



AgEcon SEARCH
RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURAL & APPLIED ECONOMICS

The World's Largest Open Access Agricultural & Applied Economics Digital Library

This document is discoverable and free to researchers across the globe due to the work of AgEcon Search.

Help ensure our sustainability.

Give to AgEcon Search

AgEcon Search

<http://ageconsearch.umn.edu>

aesearch@umn.edu

*Papers downloaded from **AgEcon Search** may be used for non-commercial purposes and personal study only. No other use, including posting to another Internet site, is permitted without permission from the copyright owner (not AgEcon Search), or as allowed under the provisions of Fair Use, U.S. Copyright Act, Title 17 U.S.C.*

Eggs (7d)

UNIVERSITY OF EXETER

Department of Agricultural Economics

GIANNINI FOUNDATION OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS LIBRARY

JUN 18 1968



Eggs in the Common Market

AN EXAMINATION OF THE E.E.C. REGULATIONS
FOR EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS EFFECTIVE
FROM 1ST FEBRUARY 1968

Prepared for the British Egg Marketing Board

by BETTY J. ROSCOE & R. C. RICKARD

LAFROWDA · ST. GERMANS ROAD · PENNSYLVANIA · EXETER

MARCH 1968

A COMMON MARKET FOR EGGS

An examination of the E.E.C.
regulations for eggs and egg
products effective from
1st February, 1968.

Prepared for the British
Egg Marketing Board
by
Betty J. Roscoe.
and
R. C. Rickard.

Department of Agricultural Economics
University of Exeter,
Lafrowda,
St. German's Road,
Exeter,
Devon.

March, 1968.

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I INTRODUCTION	1
II THE E.E.C. REGULATIONS FOR EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS	7
The levy system	10
Minimum import prices	14
Restitution payments	21
Quality standards	25
III CONCLUSIONS	29
APPENDIX	33

APPENDIX

<u>Table</u>	<u>Page</u>
1. Co-efficients used in calculating levies on egg products as at 1st. October, 1967.	34
2. Levies applicable to imports of eggs and egg products into the Community from third countries from 1st. February to 30th. April, 1968.	35
3. Additional charges used in calculating minimum import prices for egg products as at 1st. October, 1967.	36
4. Minimum import prices applicable to eggs and egg products into the Community from 1st. February to 30th. April, 1968.	37
5. Supplementary levies on imports of eggs and egg products into the Community as at 5th. April, 1968.	38
6. Restitution payments applicable to exports of eggs and egg products to third countries as from 1st. February, 1968.	40
7. Quantities of shell eggs used in determining restitution payments on certain egg products and products containing eggs as at 1st. October, 1967.	41
8. Metric conversions.	42
9. Currency conversion factors.	43

INTRODUCTION

The E.E.C. is, to all intents and purposes, completely self-sufficient in eggs. Since 1962, when the market regulations were first introduced, consumption in each Member State has been rising. Production, too, has been increasing, especially in Federal Germany and Italy which were formerly importers of eggs. In 1958, self-sufficiency stood at 57 per cent in Germany and 82 per cent in Italy. Since the introduction of the E.E.C. market regulations, the corresponding levels of self-sufficiency have risen to 75 and 88 per cent respectively.

As a result, countries such as Denmark and those in Eastern Europe, which used to export to Community countries, have found that their deliveries of eggs have fallen. A similar trend has occurred within the E.E.C. The Netherlands, for instance, exported 3,000 million eggs annually to Germany in 1961 and 1962. In 1966, the figure had fallen to 800 million.

It has been commented that the deterioration of trade with non-Member States, or "third" countries, can be attributed to the restrictive provisions of the E.E.C. market regulations. This is true to a certain extent. The expansion of poultry farming had already begun before 1962 and it is probable that this development has been stimulated by the larger marketing opportunities created within the Community by the common regulations.

Prior to 1962, a wide range of protective measures existed in most Member States, with the exception of Italy where imports were free and the interests of home producers were completely disregarded. Imports could be banned in Luxembourg. In Belgium, minimum import prices could be applied. France levied countervailing duties in order to balance out differences in market price. In the Netherlands, levies were charged to offset differences in production costs caused by lower feed grain prices. In Germany,

there were restrictions on quantities imported from certain countries and premiums were granted on eggs delivered to central collection stations.

The regulations which came into force on 1st August, 1962 endeavoured to reconcile these various arrangements. The following measures were applied uniformly throughout the E.E.C.

1. Physical restrictions on trade from within and outside the Community were to be removed.
2. Duties and all other measures affecting prices and imports were replaced by levies. As a temporary arrangement, each Member State retained its own levies on imports from other Member States and its own levies on imports from third countries. The intra-Community levies were to be removed gradually during a transition period which was originally designed to last until 1970.
3. To avoid a collapse in prices if imports were offered at abnormally low prices, a sluice-gate price - which operates as a minimum import price - was laid down for each product. The gap between this price and any offer price was bridged by a supplementary levy. The implementation of these regulations was entrusted to the Commission of the E.E.C., assisted by a Management Committee for poultry meat and eggs composed of representatives of each of the six Member States, with a representative of the Commission as chairman.

As time went on, the timetable was amended. The transition period was curtailed and was scheduled to end on 30th June, 1967.

Although the transition period proceeded quite smoothly in many respects,

the considerable increase in production has given rise to some disturbances in the Community's egg and poultry markets. With a view to adjusting supplies to market requirements and ensuring that a reasonable income would be guaranteed to producers, the Community authorities have expressed the view that measures are necessary, (a) to improve the quality of the product, (b) to facilitate the determination of market trends, (c) to improve the methods of forecasting future demand and supplies and (d) to encourage the promotion of activities in trade associations and in the industry generally which would result in a better organisation of production, marketing and processing.

Although the Community authorities are in general favourably disposed to organised marketing through associations of producers, it is difficult to ascertain precisely what functions they will be allowed to perform. The encouragement of recognised producer associations will be the direct responsibility of Member States and scales of financial assistance have been laid down in respect of capital and operating expenditure. Moreover, the funds will have to come wholly from national, and not Community funds.

It is not intended, however, that the producer associations with monopolistic powers should be allowed to develop, which would be contrary to the principles of free competition declared in the Treaty of Rome. Membership of the groups must be voluntary and recognition would be withheld from any organisation which marketed more than five per cent of the total Community production of any commodity. Again, the Treaty of Rome is opposed to the fixing of prices, directly or indirectly, and any control of the level of production. On the other hand, the same article of the Treaty states that such practices will be allowed if they are conducive to improvements in production and distribution.

The situation at present, therefore, seems to be that a Community

framework is to be created in which Member States can promote the establishment of producer groups and the agricultural sector can pursue its own efforts to improve the organisation of production and the joint supply of agricultural produce. Since numerous projects of many different types are already in hand throughout the Community, the Commission was obliged to submit proposals to the Council of Ministers for a series of common rules. The Commission recognises the tentative nature of its proposals and provision has been made for a comprehensive review of the entire situation by 31st December, 1969.

July 1st 1967, then, marks an important stage in the common agricultural policy of the E.E.C. At that date, a single Community price for cereals was introduced and, because their prices depend largely on the prices of feed grains, a similar procedure was instituted for pigmeat, eggs and poultry. The levies on trade within the Community, which had been in existence since 1st August 1962, when the first agricultural regulations came into force, have now been abolished. Levies on imports from non-Member States, or third countries, are now uniform throughout the E.E.C. and are fixed by the Commission. Similarly, refunds on exports to third countries do not vary according to country of origin, although, for reasons which are explained later, they can and do vary according to country of destination.

The system devised for eggs and egg products closely resembles that for pigmeat since both are, in fact, designated as "grain conversion" products. There is one major difference, however. The new regulations for pigmeat contain provisions for intervention to support prices on the part of marketing agencies. But there is no provision for the withdrawal of eggs or egg products from the market.

In deciding against a system of market intervention, the Commission was guided by several considerations. Firstly, such a procedure would tend

to interrupt the trend towards a concentration into larger units of production which is considered desirable. Market intervention would encourage small producers to continue with fluctuating levels of production and would also encourage the larger industrial-type units to organise their production at selling prices which approximated to the intervention price. Secondly, the free play of market forces within the Community would be the most effective way of ensuring that production is adjusted to meet the changing conditions of demand. Thirdly, a major proportion of the costs incurred in producing eggs are variable and subject to short-term fluctuations. It would therefore be extremely difficult to administer a mechanism of support prices. Finally, fluctuations in the price of eggs are influenced more by changes in demand than by variations in the costs of production.

Although there is no official procedure for market intervention, the Commission recognises that there may be occasions when direct action is required. If the Community market suffers or is likely to suffer any undue disturbances due to an excessively high level of imports or exports, immediate measures can be taken to counteract the situation. Although the measures have not been enumerated in detail, a wide range of possibilities exist, even going as far as the prohibition of imports and exports. The need for urgent action in such a situation is recognised by the fact that the Commission can act immediately on its own initiative and decide upon the necessary measures with which Member States must comply immediately. Should a request for action come from a Member State, the Commission is obliged to make its decision within 24 hours. Furthermore, the Member State concerned can refer the Commission's ruling to the Council of Ministers within three days. The Council must then confer immediately and uphold, amend or annul the Commission's ruling.

In most respects, therefore, the policy decisions taken by the Council

of Ministers in December 1964 and May and July 1966 have been implemented, and the E.E.C. Guidance and Guarantee Fund will reimburse all authorised expenditure in the sectors for which common regulations have been instituted.

Although 1st July, 1967 marks a very important stage in the development of a common market for agricultural products, much still remains to be done. Taxation has not yet been harmonised. Refunds and charges still exist at national frontiers and agricultural producers continue to be taxed in different ways in the various Member States. The turnover equivalent tax in Germany, for instance, may still be imposed for some time yet. Customs legislation has not yet been brought on to a common basis and various systems still remain in force, although Community regulations in this respect are to be adopted by 1st July, 1968. National aids to agriculture also vary considerably among Member States but appreciable progress has been made in defining those which are compatible with the common agricultural policy of the E.E.C. and those which are not.

Moreover, not all the issues relating to the establishment of a common market in eggs and egg products have yet been resolved. Common marketing rules - dealing mainly with quality, size and packing - have yet to be adopted.

Much, therefore, remains to be done. But from the standpoint of price policy and Community financing, 1st July, 1967 marked a decisive step forward. Cereals comprise about 11.5 per cent of the total value of Community agriculture, pigmeat 13 per cent, and eggs and poultry 9 per cent. Olive oil and a wide range of fruit and vegetables, trade in which has already been freed, account for roughly 15 per cent. Consequently, almost half the Community's farm produce is now organised in a single E.E.C. market.

II

THE E.E.C. REGULATIONS FOR EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS

The principles on which the egg regulations are based are the same as the fundamental tenets of the E.E.C. common agricultural policy. These include: the common organisation of markets, the diminution of price fluctuations, the balancing of supply and demand, and the guaranteeing of adequate returns to producers.

Many of the complications which have existed since 1962, when the first steps towards a common organisation of markets in the egg sector were taken, arose from the difficulties which had to be overcome during the transition period. Moreover, the E.E.C. Council of Ministers yielded to a request from the Federal German Government for an extension of the transition period. Since on 1st July, 1967 large quantities of eggs produced with cheaper feedingstuffs would be available in the exporting countries, Germany was permitted to retain additional levies until 30th September, 1967. For basically similar reasons, additional levies were imposed on exports of eggs and egg products from Italy to other Member States during the same period.

The establishment of a common market in the egg sector relates to the following general classification of products.

<u>Common Customs Tariff Number</u>	<u>Description of products</u>
(a) 04.05 A I	Eggs in shell from domestic poultry, fresh or preserved.
(b) 04.05 B I	Eggs out of shell and egg yolks from domestic poultry, suitable for food manufacture, fresh, dried or otherwise preserved, sweetened or unsweetened.

In the course of the basic E.E.C. regulation* which determined the general principles of the common organisation of markets for eggs and egg products, the following definitions are also given.

1. "Eggs in shell" - shell eggs of farmyard or domestic poultry, fresh or preserved.
2. "Hatching eggs" - hatching eggs of domestic poultry.
3. "Whole egg products" - shelled eggs from domestic poultry, suitable for food manufacture.
 - (a) fresh or preserved, including sweetened.
 - (b) dried, including sweetened.
4. "Separated egg products" - egg yolks from domestic poultry suitable for food manufacture.
 - (a) fresh or preserved, including sweetened.
 - (b) dried, including sweetened.

However, all the products covered in the Regulation, including some which have not yet been mentioned and will be referred to later, bear some relationship, direct or indirect, to the one basic product - the shell egg. The exact relationships will be described in the appropriate sections of this report, but the basic product will be mainly used in explaining how the various protective measures are determined.

There are three main measures which are employed to protect the market for eggs and egg products with the Community - levies, minimum import prices

* Regulation No. 122/67/CEE of 13th June, 1967. Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes (J.O.) No. 117 of 19th June, 1967.

and restitution payments. They may be defined in general terms as follows:-

Levies

Levies are variable import duties announced in advance, intended to bring the price of the imported product to the level which is considered desirable for products originating within the E.E.C.

In addition, supplementary levies may be imposed. If the imported products are priced below what are thought to be reasonable costs of production and marketing in exporting non-Member States, a supplementary levy is announced. This levy is the difference between the price of imports from third countries, referred to as the "offer price", and a previously declared cost of production and marketing in third countries.

A levy and a supplementary levy can, therefore, be imposed on a particular product at any particular time. Both are declared in advance.

Minimum import prices

Minimum import or "sluice gate" prices are in effect estimates of costs of production on world markets. They are announced in advance and are used to determine the amount of the supplementary levies, if any. The supplementary levy for a particular product is the difference between the free-at-frontier price (based on the available offers from abroad) and the minimum import price.

Restitutions

Restitution payments, or export refunds, apply to exports from the E.E.C. Their purpose is to enable the higher-priced product exported from the Community to be competitive with the lower, world-market price level. Like the two kinds of levies and minimum import prices, they are announced in

advance.

THE LEVY SYSTEM

Variable levies imposed at the common external frontier are the principle means of protection afforded to egg producers in the E.E.C.*

The methods of calculating the levies differ according to the product to which they are applied. They fall into three main groups, namely: shell eggs, hatching eggs and egg products.

Shell eggs

The levy on shell eggs consists of two parts. They are:-

1. An element equal to the difference in the price, in the E.E.C. and on world markets, of a prescribed quantity of feed grains needed to produce one kilogramme of shell eggs within the Community.
2. A second element, sometimes referred to as the "fixed" element, equal to 7 per cent of the minimum import prices ruling during the previous year, or, to be more precise, during the four quarters⁺ preceding 1st May in each year.

In determining the cost of the two rations, the following composition

* An outline of the levy system is described in Regulation No. 122/67/CEE, J.O. No. 117 of 19th June, 1967. Details of the methods of calculation are to be found in Regulation No. 145/67/CEE, J.O. No. 125 of 26th June, 1967.

⁺ In the terminology of the E.E.C. regulations, the quarters begin on 1st February, 1st May, 1st August and 1st November.

is employed. No allowance is made for protein or vitamin supplements to the ration.

<u>Cereal</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Maize	58
Barley	29
Oats	13

Using the above weighting, the cost of the ration in the Community is calculated from the average monthly threshold price* of each constituent for a period of twelve months ending on 31st July. The cost of a similarly constituted ration, using cereal prices on world markets, is calculated from the average price of each constituent, c.i.f. Rotterdam, for a period of six months preceding the quarter in which the levy is fixed. Thus, the feed element of a levy which takes effect from 1st July would be determined from the cereal prices offered on world markets during the previous November to April period.

The difference between the cost of the two rations is multiplied by three, on the assumption that three kilogrammes of feedingstuffs are needed to produce one kilogramme of shell eggs. The levy is completed by the addition of the second element - 7 per cent of the average minimum import prices for shell eggs during the four quarters preceding 1st May.

The levy is, technically speaking, fixed every quarter in advance but the levies determined for the quarters beginning 1st November, 1st February and 1st May are modified to take account of changes in the prices of feed grains on world markets only if there has been a change in the minimum

* The threshold price for cereals is used to calculate the amount of the levies to be raised on imports. It is fixed at a level which brings the price of the imported cereal in line with the target price determined for Community producers.

import prices at these dates*.

An illustration of the way in which the levy on shell eggs is calculated is as follows. The figures used refer to the levy applicable to imports from third countries from 1st July to 31st October, 1967.+

	<u>Units of account per 100 kilogrammes</u>	<u>Shillings and pence per cwt.</u>
(a) E.E.C. cereal prices ^δ		
Maize (58% weighting)	9.1630	38/10d.
Barley (29% ")	9.2250	39/0d.
Oats (13% ")	<u>8.6910</u>	<u>36/10d.</u>
Weighted average	<u>9.1196</u>	<u>38/7d.</u>
(b) World market prices [≠]		
Maize	6.3090	26/8d.
Barley	6.4500	27/4d.
Oats	<u>5.8020</u>	<u>24/7d.</u>
Weighted average	<u>6.2840</u>	<u>26/7d.</u>
(c) Difference (a) minus (b)	2.8356	12/0d.

* This particular feature of quarterly changes in the level of minimum import prices will be discussed later in the relevant section.

+ The conversion factors used in the calculation are:-

(a) The unit of account is equal to the par value of the U.S. dollar:
100 units of account are equal to £41.667.

(b) Average weight of one egg is assumed to be 57.5 grammes.

^δ Average monthly threshold prices of each constituent for the year ended 31st July, 1967.

[≠] Average monthly prices, c.i.f. Rotterdam, of each constituent from November 1966 to April 1967, inclusive.

	<u>Units of account per kilogramme</u>	<u>Pence per</u>	
		<u>lb.</u>	<u>doz.</u>
(d) Food cost (difference multiplied by 3.0)	0.0851	3.9	5.9
(e) <u>plus</u> fixed element (7% of minimum import price)	0.0361	1.6	2.5
Third country levy	<u>0.1212</u>	<u>5.5</u>	<u>8.4</u>

Hatching eggs

The levy on hatching eggs is calculated in the same way as that for shell eggs, with one exception. The unit used is one hatching egg instead of one kilogramme, as in the case of shell eggs. With a conversion factor of 0.23 kilogrammes of the ration required to produce one hatching egg, the difference between Community and world market cereals prices is multiplied by that factor. The second element of the levy is 7 per cent of the average of the minimum import prices for hatching eggs during the four quarters preceding 1st May.

Egg products

There are three groups of egg products, - whole eggs out of shell, egg yolks and egg whites or albumens.

The levies on these products are obtained from the levies on shell eggs by using certain co-efficients. These express the quantity of shell eggs required to produce one kilogramme of each of the various egg products and are based on the ratio of the relative commercial value of yolks and whites, namely, 4:1. A detailed description of the co-efficients in force from 1st July 1967 is given in Appendix Table 1.

It will be seen, for example, that 1.16 kilogrammes of shell eggs are needed to produce one kilogramme of fresh or preserved liquid whole egg, while 4.3 kilogrammes are needed to produce one kilogramme of dried yolks. To ascertain the levy for each product, the levy for shell eggs is multiplied by the appropriate co-efficient.

The levies applicable to imports of eggs and egg products into the E.E.C. from third countries from 1st February to 30th April, 1968 may be seen from Appendix Table 2.

MINIMUM IMPORT PRICES

The system of minimum import, or sluice-gate prices is essentially a means of supplementing the protection afforded by the operation of the import levies. Minimum import prices are designed to prevent price levels within the Community being undercut by offers at excessively low prices from third countries, possibly as a result of export subsidies in those countries. In such cases the levies alone would not provide sufficient protection. If the free-at-frontier price of supplies from third countries is found to be below the prescribed minimum import price, the Commission may fix for a period in advance a supplementary amount to be added to the third country levy. The supplementary levy is, then, the difference between the free-at-frontier price and the higher minimum import price.

As with the levies, an outline of the methods involved in determining the minimum import prices is given in Regulation No. 122/67/CEE and details of the calculations to be followed appear in Regulation No. 145/67/CEE.

Basically, the minimum import price consists of three elements.

1. An amount representing in third countries the cost of a ration necessary to produce a given quantity of eggs or egg products, using the prices of feed grains on world markets and an estimated feed conversion factor.
2. An additional amount to cover transport and unloading charges for the cereals employed in the ration.
3. An estimate of other production and marketing costs.

Again, in a manner similar to that adopted with the levies, the method of calculating the minimum import prices differs according to the product to which they are to be applied. These fall into three main groups, namely: shell eggs, hatching eggs and egg products.

Shell eggs

A detailed description of the stages by which the minimum import price of shell eggs is calculated is as follows.

1. The composition of the ration is the same as that used in calculating the levy. It is:-

<u>Cereal</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Maize	58
Barley	29
Oats	13

2. The cost of the ration is found by taking the arithmetic average of the c.i.f. prices for each constituent for a period of six months preceding the quarter in which the minimum import price is determined. Thus the minimum import price operative from

1st July uses cereal prices effective during the previous November to April period. The prices of each constituent are weighted to arrive at an average cost of ration.

3. To the weighted average price thus calculated is added 0.475 units of account per 100 kilogrammes, representing transport and unloading charges for cereals.*

4. This gives the total cost of the ration which is multiplied by 3.62, being an estimate of an overall feed conversion factor.†

5. A further charge of 0.265 units of account per kilogramme[♠] is then added to cover other feed and production costs and the result is the minimum import price for shell eggs, or, in other words, an estimate of the cost of production in third countries.

An arithmetic illustration of the method used is given overleaf. The figures are those used in the determination of minimum import prices from 1st July to 31st October, 1967.

* Equivalent to 2/0d. per cwt.

+ It will be noted that the feed conversion factor used in determining the minimum import price is 3.62, whereas in the levy calculation it is 3.0 kilogrammes of feed per kilogramme of eggs. The reason for the difference is that the latter calculation refers to the food consumed by the laying birds only and the former includes an allowance for feed used in the rearing of laying birds.

♠ Equivalent to 1/6d. per dozen eggs.

	<u>Units of account per 100 kilogrammes</u>	<u>Shillings and pence per cwt.</u>
(a) World market prices*		
Maize (58% weighting)	6.3090	26/8d.
Barley (29% ")	6.4500	27/4d.
Oats (13% ")	<u>5.8020</u>	<u>24/7d.</u>
Weighted average	6.2840	26/7d.
 (b) <u>plus</u> transport and unloading charge	 <u>0.4750</u>	 <u>2/0d.</u>
(c) Cost of cereals	6.7590	28/7d.
	 <u>Units of account per kilogramme</u>	 <u>Shillings and pence per</u>
		<u>lb. doz.</u>
(d) Food cost (cost of cereals multiplied by 3.62)	0.2447	11d. 1/5d.
(e) <u>plus</u> allowance for other costs	<u>0.2650</u>	<u>1/0d. 1/6$\frac{1}{4}$d.</u>
Minimum import price	<u>0.5097</u>	<u>1/11d. 2/11$\frac{1}{4}$d.</u>

With the exception of 1967, when the minimum import prices were to operate from 1st July, they will be calculated as from 1st August each year, and reviewed at 1st November, 1st February and 1st May. If there has been a variation of 3 per cent or more in the feed grain prices used in calculating the minimum import price for the previous quarter, the new prices will

* Average monthly prices, c.i.f. Rotterdam, of each constituent from November 1966 to April 1967 inclusive.

be adjusted accordingly. If the feed grain prices have moved by less than 3 per cent, there will be no change compared with the previous quarter.

Hatching eggs

The same procedure is used for hatching eggs, with two exceptions. It is now assumed that 0.26 kilogrammes of the ration is needed to produce one hatching egg. Other feed and production costs this time amount to 0.05 units of account per egg.*

Egg products

Minimum import prices for egg products are derived from that of the basic product - shell eggs - by employing the same co-efficients as are used in calculating the respective levies. These are given in Appendix Table 1.

However, the position becomes slightly more complicated on account of additional refinements which are considered necessary. Before applying the appropriate co-efficient, two deductions are made and, after applying the co-efficient a further charge is made.

1. The first deduction is one of 0.0413 units of account per kilogramme⁺ as an adjustment for the lower costs of marketing eggs out of shell compared with shell eggs.
2. Secondly, the resultant figure is reduced by 15 per cent for whole products, or 7 per cent for separated products. This deduction is on account of the fact that eggs of lower value are used in manufacture.

* Equivalent to 5/0d. per dozen.

+ Equivalent to 1.9 pence per lb.

3. After applying the co-efficient, an additional charge is made to cover processing costs. The charge varies according to product and may be seen in Appendix Table 3.*

The following illustration, relating to the period 1st November, 1967 to 31st January, 1968, will probably serve to make the method of calculation clearer.

	<u>Units of account per kilogramme</u>	<u>Pence per lb.</u>
(a) Minimum import prices for shell eggs	0.5097	23.1
(b) <u>less</u> allowance for lower marketing costs	0.0413	1.9
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	0.4684	21.2
(c) <u>less</u> 15 per cent of [(a) - (b)]	0.0703	3.2
	0.3981	18.0
(d) Multiply by 4.24	1.6879	76.5
(e) Additional charge	0.4935	22.4
Minimum import price for dried whole eggs	2.1814	98.9
[(d) <u>plus</u> (e)]	<hr/>	<hr/>

The minimum import prices effective from 1st February to 30th April, 1968 are given in Appendix Table 4.

* It will be noted that the relationship between the additional charges for the various products is the same as that between their respective co-efficients.

Supplementary levies

As has been explained previously, a supplementary levy is applied when the offer price, free-at-frontier, of supplies from a third country falls below the prescribed minimum import price. The amount of the supplementary levy is equal to the difference between the minimum import price and the lower offer price. It is not, however, applied to third countries which are prepared to offer an effective guarantee that exports of their produce to the E.E.C. will not occur at prices below the minimum import price and that there will be no undue diversion of trade towards Member States.

The offer price, free-at-frontier, is determined for all third countries. If offers from some third countries remain consistently below those from other countries, then provision exists for the establishment of a second offer price. Thus, the supplementary levies on imports of the same product can, and frequently do vary, according to country of origin.

The first supplementary levies were applied from 21st July, 1967 but have been subject to considerable modifications since that date. The current position is shown in Appendix Table 5.

Where hatching eggs are concerned, it was found impossible to distinguish between their offer price and those of shell eggs for consumption. It was decided* that the same supplementary levies should be applied to hatching eggs as to shell eggs but, later,+ hatching eggs were excluded from the supplementary levy procedure.

* Regulation No. 180/67/CEE, J.O. No. 131 of 29th June, 1967.

+ Regulation No. 321/67/CEE, J.O. No. 164 of 21st July, 1967.

RESTITUTION PAYMENTS*

The basic principle underlying the granting of restitution payments, or export refunds, in the earlier E.E.C. regulations was that Member States should be enabled to compete on world markets and not be at a disadvantage as a result of the higher prices ruling in the Community.

In implementing the earlier regulations, however, a certain amount of flexibility was permitted. The Commission usually laid down the maximum amounts that were permitted and individual Member States could, if they wished, grant refunds of a smaller amount or even none at all.

Since 1st July, 1967, the position has become much more formal. The amounts of restitution payments on each product are determined at least once a quarter and apply equally to all Member States, although they may vary according to country of destination.

The principles employed in fixing the amounts of the restitutions, however, cover a wide range of possibilities and, for this reason, the payments can be amended at short notice. In general terms, restitutions are not intended to reduce export prices from the Community below prices on the world market; moreover, the total amount paid out of the Community Fund on restitutions for a particular product is limited to the total sum collected by way of levies on that product.

When products qualifying for a restitution are exported, the amount payable is that ruling on the actual day of export, and it must be proved that, (a) the products have been exported and (b), that the products are of E.E.C. origin. If, however, the product has been imported into the Community

* "Restitutions".

and then re-exported, proof is required that, (a) the products imported and exported are the same and (b), that a levy was in fact paid at the time of import. If these conditions are met, then the restitution can be equal to either:-

1. the levy paid at the time of import, if this is less than the restitution in force on the day of exports;
2. the restitution in force on the day of export, if this is less than the levy actually paid on the imported product.

In determining the restitutions, the following factors are taken into consideration.

1. The present and expected future prices of eggs in the Community and on world markets. In assessing Community prices, account is taken of prices ruling in various sectors of the industry. The prices on world markets are affected by current prices in third countries; the most favourable export prices from some non-Member States to other third countries; production costs in exporting countries and the incidence of subsidies in those countries; and the offer price, free-at-frontier, of imports into the Community.
2. The need to avoid any disturbance which might affect the balancing of supply and demand for eggs within the E.E.C.
3. For some products, the difference between the cost in the Community and on world markets of a given quantity of feed grains needed to produce one kilogramme of shell eggs or one hatching egg.

4. For other products the appropriate co-efficients are used.

Such are the general criteria and the various methods currently in force fall into several groups according to product. It should be emphasised, however, that the principles described above embrace a very wide range of possibilities and the precise methods of calculating the restitutions can, and frequently are amended to suit the exigencies of any particular situation.

Shell eggs and hatching eggs

Restitution payments amount to an estimate of the difference between, on the one hand, the most favourable import prices in third countries which are traditionally importers and, on the other hand, export prices in Member States which are traditionally exporters.

Eggs out of shell and egg yolks

For these products, the amount of the restitution is equal to the appropriate levy. However, the amount can be amended in the light of market conditions on world markets and in the E.E.C. Thus, on 1st July, 1967, the restitutions were the same as the levies but, as from 1st October, the former were reduced.

Restitutions effective as from 1st October, 1967 for both the above groups of products are given in Appendix Table 6.

Other products

For other products, including some not already mentioned, the principle employed in determining the amount of the restitution is the E.E.C./world

market price difference*. This is, in fact, the same method which is used for shell eggs.

The restitution, or rather the highest payment which can be accorded, is fixed each month. The amount is governed by the quantity of shell eggs used in the manufacture of the product. These quantities are shown in Appendix Table 7. The quantities given for egg albumens are derived from the co-efficients used in calculating the levies. The other products, namely food pastes containing eggs, vary according to the equivalent number of shell eggs going into the manufacture of the particular product. For example the restitutions on a paste containing 1 shell egg (the basic product) per kilogramme of product is determined from the ratio of 5.25 kilogrammes of shell eggs per 100 kilogrammes of product.

As from 1st October, 1967, the restitution permitted on shell eggs in the form of the products shown in Appendix Table 7 was fixed at 10 units of account per 100 kilogrammes (4.5 pence per lb.) of the base product.⁺ This was extended from 1st November,^o from 1st December[≠] and again from 1st January, 1968.^x As from 1st February, 1968, it was raised to 11.25 units

* Regulation No. 217/67/CEE of 27th June, 1967. J.O. No. 135 of 30th June, 1967. Regulation No. 357/67/CEE of 25th July, 1967. J.O. No. 173 of 29th July, 1967.

+ Regulation No. 654/67/CEE of 28th September, 1967. J.O. No. 237 of 30th September, 1967.

^o Regulation No. 770/67/CEE of 26th October, 1967. J.O. No. 261 of 28th October, 1967.

[≠] Regulation No. 909/67/CEE of 23rd November, 1967. J.O. No. 288 of 28th November, 1967.

^x Regulation No. 1025/67/CEE of 20th December, 1967. J.O. No. 311 of 21st December, 1967.

of account per 100 kilogrammes (5.1 pence per lb.)*

As might be expected, complications arise in the export of goods manufactured from more than one of the recognised base products. In such cases, the eventual restitution is calculated on the proportion of each base product used in the manufacturing process. Thus, a product containing the base products, eggs and cereals in the proportion of 1:5 would receive a total payment of base product restitutions in the same ratio.

QUALITY STANDARDS

For a number of years it has been recognised that uniform marketing standards for eggs throughout the Community are essential if a truly common market is to be realised. At present, Member States employ widely varying systems and in some instances different designations are used to denote one and the same thing. Apart from the confusion arising at the retail stage, the obligation on the part of exporting countries to observe the manifold regulations in importing Member States facilitates neither intra-Community trade nor that between third countries and the E.E.C.

With the purpose of remedying this undesirable state of affairs a regulation was drafted in early 1967 which was to be effective as from 1st October, 1967. The date was then postponed until 1st January, 1968. Since then there has been a further deferment and the position now seems to be that the regulations will be issued by March, 1968 and will take effect from July.

The proposals refer to all eggs with the exception of direct "ex farm" sales of less than five dozen. They do cover other direct sales from

* Regulation No. 83/68/CEE of 22nd January, 1968. J.O. No. 20 of 24th January, 1968.

producer to consumer. Hatching eggs are excluded, as are eggs sent to breaking plants and intended for manufacture. All eggs, including those for industrial use, must be delivered to a packing station, either direct or through a collecting point, deliveries being at least twice a week. In general only packing stations are permitted to grade eggs according to quality and weight. A sampling method of control is to be used.

The proposed quality categories are:-

1. Class A. "Fresh" eggs with a maximum air space of 6 m.m. If the air space is less than 4 m.m., the designation "extra fresh" may be used.
2. Class B. "Consumer" eggs with a maximum air space of 9 m.m. They must be further classified to indicate whether they have been chilled, "stabilised" in an artificial atmosphere, or otherwise "preserved".
3. Class C. "Unclassified" eggs with slight imperfections in the yolk or white, which are generally destined for manufacturing.

Eggs in classes A and B are divided into seven categories by weight.

They are:-

	<u>Grammes</u>	<u>Ounces</u>
1. Super above	70	2.5
2. Very Large	65 - 70	2.3 - 2.5
3. Large	60 - 65	2.1 - 2.3
4. Standard	55 - 60	1.9 - 2.1
5. Medium	50 - 55	1.7 - 1.9
6. Small	45 - 50	1.5 - 1.7

Eggs weighing less than 45 grammes ($1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.), even if perfect in other

respects, can only be classified as B.

The proposals contain suggested provisions for the marking of eggs. It appears that Grade A eggs need not be stamped, but they can be if the packer wants to use a trade mark. Grades B and C must be marked. The class B stamp will be a geometric symbol - square, circle, etc., indicating whether the eggs have been chilled, stabilised or preserved - and must also bear the number denoting the weight. The Grade C eggs will be marked with the letter C in a circle.

Common measures are suggested for packing and labelling. Third country suppliers must comply with the E.E.C. regulations and also indicate the country of origin. Imports from other Member States, however, are not to bear any marks showing the country of origin. In other words, eggs in intra-Community trade must not be subject to any marking other than the compulsory quality and weight standards.

However, it should be re-iterated that these are merely proposals and considerable modifications will probably be made before a final draft is agreed. The views of the various Member States are far from cut-and-dried. The French, for example, have requested that a "top-fresh" category should be allowed. When packaged such eggs should have an air space of 3.5 m.m. and a label denoting this should be attached to the package. This grade would clearly be to the advantage of France where organisations such as the co-operatives or S.I.C.A.'s collect eggs twice a week and distribute them very quickly. The French argue that the aim should be to ensure the distributing of high quality products throughout the Community.

Some delegates, however, have pointed out that this proposed grade would operate to the advantage of the big concerns and be very much to the

detriment of the smaller producer. The Italian delegates, in particular, have quoted the results of experiments carried out in Italy, according to which the size of the air space varies with temperature. At 20 degrees Centigrade, the air space stays at 3 m.m. for six days; at 12 degrees for 15 days and at 2 degrees for much longer. Italian producers would therefore be penalised if such a proposal were implemented.

A further question arises regarding the stamping of eggs imported from third countries. Further consideration has also to be given to the regulation of direct retail sales. In view of the widely divergent attitudes taken by the various delegates, it is doubtful whether a compromise can be reached even by March 1968.

III

CONCLUSIONS

The purpose of this report has been to provide a description, in as detailed a form as possible, of the system of market regulation for eggs and egg products in the E.E.C. The object has not been to examine the trends in trade or egg production generally, or to assess the effect on poultry producers in the United Kingdom of our adoption of the Community's common agricultural policy. The report also concentrates upon the production of eggs. It ignores the related field of table poultry production, although the regulations relating to the two poultry sectors run closely parallel to each other. The conclusions drawn, therefore, are limited to the extent to which they are relevant to the subject matter of this report. In any case, insufficient time has elapsed to permit any worthwhile examination of trends in trade, production and prices since 1st July, 1967.

In the process of formulating a series of regulations in the eggs sector, emphasis was placed mainly on the need to ensure that the volume of supply is adjusted to market requirements and, at the same time, that an adequate income is guaranteed to producers. There are no arrangements for direct intervention on the markets, such as were recently introduced for pigmeat. Although the production of eggs in the Community is expanding, consumption, too, is rising and it is believed that there is still plenty of scope for a still further increase in production.

Basically, the egg producer in the E.E.C. is protected by a system of levies imposed on imports from third countries and this system is supplemented by minimum import prices which prevent supplies from crossing the common external frontier at abnormally low prices. However, such arrangements do not rule out the possibility of a significant increase in supplies from within the E.E.C. In fact, the expansion in production has already

made itself felt at times on the Community's egg market.

In order to overcome these difficulties, measures have been promoted to improve the organisation of production, processing and marketing. Member States are permitted to grant subsidies to recognised producer associations. The financial assistance is to take several forms. During the first three years after recognition, producer associations can receive grants towards their administrative and working expenditure. In the first year, such grants can amount to three per cent of the value of the produce marketed and covered by official recognition; in the second and third years, maximum grants of two and one per cent respectively are permitted. In addition, during the first five years following recognition, capital grants may be made - 40 per cent of the investment in the construction, extension or modernisation of buildings and installations, and 20 per cent in respect of machinery, vehicles, office and other equipment. Efforts are also being made to improve the methods of collecting information on the trends in market prices and the development of statistical techniques to be used in short and long term forecasting.

It remains to be seen how effective the measures already undertaken or in process of adoption will be restraining production in excess of demand. There is, of course, the restitution procedure which can be used, although this is not its main purpose, to encourage the export of excess supplies in the Community. However, the effectiveness of this measure could be limited. In the first place, third countries which prior to 1962 exported to what are now Community countries have tended to divert their supplies to importing third countries, which limits the possibility of exports from the E.E.C. Secondly, if the export restitutions accorded to Member States are unduly high, retaliatory measures could be invoked by other importing and exporting countries.

The effectiveness of a single market for eggs and egg products is likely, therefore, to depend on the powers allotted to the E.E.C. Commission which will enable them to cope with the day-to-day management of the market. The Commission has been given increased powers of control and inspection to ensure that regulations are uniformly complied with throughout the Community. Article 6 of Regulation Number 122 makes a specific provision for the Commission being authorised to prevent or mitigate undue disturbances on the market. It remains to be seen how frequently these powers will be invoked. But, with the rising production within the E.E.C., it seems fairly clear that the "management" of the market will become an important feature in the common market for eggs.

APPENDIX

Table 1:

Co-efficients used in calculating levies
on egg products as at 1st. October, 1967.

Common Customs Tariff Number	Description of products	Co-efficient
04.05	<p><u>Eggs and egg yolks, fresh, preserved, dried or sweetened:</u> B. Eggs out of shell and egg yolks: I. Fit for food manufacture: (a) From farmyard poultry: 1. Eggs out of shell: (aa) Fresh or preserved ... (bb) Dried 2. Egg yolks: (aa) Liquid (bb) Frozen (cc) Dried</p>	<p>1.16 4.24 2.04 2.18 4.30</p>
ex 35.02	<p><u>Albumens:</u> A. II. Others (except those unfit or rendered unfit for human consumption): (a) Egg albumen and milk albumen: 1. Dried (in flakes, crystals, powder, etc.) ... 2. Others</p>	<p>3.94 0.55</p>

Table 2:

Levies applicable to imports of eggs and egg products
into the Community from third countries from
1st. February to 30th. April, 1968.

Common Customs Tariff Number	Description of products	Levy
04.05	<p><u>Eggs and egg yolks, fresh, preserved, dried or sweetened:</u></p> <p>A. Eggs from farmyard poultry:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">I. Eggs in shell, fresh or preserved, other than hatching eggs</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">II. Hatching eggs</p> <p>B. Eggs out of shell and egg yolks:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">I. Fit for food manufacture:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) From farmyard poultry:</p> <p style="padding-left: 60px;">1. Eggs out of shell:</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">(aa) Fresh or preserved</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">(bb) Dried</p> <p style="padding-left: 60px;">2. Egg yolks:</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">(aa) Liquid</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">(bb) Frozen</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">(cc) Dried</p>	<p><u>d. per doz.</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">9.1</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">14.4</p> <p><u>d. per lb.</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">6.9</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">25.3</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">12.2</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">13.0</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">25.7</p>
ex 35.02	<p><u>Albumens:</u></p> <p>A. II. Others (except those unfit or rendered unfit for human consumption):</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(a) Egg albumen and milk albumen:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">1. Dried (in flakes, crystals, powder, etc.)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">2. Others</p>	<p style="padding-left: 40px;">23.5</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">3.3</p>

Table 3:

Additional charges used in calculating
minimum import prices for egg products
as at 1st. October, 1967.

Common Customs Tariff Number	Description of products	Additional charge	
		<u>U.A./Kg.</u>	<u>d./Lb.</u>
04.05	<u>Eggs and egg yolks, fresh, preserved, dried or sweetened:</u> B. Eggs out of shell and egg yolks: I. Fit for food manufacture: (a) From farmyard poultry: 1. Eggs out of shell: (aa) Fresh or preserved (bb) Dried 2. Egg yolks: (aa) Liquid (bb) Frozen (cc) Dried		
		0.1600	7.3
		0.4935	22.4
		0.2891	13.1
		0.3150	14.3
		0.5667	25.7
ex 35.02	<u>Albumens:</u> A. II. Others (except those unfit or rendered unfit for human consumption): (a) Egg albumen and milk albumen: 1. Dried (in flakes, crystals, powder, etc.) 2. Others		
		0.7325	33.2
		0.0950	4.3

Table 4:

Minimum import prices applicable to eggs and egg products into the Community from 1st. February to 30th. April, 1968.

Common Customs Tariff Number	Description of products	Minimum Import Price
04.05	<p><u>Eggs and egg yolks, fresh, preserved, dried or sweetened:</u></p> <p>A. Eggs from farmyard poultry:</p> <p> I. Eggs in shell, fresh or preserved, other than hatching eggs</p> <p> II. Hatching eggs</p> <p>B. Eggs out of shell and egg yolks:</p> <p> I. Fit for food manufacture:</p> <p> (a) From farmyard poultry:</p> <p> 1. Eggs out of shell:</p> <p> (aa) Fresh or preserved</p> <p> (bb) Dried</p> <p> 2. Egg yolks:</p> <p> (aa) Liquid</p> <p> (bb) Frozen</p> <p> (cc) Dried</p>	<p><u>d. per doz.</u></p> <p>34.3</p> <p>80.0</p> <p><u>d. per lb.</u></p> <p>27.6</p> <p>96.9</p> <p>52.3</p> <p>56.2</p> <p>108.4</p>
ex 35.02	<p><u>Albumens:</u></p> <p>A. II. Others (except those unfit or rendered unfit for human consumption):</p> <p> (a) Egg albumen and milk albumen:</p> <p> 1. Dried (in flakes, crystals, powder, etc.)</p> <p> 2. Others</p>	<p>109.0</p> <p>14.9</p>

Table 5:

Supplementary levies on imports of eggs and egg

Common Customs Tariff Number	Description of products	Levy
04.05	<p><u>Eggs and egg yolks, fresh, preserved, dried or sweetened:</u></p> <p>A. Eggs from farmyard poultry:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">I. Eggs in shell, fresh or preserved, other than hatching eggs</p> <p>B. Eggs out of shell and egg yolks:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">I. Fit for food manufacture:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) From farmyard poultry:</p> <p style="padding-left: 60px;">1. Eggs out of shell:</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">(aa) Fresh or preserved</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">(bb) Dried</p> <p style="padding-left: 60px;">2. Egg yolks:</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">(aa) Liquid</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">(bb) Frozen</p> <p style="padding-left: 60px;">(cc) Dried</p>	<p><u>d. per doz.</u></p> <p>(12.1</p> <p>(6.9</p> <p><u>d. per lb.</u></p> <p>12.5</p> <p>(51.0</p> <p>(34.1</p> <p>20.4</p> <p>(22.7</p> <p>(18.1</p> <p>(39.7</p> <p>(28.3</p>
ex 35.02	<p><u>Albumens:</u></p> <p>A. II. Others (except those unfit or rendered unfit for human consumption):</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(a) Egg albumen and milk albumen:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">1. Dried (in flakes, crystals, powder, etc.)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">2. Others</p>	<p>11.3</p> <p>(0.8</p> <p>(3.4</p>

products into the Community as at 5th. April, 1968.

Country of origin	In force from:
Rumania Other third countries *	5.4.68 5.4.68
Third countries China and Czechoslovakia Other third countries Third countries United Kingdom, China and Israel Other third countries China Other third countries	12.12.67 19.3.68 19.1.68 9.2.68 5.4.68 5.4.68 9.2.68 9.2.68
China, Poland and Czechoslovakia China, Poland, Yugoslavia and United Kingdom Other third countries	19.3.68 19.3.68 19.3.68

* Except Australia, Finland, Poland and South Africa.

Table 6:

Restitution payments applicable to exports of
eggs and egg products to third countries
as from 1st. February, 1968.

Common Customs Tariff Number	Description of products	Restitution
04.05	<p><u>Eggs and egg yolks, fresh, preserved,</u> <u>dried or sweetened:</u></p> <p>A. Eggs from farmyard poultry:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">I. Eggs in shell, fresh or preserved, other than hatching eggs</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">II. Hatching eggs</p> <p>B. Eggs out of shell and egg yolks:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">I. Fit for food manufacture:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) From farmyard poultry:</p> <p style="padding-left: 60px;">1. Eggs out of shell:</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">(aa) Fresh or preserved</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">(bb) Dried</p> <p style="padding-left: 60px;">2. Egg yolks:</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">(aa) Liquid</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">(bb) Frozen</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">(cc) Dried</p>	<p><u>d. per doz.</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">7.8</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">10.8</p> <p><u>d. per lb.</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">4.5</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">16.8</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">8.2</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">8.6</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">16.8</p>

Table 7:

Quantities of shell eggs used in determining
restitution payments on certain egg products
and products containing eggs
as at 1st. October, 1967.

Common Customs Tariff Number	Description of products	Shell eggs per 100 kg.
19.03	<u>Food pastes:</u> A. Egg pastes containing per kilogramme: - 1 egg - 2 eggs - 3 eggs - 4 eggs - 5 eggs 	kg. 5.25 10.50 15.75 21.00 26.25
ex 35.02	<u>Albumens, albuminates and other albumen derivatives:</u> A. II. Egg albumen: 1. Dried (in flakes, crystals, powder, etc.) ... 2. Others 	394.00 55.00

Table 3:

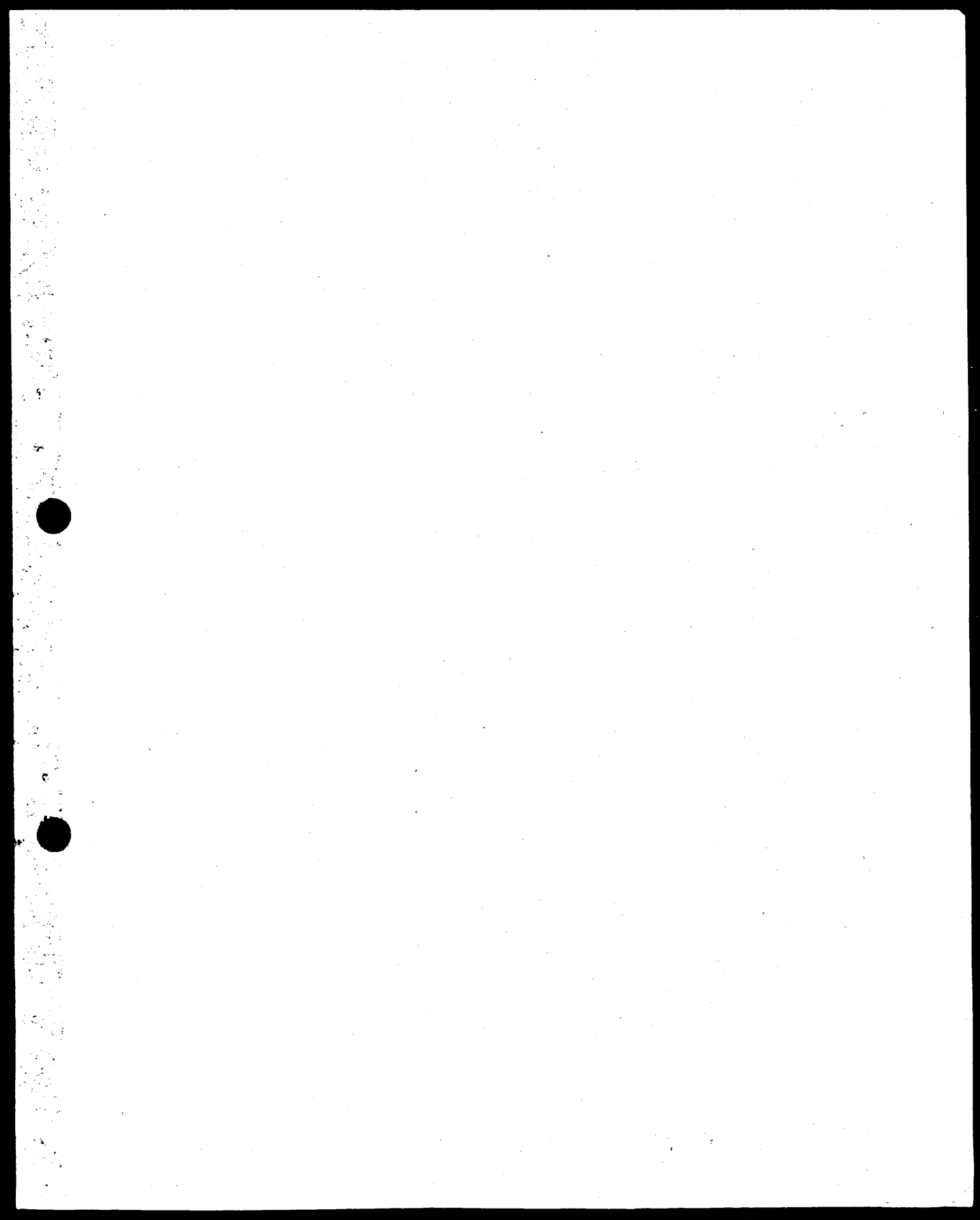
METRIC CONVERSIONS

Grammes	Ounces or Grammes	Ounces	Kilogrammes	Pounds or Kilogrammes	Pounds
28.35	1	0.04	0.45	1	2.20
56.69	2	0.71	0.90	2	4.40
85.03	3	0.11	1.35	3	6.60
113.38	4	0.14	1.80	4	8.80
141.72	5	0.18	2.25	5	11.00
170.07	6	0.21	2.70	6	13.20
198.41	7	0.25	3.15	7	15.40
226.76	8	0.28	3.60	8	17.60
255.10	9	0.32	4.05	9	19.80
283.45	10	0.35	4.50	10	22.00
311.79	11	0.39	9.00	20	44.00
340.14	12	0.42	11.25	25	55.00
368.48	13	0.46	22.50	50	110.00
396.83	14	0.49	45.00	100	220.00
425.17	15	0.53			
453.52	16	0.56			
566.89	20	0.70			
708.62	25	0.68			
1417.23	50	1.76			
2834.47	100	3.53			

Table 9:

CURRENCY CONVERSION FACTORS

Country	Unit of Currency	Currency equivalent in:						
		Francs (B./Lux.)	D. Marks	Francs (Fr.)	Lire (It.)	Florins (Neths.)	Units of Account	£
Belgium Luxembourg	100 Francs (B./Lux.)	100.0	8.0000	9.8741	1250.00	7.2400	2.0000	0.83333
Federal Germany	100 D. Marks	1250.000	100.0	123.4265	15625.00	90.5000	25.0000	10.41668
France	100 Francs (Fr.)	1012.750	81.0200	100.0	12659.38	73.3231	20.2550	8.43959
Italy	100 Lire (It.)	8.000	0.6400	0.7899	100.0	0.5792	0.1600	0.06667
Netherlands	100 Florins (Neths.)	1381.215	110.4972	136.3828	17265.19	100.0	27.6243	11.51013
E.E.C.	100 Units of Account	5000.000	400.0000	493.7060	62500.00	362.0000	100.0	41.66670
United Kingdom	£100	12000.000	960.0000	1184.8944	150000.00	868.8000	240.0000	100.0



Eggs (pd)

EGGS IN THE COMMON MARKET

GIANNINI FOUNDATION OF
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
LIBRARY

(Prepared for the British Egg Marketing Board) JUN 18 1971

Supplement No. 22.

1. Imports of eggs in shell (fresh or preserved, other than hatching eggs) into the E.E.C. from Rumania are now exempt from supplementary levy following an undertaking by that country that such exports will not be below the stated Community minimum import price. This is in accordance with the general provisions regarding the application of supplementary levies. They are not applied to third countries which are prepared to offer an effective guarantee that exports of their produce to the E.E.C. will not be made at prices below the minimum import price and that there will be no undue diversion of trade towards member States.
2. Basic levies on shell eggs and egg products for the period 1st February to 30th April 1970 are the same as those in operation for the previous quarter (See Supplement 21 and Table 2 of Supplement No. 17).
3. Supplementary levies which have been in force since 18th January 1970 are shown in Table 5.
4. Restitution payments for the period beginning 1st February 1970 are unchanged from those of the previous quarter (See Supplement No. 21 and Table 6 of Supplement No. 17).

University of Exeter,
Department of Agricultural Economics,
Lafrowda,
St. Germans Road,
Exeter,
Devon.

February 1970.

Table 5.

Supplementary levies on imports of eggs and egg

Common Customs Tariff Number	Description of products	Levy
04.05	<u>Eggs and egg yolks, fresh, dried or otherwise preserved, sweetened or unsweetened:</u> A. Eggs in shell, fresh or preserved: I. Eggs from farmyard poultry: (b) other than hatching eggs ... B. Eggs out of shell and egg yolks: I. Fit for food manufacture: (a) Eggs out of shell: 1. Dried 2. Others (b) Egg yolks: 1. Liquid 2. Frozen 3. Dried	<u>d. per doz.</u> 5.2 <u>d. per lb.</u> (43.7 (28.0 (12.5 (10.2 (20.4 (11.3 (20.4 (5.7 26.3
ex 35.02	<u>Albumens:</u> A. II. Others (except those unfit or rendered unfit for human consumption): (a) Egg albumen and milk albumen: 2. Others (than dried) ...	<u>d. per lb.</u> 4.5

products into the Community from 18th January 1970.

Country of origin

All third countries except Australia, Finland, Poland, Rumania and S. Africa

China

Other third countries except Austria

China

Other third countries except Austria

China, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Yugoslavia

Other third countries except Austria

China, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Yugoslavia

Other third countries except Austria

All third countries except Austria

All third countries except Austria

EGGS IN THE COMMON MARKET

JUN 18 1971

(Prepared for the British Egg Marketing Board)

Supplement No. 23.

1. Basic levies for the quarter 1st May to 31st July 1970 are the same as those of the previous quarter. They are given in Table 2 of Supplement No. 17.
2. Minimum import prices likewise remain unchanged from those given in Table 4 of Supplement No. 17.
3. The current rates of supplementary levies are shown in Table 5.
4. Restitution payments applicable from 1st April 1970 are given in Table 6.

University of Exeter,
The Agricultural Economics Unit,
Lafrowda,
St. Germans Road,
Exeter,
Devon.

May 1970.

Table 5.

Supplementary levies on imports of eggs and egg

Common Customs Tariff Number	Description of products	Levy
04.05	<u>Eggs and egg yolks, fresh, dried or otherwise preserved, sweetened or unsweetened:</u> A. Eggs in shell, fresh or preserved: I. Eggs from farmyard poultry: (b) other than hatching eggs ... B. Eggs out of shell and egg yolks: I. Fit for food manufacture: (a) Eggs out of shell: 1. Dried 2. Others (b) Egg yolks: 1. Liquid 2. Frozen 3. Dried	<u>d. per doz.</u> (14.1 (9.4 <u>d. per lb.</u> (43.7 (24.9 (12.5 (10.2 (20.4 (11.3 (20.4 (5.7 22.7
ex 35.02	<u>Albumens:</u> A. II. Others (except those unfit or rendered unfit for human consumption): (a) Egg albumen and milk albumen: 2. Others (than dried) ...	<u>d. per lb.</u> 4.5

products into the Community from 4th May 1970.

Country of origin

Spain

All third countries except Australia, Finland, Poland, Rumania and S. Africa

China

Other third countries except Austria

China

Other third countries except Austria

China, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Yugoslavia

Other third countries except Austria

China, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Yugoslavia

Other third countries except Austria

All third countries except Austria

All third countries except Austria

EGGS IN THE COMMON MARKET

JUN 18 1971

(Prepared for the British Egg Marketing Board)

Supplement No. 24.

1. The basic levies on imports of shell eggs and egg products into the E.E.C. have recently been reduced. The rates of basic levy for the period 1st August to 31st October 1970 are given in Table 2.
2. Minimum import prices have been raised and those operative in the 1st August to 31st October 1970 period are shown in Table 4.
3. The level of protection to E.E.C. egg producers, as measured by the combined minimum import prices and basic levies, remains unchanged from the previous quarter. The increases in the minimum import prices have been offset by reductions in the basic levies.
4. The current rates of supplementary levies are given in Table 5.

5. The rates of restitution payments on exports of shell eggs and egg products from E.E.C. member States as from 1st July 1970 are shown in Table 6.

University of Exeter,
Agricultural Economics Unit,
Lafrowda,
St. Germans Road,
Exeter,
Devon.

August 1970.

Table 4.

Minimum import prices applicable to eggs
and egg products into the Community from
1st August to 31st October, 1970.

Common Customs Tariff Number	Description of products	Minimum Import Price
04.05	<p><u>Eggs and egg yolks, fresh, dried or otherwise preserved, sweetened or unsweetened:</u></p> <p>A. Eggs in shell, fresh or preserved:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">I. Eggs from farmyard poultry:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) Hatching eggs</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(b) Others</p> <p>B. Eggs out of shell and egg yolks:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">I. Fit for food manufacture:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) Eggs out of shell:</p> <p style="padding-left: 60px;">1. Dried</p> <p style="padding-left: 60px;">2. Others</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(b) Egg yolks:</p> <p style="padding-left: 60px;">1. Liquid</p> <p style="padding-left: 60px;">2. Frozen</p> <p style="padding-left: 60px;">3. Dried</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">d. per doz.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">78.5</p> <p style="text-align: right;">33.1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">d. per lb.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">93.9</p> <p style="text-align: right;">26.1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">50.8</p> <p style="text-align: right;">54.1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">105.1</p>
ex 35.02	<p><u>Albumens:</u></p> <p>A. II. Others (except those unfit or rendered unfit for human consumption):</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(a) Egg albumen and milk albumen:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">1. Dried (in flakes, crystals, powder, etc.)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">2. Others</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">d. per lb.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">106.0</p> <p style="text-align: right;">14.5</p>

Table 5.

Supplementary levies on imports of eggs and egg

Common Customs Tariff Number	Description of products	Levy
04.05	<u>Eggs and egg yolks, fresh, dried or otherwise preserved, sweetened or unsweetened:</u> A. Eggs in shell, fresh or preserved: I. Eggs from farmyard poultry: ... (b) other than hatching eggs ... B. Eggs out of shell and egg yolks: I. Fit for food manufacture: (a) Eggs out of shell: 1. Dried 2. Others (b) Egg yolks: 1. Liquid 2. Frozen 3. Dried	<u>d. per doz.</u> (14.1 (9.4 <u>d. per lb.</u> (43.7 (24.9 (12.5 (10.2 (20.4 (11.3 (20.4 (5.7 27.2
ex 35.02	<u>Albumens:</u> A. II. Others (except those unfit or rendered unfit for human consumption): (a) Egg albumen and milk albumen: 2. Others (than dried) ...	<u>d. per lb.</u> 4.5

products into the Community from 12th July 1970.

Country of origin

Spain

All third countries except Australia, Finland, Poland, Rumania and S. Africa

China

Other third countries except Austria

China

Other third countries except Austria

China, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia or Ethiopia

Other third countries except Austria

China, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia or Ethiopia

Other third countries except Austria

All third countries except Austria

All third countries except Austria

Table 6.

Restitution payments applicable to exports of
shell eggs and egg products to third countries
as from 1st July 1970.

Common Customs Tariff Number	Description of products	Restitution
04.05	<u>Eggs and egg yolks, fresh, dried or otherwise preserved, sweetened or unsweetened:</u>	
	A. Eggs in shell, fresh or preserved:	<u>d. per doz.</u>
	I. Eggs from farmyard poultry:	
	(a) Hatching eggs 	12.0
	(b) Others 	9.0
	B. Eggs out of shell and egg yolks:	<u>d. per lb.</u>
	I. Fit for food manufacture:	
	(a) Eggs out of shell:	
	1. Dried 	25.1
	2. Others:	
	- exported to Asiatic countries east of Iran and islands in the Indian and Pacific Oceans situated between the 60° E and 180° meridians, except Australia, New Zealand and Russia 	10.4
	- exported to other third countries 	6.9

EGGS IN THE COMMON MARKET

GIANNINI FOUNDATION OF
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
LIBRARY

(Prepared for the British Egg Marketing Board)

JUN 18 1971

Supplement No. 25.

1. The basic levies on imports of shell eggs and egg products into the E.E.C. have recently been slightly reduced. The rates of basic levy for the quarter beginning 1st November 1970 are given in Table 2.
2. Minimum import prices have been raised and those operative for the quarter beginning 1st November 1970 are shown in Table 4.
3. The combined minimum import prices and basic levies, representing the level of protection given to egg producers in the E.E.C., remains unchanged from the previous quarter. The increases in the minimum import prices have been offset by reductions in the basic levies.
4. The current rates of supplementary levies and the third countries to which they are applied are given in Table 5.
5. The rates of restitution payments on exports of shell eggs and egg products from E.E.C. member States to third countries as from 1st November 1970 are shown in Table 6.

University of Exeter,
Agricultural Economics Unit,
Lafrowda,
St. German's Road,
Exeter,
Devon.

December 1970.

Table 2.

Levies applicable to imports of eggs and egg products
into the Community from third countries from
1st November 1970 to 31st January 1971.

Common Customs Tariff Number	Description of products	Levy
04.05	<p><u>Eggs and egg yolks, fresh, dried or otherwise preserved, sweetened or unsweetened:</u></p> <p>A. Eggs in shell, fresh or preserved:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">I. Eggs from farmyard poultry:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) Hatching eggs</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(b) Others</p> <p>B. Eggs out of shell and egg yolks:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">I. Fit for food manufacture:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) Eggs out of shell:</p> <p style="padding-left: 60px;">1. Dried</p> <p style="padding-left: 60px;">2. Others</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(b) Egg yolks:</p> <p style="padding-left: 60px;">1. Liquid</p> <p style="padding-left: 60px;">2. Frozen</p> <p style="padding-left: 60px;">3. Dried</p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><u>d. per doz.</u></p> <p style="text-align: right;">16.0</p> <p style="text-align: right;">10.2</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><u>d. per lb.</u></p> <p style="text-align: right;">28.4</p> <p style="text-align: right;">7.8</p> <p style="text-align: right;">13.7</p> <p style="text-align: right;">14.6</p> <p style="text-align: right;">28.8</p>
ex 35.02	<p><u>Albumens:</u></p> <p>A. II. Others (except those unfit or rendered unfit for human consumption):</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(a) Egg albumen and milk albumen:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">1. Dried (in flakes, crystals, powder, etc.)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">2. Others</p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><u>d. per lb.</u></p> <p style="text-align: right;">26.4</p> <p style="text-align: right;">3.7</p>

Table 4.

Minimum import prices applicable to eggs
and egg products into the Community from
1st November 1970 to 31st January 1971.

Common Customs Tariff Number	Description of products	Minimum Import Price
04.05	<p><u>Eggs and egg yolks, fresh, dried or otherwise preserved, sweetened or unsweetened:</u></p> <p>A. Eggs in shell, fresh or preserved:</p> <p> I. Eggs from farmyard poultry:</p> <p> (a) Hatching eggs </p> <p> (b) Others </p> <p>B. Eggs out of shell and egg yolks:</p> <p> I. Fit for food manufacture:</p> <p> (a) Eggs out of shell:</p> <p> 1. Dried </p> <p> 2. Others </p> <p> (b) Egg yolks:</p> <p> 1. Liquid </p> <p> 2. Frozen </p> <p> 3. Dried </p>	<p><u>d. per doz.</u></p> <p>79.4</p> <p>33.9</p> <p><u>d. per lb.</u></p> <p>95.9</p> <p>26.6</p> <p>51.8</p> <p>55.2</p> <p>107.3</p>
ex 35.02	<p><u>Albumens:</u></p> <p>A. II. Others (except those unfit or rendered unfit for human consumption):</p> <p> (a) Egg albumen and milk albumen:</p> <p> 1. Dried (in flakes, crystals, powder, etc.)</p> <p> 2. Others </p>	<p><u>d. per lb.</u></p> <p>108.0</p> <p>14.7</p>

products into the Community from 19th November 1970.

Country of origin

Spain and Hungary

All third countries except Australia, Finland, Poland, Rumania and S. Africa

China

Other third countries except Austria

China

Other third countries except Austria

China, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia or Ethiopia

Other third countries except Austria

China, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia or Ethiopia

Other third countries except Austria

All third countries except Austria

All third countries except Austria

EGGS IN THE COMMON MARKET

(Prepared for the British Egg Marketing Board)

GIANNINI FOUNDATION OF
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
LIBRARY

JUN 18 1971

Supplement No. 26.

1. The basic levies on imports of shell eggs and egg products into the E.E.C. were slightly reduced as from 1st February 1971. The rates of basic levy for the quarter beginning on that date are given in Table 2.
2. Minimum import prices were raised at the same time and those operative for the quarter beginning 1st February 1971 are shown in Table 4.
3. The current rates of supplementary levies and the third countries to which they are applied are given in Table 5.
4. The rates of restitution payments on exports of shell eggs and egg products from E.E.C. member States to third countries as from 1st February are shown in Table 6.

University of Exeter,
Agricultural Economics Unit,
Lafrowda,
St. German's Road,
Exeter,
Devon.

March 1971.

Table 4.

Minimum import prices applicable to eggs
and egg products into the Community from
1st February to 30th April 1971.

Common Customs Tariff Number	Description of products	Minimum Import Price
04.05	<p><u>Eggs and egg yolks, fresh, dried or otherwise preserved, sweetened or unsweetened:</u></p> <p>A. Eggs in shell, fresh or preserved:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">I. Eggs from farmyard poultry:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) Hatching eggs 34.00</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(b) Others 14.82</p> <p>B. Eggs out of shell and egg yolks:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">I. Fit for food manufacture:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) Eggs out of shell:</p> <p style="padding-left: 60px;">1. Dried 41.61</p> <p style="padding-left: 60px;">2. Others 11.56</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(b) Egg yolks:</p> <p style="padding-left: 60px;">1. Liquid 22.46</p> <p style="padding-left: 60px;">2. Frozen 23.93</p> <p style="padding-left: 60px;">3. Dried 46.53</p>	<p><u>p. per doz.</u></p> <p><u>p. per lb.</u></p>
ex 35.02	<p><u>Albumens:</u></p> <p>A. II. Others (except those unfit or rendered unfit for human consumption):</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(a) Egg albumen and milk albumen:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">1. Dried (in flakes, crystals, powder, etc.) 46.67</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">2. Others 6.38</p>	<p><u>p. per lb.</u></p>

Table 5.

Supplementary levies on imports of eggs and egg

Common Customs Tariff Number	Description of products	Levy
04.05	<u>Eggs and egg yolks, fresh, dried or otherwise preserved, sweetened or unsweetened:</u> A. Eggs in shell, fresh or preserved: I. Eggs from farmyard poultry: (b) other than hatching eggs... B. Eggs out of shell and egg yolks: I. Fit for food manufacture: (a) Eggs out of shell: 1. Dried 2. Others (b) Egg yolks: 1. Liquid 2. Frozen 3. Dried 	<p>p. per doz.</p> <p>(5.46 (2.75</p> <p>p. per lb.</p> <p>(18.18 (10.39 (5.20 (4.25</p> <p>(8.50 (4.72 (8.50 (2.36 15.50</p>

products into the Community from 15th February 1971.

Country of origin

Czechoslovakia

All other third countries except Australia, Finland, Poland, Rumania and South Africa

China

All other third countries except Austria

China

All other third countries except Austria

China, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia or Ethiopia

All other third countries except Austria

China, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia or Poland

All other third countries except Austria

All third countries except Austria

