

Newsletter on the Common Agricultural Policy

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in the oils and fats sector

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BACKGROUND

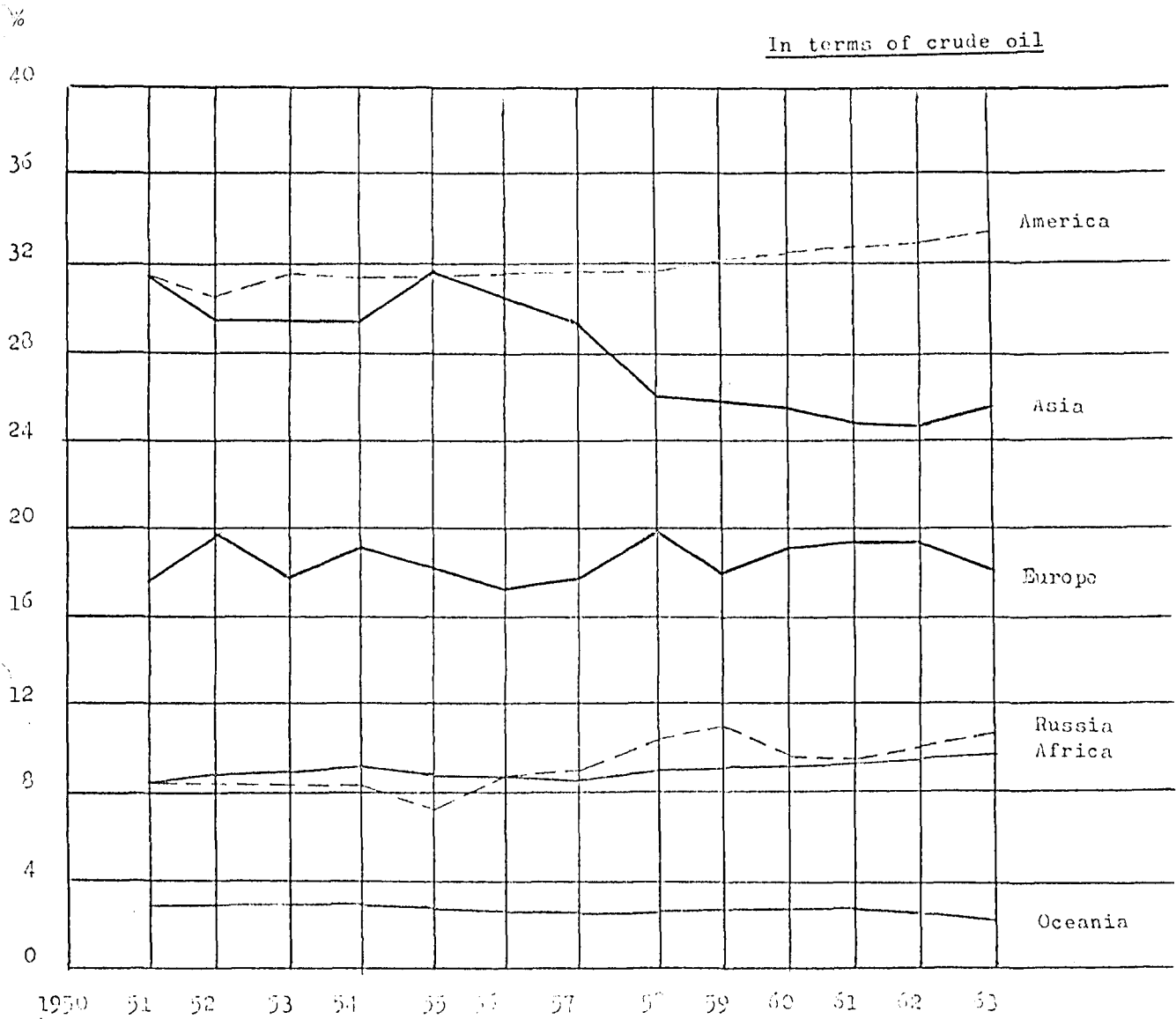
The basic regulations governing oils and fats are contained in a Council resolution published in official gazette No. 34 dated 27 February 1964.

The Commission recently laid before the Council three proposals for a common policy in the oils and fats sector viz:

- (a) A draft regulation for a common organization of the markets in oils and fats;
- (b) A draft regulation containing special provisions for Community imports of oil-seeds and oils from the Associated African States and Madagascar (AASM) or the overseas countries and territories (OCT);
- (c) A proposal for a tax on oils and fats.

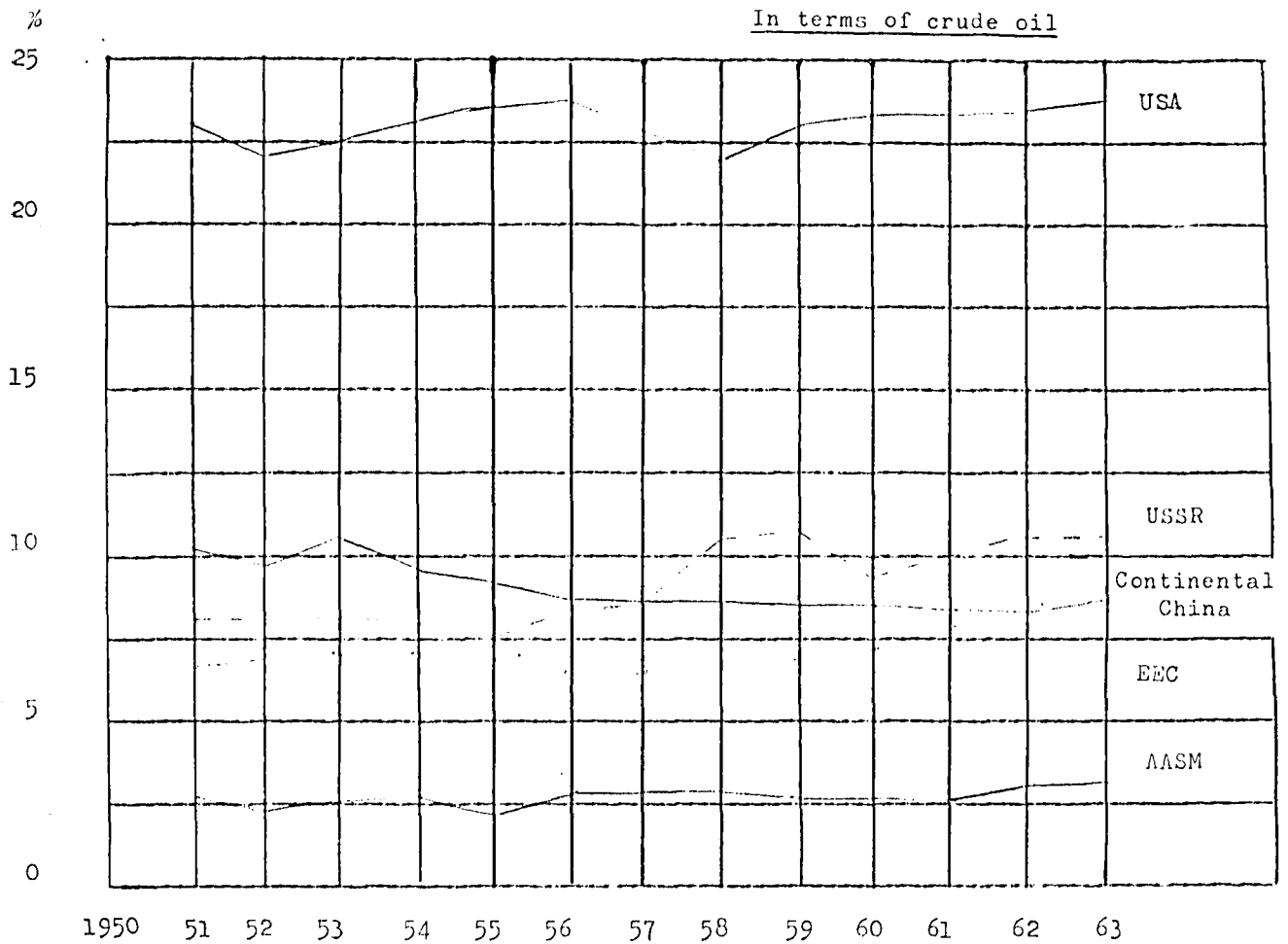
The Commission also announced its intention of submitting to the Council in due course a proposal for a special system applicable to olives and olive oil imported from Greece.

1. WORLD PRODUCTION OF OILS AND FATS BY CONTINENT



The Americas, Asia and Europe together account for 80% of world production of which their respective shares are one third, one quarter and one fifth. Africa and the USSR each provide 10%, Oceania's contribution being insignificant. Production in the Americas is expanding strongly, having increased by 44% over the last ten years, as against only 28% for all the other continents combined.

2. WORLD PRODUCTION OF OILS AND FATS BY MAJOR GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



It will be seen that the United States is the leading producer, accounting for 24% of the total, the USSR coming far behind with 11%, followed by China with 8%, the EEC with 7.5% and finally, the associated countries with 3%.

The United States is by far the largest exporter, accounting for 30% of the world total. The chief importer is the EEC, which takes 30% of total imports.

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3. WORLD PRODUCTION IN THOUSAND TONS

In terms of crude oil

	1951	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
USA	5443	5464	5469	5853	6159	6648	6601	6488	7352	7546	7608	7832	8092
EEC	1582	1840	1679	1909	1946	1872	1914	2221	2123	2263	2435	2550	2496
AASM	606	594	631	678	650	716	775	820	791	792	800	1020	969
CHINA	2377	2440	2559	2531	2577	2571	2687	2687	2796	2854	2633	2670	2804
USSR	1937	2057	2040	2088	2000	2472	2675	3015	3375	3090	3300	3560	3545
WORLD	23461	24755	24418	25863	26834	28432	28395	29325	31610	31785	32715	33815	33730

Since 1930, the ratio of vegetable oil to animal fat production has remained fairly steady at 60% to 40%.

Fats and lard are two of the leaders (30% of the total of animal fats).

The increase in production of the chief animal and vegetable fats is not determined by trends in demand for oils and fats, but depends on the demand for meat, directly in the case of lard and tallow, indirectly in the case of oilcakes used as animal feeding-stuffs.

Cotton-seed oil is related to the demand for textile fibres.

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4. Exports

	<u>a) in thousand tons</u>							<u>In terms of crude oil</u>					
	1950	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
USA	910	1076	1008	1145	1711	1782	2182	2038	1705	2364	2615	2209	2504
EEC	101	92	90	100	110	124	102	148	195	168	139	219	205
AASM	445	423	432	508	523	496	578	562	679	658	618	629	610
USSR	-	-	-	30	14	13	30	48	14	82	89	120	248
CHINA	210	222	177	495	406	584	612	484	460	511	453	181	90
WORLD	5647	5731	5191	5986	6696	7209	7659	7713	7288	8053	8618	8166	8774

b) as percentages of total

	1950	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
USA	16,1	18,8	19,4	19,1	25,4	24,7	28,5	26,4	23,4	29,3	30,3	27,0	28,5
EEC	1,8	1,6	1,7	1,7	1,6	1,7	1,3	1,9	2,7	2,1	1,6	2,7	2,3
AASM	7,8	7,3	8,3	8,4	7,8	6,8	7,5	7,2	9,3	8,1	7,5	7,7	6,9
USSR	-	-	-	0,5	0,2	0,2	0,4	0,6	0,2	1,0	1,0	1,5	2,8
CHINA	3,7	3,9	3,4	8,3	6,1	8,1	8,0	6,3	6,3	6,3	5,4	2,2	1,0
WORLD	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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5. Imports

a) in thousand tons

	1950	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
EEC	2025	2102	2052	1895	2128	2206	2298	2425	2149	2290	2681	2527	2457
UNITED KINGDOM	1468	1599	1248	1225	1230	1270	1323	1379	1301	1427	1460	1431	1381
AASM	3	3	3	3	7	10	12	12	5	7	29	29	11
USA	671	665	844	449	435	487	497	437	440	446	469	495	539
WORLD	6234	6589	5955	5797	6474	7081	7473	7651	7145	7640	8392	8292	8578

b) as percentages of total

	1950	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
EEC	32,5	31,9	34,4	33,0	32,9	31,1	30,7	31,7	30,1	30,0	31,9	30,5	28,6
UNITED KINGDOM	23,6	24,3	21,0	21,3	19,0	17,9	17,7	18,0	18,2	18,7	17,4	17,3	16,1
AASM	0,1	-	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,3	0,1
USA	10,8	10,1	14,2	7,8	6,7	6,8	6,0	5,7	6,3	5,8	5,6	6,0	6,3
WORLD	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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OLIVE OIL

Practically all the world's olive oil is produced in the Mediterranean basin.

6. WORLD PRODUCTION OF OLIVE OIL IN THOUSANDS OF TONS

(Virgin oil + oil extracted by means of solvents)

Country	1960*	1961	1962	1963	1964
Spain	405	501	3 443.3	341.3	706.8
Greece	176	79.5	242	57.0	190.0
Italy	284	425	438	339.8	585
Portugal	92	90.5	116.9	54.4	98.3
Tunisia	59	147	37.8	51.0	94.0
Turkey	66	87	128.5	61.0	66.0
Other countries	138	90.6	113.1	87.49	126.6
World	1 220	1 420.6	1 420.6	991.99	1 866.7

Source: International Olive Oil Council.

* The figures shown for Spain, Italy and Portugal are for virgin oil only.

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7. Total supply of olive oil in the EEC

	Production	Imports	Exports	Total net supply
<u>Italy</u>				
1958	352.000	3.248	19	355.229
1959	261.360	57.316	11.636	307.040
1960	284.300	129.015	10.132	403.183
1961	381.500	99.390	13.699	467.181
1962	394.100	114.468	12.772	495.796
1963	299.800	128.521	8.565	419.756
<u>France</u>				
1958	2.300	20.672	4.727	18.245
1959	400	24.434	4.181	20.653
1960	1.300	20.235	2.416	19.119
1961	150	24.377	2.667	21.860
1962	1.600	21.140	3.335	19.405
1963	1.500	14.971	3.732	12.739
<u>Germany</u>				
1958		1.904	255	1.649
1959		4.180	60	4.120
1960		2.038	103	1.935
1961		4.547	3	4.544
1962		3.550	13	2.537
1963		1.918	8	1.910
<u>B.L.E.U.</u>				
1958		704	-	704
1959		376	121	255
1960		412	17	395
1961		419	181	238
1962		344	23	321
1963		764	2	762
<u>Nether-lands</u>				
1958		43	-	43
1959		116	1	115
1960		81	1	80
1961		116	1	115
1962		134	-	134
1963		121	-	121

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	Production [*]	Imports	Exports	Total net supply
<u>EEC</u>				
1958	354 300	26 571	5 001	375 870
1959	261 760	86 422	15 999	332 183
1960	285 600	151 781	12 669	424 712
1961	381 650	128 849	16 551	493 948
1962	395 700	139 636	16 143	519 193
1963	301 300	146 295	12 307	435 288

* Virgin olive oil only.

Olive oil from home-grown olives covers between 70% and 80% of the Community's internal requirements.

The bulk of the Community's olive oil is produced in Italy, with a small contribution from France. Olives are not grown in the other four Member States but their olive-oil consumption is insignificant.

Production conditions are much the same in Italy and France. For this and the foregoing reasons, it is planned to set up a common market without a transition phase. The following table shows customs duties on olives and olive oil as of 1 January 1965.

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8. Customs duties 1 January 1965

Common customs tariff heading and description of goods	CCT	Germany		France		Italy		Benelux	
		Member States	Non-Member States	Member States	Non-Member States	Member States	Non-Member States	Member States	Non-Member States
1507 Olive oil for use in food. In containers of a net capacity of 20 kg or less.	20 %	3,1%	10,9%	9%	20%	10%	20%	2,5 a 5%	9,5 - 13%
Imported in other forms (1) virgin (2) other	17 % 20 %	3,1% 3,1%	10 % 10,9%	9% 9%	17% 20%	0-12% 0-10%	17% 5,1- 6-20%	2,5% 2,5-5%	8,6% 9,5- 13%
0701 N Olives, fresh or chilled	7 %	0	2,1%	3,15%	7%	5%	8,1%	5%	9,1%
0702 Olives preserved by freezing	19%	15%	26,7%	6,75%	19%	0	8%	7,5%	16,2%
0703 A Olives, provisionally preserved, for processing	8%	2,5%	5,9%	3,15%	8%	0	8%	6%	10,8%
0704 B Dried, dehydrated or evaporated olives, whole, cut, broken or in powder, but not further prepared, for processing	16%	12-15%	21-24%	2,25%	16%	6-20%	8-25%	7,5- 10%	16-18,8%

The Commission's proposal for a common olive-oil market without a transition period is based on four prices. These are the norm price, the target price, the intervention price and the threshold price.

The purpose of the norm price, a new concept, is to ensure a fair return to producers.

The target price is designed to maintain the required volume of consumption, taking into account the price of competing products. If, therefore, the target price were below the norm price, producers would receive aid equal in amount to the difference between the two prices.

The norm price for the first year is to be based on the average price obtained by producers in Italy over the past three marketing years, increased by 10%.

The intervention price is fixed at a level 10% below that of the target price, thus ensuring that the price obtained by the producer is not too far removed from the target price.

Provision has been made for monthly increases in the norm price, the target price and the intervention price in order to prevent the market from being flooded immediately after the harvest.

Since yields vary appreciably from one marketing year to another, the Commission's proposal provides for carry-over stocks, to be held by government purchasing agencies set up in the various producing areas.

In this way, it will be possible to attain a better balance between supply and demand and in the longer term more stable prices.

Of course, the government purchasing agencies will not be allowed to release stocks if this will depress prices below the target level; if necessary, such stocks can be offered on the world market or else denatured and sold under another trade name than olive oil.

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TRADE WITH NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES

In addition to these three internal prices, the Council also lays down a threshold price at a level enabling Community olive-oil producers to obtain the target price for all their oil.

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In order to maintain prices within the Community at the target price level, provision has been made for a levy based on the difference between the threshold price and the world cif price.

This levy is imposed on olives as well as olive oil. In the case of olives imported for processing in oil mills, it is added to the customs duty, raising the price of the oil obtainable from the olives to the same level as the threshold price for olive oil.

In accordance with Article 32 of the proposed regulation on oils and fats, the Commission, in co-operation with the Italian Government, will draw up a plan to improve production and marketing conditions for olives and olive oil.

Community surveys show that by employing new techniques and processes, it will be possible to improve quality, reduce production costs and rationalize the operation of oil mills with an improvement in output.

OIL SEEDS AND OLEAGINOUS FRUIT - OILS AND FATS
OF FISH AND MARINE MAMMALS

There is little oil-seed growing in the Community so that production covers only a small proportion of internal requirements. The same is true of oils and fats of marine origin.

The duties on most oil-seeds and oilcakes are bound at nil in GATT, as are oils derived from fish and marine mammals. Fish-liver oil is subject to a duty of 6%.

The duties on practically all vegetable oils for technical uses range from 3 to 8%, while those on refined oils and fats intended for use as food are bound at between 14 and 25%.

Table 13 in the appendix lists the products concerned, together with the rates of duty applicable on 1 January 1965.

The following table shows the area under cultivation and the output of oil-seeds in each Member State.

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Table 9 - Area under cultivation and production of oil-seeds in the Community

Type of seed	AREA ('000 hectares)							PRODUCTION ('000 tons)						
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
COLZA														
France	140,6	151,5	51,4	64,0	83,4	73,8	115,0	187,9	123,8	76,9	100,6	154,1	127,2	233,4
Germany	31,6	25,5	31,1	35,0	46,9	44,1	49,1	55,5	55,4	67,6	72,3	113,6	93,9	106,9
Belgium	0,8	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	1,6	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1
Italy	5,5	5,1	5,5	4,3	4,3	3,7	3,4	7,7	6,8	7,4	5,3	6,9	5,6	5,7
Netherlands	4,5	2,6	2,9	3,9	4,1	3,9	3,7	8,9	7,6	7,9	9,8	10,2	10,0	9,7
TOTAL	183,0	114,8	91,0	107,3	135,8	125,6	171,3	261,6	193,6	159,9	189,1	285,0	236,8	355,8
RAPE SEED														
Germany	1,5	2,0	1,0	1,2	0,9	1,1	1,1	2,2	3,4	1,6	2,1	1,7	1,9	1,8
France	8,4	7,0	6,0	6,2	5,9	5,1	5,0	8,5	7,0	6,4	5,9	5,8	5,7	4,5
Italy	2,6	2,3	2,3	2,2	2,2	1,8	1,7	3,2	2,8	2,9	2,9	3,1	2,4	2,4
TOTAL	12,5	11,3	9,3	9,6	9,0	8,0	7,8	13,9	13,2	10,9	10,9	10,6	10,0	8,7
SUNFLOWER														
France	2,4	2,1	3,7	7,1	16,0	33,0		4,0	3,3	6,3	12,2	25,7	44,2	
Italy	4,0	2,8	3,7	3,2	3,0	2,6		5,7	4,4	5,8	6,1	4,5	4,4	
TOTAL	6,4	4,9	7,4	10,3	19,0	35,6		9,7	7,7	12,1	18,3	30,2	48,6	
OTHER OIL SEEDS														
France	28,9	26,6	29,7	37,4	33,9	27,7		29,1	23,0	34,2	41,8	36,8	35,2	
Germany	0,9	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3		1,1	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	
Italy	6,7	7,9	7,5	7,7	7,4	6,5		12,7	14,1	14,5	14,6	13,8	13,0	
Netherlands	6,6	5,6	2,4	0,6	0,1	0,1		5,3	4,3	2,5	0,7	0,2	0,1	
TOTAL	43,1	40,4	38,8	46,0	41,7	34,6		48,2	41,7	51,6	57,5	51,2	48,7	
GRAND TOTAL														
France	180,3	117,2	90,8	114,7	139,2	139,6	162,9	229,5	157,1	123,8	160,5	222,4	212,3	293,2
Germany	34,0	27,8	32,3	36,5	48,1	45,5	50,4	58,8	59,1	69,6	74,8	115,7	96,2	108,9
Belgium	0,8	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	1,6	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1
Italy	18,8	18,1	19,0	17,4	16,9	14,6	13,1	29,3	28,1	30,6	29,9	28,3	25,4	24,4
Netherlands	11,1	8,2	5,3	4,5	4,2	4,0	3,7	15,2	11,9	10,4	10,5	10,4	10,1	9,7
EEC	245	171,4	147,5	173,2	208,5	203,8	230,13	334,4	256,4	234,5	273,8	377,0	344,1	436,3

Source: Statistical Office of the European Communities - Statistics on vegetable production.

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SUPPLIES OF VEGETABLE AND MARINE OILS AND FATS
(excluding olives) IN THE EEC

(In terms of unrefined oil in thousand tons, intra-Community trade included)

Tableau 10

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Production of vegetable oil derived from home-grown seed and fruit (excluding olive oil)	141	121	110	151	191
Production of oil from fish and marine mammals	39	44	41	33	31
Imports	2.293	2.604	2.499	2.642	2.655
Exports	246	272	261	322	301
<u>Source:</u> Statistical Office of the European Communities.					

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With production so low, it would not be a sound policy to raise the price of imports to put them on a par with Community prices; rather is there a case for a common commercial policy vis-à-vis non-member countries based on the application pure and simple of the Common Customs Tariff.

Furthermore, if customs duties were abolished, competition from the rest of the world would put an end to Community production.

Oil-seeds contribute to the technical and financial equilibrium of the farms which grow them. Technically, oil-seeds are important for crop rotation in certain areas; financially, they have become a major item on the credit side of the farmer's balance-sheet.

The Community provides the processing industries with guaranteed supplies of high quality seeds and its production constitutes a margin of security for consumers.

This makes it necessary to support Community production and explains why the Commission's proposal provides for production aids.

Such aid will take the form of a bonus to purchasers of home-grown seeds, based on the difference between the target price and the cif price.

The target price will have to be adjusted annually in order to ensure a fair return to producers.

The cif price is equivalent to the world price and is calculated as often as necessary.

The intervention price is to be set far enough below the target price to allow for wholesalers' margin and permit normal market fluctuations.

Those prices will of course be increased monthly to allow for storage costs.

The regulation proposed by the Commission is to apply from the first marketing year to colza, rape and sunflower seeds, which are the most extensively grown in the Community.

The figures given in table 9 will assume greater significance when compared with those of table 10 showing Community production of oils from fish and marine mammals together with total imports and exports of oils and fats.

The trading system between the EEC and the AASM is based on the same customs duties as the Member States apply among themselves (cf. the tables contained in the appendix).

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These duties will be gradually reduced until they disappear entirely, which means that oils produced in the AASM and OCT will enjoy a certain preference on the Community market from the beginning of the transition period.

As regards oil-seeds and oleaginous fruit, however, the EEC has fully liberalized its trade with the rest of the world and cannot therefore offer advantages to the AASM and OCT.

The Commission proposes that special measures should be taken should trade in oil-seeds between the EEC and the AASM and OCT suffer serious disturbance. The Yaoundé Convention requires the AASM and OCT to sell their oil-seeds and oleaginous fruit on the world market.

Since the economy of those countries is vulnerable to a fall in world prices, financial aid should be provided whenever the latter prices fall below a reference price fixed by the Council after consulting the Associated States concerned.

The amount of such aid would be reckoned according to the quantities purchased by the Community at prices below the reference price.

Furthermore, in order to deter exporters from selling below the world price, such aid could be granted on a decreasing scale, taking into account the average quantities normally imported by the Community.

EEC imports from the AASM and OCT are shown in table 11.

OILS AND FATS IN THE AASM AND OCT

Oil-seed production is of great importance to the economies of the AASM and OCT as will be seen from the following table.

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Table 11 - Trends in AASM and OCT exports of oil-seeds and oleaginous fruit

('000 tons)

	1955		1959		1960		1961		1962		1963	
	World	EEC	World	EEC	World	EEC	World	EEC	World	EEC	World	EEC
<u>Groundnuts</u>												
Groundnuts (gross)	461	441	358	345	329	327	420	356	404	364	348	335
Groundnuts, oil content (45%)	207	198	161	160	148	147	189	162	181	164	156	150
Oil	115	114	126	124	126	123	131	130	121	113	107	105
Total	322	312	287	284	274	170	320	292	302	277	263	255
EEC percentage		96,8%		98,9%		98,5%		91,2%		91,7%		96,9%
<u>Copra (1)</u>												
Copra (gross)	26	23	30	27	32	28	31	30	33	32	33	31
Copra, oil content (61%)	17	15	19	18	20	18	20	19	21	20	21	20
Oil	1	1	1	1	neg	neg	neg	neg	neg	neg	neg	neg
Total	18	16	20	19	20	18	20	19	21	20	21	20
EEC percentage		88,8%		95,0%		90,0%		95,0%		95,0%		95,0%
<u>Palm kernels</u>												
Kernels (gross)	152	146	138	131	139	127	112	107	110	106	107	105
Kernels, oil content (17,5)	71	69	65	62	66	59	53	50	52	51	52	51
Oil	59	31	60	29	53	21	50	26	42	26	83	18
Total	130	100	125	91	119	80	103	76	95	77	85	69
EEC percentage		76,9%		72,8%		67,2%		73,7%		81,0%		81,1%
<u>Palm-oil</u>												
EEC percentage	183	147	195	156	165	152	170	145	166	150	156	146
		80,3%		80,0%		82,1%		85,2%		90,3%		93,5%
Grand total	653	575	627	550	598	520	613	532	584	524	525	490
EEC percentage		88,0%		87,7%		86,6%		86,7%		89,7%		93,3%

(1) Excluding New Guinea and the New Hebrides.

Sources: EEC Statistics for the Congo (Leopoldville) 1960 and 1961; Socomabel; Commonwealth Economic Committee.

Table 12 - EEC imports of tropical oil-seeds and oleaginous fruit from the AASM and OCT
(in terms of unrefined oil, '000 tons)

Oil yields: shelled groundnuts 45%
copra 64%
palm kernels 47%

Origin	1961				1962				1963			
	Nuts or kernels	Oil yield of nuts or kernels	Oil	Total	Nuts or kernels	Oil yield of nuts or kernels	Oil	Total	Nuts or kernels	Oil yield of nuts or kernels	Oil	Total
Groundnuts: World (1)	762	343	142	485	785	353	155	508	842	379	187	566
AASM	356	160	113	273	379	171	118	239	336	151	120	271
Mali	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	20	-	-	-
Niger	58	-	5	-	63	-	3	-	79	-	3	-
Senegal	247	-	109	-	287	-	105	-	197	-	117	-
Dahomey	12	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
Cameroon	8	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	15	-	-	-
AASM percentage	46,7%		79,5%	56,9%	48,4%		76,1%	56,8%	39,8%		64%	47,9%
Copra: World (2)	574	368	42	410	484	310	30	339	509	326	40	366
AASM/OCT	31	20	neg.	20	34	22	neg.	22	32	20	neg.	20
Togo	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Comoro Islands	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
New Caledonia	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
French Polynesia	22	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	25	-	-	-
AASM/OCT percentage	5,4%		neg.	4,9%	6,8%		neg.	6,3%	6,3%		neg.	5,5%
Palm kernels: World	377	177	16	193	369	173	21	194	356	167	19	186
AASM	105	49	15	64	110	52	19	71	106	50	16	66
Ivory Coast	10	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
Togo	10	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	13	-	-	-
Dahomey	42	-	-	-	43	-	-	-	46	-	-	-
Cameroon	13	-	-	-	13	-	0,5	-	16	-	-	-
Congo (Brazzaville)	5	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
Congo (Leopoldville)	14	-	15	-	15	-	18,5	-	5	-	16	-
AASM percentage	27,6%		93,7%	33,1%	29,8%		90,5%	36,8%	29,7%		8,4%	35,5%
Palm-oil: World			258	258		217	217				252	252
AASM			116	116		118	118				124	124
Ivory Coast			-	-		-	1				1	-
Dahomey			8	-		-	9				8	-
Cameroon			-	-		-	4				8	-
Congo (Brazzaville)			4	-		-	4				3	-
Congo (Leopoldville)			103	-		-	100				103	-
AASM percentage				44,9%								49,2%
Total: World				1.346				1.258				1.370
AASM/OCT				473				500				481
AASM/OCT percentage				35,1%				39,4%				35,1%

Sources: EEC statistics.

Commonwealth Economic Committee.

Note: (1) Intra-Community trade excluded.

(2) New Guinea and New Hebrides excluded.

The rates at which the Community will compensate for differences between reference price and world price will be fixed annually by the Council along with the reference price and made known to the AASM and OCT prior to the opening of the marketing year.

APPENDIX

Commission proposal to the Council for a charge on oils and fats

The proceeds of the charge, which is based on Article 201 of the Treaty of Rome, will go to finance the common organization of the market in oils and fats and to provide aid to the AASM and OCT.

Total receipts from the charge must not exceed 87.5 million units of account. It will be imposed on oils and fats for human consumption, the basis of assessment being the quantity of pure oil or fat of vegetable or marine origin contained in the product.

The amount of charge per kilogramme of pure oil or fat will be fixed annually by the Council.

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