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(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 950/97
of 20 May 1997
on improving the efficiency of agricultural structures

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

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

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament ⁽²⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee ⁽³⁾,

(1) Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91 of 15 July 1991 on improving the efficiency of agricultural structures ⁽⁴⁾, has been substantially amended on several occasions; whereas, in the event of new amendments being made to the said Regulation, in order to clarify and rationalize matters, the provisions in question should be recast; whereas, moreover, in the interests of simplification and coherence it is appropriate to incorporate in the same text Council Directive 75/268/EEC of 28 April 1975, on mountain and hill farming in certain less-favoured areas ⁽⁵⁾;

(2) Whereas, pursuant to Article 1 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88 of 24 June 1988 on the tasks of the Structural Funds and their effectiveness and on coordination of their activities between themselves and with the operations of the

European Investment Bank and the other existing financial instruments ⁽⁶⁾, Community action through the Structural Funds, in particular, is to support the achievement of the general objectives set out in Articles 130a and 130c of the Treaty by contributing to the attainment of five priority objectives; whereas it is for the Guidance Section of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF) to contribute towards promoting rural development by speeding up the adjustment of agricultural structures in the context of reform of the common agricultural policy;

(3) Whereas intervention by the EAGGF for the attainment of Objective 5a is governed by Council Regulation (EEC) No 4253/88 of 19 December 1988 laying down provisions for implementing Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88 as regards coordination of the activities of the different Structural Funds between themselves and with the operations of the European Investment Bank and the other existing financial instruments ⁽⁷⁾, and by Council Regulation (EEC) No 4256/88 of 19 December 1988 laying down provisions for implementing Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88 as regards the EAGGF Guidance Section ⁽⁸⁾;

(4) Whereas the common measure provided for by this Regulation must fit in with other horizontal measures decided on for the attainment of Objective 5a; whereas it also reflects certain

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 115, 19. 4. 1996, p. 34.

⁽²⁾ Opinion delivered on 13 May 1997 (not yet published in the Official Journal).

⁽³⁾ OJ No C 204, 15. 7. 1996, p. 38.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 218, 6. 8. 1991, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 409/97 (OJ No L 62, 4. 3. 1997, p. 4).

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 128, 19. 5. 1975, p. 1. Directive as last amended by the 1994 Act of Accession.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 185, 15. 7. 1988, p. 9. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 3193/94 (OJ No L 337, 24. 12. 1994, p. 11).

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 185, 15. 7. 1988, p. 9. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 3193/94 (OJ No L 337, 24. 12. 1994, p. 11).

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 374, 31. 12. 1988, p. 25. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2085/93 (OJ No L 193, 31. 7. 1993, p. 44).

- principles of Community policy and agricultural structures that are generally applicable to any intervention by the Funds;
- (5) Whereas it is not possible to achieve the objectives of the common agricultural policy set out in Article 39 (1) (a) and (b) of the Treaty without aiding the improvement of the efficiency of agricultural structures, especially in regions experiencing particularly acute problems;
- (6) Whereas this improvement of the efficiency of agricultural structures is an indispensable element in the development of the common agricultural policy; whereas it is therefore necessary that such improvement be based on Community concepts and criteria;
- (7) Whereas, because of the diversity of their causes, nature and gravity, structural problems in agriculture may require solutions which vary according to region and are capable of adjustment over a period of time; whereas such solutions must contribute to the overall economic and social development of each region concerned;
- (8) Whereas the situation of agricultural markets has changed, and will change further, as a result of the new direction imposed on the common agricultural policy by the need to secure a gradual drop in output in those sectors where there is a surplus;
- (9) Whereas, in this context, structural policy must be used to help farmers adapt to this new situation and to cushion the effects that the new markets and prices policy is likely to have on agricultural incomes in particular;
- (10) Whereas, if European agriculture is to maintain a presence on world markets, the common agricultural policy must continue to aim at increasing the efficiency and competitiveness of agricultural holdings; whereas, while the basic adjustments necessary to ensure the long-term competitiveness of Community agriculture must be made through the markets policy, the structural policy also must make its contribution by strengthening production and marketing structures as far as possible but without in any way worsening the imbalance between the productive resources allocated to agriculture and the foreseeable outlets;
- (11) Whereas, within the framework of the common measure provided for by this Regulation, in order to achieve the aim of improving the effectiveness of agricultural structures, Member States should have the choice, according to the specific position of their farmers, to implement the measures or not and, if appropriate, to adapt them to the different situations, while maintaining the obligation to respect the sectoral prohibitions and limitations as well as the rules on State aids;
- (12) Whereas agricultural structure in the Community is typified by the existence of a large number of holdings which lack the structural conditions which would ensure a fair income and living conditions;
- (13) Whereas, in the future, the only holdings capable of adjusting to economic conditions will be those on which the farmer has adequate vocational skill and competence, and on which profitability is verified by accounts and by a material improvement plan;
- (14) Whereas the aim of Community investment aid is to modernize agricultural holdings and to improve their viability in the context of the rational development of agricultural production; whereas this aspect of the structural policy must be adjusted so as to permit the modernization and diversification of agriculture while remaining consistent with the measures taken to limit surplus production;
- (15) Whereas, in order to qualify for Community investment aid, a farmer must normally practise farming as his main occupation, that is, he must devote at least half of his working time to his holding and derive at least half of his income therefrom; whereas investment aid should, however, be extended to persons who do not practise farming as their main occupation, provided that on their holding they engage in forestry, tourism or craft activities or activities designed to safeguard the environment and maintain the countryside;
- (16) Whereas investment aid should be concentrated on holdings which are in greatest need of such aid;
- (17) Whereas the adjustment of farm structures by an improvement in productivity resulting in an increase in production is confronted by insurmountable limits because of the state of the market for many agricultural products; whereas investment aid is intended not necessarily to increase production capacity but also to improve the quality of production conditions; whereas it appears necessary to concentrate such aid on those investments which allow for a reduction in

- production costs and for the improvement in living and working conditions or which aim at conversion of production; whereas such aid may also be granted for investments aimed at finding new sources of income, such as tourism or craft activities or the manufacture and direct sale of farm produce, and to investments aimed at improving conditions for the hygiene and welfare of animals and at safeguarding and improving the environment;
- (18) Whereas, in addition, the objective of market balance in the Community requires that specific conditions be attached to the granting of investment aid in the pig, milk, and beef and veal production sectors as well as in the egg and poultrymeat sectors;
- (19) Whereas the grant of specific benefits to young farmers may facilitate not only their installation but also the structural adjustment of their holding after their first installation;
- (20) Whereas the keeping of accounts is essential to the correct assessment of the financial and economic situation of holdings, and in particular of those undergoing modernization; whereas a financial incentive may encourage the keeping of accounts;
- (21) Whereas, in the interests of rational production and of improvement in living conditions, encouragement should also be given to the formation of groups having as their purpose mutual aid between holdings, including the use of new technologies and practices for safeguarding and improving the environment and preserving the countryside, and to the formation of groups which would introduce alternative farming practices or a more rational joint use of agricultural means of production, or group farming operations;
- (22) Whereas in the same context it is also necessary to encourage the creation of agricultural associations whose objective is the establishment of replacement and management services;
- (23) Whereas the Council has adopted the Community lists of less-favoured areas, for which special measures adapted to their situation should be enacted at Community level, in particular in order to take account of the natural conditions of production and to ensure reasonable incomes for farmers in these regions;
- (24) Whereas it may be essential, if the objectives assigned to farming in less-favoured regions are to be attained, that farmers permanently engaged in agriculture in such areas be paid annual allowances aimed at compensation for the permanent natural handicaps; whereas it should be left to Member States to fix the amount of such allowances according to the severity of the handicaps involved and taking account of the economic situation and farmers' incomes within the limits and conditions fixed for the different types of areas, both as to the amounts which may be paid and the types of production which may be covered;
- (25) Whereas, in order to reduce the drawbacks both in terms of market balance and environmental protection, the allowance should be granted for only 1,4 livestock units (LU) per hectare of the total forage area of the holding; whereas, in addition, as regards the maximum amount of Community aid per holding, the administrative difficulties should be overcome by replacing the existing scheme by a simpler one designed to concentrate the Community's efforts on those holdings which are in greatest need, that is, the community contribution would be restricted to the equivalent of 120 units;
- (26) Whereas the rationalization of holdings and the need to preserve the countryside necessitate the granting of aid for joint investment schemes in the less-favoured areas in particular for fodder production and for land improvement and capital equipment for pasture and hill grazing;
- (27) Whereas the evolution and the specialization of agriculture require an appropriate level of general, technical and economic training for the active farm population, especially as regards new orientations of management, of production, or of marketing, as well as for young people about to be installed or recently installed on a holding;
- (28) Whereas the insufficient financial means available for vocational training and further training, in particular, that of the leaders and managers of cooperatives and agricultural groups, impedes the structural adjustment of agriculture in many regions;
- (29) Whereas, in accordance with the principles of the reform of the Structural Funds, and in particular with Articles 5 and 11 of Regulation (EEC) No

2052/88, the EAGGF co-finances national aid schemes by reimbursing expenditure incurred by Member States; whereas the rate of Community part-financing may be differentiated on the basis of the criteria and within the limits laid down in Article 13 of the said Regulation; whereas these rates are to be determined by the Commission;

- (30) Whereas, for the purposes of administrative management, Member States should be authorized to lay down additional conditions for the execution of the measures provided for in the Regulation;
- (31) Whereas to facilitate structural improvement of the agricultural sector in certain regions, provision must be made for some temporary adjustments to the rules on the acceleration of structural adjustment in the context of the reform of the common agricultural policy;
- (32) Whereas it is appropriate, in the interests of clarity and in order to facilitate periodic updating, to place the levels of aids in an annex,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

TITLE I

Framework for the common measure

Article 1

With a view to expediting the adjustment of agricultural structures in the Community pursuant to Objective 5a as set out in Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88, a common measure within the meaning of Article 2 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 4256/88, implemented by the Member States, is hereby introduced with the following objectives:

- (a) to help restore the balance between production and market capacity;
- (b) to help improve the efficiency of farms by developing and reorganizing their structures and by promoting supplementary activities;
- (c) to maintain a viable agricultural community and thus help develop the social fabric of rural areas by ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers and by offsetting the effects of natural handicaps in less-favoured areas;

- (d) to contribute to the safeguarding of the environment and the preservation of the countryside, including the long-term conservation of natural farming resources.

Article 2

The EAGGF, Guidance Section, (hereinafter referred to as 'the Fund') shall be used, where action is taken under the common measure referred to in Article 1, to provide part-financing for national aid schemes concerning:

- (a) measures relating to investments in agricultural holdings, in particular to reduce production costs, to improve the living and working conditions of farmers, to promote the diversification of their activities, including the direct sale of farm produce, and to preserve and improve the natural environment;
- (b) measures to encourage the setting-up of young farmers;
- (c) measures to assist agricultural holdings, involving the introduction of accounts and the launching of groups, services and other measures serving several holdings;
- (d) measures to support farm incomes and to maintain viable agricultural communities in less-favoured areas by means of agricultural aid for offsetting natural handicaps;
- (e) vocational training projects connected with the measures referred to in points (a), (b) and (c).

Article 3

The Community contribution to aid under this Regulation shall be limited to the financial resources resulting from the allocation referred to in Article 12 (4) of Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88 without prejudice to Article 32 (2) of this Regulation.

To this end, Member States may limit the right of applicants to benefit from such aid according to the financial resources available.

TITLE II

Aid for investments in agricultural holdings

Article 4

In order to contribute to the improvement of agricultural incomes and of living, working and production conditions on agricultural holdings, Member States may

introduce a scheme for investment aid to agricultural holdings, pursuant to the common measure.

Article 5

1. The aid scheme is confined to agricultural holdings where the farmer:

(a) practises farming as his main occupation.

Member States may, however, apply the aid scheme to part-time farmers who derive at least 50 % of their total income from farming, forestry, tourism, craft activities or activities for maintaining the countryside which benefit from public aid, carried out on the holding, provided that the proportion of income deriving directly from farming on the holding is not less than 25 % of the farmer's total income and that off-farm activities do not account for more than half the farmer's total working time;

(b) possesses adequate occupational skill and competence;

(c) submits a material improvement plan for the holding. This plan must show that the investments are justified with regard to the situation of the holding and its economic position and that implementation of the plan will bring about a lasting improvement of that situation;

(d) undertakes to keep simplified accounts comprising at a minimum:

- records of revenue and expenditure of the holding, with supporting documents,
- the drawing up of an annual balance sheet of the assets and liabilities of the holding.

2. The aid system shall be limited to agricultural holdings where labour income per man work unit (MWU) is less than 1,2 times the reference income referred to in paragraph 3.

Member States may restrict the aid scheme to aid for family farms.

3. Member States shall fix the reference income at a level not exceeding the average gross wage of non-agricultural workers in the region.

4. The plan for the material improvement of the holding shall contain at least:

(a) a description of the initial situation;

(b) a description of the situation on completion of the plan, drawn up on the basis of an estimated budget;

(c) an indication of the measures and, in particular, the investments planned.

5. Member States shall define the term: 'farmer practising farming as his main occupation'.

This definition shall, in the case of natural persons, include at least the condition that the proportion of income derived from the agricultural holding must be 50 % or more of the farmer's total income and that the working time devoted to non-farm activities must be less than half of the farmer's total working time.

On the basis of the criteria referred to in the second subparagraph, the Member States shall define what is meant by the said expression in the case of legal entities other than natural persons.

6. Member States shall lay down the criteria for assessing the occupational skill and competence of the farmer, by reference to the standard of agricultural training received and/or to a minimum period of farming experience.

Article 6

1. The aid scheme may be applied to investments relating to:

(a) the qualitative improvements and redeployment of production, in line with market requirements and, where necessary, with a view to adapting it to Community quality standards;

(b) the diversification of activities on the holding, in particular by the introduction of tourism and craft activities or the manufacture and direct sale of farm produce;

(c) the adaptation of the holding for the purposes of reducing production costs and saving energy;

(d) the improvement of living and working conditions;

(e) the improvement of the hygiene conditions of livestock enterprises and compliance with Community animal welfare standards, or, failing these, national standards until Community standards are adopted;

(f) the protection and improvement of the environment.

2. The grant of investment aid may be refused or limited where the effect of the investments concerned would be to increase the holding's production of products for which no normal market outlets can be found.

The Council, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission, shall adopt the necessary measures and shall define the products falling within the meaning of the preceding subparagraph.

3. The investment aid shall not be granted in respect of investments relating to milk production, the effect of which is to exceed the reference quantity determined in accordance with rules on the additional levy for milk and mild products, unless an additional reference quantity has been granted beforehand as provided for in accordance with the said rules.

In such cases, the granting of aid shall be subject to the condition that the investment does not serve to raise the number of dairy cows to more than 50 per MWU and more than 80 per holding or, where the holding has more than 1,6 MWU, does not serve to raise the number of dairy cows by more than 15 %.

4. Aid may not be granted for investments which have the effect of increasing pig places.

The place required by one breeding sow shall correspond to 6,5 fattening pig places.

Furthermore, where an improvement plan provides for investment in the pig-production sector, the granting of aid in respect of such an investment shall be subject to the condition that, on completion of the plan, at least the equivalent of 35 % of the quantity of feed consumed by pigs can be produced on the holding.

However, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 30 the Commission may authorize a Member State to derogate from that condition, in exceptional cases and solely for investment to reduce emissions from animal droppings and the elimination of slurry in existing holdings, provided that such investment leads to a better result for the protection of the environment than that obtained by the condition derogated from and that it does not in any circumstances lead to an increase in production capacity.

5. Aid granted for investments relating to the beef sector, other than aid for safeguarding the environment, improvement of hygiene conditions on livestock enterprises and animal welfare, where there is no increase in capacity, shall be restricted to livestock enterprises where the beef-cattle stocking rate does not, in the final year of the plan, exceed 3, 2,5 and 2 livestock units (LU) per hectare of forage area used for feeding the cattle for plans ending respectively in 1994, 1995 and 1996 or later. The limits of 2,5 and 2 LU per hectare shall apply only to applications submitted as from 1 January 1994.

Where the number of animals on a holding which are to be taken into account for the determination of the stocking rate in accordance with Article 4 (g) (1) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 805/68 of 27 June 1968

on the common organization of the market in beef and veal ⁽¹⁾ does not exceed 15 LU, the maximum rate of 3 LU/ha shall apply.

The LU conversion table is given in Annex II.

6. The granting of investment in the egg and poultry sector is not permitted, with the exception of aid for safeguarding the environment, improvement of hygiene conditions on livestock enterprises and animal welfare, provided there is no increase in capacity.

Article 7

1. The investment aid scheme shall cover aid in the form of capital grants or the equivalent thereof in interest rate subsidies or deferred repayments, or a combination of these, in respect of the investments necessary to carry out the improvement plan but with the exception of expenditure incurred in buying:

- (a) land;
- (b) livestock in the form of pigs, poultry and calves for slaughter.

With regard to the purchase of livestock, only the first purchase foreseen in the improvement plan may be charged to the account.

The aid scheme may cover guarantees for loans contracted and the interest thereon, where it is necessary to supplement an otherwise insufficient security or personal guarantee.

2. The total value of the aid expressed as a percentage of the amount of the investment, shall not exceed:

- (a) In the case of the less-favoured areas:
 - 45 % for investments in fixed assets,
 - 30 % for other types of investments;
- (b) in the case of other areas:
 - 35 % for investments in fixed assets;
 - 20 % for other types of investment.

3. Capital grants may apply to the level of investment specified in Annex I. Member States may set limits which are lower than the amounts listed in the Annex.

Where the aid is not granted in the form of a capital grant, Member States shall draw up each year a table

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 24. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 894/96 (OJ No L 125, 23. 5. 1996, p. 1).

showing the value of the aid, expressed as a percentage of the amount of the investment, taking into consideration the average annual rate of interests on non-subsidized loans, the value of the interest subsidy, the term of the loans, interest subsidies and deferred repayments and any other factor used for expressing the aid in grant equivalent terms.

In accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 30, a Member State may be authorized, for a specified period, to grant aid exceeding the level specified in paragraph 2, if such action is warranted by the situation on the capital market in that Member State.

Article 8

The number of plans for the material improvement of a holding which may be accepted successively per beneficiary during a six-year period shall be limited to three. The total investment eligible for co-financing shall be limited to the amounts specified in Annex I.

Article 9

1. A material improvement plan may relate to an individual holding or to a number of holdings grouped together with a view to the merger of all or part of these holdings.

2. In the case of group-operated holdings, the material improvement plan shall concern the group-operated holding and, where necessary, any parts of holdings which continue to be run by the group members.

3. Member States may grant the investment aid to group-operated holdings if at least two-thirds of the members of the group-operated holding satisfy the conditions laid down in Article 5 (1).

4. Except for aquaculture, the ceilings for livestock or for the amounts referred to in Articles 6 (3), 7 (3) and 8 may be multiplied by the number of holdings belonging to the group-operated holding.

However, these ceilings may not exceed:

— 200 cows,

— the amounts specified in Annex I,

per group-operated holding, including any parts of holdings which continue to be run by the group members.

5. The Commission, acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 30, may authorize a

Member State to grant the investment aid, under the conditions stipulated for the group-operated holdings, to agricultural cooperatives and similar associations whose sole objective is to manage an agricultural holding. At the same time, the Commission shall lay down specific conditions for the granting of aid to such cooperatives and associations, as well as the conditions under which and the limits within which the volume of investment provided for group-operated holdings may be exceeded.

6. Member States shall lay down the conditions to be met by group-operated holdings, in particular:

- (a) their legal form;
- (b) their minimum duration, which must not be less than six years;
- (c) the formation of their capital;
- (d) the participation of members in management.

TITLE III

Measures specifically benefiting young farmers

Article 10

1. Member States may grant setting-up aid to young farmers under 40 years of age on condition that:

- (a) the young farmer is established as head of the holding, which means that he assumes civil and tax liability or joint liability for the management of the holding and the social status accorded in the Member State concerned to self-employed heads of holding;
- (b) the young farmer sets up as a farmer practising farming as his main occupation or begins, after having set up as a part-time farmer, to practise farming as his main occupation. However, Member States may grant this aid to young farmers who set up as part-time farmers deriving at least 50 % of their total income from farming, forestry, tourism or craft activities or activities for maintaining the countryside which benefit from public aid, carried out on the holding, provided that the proportion of income deriving directly from farming on the holding is not less than 25 % of the farmer's total income and that non-farm activities do not account for more than half the farmer's total working time;

- (c) the occupational qualifications of the young farmer are at a satisfactory level at the time of his setting up or at the latest two years thereafter;
- (d) the holding requires a volume of work equivalent to at least one MWU, which must be achieved at the latest two years after the setting up.

2. The setting-up aid may comprise:

- (a) a single premium of a maximum eligible amount specified in Annex I. The premium may be paid over a period not exceeding five years. Member States may replace the premium by an equivalent interest subsidy;
- (b) an interest subsidy on loans taken with a view to covering the costs arising from setting up.

The duration of the interest subsidy shall not exceed 15 years; the capitalized value of the interest subsidy may not exceed the value of the single premium.

Member States may pay, in the form of a grant, the equivalent of the interest subsidy resulting from the volume and duration of the loans taken out.

3. Member States shall define:

- (a) the conditions governing setting up;
- (b) specific conditions in a situation where a young farmer is not established as sole head of the holding, in particular where he sets up as a member of an association or cooperative whose principal object is the management of an agricultural holding; these conditions must be equivalent to those required for setting up as a sole head of a holding;
- (c) the agricultural qualifications required at the time of the setting up, or which must be attained within two years thereafter;
- (d) the conditions under which it will be recognized that the volume of work equivalent to at least one MWU has been achieved within the maximum time of two years after setting up.

Article 11

Member States may grant young farmers under 40 years of age additional aid for investments to be made under a material improvement plan amounting to a maximum of 25 % of the aid granted pursuant to Article 7 (2), provided that the young farmer submits the improvement plan within five years of setting up and provided that he possesses the occupational qualifications referred to at Article 10 (1).

TITLE IV

State aids for investments in agricultural holdings

Article 12

1. State aids for investments in agricultural holdings, granted outside the aid scheme referred to in Title II, are subject to the conditions set out in this Article.

This Article applies even in Member States which do not institute the system of investment aids provided for in Title II.

2. (Aids generally allowed) The Member States may grant aid for investments for:

- (a) land purchase;
- (b) operating loans the term of which does not exceed one marketing year;
- (c) the purchase of male breeding stock;
- (d) securities for loans contracted, including interest;
- (e) the protection and improvement of the environment, provided that such investments do not entail an increase in production capacity;
- (f) the improvement of hygiene conditions in livestock enterprises or of compliance with Community animal welfare standards or national standards where these are stricter than Community standards, provided that these investments do not give rise to an increase in production capacity;
- (g) activities not relating to field crops or stockfarming, where such activities are carried out on agricultural holdings.

Articles 92, 93 and 94 of the Treaty apply to these aids.

3. (Aid for eligible farms) In the case of individual or associated holdings which satisfy the conditions of eligibility laid down in Articles 5 and 9, aids for investments which exceed the amounts laid down in Article 7 (2) and (3) and 11, are prohibited.

This prohibition does not apply to aid for investments for:

- (a) the construction of farm buildings;
- (b) the relocation of farm buildings where this is done in the public interest;
- (c) land improvement operations;

(d) the protection and improvement of this environment.

Articles 92, 93 and 94 of the Treaty, as well as the sectoral prohibitions and limitations provided for in Article 6 of this Regulation, shall apply to the amounts which are added to the values and amounts set out in Article 7 (2) and (3) and in Article 11.

4. (Aid for ineligible farms) In the case of holdings which do not satisfy the conditions of eligibility laid down in Article 5, the Member States may provide investment aid. Such aid:

(a) may be up to the values and amounts set out in Title II in so far as it is for:

- energy saving,
- land improvement,
- the protection and improvement of the environment, provided that such investments do not entail an increase in production capacity,
- the improvement of hygiene conditions in livestock enterprises or of compliance with Community animal welfare standards or national standards where these are stricter than Community standards, provided that these investments do not give rise to an increase in production capacity;

(b) may be granted at the investment levels set out in Annex I, as temporary investment aid in small agricultural holdings. It may not be granted under conditions more favourable than those set out in Articles 7 and 11;

(c) must, in all other cases:

- be less, by at least one quarter, than the levels of aid granted by Title II,
- relate to investments which do not exceed the total amount set out in Annex I, for a period of six years;

(d) must meet the conditions set out in Articles 6 and 7, unless it is intended:

- for the sector of geese and ducks, for the production of *foie gras*,
- for the purchase of livestock which may be encouraged pursuant to Article 7 (1), even where it is not the first purchase,
- for the milk-production sector, provided that the investment does not increase the number of dairy cows to more than 50 per MWU and per farm and that the other provisions of Article 6 (3) are complied with.

With the exception of Article 92 (2) of the Treaty, Articles 92, 93 and 94 of the Treaty shall not apply to these aids.

TITLE V

Aid for the introduction of accounting practices

Article 13

1. Member States may introduce a scheme to encourage the introduction of accounting on agricultural holdings.

The scheme shall involve granting to farmers whose main occupation is farming an aid spread over at least the first four years during which management accounts are kept on their holdings. Accounts will be kept for at least four years.

Member States will determine the amount of such aid within the range specified in Annex I.

2. The keeping of accounts shall,

(a) comprise:

- the preparation of annual opening and closing valuations,
- the systematic and regular recording over the accounting year of the various transactions in cash or in kind concerning the holding;

(b) conclude with the presentation each year of:

- a description of the general characteristics of the holding, and in particular of the factors of production employed,
- a detailed balance sheet (assets and liabilities) and a detailed trading account (expenditure and income),
- the necessary data, including in particular the earned income per MWU and the farmer's income, for assessing the efficiency of the management of the holding as a whole, and the profitability of the main enterprises of the holding.

3. Where a holding is chosen by bodies appointed by Member States for the collection of accountancy data for the purposes of information and scientific study, in particular within the framework of the Community accountancy data network, and the farmer is the beneficiary of aid, he must undertake to make available to those bodies, under conditions of anonymity, the accountancy data relating to his holding.

TITLE VI

Setting-up aid for groups*Article 14*

Member States may grant setting-up aid for recognized farmers' groups which have as their object:

- (a) mutual aid between holdings, including the use of new technologies and practices for safeguarding and improving the environment and preserving the countryside;
- (b) the introduction of alternative farming practices;
- (c) the more rational joint use of agricultural means of production, and
- (d) the operation of a group holding.

This setting-up aid will contribute to the costs of operating a group for not more than the first five years after the formation.

Member States shall fix the amount of such aid by reference to the number of members and to the activity performed jointly. The maximum amount is specified in Annex I.

Member States shall determine the legal form of the groups in question and the provisions governing cooperation between members.

TITLE VII

Setting-up aid for farm relief services*Article 15*

1. Member States may grant launching aid to contribute to covering the management costs of agricultural associations having as their object the provision of farm relief services. This aid is designed to contribute to covering the costs of their organization.

2. The relief service must be approved by the Member State and employ at least one full-time worker who is fully qualified for the work he is called on to perform.

3. Member States shall lay down the conditions for the approval of relief services, and in particular:

- (a) their legal form;
- (b) the provisions governing their management and accounting practices;
- (c) the type of replacement which may comprise the replacement of the farmer, his spouse or an adult worker;

(d) their minimum duration, which must not be less than 10 years;

(e) the minimum number of affiliated farmers.

4. Member States shall fix the amount of the setting-up aid, which shall not exceed the amount specified in Annex I per relief worker employed on a full-time basis. This amount shall be spread over the first five years of each worker's employment; it may be spread degressively over that period.

TITLE VIII

Aid for farm-management services*Article 16*

1. Member States may grant aid to agricultural associations for the purpose of creating or stepping up services to assist farm management and which is to help cover their management costs.

2. Farmmanagement services must be approved by the Member State and must employ on a full-time basis at least one member of qualified staff.

3. The aid shall be granted in respect of the work of staff responsible for providing individual assistance in the technical, economic, financial and administrative management of agricultural holdings.

4. Member States shall lay down the conditions for the approval of these services, and in particular:

- (a) their legal form;
- (b) the provisions governing their management and accounting practices;
- (c) their minimum duration, which must not be less than 10 years;
- (d) the minimum number of affiliated farmers.

5. Member States shall fix the amount of the aid per member of staff employed on a full-time basis. This amount shall be spread over the first five years of each member of staff's employment; it may be spread degressively over this period. The maximum eligible total of the aid is that specified in Annex I.

6. Member States may replace the system of aid provided for in paragraph 5 with a system to introduce farm-management aid for farmers practising farming as their main occupation who make use of the services to assist farm management.

In this event, Member States shall set aid at up to the maximum specified in Annex I per holding, to be spread over at least two years.

including conditions which encourage the use of practices compatible with the need to safeguard the environment and preserve the countryside.

TITLE IX

Aid scheme to benefit less-favoured agricultural areas

Article 19

Subtitle I

Compensatory allowances

Article 17

1. In order to ensure the continuation of farming, thereby maintaining a minimum population level or conserving the countryside in certain less-favoured areas, the list of which is determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 21, Member States may introduce an aid scheme to encourage farming and to raise incomes in these areas.

The application of the measures provided for in this scheme should take into account the situation and development objectives particular to each region.

2. In the areas referred to in paragraph 1, Member States may grant an annual compensatory allowance to assist farming activities, such allowance to be fixed according to the permanent natural handicaps.

Article 18

1. Member States may grant compensatory allowances to farmers who work at least three hectares of usable agricultural area (UAA) and who undertake to pursue a farming activity in accordance with the aims of Article 17 for at least five years from the first payment of a compensatory allowance; where a farmer gives up farming and the area concerned continues to be worked, he may be released from such undertaking; he shall be released from such undertaking in cases of *force majeure*, for example where his property is compulsorily purchased or purchased in the public interest; in addition, farmers in receipt of a retirement or early-retirement pension shall be released from such undertaking.

However, in the Italian Mezzogiorno region, including the islands, in the regions in the French overseas departments and in the Greek, Portuguese and Spanish regions, the minimum UAA per holding shall be two hectares.

2. Member States may lay down additional or limiting conditions for the grant of the compensatory allowance,

1. Member States shall fix the amounts of the compensatory allowance according to the severity of the permanent natural handicaps affecting farming activities and having regard to the limits set out below, although no allowance may be less than the amount specified in Annex I per LU or, where appropriate, per hectare.

(a) (Headage payment) In the case of farms keeping cattle, sheep, goats or equine animals, the allowance shall be calculated in relation to livestock numbers. The allowance may not exceed the amount specified in Annex I per LU. The total amount of the allowance granted may not exceed the amount specified in Annex I per hectare of total forage area of the holding. A conversion table for expressing cattle, equine animals, sheep and goats as LUs is given in Annex II.

However, in less-favoured areas where the permanent natural handicaps are serious enough to justify it, the local allowance granted may be increased to the amount specified in Annex I per LU and per hectare.

The allowance shall be granted in respect of not more than 1,4 LU per hectare of the total forage area of the holding.

Cows whose milk is intended for marketing may be taken into consideration for the calculation of the compensatory allowance only:

- in mountain areas,
- in other less-favoured areas where dairying forms an important part of farming activity, subject to a limit of 20 dairy cows per beneficiary.

(b) (Allowance for other types of production) In the case of production other than of cattle, equine animals, sheep and goats, the allowance shall be proportional to the area farmed, less that devoted to the feeding of livestock and:

- in all less-favoured areas, less that given over to wheat-growing, except areas given over to the growing of common wheat, in areas the average yield from which does not exceed 2,5 tonnes per hectare used for this product,
- in all less-favoured areas, less any areas which are full plantations of apple, pear or peach trees exceeding 0,5 hectares per holding,

- in the less-favoured areas other than mountain areas, less any areas assigned to the production of wine, apart from vineyards the yield from which does not exceed 20 hectolitres per hectare, or the production of sugarbeet or intensive crops.

The allowance may not exceed the amount specified in Annex I per hectare. However in less-favoured areas in which the severity of the permanent natural handicaps is great enough so as to justify, the total amount granted may be increased to the amount specified in Annex I.

- (c) (Variation of allowances) Member States may vary the compensatory allowance on the basis of the economic situation of the holding and of the income of the farmer. The amount of the allowance may also be adjusted in the light of the use of agricultural practices compatible with the requirement for safeguarding the environment and preserving the countryside; the benefit of any increases may not, however, be combined with the aid referred to in Regulation (EEC) No 2078/92 ⁽¹⁾.

2. The maximum amount eligible under the fund shall be limited to the equivalent of 120 units per holding, whether livestock units (LU) or area units (ha); beyond the equivalent of the first 60 units, the maximum eligible amount shall be reduced by half.

3. Expenditure in respect of the compensatory allowances shall not be eligible for part-financing by the Fund where the farmer is in receipt of a retirement or early-retirement pension.

The granting of a compensatory allowance which exceeds the limits or fails to satisfy the conditions laid down in this Title shall be prohibited.

4. In Finland, for the purpose of applying this Article, all the less-favoured areas shall be considered as mountain area.

⁽¹⁾ Council Regulation (EEC) No 2078/92 of 30 June 1992 on agricultural production methods compatible with the requirements of the protection of the environment and the maintenance of the countryside (OJ No L 215, 13. 7. 1992, p. 85). Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 2772/95 (OJ No L 288, 1. 12. 1995, p. 35).

Subtitle II

Aid for joint investments

Article 20

1. In the less-favoured areas, Member States may grant aid to joint investment schemes for fodder production, including the storage and distribution of fodder, and for the improvement and equipping of pastures which are farmed jointly and, in mountain areas, to joint or individual investment in water points, in minor roads for immediate access to pastures, including mountain pastures, and in shelters for herds.

However, where stock-breeding constitutes a peripheral activity in these areas, the aid shall be extended to agricultural activities other than stock-breeding.

2. Where economically justified, the work referred to in paragraph 1 may include small-scale farm water supply measures compatible with protection of the environment, including small-scale irrigation works, and the construction or repair of shelters necessary for transhumance.

3. The aid eligible for co-financing may not exceed the amounts specified in Annex I per joint investment project, per hectare of pasture or mountain pasture improved or equipped and per hectare irrigated.

Subtitle III

Delimitation of less-favoured areas

Article 21

1. Member States shall communicate to the Commission the boundaries of the areas in which they propose to apply the special system of aids provided for in this Title, and which, in the light of the characteristics specified in Articles 22 to 25, are eligible for inclusion in the list of less-favoured areas. Member States shall, at the same time, submit all relevant information concerning the characteristics of these areas and the measures which they propose to apply in those areas under the aid scheme.

2. The Council, acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 43 of the Treaty, shall adopt the list of less-favoured areas.

3. At the request of a Member State, submitted in accordance with paragraph 1, amendments may be made to the limits of the areas in accordance with the same procedure as that laid down in Article 30. These amendments may not have the effect of increasing the

the Member State concerned by more than 1,5 % of the total UAA of that State.

Article 22

1. The less-favoured areas shall include mountain areas, in which farming is necessary to protect the countryside, particularly for reasons of protection against erosion or in order to meet leisure needs; they shall also include other areas where the maintenance of a minimum population or the conservation of the countryside are not assured.

2. The areas referred to in paragraph 1 must have adequate infrastructures, including access roads to farms, electricity and drinking water and, in tourist and recreation areas, disposal of sewage. Should such amenities be lacking, their provision should be envisaged in the near future in public amenity programmes.

Article 23

1. Mountain areas shall be made up of local government districts or parts thereof characterized by a considerable limitation of the possibilities for using the land and an appreciable increase in the cost of working it, due:

- (a) either to the existence, because of the altitude, of very difficult climatic conditions the effect of which is substantially to shorten the growing season;
- (b) or, at a lower altitude, to the presence, over the greater part of the district in question, of slopes too steep for the use of machinery or requiring the use of very expensive special equipment;
- (c) or to the combination of these two factors, where the handicap resulting from each taken separately is less acute, provided that this combination gives rise to a handicap equivalent to that caused by the situation referred to in (a) and (b).

2. Areas north of the 62nd parallel and certain adjacent zones are to be included as mountain areas in so far as they are subject to very difficult climatic conditions the effect of which is substantially to shorten the growing season.

Article 24

Less-favoured areas in danger of depopulation and where the conservation of the countryside is necessary, shall be made up of farming areas which are homogenous from

the point of view of natural production conditions and must simultaneously exhibit all the following characteristics:

- (a) the presence of land of poor productivity, unsuitable for cultivation and with a limited potential which cannot be increased except at excessive cost, and mainly suitable for extensive livestock farming;
- (b) the production which results from the low productivity of the natural environment is appreciably lower than the average, with regard to the main indices of economic performance in agriculture;
- (c) either a low or dwindling population predominantly dependent on agricultural activity, and the accelerated decline of which would jeopardize the viability of the area concerned and its continued habitation.

Article 25

Less-favoured areas may include small areas affected by specific handicaps and in which farming must be continued, where necessary and subject to certain conditions, in order to conserve the environment, maintain the countryside and to preserve the tourist potential of the area or in order to protect the coastline. The total extent of such areas may not in any Member State exceed 4 % of the area of the State concerned.

TITLE X

Adjustment of vocational training to the requirements of modern agriculture

Article 26

In so far as no provision is made for their financing in Regulation (EEC) No 4255/88 ⁽¹⁾, Member States may, in regions where the need is apparent and with a view to the smooth implementation of the relevant measures, introduce a scheme of special aid for the improvement of the agricultural skills of beneficiaries of the measures referred to in Articles 5 to 16 and young farmers under 40 years of age.

⁽¹⁾ Council Regulation (EEC) No 4255/88 of 19 December 1988, laying down provisions for implementing Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88 as regards the European Social Fund (OJ No L 374, 31. 12. 1988, p. 21). Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2084/93 (OJ No L 193, 31. 7. 1993, p. 39).

Article 27

The aid scheme may comprise:

- (a) courses of basic and advanced vocational instruction or training for farmers, family helpers and agricultural workers who have passed the minimum school-leaving age and courses of additional training for such persons, intended to prepare them for qualitative reorientation of production; the application of production practices compatible with protection of the landscape and acquisition of skills needed to enable them to manage their woodlands;
- (b) courses of instruction or training for leaders and managers of producer groups and cooperatives, where this is necessary to improve the economic organization of producers and the processing and marketing of agricultural products from the region concerned;
- (c) the courses of further training, needed to achieve the level of qualifications referred to in Article 10 (1), which must be of a minimum length of 150 hours.

Article 28

1. The system shall comprise the granting of aid:

- (a) for attendance at courses of instruction or training;
- (b) for the organization and provision of course of instruction and training.

2. The expenditure incurred by Member States in granting the aid for training shall be eligible for co-financing up to a maximum amount, specified in Annex I, per person having completed a course of instruction or training. Of this amount, a sum, as specified in Annex I must be spent on further courses on reorientation of production, with regard to production practices compatible with landscape protection and management of woodlands.

The measures covered by this Article shall not include courses of instruction or training which form part of normal programmes or systems of agricultural education at secondary or higher level.

TITLE XI

General and financial provisions*Article 29*

1. Member States shall forward to the Commission:

- (a) drafts of all laws, regulations or administrative provisions which they propose to adopt pursuant to this Regulation, including those relating to Article 12;
- (b) the texts of any existing provisions which may make it possible to implement this Regulation.

2. When submitting drafts of all laws, regulations or administrative provisions and the texts of any provisions already in force as referred to in paragraph 1, Member States shall also submit an explanatory memorandum showing the relationship at regional level between the measure in question and economic and structural conditions in the agricultural sector.

3. The Commission shall examine drafts forwarded in accordance with paragraph 1 (a) for the purpose of determining whether, having regard to the objectives of this Regulation and to the need to ensure that the various measures are properly related, such drafts comply with the Regulation and thus satisfy the conditions for a financial contribution by the Community to the measure referred to in Article 1.

4. Member States shall, on enactment of any law, regulation or administrative provision as referred to in paragraph 3, forward the text thereof to the Commission.

Article 30

With regard to texts forwarded pursuant to Article 29 (1) (b) or to Article 29 (4), the Commission shall decide within two months of their being forwarded, in accordance with the procedure laid down in subparagraphs 2 to 5 of Article 29 (1), of Regulation (EEC) No 4253/88 whether, in the light of their compliance with this Regulation and having regard to the objectives of this Regulation and to the need to ensure that the various measures are properly related, such texts satisfy the conditions for a financial contribution by the Community to the common measure referred to in Article 1.

Article 31

1. On the basis of the data referred to in Article 29 (2) and to ensure consistency with the allocation of appropriations between Member States pursuant to Article 12 (4) of Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88, Member States shall establish for 1994 to 1999 annual expenditure forecasts.

The Republic of Austria, the Republic of Finland and the Kingdom of Sweden shall establish such forecasts for 1995 to 1999.

These forecasts shall cover all expenditure financed by the Fund, pursuant to:

- (a) this Regulation;
- (b) Council Directive 72/159/EEC of 17 April 1972 on the modernization of farms ⁽¹⁾;
- (c) Council Directive 72/160/EEC of 17 April 1972 concerning measures to encourage the cessation of farming and the reallocation of utilized agricultural area for the purposes of structural improvement ⁽²⁾;
- (d) Council Regulation (EC) No 952/97 of 20 May 1997, on producer groups and associations thereof ⁽³⁾;
- (e) Council Regulation (EEC) No 389/82 of 15 February 1982, on producer groups and associations thereof in the cotton sector ⁽⁴⁾;
- (f) Council Regulation (EEC) No 1696/71 of 26 July 1971, on the common organization of the market in hops ⁽⁵⁾;
- (g) Council Regulation (EC) No 2200/96 of 28 October 1996, on the common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables ⁽⁶⁾.

2. Member States shall forward, together with the annual expenditure forecasts, an aid application submitted in accordance with Article 14 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 4253/88.

The aid application shall include the information necessary to enable the Commission to make an evaluation and, in particular, a description of the proposed measures, their scope, including geographical coverage, their specific objectives, an indication of the bodies responsible for carrying out the measures and the beneficiaries.

To the extent that the Regulations referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article and the national implementing provisions communicated to the Commission contain a description of the measures and their specific objectives it is not necessary for the information relating thereto to appear in the aid application.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 96, 23. 4. 1972, p. 1. Directive as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3768/85 (OJ No L 362, 31. 12. 1985, p. 8).

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 96, 23. 4. 1972, p. 9. Directive as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 797/85 (OJ No L 93, 30. 3. 1985, p. 1).

⁽³⁾ See p. 30 of this Official Journal.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 51, 23. 2. 1982, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3808/89 (OJ No L 371, 20. 12. 1989, p. 1).

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 175, 4. 8. 1971, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 3290/94 (OJ No L 349, 31. 12. 1994, p. 105).

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 297, 21. 11. 1996, p. 1.

In any event, the aid application shall include a breakdown of forecast expenditure between the Regulations referred to in paragraph 1 and, in the case of this Regulation, between the various titles of this Regulation for the entire period, together with a breakdown by year of all expenditure.

3. In the case of regions covered by Objectives 1 and 6 as defined in Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88, the expenditure forecasts referred to in paragraph 1 above shall be included in the documents relating to the programming referred to in Article 8 (7) of Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88 and Article 5 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 4253/88.

4. In the case of regions not eligible under Objectives 1 and 6, Member States shall transmit the expenditure forecasts referred to in paragraph 1 by 30 April 1994 at the latest, distinguishing the information relating to Objective 5 (b) areas from that relating to the rest of the territory.

The Republic of Austria, the Republic of Finland and the Kingdom of Sweden shall communicate such forecasts within three months of their accession.

Where appropriate, Member States shall draw up by 30 April at the latest an update of the expenditure forecasts and of the information submitted with the aid applications.

5. The Commission shall adopt detailed rules for the application of this Article, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 30.

Article 32

1. Expenditure incurred by Member States in the framework of the measures provided for in Articles 5 to 11 and 13 to 28 shall be eligible for part-financing under the Fund.

2. In the case of regions not eligible under Objectives 1 and 6 as defined in Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88, the Commission shall, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 30, decide on the conditions for a financial contribution from the Community, including the rate of community part-financing, in accordance with the criteria and limits laid down in Article 13 of Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88, so that consistency is ensured with the allocation of the appropriations between Member States pursuant to the second subparagraph of Article 12 (4) of that Regulation.

In order to ensure compliance with the resources available for the whole set of measures referred to in Article 2 of Regulation (EEC) No 4256/88, the conditions referred to in the preceding subparagraph may be revised in accordance with the same procedure.

3. Where appropriate, the Commission shall adopt detailed rules for the application of this Article in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 30.

Article 33

1. Assistance shall be paid in accordance with Article 21 of Regulation (EEC) No 4253/88; however, in addition to the conditions listed in paragraph 4 of the said Article, payment of the balance or a refund shall be based on:

- (a) a declaration of the expenditure effected by Member States during a calendar year, and
- (b) a report on the application of the measures during the calendar year in question, prepared in accordance with Article 25 (4) of the said Regulation,

both of which shall be submitted to the Commission before 1 July the following year.

2. The Commission shall, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 30, adopt detailed rules for the application of this Article.

Article 34

Member States may lay down additional conditions as regards the implementation of the aid measures provided for in this Regulation.

Article 35

The Commission shall, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 30, adopt detailed rules on monitoring and assessment to ensure in particular that the common measures referred to in Article 2 of Regulation (EEC) No 4256/88 are carried out in a manner consistent with the allocation of appropriations between the Member States pursuant to Article 12 (4) of Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88.

Article 36

Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 30, the Commission may, on its own initiative or at the request of a Member State, adjust the amounts laid down in this Regulation to take account of trends in inflation.

Article 37

1. This Regulation shall be without prejudice to the right of Member States to adopt additional aid measures in the areas covered by this Regulation, with the exception of those covered by Articles 5 to 9, 11, 12 (4)

and 17, on terms differing from those laid down therein, or in amounts exceeding the ceilings laid down therein, provided that Articles 92, 93 and 94 of the Treaty are not infringed.

2. Articles 92, 93 and 94 of the Treaty, with the exception of Article 92 (2), shall not apply to the aid measures governed by Articles 5 to 9, 11, 12 (4) and 17 of this Regulation.

Article 38

Checks shall be carried out in accordance with Article 23 of Regulation (EEC) No 4253/88.

Article 39

Compensatory allowances as provided for in Article 17 may be granted until 31 December 1997 to farmers farming at least one hectare of utilized agricultural area in mainland Portugal.

Article 40

The following special provisions shall apply to the new German *Länder* until 31 December 1996:

- (a) when family holdings are being set up:
 - the condition in the first subparagraph of Article 5 (2) shall not apply,
 - the Republic of Germany may grant the aid referred to in Articles 10 and 11 to farmers below the age of 55 years. However, aid granted to farmers over the age of 40 years is not eligible under the Fund,
- (b) the conditions in the second subparagraph of Article 6 (3) and the first indent of the second paragraph of Article 9 (4) shall not apply to aid granted in the context of the creation of new family holdings or the restructuring of cooperative holdings if the number of dairy cows on all the new or restructured holdings does not exceed the number of dairy cows held previously on the old holdings.

The conditions laid down in the pig production sector in Article 6 (4) referring to the number of pig places and in the second indent of the second subparagraph of Article 9 (4) shall not apply to aid granted in the context of the creation of new family

holdings or the restructuring of cooperative holdings if the number of pig places on all the new or restructured holdings does not exceed the number of pig places previously held on the old holdings;

- (c) the level of investment referred to in the first subparagraph of Article 7 (3) shall be as specified in Annex I.

The ceiling laid down in the second indent of the second subparagraph of Article 9 (4) shall be increased to three times that volume of investment per holding;

- (d) in the context of the restructuring of cooperative holdings, Article 9 (5) shall also apply to associations which do not adopt the legal form of a cooperative.

Article 41

1. Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91 and Directive 75/268/EEC are hereby repealed.

2. References to the repealed Regulation and Directive shall be construed as references to this Regulation and should be read in accordance with the correlation table in Annex III.

Article 42

This Regulation shall enter into force on the seventh day following 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, 20 May 1997.

For the Council

The President

J. VAN AARTSEN

ANNEX I

TABLE OF AMOUNTS

Article	Paragraph	Subject	ECU	
7	3	Level of investment	90 000	per MWU
			180 000	per holding
8	—	Total investment	90 000	per MWU
			180 000	per holding
9	4	Total investment	720 000	per group-operated holding
10	2 (a)	Single premium	15 000	—
12	4 (b)	Amount of investment	45 000	—
	4 (c)	Total investment	90 000	per MWU
13	1	Range: between and	700	—
			1 500	—
14	—	Maximum amount	22 500	per group
15	4	Amount not to be exceeded	18 000	per worker
16	5	Maximum eligible total	54 000	per member of staff
	6	Maximum	750	per holding
19	1	Allowance not less than	20,3	per LU or per hectare
	1 (a) first subparagraph	Allowance may not exceed	150	per LU and per hectare
	1 (a) second subparagraph	Allowance may be increased to	180	per LU and per hectare
	1 (b) second subparagraph	Allowance may not exceed	150	per hectare
		Total amount may be increased to	180	per hectare
20	3	May not exceed	150 000	per joint investment project
			750	per hectare of pasture or mountain pasture improved or equipped
			7 300	per hectare irrigated
28	2	Up to a maximum amount of which	10 500	per person
			4 000	spent on further courses
40	(c)	The level of investment	173 038	per MWU
			346 078	per holding

ANNEX II

TABLE OF LIVESTOCK UNITS (LU)

Bulls, cows and other bovine animals over two years, equine animals over six months	1,0 LU
Bovine animals from six months to two years	0,6 LU
Sheep	0,15 LU
Goats:	0,15 LU

ANNEX III

CORRELATION TABLE

Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91	Directive 75/268/CEE	Present Regulation
Article 1 (1)	Article 1	Title I: Article 1
Article 1 (2)		Article 2
Article 1 (3)		Article 3
Title IV: Article 5 (1), first sentence		Title II: Article 4
Article 5		Article 5
Article 6		Article 6
Article 7 (1)		Article 7 (1)
Article 7 (2), second subparagraph		Article 7 (2), first subparagraph
Article 7 (2), first subparagraph		Article 7 (3), first subparagraph
Article 7 (2), third subparagraph		Article 7 (3), second subparagraph
Article 7 (2), fourth subparagraph		Article 7 (3), third subparagraph
Article 8		Article 8
Article 9		Article 9
Article 10		Title III: Article 10
Article 11		Article 11
Article 12 (6)		Title IV: Article 12 (1), first subparagraph
Article 12 (5)		Article 12 (1), second subparagraph
Article 12 (1)		Article 12 (2)
Article 12 (2) to (4)		Article 12 (3)
Title V: Article 13		Article 12 (4)
Article 14		Title V: Article 13
Article 15		Title VI: Article 14
Article 16		Title VII: Article 15
		Title VIII: Article 16
		Title IX: Article 17 (1)
		Subtitle I:
Title VI: Article 17 (1)		Article 17 (2)
Article 18 (1)		Article 18 (1)
Article 18 (3)	Article 18 (2)	
Article 19	Article 19	
Article 17 (2)	Article 19 (3), second subparagraph	

Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91	Directive 75/268/CEE	Present Regulation
Article 18 (2)		Article 19 (3), first subparagraph
Article 20	Article 2	Subtitle II: Article 20
	Article 3 (1)	Subtitle III: Article 21
	Article 3 (2)	Subtitle IV: Article 22 (1)
	Article 3 (3)	Article 22 (2)
	Article 3 (4)	Article 23
	Article 3 (5)	Article 24
Title IX: Article 28 (1), first subparagraph		Title X: Article 26
Article 28 (1), second subparagraph		Article 27
Article 28 (2)		Article 28 (1)
Article 28 (3)		Article 28 (2)
Title X: Article 29		Title XI: Article 29
Article 30		Article 30
Article 31		Article 31
Article 32		Article 32
Article 33		Article 33
Article 34		Article 34
Article 34 (a)		Article 35
Article 34 (b)		Article 36
Article 35		Article 37
Article 36		Article 38
Article 37		Article 39
Article 38		Article 40
Article 40		Article 41
Article 41		Article 42
Annex I		Annex I
Annex II		Annex II
Annex III		Annex III