

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

# NEWSFLASH

GREEN EUROPE

## Agricultural prices 1986-1987



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## AGRICULTURAL PRICE DECISIONS, 1986-87

### 1. Introduction

The Council of Ministers reached political agreement on the institutional prices and related measures for 1986/87 at its meeting of 21-25 April. This political agreement has since taken practical shape in regulations that will be applied at the beginning of the marketing year of each product.

This is the first annual agricultural price fixing since Spain and Portugal joined the Community and brought the number of farmers directly concerned by this decision up to nearly 11 million.

This year, the related measures include major changes to some market organizations. The measures the Commission proposed in this field are in line with the guidelines it adopted after consultations on the green paper on the outlook for the CAP (COM(85) 750 final of 18 December 1985). They aim gradually to re-establish a better balance between supply and demand and avoid a growing percentage of the budgetary resources allocated to agriculture being swallowed up by intervention stock management or the disposal or even denaturing of products for which they are no takers on what has become a saturated market.

The Council decisions are very much in line with the Commission proposals. In some cases (beef/veal and wine), the Council felt that further reflexion was required but undertook to take a decision within a specific time. The Council also agreed to decide, before 1 August 1986, on the proposals for socio-structural measures to help farmers adapt to the new situation on the market.

These measures are of vital importance if sound future prospects for the Community's agriculture are to be assured. The decisions should not be seen as sanctions - they reflect the need for direction in any agricultural policy and are therefore in the essential interest of the farmers, who will have to operate more in terms of the market and its constraints and potential.

## 2. The Commission proposals

The Commission proposals on agricultural prices for 1986/87 and related measures were published in Newsflash - Green Europe (35).

They included changes to market organizations aimed at avoiding sudden radical reductions in institutional price levels and a distortion of the role of CAP market management machinery and at increasing the farmers' financial responsibility for the disposal of their products once certain relations between supply and demand no longer operate. This is the idea behind proposals to adapt or amplify the market organizations for milk and milk products (COM(85) 583 final), cereals (COM(86) 30 final), beef/veal (COM(86) 31 final) and oilseeds. These changes are in accordance with the guidelines set out in the communication on the future of European agriculture (COM(85) 750).

## 3. The Council decisions

### 3.1. Price levels

Here is an outline of the Council's decisions on common price levels for 1986/87 and changes in relation to the previous marketing year. A fuller picture, also giving prices in Spain and Portugal, is provided in Annexes 1-3.

		Amount (ECU per t)	% increase
<u>Cereals</u>	Common wheat : target price	256.16	+ 0.5
	intervention price :		
	- breadmaking quality	179.44	0.0
	- fodder quality	170.47*	- 5.0*
	Barley :		
	target price	233.86	+ 0.5
	intervention price	170.47	- 5.0
	Maize :		
	target price	233.86	+ 0.5
	intervention price	179.44	0.0
	Sorghum :		
	target price	233.86	+ 0.5
	intervention price	170.47	- 5.0
	Rye :		
	target price	233.86	- 0.3
	intervention price :		
	- breadmaking quality	179.44	- 1.0
	- fodder quality	170.47	- 5.9
	Drum wheat :		
	target price	357.70	0.0
	intervention price	299.60	- 4.0
	aid	113.79	+ 12.3

\* This price is the result of a maximum reduction of 5%.

<u>Rice</u>	intervention price for paddy rice	314.19	0
<u>Sugar</u>	basic price for sugar beet	40.89	0
<u>Olive oil</u>	target price	3225.6	0
	intervention price	2162.4	- 5
	aid for production	709.5	0
<u>Oilseeds</u>	Rape (intervention)	421.5	0
	Sunflower (intervention)	534.7	0
<u>Textile fibres</u>	linen and hemp (seed), norm price	554.1	0
	cotton (maximum price)	912.3	0
	silkworms (aid per box)	108.67	0
	hemp (fixed aid per ha)	322.48	0
<u>Protein products</u>	peas (minimum price)	286.3	+ 1
	field beans (minimum price)	276.2	+ 1
	lupins	321.1	+ 1
	soya (minimum price)	506.7	0
	dried fodder (guide price)	178.92	0
<u>Wine</u>	guide price		0
<u>Tobacco</u>	norm prices & premiums according to the four types		0, - 2, - 4, & - 6
<u>Fresh fruit &amp; vegetables</u>	basic price : cauliflowers, aubergines		+ 1
	other		0
	withdrawal price : peaches, tomatoes		- 7.5
	apricots		- 4
	lemons, oranges, mandarins		- 2.5
	pears, table grapes, apples		0
	cauliflowers, aubergines		+ 1
<u>Milk</u>	target price	278.4	0
	intervention price :		
	- butter	3132.0	0
	- skimmed milkpowder	1740.4	0
	- cheese		0
<u>Beef/veal</u>	guide price	2050.2	0
	intervention price (adult cattle)	1845.2	0
<u>Sheepmeat</u>	basic price (slaughter weight)	4323.2	0
<u>Pigmeat</u>	basic price (slaughter weight)	2033.3	0

### 3.2. Agri-monetary measures

On 6 April 1986, after three years of relative stability in the EMS, the ministers and governors of the central banks of the Twelve decided to adjust the central rates in the system, as follows :

- Revaluation :

- . by 3% of the central rate of the mark and the guilder,
- . by 1% of the central rate of the Belgian/Luxembourg franc and the krone.

- Devaluation :

- . by 3% of the central rate of the French franc,
- . by 13.31% of the notional central rate of sterling,
- . by 26.95% of the notional central rate of the drachma.

- No change to :

- . the lira,
- . the Irish pound.

The currencies that had appreciated most, i.e. the mark and the guilder, were revalued by 4.679%. This would have led to the creation of new positive monetary compensatory amounts for Germany and the Netherlands under the rules in force prior to 1984, but the new method of calculating MCAs, which was introduced in March 1984, avoids positive MCAs by converting the positive MCAs which would in theory be generated by any realignment into negative ones. This is managed by calculating the MCAs in the light of special central rates (green central rates) instead of the official rates. These green central rates are obtained by weighting the official central rates to reflect the strongest revaluation resulting from realignment, in this case, the mark and the guilder. The weighting since 24 July 1985 has been 1.035239 and the strongest revaluation was 4.679%, so the new weighting is 1.083682.

The consequences on the fixed MCAs of the currency decisions of 6 April 1986 and of application of the new provisions can be summarized as follows (entry into effect 9 April 1986):

Germany, Netherlands	: positive MCAs unchanged (i.e. milk + 2.9, cereals + 2.4 and other + 1.8)
BLEU, Denmark	: no change (no MCAs)
Ireland	: - 1.5 (instead of 0); took effect 14 April 1986,
France	: - milk - 4.7
	- wine - 1.2 (instead of 0)
	- other sectors - 6.3

The following changes have been made to the variable MCAs (which are based on the market rates) :

United Kingdom	: no change (- 6.6)
Italy	: - 6.5 (instead of - 4.0), except for wine (- 3)
Greece	: - 40.5 (instead of - 37.7), except for wine (- 37).

Following the decision on temporary suspension of the introduction of negative MCAs for Spain, the decisions of 6 April have not led to MCAs being applied to either Spain or Portugal.

In order not to interfere with the ongoing discussions on fixing agricultural prices for 1986/87, the 6 April agreement between the Finance Ministers was accompanied by a declaration whereby Member States with negative MCAs were committed to not asking for the dismantling of the MCAs thus introduced before completion of the current agricultural price fixing procedure. The Commission, for its part, said it did not intend presenting any such proposals.

It is in the light of these past considerations that the agri-monetary decisions taken in the context of the price decisions should be seen. These decisions can be summarized as follows :

	Reduction of the real monetary gap (in points)	
	Livestock products	Crop products
France, UK, Ireland	3	1.5
Italy	5	5 (except for cereals and oilseeds=4)
Greece	17.6	17.6
Belgium, Spain, Luxembourg, Portugal	1.98 <sup>1</sup>	1.0
Denmark	1.98	1.5

<sup>1</sup> The suppression of 1.98 points for livestock products enables the real monetary gap of the BLEU and Denmark, which resulted from the realignment of 6 April, to be eliminated altogether.



The new green rates take effect at the start of each agricultural year.

The effect of the 6 April realignment and the agri-monetary decisions taken as part of the 1986/87 price decisions are set out in Annex 4.

#### Sheepmeat

The new green rate applied in the sheepmeat sector takes effect at once.

#### MCAs for pigs, eggs and poultry

The Council decided that the part of negative MCAs created by the monetary realignment of 6 April should be suspended until 1 June 1986. It was then extended for a further month, pending the Commission proposal on a definitive system for the calculation of MCAs in both these sectors.

### 4. Results for the main crops

This chapter sets out the main results for the principal crops.

#### 4.1. Cereals

##### 4.1.1. Start of the marketing year

The marketing year for all cereals will now start on 1 July and finish on 30 June the following year.

##### 4.1.2. Prices

The Council has kept the intervention price for bread wheat at the level applied last year (i.e. 179.44 ECU per t), although it has tightened up the criteria for the standard quality to which this price refers (see over). Reductions are applied for poorer quality wheat according to the various physical and technological criteria, whereby the price of fodder wheat can be brought down by 5%. The intervention prices of other forage crops (barley, sorghum and rye, except maize) have been aligned on the price of wheat fodder (170.47 per t). This is a reduction, respectively, of 5% of the intervention price of barley and sorghum and 5.9% of the intervention price of rye and fodder (also because of the reinclusion of this cereal in the single intervention price system). The intervention price for maize, however, remains unchanged (179.44 ECU per t, i.e. the same as for bread wheat). The intervention price of high and standard quality wheat for bread meeting the specific quality criteria

laid down in Regulation (EEC) n° 1570/77 is raised by 3.59 ECU per t. And the intervention price for rye of breadmaking quality goes up by 8.97 ECU per t, thus bringing it to the level of that for standard quality common wheat for breadmaking (179.44 ECU per t). Lastly, in order to achieve a more satisfactory relation between durum wheat and common wheat, although it will be keeping the target price as it is and increasing production aid by 12.3%.

In view of the above variations in the ECU prices and the agri-monetary adaptations decided on at the same time, there is an average increase in the support prices of cereals in national currency of 0.5% at Community level (apart from any reductions laid down for common wheat and rye for fodder).

Intervention price	ECU per t	Average difference in relation to previous year (EUR 10)	
		in ECU	in national currency
Common wheat			
1986 - 1987 (1)	179,44	0,0	+ 2,1
1985 - 1986	179,44	- 1,8	+ 0,1
1984 - 1985	182,73	- 1,0	+ 3,4
1983 - 1984	184,58	+ 3,0	+ 6,5
Durum wheat			
1986 - 1987	299,60	- 4,0	+ 0,5
1985 - 1986	312,08	0	+ 4,3
1984 - 1985	312,08	0	+ 7,8
1983 - 1984	312,08	+ 4,0	+10,5
Barley			
1986 - 1987	170,47	- 5,0	- 3,6
1985 - 1986	179,44	- 1,8	0
1984 - 1985	182,73	- 1,0	+ 1,6
1983 - 1984	184,58	+ 3,0	+ 4,8
Maize			
1986 - 1987	179,44	0,0	+ 2,7
1985 - 1986	179,44	- 1,8	+ 1,0
1984 - 1985	182,73	- 1,0	+ 5,4
1983 - 1984	184,58	+ 3,0	+ 8,3
Rye			
1986 - 1987 (1)	179,44	- 1,0	- 0,7
1985 - 1986	181,23	- 1,8	- 1,7
1984 - 1985	184,58	0	+ 0,7
1983 - 1984	184,58	+ 3,0	+ 2,0

<sup>1</sup> Price for common wheat and rye for bread-making. The intervention price for fodder qualities is 170.47, i.e. a 5% drop in comparison with the previous year. This figure is the result of application of the maximum 5% reduction.

NB In view of the agreements resulting from the Treaty of Accession, prices and aids in Spain have been adapted differently.

#### 4.1.3. Co-responsibility levy

In order to achieve a better balance on the cereal market by developing outlets and exposing farmers to a greater extent to market forces, a co-responsibility levy will be applied to cereals produced in the Community and used for one of the following :

- first-stage processing;
- buying-in;
- export in the form of grain.

The unit amount of the levy is fixed by the Council every year in the light of a Commission proposal. The size of the levy will be calculated in the light of the cost to the budget of disposing of Community cereal production in excess of the reference level, corresponding to the non-subsidized internal consumption, plus the imports of cereal replacement products so as to take account of the detrimental effect on indigenous cereals of these substitute products (imported with no or very little duty). This levy is 5.38 ECU per t (3% of the intervention price for common wheat for bread-making at the beginning of the year) for 1986/87. The global levy which should result is expected to cover about half the foreseeable charges to the budget defined above.

This levy is considered part of the interventions designed to stabilize the agricultural markets and is to be channelled into the financing of expenditure in the cereal sector. The Commission will consult operators on how the yield from the levy is to be used.

The levy is charged, as mentioned above, in cases of first-stage processing, buying-in and export in the form of grain. Since it is a tax on the producer rather than the user, any levy paid by the processor, the exporter or the person who puts the product up for intervention is to be passed on to the producer.

Arrangements for collecting the levy and the definition of first-stage processing and any operations exempt from the co-responsibility levy will be laid down by management committee procedure.

A Community system of direct aid for small cereal producers has been set up to compensate for the effect of the co-responsibility levy on their incomes. The global amount of this aid is fixed by the Council every year, in the light of a Commission proposal. It may not

exceed the total estimated product of the co-responsibility levy on producers selling a maximum of 25 t of cereals. For 1986/87, the total amount of aid has been fixed at 120 million ECU. During 1986/87 alone, Member States with special administrative and technical difficulties when it comes to applying the rules for small producers may be authorized to provide aid for these small producers in the form of reimbursement of the levy they owe, on conditions to be decided by the Commission through the Management Committee. The global amount of this compensation for the Member State in question may in no case exceed the amount it would have paid had there been no derogation. The global amount of aid allocated for 1986/87 is decreased by the effect of the temporary derogation.

The Council adopts the general rules governing such aid, by a qualified majority, in the light of a proposal from the Commission. The arrangements for applying the aid and for distribution of it in particular are adopted by the Management Committee using objective criteria.

The co-responsibility levy scheme has been established for a period covering five years (1986/87 - 1990/91). After the second year, the Commission will report on the way the system is operating to the Council. It will also ensure that the levy does not introduce any distortion with competing products.

This system replaces the guarantee thresholds which have been used in this sector since 1982/83.

#### 4.1.4. Quality

In the past, special intervention measures for common wheat for bread-making at a support price that was higher than the intervention price (reference price), plus insufficiently stringent demands as to its suitability for bread-making, have acted as an incentive to the production of this cereal. In view of the heavy surpluses, on a Commission proposal, the Council agreed that there was no longer any justification for encouraging the production of wheat for bread-making by a higher price and that producers should be discouraged from growing common wheat for fodder. This aim is being pursued through the abolition of the reference price for wheat for bread-making and by the fixing of the intervention price for a bread-making quality (and not for fodder quality as in the past). So, as already mentioned, a scale of penalties has been provided for common wheat that does not meet bread-making criteria. There will also be a special bonus for higher quality bread wheat.

These measures alone can bring down the intervention price for fodder wheat for 1986/87 to as much as 5% below the price for the previous year. The intervention price for common wheat (bread-making quality) has been set in the light of both physical (humidity, specific weight, etc) and technological (protein content, machinability, etc) criteria. As regards, in particular, the maximum humidity rate demanded for intervention, the Commission intends proposing 14% for all cereals (instead of the 14-16% range applied before). However, the Commission would authorize a maximum of 15% for a Member State, for 1986/87, if it so requested. From 1987/88 onwards, it will only authorize the 15% maximum if the Member State can justify the application by virtue of unfavourable weather conditions.

As the intervention price for barley has gone down 5%, the quality standards have not been altered - apart from the one relating to humidity mentioned above. Rye and sorghum for animals consumption are covered by the same rules as barley.

#### 4.1.5. Intervention

In order to encourage operators to be more active in seeking outlets on both internal and external markets, the opportunity of offering products for intervention, which is currently open throughout the agricultural year, will now be limited to the period 1 October to 30 April (i.e. seven months) for the whole of the Community. However, the intervention agencies can buy in cereals offered to them a month earlier than the norm (i.e. as from 1 September) with a longer credit period. Intervention for cereals produced in Spain, Portugal, Italy and Greece will be opened two months earlier (i.e. on 1 August). However, in Spain's case - and on a transitional basis for the agricultural year 1986/87 - the previous system of early intervention will apply for July.

When the situation in some parts of the Community so demands -i.e. when prices there drop a long way in relation to the intervention price - special intervention measures may be decided for the whole of the agricultural year. They may involve, in particular, the buying-in of cereals with qualitative and technological characteristics sufficient for intervention.

In order to allow operators to withdraw an offer for intervention if a better outlet occurs, the Commission may, through the Management Committee, lay down certain conditions and periods of time whereby they can make the intervention agencies offers containing cancellation clauses (provided the goods have not actually changed hands).

Furthermore, and contrary to the present legislation whereby the intervention agency has actually physically to take the goods offered, even by making transfers to other countries or regions with a shortage of storage facilities, the Management Committee may decide that the quantities accepted for intervention should remain in storage with the applicant. In this case, the cost of transport and removal that the applicant would have paid if he had taken the goods to a different store will be deducted from the intervention price.

#### 4.1.6. Aid for durum wheat

The impact of the 4% drop in the intervention price on farmers' incomes is partially offset by a 12.3% increase in the durum wheat aid. And since the Commission has proposed (in the context of the new socio-structural measures following the Green Paper (1)) extending to other crops and durum wheat in particular the compensatory amounts which Directive 75/268/EEC grants to mountain and other less-favoured areas, the Council has decided to delete these regions from the list of those eligible for durum wheat aid. However, the provinces of Badajoz and Zaragoza in Spain have been added to the list.

The Commission has also undertaken to run a study without delay on quality criteria for durum that may be introduced into the market organization. In view of the problems of the fluidity of the durum wheat market over the past few years, the Commission will also be looking into this, in particular from the angle of a financial contribution to transport costs where this would cut the quantities bought in.

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(1) COM(86) 199 final, 30 April 1986.

#### 4.1.7. Development of new uses of cereals products

In order to stimulate research and development of new ways of using cereal products in industry, and in the energy sector in particular, it has been decided to provide the possibility of granting aid for cereals harvested in the Community and turned to new industrial uses. This aid may not amount to more than the export refund for the cereal in question. The Council adopts the general rules for implementation of this aid, acting on a proposal from the Commission, by a qualified majority.

#### 4.2. Sugar

The basic price of beet and the intervention price for white sugar (except that fixed for raw sugar) are unchanged.

The result in national currency, allowing for agri-monetary adjustments, will be an average increase in the basic price of beet and of the intervention price of white sugar of 1.8% for the Community as a whole.

	ECU per t	Average difference in relation to previous year (EUR 10)	
		ECU	National currency
Basic price of beet:			
1986 - 1987	40,89	0	+ 1,8
1985 - 1986	40,89	0	+ 1,5
1984 - 1985	40,89	0	+ 3,6
1983 - 1984	40,89	+ 4,0	+ 6,2
Intervention price for white sugar:			
1986 - 1987	541,8	0	+ 1,8
1985 - 1986	541,8	+ 1,3	+ 2,8
1984 - 1985	534,7	0	+ 3,6
1983 - 1984	534,7	+ 4,0	+ 6,2

#### 4.3. Olive oil and oilseeds

##### 4.3.1. Olive oil

The intervention price for olive oil has been reduced by 5% in ECU. In view of the agri-monetary adaptations, this means an average increase of 2.2% at Community level. The target price and the production aid have been left at last year's levels.

In accordance with the Act of Accession, aid has been fixed at 15.46 ECU per 100 kg for Spain and 7.10 ECU for Portugal. The intervention price for these two countries is 140.2 ECU and 213.28 per 100 kg respectively.

##### 4.3.2. Rape and sunflower

###### (a) Prices

The Council has decided to leave last year's prices untouched in 1986/87. With the agri-monetary adaptations, this gives an increase in national currency of 1.1% for rape and 1.9% for sunflower for the Community (10) as a whole. In order to encourage "00" varieties of rape with a low glucosinolate content (which yield oilcake that is more suitable for animal feed than traditional varieties) through price differentiation, it has been decided to give a bonus, to be added to the target price, for these varieties. This bonus has been fixed at 1.25 ECU per 100 kg for 1986/87.

###### Intervention prices

	ECU per t	Average difference in relation to previous year (EUR 10)	
		ECU	national currency
Olive oil			
1986 - 1987	2162,4	- 5,0	+ 2,2
1985 - 1986	2276,2	0,0	+ 6,4
1984 - 1985	2276,2	- 1,0	+ 8,8
Rape and rapeseeds			
1986 - 1987	421,5	0,0	+ 1,1
1985 - 1986	421,5(1)	- 1,8	- 0,9
1984 - 1985	429,2	- 2,0	+ 0,9
Sunflower			
1986 - 1987	534,7	0,0 (2)	+ 1,9
1985 - 1986	524,7	- 1,5	+ 0,7
1984 - 1985	532,7	- 1,0	+ 5,0

1 Decision taken by the Commission as a precautionary measure.

2 Taking into account the change in the oil content of the standard type.



(b) New guarantee limitation system

In accordance with the Commission proposal and with a view to strengthening the deterrent effect of the rules now in force, the Council has decided to replace the guarantee threshold system applied in this sector by a new system of limitation of the guarantee offered to the producers. With this system, which is similar to the one used for cotton, the Council fixes maximum quantities every year in respect of which the granting of the total amount of aid is guaranteed. These maximum quantities have been fixed at 3.5 million t for rape (to which should be added 10 000 t for Spain) and 1.7 million t for sunflower (Spain = 1.2 million t) for the 1986/87 marketing year. These figures correspond roughly to the amounts actually harvested in 1985. When the production estimated before the start of the marketing year exceeds the maximum guaranteed quantity, the unit amount of aid is reduced proportionately, as soon as that marketing year starts, to within a limit of 5% of the target price. If the actual production is different from the production estimated at the start of the marketing year, then the maximum guaranteed quantity for the following marketing year is adjusted to take the difference into account. This may lead to an additional reduction in aid for the following marketing year.

The essential innovation in the new system for this sector as compared to the guarantee quantity is exceeded instead of during the following year, as happened in the past. And any excess quantities will now be calculated in the light of production during a single agricultural year rather than during the three previous marketing years as was the case.

Before the end of 1986/87, the Commission will be presenting the Council with a report on the effectiveness of the system of maximum guaranteed quantities. The report will also include Commission guidelines on adjusting the current Community arrangements concerning vegetable oils and fats, in accordance with the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal to the Community.

4.3.3. Soya

The norm price for 1986/87 has been fixed at 57.58 ECU per 100 kg and the minimum price at 50.67 ECU per 100 kg. The prices for Spain and Portugal are as follows (in ECU per 100 kg) :

	Spain	Portugal
Guide price	42.34	57.58
Minimum price	35.43	50.67

#### 4.4. Peas, field beans and lupins

The minimum purchase price for the 10 has been fixed at 28.63 ECU per 100 kg for peas and 27.62 ECU per 100 kg for field beans and 32.11 ECU per 100 kg for lupins. This is an increase of 1%.

#### 4.5. Cotton

The norm price for 1986/87 has been maintained at the 1985/86 level, i.e. at 96.02 ECU per 100 kg, and the minimum price at 91.23 ECU per 100 kg. The amount of production to which this reduction in aid does not apply has been fixed at 752 000 t (EUR 12).

In the report on the way the cotton system is working that the Commission is to put before the Council, there will be a study of the introduction of a maximum guaranteed quantity.

#### 4.6. Wine

##### 4.6.1. Prices

The guide prices for all wines have been maintained at the same level as the previous year. In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Accession, the guide prices for Spanish wines have been increased from 11.4% to 11.6% according to type.

##### 4.6.2. Aid for private storage

Aid for short-term private storage of wine and must may be granted and paid for by the national budgets.

##### 4.6.3. Limiting the right to replant

In order gradually to achieve an automatic reduction in the areas under vines and thus to absorb excess production, the Commission proposed limiting the right to replant vines existing under the present legislation - although granting a suitable compensatory amount to the holders of these rights at the same time.

The Council agreed that a decision should be taken on the Commission proposals on replanting rights before 31 December 1986, in the light of the socio-structural proposals the Commission made following the Green Paper on the future of Community agriculture.

#### 4.7. Fruit and vegetables

##### 4.7.1. Prices

Here is an outline of the changes made for the different products.

##### Fresh fruit and vegetables

(How 1986/87 relates to 1985/86, as % of prices in ECU)

	Basic price	Withdrawal price
Cauliflowers	+ 1	+ 1
Aubergines	+ 1	+ 1
Pears	0	0
Table grapes	0	0
Apples	0	0
Lemons	0	- 2.5
Mandarins	0	- 2.5
Oranges	0	- 2.5
Apricots	0	- 4
Tomatoes	0	- 7.5
Peaches	0	- 7.5

The price changes, which are more accentuated in the case of the buying-in price, are essentially a function of the situation on the markets in the various products and more particularly of the amounts put up for intervention in recent years. For example, the basic and buying-in prices have been put up by 1% in the case of cauliflowers and aubergines, of which relatively small amounts are withdrawn, and remain the same for apples and pears, where withdrawal is primarily due to fluctuations in production from one year to the next.

However, withdrawal prices have been reduced by 7.5% in the case of tomatoes and peaches, by 4% for apricots and 2.5% for oranges, lemons and mandarins - of which particularly large quantities have gone to intervention in recent years. The reduction in the withdrawal price of all these products was arrived at by a larger decrease in the buying-in price, the basic prices being unchanged.

The basic and buying-in prices applicable in Greece have been established in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Accession - that is to say there will be a further realignment for tomatoes and peaches, common prices being applied for all the other products.

No basic or buying-in price has been fixed for Spain or Portugal during the first phase of the transitional period.

#### 4.7.2. Marketing premium for citrus fruit

Financial compensation for oranges and mandarins has been maintained at the 1985/86 level. In the case of lemons, it has been cut by 50% to 1.97 ECU per 100 kg. There will no longer be any financial compensation for clementines from the 1986/87 marketing year onwards.

#### 4.7.3. Aid for lemon-based processed products

Financial compensation for processors bound by supply contracts with the producers (and aimed at counterbalancing the competition from similar products imported from non-members countries) will only be awarded without proof that the processed product has been sold outside Italy for 40% (as against 85%) of the Community products purchased at the minimum buying-in price.

#### 4.7.4. Other decisions

The Commission will ensure that the reduction in the minimum price which industry pays for tomatoes for processing is less than the reduction in the withdrawal price applicable to products intended to be consumed fresh. The current guarantee threshold for currants has been stepped up by 65 000 to 75 000 non-processed dried grapes.

#### 4.8. Tobacco

The norm prices for popular varieties have been frozen at the level of the previous marketing year. The prices of varieties for which there is a certain demand have been cut by 2% and of intermediate varieties by 4%. Lastly, the prices of less popular varieties have been cut by 6%. The same changes have been made to the premiums.

The necessary compatibility with the above decisions is being assured by fixing the norm prices for Spanish and Portuguese varieties for 1986/87 so there are the same percentages of variation from the average guaranteed prices in Spain and Portugal during the period 1983-85. The premiums have been established in the light of the prices of competitive varieties from non-member countries and of a flat-rate contribution in accordance with the provisions of Article 4 of the basic regulation (plus an across-the-board increase of 5%).

With a view to speeding up and encouraging the drive to grow other varieties in Greece, the norm price and the premium for Virginia GR have been fixed at the same level as for Tsebelia, subject to the areas under Tsebelia being substantially reduced over the coming three years.

The Commission will be presenting a study, as soon as possible, with a view to establishing objective criteria for the fixing of prices and premiums for the different varieties of tobacco. Priority will go to the Burley varieties in the different countries of the Community.

## 5. Principal results with regard to livestock products

The main results for the principal livestock product groups are set out in this chapter.

### 5.1. Dairy products

#### 5.1.1. Prices

In the matter of price levels, the Council has taken the following decisions :

	ECU/T	Average difference in relation to previous year (EUR 10)	
		ECU	National currency
Milk			
Target price			
1986 - 1987	278,4	0	+ 2,2
1985 - 1986	278,4	+ 1,5	+ 2,8
1984 - 1985	274,3	0	+ 3
Butter			
Intervention price			
1986 - 1987	3132,0	0	
1985 - 1986	3132,0	- 2,0	
1984 - 1985	3097,0	-10,6	
Skimmed milk powder			
Intervention price			
1986 - 1987	1740,4	0	
1985 - 1986	1740,4	+ 4,9	
1984 - 1985	1658,8	+10,9	

The present fat/protein ratio (48.22 : 51.78) is unchanged. However, with a view to making it easier to dispose of public butter stocks, the value of these stocks will be written down to reflect the financial consequences of the non-reduction of the intervention price for butter.

#### 5.1.2. Dairy quotas

##### (a) Level of quotas and the quota "buying-up" system

The global guaranteed quantities (deliveries and direct sales) for 1986/87 are the same as they were last year. However, there will be a 2% cut starting on 1 April 1987 and a further 1% on 1 April 1988.

With a view to facilitating the reduction of deliveries and direct sales, a Community system to finance the permanent abandonment of dairy production (equivalent to a dairy quota "buying-up" system) was introduced on 1 May 1986. This provides for any producer who applies to be given an allowance, provided he fulfils certain conditions of eligibility and undertakes to discontinue milk production for good. The maximum allowance the Community budget will pay is 4 ECU p.a. per 100 kg of milk or milk equivalent, over a seven-year period. The allowance is granted on the basis of reference quantities to which the producers are entitled under the quota system. Community financing is limited to an amount covering the "buying-up" of 3% of the dairy quotas (deliveries plus direct sales) for 1986/87 - i.e. about 3.2 million t milk over two years.

The Member States may contribute to the financing of this scheme by increasing the allowance. They may also alter the supplement to take account of various local production trends, the average size of the producer's deliveries, the need for restructuration, the scope for conversion, and so on. The reference quantities released by this system may not be reallocated.

Lastly, the Member States will be able to go on applying their national quota buying-up systems. They accept applications not involving the total abandonment of dairy production where the applicant has a large reference quantity and the application covers at least 50% of the total quantity.



Global guaranteed quantities (direct sales)

'000 t

	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89
B	480	450	450	441,000	436,500
DK	1	1	1	0,980	0,970
D	305	130	130	127,400	126,100
GR	116	116	116	113,680	112,520
ESP	—	750	750	735,000	727,500
FR	1.183	1.014	1.014	993,720	983,580
IRL	16	16	16	15,680	15,520
IT	1.116	1.116	1.116	1.093,680	1.082,520
LUX	1	1	1	0,980	0,970
NL	145	95	95	93,100	92,150
UK	398	395,426	395,426	387,517	383,563

(b) Additional levy

The derogation whereby Member States can allocate reference quantities that have been used to producers or buyers in the same region and, where necessary, other regions, which is already in force for the first two annual periods of the quota system, is extended to the third agricultural year.

The derogation whereby Member States can use part of the levy corresponding to deliveries not exceeding the global guaranteed quantity to finance their own system of aid for the permanent discontinuation of milk production is also extended to the third year.

In order to ensure that the additional levy is collected properly and is an effective deterrent, the Member States are authorized to collect a six-monthly advance (although it is generally collected annually) on the basis of the provisional six-monthly declarations laid down in the regulations.

5.1.3. Co-responsibility levy

The co-responsibility levy is maintained for 1986/87 and 1987/88. It will be 2% of the target price in 1986/87.



5.1.4. Suspension of inward processing traffic

The exclusion of dairy products (other than whey) from inward processing traffic, which expired at the end of 1985/86, has been extended for the duration of the dairy quota system. The exception for whey was discontinued at the same time. However, IPT remains possible where a product is not available in the Community.

5.1.5. Fixing export refunds by tender

Export refunds may now be fixed by tender, in the case of skimmed milkpowder and butter exported in bulk. The Commission says that the opportunity to do this for certain products (butter, butteroil and skimmed milkpowder) will only be taken in the case of contracts relating to relatively large quantities.

5.1.6. Transfer of butter from public stocks

In order to enable Italian consumers and users to get the benefit of the measures to dispose of butter from public stocks and in view of the fact that there are no such public stocks in Italy, 20 000 t of butter held by the intervention agencies of other Member States is being put at the disposal of the Italian intervention agency.

5.1.7. Other measures

The Council notes the Commission's intention of altering the methods of application of Regulation (EEC) 355/77 so as to enable investments in the dairy sector to be financed - where projects are not concerned with intervention products and not intended to boost production capacity.

5.2. Beef/veal

5.2.1. Prices

Institutional prices remain unchanged in 1986/87. This means an increase of an average 2.3% in national currency.

5.2.2. Reform of the existing rules

The Council will be taking definitive decisions by the end of the year on the Commission's proposals on reforming the existing rules.

#### 5.2.3. Premiums

Until 31 December 1986, the premiums for the slaughter of some adult cattle in the United Kingdom, the calf premium in Greece, Ireland, Italy and Northern Ireland, including the additional national premium in Italy, and the additional premium for keeping herds of suckler cows in Ireland and Northern Ireland are maintained as they were in 1985/86.

The future of the premium system will be examined further when the rules concerning beef/veal are revised.

#### 5.2.4. Intervention

The 1986/87 marketing year is the last of three stages designated as a period of transition during which the different intervention prices of each Member State would change over to standard prices throughout the Community, in the light of the Community grading scale for the carcasses of adult bovine animals. The existence of common purchase prices as from 1986/87 will mean that buying-in can be suspended or re-established for the whole of the Community (and not just for a given Member State), in the light of the Community recording of market prices based on the grading scale for the carcasses of adult bovine animals.

### 5.3. Sheepmeat

#### 5.3.1. Prices

It will be recalled that, when the decisions on agricultural prices for 1985/86 were taken, it was decided to make the "sheepmeat year" coincide with the calendar year and to start this at the beginning of 1986. At the same time, the Council fixed the basic prices for 1986 (+ 1% over 1985). For 1987, the Council decided to keep the basic price of the previous year (i.e. 432.32 ECU per 100 kg) and to do the same with the intervention price and the guide level (367.47 ECU per 100 kg of carcase weight).

#### 5.3.2. Related measures

The Commission proposed grouping Ireland and Northern Ireland into a single region. The Council did not take up this suggestion, but it was agreed that the question of combining the two regions would be looked at again in the report on the system of premiums in this sector that the Commission was due to present in 1988. The report would also contain the

Commission's assessment of the case for seasonalizing the unit amounts of the premium for region two (France) in order to take account of the seasonal variations in production costs. The Council did not adopt the Commission's proposal on limiting the ewe premium to the first 500 animals (1 000 in the less favoured regions).

#### 5.4. Pigmeat

The basic price of carcasses of the new standard quality has been put at the same level in 1986/87 as it was the previous year (2 033.30 ECU per t). This price applies as from 1 August 1986. The new standard quality is defined in terms of weight and percentage of lean meat and is, in view of the greater rate of lean meat, usually of greater commercial value than the old standard quality.

#### Meat prices

	ECU per t	Average difference in relation to previous year (EUR 10)	
		ECU	national currency
Intervention price of beef/veal from adult bovines			
1986-87	1845.2	0	+ 2.3
1985-86	1845.2	0	+ 1.2
1984-85	1845.2	- 1	+ 2.4
Sheepmeat, basic price (Carcase weight)			
1987	4323.2	0	+ 5.0
1986	4323.2	+ 1	+ 1.0
1985	4380.4	0	+ 3.6
1984-85	4280.48	- 1	+ 5.0
Pigmeat, basic price (Slaughter weight)			
1986-87	2033.3	0	+ 1.8
1985-86	2033.3	0	+ 0.6
1984-85	2033.3	- 1	+ 1.3

6. Related measures

- 6.1. The Council agrees to take a decision on the socio-structural measures presented by the Commission (COM(86) 199 final) by 1 August, since there are a vital adjunct to decisions taken on agricultural prices for 1986/87.
- 6.2. The Council agreed to decide on the proposal on extending the list of less-favoured agricultural areas in Germany, that the Commission had undertaken to present as quickly as possible, by 31 May 1986. The decision was in fact taken on 27 May.
- 6.3. The Council notes the Commission's intention to report on the creation of a Community inter-trade framework.
- 6.4. The Council has decided to reduce the Community reimbursement to Member States of :
  - (a) the financial costs incurred by the intervention agencies (7% instead of 8%);
  - (b) the technical storage costs (75% instead of 100%).

These two measures should save the EAGGF something like 300 million ECU.

## Annex 1

### Price decisions for various agricultural products

## Price decisions (ECU) for various agricultural products (revised in accordance with the Act of Accession)

28.4.1986 (VIPY-25)

Product - Category of price or amount (Period of application)	1985/86		Decisions 1986/87		Spain			Portugal		
	Amount in ECU/t	% increase	Amount in ECU/t	% increase	Amount in ECU /t 1985/86	1986/87	% increase	Amount in ECU/t 1985/86	1986/87	% increase
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Common wheat 1. 7.86-30. 6.87										
target price	* 254,98	* - 1,6	256,16	0,5	-	256,16	-	-	-	-
intervention price (bread wheat) (1)	* 179,44	* - 1,8	(1) 179,44	0,0	171,44	(1) 172,58	0,7	-	-	-
intervention price (fodder)	179,44	-	(2) 170,47	- 5,0	-	(2) 163,95	-	-	-	-
Barley 1. 7.86-30. 6.87										
target price	* 232,61	* - 1,6	233,86	0,5	-	233,86	-	-	-	-
intervention price	* 179,44	* - 1,8	170,47	- 5,0	162,32	156,53	- 3,57	-	-	-
Maize 1. 7.86-30. 6.87										
target price	* 232,61	* - 1,6	233,86	0,5	-	233,86	-	-	-	-
intervention price	* 179,44	* - 1,8	179,44	0,0	171,44	172,58	0,7	-	-	-
Sorghum 1. 7.86-30. 6.87										
target price	* 232,61	* - 1,6	233,86	0,5	-	233,86	-	-	-	-
intervention price	* 179,44	* - 1,8	170,47	- 5,0	162,32	156,53	- 3,57	-	-	-
Rye 1. 7.86-30. 6.87										
target price	* 234,61	* - 1,6	233,86	- 0,3	-	233,86	-	-	-	-
intervention price	* 181,23(3)	- 1,8	170,47(4)	- 5,9	167,06	(4) 159,05	0,2	-	-	-
Durum wheat 1. 7.86-30. 6.87										
target price	* 357,70	* 0,0	357,70	0,0	-	357,70	-	-	-	-
intervention price	* 312,08	* 0,0	299,60	- 4,0	204,48	211,06	3,2	-	-	-
aid (a)	* 101,31	* 0,0	113,79	12,3	-	16,26	-	-	-	-
Rice 1. 9.86-31. 8.87										
target price (husked rice)	548,37	1,6	548,37	0,0	-	548,37	-	-	-	-
intervention price (paddy rice)	314,19	0,0	314,19	0,0	238,00	248,88	4,6	-	-	-

(1) This is increased by 3.59 ECU per t for a better quality in 1986/87.

(2) This is the result of a maximum reduction of 5%.

(3) This was increased by a special premium of 7.44 ECU per t.

(4) This price is increased by a special premium of 8.97 ECU per t for bread rye in 1986/87.

Sugar 1. 7.86-30. 6.87										
basic beet price	40,89	0,0	40,89	0,0	47,98	47,98	0,0	43,72	43,72	0,0
intervention price (white sugar)	541,80	1,3	541,80	0,0	627,80	627,80	0,0	492,40	501,20	1,8

Interim decision by the Commission

- (a) In the case of Greece, aid for durum wheat was brought into line with the common level for 1985/86, which represented (ECU) a 13.4% increase for regions which received national aid prior to accession and 27.8% for the other parts of Greece.

Product - Category of price or amount (Period of application)	1985/86		Decisions 1986/87		Spain			Portugal		
	Amount in ECU/t	% increase	Amount in ECU/t	% increase	Amount in ECU/t 1985/86	1986/87	% increase	Amount in ECU/t 1985/86	1986/87	% increase
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Olive oil 1.11.86-31.10.87										
target price (production)	3225,6	2,0	3225,6	0	3225,6	3225,6	0	3225,6	3225,6	0
intervention price	2276,2	0,0	2162,4	- 5	1297,1	1346,1	3,8	1981,8	1996,5	0,7
aid (b)	709,5	2,0	709,5	0	83,1	145,7	75,3	0	71,0	-
Rape 1. 7.86-30. 6.87										
target price	464,1	- 1,8	464,1	0	402,8	408,9	1,5	464,1	464,1	0
intervention price	421,5	- 1,8	421,5	0	360,2	366,3	1,7	421,5	421,5	0
Sunflower 1. 8.86-31. 7.87										
target price	573,5	- 1,5	583,5	0 (2)	401,1	428,3	4,3(2)	573,5	583,5	0(2)
intervention price	524,7	- 1,5	534,7	0 (2)	352,3	379,5	4,9(2)	524,7	534,7	0(2)
Soya 1. 9.86-31. 8.87										
norm price	575,8	1,0	575,8	0	406,5	423,4	4,2	575,8	575,8	0
minimum price	506,7	1,0	506,7	0	337,4	354,3	5,0	506,7	506,7	0
Dry fodder 1. 4.86-31. 3.87	8,49	1,0	8,49	0	0	1,21	-	0	1,21	-
fixed aid	178,92	1,0	178,92	0	148,0	152,45	3,0	178,92	178,92	0
target price										
Peas & field beans 1) 1.7.86-30.6.87										
activating price	506,4	- 1,2	509,6	0,6	506,4	509,6	0,6	506,4	509,6	0,6
norm price	324,8	- 1,9	328,0	1	324,8	328,0	1,0	324,8	328,0	1
minimum price - peas	283,5	- 1,9	286,3	1	283,5	286,3	1,0	283,5	286,3	1
- field beans	273,5	- 5,4	276,2	1	273,5	276,2	1,0	273,5	276,2	1
Lupins 1. 7.86-30. 6.87										
activating price	482,5	0,9	485,0	0,5	441,5	449,6	1,8	482,5	485,0	0,5
minimum price	317,9	0,0	321,1	1	292,3	299,0	2,3	317,9	321,1	1
Flax 1. 8.86-31. 7.87										
norm price (seed)	554,1	1,0	554,1	0	458,5	468,1	2,1	554,1	554,1	0
Fixed aid (textile), per ha (b)	355,09	1,0	355,09	0	-	50,73	-	-	50,73	-
Hemp 1. 8.86-31. 7.87										
fixed aid per ha (b)	322,48	1,0	322,48	0	-	46,07	-	-	46,07	-
Silk worms 1. 4.86-31. 3.87										
aid per box of silk seed (b)	108,67	1,0	108,67	0	-	15,52	-	-	15,52	-
Cotton 1. 9.86-31. 8.87										
norm price	960,2	2,0	960,2	0	960,2	960,2	0	960,2	960,2	0
minimum price	912,3	2,0	912,3	0	912,3	912,3	0	912,3	912,3	0

Interim decisions by the Commission.

(b) For Greece for 1985/86: olive oil - production aid lined up with common aid (an increase in ECU of 28,9%);  
 flax - standard aid lined up with common level (an increase in ECU of 27,8%);  
 hemp - standard aid lined up with common level (an increase in ECU of 27,8%);  
 silkworms - aid lined up with common level (an increase in ECU of 13,4%).

(1) Reductions in early 1985/86 due to introduction of a system of monthly increases.

(2) Taking account of the change in the oil content of the standard type.

Product - Category of price or amount (Period of application)	1985/86		Decisions 1986/87		Spain			Portugal		
	Amount in ECU/t	% increase	Amount in ECU/t	% increase	Amount in ECU/t 1985/86	1986/87	% increase	Amount in ECU/t 1985/86	1986/87	% increase
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Milk target price 12. 5.86-31. 3.87	278,4	1,5	278,4	0,0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Butter (1) intervention price	3 132,0	- 2,0	3 132,0	0,0	3 525,4	3 480,7	- 1,3	-	-	-
Skimmed-milk powder (1) intervention price	1 740,4	4,9	1 740,4	0,0	2 438,0	2 378,8	- 2,4	-	-	-
30-60 day Grana padano cheese (1) intervention price	3 889,3	1,9	3 889,3	0,0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 month Grana padano cheese (1) intervention price	4 803,3	1,6	4 803,3	0,0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 month Parmigiano-Reggiano (1) intervention price	5 291,9	1,5	5 291,9	0,0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beef/veal 12. 5.86- 1. 4.87						(3)				
guide price for adult bovines	2 050,2	0,0	2 050,2	0	1 724,9	1 771,3	2,7	-	-	-
intervention price for adult bovines	1 845,2	0,0	1 845,2	0	1 552,4	1 594,2	2,7	-	-	-
Sheepmeat (2) 5. 1.87- 3. 1.88										
basic price (slaughter weight)	4 323,2	1,0	4 323,2	0	4 323,2	4 323,2	0	4 323,2	4 323,2	0
Pigmeat 1.11.86-31.10.87										
basic price (slaughter weight)	2 033,3	0,0	2 033,3	0,0	2 033,3	2 033,3	0,0	-	-	-

(1) The adjustments for dairy products take account of an upgrading of the components of milk. (The ratio of fats/nitrogenous substances remains 48.22/51.78 in 1986/87).

(2) It was decided to leave the basic price as it was for the transitional agricultural year 1985/86 and to increase the basic price (1%) for 1986 to 4.323 ECU per t carcase weight.

(3) As for the 10, these prices are for live weight. They correspond to the intervention prices for carcase weight (R3) 2944.6 ECU per t for 1985/86 and 3023.9 ECU per t for 1986/87.



24.4.1986

N° 4

## Price decisions (ECU) for various agricultural products in accordance with the Act of Accession

Products - Category of price or amount (Period of application)	1985/86		Décisions 1986/87		Spain			Portugal		
	Amount in: ECU/t	% increase	Amount in: ECU /t	% increase	Amount in ECU/t 1985/86	1986/87	% increase	Amount in ECU/t 1985/86	1986/87	% increase
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Basic prices for fruit & vegetables					-	-	-	-	-	-
cauliflowers 12. 5.86-30. 4.87		1,0		+ 1,0	-	-	-	-	-	-
tomatoes 11. 6.86-30.11.86		- 3,0		+ 0,0	-	-	-	-	-	-
peaches (a) 01. 6.86-30. 9.86		- 1,5		+ 0,0	-	-	-	-	-	-
lemons 01. 6.86-31. 5.87		- 3,0		+ 0,0	-	-	-	-	-	-
pears 01. 7.86-30. 4.87		0,0		+ 0,0	-	-	-	-	-	-
table grapes 01. 8.86-31.10.86		0,0		+ 0,0	-	-	-	-	-	-
apples 01. 8.86-31. 5.87		0,0		+ 0,0	-	-	-	-	-	-
mandarins (b) 16.11.86-28. 2.87		- 3,0		+ 0,0	-	-	-	-	-	-
sweet oranges (b) 01.12.86-31. 5.87		- 3,0		+ 0,0	-	-	-	-	-	-
apricots 01. 6.86-31. 7.86		- 1,5		+ 0,0	-	-	-	-	-	-
aubergines 01. 7.86-31.10.86		1,0		+ 1,0	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) The differences in ECU for Greece in 1985/86 were + 3.6% for tomatoes, + 4.0% for peaches. The figures for 1986/87 are +6.7% for tomatoes and 5.28% for peaches.

(2) The prices for Greece in 1985/86 were aligned on the common prices - i.e. there was an increase of 0.8% for mandarins and 3.7% for sweet oranges.

A change in the relation between the basic price and the buying-in price has been decided as part of the related measures.

Table wine	1. 9.86-31. 8.87									
guide price	Type RI	3,42	0,0	3,42	0,0	1,89	2,11	11,6	-	-
guide price	Type RII	3,42	0,0	3,42	0,0	1,89	2,11	11,6	-	-
guide price	Type RIII	53,30	0,0	53,30	0,0	29,48	32,88	11,5	-	-
guide price	Type AI	3,17	0,0	3,17	0,0	1,75	1,95	11,4	-	-
guide price	Type AII	71,02	0,0	71,02	0,0	39,20	43,74	11,6	-	-
guide price	Type AIII	81,11	0,0	81,11	0,0	44,77	49,96	11,6	-	-

## Annex 2

### Effect of the Council Decisions on the support prices in ECU and in national currency

Change in support prices in 1986/87  
in relation to those decided or applied for 1985/86 (%)

	Price change in ECU (1)	Price change in national currency (2)
Deutschland	- 0,2	- 0,2
France	- 0,3	+ 2,0
Italia	- 0,6	+ 4,2
Nederland	0,0	0,0
Belgique/België	- 0,1	+ 1,7
Luxembourg	- 0,1	+ 1,7
United Kingdom	- 0,5	+ 1,9
Ireland	- 0,3	+ 2,5
Danmark	- 0,7	+ 1,2
Hellas (3)	- 0,5	+ 13,5
EUR 10	- 0,3	+ 2,2
Spain (3)	+ 1,8	+ 3,3
Portugal (3)	+ 0,3	+ 1,7

- (1) Common prices (intervention or equivalent) in ECU weighted to reflect the relative importance of the various products to the value of the agricultural production to which common prices apply. The intervention price for common wheat and rye is that for the bread-making qualities. The 3% co-responsibility levy applicable in the cereals sector has no effect on the institutional prices, so has not been taken into account here. The price for fruit and vegetables is the basic price.
- (2) Common prices in ECU converted into national currency at the green rates resulting from the decisions for 1986/87.
- (3) Including the effect of the price alignment on the common prices following the measures related to accession.

DEUTSCHLAND

Effect of Council decisions on the prices  
in ECU and national currency of the various  
products (%)

Products		Price change (ECU)	Price change (1) (national currency)
Crop	products	- 1.1	- 1.1
	Common wheat (2)	0	0
	Barley	- 5.0	- 5.0
	Rye (2)	- 1.0	- 1.0
	Maize	0	0
	CEREALS	- 1.8	- 1.8
	Sugar	0	0
	Rape	0	0
	Table wine	0	0
	Raw tobacco	- 2.8	- 2.8
	Apples	0	0
	Pears	0	0
	FRESH FRUIT	0	0
	Cauliflower	+ 1.0	+ 1.0
	Tomatoes	0	0
	FRESH VEGETABLES	+ 0.7	+ 0.7
Livestock products		0	0
	Milk	0	0
	Beef/veal	0	0
	BOVINE SECTOR	0	0
	Pigmeat	0	0
	Sheepmeat	0	0
Average for all products		- 0.2	- 0.2

(1) Not including the price drop attendant on the dismantling of the positive MCAs of 1 January 1985 (-5.2% for cereals and milk and - 5.1% for the other products). The drop in income resulting from this has, however, been offset by national measures to which the Community contributes.

(2) Bread-making quality.

FRANCE

Effect of Council decisions on the prices  
in ECU and national currency of the various  
products (%)

Products		Price change (ECU)	Price change (national currency)
Crop	products	- 0.7	+ 0.8
Common wheat (1)		0	+ 1.4
Durum wheat		- 4.0	- 2.6
Barley		- 5.0	- 3.7
Rye (1)		- 1.0	+ 0.4
Maize		0	+ 1.4
	CEREALS	- 1.1	+ 0.3
Paddy rice		0	+ 1.4
Sugar		0	+ 1.4
Olive oil		- 5.0	- 3.7
Rape		0	+ 1.4
Sunflower		0	+ 1.4
Table wine		0	+ 1.4
Raw tobacco		- 4.0	- 2.6
Table grapes		0	+ 1.4
Apples		0	+ 1.4
Pears		0	+ 1.4
Peaches		0	+ 1.4
	FRESH FRUIT	0	+ 1.4
Cauliflowers		+ 1.0	+ 2.4
Tomatoes		0	+ 1.4
	FRESH VEGETABLES	+ 0.3	+ 1.8
Livestock products		0	+ 2.9
Milk		0	+ 2.9
Beef/veal		0	+ 2.9
	BOVINE SECTOR	0	+ 2.9
Pigmeat		0	+ 2.9
Sheepmeat		0	+ 2.9
Average for all products		- 0.3	+ 2.0

(1) Breadmaking quality.

# ITALIA

## Effect of Council decisions on the prices in ECU and national currency of the various products (%)

Products		Price change (ECU)	Price change (national currency)
Crop	products	- 1.0	+ 3.7
Common wheat (1)		0	+ 3.9
Durum wheat		- 4.0	- 0.3
Barley		- 5.0	- 1.4
Rye (1)		- 1.0	+ 2.8
Maize		0	+ 3.9
	CEREALS	- 1.4	+ 2.4
Paddy rice		0	+ 4.9
Sugar		0	+ 4.9
Olive oil		- 5.0	- 0.4
Sunflower		0	+ 3.9
Table wine		0	+ 4.9
Raw tobacco		- 2.2	+ 2.6
Oranges		0	+ 4.9
Mandarins		0	+ 4.9
Lemons		0	+ 4.9
Table grapes		0	+ 4.9
Apples		0	+ 4.9
Pears		0	+ 4.9
Peaches		0	+ 4.9
	FRESH FRUIT	0	+ 4.9
Cauliflowers		+ 1.0	+ 6.0
Tomatoes		0	+ 4.9
	FRESH VEGETABLES	+ 0.2	+ 5.1
Livestock products		0	+ 4.9
Milk		0	+ 4.9
Beef/veal		0	+ 4.9
	BOVINE SECTOR	0	+ 4.9
Pigmeat		0	+ 4.9
Sheepmeat		0	+ 4.9
Average for all products		- 0.6	+ 4.2

(1) Bread-making quality.

NEDERLAND

Effect of Council decisions on the prices  
in ECU and national currency of the various  
products (%)

Products		Price change (ECU)	Price change (national currency) (1)
<u>Crop</u>	<u>products</u>	- 0.3	- 0.3
	Common wheat (2)	0	0
	Barley	- 5.0	- 5.0
	Rye (2)	- 1.0	- 1.0
	CEREALS	- 1.2	- 1.2
	Sugar	0	0
	Rape	0	0
	Table grapes	0	0
	Apples	0	0
	Pears	0	0
	FRESH FRUIT	0	0
	Cauliflowers	+ 1.0	+ 1.0
	Tomatoes	0	0
	FRESH VEGETABLES	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
<u>Livestock</u>	<u>products</u>	0	0
	Milk	0	0
	Beef /veal	0	0
	BOVINE SECTOR	0	0
	Pigmeat	0	0
	Sheepmeat	0	0
Average for all products		- 0.0	- 0.0

(1) Not including the price drop attendant on the dismantling of positive MCAs of 1 January 1985 (- 0.7% for cereals, 0.6% for milk and 0.8% for other products). The loss in income resulting from this, however, has been offset by national measures to which the Community contributes.

(2) Breadmaking quality.

BELGIQUE/BELGIE

Effect of Council decisions on the prices  
in ECU and national currency of the various  
products (%)

Products		Price change (ECU)	Price change (national currency)
Crop	products	- 0.6	- 0.4
Common wheat (1)		0	+ 1.0
Barley		- 5.0	- 4.1
Rye (1)		- 1.0	- 0.0
	CEREALS	- 1.6	- 0.6
Sugar		0	+ 0.1
Raw tobacco		- 4.0	- 3.1
Table grapes		0	+ 1.0
Apples		0	+ 1.0
Pears		0	+ 1.0
	FRESH FRUIT	0	+ 1.0
Cauliflowers		+ 1.0	+ 2.0
Tomatoes		0	+ 1.0
	FRESH VEGETABLES	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Livestock products		0	+ 2.0
Milk		0	+ 2.0
		0	+ 2.0
Beef/veal	BOVINE SECTOR	0	+ 2.0
Pigmeat		0	+ 2.0
Sheepmeat		0	+ 1.0
Average for all products		- 0.1	+ 1.7

(1) Bread-making quality.



LUXEMBOURG

Effect of Council decisions on the prices  
in ECU and national currency of the various  
products (%)

Products		Price change (ECU)	Price change (national currency)
Crop	products	- 1.3	- 0.3
Common wheat (1)		0	+ 1.0
Barley		- 5.0	- 4.1
	CEREALS	- 2.6	- 1.6
Sugar		0	+ 1.0
Wine		0	+ 1.0
Apples		0	+ 1.0
	FRESH FRUIT	0	+ 1.0
Livestock products		0	+ 2.0
Milk		0	+ 2.0
Beef/veal		0	+ 2.0
	BOVINE SECTOR	0	+ 2.0
Pigmeat		0	+ 2.0
Average for all products		- 0.1	+ 1.8

(1) Breadmaking quality.

UNITED KINGDOM

Effect of Council decisions on the prices  
in ECU and national currency of the various  
products (%)

Products		Price change (ECU)	Price change (national currency)
Crop	products	- 1.8	- 0.5
Common wheat (1)		0	+ 1.4
Barley		- 5.0	- 3.8
Rye (1)		- 1.0	+ 0.3
	CEREALS	- 2.4	- 1.1
Sugar		0	+ 1.4
Rape		0	+ 1.4
Apples		0	+ 1.4
Pears		0	+ 1.4
	FRESH FRUIT	0	+ 1.4
Cauliflower		+ 1.0	+ 2.4
Tomatoes		0	+ 1.4
	FRESH VEGETABLES	+ 0.4	+ 1.8
Livestock products		0	+ 2.8
Milk		0	+ 2.8
Beef/veal		0	+ 2.8
	BOVINE SECTOR	0	+ 2.8
Pigmeat		0	+ 2.8
Sheepmeat		0	+ 2.8
Average for all products		- 0.5	+ 1.9

(1) Breadmaking quality.

IRELAND

Effect of Council decisions on the prices  
in ECU and national currency of the various  
products (%)

Products		Price change (ECU)	Price change (national currency)
Crop	products	- 3.0	- 1.5
Common wheat (1)		0	+ 1.5
Barley		- 5.0	- 3.7
	CEREALS	- 4.1	- 2.7
Sugar		0	+ 1.5
Apples		0	+ 1.5
	FRESH FRUIT	0	+ 1.5
Cauliflowers		+ 1.0	+ 2.5
Tomatoes		0	+ 1.5
	FRESH VEGETABLES	0.2	- 1.6
Livestock products		0	+ 3.0
Milk		0	+ 3.0
Beef /veal		0	+ 3.0
	BOVINE SECTOR	0	+ 3.0
Pigmeat		0	+ 3.0
Sheepmeat		0	+ 3.0
Average for all products		- 0.3	+ 2.5

(1) Breadmaking quality.

DANMARK

Effect of Council decisions on the prices  
in ECU and national currency of the various  
products (%)

Products		Price change (in ECU)	Price change (in national currency)
Crop	products	- 3.2	- 1.8
Common wheat(1)		0	+ 1.5
Barley		- 5.0	- 3.6
Rye (1)		- 1.0	+ 0.5
	CEREALS	- 4.1	- 2.7
Sugar		0	+ 1.5
Rape		0	+ 1.5
Apples		0	+ 1.5
Pears		0	+ 1.5
	FRESH FRUIT	0	+ 1.5
Cauliflowers		+ 1.0	+ 2.5
Tomatoes		0	+ 1.5
	FRESH VEGETABLES	+ 0.2	+ 1.7
Livestock	products	0	+ 2.0
Milk		0	+ 2.0
Beef/veal		0	+ 2.0
	BOVINE SECTOR	0	+ 2.0
Pigmeat		0	+ 2.0
Sheepmeat		0	+ 2.0
Average for all products		- 0.7	+ 1.2

(1) Breadmaking quality.

ELLAS

Effect of Council decisions on the prices  
in ECU and national currency of the various  
products (%)

Products		Price change (ECU)	Price change (national currency)
Crop	products	- 0.8	+ 13.1
Common wheat (2)		0	+ 14.0
Durum wheat		- 4.0	+ 9.4
Barley		- 5.0	+ 8.3
Maize		0	+ 14.0
	CEREALS	- 1.2	+ 13.0
Paddy rice		0	+ 14.0
Sugar		0	+ 14.0
Olive oil		- 5.0	+ 8.3
Table wine		0	+ 14.0
Raw tobacco		- 2.4	+ 11.3
Oranges		0	+ 14.0
Mandarins		0	+ 14.0
Lemons		0	+ 14.0
Table grapes		0	+ 14.0
Apples		0	+ 14.0
Pears		0	+ 14.0
Peaches		+ 5.3	+ 20.0
	FRESH FRUIT	+ 1.0	+ 15.1
Cauliflowers		+ 1.0	+ 15.1
Tomatoes		+ 6.4	+ 21.3
	FRESH VEGETABLES	+ 6.2	+ 21.0
Livestock products		0	+ 14.0
Milk		0	+ 14.0
Beef/veal		0	+ 14.0
	BOVINE SECTOR	0	+ 14.0
Pigmeat		0	+ 14.0
Sheepmeat		0	+ 14.0
Average for all products		- 0.5	+ 13.5

(1) Including the effect of lining the Greek prices up with common prices following the accession agreements.

(2) Breadmaking quality.

EUR 10

Effect of Council decisions on the prices  
in ECU and national currency of the various  
products (%)

Products		Price change (ECU)	Price change (national currency)
Crop	products	- 1.0	+ 2.1
Common wheat (1)		0	+ 2.1
Durum wheat		- 4.0	+ 0.5
Barley		- 5.0	- 3.7
Rye (1)		- 1.0	- 0.7
Maize		0	+ 2.7
	CEREALS	- 1.6	+ 0.5
Paddy rice		0	+ 5.4
Sugar		0	+ 1.8
Olive oil		- 5.0	+ 2.2
Rape		0	+ 1.1
Sunflower		0	+ 1.9
Table wine		0	+ 3.8
Raw tobacco		- 2.7	+ 4.5
Oranges		0	+ 6.8
Mandarins		0	+ 6.3
Lemons		0	+ 6.1
Table grapes		0	+ 5.7
Apples		0	+ 2.5
Pears		0	+ 3.5
Peaches		+ 0.6	+ 5.7
	FRESH FRUIT	+ 0.1	+ 4.2
Cauliflowers		+ 1.0	+ 3.7
Tomatoes		+ 1.0	+ 5.5
	FRESH VEGETABLES	+ 1.0	+ 5.1
Livestock products		0	+ 2.3
Milk		0	+ 2.2
Beef/veal		0	+ 2.2
	BOVINE SECTOR	0	+ 2.3
Pigmeat		0	+ 1.8
Sheepmeat		0	+ 5.0
Average for all products		- 0.3	+ 2.2

(1) Breadmaking quality.

SPAIN

Effect of Council decisions on the prices  
in ECU and national currency of the various  
products (%)

Products	Price change (ECU)	Price change (1) (national currency)
Common wheat (2)	+ 0.7	+ 1.7
Durum wheat	+ 3.2	+ 4.2
Barley	- 3.57	- 2.6
Rye (2)	+ 0.2	+ 1.2
Maize	+ 0.7	+ 1.7
Paddy rice	+ 4.6	+ 5.6
Beet	0	+ 1.0
Olive oil	+ 3.8	+ 4.8
Sunflower	+ 4.9	+ 5.9
Table wine	+ 11.6	+ 12.7
Raw tobacco	-	-
Oranges	-	-
Mandarins	-	-
Lemons	-	-
Table grapes	-	-
Apples	-	-
Pears	-	-
Peaches	-	-
Cauliflowens	-	-
Tomatoes	-	-
Milk	-	-
Beef/veal	+ 2.7	+ 4.7
Pigmeat	0	+ 2.0
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	0	+ 2.0
Average for all products	+ 1.8	+ 3.3

(1) Including the effect of lining Spanish prices up with common prices following the accession agreements.

(2) Breadmaking quality.

PORTUGAL

Effect of Council decisions on the prices  
in ECU and national currency of the various  
products (%)

Products	Price change (ECU)	Price change (national currency) <sup>(1)</sup>
Common wheat	-	-
Barley	-	-
Rye	-	-
Maize	-	-
Paddy rice	-	-
Beet	0	+ 1.0
Olive oil	+ 0.7	+ 1.7
Sunflower	0	+ 1.0
Table wine	-	-
Raw tobacco	-	-
Oranges	-	-
Mandarins	-	-
Lemons	-	-
Table grapes	-	-
Apples	-	-
Pears	-	-
Peaches	-	-
Cauliflowers	-	-
Tomatoes	-	-
Milk	-	-
Beef/veal	-	-
Pigmeat	-	-
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	0	+ 1.9
Average for all products	+ 0.3	+ 1.7

(1) Including the effect of lining Portuguese prices up with the common prices following the accession agreements.



Annex 3

Average common agricultural price increases over previous agricultural year

	1983/84			1984/85			1985/86			1986/87		
	Common ECU (1)	prices national currency (2)	Inflation (3)	Common prices ECU (1)	national currency (2)	Inflation 1984 (3)	Common prices ECU (1)	national currency (2)	Inflation 1985 (3)	Common prices ECU (1)	national currency (2)	Inflation 1986 (3)
Germany	4,1	2,0	3,3	- 0,6	(5) - 0,6	1,9	+ 0,3	+ 0,3	2,1	- 0,2	- 0,2	2,7
France	4,0	9,4	9,5	- 0,6	+ 5,0	7,3	- 0,1	+ 1,7	5,7	- 0,3	+ 2,0	4,5
Italy	4,5	8,7	15,0	- 0,4	+ 6,4	10,7	- 0,2	+ 3,3	8,8	- 0,6	+ 4,2	9,1
Netherlands	4,0	2,6	1,6	- 0,5	(6) - 0,5	2,6	+ 0,5	+ 0,5	2,1	- 0,0	0,0	0,1
Belgium	4,4	7,7	6,4	- 0,6	+ 3,9	5,3	+ 0,2	+ 0,2	5,3	- 0,1	+ 1,7	4,0
Luxembourg	3,9	7,2	8,2	- 0,5	+ 4,0	6,6	+ 0,6	+ 0,6	5,6	- 0,1	+ 1,7	6,1
United Kingdom	4,1	4,1	5,0	- 0,6	- 0,6	4,4	+ 0,2	+ 0,2	6,1	- 0,5	+ 1,9	3,6
Ireland	4,2	9,0	10,4	- 0,6	+ 3,9	6,6	+ 0,4	+ 0,4	6,1	- 0,3	+ 2,5	6,1
Denmark	4,0	4,7	8,1	- 0,7	+ 1,5	5,8	+ 0,1	+ 0,1	5,4	- 0,7	+ 1,3	4,5
Greece (4)	5,6	25,8	19,9	+ 0,4	+ 17,6	19,9	+ 0,4	+ 13,6	17,1	- 0,5	+ 13,5	21,8
EUR 10	4,2	6,9		- 0,5	(7) + 3,3		+ 0,1	+ 1,8		- 0,3	+ 2,2	
Spain (4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+ 1,8	+ 3,3	11,1
Portugal (4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+ 0,3	+ 1,7	18,1

(1) Common prices in ECU (intervention or equivalent prices) weighted to reflect agricultural output.

(2) Common prices in ECU converted into national currency at green rate, taking account of all green rate adjustments in the price decisions or adopted since the price decisions for the previous agricultural year.

(3) Rate of inflation for whole of the economy (GDP deflator) for the calendar year in question.

(4) Including the effect of aligning prices on common prices following the accession agreements.

(5) Not including the five-point dismantling of positive MCAs as from 1 January 1985. This dismantling, an integral part of the agricultural price decisions for 1984/85, led to an additional drop in the support prices of 5.1% (5.2% for cereals and milk).

(6) Not including the additional dismantling of positive MCAs as from 1 January 1985 pursuant to the price decisions for 1984/85. This dismantling resulted in a drop in the support prices of 0.9% (0.6% for milk and 0.7% for cereals). The Netherlands Government subsequently decided to compensate for the attendant loss of income by national measures.

(7) Not including the dismantling of positive Dutch and German MCAs as from 1 January 1985 which was offset by national measures to which the Community contributes.

## Annex 4

Effect of the realignment of 6 April 1986 and the agri-monetary decisions taken  
as part of the 1986/87 price decisions

Country	Sector	Effect of realignment of 6 April 1986				Old green rate	New green rate	New gap ( 3 )		Effect on prices
		New green central rate	Real monetary gap		Real			Applied		
			Old ( 2 )	New						
Germany	milk	2,31728	+ 3,866	)	2.41047	)	)	+ 2,9	0	
	cereals		+ 3,363	) no change	2.39792	) no change	) no change	+ 2,4	0	
	other products		+ 2,846	)	2.38516	)	)	+ 1,8	0	
Netherlands	milk	2,61000	+ 3,875	+ 3,874	2.71620	)	)	+ 2,9	0	
	cereals		+ 3,367	+ 3,361	2.70178	) no change	) no change	+ 2,4	0	
	other products		+ 2,848	+ 2,847	2.68749	)	)	+ 1,8	0	
France	milk	7,54546	0,0	- 6,186	7.10590	7.31248	- 3,186	- 1,7	2.907	
	pigmeat		0,0	- 6,186	7.10590	7.31248	- 3,186	0 ( 4 )	2.907	
	other		- 1,500	- 7,779	7.00089	7.20131	- 4,779	- 3,3	2.863	
	wine		0,0	- 6,186	7.10590	7.20771	- 4,686	0	1.433	
	other		- 1,500	- 7,779	7.00089	7.09967	- 6,279	- 4,8	1.411	
Italy	cereals/oilseeds	1600,11 ( 1 )	- 5,255	- 7,977	1482,00	1539,00	- 3,971	- 2,5	3.846	
	other products		- 5,255	- 7,977	1482,00	1554,00	- 2,967	- 1,5	4.858	
Greece	all sectors	145,274 ( 1 )	- 38,981	- 41,955	132,345	116,673	- 25,682	- 24,2	14.000	
BLEU	livestock prods	47,3310	0,0	- 1,981	46.4118	47.3310	0,0	0	1.980	
	crop products		0,0	- 1,981	46.4118	46.8712	- 0,981	0	0.990	
Ireland	livestock prods	0,772618	0,0	- 3,001	0.750110	0.772618	0,0	0	3.001	
	crop products		0,0	- 3,001	0.750110	0.761200	- 1,500	0	1.478	
Denmark	livestock prods	8,58163	0,0	- 1,980	8.41499	8.58163	0,0	0	1.980	
	crop products		0,0	- 1,980	8.41499	8.54064	- 0,480	0	1.493	
United Kingdom	crop products	0,671975 ( 1 )	- 8,081	- 8,626	0.618655	0.635626	- 9,99	- 7,7	2.743	
	livestock prods		- 8,081	- 8,626	0.618655	0.626994	- 10,699	- 9,2	1.348	
Spain	crop products	147,859 ( 1 )	+ 0,292	- 2,418	144.382	147.208	- 0,674	0	1.957	
	livestock prods		+ 0,292	- 2,418	144.382	145.796	- 1,654	0	0.979	
Portugal	crop products	152,456 ( 1 )	+ 0,832	- 1,407	150.355	153.283	- 1,389		1.947	
	livestock prods		+ 0,832	- 1,407	150.355	151.812	- 2,369	- 1	0.969	
	crop products									

(1) Green market rate for the reference period 7 &amp; 8 April 1986.

(2) Variable MCAs based on the reference period 26 March-1 April 1986.

(3) The variable MCAs are based on the reference period 16-22 April 1986.

(4) Suspension of MCAs.

## Price decisions (ECU) for various agricultural products in accordance with the Act of Accession

Products - Category of price or amount (Period of application)	1985/86		Decisions 1986/87		Spain (2)			Portugal (2)		
	Amount in ECU/t	% increase	Amount in ECU/t	% increase	Amount in 1985/86	Amount in 1986/87	% increase	Amount in 1985/86	Amount in 1986/87	% increase
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Raw tobacco(1) 1986 harvest										
Forchheimer Havanna, Beneventano, Mavra, Tsebelia	price premium	- 2,5 - 4,0	price premium	- 6 - 6						
Burley Fermenté Havana Esp.					price premium		- 6 -	price premium		- 6 -
Badischer Geudertheimer, Paraguay, Nijkerk, Missionero, Round-Tip, xanti-Yaka, Perustitza, Erzegovina, Kaba Koulak (non classic)	price premium	- 1,0 - 1,0	price premium	- 4 - 4						
Santa Fé Round Scafati					price premium		- 4 -	price premium		- 4 -
Badischer Burley, Burley I, Burley GR, Kaba Koulak (classic) Zichnomyrodata, Myrodata Agrinion	price premium	0,0 1,0	price premium	- 2 - 2						
Burley Esp. Burley P.					price premium		- 2 -	price premium		- 2 -
Virgin D, Bright, Virginia GR(3), Basmas, Maryland, Katerini, Kentucky	price premium	0,0 1,0	price premium	0 0						
Virgin Esp.. Virgin P.					price premium		0 -	price premium		0 -
Seeds (4)		0								

- (1) The figures for Greek varieties for 1985/86 were increased by the inclusion of the fourth (and last) 25% of national aid.
- (2) For the Spanish and Portuguese varieties, the price variations that figure in the table have been established in relation to the average guaranteed prices in Spain and Portugal during the period 1983/85. The premium for Spanish and Portuguese varieties was fixed for the first time for 1986/87, so it is not possible to work out the variation.
- (3) With a view to speeding up and encouraging the drive to grow other varieties in Greece, the norm price and the Virginia Gr premium have been fixed at the same level as for Tsebelia. This alignment has been made subject to the areas under Tsebelia being substantially reduced over the three coming years. The Commission will evaluate the situation every year.
- (4) The Council has decided to maintain the aid for 1985/86 and 1986/87 unchanged.

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