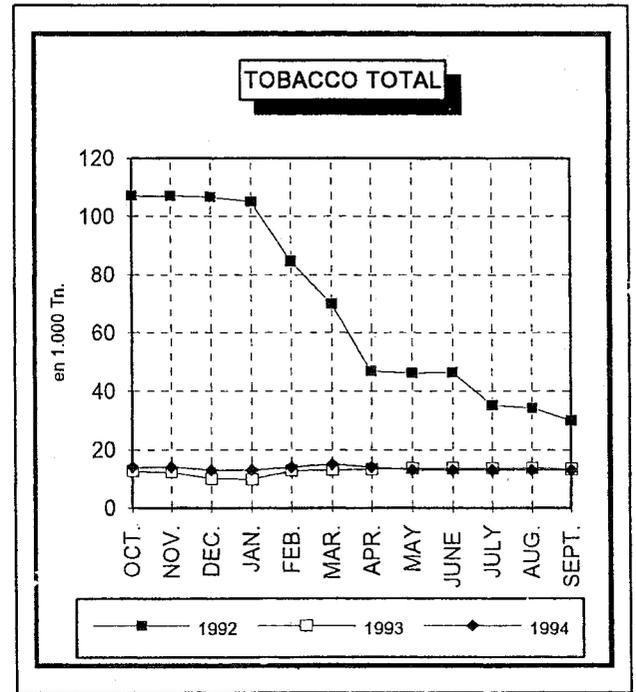
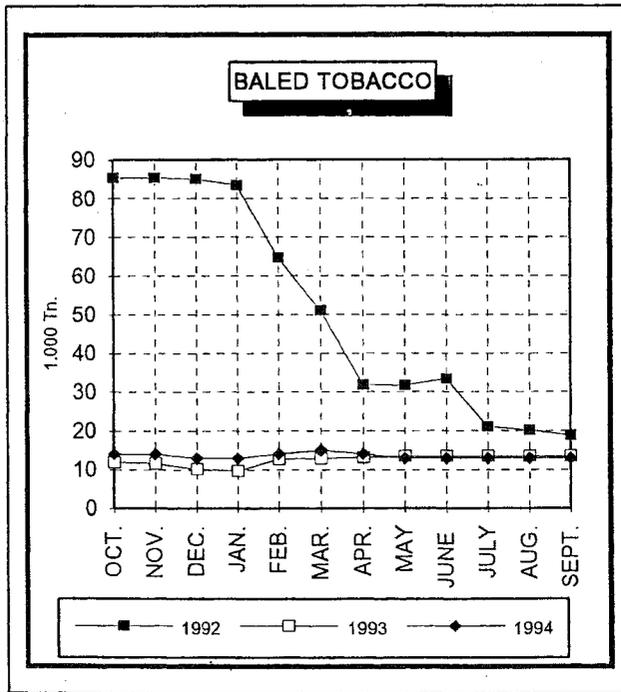
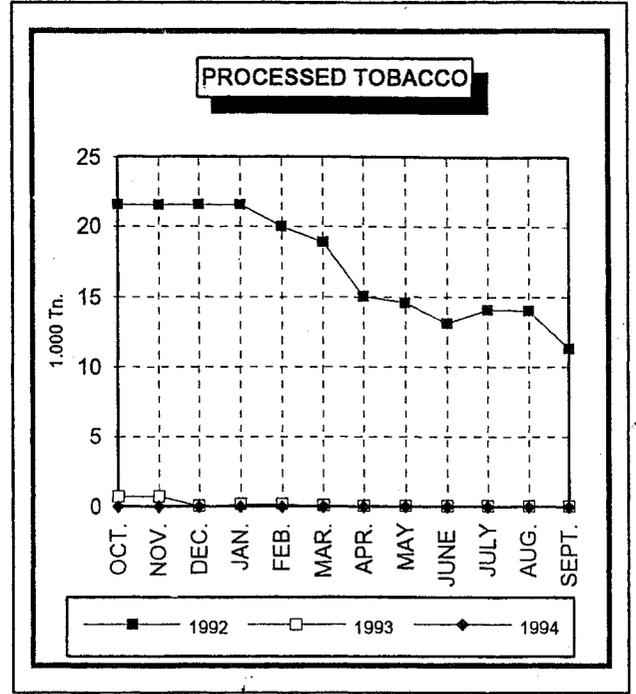
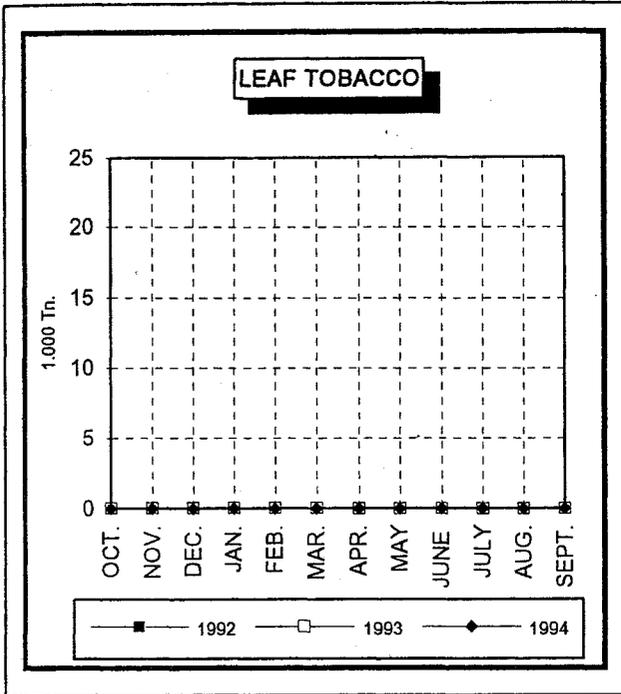
ANNEX 9.1 TRENDS IN QUANTITIES IN INTERVENTION STOCKS



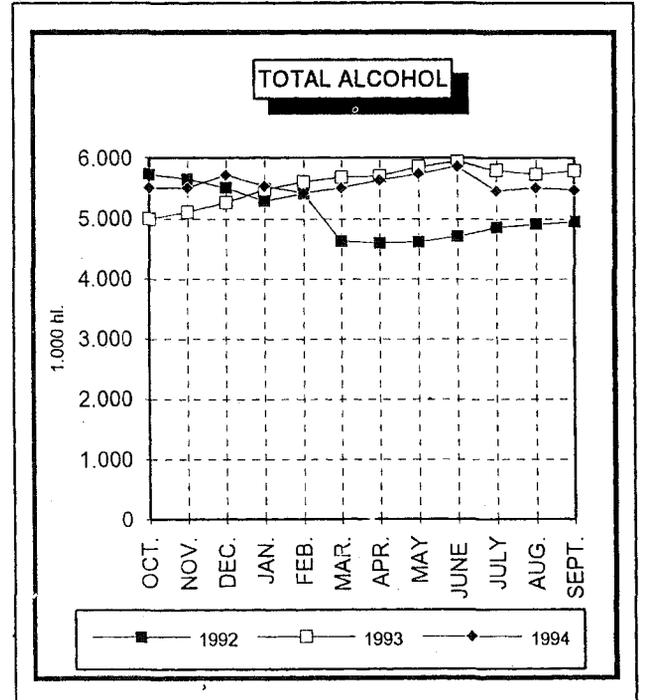
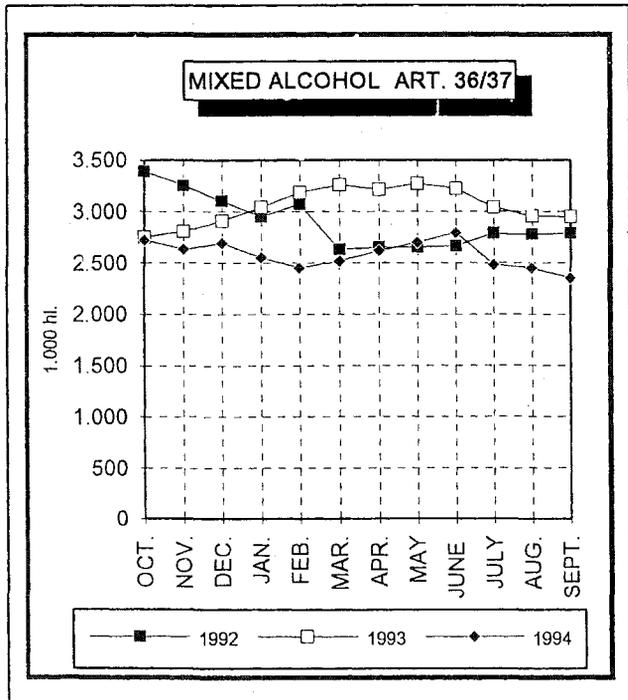
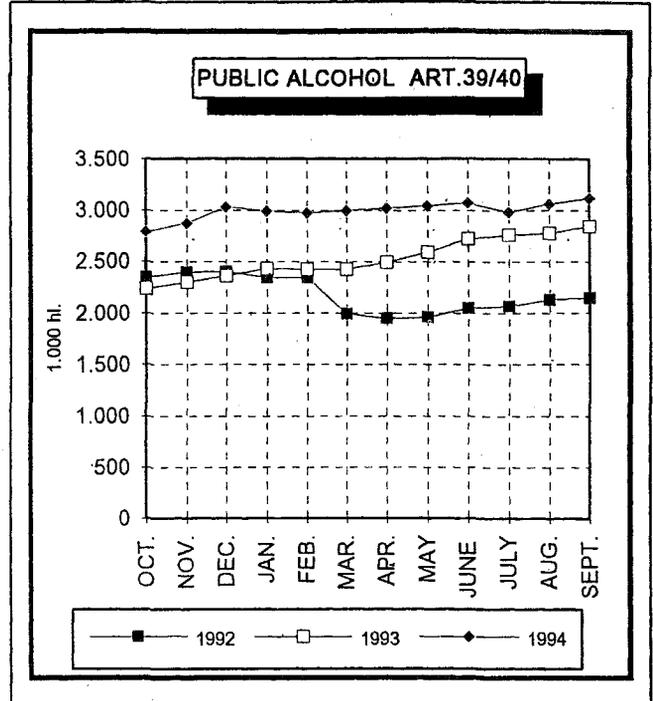
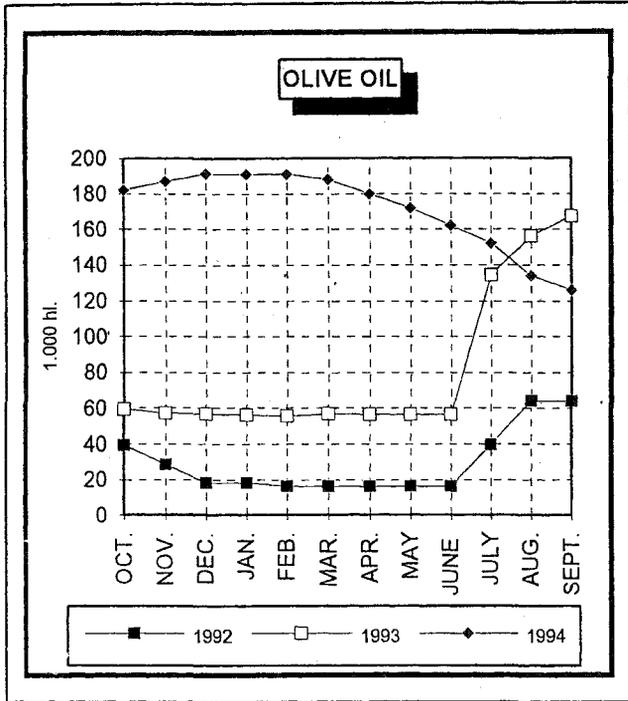
ANNEX 9.2 TRENDS IN QUANTITIES IN INTERVENTION STOCKS



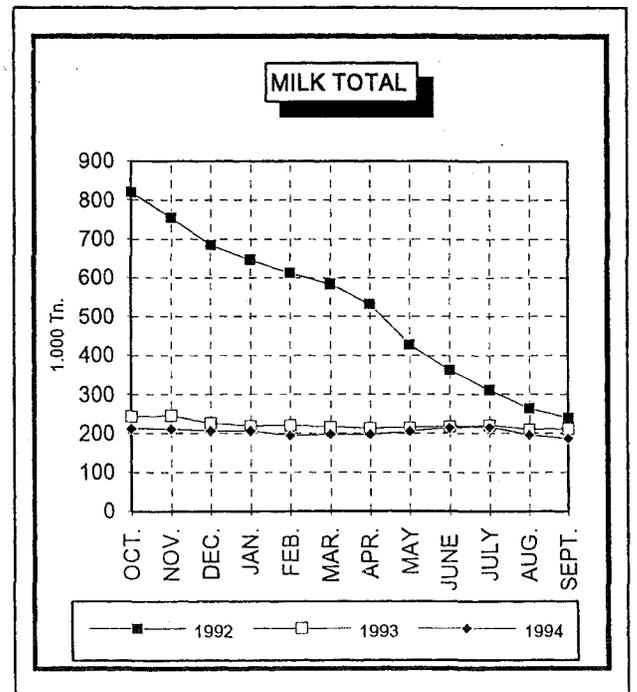
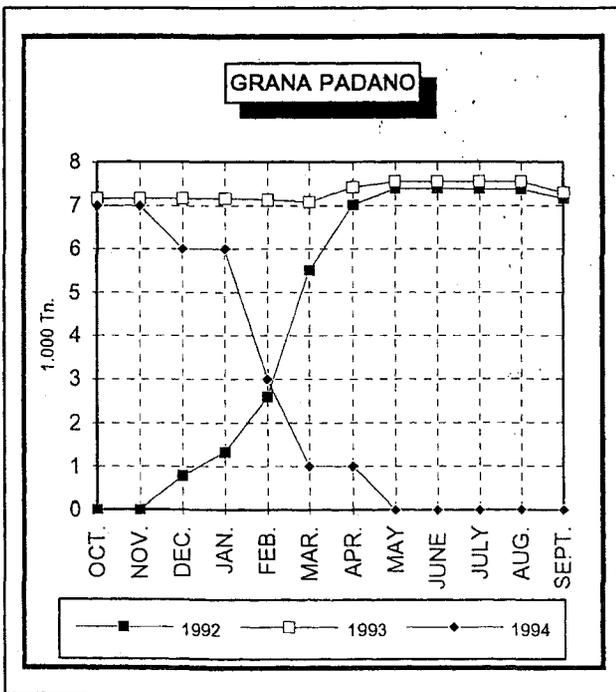
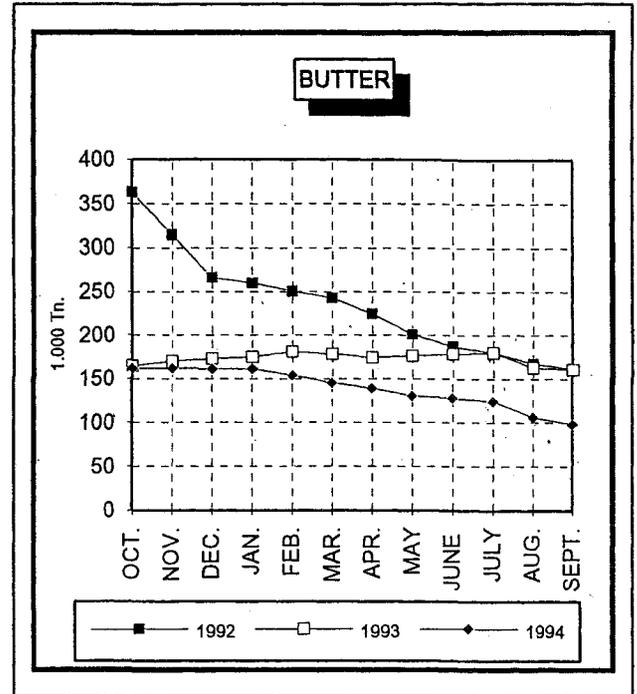
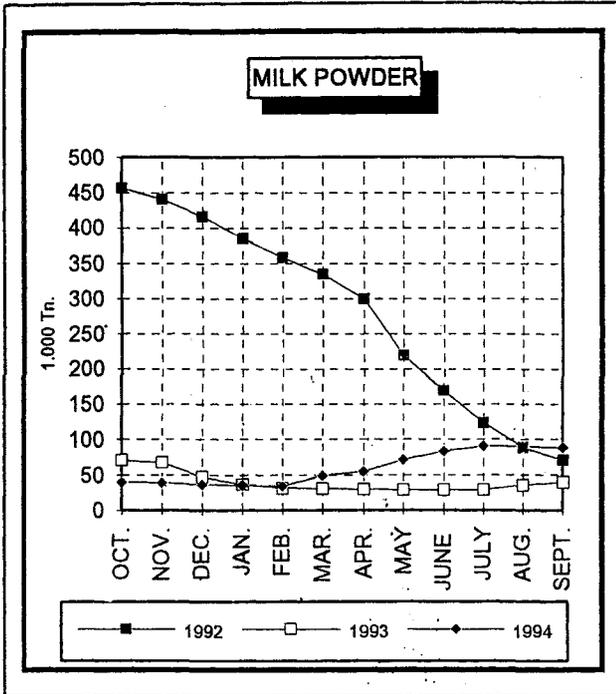
ANNEX 9.3 TRENDS IN QUANTITIES IN INTERVENTION STOCKS



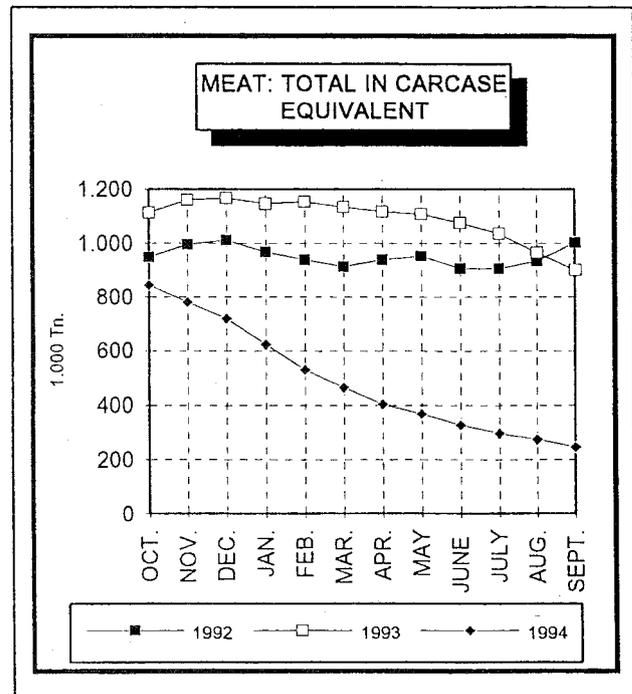
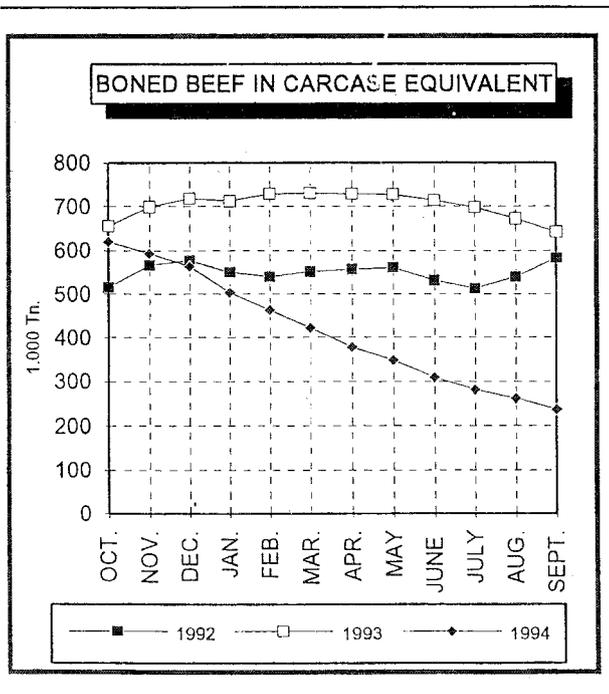
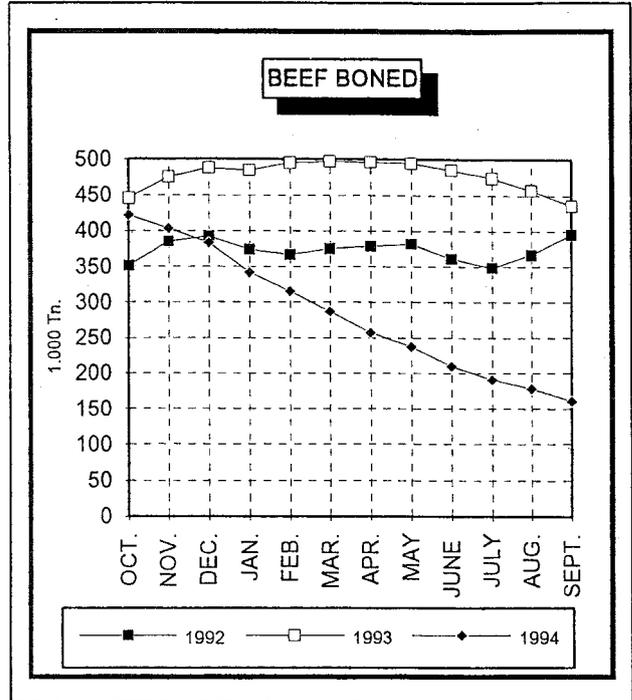
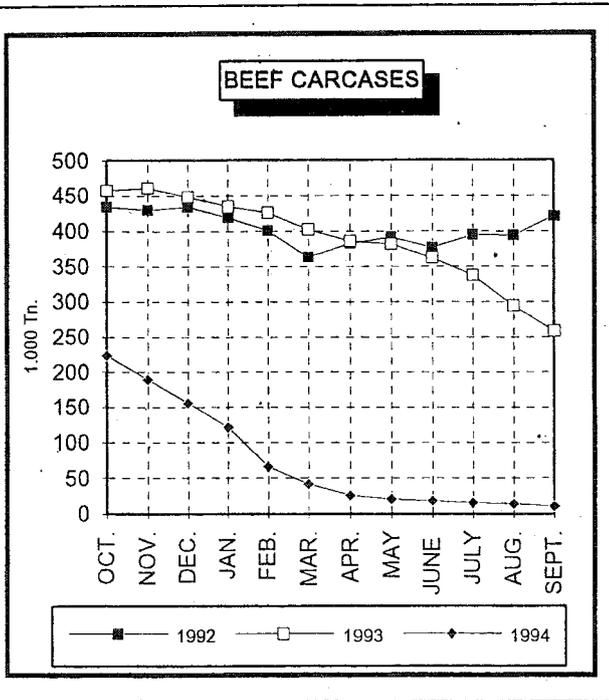
ANNEX 9.4 TRENDS IN QUANTITIES IN INTERVENTION STOCKS



ANNEX 9.5 TRENDS IN QUANTITIES IN INTERVENTION STOCKS



ANNEX 9.6 TRENDS IN QUANTITIES IN INTERVENTION STOCKS



Annex 10
QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS IN PUBLIC STORAGE
(Including additional depreciation at the end of the year)

PRODUCTS	Situation at 30.09.1992 (1)				Situation at 30.09.1993 (1)				Situation at 30.09.1994 (1)			
	Quantity (tonnes)	Book value (ECU million) (2)	% of book value	Foreseeable sales value (ECU million)	Quantity (tonnes)	Book value (ECU million) (3)	% of book value	Foreseeable sales value (ECU million)	Quantity (tonnes)	Book value (ECU million) (4)	% of book value	Foreseeable sales value (ECU million)
Common wheat	8.340.864	491,1	19,0	495,3	11.295.254	687,8	25,9	699,5	5.200.242	377,6	25,2	486,83
Common wheat not suitable for bread-making	184.563	11,3	0,4	11,0	482.606	28,7	1,1	28,2	163.831	9,8	0,7	11,81
Barley	5.962.893	358,4	13,9	354,1	8.191.724	445,6	16,8	439,1	5.930.110	378,8	25,2	425,06
Rye	3.132.956	188,4	7,3	186,0	2.348.223	119,7	4,5	117,5	2.503.704	156,8	10,5	157,95
Durum wheat	4.550.513	283,7	11,0	337,8	3.480.731	197,3	7,4	261,2	927.001	48,3	3,2	86,58
Maize	500.847	28,7	1,1	29,7	3.131.086	254,4	9,5	261,1	1.057.917	75,1	5,0	84,72
Sorghum	0	-	-	-	152.003	12,2	0,4	12,7	159.644	12,8	0,8	12,78
Rice	16.723	2,2	0,1	2,3	25	p.m.		p.m.	73	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Total cereals/rice	22.689.359	1.363,8	52,8	1.416,2	29.081.653	1.745,7	65,6	1.819,1	15.942.522	1.059,2	70,6	1.265,73
Olive oil	64.008	69,8	2,7	81,8	167.275	187,5	7,0	214,6	125.625	120,8	8,1	164,19
Total oils and fats	64.008	69,8	2,7	81,8	167.275	187,5	7,0	214,6	125.625	120,8	8,1	164,19
Tobacco - leaf	6	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
Tobacco - processed	11.323	1,4	0,1	3,2	35	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	19	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Tobacco - baled	18.707	7,9	0,3	5,3	13.505	4,2	0,2	4,1	13.265	4,1	0,3	4,07
Total tobacco	30.036	9,3	0,4	8,5	13.540	4,2	0,2	4,1	13.284	4,1	0,3	4,07
Skimmed milk powder	71.267	53,3	2,1	53,6	39.751	29,9	1,1	31,2	89.413	72,3	4,8	69,73
Butter	161.156	145,6	5,6	145,5	160.365	124,5	4,7	123,4	98.331	85,4	5,7	91,39
Grana Padano	7.158	38,4	1,5	38,6	7.265	26,1	1,0	25,8	0	-	-	-
Parmesan reg	-	-	-	-	2.971	12,3	0,5	12,2	0	-	-	-
Total milk products	239.581	237,3	9,2	237,7	210.381	192,8	7,3	192,5	187.744	157,7	10,5	160,92
Beef (quarters)	427.736	382,1	14,8	383,1	258.949	149,6	5,6	149,1	11.351	6,4	0,4	6,67
Boned beef (5)	395.551	507,9	19,7	519,0	640.996	365,2	13,7	362,2	237.424	134,9	9,0	134,11
Total beef (5)	823.287	890,0	34,5	902,1	899.945	514,8	19,3	511,3	248.775	141,3	9,4	140,78
Public alcohol (hl)	2.151.799	10,3	0,4	9,9	2.839.796	14,7	0,6	13,2	3.118.269	16,4	1,1	14,49
GRAND TOTAL	-	2.580,5	100%	2.656,2	-	2.659,7	100,0	2.754,7	-	1.499,5	100,0	1.750,18

(1) Regulation (EEC) No 2776/88 provides that 2nd category expenditure to be claimed for a given year is to be calculated on the basis of the operations carried out during the period from October of one year to September of the next year.

(2) The value expressed in ECU has been obtained by applying to the carryover value in national currency the budgetary rates valid for the conversion of expenditure in September 1992.

(3) The value expressed in ECU has been obtained by applying to the carryover value in national currency the budgetary rates valid for the conversion of expenditure in September 1993.

(4) The value expressed in ECU has been obtained by applying to the carryover value in national currency the budgetary rates valid for the conversion of expenditure in September 1994.

(5) Quantity in "carcass equivalent" since 1993.

Annex 11

OVERALL COST OF THE GUARANTEE SECTION AS A PERCENTAGE OF GROSS

DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

Year	EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure (ECU billion) Gross (1)	Community gross domestic product at market prices (current rates and prices) (ECU billion) (Source: Cronos-ICG) (2)	EAGGF Guarantee expenditure as % of Community gross domestic product Gross
1983	15,812	2.885,1	0,55%
1984	18,346	3.118,3	0,59%
1985	19,744	3.347,3	0,59%
1986	22,137	3.556,1	0,62%
1987	22,968 (3)	3.746,9	0,61%
1988	27,687 (4)	4.068,1	0,68%
1989	25,873	4.424,1	0,58%
1990	26,454	4.762,3	0,56%
1991	32,386 (5)	5.084,6	0,64%
1992	32,108 (5)	5.313,2 (6)	0,60% (6)
1993	34,748 (5)	5.461,0 (6)	0,64% (6)
1994	33,412 (5)	5.743,9 (6)	0,58% (6)

(1) Including consequences of accounts clearance

(2) 1981 to 1985 = EUR 10 and from 1986 = EUR 12

(3) 1987 financial year

(4) 1988 financial year

(5) Including expenditure using appropriations carried over from the previous year

(6) Estimate

Annex 12 - 1994 EXPENDITURE ON CARRYOVERS FROM 1993, BY MEMBER STATES (BY TYPE OF FINANCING AND BY CHAPTER)

ECU million

	B	DK	D	EL	ES	F	IRL	I	LUX	NL	P	UK	CE	TOTAL
REFUNDS	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
LEVIES	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
WITHDRAWALS	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
PRODUCTION AID	0,0	0,0	3,4	92,9	121,7	3,1	0,9	15,1	0,0	0,0	26,2	134,7	0,0	398,0
AID FOR PROCESSING AND CONSUMPTION	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
GUIDANCE PREMIUMS	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
PROMOTION AID	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,2
SET-ASIDE AND INCOME AID	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
PRIVATE STORAGE	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
FIRST CATEGORY INTERVENTION	0,0	0,0	3,4	92,9	123,9	3,1	0,9	15,1	0,0	0,0	26,2	134,7	0,0	400,2
PUBLIC STORAGE	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
ACCOMPANYING MEASURES	0,0	1,1	2,4	0,0	0,0	6,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	5,1	0,0	15,2
FOOD AID	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
OTHER EXPENDITURE	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	26,4	0,0	0,0	26,4
EXPENDITURE OF THE EAGGF GUARANTEE SECTION	0,0	1,1	5,8	92,9	123,9	9,7	0,9	15,1	0,0	0,0	52,6	139,8	0,0	441,8
10. ARABLE CROPS	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,4	0,0	0,0	3,4
18. OTHER PLANT PRODUCTS	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,2
22. SHEEPMEAT AND GOATMEAT	0,0	0,0	2,9	83,4	101,8	2,6	0,9	15,1	0,0	0,0	26,2	117,0	0,0	349,9
25. OTHER ANIMAL PRODUCTS	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	23,0	0,0	0,0	23,0
38. RURAL DEVELOPMENT	0,0	0,0	0,5	9,5	19,9	0,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	17,7	0,0	48,1
50. ACCOMPANYING MEASURES	0,0	1,1	2,4	0,0	0,0	6,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	5,1	0,0	15,2
EXPENDITURE OF THE EAGGF GUARANTEE SECTION	0,0	1,1	5,8	92,9	123,9	9,7	0,9	15,1	0,0	0,0	52,6	139,8	0,0	441,8

Annex 13

EQUALIZATION OF STORAGE COSTS FOR SUGAR
COMMUNITY SUGAR

Situation at 31.01.1995

Sugar year	Total levies (ECU A)	Total Reimbursements (ECU A)	Annual balance		Cumulative balance		Duration of storage (months)
			absolute (ECU A)	% (a)	absolute (ECU A)	% (b)	
1968/69	64.844.437,00	63.916.054,19	+ 928.382,81	+ 1,43	+ 928.382,81	+ 1,43	5,63
1969/70	65.226.052,11	69.848.500,70	- 4.622.448,59	- 7,09	- 3.694.065,78	- 2,84	6,13
1970/71	69.029.052,44	65.111.106,99	+ 3.917.945,45	+ 5,68	+ 223.879,67	+ 0,11	5,38
1971/72	97.151.231,54	92.680.188,23	+ 4.471.043,31	+ 4,60	+ 4.694.922,98	+ 1,58	5,94
1972/73	91.067.000,23	90.747.372,33	+ 319.627,90	+ 0,35	+ 5.014.550,88	+ 1,29	5,81
1973/74	101.755.638,48	92.645.695,20	+ 9.109.943,28	+ 8,95	+ 14.124.494,16	+ 2,89	4,80
1974/75	104.267.684,38	97.929.484,41	+ 6.338.199,97	+ 6,08	+ 20.462.694,13	+ 3,45	4,64
1975/76	109.434.959,31	160.690.227,31	- 51.255.268,00	- 46,84	- 30.792.573,87	- 4,38	6,24
1976/77	201.167.705,37	184.974.731,36	+ 16.192.974,01	+ 8,05	- 14.599.599,86	- 1,62	5,99
1977/78	233.088.196,54	230.545.532,13	+ 2.542.664,41	+ 1,09	- 12.056.935,45	- 1,06	5,84
1978/79	248.919.064,38	239.524.266,97	+ 9.394.797,41	+ 3,77	- 2.662.138,04	- 0,19	6,35
1979/80	239.233.167,49	251.107.813,79	- 11.874.646,30	- 4,96	- 14.536.784,34	- 0,89	6,17
1980/81	326.426.745,59	316.364.823,82	+ 10.061.921,77	+ 3,08	- 4.474.862,57	- 0,23	6,09
1981/82	407.407.510,45	432.958.350,12	- 25.550.839,67	- 6,27	- 30.025.702,24	- 1,27	6,50
1982/83	478.721.551,25	540.741.184,20	- 62.019.632,95	- 12,96	- 92.045.335,19	- 3,24	7,62
1983/84	448.951.270,25	465.584.257,59	- 16.632.987,34	- 3,70	-108.678.322,53	- 3,31	7,73
1984/85	482.847.710,50	407.810.922,63	+ 75.036.787,87	+ 15,54	- 33.641.534,66	- 0,89	6,77
1985/86	476.418.365,75	435.699.775,44	+ 40.718.590,31	+ 8,55	+ 7.077.055,65	+ 0,17	7,33
1986/87	499.294.692,00	486.190.963,77	+ 13.103.728,23	+ 2,62	+ 20.180.783,88	+ 0,43	7,35
1987/88	515.128.980,00	414.782.452,98	+100.346.527,02	+ 19,48	+120.527.310,90	+ 2,29	6,57
1988/89	446.395.404,00	387.536.408,70	+ 58.858.995,30	+ 13,19	+179.386.306,20	+ 3,14	6,20
1989/90	369.741.408,00	349.139.582,88	+ 20.601.825,12	+ 5,57	+199.988.131,32	+ 3,29	5,90
1990/91	326.933.932,50	401.601.104,32	- 74.667.171,82	- 22,84	+125.320.959,50	+ 1,96	5,91
1991/92	327.907.785,00	428.483.221,40	-100.575.436,40	- 30,67	+ 24.745.523,10	+ 0,37	6,28
1992/93	363.579.977,50	441.943.309,60	- 78.363.332,10	- 21,55	- 53.617.809,00	- 0,76	5,84
1993/94	422.105.489,16	439.454.746,54	- 17.349.257,38	- 4,11	- 70.967.066,38	- 0,94	7,01

(a) % of annual levies.

(b) % of cumulative annual levies.

Annex 14

REVENUE FROM LEVIES IN THE SUGAR SECTOR

1994

(Situation at 31.01.1995)

BUDG. HEAD.	TITLE	AMOUNT IN ECU (B)
110	Sugar production levies ⁽¹⁾	786.008.274
112	Isoglucose production levies ⁽¹⁾	6.400.439
116	Additional levy	56.846.161
115	Elimination levy ⁽²⁾	-
111	Sugar storage levies	532.027.716
113	Amounts charged on production of C sugar and isoglucose which is not exported	202.273
114	Amounts charged on substituted C sugar and C isoglucose	570.148
	TOTAL REVENUE BUDGET CHAPTER 11	1.382.055.011
⁽¹⁾	Basic production levies and B levies pursuant to Article 28 of Council Regulation (CEE) No 1785/81.	
⁽²⁾	Designed to eliminate, during the period covering marketing years 1986/87 to 1990/91, the deficit of ECU (A) 400 million recorded following application of the quota arrangements for marketing years 1981/82 to 1985/86, pursuant to Article 32a of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81.	

Annex 15

SELF-FINANCING ARRANGEMENTS IN THE SUGAR SECTOR (1) (2) (3)
1991/92 TO 1993/1994 MARKETING YEARS

	MARKETING YEAR			AGGREGATE FOR 1991/92 TO 1993/94
	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	
	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
A. EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO COMMUNITY SUGAR AND ISOGLUCOSE PRODUCERS				
1. Production of A and B sugar and A and B isoglucose	13.533.896,3	13.624.487,3	13.645.322,1	40.803.705,7
2. Quantity of sugar and isoglucose disposed of for consumption within the Community	12.255.949,0	12.110.396,9	11.837.765,9	36.204.111,8
3. Surplus charged to Community producers (1-2)	1.277.947,3	1.514.090,4	1.807.556,2	4.599.593,9
4. Average loss per tonne	ECU(A)/t 397,12	ECU(A)/t 412,08	ECU(A)/t 384,83	- -
5. Overall loss in marketing year charged to Community producers (3x4)	ECU (A) 507.498.432	ECU (A) 623.926.372	ECU (A) 695.601.852	ECU (A) 1.827.026.656
Cumulative adjustment due to rectification of 1 à 4	17.768.966	- 31.546.580	+ 12.517.814	- 1.259.800
6. Total overall loss	525.267.398	592.379.792	708.119.666	1.825.766.856
B. LEVIES IMPOSED				
7. Basic production levies	ECU (A) 141.731.998	ECU (A) 142.676.931	ECU (A) 141.050.298	ECU (A) 425.459.226
8. B levies	383.535.400	449.702.861	479.172.775	1.312.411.036
9. Additional levy			87.896.593	87.896.594
10. Total levies	525.267.398	592.379.792	708.119.666	1.825.766.856

(1) Application of Articles 28 and 28a of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81.

(2) All the quantities are expressed as white sugar (sugar) or dry matter (isoglucose)

(3) Situation at the fixing in October 1994 of the amounts of the levies for the 1993/94 marketing year (Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2493/94.

Annex 16a

ARABLE CROPS - APPLICATIONS FOR AID PER HECTARE - 1993/94 MARKETING YEAR

	B	DK	D	GR	ESP	FR	IRL	IT	LUX	NL	P	UK	TOTAL
Number of applications accepted													
General scheme	2.862 6,3%	27.163 38,4%	96.156 25,2%	7.359 2,7%	141.810 28,2%	184.129 33,8%	2.877 16,6%	42.007 7,8%	308 13,9%	1.101 2,4%	3.306 6,4%	32.476 52,5%	541.554 21,4%
Simplified scheme	42.255 93,7%	43.537 61,6%	284.777 74,8%	269.798 97,3%	360.182 71,8%	359.890 66,2%	14.406 83,4%	493.965 92,2%	1.912 86,1%	45.653 97,6%	48.299 93,6%	29.436 47,5%	1.994.110 78,6%
Total	45.117 100%	70.700 100%	380.933 100%	277.157 100%	501.992 100%	544.019 100%	17.283 100%	535.972 100%	2.220 100%	46.754 100%	51.605 100%	61.912 100%	2.535.664 100%
Areas applied for (ha)⁽¹⁾													
General scheme	129.213 28,5%	1.465.051 74,8%	7.320.843 74,0%	96.804 ⁽²⁾ 7,3%	5.860.616 68,1%	10.616.530 79,4%	184.046 59,4%	1.238.766 ⁽²⁾ 31,9%	11.158 ⁽²⁾ 31,3%	51.444 ⁽²⁾ 15,4%	400.490 ⁽²⁾ 63,0%	3.974.918 92,3%	31.349.879 69,6%
Simplified scheme	323.560 71,5%	493.124 25,2%	2.571.139 26,0%	1.154.779 ⁽²⁾ 87,2%	2.741.766 31,9%	2.755.470 20,6%	125.824 40,6%	2.641.926 ⁽²⁾ 68,1%	24.545 ⁽²⁾ 68,7%	282.011 ⁽²⁾ 84,6%	235.450 ⁽²⁾ 37,0%	329.890 7,7%	13.679.484 30,4%
Total	452.773 100%	1.958.175 100%	9.891.982 100%	1.324.483 ⁽²⁾ 100%	8.602.382 100%	13.372.000 100%	309.870 100%	3.880.692 ⁽²⁾ 100%	35.703 ⁽²⁾ 100%	333.455 ⁽²⁾ 100%	635.940 ⁽²⁾ 100%	4.304.808 100%	45.029.363 100%
Average area receiving aid per holding (ha)													
General scheme	45	54	76	13 ⁽²⁾	41	58	64	29 ⁽²⁾	36 ⁽²⁾	47 ⁽²⁾	121 ⁽²⁾	122	58
Simplified scheme	8	11	9	4 ⁽²⁾	8	8	9	5 ⁽²⁾	13 ⁽²⁾	6 ⁽²⁾	5 ⁽²⁾	11	7
Total	10	28	26	5 ⁽²⁾	17	25	18	7 ⁽²⁾	16 ⁽²⁾	7 ⁽²⁾	12 ⁽²⁾	70	18

⁽¹⁾ Not including areas under non-fibre flax.⁽²⁾ Not including five-year set-aside or forage (IT: 650.000 ha, NI: 38.000 ha, Lux: 3.000 ha, Gr: 23.500 ha, P: 130.000 ha)

Annex 16b

AID FOR FIELD CROPS - 1993/94 MARKETING YEAR

PROVISIONAL DECLARATIONS OF AREA DISTRIBUTION (1,000 ha)

without reductions

	EUR 12	B	DK	D-16	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK
Total base area, of which base area for maize	48,975 3,015	479 97	2,017 0	10,152 523	1,492 0	9,229 409	13,522 578	345 0	5,800 1,200	43 0	436 208	1,054 0	4,407 0
Area under five-year set-aside	1,647	1	7	415	1	85	214	2	798	0	15	0	109
Total area concerned, of which base area for maize	44,549 2,281	406 99	1,859 0	9,625 443	1,253 0	8,383 133	13,131 411	283 2	4,411 1,014	36 0	349 180	635 0	4,178 0
Small producers:	12,793	281	493	2,308	1,155	2,635	2,501	111	2,453	25	282	235	314
- of which cereals	12,215	280	493	2,292	1,147	2,167	2,475	111	2,414	24	281	221	310
- of which maize (base area)	1,239	94	0	268	0	75	0	1	624	0	177	0	0
- of which oleaginous	525	0	0	11	7	459	14	0	19	0	0	14	1
- of which protein crops	52	1	0	5	1	9	12	0	20	0	1	0	3
Professional producers:	30,109	124	1,359	6,902	97	5,663	10,416	170	1,160	11	52	400	3,755
- of which set-aside	4,617	19	208	1,050	15	875	1,590	26	195	2	8	61	568
- of which total cultivated area	25,492	105	1,151	5,852	82	4,788	8,826	144	965	9	44	339	3,187
of which oilseeds													
- cultivated area	4,962	3	147	1,078	11	1,651	1,376	2	229	1	2	83	379
of which protein crops													
- cultivated area	1,272	6	120	84	0	20	740	6	13	1	2	2	278
of which cereals													
- cultivated area, of which including	19,258	96	884	4,690	71	3,117	6,710	136	723	7	40	254	2,530
maize (base area)	821	4	0	149	0	50	349	0	266	0	3	0	0
- other cereals	18,437	92	884	4,541	71	3,067	6,361	136	457	7	37	254	2,530
Traditional durum wheat	2,460				546	534	160		1,208			12	
Total area	44,549	406	1,859	9,625	1,253	8,383	13,131	283	4,411	36	349	635	4,178
Set-aside and five-year set-aside	6,264	20	215	1,465	16	960	1,804	28	993	2	23	61	677
Cultivated area	38,285	386	1,644	8,160	1,237	7,423	11,327	255	3,418	34	326	574	3,501
- cereals	31,473	376	1,377	6,982	1,218	5,284	9,185	247	3,137	31	321	475	2,840
- oilseeds	5,487	3	147	1,089	18	2,110	1,390	2	248	1	2	97	380
- protein crops	1,324	7	120	89	1	29	752	6	33	1	3	2	281
Forage area - Reg. 805/68	1,312	47	100	293	(¹) 20	64	329	22	130	3	23	(¹) 130	151
TOTAL AREA	45,861	453	1,959	9,918	1,273	8,447	13,460	305	4,541	39	372	765	4,329
OVERRUN	-3,114	-26	-58	-234	-219	-782	-62	-40	-1,259	-4	-64	-289	-78

(¹) Estimate

Annex 16c
RESULTS OF SET-ASIDE (FIVE-YEAR SCHEME)

MEMBER STATE	AREAS SET-ASIDE (HA)						
	NEW APPLICATIONS IN MARKETING YEARS						TOTAL 1988-1994 ⁽⁵⁾
	1988-1989	1989-1990	1990-1991	1991-1992 ⁽²⁾	1992-1993 ⁽⁴⁾	1993-1994 ⁽⁴⁾ ⁽⁵⁾	
B	380	118	222	160	- 3	- 373	504
DK	-	-	4.596	3.545	15	0	8.156
DE ⁽¹⁾	167.364	51.924	79.777	183.710	- 71.732	- 190.342	220.701
EL	-	250	0	- 37 ⁽³⁾	0	0	213
ES	25.080	13.864	28.720	22.279	- 2.231	- 8.608	79.104
F	14.220	40.598	110.044	60.152	- 17.000	- 9.859	198.155
IR	1.141	486	52	32	- 68	- 472	1.171
IT	85.650	239.995	239.952	200.675	- 1.382	- 2.734	762.156
LUX	6	31	47	6	4	0	94
NL	2.446	5.882	6.677	245	113	- 1.849	13.514
PO
UK	52.091	48.820	27.654	23.477	- 16.803	- 60.711	74.528
Total EUR-12	348.378	401.968	497.741	494.244	- 109.087	- 274.948	1.358.296

⁽¹⁾ Including new Landers from 1991/1992 marketing year.

⁽²⁾ Including the changes under Article 12 of Regulation (EEC) No 1272/88.

⁽³⁾ This area has been withdrawn from the five-year scheme.

⁽⁴⁾ Negative areas means areas switched to annual scheme and areas withdrawn according Art. 12 par. 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 1272/88.

⁽⁵⁾ This will have budgetary consequences only for the 1995 budget. For the 1994 budget, the total area concerned is still 1,6 million of ha (1.358.296 ha + 274.948 ha, which have not yet been switched or withdrawn).

.... Scheme not applied.

Annex 17

EXCHANGE RATES 1994

(¹) Conversion of monthly expenditure into ecus - Budget rate

Expenditure	Rate on(²):	OJ:	B	DK	D	EL	ES	F	IRL	I	LUX	NL	P	UK
November 93	10.12.93	- C 336/93	40.3721	7.54529	1.92895	275.748	158.010	6.61037	0.798961	1 902.42	40.3721	2.16026	197.101	0.759712
December 93	10.01.94	- C 007/94	40.3599	7.52691	1.93573	278.691	161.552	6.59585	0.777414	1 901.93	40.3599	2.16631	197.304	0.749438
January 94	10.02.94	- C 041/94	40.0618	7.57093	1.94314	279.486	157.588	6.59925	0.786624	1 866.88	40.0618	2.17676	195.406	0.756896
February 94	10.03.94	- C 073/94	39.8140	7.54755	1.93172	280.871	159.530	6.57826	0.792918	1 914.51	39.8140	2.17059	199.353	0.761064
March 94	08.04.94	- C 100/94	39.9123	7.58361	1.93649	284.121	156.481	6.63488	0.792506	1 844.19	39.9123	2.17444	197.055	0.766728
April 94	10.05.94	- C 129/94	39.7638	7.55921	1.93191	284.670	158.604	6.61872	0.795604	1 843.01	39.7638	2.16897	199.407	0.775145
May 94	10.06.94	- C 160/94	38.8226	7.55340	1.93445	290.457	158.374	6.58386	0.788511	1 871.50	39.8226	2.16895	201.865	0.770081
June 94	08.07.94	- C 187/94	39.6721	7.53637	1.91667	289.327	158.301	6.58291	0.799228	1 906.60	39.6271	2.15034	197.609	0.789436
July 94	10.08.94	- C 223/94	39.4824	7.56225	1.91644	289.426	157.869	6.56933	0.798660	1 925.12	39.4824	2.15325	194.785	0.790468
August 94	09.09.94	- C 253/94	39.3821	7.56234	1.91263	291.180	158.912	6.55277	0.805680	1 944.99	39.3821	2.14405	194.948	0.794751
September 94	10.10.94	- C 283/94	39.4908	7.50982	1.91942	292.997	159.004	6.55847	0.791270	1 951.49	39.4908	2.14933	195.943	0.782028
October 94	10.11.94	- C 314/94	39.4030	7.49489	1.91443	294.991	159.343	6.58045	0.794511	1 966.65	39.4030	2.14711	195.268	0.780472

Average rate = in ECU	Total expenditure in NC	39.8492	7.54597	1.92784	282.608	158.869	6.59666	0.793968	1 904.87	40.0337	2.16166	197.226	0.766256
	Total expenditure in ECU												

(²) From the 1994 financial year, the rate to be used for converting the expenditure incurred (in national currency) by the Member States during month "n" is the rate in force on month "n+1" or the first preceding date for which there is a general quotation.

Annex 18a

ADVANCE PAYMENTS TO MEMBER STATES FOR 1994

in national currency

DATE OF DECISION	BELGIUM BFR	DENMARK DKR	GERMANY DM	GREECE DRA	SPAIN PTA	FRANCE FF
21.12.93	7.206.000.000,00	2.343.800.000,00	3.795.700.000,00	134.850.000.000,00	92.650.000.000,00	21.649.000.000,00
31.01.94	4.974.000.000,00	1.718.100.000,00	709.100.000,00	175.710.000.000,00	134.080.000.000,00	2.991.000.000,00
28.02.94	3.017.000.000,00	970.100.000,00	462.300.000,00	47.480.000.000,00	17.200.000.000,00	3.059.000.000,00
24.03.94	2.523.000.000,00	485.900.000,00	441.900.000,00	91.920.000.000,00	18.000.000.000,00	4.629.000.000,00
22.04.94	2.957.000.000,00	755.700.000,00	1.078.500.000,00	71.390.000.000,00	84.060.000.000,00	3.296.000.000,00
27.05.94	3.093.000.000,00	374.100.000,00	372.800.000,00	37.850.000.000,00	28.690.000.000,00	2.182.000.000,00
29.06.94	4.002.000.000,00	552.500.000,00	454.300.000,00	16.530.000.000,00	33.300.000.000,00	1.894.000.000,00
26.07.94	6.225.000.000,00	592.700.000,00	612.100.000,00	41.420.000.000,00	85.200.000.000,00	3.714.000.000,00
25.08.94	3.628.000.000,00	512.300.000,00	439.700.000,00	40.560.000.000,00	56.250.000.000,00	3.679.000.000,00
26.09.94	4.542.000.000,00	439.200.000,00	820.300.000,00	62.540.000.000,00	67.120.000.000,00	3.173.000.000,00
31.10.94	3.448.000.000,00	556.400.000,00	563.100.000,00	33.380.000.000,00	49.550.000.000,00	1.589.000.000,00
02.12.94	980.000.000,00	344.600.000,00	165.000.000,00	14.410.000.000,00	34.140.000.000,00	999.000.000,00
21.12.94	966.287,00	12.344,07	41.014,81	73.973.182,00	67.465.696,00	13.261.902,19
02.02.95	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	- 179.945.575,32
SUB TOTAL N.C.	46.595.966.287,00	9.645.412.344,07	9.914.841.014,81	768.113.973.182,00	700.307.465.696,00	52.687.316.326,87
Recuperation on SLOM	44.901.332,00	770.896,98	71.164.637,96	0,00	16.898.197,00	93.195.384,41
TOTAL N.C.	46.640.867.619,00	9.646.183.241,05	9.986.005.652,77	768.113.973.182,00	700.324.363.893,00	52.780.511.711,28
TOTAL ECU	1.170.442.093,51	1.278.362.098,85	5.179.929.817,27	2.718.953.480,24	4.408.272.578,94	8.001.186.025,89

Annex 18b

ADVANCE PAYMENTS TO MEMBER STATES FOR 1994

in national currency

DATE OF DECISION	IRELAND IRL	ITALY LIT	LUXEMBOURG LUF	NETHERLANDS NFL	PORTUGAL ESC	UNITED KINGDOM UKL	TOTAL EEC ECU
21.12.93	176.550.000,00	1.685.900.000.000,00	206.970.000,00	701.600.000,00	18.337.000.000,00	397.050.000,00	8.859.999.115,13
31.01.94	138.150.000,00	1.059.600.000.000,00	51.170.000,00	432.200.000,00	21.792.000.000,00	607.350.000,00	4.488.180.115,70
28.02.94	58.850.000,00	277.100.000.000,00	7.910.000,00	332.900.000,00	7.288.000.000,00	90.000.000,00	1.716.500.973,87
24.03.94	58.950.000,00	759.600.000.000,00	4.010.000,00	335.300.000,00	12.786.000.000,00	111.700.000,00	2.336.874.348,56
22.04.94	102.500.000,00	471.200.000.000,00	13.760.000,00	368.500.000,00	4.710.000.000,00	162.600.000,00	2.806.523.942,86
27.05.94	108.050.000,00	237.400.000.000,00	18.630.000,00	317.400.000,00	2.622.000.000,00	117.650.000,00	1.540.118.093,34
29.06.94	79.950.000,00	302.500.000.000,00	34.010.000,00	258.900.000,00	10.401.000.000,00	138.150.000,00	1.577.504.461,38
26.07.94	94.550.000,00	289.900.000.000,00	97.490.000,00	348.500.000,00	20.935.000.000,00	203.150.000,00	2.597.116.426,10
25.08.94	98.350.000,00	207.200.000.000,00	13.230.000,00	279.800.000,00	8.796.000.000,00	46.950.000,00	1.911.147.747,83
26.09.94	140.000.000,00	427.500.000.000,00	2.720.000,00	285.000.000,00	9.318.000.000,00	74.050.000,00	2.391.198.798,04
31.10.94	77.150.000,00	619.000.000.000,00	17.380.000,00	251.200.000,00	20.196.000.000,00	241.750.000,00	2.066.818.276,79
02.12.94	40.700.000,00	290.600.000.000,00	10.030.000,00	189.800.000,00	2.399.000.000,00	55.100.000,00	942.480.654,51
21.12.94	36.198,01	70.012.966,00	5.187,00	15.420,21	123.976.037,00	61.998,66	3.539.919,48
02.02.95	0,00	- 36.421.859.436,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	- 45.865.228,22
Exchange difference							1.942.580,90 (¹)
SUB-TOTAL N.C.	1.173.786.198,01	6.591.148.153.530,00	477.315.187,00	4.101.115.420,21	139.703.976.037,00	2.245.561.998,66	33.194.080.226,27
Recuperation on SLOM	1.313.161,12	893.632.040,00	7.135.976,00	40.520.746,87	4.586.583,00	4.061.884,70	79.165.354,63 (¹)
TOTAL N.C.	1.175.099.359,13	6.592.041.785.570,00	484.451.163,00	4.141.636.167,08	139.708.562.620,00	2.249.623.883,36	
TOTAL ECU	1.480.024.396,38	3.460.639.223,83	12.101.073,44	1.915.953.081,41	708.413.881,10	2.938.967.830,04	33.273.245.580,90

(¹) However, there is an exchange difference between the amount recovered and the equivalent amount advanced in 1993:
amounts recovered: 79.165.354,63
advanced amounts in 1993 and decommitted in 1994: 80.046.095,94
exchange difference: 880.741,31

Annex 19a
SLOM EXPENDITURE
B01-2090-401

in ecus

	SLOM I				
	Advances 1993 financial year	End of 1994 financial year Recover of 1993 advances	Expenditure booked in 1994		Total recognized expenditure
	Carryovers		From 1994 appropriations	From 1993 carryovers	
B	59 530 000.00	- 2 113 434.00		57 416 566.00	57 416 566.00
DK	18 966 000.00		250 682.72	18 966 000.00	19 216 682.72
D	105 211 000.00	- 30 720 349.90		74 490 650.10	74 490 650.10
EL	-	-	-	-	-
ES	-	-	-	-	-
F	78 325 000.00	- 47 247 158.40		31 077 841.60	31 077 841.60
IRL	28 871 000.00	- 218 063.82		28 652 936.18	28 652 936.18
IT	-	-	-	-	-
LUX	6 361 000.00	- 1 059 798.00		5 301 202.00	5 301 202.00
NL	35 863 000.00	- 18 700 298.16		17 162 701.84	17 162 701.84
PO	-	-	-	-	-
UK	33 782 000.00		1 858 574.43	33 782 000.00	35 640 574.43

B01-2090-402

in ecus

	SLOM II				
	Advances 1993 financial year	End of 1994 financial year Recover of 1993 advances	Expenditure booked in 1994		Total recognized expenditure
	Carryovers		From 1994 appropriations	From 1993 carryovers	
B	22 919 000.00		353 188.00	22 919 000.00	23 272 188.00
DK	6 753 000.00	- 1 014 437.92		5 738 562.08	5 738 562.08
D	111 687 000.00	- 20 055 280.50		91 631 719.50	91 631 719.50
EL	-	-	-	-	-
ES	-	-	-	-	-
F	85 447 000.00	- 45 948 226.01		39 498 773.99	39 498 773.99
IRL	6 389 000.00	- 1 077 370.55		5 311 629.45	5 311 629.45
IT	-	-	-	-	-
LUX	18 160 000.00	- 2 010 343.00		16 149 657.00	16 149 657.00
NL	31 168 000.00	- 21 820 448.71		9 347 551.29	9 347 551.29
PO	-	-	-	-	-
UK	10 966 000.00	- 1 533 343.17		9 432 656.83	9 432 656.83

Annex 19b
EXPENDITURE ON RESTRUCTURING OF DAIRY SECTOR
B01-2099-401

in ecus

	RESTRUCTURING OF DAIRY SECTOR ECU 40 Million				
	Advances from 1993 financial year	End of 1994 financial year, recovery of 1993 advances	Expenditure booked in 1994		Total recognized expenditure
	Carryovers		From 1994 appropriations	From 1993 carryovers	
B	44 544 493.0	- 43 141 086.00		1 403 407.00	1 403 407.00
DK	12 629 346.78	- 7 141.78		12 622 205.00	12 622 205.00
D	20 389 007.56	- 20 389 007.56		0.00	0.00
EL	62 830 431.00	0.00		62 830 431.00	62 830 431.00
ES	299 495 787.00	- 16 898 197.00		282 597 590.00	282 597 590.00
F	58 914 442.37	0.00		58 914 442.37	58 914 442.37
IRL	1 592 467.62	- 17 726.75		1 574 740.87	1 574 740.87
IT	6 283 944 990.00	- 893 632 040.00		5 390 312 950.00	5 390 312 950.00
LUX	4 065 835.00	- 4 065 835.00		0.00	0.00
NL	9 069 082.39	0.00		9 069 082.39	9 069 082.39
PO	129 024 782.00	- 4 586 583.00		124 438 199.00	124 438 199.00
UK(*)	4 061 884.70	- 4 061 884.70		0.00	0.00

(*) UK reimbursement during 1994

B01-2090-41, B01-2090-402, B01-2099-401

in ecus

	TOTAL				
	Advances from 1993 financial year	End of 1994 financial year, recover of 1993 advances	Expenditure booked in 1994		Total recognized expenditure
	Carryovers		From 1994 appropriations	From 1993 carryovers	
B	126 993 493.00	- 45 254 520.00	353 188.00	81 738 973.00	82 092 161.00
DK	38 348 346.78	- 1 021 579.70	250 682.72	37 326 767.08	37 577 449.80
D	237 287 007.56	- 71 164 637.96	0.00	166 122 369.60	166 122 369.80
EL	62 830 431.00	0.00	0.00	62 830 431.00	62 830 431.00
ES	299 495 787.00	- 16 898 197.00	0.00	282 597 590.00	282 597 590.00
F	222 686 442.37	- 93 195 384.41	0.00	129 491 057.96	129 491 057.96
IRL	36 852 467.62	- 1 313 161.12	0.00	35 539 306.50	35 539 306.50
IT	6 283 944 990.00	- 893 632 040.00	0.00	5 390 312 950.00	5 390 312 950.00
LUX	28 586 835.00	- 7 135 976.00	0.00	21 450 859.00	21 450 859.00
NL	76 100 082.39	- 40 520 746.87	0.00	35 579 335.52	35 579 335.52
PO	129 024 782.00	- 4 586 583.00	0.00	124 438 199.00	124 438 199.00
UK	48 809 884.70	- 5 595 227.87	1 858 574.43	43 214 656.83	45 073 231.2613

Annex 20

AMOUNTS WITHHELD FROM PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION AID IN THE OLIVE OIL SECTOR AND THEIR UTILIZATION

(ECU)

YEAR	SCHEMES RELATED TO OLIVE OIL CONSUMPTION (Art. 11 (6) - R. 136/66/EEC) INFORMATION AND PROMOTION SCHEMES		SCHEMES RELATED TO OLIVE OIL PRODUCTION (Art. 5 (2) and 4 - R. 136/66/EEC) ESTABLISHMENT OF OLIVE OIL REGISTER ⁽¹⁾		SCHEMES RELATED TO OLIVE OIL PRODUCTION (Art. 5 (4) - R. 136/66/EEC) IMPROVEMENT OF QUALITY OF OLIVE OIL		SCHEMES RELATED TO OLIVE OIL PRODUCTION (Art. 20 d(1) - R. 136/66/CEE) CONTRIBUTIONS TO COSTS OF RECOGNIZED ORGANISATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS	
	WITHHELD	UTILIZATION	WITHHELD	UTILIZATION	WITHHELD	UTILIZATION	WITHHELD	UTILIZATION
	Until 1979	314.322	-	11.596.900	154.567	-	-	-
1980	3.002.587	186.053	1.913.256	-	-	-	-	-
1981	2.450.465	228.892	2.478.668	10.217.222	-	-	-	-
1982	6.186.243	2.637.599	2.790.595	2.533.411	-	-	-	-
1983	164.079	178.196	7.269.763	10.560.376	-	-	-	-
1984	- 61.380	3.908.825	15.922.259	16.652.197	-	-	-	-
1985	7.385.034	4.469.156	9.841.270	13.510.537	-	-	5.840.301	477.096
1986	16.814.429	1.415.569	5.703.249	22.024.203	3.508.293	-	4.240.523	10.022.034
1987	1.904.138	1.529.035	14.574.601	16.887.665	8.468.414	-	11.758.762	9.709.384
1988	27.568.043	8.756.550	10.865.415	22.880.775	978.326	-	5.746.143	6.591.949
1989	24.431.817	9.781.272	20.847.757	23.026.556	12.804.438	4.135.329	14.527.146	5.033.263
1990	19.037.203	4.175.724	15.020.682	20.587.986	10.669.627	4.606.092	8.944.125	7.239.877
1991	29.568.121	16.912.766	29.223.522	7.187.383	22.170.029	10.499.673	16.389.244	7.307.013
1992	13.151.205	22.383.755	27.876.365	17.382.903	21.840.665	7.504.480	15.903.625	6.635.186
1993	5.725.087	10.737.872	32.885.611	4.059.471	23.693.984	14.129.759	17.644.148	7.431.095
1994	3.379.197	1.087.918	26.734.438	7.802.481	16.683.681	12.726.103	12.145.714	4.368.469
TOTAL	161.020.590	88.389.183	235.544.352	195.467.733	120.817.457	53.601.436	113.139.731	64.815.366

(1) Although expenditure on the olive cultivation register is paid by the disbursing agencies and not directly by the Commission, it has been included in the table to show the relationship between amounts withheld and amounts used.

Annex 20b
AMOUNTS WITHHELD FROM PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION AID IN THE FIBRE FLAX, GRAPE JUICE AND TOBACCO
 SECTORS AND THEIR UTILIZATION

(ECU)

YEAR	SPECIFIC SCHEMES CONCERNING FIBRE FLAX (Art. 2 - R. 1308/70/EEC)		SCHEMES RELATED TO THE CONSUMPTION OF GRAPE JUICE				FINANCING OF THE FUND FOR TOBACCO RESEARCH AND INFORMATION	
	INFORMATION AND PROMOTION SCHEMES		Art. 4(2) - R.2275/85/EEC	Art. 4(2) - R.2275/85/EEC	Art. 4(4) and Art. 3(4) R.3461/85/EEC	Art. 2a(2) R.3461/85/EEC	Art. 13 R.2075/92 du Conseil	Art. 1 R.2427/93 EC
	WITHHELD	UTILIZATION	WITHHELD	UTILIZATION	UTILIZATION	UTILIZATION	WITHHELD	UTILIZATION
Until 1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1980	300.381	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1981	637.351	537.151	-	-	-	-	-	-
1982	949.916	996.897	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	1.218.506	244.931	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984	1.146.909	1.154.500	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	1.698.562	1.073.342	-	-	-	-	-	-
1986	1.787.949	3.274.836	2.720.876	-	82.041	-	-	-
1987	2.015.517	500.500	3.156.545	3.901.559	8.093	-	-	-
1988	2.395.084	1.303.210	7.441.746	2.314.470	-	-	-	-
1989	2.433.702	2.829.373	5.137.237	5.293.257	-	-	-	-
1990	3.941.124	1.649.911	6.523.170	4.174.999	-	-	-	-
1991	2.284.027	1.627.180	7.260.666	6.296.229	-	-	-	-
1992	2.239.724	4.995.386	6.493.724	4.741.154	-	-	-	-
1993	2.594.027	1.809.590	8.890.122	4.841.138	-	-	299.661	0
1994	1.553.221	839.326	9.330.600	5.737.896	-	-	4.825.462	0
TOTAL	27.196.000	22.836.133	56.954.686	37.300.702	90.134	0	5.125.123	0

Annex 21
EAGGF GUARANTEE SECTION - 1994 - IRREGULARITIES REPORTED - Regulation (EEC) No 595/91

ECU 1,000 with the last exchange rate

"IRENE 3" SECTOR	BE .	AMOUNT		DK	AMOUNT		DE	AMOUNT		EL	AMOUNT		ES	AMOUNT		FR	AMOUNT	
	CASES	A	B	CASES	A	B	CASES	A	B	CASES	A	B	CASES	A	B	CASES	A	B
10. Cereals and rice	8	1.159	1.078	7	1.080	1.080	59	10.312	9.666	3	534	534	10	42.781	42.781	6	1.054	741
11. Sugar and isoglucose				1	8	0	12	291	0				1	233	233	3	21	0
12. Oils and fats							6	65	1	14	0	0	26	666	540	1	33	33
13. Protein crops				14	488	447	1	12	0				14	1.685	1.546	8	3.370	3.338
14. Fibre plants and silk worms										14	1.995	1.995						
15. Fruit and vegetables							3	47	21	15	6	6	15	1.565	1.555	2	27	5
16. Wine													23	21.780	21.780	12	320	188
17. Tobacco													2	261	102			
18. Other crop products													7	1.906	1.906			
20. Milk and milk products	12	259	127	22	377	38	68	4.182	2.320				10	169	169	9	490	426
21. Beef/Veal	10	5.672	5.672	6	494	267	31	17.026	16.909				10	1.096	1.091	8	395	368
22. Sheepmeat and goatmeat													20	393	393			
23. Pigmeat	5	56	45	14	52	26	2	22	0				1	6	6	1	10	10
24. Eggs and poultry	4	52	50													7	98	13
25. Non-AnnexII products	2	37		21	633	451	24	1.270	1.030							4	38	25
28. Monetary compensatory amounts																1	5	0
29. Other Guarantee measures				7			19	413	367				1	14	14			
40. Fishery products													4	325	305			
69. Specific emergency aids	1	13	13															
Sector not specified							1	44	43									
TOTAL	42	7.248	6.985	92	3.132	2.309	226	33.684	30.357	46	2.535	2.535	144	72.880	72.421	62	5.861	5.147

A = Total amount indicated.

B = Balance to be recovered.

Annex 21 (Ctd)
EAGGF GUARANTEE SECTION - 1994 - IRREGULARITIES REPORTED - Regulation (EEC) No 595/91

ECU 1,000 with the last exchange rate

SECTOR	IR	AMOUNT		IT	AMOUNT		NL	AMOUNT			PO	AMOUNT		UK	AMOUNT	
	CASES	A	B	CASES	A	B	CASES	A	B	CASES	A	B	CASES	A	B	
10. Cereals and rice				22	154.976	89.644	20	3.538	1.496	53	1.951	1.951	13	3.766	3.698	
11. Sugar and isoglucose	1	0	0	1	91	91	7	87	51				5	487	477	
12. Oils and fats				143	60.743	58.125	2	54	54	10	610	582	6	42	4	
13. Protein crops							13	230	73				2	64	6	
14. Fibre plants and silk worms																
15. Fruit and vegetables				16	4.660	4.509				4	1.116	1.116	2	10	10	
16. Wine				2	819	819				24	2.322	2.322				
17. Tobacco				1	1.502	1.502										
18. Other crop products							4	284	229	1	13	0				
20. Milk and milk products	3	209	175	1	697	697	29	658	407	2	9	9	67	5.024	3.845	
21. Beef/Veal	8	337	215	7	39.275	39.275	17	589	551	2	28	28	36	290	124	
22. Sheepmeat and goatmeat				131	1.563	1.563	4	0	0	3	8	8	29	273	132	
23. Pigmeat							5	163	156	1	0	0	5	45	10	
24. Eggs and poultry							3	44	11				1	38	38	
25. Non-Annex II products	1	0	0				20	533	109	2	39	39	38	932	635	
28. Monetary compensatory amounts													3	75	64	
29. Other Guarantee measures	2	4	4	142	2.600	2.600	54	0	0	1	61	61	17	251	145	
40. Fishery products																
69. Specific emergency aids													2	32	32	
99. Sector not specified							8	281	281				2	25	12	
TOTAL	15	550	394	466	266.926	198.825	186	6.461	3.418	103	6.157	6.116	228	11.354	9.232	

TOTAL CEE		
CASES	Total amount	BALANCE TO BE RECOVERED
201	221.151	152.669
31	1.218	852
208	62.213	59.339
52	5.849	5.410
14	1.995	1.995
57	7.431	7.222
61	25.241	25.109
3	1.763	1.604
12	2.203	2.135
223	12.074	8.213
135	65.202	64.500
187	2.237	2.096
34	354	253
15	232	112
112	3.482	2.289
4	80	64
243	3.343	3.191
4	325	305
3	45	45
11	350	336
1 610	416.788	337.739

A = Total amount indicated
B = Balance to be recovered

Annex 22
EAGGF GUARANTEE SECTION
IRREGULARITIES REPORTED AND RECOVERY SITUATION - REG. (EEC) No 595/91

"IRENE 3"		Before 1990		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		TOTAL EEC			BALAN-CE (**) to be recovered
Member State		Reported	Recovered	Reported	Recovered	Reported	Recovered	Reported	Recovered	Reported	Recovered	Reported	Recovered	Total reported	Total (*) recovered	Total lost	
B	A	85	75	1	0	22	17	47	22	21	9	42	18	218	141	7	82
	B	13,5	3,4	0,0	0,0	0,8	0,0	2,0	0,4	7,0	0,1	7,2	0,3	30,5	4,2	6,4	19,9
DK	A	324	246	29	27	24	21	32	29	73	64	92	61	574	448	89	64
	B	17,7	5,7	3,5	1,4	1,4	1,3	1,2	1,1	4,8	1,7	3,1	0,8	31,7	12,0	1,3	18,4
DE	A	1.479	1.245	132	83	43	35	100	44	177	99	226	109	2.157	1.615	94	527
	B	119,6	61,6	28,5	2,1	5,0	3,3	7,2	1,9	20,3	3,8	33,7	3,3	214,3	76,0	53,9	84,4
EL	A	4	1	18	17	14	13	56	15	211	32	46	13	349	91	0	271
	B	0,2	0,2	0,5	0,3	0,1	0,0	1,3	0,2	82,4	57,9	2,5	0,0	87,0	58,6	0,0	28,4
ES	A	16	16	57	32	64	39	66	33	245	141	144	8	595	269	0	331
	B	0,3	0,1	1,0	0,2	1,3	0,6	4,0	0,9	4,6	0,4	72,9	0,5	84,1	2,7	0,0	81,4
FR	A	562	505	114	102	101	82	108	89	118	68	62	30	1.065	876	40	186
	B	20,1	11,8	2,8	2,1	5,8	3,1	6,7	3,2	35,9	10,3	5,9	0,7	77,2	31,2	1,1	44,9
IRL	A	112	107	4	4	10	7	24	21	16	12	15	9	181	160	1	43
	B	11,6	5,5	0,0	0,0	2,9	0,6	1,0	0,6	1,1	0,8	0,6	0,2	17,2	7,7	0,0	9,5
IT	A	604	179	95	19	82	15	366	69	41	16	466	48	1.654	346	0	1.361
	B	263,1	13,3	72,3	1,9	94,6	1,0	68,9	3,3	129,5	20,6	266,9	68,1	895,3	108,2	0,0	787,1
L	A	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
	B	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
NL	A	350	327	132	127	93	81	88	78	61	51	186	131	910	795	2	128
	B	16,5	5,0	7,4	4,4	3,6	1,8	6,6	5,5	6,0	0,8	6,4	3,1	46,5	20,6	0,0	25,9
PO	A	0	0	54	50	16	11	10	5	141	16	103	7	324	89	0	237
	B	0,0	0,0	1,0	0,6	0,1	0,1	3,8	0,2	4,8	0,7	6,2	0,0	15,9	1,6	0,0	14,3
UK	A	900	824	189	162	131	110	131	102	180	149	228	132	1.759	1.479	72	303
	B	18,3	7,4	3,3	1,0	5,4	2,7	6,3	3,7	3,7	2,5	11,4	2,1	48,4	19,4	2,9	26,1
TOTAL EEC	A	4.440	3.526	825	623	600	431	1.028	507	1.284	657	1.610	554	9.787	6.310	305	3.533
	B	480,9	114,0	120,0	14,0	121,0	14,5	109,0	21,0	300,1	99,6	416,8	79,1	1.548,1	342,2	65,6	1.140,3

- A = Number of cases
 B = Amounts in ECU million
 Reported = Cases reported according to Article 3 R.(EEC) 595/91
 Recovered= Cases totally or partially recovered
 (*) = On charge to the EAGGF Guarantee Section
 (**) = Cases totally of partially to be recovered

Annex 23

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF CLEARANCE OF THE 1991 ACCOUNTS⁽¹⁾ECU million⁽²⁾

EAGGF-Guarantee expenditure - 1991	B	DK	DE	EL	ES	F	IR	IT	L	NL	PO	UK	EC TOTAL
1. Expenditure recognized													
a) Expenditure declared by the Member State for this clearance	1.578,71	5.716,20	1.257,12	1.649,06	2.709,70	6.918,18	1.673,62	4.408,17	3,01	2.906,08	291,12	2.143,28	29.672,55
b) Expenditure declared in previous year but excluded from that clearance	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,18	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,18
c) Expenditure declared excluded from current clearance	0,00	0,00	- 1,78	- 0,46	- 4,00	- 5,93	- 12,00	- 5,88	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
d) Expenditure declared, subject to current clearance (a+b+c)	1.578,71	5.716,20	1.255,34	1.646,79	2.705,69	6.912,25	1.661,62	4.402,29	3,01	2.906,08	291,12	2.143,28	31.222,39
e) Expenditure rejected	- 2,66	- 137,76	- 0,38	- 110,75	- 453,94	- 13,80	- 7,29	- 764,55	- 0,04	0,73	- 1,00	- 2,70	- 1.494,13
f) Total expenditure recognized (d+e)	1.576,05	5.578,44	1.254,96	1.536,04	2.251,75	6.898,45	1.654,33	3.637,75	2,98	2.906,82	290,12	2.140,59	29.728,26
2. Expenditure charged													
a) Expenditure charged this year	1.578,71	5.717,23	1.262,60	1.646,06	2.706,89	6.917,25	1.673,77	4.405,11	3,01	2.906,11	291,09	2.140,40	31.248,22
b) Expenditure charged in previous year but excluded from that clearance	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,18	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,18
c) Expenditure charged this year but excluded from that clearance	0,00	0,00	- 1,78	- 0,46	- 4,00	- 5,93	- 12,00	- 5,88	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	- 30,05
d) Expenditure charged in following year	0,00	19,74	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	19,74
e) Total expenditure charged, subject to current clearance (a+b+c-d)	1.578,71	5.697,49	1.260,82	1.646,79	2.702,88	6.911,32	1.661,77	4.399,23	3,01	2.906,11	291,09	2.140,40	31.199,62
3. Expenditure charged to or to be paid to the Member States as a result of clearance (2e-1f)	2,66	119,05	5,86	110,75	451,14	12,87	7,44	761,48	0,04	- 0,71	0,97	- 0,19	1.471,36

⁽¹⁾ Based on Decision 94/871/CE 21.12.1994.⁽²⁾ Conversion rate on September 1994.

Annex 24

CLEARANCE OF ACCOUNTS IN RESPECT OF COMMUNITY FOOD AID
FOR PRODUCTS SUBJECT TO EEC MARKET ORGANIZATION

The Commission took the decision relating to the clearance of accounts for 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1987 on 31 March 1992 (92/235/EEC)⁽¹⁾. With these clearance operations the old system of financing Community food aid to developing countries came to an end.

Nonetheless, the Commission voiced some reservations concerning specific aid operation, which are the subject of legal proceedings.

These reservations will be lifted where appropriate in the light of the outcome of these procedures.

The cases in question are the following:

Member State	Aid operation	Year	Amount
Belgium	R. 2936/81 China	1982	FB 6.374.970,--
"	R. 2936/81 China	1982	FB 7.685.613,--
"	R. 93/82 Djibouti	1982	FB 14.080.665,--
"	R. 3611/81(*) ICRC	1982	FB 1.667.050,--
"	R. 359/84 Zambia	1984	FB 2.085.421,--
"	R. 345/87 WFP	1987	} } } FB 50.781.099,--
"	R. 1358/87 Euronaid	1987	
"	R. 3292/85(*) WFP	1985	
"	R. 19/84(*) Licross	1984	FB 2.155.469,--
France	R. 2779/83 Egypt	1983	FF447.866,88
Italy	D. 748/76 Niger	1976	reservation on the whole operation
France	R. 2277/85 Egypt	1987	FF 1.812.500,--

(*) This reservation is to be withdrawn by Commission decision in the light of the outcome of the procedure initiated by the successful tenderer.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 121, 6.5.1992

Annex 25

FREE SUPPLY OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS TO THE COUNTRIES OF CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE AND THE FORMER USSR

Since 1989 the Community, acting under various regulations, has provided free supplies of agricultural products for the populations of a number of central and eastern European countries and the former USSR (see Financial Reports for 1990, 1991 and 1992).

The following tables show the cumulative expenditure, specify, where appropriate, the expenditure for 1994.

1. Free supply of agricultural products to Poland and Romania decided on in 1989 and 1990

The final figures for expenditure on these supplies for Poland and Romania are given in the following tables:

<u>1st tranche appropriations for Poland and Romania (EAGGF)</u>	ECU 149 million
<u>2nd tranche appropriations for Poland and Romania (PHARE)</u>	ECU 51 million
Total appropriations allocated	ECU 200 million

Product	Quantity Tonnes	Accounts entries (ECU million)	
		during 1994 fin. year	Aggregate up to end 1994

<u>POLAND</u> (in 1989)				
- 1st tranche (R. 2247/89)	Bread wheat	800 000	-	75.1
	Barley	200 000	-	15.1
	Maize	100 000	-	6.4
	Olive oil	5 400	-	8.6
	Beef	10 000	-	10.1
	Citrus fruit	20 000	-	8.1
	Total			0.0
(in 1990)				
- 2nd tranche (R. 457/90) Charged to Phare (DG I)	Bread wheat	300 000	-	27.1
	TOTAL FOR OPERATION		0.0	150,5

ROMANIA (in 1990)				
- 1st tranche (R. 282/90)	Rye	62 500	-	3.6
	Maize	62 500	-	3.6
	Olive oil	2 500	-	4.1
	Butter	2 500	-	2.8
	Beef	10 000	-	9.6
	Total			0.0
(in 1990)				
- 2nd tranche (R 456/90) Charged to (DG I)	Bread wheat	62 500	-	3.7
	Maize	62 500	-	3.6
	Olive oil	2 500	-	4.0
	Costs of delay in taking over		-	0.7
	Butter	2 500	-	2.7
	Beef	10 000	-	9.5
				0.0
TOTAL FOR OPERATION			0.0	47.9

The costs incurred by the delay in taking over products by the authorities to which they were consigned at the dates planned are to be repaid by the Commission (Decision C(91) 1672). So far ECU 727 322.2 has been repaid in this way.

However, it should be noted that the total cost to the budget, including the costs of delays, is ECU 198.4 million (ECU 7.3 million to the 1989 budget, ECU 183.3 million to the 1990 budget, ECU 7.4 million to the 1991 budget and ECU 400 000 to the 1992 budget).

Not all of this amount has been charged to the Guarantee Section. ECU 51.3 million, the cost of the second tranches for Poland and Romania, was prefinanced by the EAGGF and finally taken over following its charging to the budget line for cooperation with developing and non-member countries.

These products have been placed on sale in local markets and the proceeds of those sales used to set up local currency counterpart funds. These funds will be used, in conjunction with the Phare programme, for projects related to the modernization of agricultural structures in the countries concerned.

2. Free supply of agricultural products to Bulgaria, Romania and the CIS decided on in 1991

The general climate of political change in the East, which began in 1989/90 in central and eastern Europe, spread in 1991 to the former Soviet Union.

Following the Rome European Council in December 1990, the Council of Ministers adopted measures to assist Bulgaria (ECU 27 million), Romania (ECU 53 million) and the former Soviet Union (ECU 250 million) by supplying food and by providing ECU 500 million in loan guarantees for exports of agricultural and food products.

The detailed rules for the application of these various programmes were adopted between May and July 1991.

All these operations, costing a total of ECU 330 million, were financed by the EAGGF from appropriations carried over from 1990.

Under the regulations adopted, the total quantities supplied from 1991 were as follows:

Product	Quantity Tonnes	Accounts entries (ECU million)	
		During 1994 fin. year	Aggregate up to end 1994

<u>ROMANIA</u> (In 1991)				
(R. 597/91) TOTAL APPROP ECU 80 million	Bread wheat	50 000	-	3.9
	Skimmed-milk powder	2 000	-	2.8
	Butter	5 000	-	6.8
	Sunflower oil	20 000	-	10.6
	Sugar	20 000	-	15.8
	Baby food	1 500	-	4.1
	Whole-milk powder	2 000	-	4.9
	Cost of checks		-	0.2
	TOTAL FOR OPERATION			0.0
<u>BULGARIA</u> (in 1991)				
	Skimmed-milk powder	7 500	-	8.2
	Butter	4 000	-	5.6
	Beef	11 000	-	12.8
TOTAL FOR OPERATION			0.0	26.6

The products supplied to Romania and Bulgaria came partly from Community intervention stocks (wheat, skimmed milk and butter) and partly from purchases on the Community market (baby food, sugar, sunflower oil and whole milk).

Product	Quantity Tonnes	Accounts entries (ECU million)	
		During 1994 fin. year	Aggregate up to end 1994

FORMER USSR (in 1991)				
(R 598/91) ECU 250 million <u>The goods were transported mainly by non- governmental organizations</u>	Beef (quarters)	8 000	-	9.5
	Beef (tinned)	12 737	-	(*) 27.6
	Pigmeat	5 200	-	8.0
	Pasta	2 500	-	1.9
	Tomato concentrate	3 000	-	2.4
	Baby food	7 300	-	20.4
	Whole-milk powder	48 800	-	142.1
	Checks and analyses		-	2.6
	Transport costs		0.028	30.8
	TOTAL FOR OPERATION			0.025
R (EC) No 1251/94 (in 1994)				
Boned beef	3 800		3.28	
Butter	3 000		2,33	
Flour	5 000		1.90	
Transport & misc.			4.08	
TOTAL FOR OPERATION			11,59	

(*) Amount recovered: ECU 11.8 million

The operations concerning the former Soviet Union mainly involved packaged products specially purchased on the Community market.

These goods were carried and distributed to the addressees in the former Soviet Union (the whole territory apart from the Baltic Republics) mainly under the responsibility of non-governmental organizations.

Implementation in the former Soviet Union using non-governmental organizations proved particularly difficult.

As a result of manufacturing faults, part of the goods supplied to certain places was found to be unfit for human consumption (tinned meat). With the recovered funds, which amounted to ECU 11.8 million, a fresh supply was therefore arranged for the peoples of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

On 31 May 1994 the Commission adopted Regulation (EC) No 1251/94 laying down detailed rules for the supply of 3 800 tonnes of boned beef in storage in Ireland, 3 000 tonnes of butter stored in Spain and 5 000 tonnes of flour produced in France.

3. Free supply of agricultural products to Moscow, St Petersburg and other Russian towns, decided on in 1992

Following the European Council on 9 and 10 December 1991, it was decided to send emergency food aid to the people of Moscow, St Petersburg and other Russian towns, worth a total of ECU 200 million.

Two Council Regulations, one based on the market organization regulations (ECU 95 million), the other on Articles 43 and 235 of the Treaty (ECU 100 million) were approved by the Council on 19 December 1991 and 10 February 1992 respectively. Funding was provided by the EAGGF Guarantee Section: ECU 100 million from appropriations carried over from 1991 and ECU 95 million from 1992 appropriations.

The total quantities supplied from 1992 under those regulations were as follows:

Product	Quantity Tonnes	Accounts entries (ECU million)	
		During 1994 fin. year	Aggregate up to end 1994

<u>MOSCOW - ST PETERSBURG (in 1992)</u>				
(R 3767/91) ECU 95 million	Skimmed-milk powder	13 000	-	12.7
	Butter	12 500	-	14.9
	Cost of checks	47 200	-	67.9
	TOTAL FOR OPERATION		0.0	95.5
<u>MOSCOW - ST PETERSBURG AND OTHERS (in 1992)</u>				
(R 330/92) ECU 100 million	Skimmed-milk powder	21 000	-	18.5
	Butter	25 000	-	27.4
	Beef	23 000	-	23.7
	Baby food	4 500	-	9.8
	White sugar	7 000	-	2.9
	Rape seed oil	17 500	-	13.1
	TOTAL FOR OPERATION		0.0	95.4

4. Free supply of agricultural products to Albania, decided on in 1992

A group of experts from the Commission, in its capacity as coordinator of G-24, visited Albania in 1991 and noted the alarming state of the economy in that country. To meet the basic and urgent needs of the population, the Council decided on aid in the form of food aid consisting of agricultural products from intervention stocks.

Italy had established a military supply system to channel food aid from that country to various regions within Albania. This system was kept in place by Italy and used to transport Community food aid by land (Pellicano).

The Commission bore the costs of land transport which had been met by Italy between 1 January and 31 December 1992.

The total quantities supplied under the various Regulations from 1992 are as follows:

Product	Quantity Tonnes	Accounts entries (ECU million)	
		During 1994 fin. year	Aggregate up to end 1994

ALBANIA (in 1992)				
(R 2938/91) Charged to PHARE (DG I)	Bread wheat	100 000	-	8,7
	TOTAL FOR OPERATION		0,0	8,7

ALBANIA (in 1992)				
(R 3860/91) APPROPRIATION ECU 35 million	Bread wheat	130 000	-	10.8
	Flour	38 000	0.2	4.1
	Meal	2 000	-	0.3
	Skimmed-milk powder	5 000	-	4.5
	Butter	1 000	-	1.4
	Beef	11 000	-	13.9
	TOTAL FOR OPERATION			0.2

ALBANIA (in 1992)				
(R 1567/92) APPROPRIATION ECU 45 million	Bread wheat	217 880	0,24	19,6
	Flour	72 500	1,74	6,0
	Meal	2 000	-	0,4
	Skimmed-milk powder	5 000	-	4,3
	Beef	9 000	-	13,8
	TOTAL FOR OPERATION			1,98

Product	Quantity Tonnes	Accounts entries (ECU million)	
		During 1994 fin. year	Aggregate up to end 1994

ALBANIA (in 1992)					
(R 3106/92) ECU 40 million (Including operation PELLICANO)	Bread wheat	120 000	3.02	10.5	
	Flour	30 000	- 0.003	3.4	
	Meal	3 500	-	0.5	
	Pasta	1 000	-	0.2	
	Olive oil	2 000	-	2.7	
	Butter	5 000	- 0.48	5.1	
	Beef	5 000	0.10	4.2	
	Sugar	10 000	-	3.1	
	TOTAL FOR OPERATION			2.64	29.5
	PELLICANO			0.43	6.4

5. Free supplies of agricultural products to the Baltic States, decided on in 1992

To improve the supply conditions of the populations of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania and also maintain those countries' livestock herds, the Council adopted two regulations making cereal products held in Community intervention stocks available to the Baltic States.

The total quantities supplied under those Regulations in 1992 were as follows:

Product	Quantity Tonnes	Accounts entries (ECU million)	
		During 1994 fin. year	Aggregate up to end 1994

BALTIC STATES (in 1992)

(R 3861/91)

ECU 45 million

Estonia

Bread wheat	60 000	-	4.4
- Flour	2 000	-	0,2
Feed wheat	10 000	-	0.7
Barley	50 000	-	3.7
Rye	20 000	-	1.4
TOTAL		0.0	10.4

Latvia

Bread wheat	80 000	-	5.9
Barley	60 000	-	4.5
Rye	50 000	-	3.5
TOTAL		0.0	13.9

Lithuania

Bread wheat	150 000	-	10.8
Barley	85 000	-	6.1
Rye	20 000	-	1.4
TOTAL		0.0	18.3

TOTAL FOR OPERATION

2.3

42.5

Product	Quantity Tonnes	Accounts entries (ECU million)	
		During 1994 fin. year	Aggregate up to end 1994

BALTIC STATES (in 1992) (R 2335/92) ECU 45 million				
Estonia	Bread wheat	60 000	-	4.7
	Feed wheat	10 000	-	0.8
	Barley	75 000	0.17	5.9
	TOTAL		0.17	11.4
Latvia	Bread wheat	80 000	-	6.5
	Barley	25 000	-	1.9
	Rye	50 000	-	3.9
	TOTAL		0.0	12.3
Lithuania	Bread wheat	200 000	-	16.1
	Rye	74 000	-	6.2
	TOTAL		0.0	22.3
TOTAL FOR OPERATION			0.17	46.0

6. Free supply of agricultural products to the victims of the conflict in the former Yugoslavia, decided on in 1992

The Council decided on 2 July 1992 on aid amounting to ECU 120 million as humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons in the former Yugoslavia.

Out of this total, ECU 72.5 million was intended for food aid from the EAGGF Guarantee Section appropriations. This portion was mobilized through the adoption of two Regulations:

- Council Regulation (EEC) No 2139/92 of 23 July 1992, which provided for the mobilization of intervention products, and
- Council Regulation (EEC) No 2793/92 of 21 September 1992, which also provided for the purchase of products on the Community market.

Product	Quantity Tonnes	Accounts entries (ECU million)	
		During 1994 fin. year	Aggregate up to end 1994

<u>Former YUGOSLAVIA</u>				
(R. 2139/92)	Flour	96 614	2.79	11,4
APPROPRIATION	pasta	2 064	-	0,4
ECU 35 million	Vitamin-enriched	935	-	0,9
	Milk powder			
	Beef	5345	-	9,3
TOTAL FOR OPERATION			2.79	21,9
Made available to ECHO				<u>11,5</u>

<u>Former YUGOSLAVIA (R 2793/92)</u>		<u>managed by ECHO</u>
ECU 72,5 million, minus the ECU 35 million under R. 2139/92, <u>i.e. ECU 37,5 million</u>		
N B :	These appropriations were used primarily to finance the food components (sugar, cheese, corned beef, tinned fish, etc.) of family parcels for distribution, by way of priority, to refugees.	

Furthermore, in addition to normal expenditure on withdrawals, the EAGGF has met the costs of sorting, packing and transport to the Community frontier of fruit and vegetables withdrawn from the market, particularly potatoes and oranges, which have been made available to charitable organizations approved by the Member States for that purpose and distributed free of charge to victims of the conflict in the former Yugoslavia.

7. Free supply of agricultural products to the peoples of Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan and Moldova

On 27 July 1994 the Council adopted Regulation (EC) No 1999/94, which provides for the free supply of agricultural products to the above countries with a view to improving the food situation and taking account of the wide variety of local situations without compromising development towards supply in accordance with market rules.

Of the total budget for the operation (ECU 204 million), ECU 165 million were taken from EAGGF appropriations.

Product	Quantity Tonnes	Accounts entries (ECU million)	
		During 1994 fin. year	Aggregate up to end 1994

<u>application</u>				
<u>GEORGIA, ARMENIA, AZERBAIJAN, KYRGYZSTAN, TAJIKISTAN AND MOLDOVA</u>				
R (EC) 1999/94	Bread wheat	660 000	-	-
ECU 165 million	Flour	197 500	-	-
	Rye	125 000	-	-
	Olive oil	4 000	-	-
	Milk powder	2 000	-	-
	Butter	12 000	-	-
	Beef	10 000	-	-
	Transport & misc.		17.07	17.07
	TOTAL FOR OPERATION		17.07	17.07
UNDER WAY				

8. Summary: Free supply of agricultural products to the countries of central and eastern Europe and the former USSR

Expenditure booked by the EAGGF under 1994 (ECU million)	
Poland	0.0
Romania	0.0
Bulgaria	0.0
Former USSR	28.7
- USSR	0.03
- R. 1251/94 "BECA" Caucasus/Uzb/Turk	11.59
- Moscow/St Petersburg	0.00
- Caucasus and Central Asia (R. 1999/94)	17.07 -----> under way
Albania	5.2
Baltic States	0.2
Former Yugoslavia	2.8
TOTAL BOOKED	36.9

Annex 26a
ACCOMPANYING MEASURES: AGRI-ENVIRONMENT
LIST OF PROGRAMMES APPROVED BY STAR COMMITTEE
(as of last Star meeting: 12/13 Dec. 1994)

COUNTRY	REGION/TITLE	AMOUNTS TO BE CHARGED TO THE EAGGF GUARANTEE SECTION IN ECU MILLION (B) AND ACTUAL IMPELMENTATION IN 1993/94							
		1993	Imple- mentation 1993	1994	Imple- mentation 1994	1995	1995	1997	Total
GERMANY	R.2078/92								93-97
	Rhineland-Palatinate			5.3		6.8	8.0	9.3	29.4
	Saxony			23.8		38.1	48.8	55.9	166.6
	Bavaria	29.0	26.0	51.0		60.0	68.0	68.0	276.0
	Baden/Wurt.	12.0	10.6	37.0		38.0	39.0	39.0	165.0
	Thuringia			16.6		23.2	25.7	26.0	91.5
	Hessen	4.0		8.0		11.0	14.0	17.0	54.0
	Brandenburg I	1.9		2.5		2.5	2.5	2.5	11.9
	Brandenburg II			7.9		18.6	21.2	22.9	70.6
	Lower Saxony I					3.8	7.5	11.3	22.6
	Lower Saxony II (Provisional)			0.4		2.5	4.1	6.0	13.0
	Principles of promotion								0.0
	Schleswig Hollstein			0.5		1.4	2.6	3.4	7.9
	Sachsen Anhalt					16.1	16.0	18.9	51.0
	North-Rhine Westphalia			0.1		4.7	6.9	8.6	20.3
	Berlin					0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
	Bremen			0.1		0.3	0.3	0.3	1.0
	Mecklemburg Vorpommern			3.7		3.9	5.0	5.9	18.5
	Hamburg					0.7	0.9	0.8	2.4
Saarland								0.0	
TOTAL GER.		46.9	36.6	156.9	122.6	231.7	270.6	295.9	1 002.0
FRANCE (provisional figures)	Extensive stockfarming	67.0	67.1	96.0		117.0	118.0	118.0	516.0
	Franche Comté			0.1		1.5	1.8	1.7	5.0
	Lorraine (review pending)			0.7		1.4	1.6	1.5	5.2
	Picardie (review pending)			0.6		1.3	1.6	1.5	5.0
	Alsace (review pending)			0.4		1.1	1.4	1.5	4.4
	Nord-Pas de Calais (r. pending)			0.5		1.4	1.9	1.9	5.7
	Haute Normandie (r. pending)			0.4		1.1	1.3	1.3	4.1
	Basse Normandie (r. pending)			0.8		1.8	2.0	2.1	6.7
	Bourgogne (review pending)			0.7		1.8	1.8	1.5	5.8
	Rhône Alpes (review pending)			0.2		3.0	3.8	4.8	11.8
	Midi Pyrénées			0.1		4.4	4.7	5.1	14.2
	Pays de la Loire (r. pending)			1.7		3.7	4.5	4.6	14.5
	Bretagne					2.3	2.4	2.7	7.4
	Aquitaine					2.0	2.4	2.4	6.8
	Île de France					0.7	1.0	1.1	2.8
	Languedoc Roussillon					1.9	2.0	2.1	6.0
	Auvergne					1.2	1.3	1.7	4.2
	Champagne Ardennes					0.9	1.1	1.4	3.4
	Centre					2.6	2.8	3.8	9.2
	Poitou Charentes					2.9	3.0	3.1	9.0
	Limousin			0.1		1.3	1.4	1.5	4.2
PACA					1.9	1.7	2.0	5.7	
Corsica					0.5	0.4	0.3	1.2	
Guadeloupe					0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	
Réunion					0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7	
Martinique								0.0	
TOTAL FR.		67.0	67.1	102.2	73.1	158.1	164.3	168.0	659.6
DENMARK		0.1		3.3		6.8	12.8	14.2	37.2
TOTAL DK		0.1		3.3	1.5	6.8	12.8	14.2	37.2
BELGIUM	The entire country			1.5		3.4	5.7	6.9	17.5
SPAIN	Castile-la Mancha	8.3	8.3						8.3
	Castile-Leon								0.0
	Horizontal programme			1.8		24.2	35.7	39.7	101.4
	Regional programme			13.8		65.7	91.5	114.0	284.9
TOTAL SP.		8.3	8.3	15.5	13.8	89.9	127.2	153.7	394.6

Annexe 26b

(R.2078/92 ctd.)		1993	Imple- mentation 1993'	1994	Imple- mentation 1994	1995	1996	1997	Total
ITALY	Bolzano			3,1		4,1	4,1	4,2	15,5
	Umbria			0,8		3,3	3,5	3,5	11,1
	Veneto			2,9		12,4	12,8	14,8	42,9
	Friuli			0,6		3,0	3,7	4,2	11,5
	Lombardia					6,2	12,1	18,0	36,3
	Basilicata			0,9		4,5	7,8	11,2	24,4
	Liguria			0,1		1,8	1,8	1,8	5,5
	Aosta			0,5		1,0	1,4	2,1	5,0
	Emilia Romagna			1,5		8,3	16,3	25,5	51,6
	Marche			0,4		2,5	5,3	8,6	16,8
	Sicilia			2,1		20,9	25,2	30,6	78,8
	Trento			1,4		2,4	2,4	2,4	8,6
	Toscana					7,3	9,0	10,8	27,1
	Abbruzzo					4,1	6,7	5,6	16,4
	Lazio			0,9		6,4	9,3	12,0	28,6
	Molise					0,4	0,9	1,1	2,4
	Piemonte					12,9	15,9	19,1	47,9
	Sardegna					1,7	4,2	5,5	11,4
	Calabria								0,0
	Campania								0,0
Publia								0,0	
National programme								0,0	
TOTAL ITALY		0,0		15,2		103,2	142,4	181,0	441,8
NETHER- LANDS	Sensitive areas	0,8	0,8	2,2		3,3	5,0	6,7	18,0
	Supplement 1			1,7		2,6	2,7	2,7	9,7
	Demo					9,5	10,0	9,7	29,2
TOTAL NL		0,8	0,8	3,9	0,8	15,4	17,7	19,1	56,9
PORTUGAL	Mainland			11,8		27,4	41,8	52,1	133,0
	Azores			0,9		2,3	4,4	6,5	14,1
	Madeira					0,4	0,8	1,3	2,5
TOTAL PORTUGAL		0,0		12,7	12,0	30,1	47,0	59,9	149,6
IRELAND	The entire country			6,4		35,4	71,0	97,6	210,4
UK	England ESA (st.3)			7,0		7,0	7,0	7,0	28,0
	England ESA (st.1-2)	9,7		10,2		10,5	10,5	10,5	51,4
	Scotland	0,3		1,3		2,6	3,3	3,9	11,4
	Public access					0,4	0,4	0,4	1,2
	ESA N. Ireland			0,8		1,2	2,6	4,3	8,9
	Habitat England					2,0	2,0	2,0	6,0
	Wales (ESA)			0,5		2,6	2,7	2,7	8,5
	Organic farming			0,5		1,0	1,4	1,4	4,3
	Nitrate (England)					2,8	2,8	2,8	8,4
	Habitat (Wales)					0,2	0,4	0,7	1,3
	Countryside						3,2	3,3	6,5
	England stewardship			1,6		2,7	3,3	4,2	11,8
	Habitat N.Ireland			0,1		0,2	0,3	0,3	0,8
	Habitat Scotland						0,5	0,5	1,0
	Scitkand (public acces, 4 esa)					0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1
	Wales: Tir Cymen			0,7		1,4	2,1	2,9	7,1
	England ESA (st.4)					6,4	6,4	6,4	19,2
	Wales New Esa					0,5	0,8	1,1	2,4
	Moorland Scheme						4,3	6,6	10,9
England Stage 1Rev.								0,0	
TOTAL UK		10,0	9,7	22,7	7,2	41,5	54,0	61,0	189,2
TOTAL	R.2078/92	133,1	122,5	340,2	231,0	715,5	912,6	1.057,3	3.158,7

Annex 27
ACCOMPANYING MEASURES
R.2079 / 92 (EARLY RETIREMENT) LIST OF PROGRAMMES APPROVED
PROVISIONAL AMOUNTS IN ECU MILLION (B) TO BE CHARGED TO EAGGF (GUARANTEE SECTION) AND ACTUAL
IMPLEMENTATION IN 1993/94

MEMBER STATE	Region/title	Amounts to be charged to EAGGF Guarantee Section in ECU million (b)							
		1993	Implement- ation 93	1994	Implement- ation 94	1995	1996	1997	total pro- grammed 93-97
FRANCE	The entire country	48.6	48.6	94.1	87.9	117.6	98.7	84.5	443.5
IRELAND	The entire country			6.0	1.2	18.0	29.5	40.3	93.8
SPAIN	The entire country	8.0		30.5	1.4	60.0	89.2	115.5	303.2
PORTUGAL	Mainland			0.1		9.1	13.1	16.9	39.2
	The Azores					0.6	1.0	1.4	3.0
	Madeira					0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
BELGIUM	The entire country			4.1		12.6	14.7	14.6	46.0
GREECE	The entire country			2.6		20.1	47.2	70.0	139.9
ITALY	The entire country			1.1		34.2	59.8	81.5	176.6
DENMARK	The entire country			0.6		7.3	11.7	16.4	36.0
GERMANY	The entire country			2.9		4.3	5.4	6.6	19.2
TOTAL		56.6	48.6	142.0	90.5	283.8	370.4	447.8	1 300.6

Annex 28
ACCOMPANYING MEASURES
R.2080 / 92 (AFFORESTATION): LIST OF APPROVED PROGRAMMES
PROVISIONAL AMOUNTS IN ECU MILLION (B) TO BE CHARGED TO THE EAGGF GUARANTEE SECTION AND ACTUAL
IMPLEMENTATION IN 1993/94

MEMBER STATE	1993	Implement- ation 93	1994	Implemen- tation 94	1995	1996	1997	Total
DE	26.1	2.4	42.6	17.4	37.2	40.4	41.7	188.0
IRL	5.5		34.8	29.9	11.4	12.9	15.4	80.0
LUX					0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
NL			2.8	0.4	3.8	4.3	4.6	15.5
PO (mainland)			4.9	2.0	21.7	31.5	34.9	93.3
PO (islands)			0.2		0.5	1.0	1.3	3.0
DK	1.6	0.9	2.1	1.5	3.4	4.2	5.6	16.9
ESP			81.0	14.7	85.0	110.0	154.0	430.0
GR			5.9	5.8	11.0	12.9	13.7	43.5
FR	0.8	0.2	3.2	0.0	4.9	7.7	10.8	27.4
B (Wallonia)			0.1		0.4	0.7	0.9	2.1
B (Flanders)			0.2		1.6	1.9	2.8	6.5
IT			40.0		65.0	85.0	110.0	300.0
UK	6.1	3.8	9.6	11.3	12.2	15.3	18.4	61.6
TOTAL	40.1	7.3	227.4	83.0	258.2	327.9	414.2	1 267.8

Note:

1993 expenditure is charged against the appropriations carried forward from 1993 to 1994.

For Portugal, the amount implemented covers both programmes, implementation by programme not being available.

Annexe 29

CHAPTER B2-51 - COMPLETION OF THE INTERNAL MARKET, CONTROLS AND OTHER OPERATIONS IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

1000 ECU

Number	Heading	ca pa	1994			
			1	2	3	4
			1994 initial appropriations	1994 appropriations after transfers	1994 expenditure	% 1994 3/2
B2-5100	Disease eradication	ca pa	110.000 60.000	103.190 51.700	103.190 51.700	100.0% 100.0%
B2-5101	Other measures in the veterinary field	ca pa	19.000 14.000	35.710 31.860	35.710 31.854	100.0% 100.0%
B2-5102	Plant health measures	ca pa	4.000 3.000	2.887 1.821	2.887 1.818	100.0% 99.8%
B2-5110	Inspection in agriculture	ca pa	28.500 18.000	12.217 14.155	12.217 11.107	100.0% 78.5%
B2-5120	Farm accountancy Data network	ca pa	7.700 7.200	8.020 7.200	7.978 6.850	99.5% 95.1%
B2-5130	Restructuring of agriculture survey systems	ca pa	4.300 4.254	4.300 4.254	4.299 4.187	100.0% 98.4%
B2-5140	Training/information	ca pa	3.300 3.250	3.300 3.450	3.279 3.287	99.4% 95.3%
B2-5150	Forestry	ca pa	19.000 16.000	19.000 14.000	19.000 11.991	100.0% 85.7%
B2-5160	International agreements	ca pa	3.700 3.500	3.700 3.700	3.524 3.524	95.2% 95.2%
B2-5170	Genetic resources	ca	3.825	0.057	0.017	29.8%
B2-5171	in agriculture	pa	2.750	0.057	0.000	0.0%
B2-5190	Campaign against fraud in agriculture	ca pa	2.500 1.500	2.500 1.256	0.637 0.210	25.5% 16.7%
	TOTAL	ca pa	205.825 133.454	194.881 133.453	192.738 126.528	98.9% 94.8%
					93,6%	
					94,8%	
					3/1	

Annex 30a
TREND OF THE EXPENDITURE OF THE EAGGF GUARANTEE SECTION BY MEMBER STATE

ECU million and %

	EUR9			EUR10					EUR12								
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991 ⁽¹⁾	1992 ⁽¹⁾	1993 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	1994 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
B	558,7	752,6	570,4	488,2	529,7	608,0	684,6	913,7	978,4	821,3	721,4	557,2	858,8	1.455,9	1.365,5	1.298,7	1.170,4
	6,4%	7,2%	5,1%	4,5%	4,3%	3,9%	3,7%	4,6%	4,4%	3,6%	2,7%	2,3%	3,4%	4,6%	4,4%	3,7%	3,5%
DK	567,8	629,2	614,4	507,8	547,5	674,3	877,8	822,2	1.063,2	1.057,4	1.210,8	1.000,6	1.098,8	1.214,6	1.161,3	1.334,7	1.278,4
	6,5%	6,0%	5,4%	4,6%	4,4%	4,3%	4,8%	4,2%	4,8%	4,6%	4,6%	4,1%	4,4%	3,8%	3,7%	3,8%	3,8%
D	2.316,1	2.346,5	2.449,9	2.027,2	1.999,1	3.054,8	3.318,0	3.603,0	4.400,6	3.992,7	4.903,9	3.750,5	3.928,5	4.981,5	4.573,8	4.976,2	5.179,9
	26,7%	22,5%	21,7%	18,5%	16,2%	19,4%	18,1%	18,3%	19,9%	17,4%	18,6%	15,4%	15,7%	15,8%	14,6%	14,3%	15,5%
GR				146,2	684,7	1.007,5	961,2	1.192,5	1.386,9	1.340,5	1.318,4	1.636,9	1.941,5	2.210,5	2.230,6	2.715,0	2.719
				1,3%	5,5%	6,4%	5,2%	6,0%	6,3%	5,8%	5,0%	6,7%	7,7%	7,0%	7,1%	7,8%	8,1%
ES									271,4	601,7	1.867,8	1.853,8	2.015,3	3.294,9	3.558,4	4.175,7	4.408,3
									1,2%	2,6%	7,1%	7,6%	8,0%	10,4%	11,4%	12,0%	13,2%
F	1.450,9	2.281,2	2.827,6	3.011,0	2.830,6	3.539,8	3.582,0	4.615,2	5.440,3	5.657,1	6.191,5	4.613,5	5.028,7	6.324,3	6.843,8	8.184,8	8.001,2
	16,7%	21,8%	25,0%	27,5%	22,9%	22,4%	19,5%	23,4%	24,6%	24,6%	23,5%	18,9%	20,1%	20,0%	21,9%	23,6%	23,9%
IRL	341,3	456,0	563,6	437,9	495,5	617,8	884,3	1.161,7	1.212,9	954,9	1.080,3	1.085,8	1.543,1	1.628,5	1.349,4	1.649,9	1.480
	3,9%	4,4%	5,0%	4,0%	4,0%	3,9%	4,8%	5,9%	5,5%	4,2%	4,1%	4,4%	6,2%	5,2%	4,3%	4,7%	4,4%
I	1.165,6	1.656,5	1.823,9	2.091,9	2.596,6	2.889,3	3.933,8	3.463,9	3.067,8	3.899,7	4.346,9	4.489,6	3.983,4	5.345,9	5.134,4	4.765,4	3.460,6
	13,4%	15,9%	16,2%	19,1%	21,0%	18,3%	21,5%	17,6%	13,9%	17,0%	16,5%	18,4%	15,9%	16,9%	16,4%	13,7%	10,4%
LUX	24,0	13,3	11,7	4,0	2,6	4,3	3,6	4,8	2,0	1,5	3,0	1,8	5,2	2,8	1,1	7,3	12,1
	0,3%	0,1%	0,1%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
NL	1.094,9	1.377,0	1.537,1	1.157,1	1.402,7	1.697,0	1.959,4	2.036,6	2.276,5	2.727,8	3.831,6	3.496,2	2.643,3	2.467,7	2.176,8	2.328,1	1.916
	12,6%	13,2%	13,6%	10,6%	11,3%	10,8%	10,7%	10,3%	10,3%	11,9%	14,5%	14,3%	10,5%	7,8%	7,0%	6,7%	5,7%
PO									30,4	146,7	156,7	173,6	213,4	314,8	422,2	478,1	708,4
									0,1%	0,6%	0,6%	0,7%	0,9%	1,0%	1,3%	1,4%	2,1%
UK	1.153,4	928,4	880,5	1.080,2	1.277,9	1.692,6	2.120,5	1.908,0	1.983,0	1.747,2	1.990,1	1.733,8	1.793,8	2.252,0	2.312,6	2.737,9	2.939
	13,3%	8,9%	7,8%	9,9%	10,3%	10,7%	11,6%	9,7%	9,0%	7,6%	7,5%	7,1%	7,2%	7,1%	7,4%	7,9%	8,8%
COM ⁽²⁾			13,0	0,8	4,8	0,5	5,7	6,4	6,0	2,0	-1.222,2	12,6	15,5	69,2	145,9	96,4	139
			0,1%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	-4,6%	0,1%	0,1%	0,2%	0,5%	0,3%	0,4%
TOTAL	8.672,7	10.440,7	11.291,1	10.952,3	12.371,7	15.785,9	18.330,9	19.728,0	22.119,4	22.950,5	26.400,2	24.405,9	25.069,3	31.562,6	31.275,8	34.748,2	33.412,3
	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

(1) Including expenditure on carryovers

(2) Including set-aside, income aid and fisheries in charge of the Guarantee from 1993

Annex 30b

TREND OF THE EXPENDITURE OF THE EAGGF GUARANTEE SECTION BY CHAPTER

ECU million

A. EXPENDITURE ON BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 (10 months)	1987 (12 months)	1988 (11,5 months)	1988 (12 months)	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995 SAB
10. Arable crops	2.039,5	2.514,1	2.562,5	3.455,3	2.430,1	3.662,5	5.664,8	7.245,1	8.676,2	7.708,0	7.914,8	6.250,4	7.834,5	9.259,0	10.218,3	10.610,7	12.652,3	14.574,0
11. Sugar	575,2	767,5	1.240,4	1.316,2	1.631,5	1.804,6	1.725,6	2.035,6	2.452,1	2.081,9	2.227,4	1.979,8	1.388,3	1.814,9	1.937,4	2.188,6	2.061,5	1.789,0
12. Olive oil	317,9	442,7	493,1	675,3	1.096,4	692,2	604,2	1.139,1	1.280,7	944,9	977,4	1.464,5	1.168,2	1.874,2	1.754,3	2.468,1	1.819,5	876,0
13. Dried fodder and dried vegetables	33,5	34,1	41,7	57,7	76,1	116,9	154,1	167,3	207,8	217,5	231,0	219,7	306,5	421,7	388,5	532,0	378,4	280,0
14. Fiber plants and silk worms	17,1	72,2	116,4	160,0	108,0	240,6	565,1	306,3	508,7	454,1	501,1	600,6	580,3	521,9	771,3	860,5	863,5	849,4
15. Fruit and vegetables	687,3	641,1	914,3	1.196,1	1.454,6	1.230,7	986,0	967,0	1.120,9	708,1	740,6	1.018,6	1.244,6	1.088,7	1.253,5	1.663,9	1.556,8	1.900,6
16. Wine products	299,5	459,4	570,6	659,2	1.222,6	921,4	630,7	800,3	927,0	1.545,5	1.580,3	1.147,7	745,2	1.047,7	1.087,2	1.509,6	1.176,2	1.044,0
17. Tobacco	309,3	361,8	622,6	671,3	776,4	862,8	782,2	803,5	917,9	966,1	987,1	1.138,9	1.232,1	1.329,6	1.233,1	1.165,1	1.057,4	1.132,0
18. Other plant products	87,8	63,9	88,3	144,2	98,6	104,7	117,0	142,4	174,2	131,7	138,6	194,6	169,2	179,5	390,0	259,4	287,1	409,0
TOTAL TITLE 1	4.367,1	5.356,8	6.649,9	8.335,3	8.894,3	9.636,4	11.229,7	13.606,6	16.265,5	14.757,8	15.298,3	14.014,8	14.668,8	17.537,3	19.033,6	21.257,9	21.852,8	22.854,0
20. Milk and milk products	4.593,9	3.184,4	3.198,1	4.285,3	5.224,7	5.759,9	5.232,9	5.013,1	5.836,5	5.915,0	6.143,2	4.987,1	4.955,9	5.636,5	4.006,8	5.211,2	4.248,8	4.267,0
21. Beef/Veal	1.363,3	1.436,9	1.158,6	1.736,5	2.546,8	2.745,8	3.481,7	2.148,6	2.670,8	2.475,9	2.591,3	2.428,5	2.833,2	4.295,0	4.413,8	3.986,3	3.466,6	4.887,0
22. Sheepmeat and goatmeat	53,5	191,5	251,7	305,6	433,5	502,4	616,9	573,8	808,5	1.293,6	1.354,6	1.452,8	1.452,3	1.790,4	1.749,2	1.800,4	1.279,8	1.677,0
23. Pigmeat	115,6	154,6	111,6	145,0	195,9	165,3	151,8	158,6	195,1	215,6	231,5	261,0	246,9	252,2	141,6	200,9	416,3	258,0
24. Eggs and poultry	85,8	83,9	103,9	123,3	69,8	63,2	97,7	152,0	177,6	194,0	206,2	234,1	178,5	169,2	193,1	290,9	239,6	174,0
25. Other animal products	-	2,0	4,5	4,4	0,7	p.m.	1,2	1,0	1,0	0,8	0,8	0,6	0,4	p.m.	6,0	134,8	117,3	138,0
26. Fisheries	(23,0)	(28,0)	(34,0)	(25,7)	(15,6)	(16,0)	(18,0)	(17,4)	(20,1)	(46,9)	(50,0)	(24,0)	(23,6)	(26,2)	(32,0)	32,4	35,5	53,0
TOTAL TITLE 2	6.211,8	5.053,3	4.828,4	6.600,1	8.471,4	9.236,6	9.582,2	8.047,1	9.689,4	10.094,9	10.527,6	9.364,1	9.667,2	12.143,4	10.510,6	11.656,9	9.803,9	11.454,0
30. Non Annex II	221,3	282,4	414,4	343,2	382,4	440,9	503,0	590,3	669,8	602,4	626,2	552,1	511,5	704,2	699,6	743,5	631,4	598,5
31. ACA's	0,1	0,1	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,2	5,8	18,0	23,0	64,3	66,5	41,4	36,6	28,3	28,2	7,1	0,2	p.m.
32. MCA's	298,5	238,3	312,7	488,3	375,9	189,6	475,9	636,9	695,0	505,2	522,3	322,9	270,9	130,7	0,9	136,4	4,5	p.m.
33. Food aid	193,4	182,1	164,9	126,9	232,1	187,1	264,3	259,4	353,4	242,7	250,8	132,6	85,6	217,0	221,5	160,4	86,0	143,0
34. Interest financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	37,5	39,7	48,5	66,6	84,7	85,9	100,3	83,3	80,0
35. Distribution to deprived persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,8	66,7	132,9	136,9	145,0	130,2	130,2	136,4	200,0
36. Measures to combat fraud	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,0	20,1	24,6	80,1	76,9	91,0
37. Clearance of accounts	-	-161,0	p.m.	-108,1	-25,5	-99,2	-55,3	-208,2	-220,3	29,2	29,2	-202,7	-377,9	-437,8	78,9	-384,8	-612,0	-1.200,0
38. Rural development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	388,2	304,4	444,6	339,7	563,0
39. Other measures	-	-	-	-	-	136,4	113,5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47,1	24,0
TOTAL TITLE 3	713,3	541,9	892,4	850,6	965,2	855,0	1.307,2	1.296,4	1.526,9	1.547,1	1.601,4	1.027,7	733,2	1.280,4	1.574,2	1.417,8	793,6	499,5
40. Income aid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,9)	(25,9)	35,8	30,0	45,5
50. Accompanying measures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	221,7	490,1	2.044,0
TOTAL EAGGF-GUARANTEE SECTION	11.292,2	10.952,0	12.370,7	15.786,0	18.330,9	19.728,0	22.119,1	22.950,1	27.481,8	26.399,8	27.427,3	24.406,6	25.069,2	30.961,0	31.118,5	34.590,1	32.970,4	36.897,0

SPECIFIC DEPRECIATION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.240,0	1.240,0	650,2	564,3	-	-	-	-	-
SPECIFIC BUTTER DISPOSAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	792,7	796,4	797,4	799,5	-	-	-
SET-ASIDE (GUIDANCE SECTION)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,0	21,3	76,9	137,9	-	-	-

B. EXPENDITURE ON CARRYOVERS FROM PREVIOUS YEAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	601,6	157,4	157,7	441,8	-
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