
GREEN EUROPE

NEWSLETTER ON THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY



Food surpluses: Disposal for welfare purposes



**Food surpluses:
Disposal for welfare purposes**

A separate chapter of the Commission's Report on "The agricultural situation in the Community"⁽¹⁾ in 1984 is devoted to income disparities in agriculture in the Community. In view of their economic importance we are reprinting the complete text in question in this issue of "Green Europe".

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FOOD SURPLUSES : DISPOSAL FOR WELFARE PURPOSES

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The press, consumers' associations and certain charitable institutions often argue that it would be a good idea if certain less-favoured members of society in the Community were able to benefit from the disposal of intervention stocks at advantageous prices. Such demands take on increasing urgency at a time like the present, when the difficult economic situation is accentuating the hardships faced by the poorest members of society, while the growing imbalance between supply and demand is leading to public stocks of an unprecedentedly high level for many agricultural products.

The aim of this booklet is to inform the public at large, and potential beneficiaries, of the relevant provisions which exist under the regulations currently in force. These provisions appear to be known only to a limited number of specialists. However, it should be pointed out that the application of these provisions is not binding, the Member States being free to apply them within the limits they deem to be necessary or appropriate.

Furthermore, given the large stocks held by the Community, one can understand why it is being suggested that the list of those benefiting from such schemes should be extended to include less specific categories of consumers. This attitude is understandable, but it is important not to lose sight of the fact that any scheme, even where it attains a welfare-related objective, must be assessed in the light of its efficiency. In this respect, the real cost of schemes to dispose of intervention products on the Community's internal market may turn out to be higher than the budget allocation assigned thereto, and, unless care is taken, may even exceed the actual value of the product thus disposed of. Every effort must be made to ensure that the product disposed of under special conditions does not replace the product which goes through the normal marketing channels and which, if edged out of the market, will itself eventually form part of the intervention stocks.

1. Beef and veal

a. Description of the system of regulations

Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2374/79 of 26 October 1979 authorizes and lays down rules organizing the sale at reduced prices of certain products in the beef and veal sector held by intervention agencies to certain welfare institutions and bodies.

1. Article 1 of this Regulation stipulates that : "Every Member State may authorize welfare institutions and bodies situated on its territory which so request to purchase certain products in the beef and veal sector out of stocks held by the intervention agencies at reduced prices fixed in advance. A request from such institution or body shall be accompanied by a written undertaking to use the products concerned only for the benefit of the persons for whose needs it is responsible."
2. Member States shall prepare a list of the welfare institutions and bodies concerned, including the name and address of each institution or body.
3. The intervention agencies shall sell the products held by them to any institution or body appearing on one of the lists referred to in the preceding paragraph which so requests. Any institution or body wishing to purchase products from an intervention agency situated in another Member State shall present a certificate issued by the competent authority in its own Member State. The selling intervention agency shall endorse on such certificate the quantity of products sold.
4. The intervention agencies shall give priority to selling the products which have been stored the longest. The minimum quantity which may be sold shall be 500 kg for hindquarters and 250 kg for the other products.

b. Implementation of the system of regulations

1. The sale of beef and veal to welfare institutions and bodies has been constantly authorized since 26 October 1979. It does not involve invitations to tender; instead, the prices are fixed by the Commission. These prices are markedly lower than the intervention prices.

	Intervention price in 1985/86	"Special" price
France	437.50 ECUs per 100 kg	149.50 ECUs per 100 kg
Italy	460.90 ECUs per 100 kg	157.40 ECUs per 100 kg
Belgium	413.20 ECUs per 100 kg	143.00 ECUs per 100 kg
Greece	447.60 ECUs per 100 kg	143.00 ECUS per 100 kg

In practice there is no quantitative limit. Furthermore, as regards the management of stocks, schemes to dispose of stocks for welfare purposes are given priority over exports.

2. Only the prices for France, Italy, Belgium and Greece are given above, since only these 4 Member States have felt it necessary to make use of the provision for disposing of stocks which has been available to all Member States since 26 October 1979, the costs being borne by the EAGGF. When questioned on this matter by Mr Vandemeulebroucke during the Parliament's plenary session (Question No H-896/85), the Commission replied that it "deplores this situation, but has no means of obliging Member States to take advantage of this system, which is open to all. It should therefore be emphasized, in this context, that what is lacking is not intervention meat but the readiness to make far wider use of an existing system." It should be pointed out that Belgium and Greece only made use of the possibilities available to them when the "restaurants du coeur" were set up. The quantities requested only amount to several dozen tonnes.
3. With regard to quantities, it can be estimated that Italy distributes between 5000 and 6 000 t annually, and France distributes around 100 t. By way of comparison, the total consumption of beef and veal in the Community is around 7 million t. Distribution at reduced prices to welfare institutions and bodies therefore accounts for less than one thousandth of the Community's total consumption.
4. With regard to the budget, these quantities are so minimal that they are not broken down separately in the EAGGF accounts. If only the difference between the intervention price and the reduced price, multiplied by the average annual tonnage, is taken into account, the figure for current expenditure thus obtained totals around 20 million ECUs.
5. By way of information, the "restaurants du coeur" have been included in the list of the French intervention agency (O.F.I.V.A.L.) since January 1986, and O.F.I.V.A.L. informed the Commission of this inclusion in a letter dated 3 February 1986.
6. The abovementioned measures may currently be implemented in Spain. However, they will not be applicable in Portugal until after the first phase of transition (5 years). Portugal may, as from now, put into effect the abovementioned welfare schemes on a national basis.

II. Fruit and vegetables

a. Description of the system of regulations

Unlike the welfare system organized in the beef and veal sector, involving sales at reduced prices, free distribution to charitable organizations

and to persons facing economic hardship is an integral part of the common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables. As such, it is included in the Council's basic Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 of 18 May 1972 on the common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables. However

fruit and vegetables were used for welfare purposes even before 1972. This practice dates back to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 165/67 of 26 June 1967 on the destination of products purchased by Member States as part of interventions in the fruit and vegetables sector; it was included in Council Regulation (EEC) No 2515/69 of 9 December 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No 159/66 laying down additional provisions for the common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables. The Regulation provided for fruit and vegetables withdrawn from the market to be distributed free, in fresh or processed form, to charitable organizations or to certain persons. Council Regulation (EEC) No 967/71 of 10 May 1971 added the provision of free distribution to schoolchildren, and Regulation (EEC) No 1935/72 therefore simply brings together previous provisions in a single Regulation. This was itself supplemented by the addition of certain new beneficiaries.

For certain fruit and vegetables, producers' organizations may fix a withdrawal price below which they will not offer for sale products supplied by their members. In such cases, producers' organizations shall grant an indemnity to members for the quantities that remain unsold. Member States shall grant financial compensation to the producers' organizations provided that they have applied withdrawal prices in accordance with Community regulations. This compensation shall be equal to the indemnities paid by the producers' organizations, less net receipts from products withdrawn from the market. Products withdrawn from the market may be disposed of in several ways : for use in the processing industry, distillation, animal feed, and also certain welfare schemes. These are defined as follows :

- free distribution to charitable organizations and foundations and to persons whose right to public assistance is recognized by their national laws, in particular because they lack the necessary means of subsistence;
- free distribution to children in schools, Member States ensuring that the quantities thus distributed are supplementary to the quantities normally bought by school canteens;
- free distribution to prison institutions and to children's holiday camps as well as to hospitals and old people's homes designated by the Member States, which shall take all necessary measures to ensure that the quantities thus distributed are in addition to the quantities normally bought in by such establishments (these beneficiaries were added by Regulation (EEC) No 1315/80).

Member States shall be responsible for organizing operations related to free distribution. The free distribution of products resulting from processing, as provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 2515/69, was abolished by Regulation (EEC) No 925/85.

The Community regulations go even further, since the financial consequences of the abovementioned operations are charged to the EAGGF. Council Regulation (EEC) No 273/72 of 7 February 1972, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3247/81 of 9 November 1981, provided for the total costs connected with free distribution (packaging, transport of products, etc.) to be paid for by the EAGGF, at a flat rate per various distances in kilometres. Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1365/82 of 2 June 1982 updated the indemnities paid according to the various distances laid down.

The legal instrument for initiating the free distribution of fresh or processed fruit and vegetables to charitable organizations has thus been in existence since 1967.

b. Implementation of the system of regulations

1. Quantities : these vary according to products, years and Member States.

However, there have been free distributions constantly since 1970, and all the Member States in which these fruit and vegetables are produced in large quantities have made use of this instrument.

- cauliflowers : over the last 15 years, free distribution has accounted on average for between 1% and 4% of the quantities withdrawn from the market, ranging from 3 to 600 t a year.
- tomatoes : between 2% and 7% of the quantities withdrawn, i.e. an average fluctuation of 2 000 to 5 000 t.
- aubergines : the system has only been implemented since 1982/83; free distribution accounted for 30 t in 1982 and 150 t in 1983, i.e. virtually the total of the quantities withdrawn.
- peaches : on average, free distribution accounts for between 3% and 7% of the quantities withdrawn, i.e. around 1 500 t according to the year. A large quantity (over 40 000 t) was distributed in 83/84 in the form of processed products (1).
- apricots : the system only began in 1982/83; around 100 t have been distributed free.
- lemons : percentages have dropped sharply since 1980, and now amount to between 1% and 4% of the quantities withdrawn, i.e. between 1 200 t and 5 000 t.
- pears : the percentage varies between 2% and 7%, i.e. an average fluctuation of between 4 000 and 8 000 t.

(1) This provision was abolished in 1984, in view of the high cost of processing on top of the cost of actual withdrawal.

- table grapes : when withdrawals occur, they are always on a small scale, and almost all are distributed free.
- apples : the percentage of free distribution varies between 1 and 5% of the quantities withdrawn, i.e. between 10 000 and 15 000 t on average.
- mandarins : percentages vary considerably between 5% and 40%, i.e. between 8 000 and 12 000 t.
- oranges : the quantities vary widely, amounting to between 10 000 and 20 000 t on average.

It can thus be said that all the Member States have made use of the legal instrument at their disposal.

As far as Spain and Portugal are concerned, these welfare schemes, which make use of Community financing, will only be applicable at the end of the first phase of transition (4 years for Spain and 5 years for Portugal). These two Member States may, as from now, put into effect the abovementioned welfare schemes on a national basis.

2. Expenditure : expenditure resulting from financial compensation for withdrawal operations and buying-in expenditure and for free distribution is charged to the budget. Such expenditure comes under budget heading 1501 and is included in the non-differentiated appropriations. It is however possible to make a rough estimate of the cost of welfare schemes. In 1983/84, EAGGF financial compensation totalled 444 788 868 ECUs for all withdrawal actions. It can be estimated that 5% on average is used for free distribution, i.e. just over 20 million ECUs.

However, there is also some expenditure charged to the EAGGF for free distribution :

- new, non-returnable containers	3 344 516
- processing of the product	21 980 387
- transport costs	986 084
	26 302 959

As an overall rough estimate, 50 million ECUs were allocated to the free distribution of fruit and vegetables for 1983/84. However, this was an exceptionally high level of expenditure, given that the possibility of the product being processed before being distributed was abolished in 1984.

III. Milk and milk products :

a. Description of the system of regulations :

1. Butter : the following schemes are authorized :

- Sale of butter at a reduced price to non-profit-making institutions and

organizations : this scheme has been authorized since 8 August 1972
by virtue of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1717/72, which authorizes
such sales from public stocks, i.e. from .../...

intervention butter. This Regulation was suspended and replaced by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2191/81 of 31 July 1981 which authorizes sales to the same beneficiaries of butter available on the market, instead of intervention butter. The main advantage of this amendment is the flexibility which it allows. Intervention butter comes in packs of 25 kg, whereas butter available on the market may be put up in packs of all different sizes. Moreover, the implementation procedure is much easier as regards butter available on the market than as regards intervention butter.

Each Member State shall select from among the non-profit-making institutions and organizations located in its territories those which are to receive reduced-price butter. The amount of aid is set at 150.50 ECUs per 100 kg; it may not be granted concurrently with aid to consumption. Aid shall be granted to the butter supplier at his written request and upon submission of a voucher bearing a serial number issued by the competent authority of the Member State. The Member States shall institute all the necessary control measures to ensure that the provisions of Regulation (EEC) No 2191/81 are complied with. As a guide, the intervention price for butter for the 1985/86 milk year has been set at 313.20 ECUs per 100 kg.

- Sale of butter at reduced prices to the armies and similar forces of the Member States : this is not a welfare scheme in the traditional sense; instead, it is a scheme which enables young people from all social classes fulfilling their military obligations to eat butter during their military service. Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1282/72 of 21 June 1972 provided for aid to be granted for the purchase of butter by the armies and similar forces of the Member States from public stocks, i.e. intervention butter.

For the same reasons outlined earlier (packs of 25kg and simplified procedure), Regulation (EEC) No 1282/72 was suspended and replaced by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2192/81 of 31 July 1981, which authorizes the granting of aid for the purchase of butter available on the market. The amount of aid is also set at 150.50 ECUs per 100 kg. This aid may not be granted concurrently with aid to consumption. Aid may only be granted in respect of butter purchased in the Member State to which the beneficiary unit belongs, from a butter supplier at his written request and upon submission of a voucher bearing a serial number issued by the competent authority of the Member State. The Member States shall institute all the necessary control measures to ensure that the provisions of the Regulation are complied with.

- Sale of butter at a reduced price to persons receiving social assistance : several such measures have been taken in the past. Council Regulation (EEC) No 1762/78 of 25 July 1978 authorized the repetition of these measures. Member States are therefore authorized to grant aid for the purchase of butter at reduced prices by persons receiving social assistance.

Regulation (EEC) No 1762/78 laid down that the EAGGF would finance this scheme at a rate of 50 units of account per 100 kg of butter. Regulation (EEC) No 2990/82 repealed Regulation (EEC) No 1762/78 and increased EAGGF financing to 80 ECUs per 100 kg of butter.

Despite this increase in aid, the Regulation has so far been implemented only by Ireland. This is why the Commission recently forwarded to the Council (COM(86)218 of 14 May 1986) a proposal for both increasing the aid to 178 ECUs per 100 kg (which amounts to around 50% of the butter price) and extending the range of potential beneficiaries.

- Consumption aid for butter : this is not a welfare scheme in the strictest sense, since it applies to all private consumers, including homes, boarding-schools, prisons and similar establishments. However, it has helped to encourage butter consumption in the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark following the accession of those countries to the EEC (1). This consumption aid, which was set up in 1977 by Regulation (EEC) No 880/77 of 29 April 1977, allowed for the difference in the consumer price, resulting from the fact that the 3 acceding States no longer obtained their supplies from the world market, to be partly offset. This aid, together with the EAGGF financing, has gradually been reduced over the years. Council Regulation (EEC) No 1307/85 of 23 May 1985 abolishes the EAGGF financing and authorizes the Member States to grant a maximum aid of 50 ECUs per 100 kg from national funds until the end of the 1987/88 milk year. The beneficiaries are the same as before : private consumers, hotels, restaurants, hospitals, homes, boarding-schools, prisons and similar establishments in order to cater for persons fed in such establishments.

In order to complete the list, mention must be made of the food aid supplied to third countries as part of the overall development aid policy.

2. Milk and certain milk products : the distribution of milk and certain milk products to children in schools can be included in the welfare schemes dealt with here. It should be pointed out, however, that the Commission and Council do not look on this as a welfare scheme but rather as an educational scheme aimed at instilling the habit of milk consumption, which is particularly beneficial for the growth of children and adolescents. Nevertheless, this can be said to be a welfare scheme in that it enables children and adolescents from all social classes to benefit from a scheme which is favourable to their health and growth. For some Member States, the distribution of milk and milk products to schools is a measure which dates back to before the Second World War.

(1) Luxembourg has been added to the three acceding countries

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1080/77 of 17 May 1977 authorized a Community contribution to existing national schemes. The Community aid took the form of a co-responsibility fund financed by the co-responsibility levy laid down by Regulation (EEC) No 1079/77. Regulation (EEC) No 1080/77 was repealed by Council Regulation (EEC) No 1842/83, which replaces a system of Community aid to national programmes by a Community scheme.

The beneficiaries of Community aid shall be schoolchildren and students regularly attending various educational establishments, including nursery schools and excluding universities and comparable institutes of higher education. The products concerned include : untreated whole milk, and also semi-skimmed milk, buttermilk, yoghurt, etc. 5 milligrammes of fluoride per kilogramme may also be added to products for the purposes of combatting tooth decay.

Community aid shall be equal to 125% of the target price of milk applicable for the milk year concerned (target price of milk in 1985/86 : 27.84 ECUs per 100 kg).

3. Powdered milk : no welfare scheme is planned apart from food aid to third countries.

It can thus be said that the legal instruments for welfare schemes, in the widest sense of the term, involving certain milk products, have been in existence since 1972.

b) Implementation of the system of regulations :

1. Quantities : in 1985, the Member States implemented the regulations as follows :

- Butter

- non-profit-making institutions and organizations (Regulation (EEC) No 2191/82) : all the Member States, with the exception of Greece, implemented this Regulation. 37 633 t of butter were subsidized, the largest quantity of which was disposed of in Germany (16 045 t).
- armies and similar forces (Reg. (EEC) No 2192/81) : all the Member States, with the exception of Greece, implemented this Regulation. 8 000 t of butter were subsidized, the largest quantities of which were disposed of in France (2 790 t) and Germany (2 711 t).

- consumption at reduced prices (Reg. (EEC) No 1269/79) : this Regulation was implemented by the 4 Member States authorized to do so (United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark and Luxembourg). 176 910 t were subsidized in 1985, 124 875 t of which were subsidized by the United Kingdom. It should be pointed out that, since 27 May 1985, consumption aid has been authorized from national funding only. Since then, only Ireland and Luxembourg have made use of this Regulation.
- persons receiving social assistance (Reg. (EEC) No 2990/82) : Ireland was the only Member State to implement this Regulation. 5 785 t of butter were subsidized in 1985.
- School milk : all the Member States, including Greece, implemented Regulation (EEC) No 1842/83. It can be estimated that the average annual use amounted to 300 000 t of milk equivalent.

The abovementioned measures may currently be implemented in Spain. However, they will not be applicable in Portugal until after the first phase of transition (5 years). Portugal may, as from now, put into effect the abovementioned welfare schemes on a national basis.

2. Expenditure :

- non-profit-making institutions and organizations (Reg. (EEC) No 2191/81) and armies (Reg. (EEC) No 2192/81) : the appropriations for this expenditure are non-differentiated. They total 71 903 000 ECUs for 1985. Taking into consideration the quantities mentioned in paragraph 1, expenditure for non-profit-making institutions and organizations can be estimated at around 59 million ECUs, and expenditure for armies at around 13 million ECUs.
- consumption at reduced prices : expenditure totalled 21 939 000 ECUs in 1985.
- persons receiving social assistance : expenditure totalled 4 805 000 ECUs in 1985.
- school milk : expenditure totalled 141.2 million ECUs in 1985.

All the abovementioned schemes are applicable within the Community.

With regard to food aid to third countries : refund expenditure in 1985 amounted to 111 million ECUs for skimmed powdered milk and 62.5 million ECUs for butteroil. As a guide, expenditure for milk and milk products totalled 5.933 billion ECUs in 1985.

Synoptic table : welfare schemes under the CAP

Scheme	Product	Level of aid granted	Annual quantities used	MS making use of the system	Annual budget cost
Sale at reduced prices to welfare institutions and bodies (Commission Reg. (EEC) No 2374/79 of 26 Oct. 1979 - OJ No L 272, 30.10.1979)	<u>Beef and veal</u>	Italy 303.5 ECUs per 100 kg; France 288 ECUs per 100 kg	+ 6 000 t	Italy (+ 6000t) France (+ 100t)	+ 20 MECUs
				(1)	
Free distribution of products withdrawn from the market to charitable organizations or to certain persons (Council Reg. (EEC) No 1035/72 of 18 May 1972 - OJ No L 118, 20.5.1972)	<u>Fruit and vegetables</u>				
	-cauliflowers)	free	+ 3-600 t	All Member States)	
	-tomatoes)	distrib-	+ 2-5000 t	States)	
	-aubergines)	ution	+ 30-150 t)	
	-peaches)		+ 1 500 t)	
	-apricots)		+ 100 t)	+ 50
	-lemons)		+ 1200-5000 t)	MECUs
	-pears)		+ 4 - 8000 t)	
	-apples)		+ 10-15 000 t)	
	-mandarins)		+ 8 - 12 000 t)	
	-oranges)		+ 10-20 000 t)	
	<u>Milk products</u>		(in 1985)		(in 1985)
1) Sale at reduced prices to	<u>Butter</u>				
	- n.p.m. institutions and bodies (Comm. Reg.(EEC) No 2191/81 of 31 July 1981 - OJ No L 213, 1.3.1981)	150.50 ECUs per 100 kg	37 633 t	All M.S. except Greece	+ 59 MECUs
	- armies, etc. (Comm. Reg. (EEC) No 2192/81 of 31 July 1981 - OJ No L 213, 1.8.1981)	150.50 ECUs per 100 kg	8 000 t	All M.S. except Greece	+ 13 MECUs
	- persons receiving social assistance (Council Reg. (EEC) No 2990/82 of 9 November 1982 - OJ No L 314, 10.11.1982)	80 ECUs per 100 kg	5 875 t	Ireland	+ 4.8 MECUs
2) Consumption aid for butter (all consumers) (Council Reg. (EEC) No 1307/85 of 24 May 1985 - OJ No L 137, 27.5.1985)		50 ECUs per 100 kg	176 910	UK; IRL; DK and LUX (only M.S. to which the Reg. is addressed)	21.9 MECUs
Distribution to schools (Reg. (EEC) No 1842/83 of 30 June 1983 - OJ No L 183)	<u>Milk and certain products</u>	125% of target price of milk	300 000 t	All M.S.	141.2 MECUs

(1) The definitive figures for Belgium and Greece are not yet known

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FOR AGRICULTURE

Recueil des Actes Agricoles

These gazettes list by sector the codified or uncodified texts of the acts of the Council and Commission in force at the time of being updated. Codification consists in incorporating amendments into the amended text. Recurring acts are not listed. The gazettes also contain a table of contents listing the titles of the acts and amending acts currently in force or which have become null and void. These acts are classified according to the chronological order of their publication in the Official Journal of the European Communities.

The following sectors are currently available :

		Price :	ECUs	BF	FF
TOMES I/1-2	CEREALES (29.12.1984)		42.56	1 900	291
I/3	RIZ (29.12.1984)		14.56	650	100
11/1-2 and 3	F.E.O.G.A. (29.12.1984)		90.64)	3 600	552
III/1	R.I.C.A. (31.1.1985)		11.23	500	77
III/2	STATISTIQUES (31.1.1985)		33.68	1 500	229
III/3 and 4	STRUCTURES PRODUCTION ET COMMERCIALISATION (31.9.1985)		44.80	2 000	306
IV/1-2 and 3	FRUITS ET LEGUMES FRAIS TRANSFORMES - FLORICULTURE (21.11.1985)		55.60	2 500	380
VI and VII	HARMONISATION DES LEGISLATIONS				
VI/1 and 2	- VETERINAIRES (23.5.1985)		49.71	2 200	336
VI/3	- PHYTOSANITAIRES (9.5.1985)		8.90	400	61
VI/4	- ALIMENTS DES ANIMAUX (11.10.1985)		17.80	800	122
VII/1-2 and 3	- SEMENCES ET PLANTES FORESTIERES (14.4.1985)		100.10	4 500	680
VIII/1	TABAC - HOUBLON (6.11.1984)		22.23	1 000	152
VIII/2	SEMENCES - FOURRAGES - POIS, FEVES, FEVEROLES - LIN ET CHANVRE - VERS A SOIE - COTON (6.11.1984)		22.23	1 000	152
IX/1-2	MATIERES GRASSES (6.2.1986)		37.81	1 700	258
X/1 and 2	PRODUITS LAITIERS (29.8.1985)		55.60	2 500	380

XI/1	VIANDE BOVINE (13.3.1985)	29.10	1 300	200
XI/2	VIANDES OVINE ET CAPRINE (13.6.1985)	19.02	850	130
XII	VIANDE DE PORC, OEUFs ET VOLAILLES, ALBUMINES (19.8.1985)	26.88	1 200	184
XIII	SUCRE (10.2.1986)	29.10	1 300	200
XIV/1-2 and 3	VIN (3.2.1986)	77.84	3 500	532

The other sectors will be announced as they are published, and will be updated annually. This document is available in French from the Office for Official Publications of the European Communities - L - 2985 LUXEMBOURG. Le Recueil des Actes Agricoles has been drawn up for internal use by the Commission. It is available to members of the public, but should not be considered to reflect the official views of the Commission.

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Following the results of the test edition, the range of subjects dealt with has been extended and the presentation has been changed slightly to make it easier to identify the reference documents.

The most recently published volumes contain a bibliography listing the books, periodicals and documents relating to the subject in question, which may be consulted in the Library of the Directorate-General for Agriculture.

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GREEN EUROPE

Newsletter on the common agricultural policy

<u>No.</u>		<u>Language:</u>
165	15 years of Green Europe	DA, DE, EN, FR, IT, NL
166	Milk: problem child of European agriculture	DA, DE, EN, FR, IT, NL
167	EEC agriculture: the world dimension	DA, DE, EN, FR, IT, NL
168	European agriculture 1979	DA, DE, EN, FR, IT, NL
169	European agriculture into the nineteen-eighties	DA, DE, EN, FR, IT, NL
170	Agriculture and the problem of surpluses	DA, DE, EN, FR, IT, NL
171	EEC food imports: the New Zealand file	DA, DE, EN, FR, IT, NL
172	Wine in the eighties	DA, DE, EN, FR, IT, NL, GR
173	The agricultural aspects of enlargement of the European Community: Greece	DA, DE, EN, FR, IT, NL
174	The agricultural aspects of enlargement of the European Community: Spain	DA, DE, EN, FR, IT, NL
175	The common agricultural policy and world food shortages - Food aid	DA, DE, EN, FR, IT, NL
176	Aspects of the common agricultural policy of concern to consumers	DA, DE, EN, FR, IT, NL
177	Policy for animal feedingstuffs: the case of cereal "substitutes"	FR
178	The enlargement of the Community	FR
179	The Community's agricultural and food exports	FR
180	A new common organization of the markets in sugar as from 1 July 1981	DA, DE, EN, FR, IT, NL
181	A new common agricultural structure policy	DA, DE, EN, FR, IT, NL
182	Financing the market side of the common agricultural policy - EAGGF-Guarantee	DA, DE, EN, FR, IT, NL

<u>No.</u>		<u>L'anguage</u>
183	Coordination of agricultural research in the Community	DA, DE, EN, FR, IT, NL
184	Community food aid	DA, DE, EN, FR, IT, NL
185	The contribution of the common agricultural policy to the economic development of the Community	DA, DE, EN, FR, IT, NL
186	The development of veterinary legislation	DA, DE, EN, FR, IT, NL
187	The Community's agricultural policy and policy on trade in agricultural products	DA, DE, EN, FR, IT, NL
188	Mechanisms of the common organization of agricultural markets - livestock products	DA, DE, EN, FR, IT, NL
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