

GREEN EUROPE

NEWSLETTER ON THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY



**THE NEW COMMON
AGRICULTURAL STRUCTURES
POLICY**



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The New Common Agricultural Structures Policy

1. Introduction

The common policy for agricultural structures is a vital element in the common agricultural policy. This is so because in the absence of effective action in this area, neither the long-term development of agriculture on a sound basis, nor satisfactory living and working conditions for those engaged in agriculture, can be assured.

The evolution of the policy since 1972 would seem to have followed a series of successive and reasonably well defined stages. In the 1960's the main efforts of the Community in this area had been concerned mainly with the coordination of the national structures' policies of the Member States. This effort was complemented by Regulation 17/64 which provided for the financing of structural measures or projects designed to improve conditions of agricultural production and marketing of agricultural produce.

The adoption by the Council of the reform Directives of 1972⁽¹⁾ marked the first significant stage in the evolution of the agricultural structures' policy. The essential aims of these Directives was the establishment of modern farms designed to ensure a fair income and satisfactory working conditions for persons engaged thereon.

The second stage in the evolution began in 1975 with the adoption by the Council of Directive 75/268/EEC on mountain and hill farming and farming in certain less favoured areas. This Directive marked the first effort to give a regional bias to the common structures' policy. This bias was further emphasised in 1978/79 with the adoption of specific structural measures under the first Mediterranean programme⁽²⁾ and, at the same time, of Directive 78/628/EEC on a programme to accelerate drainage operations in the less favoured areas of the West of Ireland.

(1) Directive 72/159/EEC on the modernisation of farms.

Directive 72/160/EEC concerning measures to encourage the cessation of farming and the reallocation of utilised agricultural area for the purposes of structural improvement.

Directive 72/161/EEC on the provision of socio-economic guidance for and the acquisition of occupational skills by persons engaged in agriculture.

(2) A complete list of structural measures undertaken under the Mediterranean programme is given in the annex I.

In the meantime, the policy assumed a more economic aspect following the adoption by the Council in 1977 of Regulation (EEC) No 355/77 on common measures to improve the conditions under which agricultural products are processed and marketed. This was followed in 1978 by Regulation (EEC) No 1360/78 on producer groups and associations thereof.

The amendment of the agricultural structures policy in 1980/81 marked the third stage in its evolution. Basically, this amendment comprised four main elements : the adaptation of the 1972 Directives and of Directive 75/268/EEC so as to bring them into line with the changed socio-economic situation, a special installation aid for young farmers who implemented a development plan under Directive 72/159/EEC, a further emphasis on specific measures to deal with particular regional problems, and the introduction of the concept of the integrated development programme at regional level.

On February 1982, the Council adopted Regulation (EEC) No 389/82 concerning producer groups and associations thereof in the cotton sector. This was followed in May by the amendment of Regulation (EEC) No 2511/69 laying down special measures for improving the production and marketing of Community citrus fruit, and on 19 July 1982 by Regulation 1975/82 on the acceleration of agricultural development in certain regions of Greece. In the meantime the period of validity of the 1972 Directives was extended while special measures were taken to increase the level of interest rate subsidies provided for under Directive 72/159/EEC.

In 1983 common measures were adopted for the development of agricultural advisory services in Greece (Regulation (EEC) No 2966/83), for the development of beef cattle production in Ireland and Northern Ireland (Regulation (EEC) No 2968/83) and for the establishment of a special emergency measure to assist livestock farming in Italy (Regulation (EEC) No 2969/83)¹⁾.

Since the principal socio-structural Directives expire at the end of 1983 the time is now opportune to adapt the agricultural structures' policy in the light of experience and with a view to facing the challenge of the coming years. The general economic environment within ^{which} agricultural development now has to take place has changed radically by comparison with 1972. With the world economy in a situation of quasi-stagnation unemployment has become a crucial problem. The evolution of agricultural incomes has slowed down while economic disparities have increased among the various regions of the Community.

(1) A list of all specific and regional measure adopted during the period 1980-83 is given in Annex II.

Furthermore the trend towards increasing surpluses on the majority of markets no longer allows for the financing of investments which permit the intensification of production of the products concerned, but necessitates more than ever before the pursuit of a prudent price policy.

Thus the provisions outlined in the new proposals on the agricultural structures' policy exhibit a high degree of flexibility by comparison with those of the existing policy in order to cater for the needs of agricultural development in the changed socio-economic situation. Secondly, they take account of the need to adapt that policy to the diversity of the Community's agriculture, a diversity which has already been emphasised by the enlargement of the Community from six to nine and then ten Member States, and which will be emphasised further following the accession of Spain and Portugal. Lastly, the policy must be rigorous in respect of the prevailing market situation and the need for the most efficient use of the Community's resources.

Prior to outlining the detailed provisions of the new policy proposals, however, it would seem desirable to make a brief evaluation of the horizontal aspects of the current policy. Such an evaluation would form a fitting background against which the new provisions might appropriately be presented.

2. The policy to-date

The common agricultural structures' policy, which first and foremost was characterised by horizontal measures was, generally speaking, not capable of solving the problem of regional income disparities. Some regions of the Community, whose farms are extremely small on average, have had no prospect whatever of achieving viable farming levels even when the comparable reference income the development target under directive 72/159/EEC was itself regionalised. The number of development plans approved under the latter Directive had reached an annual rhythm of no more than 20 to 30.000 by 1980; some 20 % of such plans were in the less favoured regions.

Substantial increases in farm productivity have been achieved however, in good farming regions, in particular by intensifying production and by specialisation. But in the absence of an adequate level of land mobility, in the context of the policy, a progressive intensification of farm production has been reflected mainly by increasing levels of investment in equipment and livestock.

At the same time the prudent price policy, conducted against a background of increasing production costs has exerted an increasing pressure on farm incomes. Thus, farmers with the necessary financial means to avail themselves of the investment aid under the structures' policy have become progressively fewer in number in recent years. Coincident with the pressure on farm incomes increasing interest rates added to the fixed costs of farm production particularly during the period 1980 to 1982. This increase reduced the efficacy of development programmes which were aided essentially by interest rate subsidies which did not keep pace with the increasing costs of borrowing.

Moreover, the progressive rate of inflation gave rise to a substantial increase in the comparable income between 1975 and 1981, particularly in Italy, Ireland, the United Kingdom and France. This increase placed a considerable limitation on the effective implementation of development plans.

Between 1975 and 1980 some 65.000 farmers released roughly 875.000 hectares of land under Directive 72/160/EEC. This area was reallocated to some 131.000 farms thus indicating a significant weakening in the possible structural impact of the Directive. Only 15 % of the land so released was given to farmers whose development plans were approved under Directive 72/159/EEC. Thus, as an instrument for the stimulation of land mobility for structural reform purposes, Directive 72/160/EEC had an extremely limited impact.

The most effective implementation of Directive 72/161/EEC would appear to have been in two Member States. Among the seven Member States for which the relevant information is available Germany alone accounted for over two-thirds of the socio-economic advisers in service in 1980 under Title I. France alone accounted for some 77 % of the 204.000 participants in basic training courses or further training courses under Title II between 1977 and 1980.

On the other hand, Directive 75/268/EEC on mountain and hill farming and farming in certain less favoured areas has been implemented very successfully, a situation which is now being consolidated by the wider application of the measure in many Member States. In addition Regulation (EEC) No 355/77 on common measures to improve the conditions under which agricultural products are processed and marketed has also had a substantial impact on the development of the agro-food industry throughout the Community.

It should be noted, however, that the lack of success of the structures policy in certain cases may be attributed to difficulties encountered by the Member States concerned in incorporating the policy into their own legislation, in ensuring its proper administration, or again in providing the necessary part of financing chargeable to them.

The amendments made to the policy since 1978 were designed to provide solutions to specific problems in certain less favoured regions e.g. the Mediterranean regions and the West of Ireland, or to make the modernisation aspects of the policy more flexible to facilitate its implementation in a socio-economic environment which had changed radically since 1972. The regionalisation of the policy, to the extent that it has taken place, has on the whole proved realisable and worthwhile. In retrospect, however, the new element of flexibility introduced into Directive 72/159/EEC, while likely to reduce the rate of decline in the implementation of development plans, could not be expected to greatly change the fundamental conditions of farm modernisation. Consequently, financial aids for farm modernisation, which are supported by the EAGGF, would continue to remain inaccessible to large numbers of farmers over wide areas of the Community. In these circumstances, it was felt that, owing to the continuation of the economic recession, the radical changes which have occurred in the general socio-economic situation of the Community necessitated a revision of the totality of the common agricultural structures' policy which has been pursued up to the present.

3. The New Agricultural Structures' Policy

In its basic conception the new agricultural structures' policy, as proposed by the Commission, takes account first of all of the fact that the state of the market for farm products no longer permits an improvement of farm incomes via an increase in farm production. Secondly it has to take account of the effects of the current socio-economic situation on farm development. In addition it has to take continuing account of the needs of regions which are naturally handicapped.

Because of the problems of market imbalance the Commission has proposed that all investment aids, both Community and national, should be prohibited in the case of products which are already in surplus on Community markets. Certain exceptions to this rule shall apply in less favoured regions, however. By contrast, investments which favour a reconversion of farm production in line with market requirements shall be actively encouraged.

In the light of the continuing economic recession a basic objective of the policy is the protection of employment in agriculture. In this context the strict conditions of the farm development plan and its income objectives as they apply under Directive 72/159/EEC are relaxed. The new emphasis is one that favours farmers in lower income brackets who are in greater need of investment aid. The aim is to help them improve their income, living and working conditions mainly through reducing production costs. In this latter context, aids are provided for the establishment of mutual aid services, farm replacement and farm management services and for the keeping of farm accounts.

Special aids are proposed to help the installation of adequately qualified young people in farming. Indeed such financial aid is crucial to the development of agriculture in the years ahead. This is so because the possibilities of the industry to adapt itself to the needs of this development and become progressively more integrated

in the general economy demands, above all else, a pervasive spirit of innovation which can be assured only by a rejuvenated farm population.

It is proposed to tackle the problems of the less favoured regions from a number of angles, viz, through the strengthening of certain provisions of Directive 75/268/EEC, through encouraging forestry development and through providing a framework for the adoption and implementation of specific measures which could contribute to the solution of particularly acute problems in such regions.

Private forestry development is also to be encouraged through the provision of investment aids for the development of silviculture, for the improvement of forest areas on the farm and for the restoration of delapidated forests.

Many of these measures will be of little avail, however, unless the vocational training of farm people, in particular of farm youth, can be fitted to the requirements of modern agriculture. The new policy proposals aim to strengthen the provisions of the current policy with this end in view. Special aid is also proposed for the construction of training centres to serve the needs of certain less favoured areas.

Finally, new proposals in relation to the processing and marketing of agricultural products are put forward in the context of the amendment of Regulation (EEC) No 355/77. These proposals aim at developing all the possibilities which new technology can offer towards increasing the net value of agricultural production as well as related industrial activities. The extension of the scope of the Regulation to cover wood processing is also proposed.

The specific details of each aid-system proposed in the context of the new policy are as follows :

a) Farm investment

It is proposed to grant a system of investment aids aimed at
- the qualitative improvement and conversion of production in the light of market requirements;

- reducing production costs, improving living and working conditions and saving energy;
- the protection and improvement of the environment.

No aids shall be granted for investments which lead to an increase in the products already in surplus on Community markets. This is particularly true in the case of the dairy sector where the current level of production substantially exceeds the existing market possibilities. Some exceptions may apply to this restriction, however. In the first instance they may apply in relation to farms whose area has been extended within the three years prior to the submission of the aid application. But in the case of dairy farms, this exception shall apply only if, on completion of the investment, the stocking density shall not exceed 2 livestock units per hectare of forage area. Secondly, they shall apply in the case of holdings located in mountain areas within the meaning of Article 3 (3) of Directive 75/268/EEC. Thirdly, they shall apply in other less favoured regions of the Community within the meaning of Article 3 (4) of Directive 75/268/EEC, for which special common measures aimed at improving production structures are envisaged, provided that the specific conditions of these common measures are respected. Lastly, the exceptions shall apply eventually in Mediterranean regions which are the subject of proposals for integrated development programmes once such proposals are adopted by the Council, provided, however, that the specific conditions applicable to the granting of the relevant aids under such programmes are respected.

In addition it is proposed that the Council may also define other regions where the exception would apply provided such regions are particularly suited to the production of the products concerned, and there are no viable production alternatives and/or the regional market is shown to have a shortage of such products.

In any case, in the context of the aforementioned exceptions, investment aids may be granted in the dairy sector only up to a limit of 40 cows per farm and then only provided that 50 % of the utilised agricultural area of the farm is devoted to forage production.

In the pig sector aid shall be permitted only if the investment shall not increase the number of pig fattening places to more than 550 per holding, with the proviso that on completion of the investment programme at least 35 % of the feed consumed by the pigs can be produced on the farm.

Investment aid shall not be granted on any farm where the labour income is greater than the comparable income. Furthermore, it shall not be granted if the improvement plan associated with the investment provides

for a labour income in excess of 120 % of the comparable income.

The investment aid may take the form of a capital grant or its equivalent in terms of an interest rate subsidy. The level of aid for fixed assets may, at a maximum, amount to 35 % of the value of the investment in normal farming areas and 45 % in less favoured regions and to 20 % and 30 % respectively in the case of other investments. However, it is proposed that the eligible investment shall be limited to 60.000 ECU per labour unit or 120.000 ECU per farm over a 6 year period.

b) Young farmers

The special aids proposed for young farmers, which are optional on the part of the Member States may take the form of

- an installation premium not exceeding 15.000 ECU which may be granted to appropriately qualified young farmers provided that the farm requires the work of at least 0.5 labour unit;
- additional investment aid of up to an extra 25 % of the aid granted for normal improvement plans provided that the young farmer submits such a plan within 5 years of being installed and fulfils the necessary conditions as regards occupational skills.

c) Other measures to assist farms

In the effort to help reduce production costs and improve living and working conditions special launching aids are proposed for the establishment of mutual aid groups, farm replacement and farm management services, and for the keeping of farm accounts. The level of aid which shall be eligible for Community financing shall amount to

15.000 ECU per recognised mutual aid group

12.000 ECU, spread over 5 years, per relief worker employed on a full time basis in the case of farm replacement services

12.000 ECU, spread over 5 years, per full time staff member in the case of farm management services

1.000 ECU for farm accounts. This amount may be spread over the first four years during which management accounts are kept on the farm.

d) Less favoured areas

The proposal relating to the strengthening of the provisions of Directive 75/268/EEC concerns :

- the granting of an increase of up to 35.000 ECU in the level of investment in farm tourism and crafts which shall be eligible for EAGGF financing.

Member States may, however, increase this amount up to a maximum of 52.500 ECU where the farmer significantly reduces the production of a product or products for which there are no normal market outlets.

- the granting of aids to joint investment schemes for fodder production, including its storage and distribution, and for the improvement and equipping of pastures including mountain pastures, which are farmed jointly.

Where economically justified, such work may include drainage and small irrigation works, including the installation of water storage basins (hill reservoirs) as well as the construction or repair of shelters necessary for livestock herding in mountain areas.

It is proposed that the amount of aid which is eligible for financing by the EAGGF shall not exceed 100.000 ECU per joint investment project, 500 ECU per hectare of pasture improved or equipped and 5.000 ECU per hectare irrigated.

- the granting of the compensatory allowance per hectare of new forest plantations to apply during each of the first 15 years after planting.

In addition to the foregoing measures it is also proposed that the Council acting on a proposal from the Commission may also decide to adopt specific measures to stimulate agricultural development in less favoured areas experiencing particularly serious structural or infra-structural handicaps.

Such specific measures may include

- land consolidation, irrigation and drainage
- soil improvement or protection and flood control

- afforestation and the improvement of run down woodland, including the production of quality seedlings,
- work on rural infrastructures, in particular, farm and local roads, the provision of electricity and drinking water supplies and the improvement of farm dwellings in line with that of the farm economy.

e) Forestry development

Special aids for forestry development include those concerning afforestation, the improvement of woodland, the provision of shelter belts, fire breaks and forest roads etc.

The Maximum amounts which shall be eligible for Community financing shall be :

- 2.300 ECU per hectare for afforestation
- 2.000 ECU per hectare of woodland improvement
- 150 ECU per hectare for fire protection measures
- 18.000 ECU per kilometre for forest roads.

f) Education and training

With a view to providing systems of vocational training, in particular of farm youth, which can be fitted to the requirements of modern agriculture, it is proposed to strengthen the provisions of the current policy.

In effect it is proposed to increase the maximum amount of aid per participant, who has completed an appropriate training course which is eligible for Community financing from 2.900 ECU, as provided for in the current policy, to 6.000 ECU. Young farmers and their spouses are required to follow further training courses of at least 300 hours before they can fulfil the conditions attached to the granting of special installation aids as provided for by the new policy.

A special aid is also proposed for the construction of training centres, where necessary, to assist less favoured areas, provided that the establishment of such centres does not qualify for other Community aid. The maximum amount of aid which shall be eligible for Community financing in this instance shall be 400.000 ECU per Centre.

g) Processing and marketing of farm products

Additional provisions, proposed in the area of processing and marketing of agricultural products, are influenced by the experience gained through the application of Regulation (EEC) N° 355/77 and also by the need to increase value added of farm products at a time when the maintenance of farm incomes can no longer be guaranteed via an increase in the price of

primary farm products. In this regard new product development and the maximum use of by-products shall receive a special emphasis. Furthermore, it is proposed to extend the scope of the Regulation to include wood processing. This new departure has been influenced by two factors. First of all wood production is intimately linked with farming in a number of Member States. Thus, it can be seen as a logical means of supporting the efforts which the Commission proposes to take with a view to relieving the pressure on agricultural markets. Secondly, the current Community deficit in wood and wood products cannot be reduced unless the proper facilities and conditions are created in the area of wood processing.

Financial provisions

As a general rule the normal rate of subsidy amounting to 25 % of the eligible expenditure shall apply in the case of the individual measures. However, a rate of 50 % is proposed for those concerning young farmers, the compensatory allowance payable under Directive 75/268/EEC in Italy, Ireland, Greece and the French Overseas Departments, joint investment schemes for fodder production as well as for those concerning forestry development.

Final provisions

In accordance with the new policy proposals Directives 72/159/EEC, 72/160/EEC, 72/161/EEC and Articles 4 to 17 of Directive 75/268/EEC shall cease to apply on the date on which the Member States are authorised to bring the new policy into force.

**Common measures adopted by Council under the
Mediterranean Programme 1978/79.**

1. Regulation (EEC) No 1361/78, of 19 June 1978 amending Regulation (EEC) No 355/77 on common measures to improve the conditions under which agricultural products are processed and marketed (O.J. No L 166, 23.6.78, p. 9).
2. Regulation (EEC) No 1362/78, of 19 June 1978 on the programme for the acceleration and guidance of collective irrigation works in the Mezzogiorno (O.J. No L 166, 23.6.78, p. 11).
3. Directive 78/627/EEC, of 19 June 1978 on the programme to accelerate the restructuring and conversion of vineyards in certain Mediterranean regions of France (O.J. No L 206, 29.7.78, p. 1).
4. Regulation (EEC) No 1760/78, of 25 July 1978 on a common measure to improve public amenities on certain rural areas (O.J. No L 204, 28.7.78, p. 1).
5. Directive 79/173/EEC, of 6 February 1979, on the programme for the acceleration and guidance of collective irrigation in Corsica (O.J. No L 38, 14.2.79, p. 15).
6. Directive 79/174/EEC, of 6 February 1979 concerning the flood protection programme in the Herault Valley (O.J. No L 38, 14.2.79, p. 18).
7. Regulation (EEC) No 269/79, of 6 February 1979 establishing a common measure for forestry in certain Mediterranean zones of the Community (O.J. No L 38, 14.2.79, p. 1).
8. Regulation (EEC) No 270/79, of 6 February 1979, on the development of agricultural advisory services in Italy (O.J. No L 38, 14.2.79, p. 6).

ANNEX II

Specific and Regional common measures adopted by the Council during the period 1981 - 1983

1980

1. Council Directive 80/666/EEC of 24 June 1980 amending Directive 75/268/EEC on mountain and hill farming and farming in certain less favoured areas. (O.J. No L 180, 14.7.80, p. 34).
2. Council Regulation (EEC) No 1820/80 of 24 June 1980 for the stimulation of agricultural development in the less favoured areas of the West of Ireland. (O.J. No L 180, 14.7.80, p. 1).
3. Council Regulation (EEC) No 1821/80 of 24 June 1980 on the development of sheep farming in Greece (O.J. No L 180, 14.7.80, p. 9).

1981

4. Council Regulation (EEC) No 1054/81 of 21 April 1981 establishing a common measure for the development of beef cattle production in Ireland and Northern Ireland (O.J. No L 111, 23.4.81, p. 1)
5. Council Regulation (EEC) No 1938/81 of 30 June 1981 on a common measure to improve public amenities in certain less favoured areas of the Federal Republic of Germany (O.J. No L 197, 20.7.81, p. 1).
6. Council Regulation (EEC) No 1939/81 of 30 June 1981 on an integrated development programme for the Western Isles of Scotland (O.J. No L 197, 20.7.81 p. 6).
7. Council Regulation (EEC) No 1940/81 of 30 June 1981 on an integrated development programme for the Department of Lozère (O.J. No L 197, 20.7.81, p. 9).
8. Council Regulation (EEC) No 1941/81 of 30 June 1981 on an integrated development programme for the less favoured areas of Belgium (O.J. No L 197, 20.7.81, p. 13)
9. Council Regulation (EEC) No 1942/81 of 30 June 1981 for the stimulation of agricultural development in the less favoured areas of Northern Ireland. (O.J. No L 197, 20.7.81, p. 17)
10. Council Regulation (EEC) No 1943/81 of 30 June 1981 on a common measure to improve the processing and marketing conditions in the cattle feed sector in Northern Ireland (O.J. No L 197, 20.7.81, p. 23).
11. Council Regulation (EEC) No 1944/81 of 30 June 1981 establishing a common measure for the adaptation and modernisation of the structure of production of beef and veal, sheepmeat and goatmeat in Italy (O.J. No L 197, 20.7.81, p. 27).
12. Council Regulation (EEC) No 1945/81 of 30 June 1981 restricting investment aids for pig production (O.J. No L 197, 20.7.1981, p. 33).
13. Council Regulation (EEC) No 1946/81 of 30 June 1981 restricting investment aids for milk production (O.J. No L 197, 20.7.1981, p. 33).
14. Council Directive 81/527/EEC of 30 June 1981 on the development of agriculture in the French Overseas Departments (O.J. No L 197, 20.7.81, p. 38).

15. Council Directive 81/528/EEC of 30 June 1981 amending Directive 72/159/EEC on the modernisation of farms (O.J. No L 197, 20.7.81, p. 41).
16. Council Directive 81/529/EEC of 30 June 1981 amending Directive 72/161/EEC concerning the provision of socio-economic guidance for and the acquisition of occupational skills by persons engaged in agriculture (O.J. No L 197, 20.7.81, p. 44).
17. Council Directive 81/645/EEC of 20 July 1981 concerning the Community list of less favoured areas within the meaning of Directive 75/268/EEC (Greece) (O.J. No L 238, 24.8.81, p. 1)
18. Council Regulation (EEC) No 2195/81 of 27 July 1981 on a special programme concerning drainage operations in the less favoured areas of the West of Ireland (O.J. No L 214, 1.8.81, p. 5).
19. Council Decision 81/598/EEC of 27 July 1981 on the level of interest rate subsidy provided for by Directive 72/159/EEC on the modernisation of farms, to be applied in Ireland (O.J. No L 220, 6.8.81; p. 27).

1982

20. Council Regulation (EEC) No 389/82, of 15.2.82, on producer groups and associations thereof in the cotton sector (O.J. No 51, 23.2.82, p. 1).
21. Council Regulation (EEC) No 1204/82 of 18 May 1982 amending Regulation (EEC) No 2511/69 laying down special measures for improving the production and marketing of Community citrus fruit (O.J. No L 140, 20.5.82, p. 38).
22. Council Directive 82/436/EEC of 24 June 1982 amending Directives 72/159/EEC, 72/160/EEC and 72/161/EEC in relation to agricultural structures (O.J. No L 193, 3.7.82, p. 37).
23. Council Decision 82/437/EEC of 24 June 1982 amending Decision 76/402/EEC on the level of interest rate subsidy, provided for by Directive 72/159/EEC on the modernisation of farms, to be applied in Italy (O.J. No L 193, 3.7.82, p. 38).
24. Council Decision 82/438/EEC of 24 June 1982 authorizing certain Member States to raise the level of the interest rate subsidies provided for by Directive 72/159/EEC on the modernisation of farms (O.J. No L 193, 3.7.82, p. 39).
25. Council Regulation (EEC) No 1975/82, of 19 July 1982, on the acceleration of agricultural development in Greece (O.J. No L 214, 19.7.82, p. 1).

1983

26. Council Regulation (EEC) No 2966/83, of 19 October 1983, on the development of agricultural advisory services in Greece (O.J. No L 293, 25.10.83, p. 1).
27. Council Regulation (EEC) No 2967/83, of 19 October 1983, amending Regulation (EEC) No 1054/81 establishing a common measure for the development of beef cattle production in Ireland and Northern Ireland (O.J. No L 293, 25.10.83, p. 3).
28. Council Regulation (EEC) No 2968/83, of 19 October 1983 introducing a common measure for the acceleration of collective irrigation operations in Greece (O.J. No L 293, 25.10.83, p. 5).
29. Council Regulation (EEC) No 2969/83 of 19 October 1983, establishing a special emergency measure to assist stock farming in Italy (O.J. No L 293, 25.10.83, p. 7).

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