

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

COM(91) 318 final

Brussels, 31 July 1991

Proposal for a

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC)

establishing a support system for soya beans,
rapeseed and sunflowerseed

(presented by the Commission)

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Subject: Future Support for Producers of Oilseeds

A. Introduction

1. In the communication of the Commission to the Council (COM[91]100 of 1 February 1991) and the follow-up document (COM[91]258) of 11 July 1991), the Commission set out its reflections on the present state of the Common Agricultural Policy, why it needed fundamental change and the direction of change.
2. The Commission concluded that existing price guarantees, through their direct link to production, provide no solution to the problems of farm incomes generally and were insensitive to the dual role of farmers as providers of primary products and managers of the countryside. In particular, the Commission advocates lower market prices with substantial compensation for farmers in the form of a system of direct payments.
3. In the particular case of oilseeds, the Community has accepted the conclusions of a GATT Panel, colloquially known as the Soya Panel; the text of the Conclusions (in English) are reproduced in Annex I. In consequence, the Community has undertaken to adapt its support arrangements for oilseeds in order to bring the relevant Regulations into conformity with the General Agreement.
4. As part of the deliberations on the 1991/92 proposals on prices and related measures, the Commission undertook to table proposals to reform the support arrangements for oilseeds by 31 July 1991, while the Council pledged that it would take the necessary decisions by 31 October 1991. This document fulfils the undertaking given by the Commission.

5. The Commission has recently tabled its proposals for "The Development and Future of the Common Agricultural Policy" (COM[91]258) of 11 July 1991). The relevant proposals for oilseeds are set out on pages 9 to 11, notably:

"... support for oilseeds ... will be provided fully in the form of a standardized compensatory payment system with per hectare aids paid direct to the producer. In this context, the traditional institutional prices will be redundant and will no longer apply.

A reference price for the world market will be established for the purpose of calculation of the compensatory amounts.

In line with the requirements of the reformed market organization, new market management instruments will be developed by the Commission to facilitate the orderly marketing of each crop.....

The current Maximum Guaranteed Quantities and their associated stabilizer mechanisms are based on the traditional system of institutional prices. These mechanisms will expire with the full implementation of the new common market organization."

Vegetable oils

6. The European Community is a major importer of vegetable oils (measured in terms of oils and oilbearing seeds for the production of oil) importing (nett) 40% of its requirements, 48% if one excludes olive oil from the balance. Some imports of vegetable oils are subject to an ad valorem duty of 10%.

Oilmeals

7. The compound feed industry of the European Community is a major user of oilmeals. The demand for oilmeals, notably soyameal has continued to grow as graphic number 1 illustrates. Suffice to say that out of an estimated demand of over 30 Mio t, imports account for over 75%; and that mostly soya. Imports of oilmeals are duty free.

Oilseeds

8. The Community support system for the producers of oilseeds has hitherto been based on the principle of supporting the price for oilseeds harvested in the Community and applied to each tonne of produce marketed. However, for administrative convenience this support has been channelled through the hands of a limited number of operators, notably processors or first buyers, rather than directly to producers.

9. While oilseeds have always been grown in Western Europe, a substantial increase in plantings occurred from 1984 and onwards as graphics 2, 3 and 4 illustrate. The increased interest in cultivating these crops coincided with improved varieties and cultivation techniques leading to higher yields. The rate of expansion was sharply curtailed by the implementation of the current stabilizer arrangements from the beginning of the 1988/89 marketing year, which has led to sharp reductions in support per tonne (for 1990/91: Rapeseed Intervention Buying In Price -18%, Sunflower Seed Intervention Buying In Price -24%, Soyabeans Minimum Price -34%). The historical development is shown in graphic 5.

B. The content of the proposal (see also attached draft regulation)

1. This proposal is a measure implementing a "compensatory payment system with per hectare aids paid direct to the producer." This proposal would have the advantage of providing a more stable income to producers, largely independent of the volume of oilseeds which they harvest in a particular year. On the one hand, the compensatory payment will only compensate partially for the movements in world market prices. On the other hand, these proposals offer producers more stable receipts.
2. This proposal applies to Oilseeds (defined for the purposes of this regime as Rapeseed, Sunflower Seed and Soyabeans) harvested after 30 June 1992. Because of the residual rights of those holding old stocks (farmers, merchants, traders, industrialists, public authorities) the current legislative arrangements will be cancelled at a later date once they are completely redundant. Any operator wishing to benefit from the continued application of the present provisions will be obliged to prove that the merchandise in question was harvested prior to the beginning of the 1992/93 marketing year notably by meeting the current "identification" conditions.

Mechanism to establish the direct aid scheme of compensatory payments

3. The objective is to provide an aid for oilseeds which as between oilseeds and cereals does not provide a particular incentive to opt for one crop rather than another. To achieve this objective, it has been calculated, requires a price relationship of 2.1:1. The "compensatory payment system" will be based on a regionalized system of per hectare aids, paid directly to the producers.
4. In order to calculate the aid, it is necessary to prescribe a Projected Reference Price (currently announced as 163 Ecu/t) defined as the expected medium term equilibrium price for oilseeds (notably soyabeans) on a stabilized world market. This represents the approximate price which a producer might expect to receive for his produce.
5. Since the objective is to not provide a particular incentive to opt for one crop as opposed to another, producers will require a compensatory payment (per hectare) in order to maintain their incomes. It has been calculated that based on the EC average yield for cereals (4.6 t/ha) and oilseeds (2.36 t/ha) the Community Reference Amount for oilseeds should be set at 384 Ecu/ha taking account of the Projected Reference Price (see below).

6. Because of the substantial regional variations which exist, the aid should be regionalized in order to reduce the risk of systematic over- or under-compensation of producers. Since a strong correlation exists between the yields of cereals and oilseeds in various regions, it is proposed to correct the Community Reference Amount for oilseeds according to the regional yield for cereals (compared with the Community average), i.e. if the regional yield for cereals is double the Community average, oilseeds producers in that region would receive double the Community Reference Amount per hectare; if the cereals yield was half, they would receive half the Community Reference Amount.

7. The regionalization plan:

- for the purposes of establishing the aid to be paid per hectare, each Member State will draw up a regionalization(*) plan for its territory which must be submitted to the Commission; each Member State should submit this plan and the criteria upon which the regions are based before 15 November 1991.
- Member States shall submit all relevant supporting information to the Commission notably statistics of area, production and yield;
- each region(*) must be of a minimum size, for which a historical three year average cereals yield (and if possible oilseed yields including where appropriate for each individual oilseed) will be calculated. This should be based on the average of three of the last five marketing years (1986/87 to 1990/91) i.e. after eliminating the lowest and the highest figure. This regional average yield will be the basis for translating the Community compensatory payment into a personalized payment;
- the regionalization plan may be revised.
- the Commission will verify that the regionalization programmes are consistent with the historical references for each Member State and the Community, notably the average yields for cereals (EC average 4.6 tonnes/hectare) and oilseeds (EC average 2.36 tonnes/hectare).

(*) The term "region" is intended to provide the necessary flexibility for the recognition of distinctive homogeneous zones and allow for specific structural characteristics that influence yields (e.g. soil fertility).

The aid calculation

8. The Commission aid calculation is made in two stages:
 - a provisional calculation made on the basis of the Projected Reference Price (currently announced as 163 Ecu/t);
 - a final calculation (made about half way through the marketing year) made on the basis of the Observed Reference Price.
9. The provisional calculation leads to a provisional aid (per hectare) which will be regionalized according to the regionalization plans.
10. The final calculation (made by the Commission about half way through the marketing year) will also be regionalized.
11. However, when making the final calculation, the Commission shall not take account of price variations within 8% of the Projected Reference Price. Exceptionally, notably for the first year, the Commission may make the final calculation separately for each oilseed, in order to avoid favouring one oilseed rather than another and to take account of the possible application of the Maximum Guaranteed Area system.

Payments

12. The aid for oilseeds will be paid in two parts. The first part may be paid after the crop has been planted but before it is harvested, provided that the grower is the holder of an appropriate cultivation contract from an approved first buyer or if the grower has already deposited a precise cultivation plan with the relevant national organization. Following the final calculation, the second part of the aid will be payable during the second part of the marketing year (see paragraph 11).
13. No aid shall be payable for any application lodged after the 30 April preceding the marketing year, by which time the seed must have been planted, i.e. no payments will be made for catch-cropping. However, should exceptional weather conditions delay planting of Spring sown oilseeds, notably rapeseed, this date may be varied for specific reasons.
14. Payments may be enhanced a manner conducive to orderly marketing. In particular a bonus will be paid to producers who can demonstrate that they delayed selling their crop. For illustrative purposes this has been calculated as an average 10 Ecu/ha for a 3 month delay or 20 Ecu/ha for a 6 month delay.

15. Payments will be financed by FEOGA Guarantee.
16. To ensure that the system is implemented as intended, payments should be made within 90 days of the date when entitlement is established. If this timetable is not respected, the total amount due will no longer be eligible for reimbursement by FEOGA Guarantee.

Other provisions (transitional arrangements)

Spain and Portugal

17. Until the end of the transitional period foreseen by the Treaty of Accession, producers of Sunflower Seed in these countries will continue to benefit from a separate calculation. This will be made in the form of a standard bonus, calculated annually by the Commission to reflect the differential foreseen in current legislation.

Maximum Guaranteed Area

18. Temporarily, pending the application of the integrated approach to support for producers of crops (proposed by the Commission in COM[91]258), an analogous stabilizer based on area planted will apply; instead of the existing stabilizer arrangements which are related to quantities. However, since the system is intended as a budgetary safety net, the Maximum Guaranteed Area is set at the current level of plantings except for producers of sunflower seed in Spain and Portugal who will continue to be subject to a separate guarantee threshold. In addition, aid will only be paid on land previously cultivated (i.e. areas not cultivated with arable crops during the reference years (1989/90 to 1990/91), with the exception of an area that has been set aside in previous years under publicly funded setaside arrangements, will not be eligible for aid).

Oilseed Rape - Quality Policy

19. Access to the aid for growers of oilseed rape will in future be restricted to those using certified seed (from the national list) which has been demonstrated to normally produce a harvest of less than 25 μ moles of glucosinolates. This standard may be reinforced over time in the light of scientific progress and market developments.

20. Since growers may already have committed themselves to planting other seed in 1991, exceptionally for the first marketing year (1992/93) other seed may be tolerated, subject to appropriate checks being made.
21. In such circumstances, the aid will only be paid after completion of such checks.
22. The same provisions are made in order to continue to support the cultivation of HĒAR, rapeseed varieties rich in erucic acid, grown under contract for industrial purposes.

Other

23. The new support arrangements will require additional administrative mechanisms and in particular new control procedures. These subjects will be examined in depth by the services of the Commission, in conjunction with the representatives of national administrations, on the basis of the experience developed in the light of R/2069/91/EC (the detailed rules for the temporary fallowing scheme approved in 1991).
24. The Commission will continue to be aided by the Management Committee on 'Oils and Fats'.

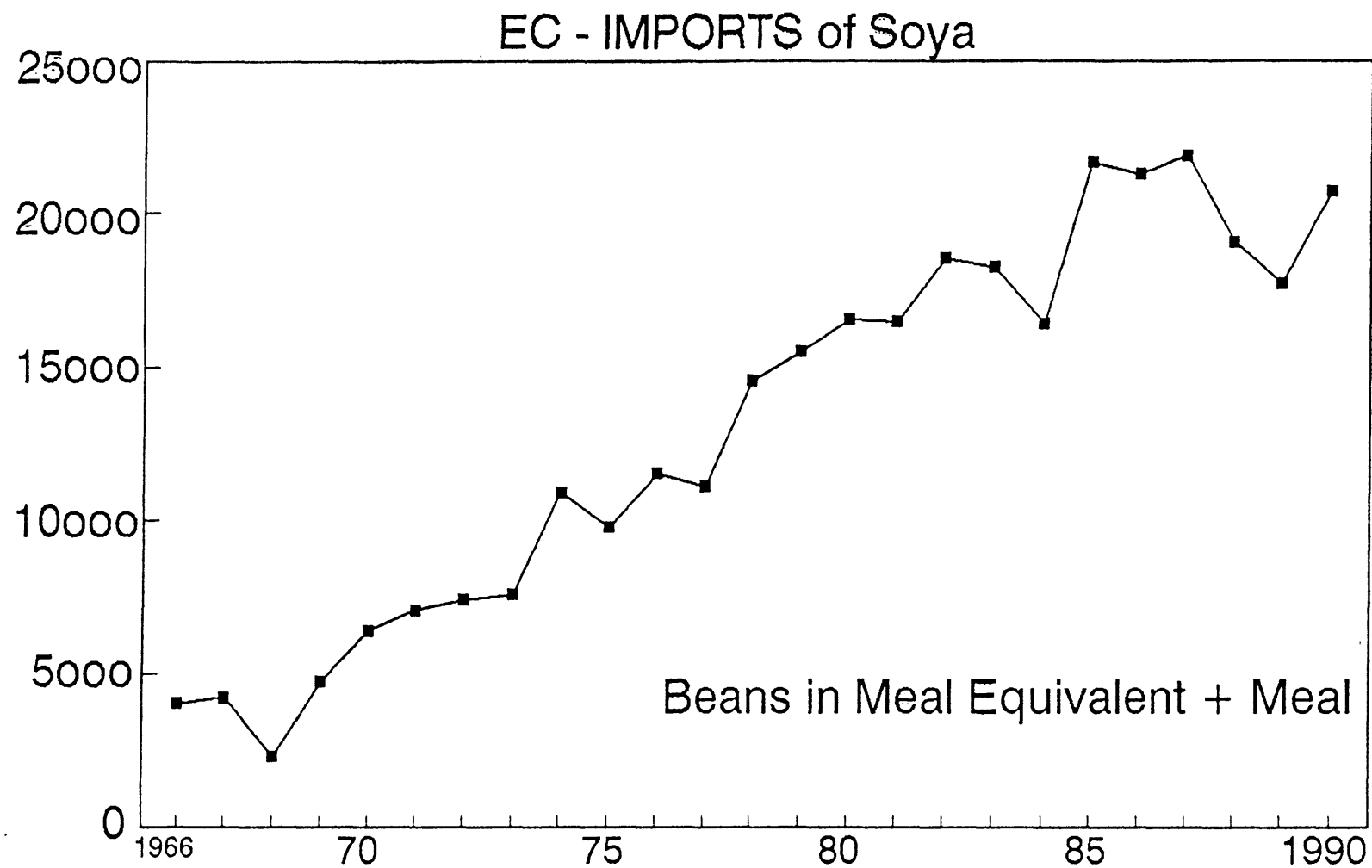
ANNEX

CONCLUSIONS (of the GATT Panel)

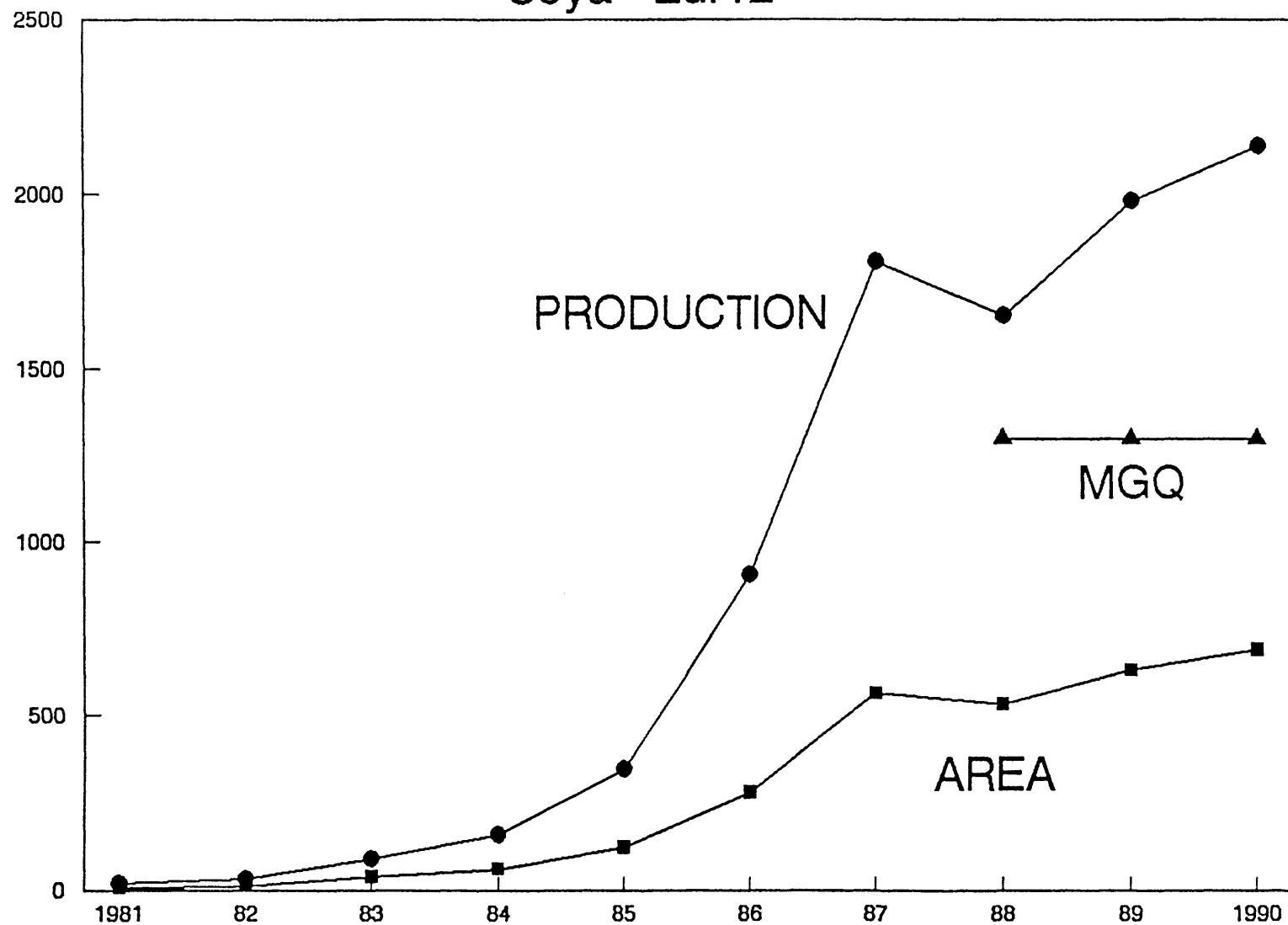
155. The panel found that the Community Regulations providing for payments to seed processors conditional on the purchase of oilseeds originating in the Community are inconsistent with Article III:4 of the General Agreement, according to which imported products shall be given treatment no less favourable than that accorded to like domestic products in respect of all regulations affecting their internal purchase. The Panel recommends that the CONTRACTING PARTIES request the Community to bring these Regulations into conformity with the General Agreement.

156. The Panel further found that benefits accruing to the United States under Article II of the General Agreement in respect of the zero tariff bindings for oilseeds in the Community Schedule of Concessions were impaired as a result of the introduction of production subsidy schemes which operate to protect Community producers of oilseeds completely from the movement of prices of imports and thereby prevent the tariff concessions from having any impact on the competitive relationship between domestic and imported oilseeds. The Panel recommends that the CONTRACTING PARTIES suggest that the Community consider ways and means to eliminate the impairment of its tariff concessions for oilseeds.

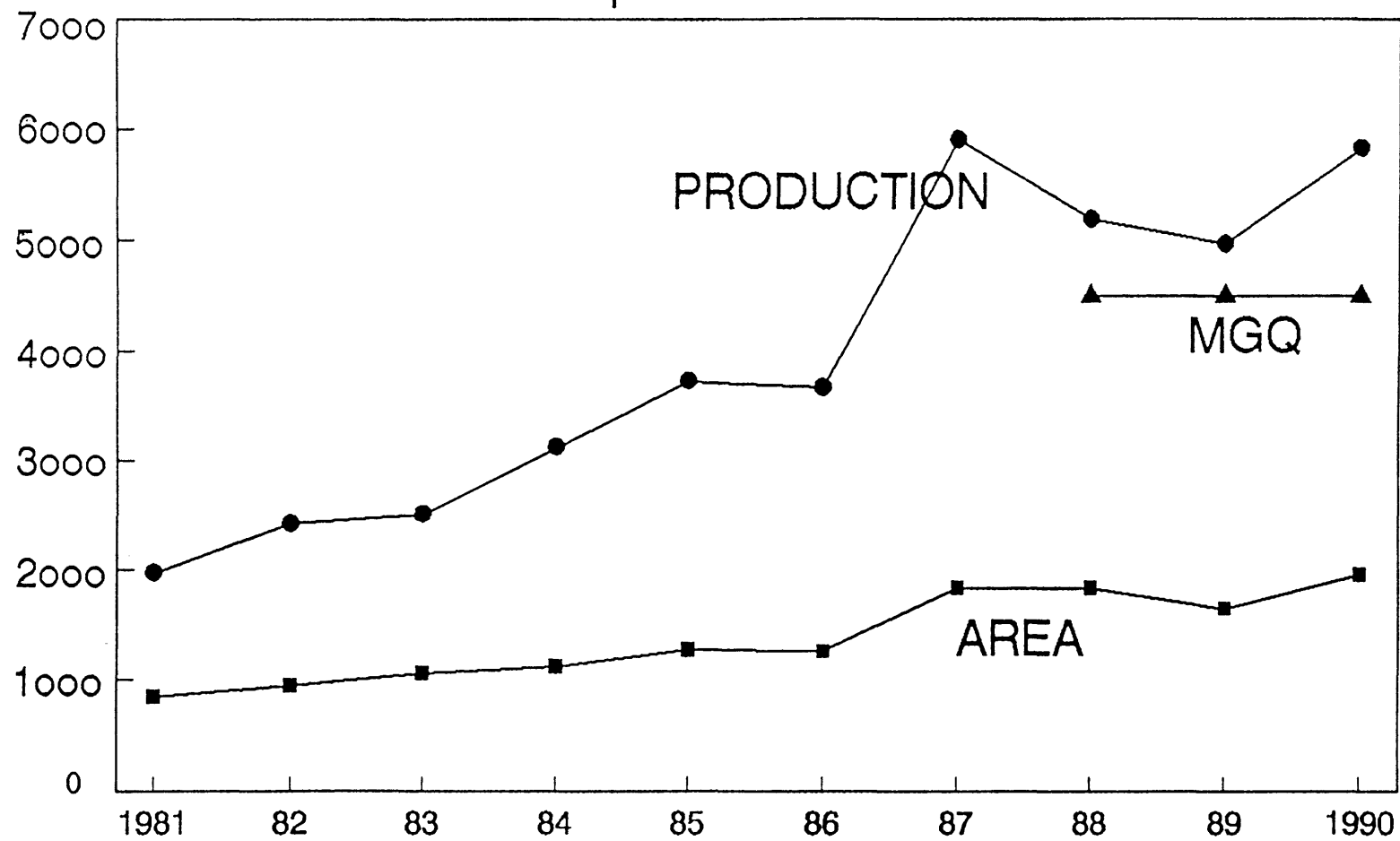
157. The Panel finally considered that, as the inconsistency with Article III:4 and the impairment of the tariff concessions arise from the same Community Regulations, a modification of these Regulations in the light of Article III:4 could also eliminate the impairment of the tariff concessions. The Panel therefore recommends that the CONTRACTING PARTIES take no further action under Article XXIII:2 in relation to the impairment of the tariff concessions until the Community has had a reasonable opportunity to adjust its Regulations to conform to Article III:4.

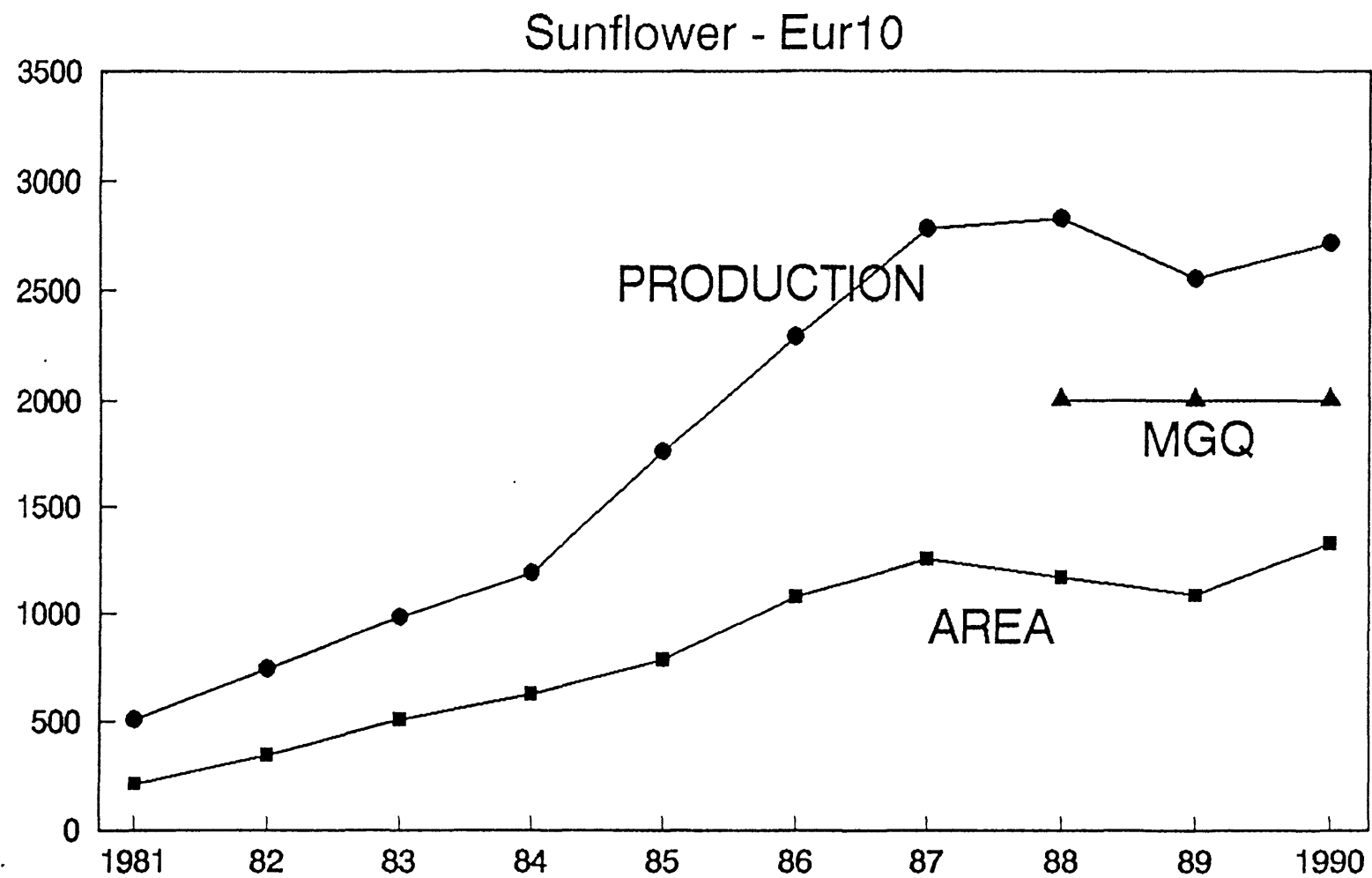


Soya - Eur12



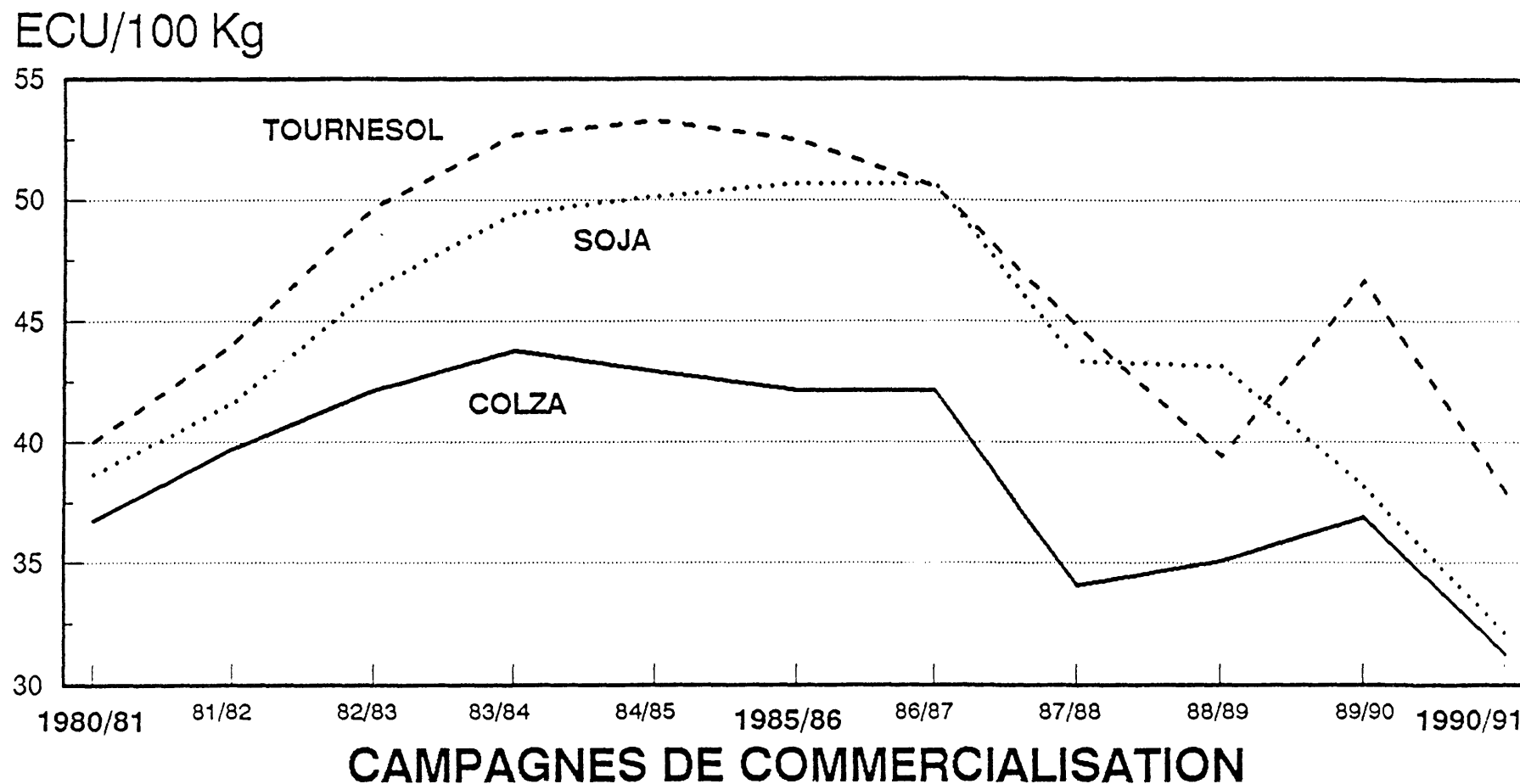
Rapeseed - Eur10





CEE - Graines Oléagineuses

Prix de Soutien Effectifs (1)



- (1) -Colza et tournesol : prix "d'achat à l'intervention" (à partir de la campagne 1987/88) incluant également les abattements QMG.
 -Soja : prix minimal, tenant compte des abattements QMG.

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THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Articles 42 and 43 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament,

Whereas a new support system for the producers of soya beans, rapeseed and sunflowerseed harvested within the Community, has to be established; whereas the best way to achieve this objective is to provide for a compensatory payment for producers who sow and intend to harvest such products; whereas this system shall be applied with effect from those plantings intended for harvest in 1992 thereby superseding the provisions relating to oilseeds aids contained in Council Regulation 136/66/EEC and Council Regulation (EEC) 1491/85;

Whereas such compensatory payments should reflect the specific structural characteristics that influence yields and that the drawing up of a regionalization plan based on objective criteria should be left to the Member States; whereas the regionalization plans must be consistent with the average yields of each region achieved in a given period; whereas a specific procedure should be provided in order to examine these plans on the Community level;

Whereas in order to calculate a compensatory payment it is necessary to establish a Projected Reference Price, a Community Reference Amount, the calculation method and appropriate corrective measures;

Whereas it is necessary to specify when producers shall be paid;

Whereas rules must be established in order to take into account the specific situation in Spain and Portugal;

Whereas as long as an integrated approach to support for the producers of arable crops as proposed by the Commission is not in application, it seems appropriate to ensure a system of Maximum Guaranteed Areas;

Whereas a quality policy for rapeseed is required;

Whereas the Member States should enact appropriate measures in order to ensure the respect of Community legislation concerning oilseeds;

Whereas it is necessary to provide for transitional measures, in particular to preserve the acquired rights of operators holding stocks of oilseeds on 30 June 1992 as foreseen by the Treaty of Accession;

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION ;

Article 1

1. This regulation hereby establishes a support system for producers of soya beans, rapeseed and sunflowerseed.
2. This system shall be applied with effect from those plantings intended for harvest in 1992 thereby superseding the provisions relating to oilseeds aids contained in Council Regulation 136/66/EEC and Council Regulation (EEC) 1491/85.
3. The marketing year for the products listed in paragraph 1 shall run from 1 July to 30 June.

Article 2

1. Producers established in the Community who sow and intend to harvest the products listed in Article 1 shall be entitled to apply for a compensatory payment. The compensatory payment shall be paid directly to the producer who makes the application, provided that entitlement to the payment is recognized by the Member State on whose territory the production holding is located.
2. In order to qualify for payment of the compensatory aid, a producer must, by, at the latest the 30 April preceding the marketing year in which the product is to be harvested;
 - have sown the seed
 - have lodged an application in accordance with Article 5 paragraph 3.
3. The application must be accompanied by the references enabling the planted area to be identified. Applications may only be made in respect of arable land cultivated during the period 1989/90 - 1990/91, including land fallowed in conformity with a publicly funded scheme.

Article 3

1. Each Member State shall establish a regionalization plan setting out the criteria for the establishment of separate production regions. The criteria used must be appropriate, objective and provide the necessary flexibility for the recognition of distinctive homogenous zones of a minimum size and allow for specific structural characteristics that influence yields such as soil fertility.

2. For each production region, the Member State shall give details of the areas and yields of cereals and oilseeds produced in that region during the five year period 1986/87 - 1990/91. An average cereals yield shall be calculated for each region by excluding the year with the highest and the year with the lowest yield during that period.
3. Member States shall submit their regionalization plan to the Commission by 15 November 1991 together with all available supporting information.
4. The Commission shall examine the regionalization plans submitted by the Member States and shall ensure that each plan is based on appropriate, objective criteria and is consistent with available historical information, notably the Community average yield for cereals (4.6 tonnes/hectare) and oilseeds (2.36 tonnes/hectare). Plans which are not in conformity or not compatible with the average yield shall be subject to adjustment by the Member State concerned after consultation with the Commission.
5. The regionalization plan may be revised by the Member State concerned at the request of the Commission in accordance with the same procedure as outlined in the preceding paragraphs.

Article 4

1. A Projected Reference Price for oilseeds is set at 163 Ecu/tonne.
2. A Community Reference Amount for oilseeds is set at 384 Ecu/hectare.
3. For each region identified under Article 3, a Projected Regional Reference Amount shall be established by the Commission which reflects the comparison between the cereals yield for that region and the average cereals yield for the Community (4.6 tonnes/hectare).

4. Before 30 January in each marketing year the Commission, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 38 of Regulation 136/66/EEC, shall calculate a Final Regional Reference Amount based on the Observed Reference Price for oilseeds. This Final calculation shall be made by substituting the Observed Reference Price for the Projected Reference Price; no account shall be taken of price variations within 8% of the Projected Reference Price.
5. Exceptionally, notably for the 1992/93 marketing year, the Commission may make the final calculations separately for each oilseed in order to avoid favouring one oilseed rather than another and to take account of the possible application of Article 7.
6. The Commission shall publish the aforementioned amounts in the Official Journal. The publication shall include a succinct explanation of the calculations made.

Article 5

1. The Final Regional Reference Amount shall be payable provided that proof is supplied that the crop has been harvested.
2. Those producers who lodge a contract or a plan in accordance with Article 2 shall be entitled to an advance payment of no more than 50% of the Provisional Regional Reference Amount. Member States shall carry out the necessary checks to ensure entitlement to the advance is justified.
3. In order to qualify for an advance payment a producer must have lodged with the competent agency of the Member State by 30 April at the latest
either,
- a contract with an approved first buyer for the cultivation of oilseeds,
or,
- a detailed cultivation plan for his holding showing the land to be used for cultivating oilseeds.

4. Where an advance has been made a balance shall be paid equal to the difference, if any, between the amount of the advance and the Final Regional Reference Amount subject to proof of harvesting being provided.
5. Where a producer demonstrates that he has retained ownership of the product for a period to be determined, an orderly marketing bonus may be payable. The amount of the bonus and the conditions determining eligibility shall be set by the Commission in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 38 of 136/66/EEC.
6. Payment shall be made by the Member State to each eligible producer within a period of 90 days after publication of the amounts (advances and final payments) in the Official Journal. Where a Member State fails to comply with this provision it shall be obliged to pay the amount without reimbursement from the EAGGF.

Article 6

Until the end of the 1994/95 marketing year, a standard bonus for sunflowerseed cultivation will be payable in Spain and Portugal. These amounts, which are in addition to the compensatory payment, will be calculated by the Commission annually for Spain and Portugal to reflect the differential foreseen in current legislation. The amounts will be subject to the possible application of Article 7.

Article 7

1. For the 1992/93 marketing year, a system of Maximum Guaranteed Areas shall apply for payments. The Maximum Guaranteed Areas shall be :

Soya beans

EC12	509,000 hectares,
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Rapeseed

EC12	2,377,000 hectares,
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Sunflowerseed

Spain	1,411,000 hectares
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Portugal	122,000 hectares
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The rest of the Community	1,202,000 hectares
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2. If the area planted to an oilseed exceeds the Maximum Guaranteed Area then the relevant compensatory aids will be reduced by 1% for each 1% overshoot. The relevant compensatory aids will be reduced by the Commission when the Final Regional Representative Amounts are calculated.

Article 8

Access to the compensatory payment for growers of oilseed rape is restricted to those using certified seed from the national list. The Commission, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 38 of 136/66/EEC, may specify that certain varieties of rapeseed included in the national list are ineligible for aid.

Article 9

The determination of the amounts, the rules governing the payment of the compensatory aid, including the determination of the minimum size of a region and the other detailed rules for the implementation of this Regulation shall be decided on by the Commission in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 38 of Council Regulation 136/66/EEC.

Article 10

1. Member States shall take all action necessary to ensure that the provisions of this Regulation are fully respected.
2. Detailed rules for the application of this Regulation shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 38 of Regulation 136/66/EEC, and in particular :
 - those relating to the minimum area to be cultivated; such rules shall take particular account of the monitoring requirements and of the sought-after effectiveness of the scheme in question,
 - those relating to monitoring; such rules shall include, inter alia, the use of means of remote sensing and/or plausibility monitoring on the basis of binding official documents that are already available in the national administrations,
 - the date of 30 April referred to in Article 2 paragraph 2 and Article 5 paragraph 3 may be varied for specific regions to take account of exceptional circumstances.

Article 11

1. The provisions of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1491/85 and the related provisions in the regulations in force on 30 June 1992 shall continue to apply after that date to soya beans harvested in the Community and identified by 30 June 1992.
2. The provisions of Council Regulation No 136/66/EEC and the related provisions in the regulations in force on 30 June 1992 shall continue to apply after that date to rapeseed and sunflowerseed harvested in the Community and identified by 30 June 1992.
3. The relevant provisions relating to the Community support system for the products mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 2 above shall remain applicable until the products in question are no longer eligible for Community support. Transitional measures necessary to facilitate the disposal or orderly marketing of the products mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 38 of Regulation 136/66/EEC.
4. Regulation 136/66/EEC and Regulation (EEC) No 1491/85 as well as the implementing rules thereof shall remain in force in so far as they are compatible with the provisions of this Regulation.

Article 12

Should additional or transitional measures be necessary to facilitate the transition from the system in force to that established by this Regulation, in particular if the introduction of this system would give rise to substantial difficulties in respect of certain products such measures shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 38 of Regulation 136/66/EEC.

Article 13

The present regulation shall enter onto force on the third day after its publication in the Official Journal of the European Communities.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels

For the Council

FICHE FINANCIERE

(RS/91/FF/003)

DATE : 29.07.1991

1. LIGNE BUDGETAIRE : Articles 125 et 127 et Postes 1260, 1261 et 1262 CREDITS : 3.721 Mio ECU

2. INTITULE DE LA MESURE :

Règlement du Conseil établissant un régime de soutien pour les graines de soja, de colza et de tournesol.

3. BASE JURIDIQUE : Articles 42 et 43 du Traité

4. OBJECTIFS DE LA MESURE :

Etablir un nouveau régime de soutien aux producteurs de graines oléagineuses sur la base de paiements compensatoires directs.

5. INCIDENCES FINANCIERES	PERIODE DE 12 MOIS	EXERCICE EN COURS (91)	EXERCICE SUIVANT (92)
5.0 DEPENSES A LA CHARGE - DU BUDGET DES CE (RESTITUTIONS/INTERVENTIONS) - DES BUDGETS NATIONAUX - D'AUTRES SECTEURS 5.1 RECETTES - RESSOURCES PROPRES DES CE (PRELEVEMENTS/DROITS DE DOUANE) - SUR LE PLAN NATIONAL	- 1.091 Mio ECU	-	p.m.
	1993	1994	1995
5.0.1 PREVISIONS DES DEPENSES	- 403/-1.091		
5.1.1 PREVISIONS DES RECETTES			

5.2 MODE DE CALCUL :

Voir annexe.

6.0 FINANCEMENT POSSIBLE PAR CREDITS INSCRITS AU CHAPITRE CONCERNE DU BUDGET EN COURS D'EXECUTION OUI/NON

6.1 FINANCEMENT POSSIBLE PAR VIREMENT ENTRE CHAPITRES DU BUDGET EN COURS D'EXECUTION OUI/NON

6.2 NECESSITE D'UN BUDGET SUPPLEMENTAIRE OUI/NON

6.3 CREDITS A INSCRIRE DANS LES BUDGETS FUTURS OUI/NON

OBSERVATIONS :

ANNEXE A LA FICHE FINANCIERE

I. CALCUL DES DEPENSES1. Aides

Pays	Surface estimée 1000 ha	Rendement céréales t/ha	Aide oléagineux ECU (A)/ha	Dépenses Mio ECU (A)	DT	Dépenses Mio ECU (B)
a	b	c	d= $\frac{384}{4,6} \times c$	e = b x d	f	
Belgique	8	6,2	517	4	1,145	5
Danemark	285	5,2	434	124	1,145	142
Allemagne	656	5,5	459	301	1,145	345
Ex DDR	294	4,6	384	113	1,145	129
Grèce	20	3,4	284	6	1,119	6
Espagne	1.103	2,5	208	230	1,206	277
France	1.780	6	500	891	1,145	1.020
Irlande	6	5,5	459	3	1,145	3
Italie	504(1)	5,7(2)	476	240	1,145	275
Luxembourg	-	3,5	292	-	1,145	-
Pays Bas	6	6,6	550	3	1,145	4
Portugal	77	1,6	133	10	1,165	12
Royaume Uni	450	5,8	484	218	1,145	249
EUR-12	5.189			2.143	1,151	2.467

(1) Ce chiffre ne tient pas compte de 190.000 ha de soja prévus en double culture.

(2) Moyenne estimée des zones de production d'oléagineuses.

2. Bonus

- Bonus tournesol Espagne et Portugal (*)

Espagne : 73 ECU/ha x 1,073 mio ha x 1,206 (DT) = 94 Mio ECU (B)

Portugal : 100 ECU/ha x 0,077 mio ha x 1,165 (DT) = 9 Mio ECU (B)

TOTAL 103 Mio ECU (B)

- Bonus pour ventes retardées

(5,189/3) mio ha x 10 ECU/ha x 1,151 (DT) = 20 Mio ECU (B)

(5,189/3) mio ha x 20 ECU/ha x 1,151 (DT) = 40 Mio ECU (B)

TOTAL 60 Mio ECU (B)

Total bonus : (103+ 60) Mio ECU = 163 Mio ECU

(*) Chiffres provisoires

3. Dépenses totales

2.467 Mio ECU (aides) + 163 Mio ECU (bonus) = 2.630 Mio ECU

II. INCIDENCE POUR 12 MOIS

Dépense correspondant à la lettre rectificative à l'APB 1992 :

.	Colza	1.757 Mio ECU
.	Tournesol	1.417 Mio ECU
.	Soja	547 Mio ECU

	TOTAL	3.721 Mio ECU

Incidence : (2.630 - 3.721) Mio ECU = - 1.091 Mio ECU

III. INCIDENCE PAR EXERCICE BUDGETAIRE

L'abolition du régime actuel à la fin de la campagne 1991/92 entraîne la cessation des paiements des aides à la production pour lesquels la prévision dans l'APB 1992 est de :

.	Colza	445 Mio ECU
.	Tournesol	148 Mio ECU
.	Soja	29 Mio ECU

	TOTAL	622 Mio ECU

Les avances seront fonction des disponibilités budgétaires (respect de la guideline).

Pour 1993 l'économie sera comprise dans une fourchette allant de 403 à 1.091 en fonction de l'avance qui sera octroyée pour les campagnes 1992/93 et 1993/94.

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DOCUMENTS

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