



COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION

ON EXPERIENCE GAINED FROM THE SECOND
BASIC STATISTICAL SURVEY OF AREAS UNDER VINES CONDUCTED
BY THE MEMBER STATES

pursuant to Council Regulation 357/79/EEC of 05.02.1979

I. INTRODUCTION

The system of surveys of areas under vines established by the basic Regulation (Council Regulation 357/79) and later amendments (cf. annex 1) is designed to assess the situation and development of the wine market in the Community, there being two types of survey:

- basic surveys, carried out every ten years, covering the structure of vineyards and vines and providing detailed information on all the areas in question (wine grapes, table grapes, grapes for drying, stock for vegetative propagation) and thus show the potential in viticultural products;
- annual intermediate surveys, less detailed, designed to update the information on wine grape growing and record the changes in the surface area involved (through grubbing up, new planting or replanting) and the related production in order to follow the trend in wine production potential and the supply on the market.

The present report refers to the results of the second basic survey (the first being carried out in 1979) in the seven Member States concerned, viz. those whose surface area under open-air vines is greater than 500 ha¹ : Germany, Spain, France, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg and Portugal.

II. METHODOLOGY USED

In order to guarantee statistical reliability and the comparability of the data produced by the Community surveys, the methodological rules used for them have to be harmonized for all the Member States concerned.

Although the situation reflected by the survey method table (Annex II) can be considered generally satisfactory in respect of harmonization of the definition of the characteristics (despite some discrepancies), it also shows the non-harmonization of survey dates.

In fact, and despite the need for synchronising dates of the basic surveys as originally planned, this matter is unresolved. The first survey already covered two different periods but the situation has become even more complex for the second survey since three periods are involved. While the period laid down in Regulation 357/79 for carrying out the survey, viz. 1989, and the reference period (the situation as of 1 September 1989) have been respected by Germany, Spain, Greece, Portugal and Luxembourg, the survey took place in 1988 (covering the situation as of 1 September 1988) in France and in 1990/91 (covering the situation as of 1 September 1990) in Italy.

III. STRUCTURE OF THE SURVEY

This has not been modified since the beginning.

The information gives an overall view of the viticulture in the Community and an insight into the sector in each of the 191 geographical unities defined in the base regulation.

The information covers the number of holdings and what they grow: firstly, on the share of the area under vines in the overall agricultural area utilized and secondly, on viticultural areas by purpose (grapes for VQPRD and other wines, table grapes, grapes for drying, stock for vegetative propagation). All these data are broken down into a dozen viticultural classes.

¹

According to Article 1 of Regulation No. 357/79

In addition, the data on grapes for wine are collected by variety¹ and by age class.

IV. RESULTS

1. Transmission of results

Most countries respected the deadlines, except France, Italy and Luxembourg, which caused major delays in the transmission of results.

Adherence to the deadline (fifteen months after the survey date at the latest) by all the Member States therefore appears the main subject for harmonization since delays by any of them can in fact jeopardize the value of the surveys, this being to provide users with information on the sector as early as possible.

2. Processing of results

After the tabular data had been received by from the Member State, Eurostat validated them, this procedure involving a series of intra- and inter-tabular checks. At the end of this procedure, a certain number of corrections had to be made to the original data to get rid of anomalies and render them acceptable.

3. Brief presentation of results

Now that a set of information taken from the two basic surveys is available, it seems more interesting to analyse the data from the second survey in terms of their relative "weight" by comparing them with those from the first, then to restrict analysis to their absolute weight. A comparative and detailed study of all the statistics is in hand.

This report will be restricted to revealing the general features of the structural modifications that have occurred in the Community winegrowing areas during the period between the basic surveys. The results given in the tables to annex III are briefly analysed as follows:

- at Community level (EUR 10 and EUR 12), modifications are measured by three physical characteristics: number of vineyards, their utilized agricultural area and the total winegrowing area;
- at country level, the trend in the main winegrowing areas in respect of the growing of wine grapes (broken down into VQPRD and other wines) and table grapes.

¹ The names of grape varieties are not harmonized at Community level.

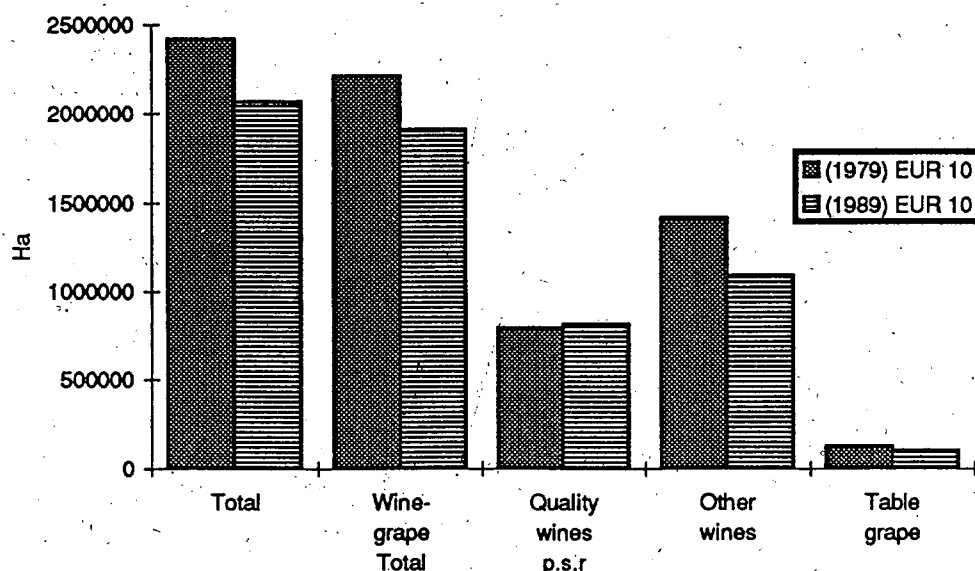
3.1. At Community level

3.1.1. Comparison of data for Eur 10 (1979)¹ and EUR 10 (1989) (table I.1 - annex III)

At EUR 10 level, i.e. the five countries (Germany, France, Greece, Italy and Luxembourg) which carried out the two basic surveys, there has been a structural reduction in the viticultural sector, particularly the number of vineyards, (-30%) and the UAA (-27.3%), the rate of decrease of the total wine-growing area being 14.5%. This trend is the same (same rates of decrease) as that observed for wine-grape vineyards since this sub-sector represents virtually the entire sector (its "weight" in area terms being 92.5% of the total viticultural area in 1989).

The "VQPRD" have progressed (from 33% in 1979 to 39.5% in 1989 of total viticultural area) and "other wines" maintain a dominant position despite a clear regression (from 58.6% in 1979 to 52.9% in 1989 of total viticultural area).

Trend in the main surface areas under cultivation



3.1.2 Comparison of data for EUR 10 (1979) and EUR 12 (1989) (Table I.2 - Annex III)

If the information from the first survey is compared with that of the second at Eur 12 level (the five countries mentioned in 3.1.1 plus Spain and Portugal), one sees that the accession of the two Mediterranean countries has expanded the wine-growing sector in structural terms.

There is an upward trend in the physical characteristics considered (+ 9% for vineyards; +21% AAU and +41.6% of total viticultural area which was 3 425 127 ha in 1989).

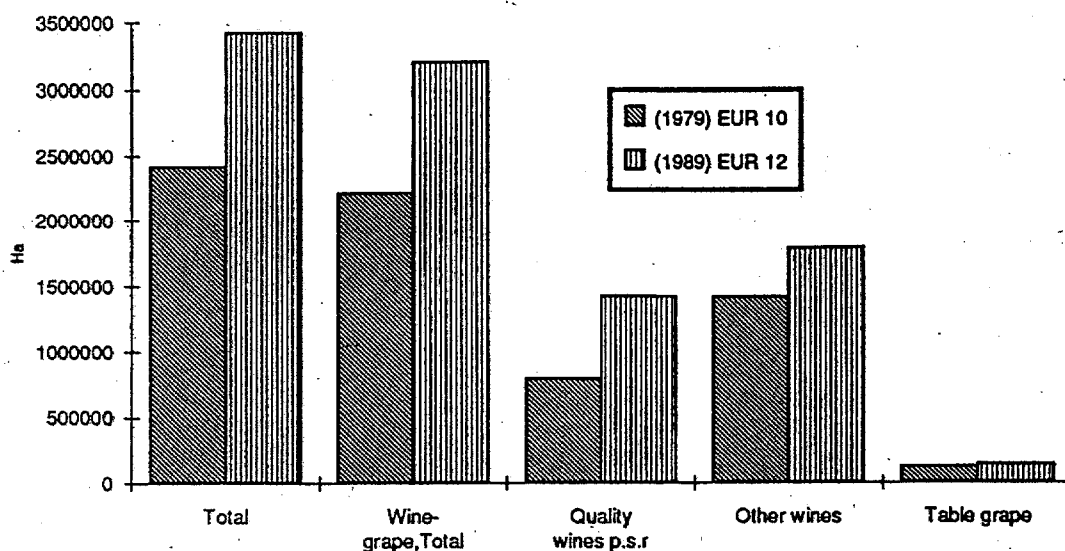
¹

The dates on which the surveys were carried out mean that the reference to the period 79-89 is not absolutely correct for all five countries: it is so for Germany and Luxembourg but the period of observation for France was 79-88, for Italy 82-90 and for Greece 83-89.

This expansion is mainly explained by the development of the area under wine grapes (rate of variation + 44.9%) which, as in EUR 10 represents almost the entire sector (93.7% of the total viticultural area).

One should note the importance that the letters VQPRD have gained in the Community of twelve, particularly in terms of wine-growing area (+78.4% over 1979). The "other wines" still, however, retain first place in land utilization.

Trend in the main viticultural areas

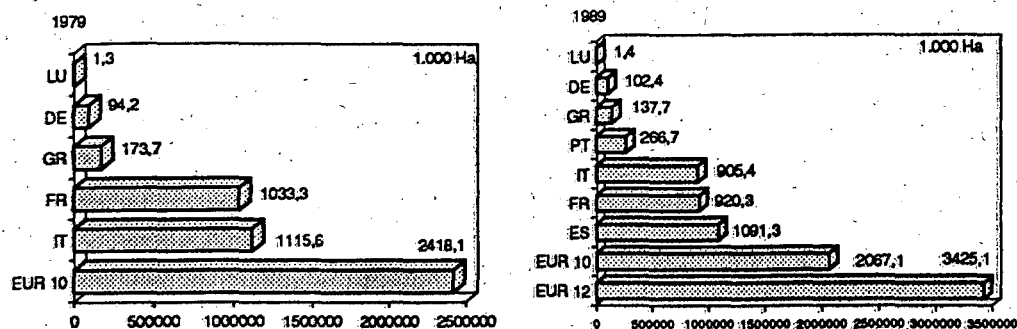


3.2 At country level (Table II.1 and II.2 and II.3 - Annex III)

The most significant changes in the period 1979-1989 are particularly:

- The decline in areas (wine grapes, table grapes) in Italy, France and Greece with the exception of VQPRD in France; the first two countries are responsible for the decline in overall viticultural area at the EUR 10 level mentioned in 3.1.1, owing to their large weight (88% of total area in 1979);
- A slight increase in the wine-growing area in Germany and Luxembourg, though their weight at EUR 10 level is virtually negligible;
- The accession of Spain and Portugal which has led to a notable increase in all the Community viticultural areas and also led to changes in the relative importance of countries in terms of surface area under vines. In fact, in the enlarged Community, Spain occupies the first place (1 091 316 ha or 31.9% of the Community total) which was held by Italy in 1979. France still occupies the second place (26.9%) closely followed by Italy (26.4%), these three countries representing 85% of the Community total in 1989.

Share of areas under vines by country



4. Consistency of the survey system

Since a complete cycle of viticultural surveys, which begins and ends with a basic survey, has now been carried out by the five Member States concerned, it is legitimate to judge the validity of the system. This involves seeing whether one can monitor the trend in the area under wine grapes by comparing that in the second survey to that resulting from the algebraic calculation from the first survey and the intervening changes (plantings and grubbing-up). If the system is consistent, the difference between the two surface areas should be 0.

In accordance with the historical series of data on the area under wine grapes for the five countries (Tables III.1 to III.5 Annex III) and despite the different methodologies used for the collection of the base data and annual data (the first by survey, the second mainly from administrative documents), the data turn out to be consistent for Germany, France and Luxembourg. On the other hand, methodological improvements seem to be necessary in Italy and Greece to achieve this consistency.

V. CONCLUSIONS

Now that the second base survey on viticultural areas has been concluded, and before the scheduled reform of the sector has consequences for the statistical branches in question and thus on the statistical structure in effect, the comments that can be made on the two aspects are as follows:

1. On the base surveys

The subject matter of these surveys, i.e. the amount of information on the Community viticultural structure appears adapted to user requirements at the moment and thus allows the potential of the sector to be assessed.

Nevertheless, one must stress that information on the varieties of vine, if they are to be of any real value, must be based on a harmonized list and a study of variety names must obviously be carried out beforehand.

As regards the quality of the information derived from the base surveys, the aspects "harmonization" and "up-to-date status" must be improved. The objective must be to harmonize the date the surveys are carried out in order to render the date truly comparable and meet the deadline for communicating the data by all the Member States.

2. Relating to the survey system

At this stage, and over and beyond the required methodological improvements referred to above and the data consistency aspect (cf. IV.4) , the system can be considered as a viable statistical tool which fulfils the objective i.e. makes it possible to monitor the wine-growing market.

It should be noted that the system has an adequate legal basis. This was updated by the amendment to Regulation 357/79 which was made last year to enable the administrative source "wine-growing register" to be made for the intermediate surveys. The intention of this amendment was to ease the burden on the Member States who have such a register which is updated at national level or for certain regions, though retain the purpose of the basic surveys as the sole statistical source for the basic data.

ANNEX I

Community legislation on statistical surveys of areas under vines

1. Council Regulation (EEC) No 357/79 of 5 February 1979 (OJ L 54 of 5 March 1979, p.124),
as amended by:
 - Act of Accession (Greece) (OJ L 291 of 19 November 1979, p.89, paragraph H.7, and p.127, paragraph E.1)
 - Council Regulation (EEC) No 1992/80 of 22 July 1980 (OJ L 195 of 29 July 1980, p.10)
 - Council Regulation (EEC) No 3719/81 of 21 December 1981 (OJ L 373 of 29 December 1981)
 - Council Regulation (EEC) No 490/86 of 23 February 1986 (OJ L 54 of 19 March 1986, p.21)
 - Council Regulation (EEC) No 3205/93 of 16 November 1993 (OJ L 289 of 24 November 1993, p.4)
2. Council Decision 89/287/EEC of 17 April 1989 (OJ L 112 of 25 April 1989, p.18)
3. Commission Regulation (EEC) No 991/79 of 17 May 1979 (OJ L 129 of 28 May 1979, p.1),
as amended by:
 - Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2802/85 of 7 October 1985 (OJ L 265 of 8 October 1985, p.15)
4. Commission Decision 79/491/EEC of 17 May 1979 (OJ L 129 of 28 May 1979),
as amended by:
 - Commission Decision 85/620/EEC of 13 December 1985 (OJ L 379 of 31 December 1985, p.1)
5. Commission Decision 80/763/EEC of 8 July 1980 (OJ L 213 of 16 August 1980, p.26)
6. Commission Decision 80/764/EEC of 8 July 1980 (OJ L 213 of 16 August 1980)
7. Commission Decision 80/765/EEC of 8 July 1980 (OJ L 213 of 16 August 1980, p.34),
as amended by:
 - Commission Decision 85/621/EEC of 13 December 1985 (OJ L 379 of 31 December 1985, p.12)

ANNEX II

	COUNCIL REGULATION 357/79	GERMANY	GREECE	SPAIN
1.1 Survey period	In 1989 or at latest before 1 April 1990	December 1989 April 1990	Autumn 1989	Autumn 1989
1.2 Reference winegrowing year	1988/1989 Derogations pursuant to Council Decision 89/287: 1987/88 - France, 1989/1990 - Italy	1988/1989	1988/1989	1988/1989
1.3 Pilot surveys	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
1.4 Type of survey	Exhaustive or based on random sampling. In the latter case the sampling error "at the 68% confidence level shall be of the order of 1% at most" for the total area under vines, broken down by normal production use (quality wines psr, other wines, table grapes, grapes to be dried etc.)	Exhaustive - by interview	Sample survey, two-phase stratification, by interview	Exhaustive - by interview
2. Survey cover Viticultural holdings included in the survey - survey threshold	All holdings having a cultivated area under vines normally intended for the production for sale of grapes, grape must, wine or vegetative propagation material for vines.	A minimum of 10 ares under vines	A minimum of 10 ares - 5 ares for nurseries	All holdings with a total area \geq 0.1 ha
3. Characteristics of the survey Criteria adopted: 3.1 To subdivide varieties into "quality wines psr" or "other wines":	Not applicable	Not applicable since there are only "quality wines psr" varieties	Varieties for "quality wines psr" and the regions in which they are produced are defined by law. "Other wines" are the other varieties of grape used for wine-making	Vines are classified on the basis of the use to be made of them, determined by the area
3.2 To record the varieties with a dual use ¹	Varieties which are classified simultaneously as wine grape varieties and table grape varieties are recorded according to their predominant use in the geographical units concerned	Not applicable	Based on the criterion fixed by the winegrower	Based on the criterion fixed by the winegrower
3.3 To measure the area under vines devoted to: - specialised production ² - mixed production ³ - associated planting in rows - dispersed vines	Not applicable	According to winegrower's declarations All the areas were intended for the production of "quality wines psr"	According to winegrower's declarations Total area of the plot if vines are the main crop Not recorded	According to winegrower's declarations Based on the main use of the area Pro-rata distribution on the basis of the associated crops Are taken into account as a proportion in the total area under vines (not significant)
3.4 To determine the age of the vines:	The age of the vines is calculated from the wine-growing year in which they were planted or grafted	As reported by the wine grower	Planting year	As reported by the wine grower
3.5 To determine yield classes	The Member States concerned must subdivide the areas under the vines cultivated with wine grape varieties into yield classes, based upon the main yield per hectare	Yield classes have been based on the ten year average	Yield classes have been determined on the basis of the wine grower's declarations	Yield classes have been determined on the basis of the 1989 harvest as reported by the wine grower

¹ the case of varieties which are classified simultaneously as wine grape varieties and table grape varieties

² holding with only one type of vine cultivation (e.g. quality wines psr or table grapes etc.)

³ holding with several types of grape production. The types of production can be as follows: grapes for quality wines psr and other wines, table grapes, grapes to be dried and vegetative propagation material for vines

FRANCE	ITALY	LUXEMBOURG	PORTUGAL
Winter 1988 - 1989	October 1990 - April 1991	September 1989	December 1989 - July 1990
1987/1988	1989/1990	1988/1989	1988/1989
Not applicable	November 1989	Not applicable	May 1989
Exhaustive - by interview	Exhaustive - by interview	Exhaustive - by interview	Exhaustive - by interview
All holdings within the meaning of the Regulation. Note that a holding is included in the survey if its UAA is 1 ha or where there are 20 ares under ordinary vines, 10 ares under vines for the production of quality wines psr or 5 ares for the production of champagne	All holdings within the meaning of the Regulation	All holdings within the meaning of the Regulation	All holdings within the meaning of the Regulation
Vines are classified according to their use based on the vineyard terrain (vintage or non-vintage areas of production) and vine varieties (varieties included or not included in the official definition of the vintage)	Varieties for "quality wines psr" and the regions in which they are cultivated are defined by legislation. The varieties "other wines" are other grape varieties for winemaking	Not applicable as there are only varieties for "quality wines psr"	All the European varieties in specified regions are considered as varieties for quality wines psr
On the basis of the use recorded by the winegrower	According to the criteria set out in the legislation	Not applicable	All varieties were recorded as winegrape varieties
According to the use made of the areas Total area of the plot if vines are the main crop Not recorded	On the basis of homogeneous parcels (variety, nature of production, planting density) Associated crops are added to specialized crops in terms of the proportion of the area they actually occupy on a prorata basis Not recorded	According to the winegrower's declarations All the areas are used for the production of "quality wines psr" Not recorded	According to the winegrower's declarations Prorata distribution where the planting density is not the normal one. Otherwise the whole area is considered as being under vines. Dispersed vines have been considered in the main specified regions: 1m ² /vine
Year of planting or grafting	Year of planting or grafting	Year of planting	As reported by the wine grower
Yields are not recorded in the basic survey but in the annual harvest declarations	Yields are not recorded in the basic survey but later on from declarations about the production of grapes	Yield classes have been based upon the average over 10 years	Yield classes have been based on the average yield per "Concelho"

ANNEX III

Table 1.1 Changes in the number of holdings, cultivated area under vines and agricultural area in use (A. A.) broken down by type of production.

Type of production	Unit	EUR 10		
		Total 1979	Total 1989	% change 1979-1989
TOTAL				
Holdings	N°	1956602	1368234	-30.1
AA	ha	11906950	8657279	-27.3
Area under vine	ha	2418072	2067113	-14.5
WINE-GRAPE, TOTAL				
Holdings	N°	1862081	1301466	-30.1
AA	ha	11607264	8406770	-27.6
Area under vine	ha	2215215	1911178	-13.7
QUALITY WINES p.s.r				
Holdings	N°	363403	290636	-20.0
AA	ha	2880508	2555736	-11.3
Area under vine	ha	797087	816801	2.5
OTHER WINES				
Holdings	N°	1590057	1078378	-32.2
AA	ha	9912664	6796797	-31.4
Area under vine	ha	1418129	1094377	-22.8
OF WHICH FOR SPIRITS				
Holdings	N°	17167	10355	-39.7
AA	ha	395623	298104	-24.6
Area under vine	ha	96375	80391	-16.6
TABLE-GRAPE				
Holdings	N°	168544	100988	-40.1
AA	ha	953566	607395	-36.3
Area under vine	ha	127848	103142	-19.3
AREA NOT YET GRAFTED				
Holdings	N°	8134	3146	-61.3
AA	ha	70538	19459	-75.2
Area under vine	ha	4354	1944	-55.4
VINES FOR MATERIAL PROPAG.				
NURSERIES				
Holdings	N°	10518	3926	-62.7
AA	ha	73148	44000	-39.8
Area under vine	ha	3881	2730	-29.7
PARENT VINES				
Holdings	N°	8352	1540	-81.6
AA	ha	68693	28225	-58.9
Area under vine	ha	6530	3254	-50.2
GRAPES FOR DRYING				
Holdings	N°	68879	53138	-22.9
AA	ha	270136	225083	-16.7
Area under vine	ha	60245	44866	-25.5

Table 1.2 Changes in the number of holdings, cultivated area under vines and agricultural area in use (A. A.) broken down by type of production.

Type of production	Unit	EUR 10	EUR 12	% change 1979-1989
		Total 1979	Total 1989	
TOTAL				
Holdings	N°	1956602	2132400	9.0
AA	ha	11906950	14406099	21.0
Area under vine	ha	2418072	3425127	41.6
WINE-GRAPE, TOTAL				
Holdings	N°	1862081	2036832	9.4
AA	ha	11607264	14015573	20.7
Area under vine	ha	2215215	3209978	44.9
QUALITY WINES p.s.r				
Holdings	N°	363403	552086	51.9
AA	ha	2880508	4455703	54.7
Area under vine	ha	797087	1422277	78.4
OTHER WINES				
Holdings	N°	1590057	1585508	-0.3
AA	ha	9912664	10628963	7.2
Area under vine	ha	1418129	1787701	26.1
OF WHICH FOR SPIRITS				
Holdings	N°	17167	10355	-39.7
AA	ha	395623	298104	-24.6
Area under vine	ha	96375	80391	-16.6
TABLE-GRAPE				
Holdings	N°	168544	133311	-20.9
AA	ha	953566	846021	-11.3
Area under vine	ha	127848	145704	14.0
AREA NOT YET GRAFTED				
Holdings	N°	8134	11532	41.8
AA	ha	78538	129669	65.1
Area under vine	ha	4354	11716	169.1
VINES FOR MATERIAL PROPAG. NURSERIES				
Holdings	N°	10518	4636	-55.9
AA	ha	73148	52976	-27.6
Area under vine	ha	3881	3373	-13.1
PARENT VINES				
Holdings	N°	8352	2168	-74.0
AA	ha	68693	36610	-46.7
Area under vine	ha	6530	4765	-27.0
GRAPES FOR DRYING				
Holdings	N°	68879	57105	-17.1
AA	ha	270136	239225	-11.4
Area under vine	ha	60245	49592	-17.7

Table II.1 MAIN AREAS UNDER VINES IN 1979 AND 1989 (HA)

96

	AREA UNDER VINES TOTAL		AREA UNDER VINES WINE GRAPES (TOTAL)		AREA UNDER VINES QUALITY WINE P.S.R		AREA UNDER VINES OTHER WINES		AREA UNDER VINES TABLE GRAPES		
	1979	1989	1979	1989	1979	1989	1979	1989	1979	1989	
D	94202	102357	93858	102028	93858	102028	-	-	-	-	D
EL	173657	137669	90140	74147	31028	13300	59112	60848	22948	18276	EL
E	-	1091316	-	1043567	-	506437	-	537130	-	33940	E
F	1033332	920311	998715	899499	464931	509513	533785	389986	29562	18160	F
I	1115608	905425	1031229	834153	205997	190609	825232	643544	75338	66706	I
L	1273	1351	1273	1351	1273	1351	-	-	-	-	L
P	-	266699	-	255233	-	99040	-	156194	-	8621	P
EUR 10	2418072	2067113	2215215	1911178	797087	816801	1418129	1094377	127848	103142	EUR 10
EUR 12	-	3425128	-	3209978	-	1422277	-	1787701	-	145703	EUR 12

Table II.2 MAIN AREAS UNDER VINES IN 1979 AND 1989 (%)

	AREA UNDER VINES TOTAL		AREA UNDER VINES WINE GRAPES (TOTAL)		AREA UNDER VINES QUALITY WINE P.S.R		AREA UNDER VINES OTHER WINES		AREA UNDER VINES TABLE GRAPES		
	1979	1989	1979	1989	1979	1989	1979	1989	1979	1989	
D	3.90	2.99	4.24	3.18	11.78	7.17	-	-	-	-	D
EL	7.18	4.02	4.07	2.31	3.89	0.94	4.17	3.40	17.95	12.54	EL
E	-	31.86	-	32.51	-	35.61	-	30.05	-	23.29	E
F	42.73	26.87	45.08	28.02	58.33	35.82	37.64	21.81	23.12	12.46	F
I	46.14	26.43	46.55	25.99	25.84	13.40	58.19	36.00	58.93	45.78	I
L	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.16	0.09	-	-	-	-	L
P	-	7.79	-	7.95	-	6.96	-	8.74	-	5.92	P
EUR 10	100.0	60.4	100.0	59.5	100.0	57.4	100.0	61.2	100.0	70.8	EUR 10
EUR 12	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	EUR 12

Table II.3 MAIN AREAS UNDER VINES, RATES OF VARIATION 1979/1989 (%)

	AREA UNDER VINES TOTAL	AREA UNDER WINE GRAPES TOTAL	AREA UNDER QUALITY WINE P.S.R.	AREA UNDER VINES OTHER WINES	AREA UNDER VINES TABLE GRAPES	
D	8.7	8.7	8.7	-	-	D
EL	-20.7	-17.7	-57.1	2.9	-20.4	EL
E	-	-	-	-	-	E
F	-10.9	-9.9	9.6	-26.9	-38.6	F
I	-18.8	-19.1	-7.5	-22	-11.5	I
L	6.1	6.1	6.1	-	-	L
P	-	-	-	-	-	P
<hr/>						
EUR 10	-14.5	-13.7	2.5	-22.8	-19.3	EUR 10
EUR 12	-	-	-	-	-	EUR 12

86

Table III. 1 Development of area under wine-grapes

GERMANY

	Annual data					Wine-growing area wine grapes second basic survey (6)	Area under wine grapes calculated* (7)	Difference in area			
	Wine-growing area wine grapes first basic survey (1)	Wine-growing area wine grapes (2)	Plantings (3)	Replantings (4)	Grubbing up (5)			Difference in area			
								(2)-(7)	%	(6)-(7)	%
1979	93858										
1980		94669	774	3869	3833	94668	1	0.00			
1981		95612	1020	4313	4391	95611	1	0.00			
1982		96878	980	3659	3373	96878	0	0.00			
1983		98386	1068	4024	3588	98382	4	0.00			
1984		99608	885	3780	3442	99609	-1	0.00			
1985		99806	301	4172	4278	99803	3	0.00			
1986		99303	91	3737	4330	99304	-1	0.00			
1987		99335	75	4057	4100	99335	0	0.00			
1988		99720	71	3725	3411	99720	0	0.00			
1989						102023				2310	2.26

*. Area under wine grapes calculated for year n: area under wine grapes (year n-1) + (plantings + replantings + grubbing) (year n).

60

Table III. 2. Development of area under wine-grapes

FRANCE

Annual data

Unit: Ha

	Wine-growing	Wine-growing	Plantings	Replantings	Grubbing up	Wine-growing	Area under	Difference in area			
	area wine grapes	area wine				area wine grapes		wine grapes	(2)-(7)	%	(6)-(7)
	first basic survey	grapes	(3)	(4)	(5)	second basic survey	calculated*				
	(1)	(2)				(6)	(7)	(2)-(7)	%	(6)-(7)	%
1979	998719										
1980											
1981		978003	5382	32548	58795		977854	149	0.02		
1982		960636	3060	17228	37655		960636	0	0.00		
1983		954397	3427	17540	27206		954397	0	0.00		
1984		947630	4004	19983	30684		947700	-70	-0.01		
1985		940029	3048	15386	26108		939956	73	0.01		
1986		927718	2382	13685	28378		927718	0	0.00		
1987		923637	3439	17535	25055		923637	0	0.00		
1988		911755	1442	18257	31581	899499	911755	0	0.00	-12256	-1.36

* Area under wine grapes calculated for year n: area under wine grapes (year n-1) + (plantings + replantings + grubbing) (year n).

20

Table III. 3 Development of area under wine-grapes

ELLAS

Annual data

Unit: Ha

	Wine-growing area wine grapes first basic survey	Wine-growing area wine grapes	Plantings	Replantings	Grubbing up	Wine-growing area wine grapes second basic survey	Area under wine grapes calculated*	Difference in area				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(2)-(7)	%	(6)-(7)	%	
1982	90144											
1983		89319	1134	(a)	1647		89631	-312	-0.35			
1984		89764	1126	(a)	1239		89206	558	0.62			
1985		85428	1008	(a)	1616		89156	-3728	-4.36			
1986		87146	1025	(a)	2057		84396	2750	3.16			
1987		82147	752	(a)	1560		86338	-4191	-5.10			
1988		81721	798	(a)	1511		81434	287	0.35			
1989						74147	86357			-12210	-16.47	

* Area under wine grapes calculated for year n: area under wine grapes (year n-1) + (plantings + replantings + grubbing) (year n).
(a) These data are included in column (3)

21

Table III. 4. Development of area under wine-grapes

ITALIA

Unit: Ha

	Annual data					Wine-growing area wine grapes second basic survey (6)	Area under wine grapes calculated* (7)	Difference in area			
	Wine-growing area wine grapes first basic survey (1)	Wine-growing area wine grapes (2)	Plantings (3)	Replantings (4)	Grubbing up (5)			(2)-(7)		(6)-(7)	
									%		%
1982	1031229										
1983											
1984		962801(a)	7516	13094	37046		1014793	-51992	-5.40		
1985		942689(a)	3594	6337	30043		942689	0	0.00		
1986		929648(a)	2188	8865	24094		929648	0	0.00		
1987		918530(a)	2606	5953	19677		918530	0	0.00		
1988		909574(a)	2860	6975	18791		909574	0	0.00		
1989		898080(a)	780	8057	20331		898080	0	0.00		
1990		884607(a)	1098	7951	22522	834153	884607	0	0.00	-50454	-6.05 (b)

*Area under wine grapes calculated for year n: area under wine grapes (year n-1) + (plantings + replantings + grubbing) (year n).

(a) Surface area calculated at Eurostat

(b) Cumulative discrepancy between basic surveys: -12.3%

22

Table III. 5 Development of area under wine-grapes

LUXEMBOURG

	Annual data					Wine-growing area wine grapes second basic survey (6)	Area under wine grapes calculated* (7)	Difference in area				Unit: Ha
	Wine-growing area wine grapes first basic survey (1)	Wine-growing area wine grapes (2)	Plantings (3)	Replantings (4)	Grubbing up (5)			(2)-(7)	%	(6)-(7)	%	
1979	1273											
1980		1283	7	76	73		1283	0	0.00			
1981		1313	5	72	47		1313	0	0.00			
1982		1309	4	39	47		1309	0	0.00			
1983		1306	8	35	46		1306	0	0.00			
1984		1334	20	45	37		1334	0	0.00			
1985		1322	0	28	40		1322	0	0.00			
1986		1318	1	58	63		1318	0	0.00			
1987		1326	0	40	32		1326	0	0.00			
1988		1346	2	39	21		1346	0	0.00			
1989		1351	0	25	20	1351	1351	0	0.00	0	0.00	

* Area under wine grapes calculated for year n: area under wine grapes (year n-1) + (plantings + replantings + grubbing) (year n).

23

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