COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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COMMISSION REPORT TO THE COUNCIL

on the foreseeable developments in the planting and replanting of vineyards in the Community and on the ratio between production and utilization in the wine sector

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INTRODUCTION

Under Article 17 (4) of Regulation (EEC) N° 816/70 [1], the Commission is required to submit a report to the Council which, in particular, records the ratio between production and utilization in the wine sector and estimates foreseeable changes in that ratio on the basis, in particular, of the forecasts provided for in paragraph 3 of the same Article. Serious difficulties have arisen in the wine sector in recent years. A considerable increase in supplies after two very abundant harvests in 1973/74 and 1974/75 caused prices to fall, and this led the Council to adopt unprecedented exceptional intervention measures. Exchange rate movements have also had an adverse impact on the equilibrium of the market by accentuating the difference in prices on the Italian and French markets. In response to these events the Commission presented to the Council proposals to extend and improve the range of intervention instruments and to achieve in the medium-term a less precarious balance between supply and demand. It is known what difficulties the Council encountered in examining the proposals ; the regulations adopted in 1976 are the result of a compromise by all the Member States and although they constitute a significant step forward, as regards price and market policy for balancing production potential and market capacity in the medium term, they are no more than a holding measure (freeze on new plantings, conversion premium and measures to improve varieties). Framing a full set of rules has been put of until later.

In accordance with the foregoing, the report, whose preparation was delayed owing to the serious difficulties on the wine market in recent years, is divided into two chapters. The first is an analysis of the various factors (area under vines, production, consumption, trade), the second deals with the development of production and consumption.

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[1] OJ N° L 99, 5.5.1970, p. 1

CHAPTER ONE

I. PRELIMINARY CONSIDERATIONS

It is first necessary to consider the general point of whether this report achieves the aims set for it. A comparison of the development in areas under vines forecast in the previous reports with that which actually took place shows appreciable discrepancies (see Table 1) and this leads one to suppose that there is a similar discrepancy between estimated and actual wine production. The difference between estimated and actual figures leads to the conclusion that the present system of growers reporting their intentions does not give results precise enough to serve as a basis for reliable conclusions. The most striking point is that information from declarations of intentions are in certain cases distinctly lower than actual performance which probably means that notitications are not made by all the producers concerned, and further that planting and replanting may be freely carried out when no notification has been made.

II. DEVELOPMENTS IN THE AREA UNDER VINES IN THE COMMUNITY

The development of the area producing wine grapes in the Community is shown in Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4. Only the areas under vines in the four main producer Member States are included*. The areas under vines in the other Member States are not shown since, in accordance with the first subparagraph of Article 1 of Regulation No 143[2], as last amended by the Act of Accession together with Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 1135/70[3], wine growers in Member States where the total area under vines in the open air is not more than 100 ha are exempt from the obligation to report their plans for planting, replanting or grubbing of vines.

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* In October/1976 the United Kingdom sent the Commission information on its area under vines in 1975. The area was 196 ha, and thus above the ceiling below which producers in a Member State are exempt from presenting the declarations provided for in Regulation No 143 for preparation of the viticultural land register. The United Kingdom thus becomes a full member of the group of producing countries. Table 4 gives the figures for wine-growing in the United-Kingdom.

[2] OJ No L 127/2789, 1.12.1962, p. 2789/62

[3] OJ No L 134, 19.6.1970, p. 2

1. Foreseeable changes in the area under vines in individual Member States

a) GERMANY : slightly smaller increase and only for quality wines p.s.r.

An increase of 0.6 % in the area under vines in Germany is estimated for 1975/76 over the previous wine-growing year. This is slightly less than the estimate for 1974/75 (0.7 %) and is mainly accounted for by an increase in replanting, while new plantings have slowed down. As in previous years, changes concern only quality wines p.s.r. About 60% of the increase in area is in the Freiburg region.

b) FRANCE : definite decline in plantings and slight overall decrease in area

The figures show a slight overall reduction in the area under vines (-0.3 %) although an increase of 0.4 % was estimated in the previous year. This is mainly due to a marked reduction in estimated new plantings of quality wines p.s.r., although the area is in expansion, and the lack of new plantings for table wine and cognac.

c) ITALY : almost unchanged rate of expansion in overall area under vines

The salient facts in 1975/76 seem to be a sharp reduction in new planting and grubbing of vines for table wine, with a modest overall expansion, and an acceleration of replantings for quality wines p.s.r. which on the whole are increasing at a considerable pace. It is interesting that this tendency is widespread in all the regions for quality wines p.s.r. while in some regions the estimated balance for table wines in 1975/76 is negative (Piedmont, Marches, Latium).

d) LUXEMBOURG : increase, especially in quality wines p.s.r.

The estimated increase for 1975/76 is 1.4 % overall. This is a result of a substantial increase in quality wines p.s.r. and slight decline in table wines (Table 2). The increase in the area producing quality wines p.s.r. is largely due to a marked slowdown in grubbings.

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2. Foreseeable developments in the areas under vines in the Community as a whole

Compared with the increases forecast for previous years, that for 1975/76 is relatively low (+ 0.2%). It is largely due to an increase in quality wines p.s.r. and a slight reduction in table wine. It should be noted that new plantings for table wine have declined sharply whereas estimated replantings are normal ; on the other hand, there is a sharp reduction in grubbings. There is a definite decline in new plantings for quality wines p.s.r. which is largely offset by an increase in replantings (Table 2). It is worth noting that the area under vines not yet in production is steadily increasing (Table 4) and there is an estimated 2.8% increase in the area producing table grapes in 1975/76 compared with the previous year (Table 5).

III. TRENDS IN QUANTITIES OF WINE PRODUCED IN THE COMMUNITY

1. Influence of changes in the estimated wine-growing area in 1975/76 on future production

Although the trends in forecast output are related to those in forecast areas, the two do not entirely coincide. Although a decline in the area producing table wine is forecast for 1975/76 the combined effects of new plantings, replantings and grubbings will result in a production increase of 0.4 % (Table 6). This discrepancy is particularly noticeable in France, where despite an estimated reduction in area of 5 253 ha there is a 0.3 % increase in estimated production.

An increase in quality wines p.s.r. is forecast in all the producer Member States, particularly in Italy, with the highest figure of 7.8 %, compared with more modest estimates for France and Germany (1.6 % and 1.1 %) and a somewhat larger increase in Luxembourg (2.1 %). A 3 % increase in total production of quality wines p.s.r. in the Community as a whole is forecast for 1975/76. Estimated production for other wines is almost unchanged (– 0.1%).

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2. Development of production since 1965/66

Wine production in the Community and in each Member State since 1965/66 is given in Table 7*,and since 1962/63 in Graphs 1 and 2. Its tendency to increase was particularly accentuated by the especially plentiful harvest in 1973/74 and 1974/75 but would have existed in any case, although in attenuated form. As pointed out in previous reports, wine production is increasing more quickly in Germany than in France and Italy, where in view of the volume of production even moderate increases in percentage terms still result in significant increase in absolute terms. It is worth noting that the production and utilization trends calculated (as shown in Graph 1) for the wine-growing year 1962/63 to 1975/76 for the six original Member States are both upward, but for production one figure is 1.12 % and for consumption 0.34 %[4]. However, for the period from 1969/70 to 1975/76, the divergence is still greater despite the fact that consumption is for the Community of Nine: there is a 2.25 % increase in production and a 0.89 % increase in consumtion.

Further it is worth noting that direct human consumption, which represents the major component of consumption,is tending to stagnate. Although consumption is growing in Germany and the non-producing countries, it is progressively declining in Italy and France (Table 18 and Graph 7). If this trend confirmes, the increasing gap between production and consumption is likely to perpetuate the uneasiness in the sector. Obviously, the fundamental aspects of one or the other or both will have to be changed if a long-term equilibrium is to be achieved and the market is to be managed without constant exceptional interventional measures.

* See also Table 19

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[4]The figures are based on internal consumption excluding exceptional distillation operations since 1970. The method used is that of "least squares".

IV. COMMUNITY ACTION TO IMPROVE WINE PRODUCTION AND PROCESSING STRUCTURES

For some time the various producer Member States have been engaged in rationalizing wine production structures and expanding and modernizing processing and marketing structures. As regards the cultivation of vines, in France efforts are mainly directed to improving the range of vine varieties and especially in France and in Germany to reparcelling and the creation of homogeneous areas as regards variety and techniques. In Italy, in addition to the striking phenomenon of the conversion from mixed vines to specialized vine cultivation, there is the widespread introduction of more modern cultivation methods which facilitate mechanization. In all Member States a great effort is being made to use selected reproductive material, as regard both quality and plant health. As regard wine-making and marketing structures, much of the aid in the various Member States is granted to cooperative organizations, especially in Italy.

For some of the projects to improve wine-growing, and in particular within the framework of transformation and marketing, structures applications have been submitted for financing by the EAGGF in addition to aid obtained from the Member States. The wine sector on the whole has benefited appreciably from aid granted by the Guidance Section of EAGGF. Table 10 shows that aid to the wine sector represented 12.3 % of total aid granted from 1964 to 1975 ; in the last few years this percentage has tended to increase (17.1 % in 1975).

Distribution of aid granted among the various Member States, although it is not totally in proportion to size of the wine sector in the various regions, seems more balanced than in the past. The number and scale of projects presented by France, which until 1972 were small in relation to the area it had under vines, have drawn much closer to the Community average.

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An examination of wine sector projects submitted to the EAGGF shows that in somes cases there is inadequate coordination at regional level, which could weaken the market position of producers. More attention should be paid by the relevant organizations in the Member States concerned to these problems if financing measures are to be more effective.

V. THE MARKET SITUATION

1. Demand for wine in the Community

It can be seen from Table 9* that normal internal consumption of wine in the Community has not changed significantly. The comments made in the previous reports remain valid ; they are borne out fully by the figures for 1975/76.

As regards the heading in Table 9 for quantities processed for 1975/76, it should be pointed out that these quantities should be increased by about 2.2 million hl corresponding to the special distillation measures carried out during the marketing year, which could not be taken into account when preparing the forward estimate.

2. Development of prices and Community intervention measures

Market prices for all types of table wine in 1974/75 were generally lower than the activating prices. The decrease due to the large harvest of 1973, which had wide repercussions in 1973/74, has thus continued. The difference between the market prices and the respective intervention activating prices was considerable, especially for table wine of types A II, A III and R III. Prices of these wines were about 60 % of the activating price most of the time. The lowest market prices for table wines of types R I, R II and R III sometimes fell as low as 75 % of the activating price.

* See also Table 20

In 1974/75 compared with 1973/74 the price variation went from + 12.4 % to – 36 % according to the different marketing centres.

The unfavourable market situation and the need to relieve the pressure caused by ab-normally high stocks led the Council and the Commission to have recourse to all the intervention measures provided for in the Community regulations. Thus in 1974/75 storage contracts were concluded for an unprecedented monthly average of 16.8 million hl. In the same period the quantity of wine distilled under the special measures with Community aid was 20 200 000 hl, equal to almost one sixth of the table wine production *.

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* In 1975/76 the average prices recorded at the different marketing centres, with the exception of two centres for table wine of type R I and two centres for table wine R II which showed a drop ranging from 0.5 % to 5 %, were higher than the prices for the previous marketing year. The increase were not uniform, ranging from 0.1 % to 21.3 %.

Except at the beginning of the marketing year prices in France were higher than the intervention activating price, while in Italy market prices were generally lower than the respective activating prices. The average negative difference was between 7.1 % and 14.5 % depending on the type of wine but in extreme cases it was 40 %. As in the previous marketing year the difference between the market prices and the intervention activating prices was considerable especially for table wines of types R III, A II and A III. The individual differences were 17 %, 35 % and 21 % respectively.

The unsatisfactory market price situation in the last marketing year was not due to the volume of production, which hardly covered normal consumption but to the level of initial stocks which, although slightly lower than the previous year, were nonetheless very high.

In 1975/76, as in the previous marketing year, all the intervention measures provided for in the Community regulations were applied, although the quantities distilled with public subsidies were less than in 1974/75. About 2.2. million hl were distilled. On the other hand, private storage contracts were concluded for a monthly average of 17 million hl, a higher average than for the previous marketing year.

The considerable amount of intervention aid granted in 1974/75 and 1975/76 has obviously led to a significant increase in EAGGF expenditure.

The figures for EAGGF expenditure, both incurred and committed, are given in Table 11.

3. Trade

By preparing tables relating to intra- and extra-Community trade, with all the data referring to the wine-growing year,and not the calendar year, it is possible to examine the main trends which have emerged since the organization of the market in this sector. The most striking feature is the clear preponderance of intra-Community trade in the total. In 1969/70 this was 31.1 % and increased to 81.4 % in 1974/75 (see Table 14). The impressive development of intra-Community trade is to be attributed firstly to Italy, which has considerably increased its exports to the other Member States (Table 13), in particular to France. The parallel decline in imports from non-member countries was felt in particular by Algeria. Except in 1972/73 and 1973/74, when the effects of the very poor harvest of 1972 were felt, Algerian wine has been replaced on Community markets, especially the French market, by Italian wine (Table 16). Exports from other non-member countries have been less affected and in some cases they have remained at the 1968/69 levels for example, Spain and Portugal) and in other cases have actually increased (Yugoslavia). There has been a considerable and progressive drop in imports from Greece.

a) Intra-Community trade

The total volume of intra-Community trade (Tables 12 and 13) increased considerably in 1974/75 compared with the previous year. Italy was the country mainly responsible for this, having almost doubled its exports. This wine was sent mostly to France (increase of 130 %) and Germany (increase of 51 %), but in fact Italy improved its position on the markets of all the Member States. The level of French export to other Member States, except to Italy where there has been a drop; increased considerably. It should be pointed out that the percentage of French exports in intra-Community trade has fallen lately (from 36.4 % to 26.4 % of the total) unlike French imports, which have increased from 30.8 % to 45.1 % of the total. This was despite the fact that there were sufficient quantities of French wine available on the French market. It is due both to considerations of quality, with the need for coupage of wines with a low alcoholic content, and to the competitiveness of Italian wines with price levels generally lower than those of the French wines, as a result also of the monetary situation during the marketing year.

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b) Imports from non-member countries

Imports rose appreciably in 1972/73 and 1973/74 due to prices in the Community being higher than the reference price as a result of the poor harvest in 1972 but they have now reverted to 1970/71 levels and are far below the quantities imported in the years before the organization of the market (Table 15). In 1974/75, imports from Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia declined sharply compared with the two previous years. The same applies, although less so, to imports from Portugal, Spain and Greece. On the other hand imports from Hungary and South Africa went up. (French imports declined the most, by 60 % ; imports by all the other Member States declined moderately, with the exception of Germany where they increased by about 30 %).

c) Exports to non-member countries

Tables 17 and 17a contain information on Member States exports to the main importing non-member countries.

Exports on the whole changed very slightly in the two years in question ; the total of 3 974 832 hl in 1973 increased to 4 040 295 hl in 1974, a 1.6 % increase. Italian exports rose by 10.7 % and those of the United Kingdom by 20.2 %, while French and German exports dipped (- 3 % and - 5 %), while those of the Netherlands fell to almost nothing (from 32 617 hl to 317 hl).

Among importing non-member countries, Switzerland (- 3 %) and the United States (- 19 %) took less but remained by far the Community's main customers. In 1974 these two countries accounted for 26.5 % and 24 % respectively of Community exports. Imports by Canada and Sweden, which are the next largest importers, stood at 5.9 % and 5.6 %. There was an interesting increase, although modest in absolute terms, in exports to Austria, the German Democratic Republic and South Africa.

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The figures show that exports from the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom are largely taken by the United States, whereas exports from France and Italy are more uniformly distributed among different recipients.

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At the end of this chapter it seems appropriate to revert to the point made at the beginning of the report on the discrepancy between the estimated area under vines and actual area. In view of the vital importance for the purposes of this report of accurate data on the area under vines, it would seem better not to use estimated figures as at present but actual figures. The report could be based not so much on Member States' estimates calculated on informations received from those concerned regarding planting, replanting or grubbing, in accordance with Article 17(1) of Regulation (EEC) No 816/70,but rather on the results of the updating of viticultural land register provided for by Commission Regulation No 26/64. This would have the drawback of eliminating the forecast aspect of the report, as reference would be made to operations already carried out. But this would seem to be merely a formal objection as the effects on production (ar least as regards planting and replanting) are not immediate. Regarding grubbing, as this is performed as a rule immediately after the harvest, a fairly early date could be fixed for the communication of information, as compared with planting and replanting. Such a modification would have the advantage of providing a sound basis for drawing reliable conclusions.

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CHAPTER TWO

1. The examination of the year-by-year development of the areas planted with vines should not make us lose sight of the underlying trends of production and the relationship between these and present and foreseeable consumption. In the light of the introductory chapter and more especially the Council's undertaking (Article 5(1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1162/76 of 17 May 1976) to adopt, by 1 October 1978, the measures necessary to ensure that wine-growing potential is adapted to market requirements, it would appear appropriate to carry out, in addition to the detailed examination of the data for the year, a general study of production and consumption trends.

2. It is hardly necessary to recall that production develops on the basis of two structural factors, the area planted with vines and the normal yield, to which is added a shorter-term factor, namely the yield in any particular year. The production for each year is determined by the production potential (area planted with vines times normal yield) and the behaviour of the plants, which depends on the weather. The very nature of this last factor precludes the making of projections for future years on the basis of past records, but it is possible to make projections, even if only approximate, for the first two factors *.

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* With regard to the assessment of the future development of production, the present lack of suitable instruments for the correct evaluation of production trends should be pointed out. This is likely to make it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to adopt a coherent long-term policy which is not exposed to changes of direction whenever one year's output is abnormally high or low. An instrument for medium-and long-term economic forecasting is now essential. In this respect, it should be possible to profit from the total restructuring of the viticultural land register, scheduled for 1979, in order to make the necessary amendments to the relevant rules to enable the register to be updated more efficiently and more regularly ;it should also be possible to arrange for a series of statistical surveys in the main wine-growing regions in order to obtain precise information on normal yields and their development trends. These surveys should take into account the developments of agricultural techniques, the genetic improvement of varieties, the progress made in plant health protection, the choice of types of land to be used for growing vines, etc. By means of a combination of the data on the areas planted with vines supplied by a more flexible and constantly updated register and the data on the development of yields, it will be possible to determine with a sufficient degree of reliability the medium- and long-term development of the wine-growing potential and therefore of foreseeable normal production.

3. As shown in Table 4 the total area planted with vines for wine is increasing very slightly in the Community and reached 2 555 930 ha in 1974/75. The relative stagnation of the total area could give rise to optimism when compared with the stability of normal consumption, but the second factor in the wine-growing potential, namely the normal yield, is less reassuring, firstly because the normal yield,as shown in Table 8, irrespective of the annual variations due to the weather, is on the increase and secondly because it varies considerably from one producer country to another. The average yield for the five wine-growing years from 1970/71 to 1974/75 was 108.1 hl/ha in Germany, 59.4 hl/ha in France, 65.3 hl/ha in Italy and 147.5 hl/ha in Luxembourg. Such considerable differences are explained by the low yield imposed in France and partly also in Italy, upon areas given over to quality wines p.s.r. and also by the relative delay in the application of the most modern agricultural techniques in certain regions of France and particularly in certains regions of Italy and the traditional cultivation of vines in those countries on hilly land which tends to be infertile and unproductive.

At present,however, new plantings and replantings are effected almost everywhere with a view to rationalization as regards the preparation of soil and the choice of reproductive material, and there is an ever-increasing tendency to plant vines on more fertile land which permits higher yields ; furthermore there is a spread in modern know-how concerning fertilizers,irrigation and plant health, and this will inevitably bring yields closer to the maximum levels which are theoretically possible. It is also necessary to take into account a widespread phenomenon which has been observed for several years in Southern Italy and which undoubtedly has a considerable effect upon the raising of average yields. This is the gradual discontinuation of the production of wines with a very high alcoholic strength for the purpose of coupage. This has always reduced yields to very low levels. The transition, currently taking place, to the production of wines with an average or low alcoholic strength for direct consumption permits the use of less arid, more fertile land and the use of larger-scale cultivation methods, which result in spectacular increases in the unit yields of replanted and newly planted vineyards. The consequence is that in regions where yields are normally lower, they are tending to be levelled up. It is possible that the average yield throughout the Community within a few years may be the same as those at present found only in certain wine-growing regions, and this would mean, if the area under vines remained stable, that supply would be much higher than the present level of consumption.

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4. The problems which this apparently irreversible trend is likely to present must be dealt with by means of a general discipline in the sector and more especially on the planting of vines. Since for obvious reasons it is necessary to reject a policy of non-intervention which would give free competition full play in a market system and would thereby enable long-term equilibrium to be established, the solution lies in guiding production so as to take into account, as laid down in Article 5 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1162/76, the suitability for wine production of the various regions of the Community and the existence in each of these regions of viable alternatives in terms of agricultural crops. This means that an alternative must be found to the ban on new plantings, an extremely rigid measure which is justified is an emergency but which in the context of a normal market economy seems irrational and insufficient to solve the problem of production which, in view of the abovementioned trends of average yields, shows a tendency towards structural surpluses. It also involves the identification of parameters for the definition of "suitability for wine production" taking into account the technical, economic and socio-structural problems of the various wine-growing regions. For this purpose it is necessary to consider the very marked difference between unit production costs(expressed in °/hl) in certain hill regions traditionally given over to vines and those on fertile lowland (see FADN data)*. The lack of a"discipline governing planting" will have the effect, as it has done hitherto, of creating a crisis for vineyards with high production costs whenever there is an increase in supply as a result of setting up vinyeards in areas which permit considerably lower production costs. Since the vine, by its very nature, cannot be abandoned suddenly even if tis proves unprofitable, there will over a long period be superimposition of the new production upon the old, resulting in a state of crisis which will become endemic and will end only when all the traditional high-cost wine-growing areas have finally disappeared. Such a development appears to be perfectly in line with the logic of modern economics and of productivity, requiring cultivation to take place where the costs are lowest, but it clashes with the requirements for high quality and the absolute need to seek at Community level, the best possible use of resources, which in agriculture means the soil and available human resources. For agriculture as a whole, it is not necessarily helpful if the planting of new vineyards is

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* EEC Farm Accountancy Data Network
Documents : COM(75)335 final - COM (75)685 final - COM(76)432 final

oriented towards land where the cost per °/hl is less. The calculations should not be made on the basis of individual hectares of vineyard, but on the total acreage which can be cultivated, and agriculturally it may be advisable to use vineyards land which would otherwise give very much lower yields, and to use not for vines but for other crops, even though slightly less profitable than the vine, the land on which such alternative crops can be grown.
The argument may be expressed in the following terms. If a vineyard on a hillside or on arid lowland yields 100 and on better ground yields 150, in order to determine the most appropriate solution for the agricultural economy as a whole, it is necessary to compare these yields with the possible yields from alternative crops. If these are, for example, 50 for hill cultivation and 130 for the better ground, the maximum additional yield which can be obtained from the vine is about 50 in the first case and only 20 in the second. In this case it is obvious that it would be advisable,for agriculture as a whole, to prevent the vineyard from being moved from the hillside to the better ground ; moreover, this choice would be confirmed by the advisability of keeping the vine in areas where the unit yields are necessarily limited and therefore less worrying from the point of view of market equilibrium. There are also environmental arguments in favour of this choice since, if the yield in some hill regions fell below certain limits, this could accentuate their depopulation, with serious repercussions on the environment.

However, in practice the problem is undoubtedly less straightforward than in the example quoted. In addition there are considerations of a social nature, and the equilibrium between various agricultural production sectors and also between different regions. Vine-growing absorbs, particularly under the traditional conditions, a large volume of labour, over 60-70 man-days per hectare ; in certain regions where wine-growing is important and where there is a surplus of farm labour, the replacement of vines by other crops which require less work could have very serious consequences on employment. As regard the balance between the various crops it is obvious that any decline in the area under vines, unless the land thus released is no longer cultivated, entails an increase in the supply of other agricultural products, and this would require the correct identification of those sectors whose expansion would be favourable or at least not dangerous to market equilibrium. These considerations should obviously be seen in the context of the search for a sufficiently

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and constantly high quality, which could result in a need to strengthen the requirements laid down by the regulations in order to prevent the tendency sometimes recorded for production to fall to minimum standards from resulting in an overall decline in quality, with negative effects on consumption, and in a parallel increase in quantity.

In the context of a "discipline" for the wine sector, the measures required to ensure the adaptation of wine-growing potential to market requirements must therefore take into account :

(a) the basic requirement for produce with a high quality level, with the least possible use of corrective practices, in order to safeguard wine's characteristics as a natural product.

(b) the advisability, for agriculture as a whole, of adopting a policy for grubbing, planting and replanting which will place wine-growing in areas in which the vine gives the maximum yield advantage over other possible crops.

(c) the need to avoid creating or aggravating problems of surplus farm labour in some regions by replacing vines by crops which take less labour.

(d) the need to coordinate vineyard investment policy with that in other sectors, so that any use of land at present under vines for other crops does not create disturbances on the markets concerned.

These measures should be aimed at achieving equilibrium in particular by means of planned siting of vine-growing, including :

(a) the exclusion of vines from zones where quality is (clearly) inadequate.

(b) the encouragement of the siting of plantings in hill regions or arid lowlands which are traditionally given over to vines and have a low production, even if production costs are relatively high, particularly in regions where the surplus of farm labour would be accentuated by conversion to crops which take a small amount of labour.

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(c) the penalization of plantings on fertile, non-arid lowland where output could reach very high levels, even if the costs are lower, in particular in regions where a current or foreseeable shortage of farm labour makes an "intensive" crop such as the vine unadvisable, and in regions where other crops could produce good results. The two latter measures should be undertaken concomitantly and to a sufficient extent to prevent the search for the lowest production costs from encouraging the siting of new investments in areas which are "convenient" but not suited to the requirements regarding quantity and quality.

To complete the picture, the following should also be undertaken :

(d) intensification of the policy for the selection of varieties in order to raise quality.

(e) the encouragement of a production and marketing policy which will personalize wine production and which can be adapted, where conditions permit, to possible demand for new vine products (juices, etc.).

(f) the intensification of cooperation between the Member States, fraud departments, and possibly setting up a Community body for coordination in this sphere.

Other measures which could also be proposed to encourage greater use of wine production are :

1. the introduction of a system to facilitate the use of the grape in sectors other than the traditional ones. It would be possible, for example, to grant aid for must covered by contracts with grape juice producers.

2. the authorization of the use of "grape sugar" along with that of concentrated must and sucrose. In the initial stage it would be possible not to grant aid, as this could result in the use of "grape sugar" as a substitute for concen-

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trated must ; in order to replace sucrose, however, it is necessary to grant direct or indirect aid, or to penalize sucrose. This point, which has considerable economic and political implications, should obviously be examined in detail from all aspects before a proposal is put forward.

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The formulation of a structured discipline to be applied to a multiplicity of situations must surely commit the Commission and the producer Member States to close cooperation in order to initiate and conduct the necessary advance investigation work, and commit all those concerned with the success of the Community undertaking in the wine sector to constructive participation.

Table 1 : New plantings, replantings and grubbings of wine grapes planned for the 1975/76 wine-growing year compared with forecasts for previous wine-growing years

	Existing area under vines		New plantings	Replantings	Grubbings	Changes			
						Forecast		actual	
	in production	not yet in production					as % of the existing area in the previous year		as %
	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha		ha	
Germany									
1972/73	77.551	16.123	776	4.510					
1973/74	80.622	15.381	2.367	2.583	2.583	+ 2.367	+ 2,5	+ 2.329	+ 2,5
1974/75	83.028	15.653	672	3.843	3.815	+ 700	+ 0,7	+ 2.678	+ 2,8
1975/76	-	-	585	4.114	4.156	+ 543	+ 0,6	-	
France									
1972/73	1.185.000	81.000	11.900	19.370					
1973/74	1.196.000	87.000	13.490	18.545	27.620	+ 4.415	+ 0,3	+ 17.000	+ 1,3
1974/75	1.194.000	93.000	10.428	26.308	31.123	+ 5.613	+ 0,4	+ 4.000	+ 0,3
1975/76	-	-	1.651	24.128	30.079	- 4.300	- 0,3	-	
Italy									
1972/73	1.083.000	61.000	5.660	17.731					
1973/74	1.091.000	65.000	6.206	17.257	16.827	+ 6.636	+ 0,6	+ 12.000	+ 1,0
1974/75	1.101.000	68.000	10.808	16.829	19.471	+ 8.166	+ 0,7	+ 13.000	+ 1,1
1975/76	-	-	2.429	16.290	9.059	+ 9.660	+ 0,8	-	
Luxembourg									
1972/73	1.102	124	8	41					
1973/74	1.062	166	10	36	41	+ 5	+ 0,4	+ 2	+ 0,2
1974/75	1.057	185	15	39	45	+ 9	+ 0,7	+ 14	+ 1,1
1975/76	-	-	20	22	24	+ 18	+ 1,4	-	
EEC									
1972/73	2.346.658	158.247	18.344	41.652					
1973/74	2.368.689	167.549	22.073	38.421	47.071	+13.423	+ 0,5	+ 31.333	+ 1,3
1974/75	2.379.091	176.839	21.923	47.019	54.454	+14.488	+ 0,6	+ 19.692	+ 0,8
1975/76			4.685	44.554	43.318	+ 5.921	+ 0,2	-	

* Including Cognac replanting 2025 ha - grubbings 1210 ha

Sources : Eurostat
Commission of the EC DG for Agriculture on the basis of data provided by the Member States.

Table 2 : Preakdown of new plantings and replantings of wine grapes according to whether they produce quality wines p.s.r., table wines or wines intended for distillation

	New plantings	Replantings	Grubbins	Changes (ha)
Germany				
a) Table wine				
1973/74	-	-	-	-
1974/75	-	-	-	-
1975/76	-	-	-	-
b) Quality wine p.s.r.				
1973/74	2.367	2.583	2.583	+ 2.367
1974/75	672	3.843	3.815	+ 700
1975/76	585	4.114	4.156	+ 543
France				
a) Table wine				
1973/74	3.300	10.495	17.025	- 3.230
1974/75	340	15.078	20.161	- 4.743
1975/76	-	13.921	19.174	- 5.253
b) Quality wine p.s.r.				
1973/74	8.690	5.950	8.815	+ 5.825
1974/75	4.318	10.225	8.982	+ 5.561
1975/76	1.651	8.997	8.880	+ 1.768
c) Cognac, etc.				
1973/74	1.500	2.100	1.780	+ 1.820
1974/75	5.770	1.005	1.980	+ 4.795
1975/76	-	1.210	2.025	- 815
Italy				
a) Table wine				
1973/74	2.734	9.986	12.162	+ 558
1974/75	7.514	12.146	16.834	+ 2.826
1975/76	.760	8.379	6.157	+ 2.982
b) Quality wine p.s.r.				
1973/74	3.472	7.271	4.665	+ 6.078
1974/75	3.294	4.683	2.637	+ 5.340
1975/76	1.669	7.911	2.902	+ 6.678
Luxembourg				
a) Table wine				
1973/74	2	2	-	+ 4
1974/75	-	4	-	+ 4
1975/76	1	3	7	- 3
b) Quality wine p.s.r.				
1973/74	8	34	41	+ 1
1974/75	15	35	45	+ 5
1975/76	19	19	17	+ 21
EEC				
a) Table wine				
1973/74	6.036	20.483	29.187	- 2.668
1974/75	7.854	27.228	36.995	- 1.913
1975/76	761	22.303	25.338	- 2.274
b) Quality wine p.s.r.				
1973/74	14.537	15.838	16.104	+ 14.271
1974/75	8.299	18.786	15.479	+ 11.606
1975/76	3.924	21.041	15.955	+ 9.010
c) Cognac, etc.				
1973/74	1.500	2.100	1.780	+ 1.820
1974/75	5.700	1.005	1.980	+ 4.795
1975/76	-	1.210	2.025	- 815

Source : Commission of the EC DG for Agriculture on the basis of data provided by the Member States.

Table 3 : Estimated kplan for new plantings, replantings and grubbings for the 1975/76 wine growing year set out according to region in hectares

	New plantings		Replantings		Grubbings		Changes	
	Table wine	Quality wine p.s p.s.r.	Table wine	Quality wine p.s.r.	Table wine	Quality wine p.s.r.	Table wine	Quality wine p.s.r.
Germany								
Rheinhessen-Pfalz	-	44	-	2.131	-	2.175	-	-
Koblenz	-	5	-	284	-	289	-	-
Trier	-	9	-	427	-	436	-	-
Stuttgart	-	90	-	375	-	325	-	+ 140
Karlsruhe	-	18	-	144	-	144	-	+ 18
Freiburg	-	312	-	383	-	383	-	+ 312
Tubingen	-	3	-	7	-	7	-	+ 3
Darmstadt	-	10	-	182	-	187	-	+ 5
Unterfranken	-	93	-	179	-	209	-	+ 63
Mittelfranken	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	+ 1
Saarland	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	+ 2
Nordrhein Westf.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	-	586	-	4.114	-	4.156	-	+ 544
France								
Centre	-	90	180	300	650	400	- 470	- 10
Pays de la Loire	-	44	70	330	930	870	- 860	- 496
Peitou-Charente	-	42	40	-	210	70	- 170	- 28
Aquitaine	-	222	1.960	2.770	2.650	3.250	- 690	- 258
Midi-Pyrénées	-	30	1.550	90	2.940	40	-1390	+ 80
Champagne	-	14	-	290	-	380	-	- 76
Alsace	-	147	-	220	20	315	- 20	+ 52
Franche Comté	-	19	-	15	45	50	- 45	- 16
Bourgogne	-	400	120	290	180	430	- 60	+ 260
Auvergne	-	-	10	40	120	30	- 110	+ 10
Rhênes-Alpes	-	280	540	330	700	580	- 160	+ 30
Langedoc	-	170	7.300	2.800	7.800	1.140	- 500	+ 1830
Provence-C.Azur	-	181	2.050	1.400	2.800	1.200	- 750	+ 381
Corse	-	10	100	110	120	110	- 20	+ 10
		2	1	12	9	15	- 7	- 3
Total		1.651	13.921	8.997	19.174	8.880	-5252	+1.766

* Cognac : 1200 ha replanted and 2025 ha grubbed

(*) Cognac : 10 ha replanted and 5 ha grubbed

	New plantings		Replantings		Grubbings		Changes	
	Table wine	Quality wine p.s.r.	Table wine	Quality wine p.s.r.	Table wine	Quality wine p.s.r.	Table wine	Quality wine p.s.r.
Italy								
Piemonte	30	132	92	657	406	457	- 284	+ 332
Val d'Aosta	-	-	3	-	-	-	+ 3	-
Lombardia	47	22	64	95	70	53	+ 41	+ 64
Trentino A.Adige	-	19	-	291	6	-	- 6	+ 310
Veneto	200	346	2.250	1.625	1.349	1.195	+1101	+ 776
Friuli V.Giulia	3	95	5	11	41	6	- 33	+ 100
Liguria	10	5	40	10	59	6	- 9	+ 9
Emilio Romagna	34	35	239	140	108	2	+ 165	+ 173
Toscana	9	15	85	423	159	93	- 65	+ 345
Umbria	5	23	15	22	24	-	- 4	+ 45
Marche	-	-	65	860	240	-	- 175	+ 860
Lazio	10	12	36	1.069	220	-	- 174	+ 1081
Abbruzzo	5	30	24	495	110	15	- 81	+ 510
Molise	-	-	96	-	15	-	+ 81	-
Campania	30	5	451	202	57	-	+ 424	+ 207
Puglia	108	867	2.295	1.004	2.400	1.075	+ 3	+ 796
Basilicate	-	-	35	667	-	-	+ 35	+ 667
Calabria	14	4	104	179	7	-	+ 111	+ 183
Sicilia	75	59	730	161	106	-	+ 699	+ 220
Sardegna	180	-	1.750	-	780	-	+1150	-
Total	760	1.669	8.379	7.911	6.157	2.902	+2982	+ 6678

Source : Commission of the EC DG for Agriculture on the basis of data provided by the Member States.

Table 4 : Development of the area under wine-grape vines in the Community since 1968/69

in Ha

	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75
Germany							
total	84.442	85.422	88.587	92.064	93.674	96.003	98.681
in production	70.214	71.336	73.700	75.514	77.551	80.622	83.028
not yet in production	14.228	14.086	14.887	16.550	16.123	15.381	15.653
Belgium							
total	4	4	5	6	5	7	7
in production	4	4	5	5	5	5	6
not yet in production	0	0	0	1	0	2	1
France							
total	1.314.000	1.280.000	1.281.000	1.267.000	1.266.000	1.283.000	1.287.000
in production	1.232.000	1.205.000	1.209.000	1.193.000	1.185.000	1.196.000	1.194.000
not yet in production	82.000	75.000	72.000	74.000	81.000	87.000	93.000
Italy (1) (2)							
total	1.530.000	1.441.000	1.110.000	1.129.000	1.144.000	1.156.000	1.169.000
in production	1.497.000	1.406.000	995.000	1.070.000	1.083.000	1.091.000	1.101.000
not yet in production	33.000	35.000	115.000	59.000	61.000	65.000	68.000
Luxembourg							
total	1.227	1.223	1.204	1.218	1.226	1.228	1.242
in production	1.164	1.153	1.136	1.133	1.102	1.062	1.057
not yet in production	63	70	68	85	124	166	185
Netherlands							
total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
in production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
not yet in production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EUR 6 (1) (2)							
total	2.929.673	2.807.649	2.480.796	2.489.288	2.504.905	2.536.238	2.555.930
in production	2.800.382	2.683.493	2.278.841	2.339.652	2.346.658	2.368.689	2.379.091
not yet in production	129.291	124.156	201.955	149.636	158.247	167.549	176.839
United Kingdom							
total		:	:	0	0	0	0
in production		:	:	0	0	0	0
not yet in production		:	:	0	0	0	0
Ireland							
total		0	0	0	0	0	0
in production		0	0	0	0	0	0
not yet in production		0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark							
total		0	0	0	0	0	0
in production		0	0	0	0	0	0
not yet in production		0	0	0	0	0	0
EUR 9 (2)							
total		(3) 2.807.649	(3) 2.480.796	2.489.288	2.504.905	2.536.238	2.555.930
in production		(3) 2.683.493	(3) 2.278.841	2.339.652	2.346.658	2.368.689	2.379.091
not yet in production		(3) 124.156	(3) 201.955	149.636	158.247	167.549	176.839

Source : Eurostat

(1) Italy: until the 1969/70 wine growing year, taking into account the conversion coefficient of 4 2601 for vines in mixed cultivation

(2) Italy: change in basis from the 1970/71 wine-growing year following the establishment of the Italian viticultural land register

(3) Except for the United Kingdom for which this item is probably negligible

Table 4 a

Area under vines in the United Kingdom

Varieties	Total area under vines	
	Acres	ha
Muller-Thurgau	270	109
Suyve Villard 5-276	47	19
Reichensteiner	28	11
Pinot Noir	21	9
Other varieties	109	44
Nurseries and stocks	110	4
Total	485	196

Time of planting (November/April)	Total area under vines	
	Acres	ha
1970-71 or earlier	53	21
1971-72	109	44
1972-73	136	55
1973-74	71	29
1975-75	82	33
unknown a)	34	14
Total	485	196

a) Including areas used as nurseries.

Source : Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, London

Table 5 : New plantings, replantings and grubbings of open-air table-grape vines planned for the 1975/76 wine-growing year and area under vines in 74/75 and 73/74

	Existing area under vines (ha)		Plantings	Replantings	Grubbings	Changes
	In production	Not yet in production	ha	ha	ha	ha
1973/74	40.053	1.372	-	-	-	-
1974/75	39.672	1.417	-	820	840	- 20
1975/76 (estimated)	:	:	-	795	770	+ 25
1973/74	64.886	5.114	-	-	-	-
1974/75	65.376	5.297	90	1.230	1.212	+ 108
1975/76 (estimated)	:	:	760	8.379	6.157	+2982
1973/74	104.939	6.486	-	-	-	-
1974/75	105.048	6.714	90	2.050	2.052	+ 88
1975/76 (estimated)	:	:	760	9.174	6.927	+3007

Sources : Eurostat
Commission of the EC DG for Agriculture on the basis of data provided by the Member States.

Table 6 : Effect of new plantings, replantings and grubbings planned in 1975/76 on future production

Member State Type of wine	Estimated production in 1975/76 (1)(2) hl	Future annual production expected		Foreseeable decrease in annual production as a result of grubbings in 1975/76 (1) (3) hl	Foreseeable change in annual production	
		New plantings 1975/76 (3) hl	Replantings (1) (3) hl		hl (3)	in % of production in 1975/76
Germany						
- Table wine	358.000	-	-	-		
- Quality wine p.s.r.	8.314.000	49.059	387.459	343.549	+ 92.969	+ 1,1
France						
- Table wine	39.600.000	-	975.000	842.000	+ 133.000	+ 0,3
- Quality wine p.s.r.	12.000.000	32.000	455.000	340.000	+ 197.000	+ 1,6
- Other wines	13.200.000	-	89.900	106.000	- 16.100	- 0,1
Italy						
- Table wine	58.600.000	78.844	668.751	510.008	+ 237.587	+ 0,4
- Quality wine p.s.r.	6.800.000	128.158	613.390	208.327	+ 533.221	+ 7,8
- Other wines	2.800.000	-	-	-		
Luxembourg						
- Table wine	77.000	120	360	840	- 360	- 0,5
- Quality wine p.s.r.	80.000	1.500	1.500	1.360	+ 1.640	+ 2,1
EEC						
- Table wine	98.640.000 (4)	78.964	1.644.111	1.352.848	+ 370.227	+ 0,4
- Quality wine p.s.r.	27.194.000	260.717	1.457.349	893.236	+ 824.830	+ 3,0
- Other wines	16.000.000	-	89.900	106.000	- 16.100	- 0,1

(1) Source : wine estimate 1975/76
(2) Including musts for the production of grape juice
(3) Source : Commission of the EC - DG for Agriculture, on the basis of data provided by the Member States
(4) Including Belgium

Table 7 : Development of wine production in the Community since 1965/66 (1) (in 1000 hl)

Member States	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76 (estimated)			
											Total	of which		
												table wine	quality wine psr	other wines
FR Germany	5.200	5.235	6.300	6.289	6.146	10.110	6.356	7.933	10.751	6.964	8.672	358	8.314	0
France	66.707	61.166	61.072	65.445	49.831	74.470	61.816	59.049	82.987	76.271	64.800	39.600	12.000	13.200
Italy	68.206	64.706	74.725	65.323	71.658	68.870	64.212	60.174	76.716	76.867	68.200	58.600	6.800	2.800
Netherlands	10	9	11	10	10	12	12	(2) 2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	3	4	5	13	10	10	10	5	5	4	4	4	0	0
Luxembourg	112	129	123	116	122	242	104	140	186	138	157	77	80	0
EUR-6	140.238	131.249	142.236	137.196	127.777	153.714	132.510	127.303	170.645	160.244	141.833	98.639	27.194	16.000
United Kingdom					:	:	1	(3) 1	(3) 1	1	1	1	0	0
Ireland					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EUR-9					127.777 4)	153.714 4)	132.511	127.304	170.646	160.245	141.834	98.640	27.194	16.000

(1) Production exclusively for wine making and not including musts for the production of grape juice
(2) Wine of grapes only (until 1971/72, also wine of other fruit)
(3) Estimate
(4) Without the United Kingdom, where production is to be regarded as practically nil.

Source : Until 1974/75 : EUROSTAT
1975/76 : Commission of the EC – DG for Agriculture, wine estimate.

Table 8 : Development of yields of the area planted with wine grapes in the Community since 1964/65 in hl per ha of wine-grape vines in production

	Member States	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75
1	FR Germany	104,7	75,5	75,7	90,7	89,7	86,3	137,3	84,2	102,4	132,8	84,0
5	Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2	France	48,5	53,8	49,3	49,5	53,3	41,5	61,7	51,9	49,9	69,4	63,9
3	Italy	42,5(1)	43,8(1)	42,2(1)	49,3(1)	43,8	51,2	69,5(2)	60,3	55,9	70,6	70,1
6	Luxembourg	141,6	97,0	111,4	106,3	100,5	105,8	213,0	91,8	127,0	175,1	130,6
4	Netherlands	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
7	EUR-6	46,6	49,0	46,2	50,4	49,2	47,8	67,7(2)	56,8	54,4	72,2	67,5
8	United Kingdom						:	:	0	0	0	0
9	Ireland						0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Denmark						0	0	0	0	0	0
11	EUR-9						47,8	67,7(2)	56,8	54,4	72,2	67,5

Source : EUROSTAT

(1) Calculated according to the "production intended for wine making"

(2) Change of basis from the 1970/71 marketing year following the establishment of the Italian viticultural land register

Table 9 : Development of internal uses of wine since 1969/70 (in 1000 hl)

	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76 estimate
FR Germany							
Total indigenous use, inclu.	II.656	I2.286	I3.44I	I4.623	I3.448	I5.262	I5.I84
- direct human consumption	9.792	I0.650	II.965	I3.388	I2.363	I4.360	I4.2I4
- processing	I.864	I.636	I.476	I.235	I.085	902	970
= comprising distillation	I.646	I.5I2	I.366	I.II4	953	797	850
France							
Total indigenous use, inclu.	6I.922	66.833	66.763	65.934	73.797	79.743	67.800
- direct human consumption	54.582	54.820	55.2II	1) 55.834	1) 54.475	54.226	54.300
- processing	6.493	II.28I	I0.763	9.37I	I8.642	24.887	I2.800
=including distillation	6.2I3	II.02I	I0.488	9.087	I8.342	24.6I2	I2.000
Italy							
Total indigenous use, inclu.	63.804	66.346	57.5I5	57.0I3	56.I64	67.350	60.500
- direct human consumption	59.547	59.596	55.305	55.099	52.279	57.373	57.080
- processing	3.082	5.750	I.750	I.474	3.450	9.527	3.000
= including distillation	2.582	5.300	I.400	I.I24	3.I00	9.I27	I.000
Netherlands							
Total indigenous use, inclu.	700	762	867	I.I87	I.2I3	I.328	I.384
- direct human consumption	690	752	853	I.I75	I.200	I.3I4	I.370
- processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
= including distillation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium							
Total indigenous use, inclu.	I.I67	I.288	I.286	I.4I7	I.343	I.5I4	I.550
- direct human consumption	I.I55	I.262	I.275	I.40I	I.329	I.500	I.405
- processing	2	I4	I	2	2	2	I32
= including distillation	0	I2	0	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg							
Total indigenous use, inclu.	I27	I42	I44	I42	I74	I46	I62
- direct human consumption	I25	I39	I42	I39	I7I	I44	I60
- processing	0+	0+	0+	I	I	0+	0
= including distillation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76
EUR 6							
Total indigenous use, inclu.	I39.376	I47.657	I40.0I6	I40.3I6	I46.I39	I65.343	I46.580
– direct human consumption	I25.89I	I27.2I9	I24.75I	I27.036	I2I.8I7	I28.9I7	I28.529
– processing	II.44I	I8.68I	I3.990	I2.083	23.I80	35.3I8	I6.902
= including distillation	I0.44I	I7.845	I3.254	II.325	22.395	34.536	I3.850
United Kingdom							
Total indigenous use, inclu.	I.479	I.700	2.I42	2.837	2.257	3.266	3.000
– direct human consumption	I.479	I.700	2.I42	2.837	2.257	3.266	3.000
– processing	:	:	0	0	0	0	0
= including distillation	:	:	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland							
Total indigenous use, inclu.	45	52	5I	65	67	69	70
– direct human consumption	45	52	5I	65	67	69	70
– processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
= including distillation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark							
Total indigenous use, inclu.	240	267	295	483	469	537	457
– direct human consumption	240	267	295	483	469	537	457
– processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
= including distillation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EUR 9							
Total indigenous use, inclu.	I4I.I40	I49.676	I42.504	I43.70I	I48.932	I69.2I5	I50.I07
– direct human consumption	I27.655	I29.238	I27.239	I30.42I	I24.6I0	I32.789	I32.056
– processing	2) II.44I	2) I8.68I	I3.990	I2.083	23.I80	35.3I8	I6.902
= including distillation	2) I0.44I	2) I7.845	I3.254	II.325	22.395	34.536	I3.850

Source : From 1969/70 to 1974/75, EUROSTAT – Wine-growing year 1975/76 : Commission of the EC – DG for Agriculture – wine estimate.

(1) including "concentrated musts"
(2) without the United Kingdom for which this item is probably negligible

N.B. : For the wine-growing years below, the figures for "total indigenous use" and "including distillation" include exceptional distillations as follows :

Wine-growing Years	France	Italy	Germany	EUR 6
I970/7I	500	2.900	–	3.400
I97I/72	3.000	500	–	3.500
I973/74	2.895	2.998	–	5.893
I974/75	I4.26I	6.000	16	20.277

Table 10 : EAGGF aid for projects in the wine sector compared with other sectors

Period	Number of projects financed			Aid granted (u.a.)		
	Wine sector	Total	%	Wine sector	Total	%
1964-1975	590	5.456	10,8	182.293.000	1.476.265.000	12,3
1973	57	637	9,0	24.142.000	170.000.000	14,2
1974	108	766	14,1	34.541.000	235.000.000	14,7
1975	86	692	12,4	36.150.000	212.000.000	17,1

Source : Commission of the EC DG for Agriculture

Table 11 : EAGGF (Guarantee Section) expenditure in the wine sector according to type of expenditure and year

Community

in million u.a.

Type of expenditure	Expenditure			Budget	
	1973 *	1974	1975	1976	1977 (*)
690 refunds monetary amounts	0,6	0,1	0,3	4,0	2,0
691 Intervention measures	9,0	41,3	138,6	139,1	110,8
6910 private storage aid rehousing, transport aid	6,6	25,9	36,4	52,9	62,0
6911 Other intervention measures (distillation of wines)	2,4	15,4	102,2	86,2	48,8
692 Other expenditure					
6920 compulsory distillation of by-products	2,6	0,6	0,2	8,0	11,2
TOTAL	12,2	42,0	139,1	151,1	124,0

* 12 months

Source : Commission of the EC DG for Agriculture

(*) excluding dual conversion rates

Table 12 : Intracommunity trade in wine on the basis of imports during the 1974/75 marketing year
Heading No 22.05 Brussels Nomenclature : wine of fresh grapes

Exporting Member State	Importing Member State								EUR 9	
	France	BLEU	Netherlands	FR Germany	Italy	United Kingdom	Ireland	Denmark	hl	%
France	-	924.929	4II.495	I.98I.I53	I43.556	598.53I	I9.46I	II9.537	4.I98.662	26,4
BLEU	3.203	-	73.945	I.2I2	I56	I.628	5	I2I	80.270	0,5
Netherlands	4.607	3.426	-	I2.6I3	26	4.950	9	3I3	25.944	0,2
FR Germany	3.470	28.690	66.665	-	3.073	I9I.508	5.575	43.90I	342.882	2,2
Italy	7.I42.904	II2.237	I98.883	3.4I3.580	-	299.507	6.34I	38.443	II.2II.895	70,6
United Kingdom	276	6I0	I8.879	I2	0	-	963	0	20.740	0,1
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	633	-	0	633	0,0
Denmark	I08	2	I52	2	0	78	3	-	345	0,0
EUR 9 hl	7.I54.568	I.069.894	770.0I9	5.408.572	I46.8II	I.096.835	32.357	202.3I5	I5.88I.37I	I00,0
EUR 9 %	45,1	6,7	4,8	34,1	0,9	6,9	0,2	1,3	I00,0	

Source : EUROSTAT - print-outs
Reports from the importing Member States

EC - DG VI-D-2

Table 13

Development of intracommunity trade in wine, on the basis of imports according to countries of origin and destination, during 1968/69 to 1974/75

Heading n° 22.05 Brussels Nomenclature : wine of fresh grapes

unit : hl

Country of origin or destination	EUR 6							EUR 9				
	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75
- accoridng to origin												
France	2.241.161	2.213.751	2.466.170	3.280.047	4.044.032	3.308.413	3.461.133	3.026.341	3.970.596	5.066.799	4.195.864	4.198.662
Belgium-Luxembourg	72.565	224.031	191.684	71.386	90.349	99.314	76.516	193.105	73.318	93.061	101.974	80.270
Netherlands	423.214	388.338	369.742	104.768	39.753	29.611	20.672	370.604	106.487	42.387	33.297	25.944
FR Germany	50.921	87.224	105.223	89.705	79.333	106.832	101.898	217.110	225.025	290.082	333.701	342.882
Italy	1.656.674	3.025.993	6.995.043	10.484.565	11.192.298	[illegible].660.745	10.867.604	7.057.755	10.580.532	11.368.008	6.950.942	11.2[illegible]1.895
United Kingdom								5.248	7.554	17.763	19.501	20.740
Ireland								1.502	1.572	1.111	2.843	633
Denmark								139	193	473	890	345
Community	4.444.535	5.940.337	10.127.862	14.030.471	15.445.766	10.203.915	14.520.823	10.871.804	14.965.277	16.879.684	11.639.012	15.881.371
- according to destination												
France	113.799	842.665	4.109.645	6.500.189	6.383.465	3.053.461	7.154.184	4.109.681	6.500.335	6.369.517	3.053.494	7.154.568
Belgium-Luxembourh	587.132	568.982	705.946	876.699	980.434	992.078	1.069.282	706.098	877.450	980.848	992.221	1.069.894
Netherlands	283.320	375.017	373.171	433.795	[illegible]79.898	645.593	7[illegible]0.988	373.467	434.399	592.299	662.770	770.019
FR Germany	3.369.323	4.032.494	4.658.101	6.037.519	6.763.462	5.138.228	5.408.558	4.658.103	6.037.528	6.763.481	5.138.252	5.408.572
Italy	90.961	121.178	270.998	182.269	732.507	374.555	146.811	271.066	182.309	733.418	374.555	146.811
United Kingdom								656.182	831.311	1.239.747	1.235.678	1.[illegible].335
Ireland								21.941	25.198	35.233	36.374	32.357
Denmark								65.266	76.747	145.141	145.608	202.315
Community	4.444.535	5.940.337	10.127.862	14.030.471	15.445.766	10.203.915	14.520.823	10.871.804	14.965.277	16.879.684	11.639.012	15.881.371

Sources : Print-outs from EUROSTA - Reports from the importing Member States.

EC - DG VI-D-2 Community

Table 14 : Development of intra-Community trade in wine as compared with total imports
1968/69 to 1974/75
Heading No 22.05 Brussels Nomenclature : wine of fresh grapes

in %

Importing Member State	EUR 6							EUR 9				
	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75
France	2,2	7,8	82,7	92,2	67,0	50,0	85,2	82,7	92,2	67,0	50,0	85,2
Belgium-Luxembourg	53,9	43,2	60,1	68,7	68,6	75,1	77,9	60,1	68,7	68,7	75,1	78,0
Netherlands	29,4	34,2	36,4	41,5	47,0	54,0	59,1	36,4	41,5	48,0	55,4	60,6
FR Germany	63,8	70,6	80,2	85,4	84,5	86,3	82,3	80,2	85,4	84,5	86,3	82,3
Italy	47,2	66,7	84,2	76,6	71,7	62,3	63,3	84,2	76,6	71,7	62,3	63,3
United Kingdom								34,2	39,5	41,7	40,5	41,3
Ireland								43,8	48,0	48,0	52,4	57,7
Denmark								25,6	27,2	31,8	32,6	45,5
EUR 6	35,2	31,1	76,1	84,1	72,8	67,2	81,4					
EUR 9								70,0	78,3	68,3	62,1	75,6

Source : EC DG VI-D-2 on the basis of print-outs from EUROSTAT and reports from the importin Member States.

 Community

Table 15 : Development of imports of wine from non-member countries by importing Member State during 1968/69 to 1974/75

Heading n° 22.05 Brussels Nomenclature : wine of fresh grapes

unit : hl

	EUR 6							EUR 9				
	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75
France	4.990.727	9.954.257	859.163	548.988	3.145.367	3.058.533	1.240.057	859.128	548.842	3.145.315	3.058.500	1.239.673
Belgium-Luxembourg	502.111	748.825	468.885	400.272	448.040	328.879	303.249	468.733	399.521	447.626	328.736	302.637
Netherlands	679.696	722.202	651.769	612.368	655.061	549.886	519.883	651.473	611.764	642.660	532.709	500.852
FR Germany	1.907.717	1.580.520	1.152.320	1.032.026	1.240.718	817.655	1.166.308	1.152.318	1.032.017	1.240.699	817.631	1.165.294
Italy	101.910	60.548	50.926	55.721	289.769	226.809	85.109	50.858	55.681	288.858	226.809	85.109
United Kingdom								1.263.329	1.272.549	1.733.248	1.815.787	1.560.173
Ireland								28.150	27.318	38.150	33.090	23.712
Denmark								189.203	204.953	311.777	301.239	242.219
Outside EUR 6	8.182.161	13.166.352	3.183.063	2.649.375	5.778.955	4.981.762	3.314.606					
Outside EUR 9								4.663.192	4.152.645	7.848.333	7.114.501	5.120.669

Source : Print-outs from EUROSTAT - Reports from the importing Member States.

Table 16 : Development of imports of wine from non-member countries by main country of origin, during 1968/69 to 1974/75

Heading No 22.05 Brussels Nomenclature : wine of fresh grapes

unit : hl

Country of origin	EUR 6							EUR 9				
	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75
Outside-EUR 6	8.182.161	13.166.352	3.183.063	2.649.375	5.778.955	4.981.762	3.314.606					
Outside-EUR 9								4.663.192	4.152.645	7.848.333	7.114.501	5.120.669
Austria	104.135	151.217	157.532	159.443	188.477	119.611	157.413	194.173	227.931	275.362	171.482	173.395
Portugal	359.105	340.433	326.291	332.815	393.936	354.272	313.057	594.658	600.548	770.102	691.126	521.264
Spain	634.749	797.547	711.267	740.884	944.484	789.944	792.459	1.466.971	1.515.765	2.062.697	1.972.307	1.848.787
Yugoslavia	144.435	149.658	158.233	211.554	295.283	219.657	320.836	194.363	250.499	342.879	297.757	396.174
Greece	778.565	1.124.911	808.999	683.798	659.184	336.364	302.100	812.009	686.211	653.304	341.890	307.092
Hungary	78.411	85.212	70.274	51.893	58.435	55.717	119.395	84.994	66.787	88.738	106.576	165.541
Romania	88.120	66.306	58.696	55.625	58.090	52.498	66.748	60.934	57.226	58.243	69.213	79.049
Bulgaria	82.412	70.846	50.531	55.041	63.612	69.668	76.383	52.924	58.766	72.447	81.028	88.572
Morocco	402.060	790.384	55.287	32.679	560.320	626.229	278.728	59.448	40.429	572.290	637.616	284.806
Algeria	4.684.016	8.696.345	523.221	186.948	1.708.387	1.689.480	456.479	524.524	188.202	1.712.277	1.692.305	458.796
Tunisia	591.950	724.646	168.931	91.912	740.599	594.595	373.814	169.253	92.232	741.001	594.867	374.084
South Africa	9.184	7.442	2.510	1.970	2.547	2.697	1.992	86.633	75.503	84.321	83.699	114.480
Cyprus	10.343	6.813	370	173	821	3.514	1.385	239.451	210.903	285.940	289.988	236.501
Other countries	136.923	132.893	45.554	23.300	93.395	56.637	49.888	77.480	58.297	107.274	73.838	68.272
Not specified	77.753	51.699	45.367	21.340	11.335	10.789	3.859	45.367	21.346	11.458	73.838	3.926

Source : Print-outs from EUROSTAT - Reports from the importing Member States.

CE - DG VI - D - 2

External trade in wine

EXPORTS

1973

Table 17

Tariff heading No 22.05 - Wine of fresh grapes ; fresh grape musts with fermentation arrested by the addition of alcohol (including mistelles)

Outside - EUR 9

Quantities in hectolitres

Code n°	Destination	EUR 9	EUR 6	Exporting Member States							
				France	BLEU	Nether-lands	FR Germany	Italy	United Kingdom	Ireland	Denmark
	Outside - EUR 9	3.974.832	3.900.654	1.817.909	560	32.617	363.625	1.685.943	68.999	2	5.177
30	Sweden	141.277	140.019	105.649	1	14	20.425	13.930	1.032	0	226
36	Switzerland	1.105.665	1.105.130	494.216	31	2	15.889	594.992	143	0	392
38	Austria	110.635	110.442	30.609	0	0	11.201	68.632	123	0	70
58	German Democratic Rep.	57.172	57.158	48.599	0	0	0	8.559	0	0	14
390	Republic of South Africa	3.723	3.436	2.657	19	0	376	384	287	0	0
400	United States	1.153.562	1.110.858	493.262	159	28	223.989	393.420	42.483	2	219
404	Canada	236.879	227.996	138.637	4	0	35.775	53.580	8.873	0	10
458	Guadeloupe	74.731	74.731	74.697	0	0	0	34	0	0	0
732	Japan	90.114	89.553	64.670	0	0	18.072	6.811	530	0	31
962	Free ports	486.307	486.307	0	0	0	0	486.307	0	0	0
	Other countries	514.767	495.024	364.913	346	32.573	37.898	59.294	15.528	0	4.215

Source : EC external trade analytical tables (NIMEXE)

CE - DG VI - D - 2

External trade in wine

EXPORTS

1974

Table 17 a

Tariff heading No 22.05 - Wine of fresh grapes ; fresh grape musts with fermentation arrested by the addition of alcohol (including mistelles)

Outside-EUR 9

Quantities in hectolitres

Code n°	Destination	EUR 9	EUR 6	Exporting Member States							
				France	BLEU	Netherlands	FR Germany	Italy	United Kingdom	Ireland	Denmark
	Outside - EUR 9	4.040.295	3.949.642	1.764.642	974	317	346.048	1.837.661	82.912	54	7.687
	Sweden	224.505	222.131	180.230	0	0	25.550	16.351	2.027	0	347
	Switzerland	1.069.617	1.069.098	469.948	286	18	14.159	584.687	268	0	251
	Austria	140.469	140.343	50.421	10	0	1.563	88.349	86	0	40
	German Democratic Rep.	164.892	164.876	148.112	0	0	0	16.764	1	0	15
	Republic of South Africa	70.408	69.895	67.673	1	0	1.003	1.218	513	0	0
	United States	971.214	918.235	286.476	186	23	211.690	419.860	52.841	0	138
	Canada	238/495	230.612	126.085	7	30	35.361	69.129	7.883	0	0
	Guadeloupe	75.802	75.766	75.715	0	0	0	51	36	0	0
	Japan	67.018	66.085	45.692	1	0	13.429	6.963	894	0	39
	Free ports	565.123	565.123	0	0	0	0	565.123	0	0	0
	Other countries	452.752	427.478	314.290	483	246	43.293	69.166	18.363	54	6.857

Source : EC external trade analytical tables (NIMEXE)

Table 18 : Development of wine consumption per head per year in the Community

	EUR 9	EUR 6	FR Germany	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Denmark
1962/63		68	13	121	108	3	8	26			
1963/64		69	12	125	107	3	8	23			
1964/65		68	15	118	109	3	9	38			
1965/66		69	16	118	109	3	8	31			
1966/67		68	15	116	109	4	10	34			
1967/68		68	15	112	111	4	10	36			
1968/69		68	16	112	111	5	11	33			
1969/70	51	67	16	108	112	5	12	37	3	2	5
1970/71	51	67	18	108	111	6	13	41	3	2	5
1971/72	50	65	20	107	102	6	13	41	4	2	6
1972/73	51	66	22	108	101	1) 9	14	40	5	2	10
1973/74	48	63	20	104	95	9	14	48	4	2	9
1974/75	51	66	23	103	103	10	15	40	6	2	11
1975/76 2)	51	66	23	102	102	10	14	44	5	2	9

(1) Wine of grapes only (until 1971/72 also wine of other fruit)

(2) Estimated figures

Source : 1962/63 – 1974/75 : Eurostat
1975/76 : Commission of the EC – DG for Agriculture, wine estimate.

Tabel 19 : Production of wine in the Community in 1975/76 and 1976/77 (1)

(in 1000 hl)

Member States	1975/76 (estimate)	1976/77 (estimate)			
		Total	of which		
			Table wine	Quality wine p.s.r.	Other
Germany	9.105	8.570	450	8.120	0
France	66.273	75.500	46.950	15.200	13.350
Italy	69.814	61.800	52.400	6.500	2.900
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	4	4	4	0	0
Luxembourg	157	128	55	73	0
EUR 6	145.353	146.002	99.859	29.893	16.250
United Kingdom	2	2	2	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0
EUR 9	145.355	146.004	99.861	29.893	16.250

(1) Production intended only for vinification excluding amounts of musts for making grape juice.

Sources :1975/76 : EUROSTAT
1976/77 : Commission of the EEC – DG for Agriculture – Forward estimate of wine production

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Since this report was drafted, the provisional estimate for the 1974/75 wine-growing year has been prepared.

This estimate has been published, as has the forward estimate for the 1976/77 wine-growing year adopted by the Commission.
(OJ N° C 304, 24.12.1976)

This table amends and supplements Table 7.

Table 20 : Internal use of wine in 1975/76 and 1976/77

(in 1000 hl)

	1975/76 estimate	1976/77 forw.est.
Germany		
Total home use : of which	15.661	15.810
- direct cons.tion by humans	14.653	14.810
- processing	1.008	1.000
- of which, distillation	896	890
France		
Total home use : of which	68.333	68.940
- direct cons.tion by humans	54.318	53.500
- processing	13.575	14.970
- of which, distillation	13.215	13.900
Italy		
Total home use : of which	58.518	55.819
- direct cons.tion by humans	54.618	52.919
- processing	3.510	2.600
- of which, distillation	3.110	900
Netherlands		
Total home use : of which	1.375	1.441
- direct cons.tion by humans	1.361	1.427
- processing	0	0
- of which, distillation	0	0
Belgium		
Total home use : of which	1.569	1.584
- direct cons.tion by humans	1.554	1.412
- processing	2	159
- of which, distillation	0	0
Luxembourg		
Total home use : of which	167	160
- direct cons.tion by humans	165	160
- processing	0	0
- of which, distillation	0	0
EUR 6		
Total home use : of which	145.623	143.754
- direct cons.tion by humans	126.669	124.228
- processing	18.095	18.729
- of which, distillation	17.221	15.690
United Kingdom		
Total home use : of which	2.632	2.764
direct cons.tion by humans	2.632	2.764
- processing	0	0
- of which, distillation	0	0
Ireland		
Total home use : of which	75	80
direct cons.tion by humans	75	80
- processing	0	0
- of which, distillation	0	0
Denmark		
Total home use : of which	608	659
- direct cons.tion by humans	608	659
- processing	0	0
- of which, distillation	0	0
EUR 9		
Total home use : of which	148.938	147.257
- direct cons.tion by humans	129.984	127.731
- processing	18.095	18.729
- of which, distillation	17.221	15.690

Sources : 1975/76 : EUROSTAT
1976/77 : Commission of the EEC - DG for Agriculture, Forward estimate of wine production

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Since this report was drafted, the provisional estimate for the 1974/75 wine-growing year has been prepared. This estimate has been published, as has the Forward estimate for the 1976/77 wine-growing year adopted by the Commission.

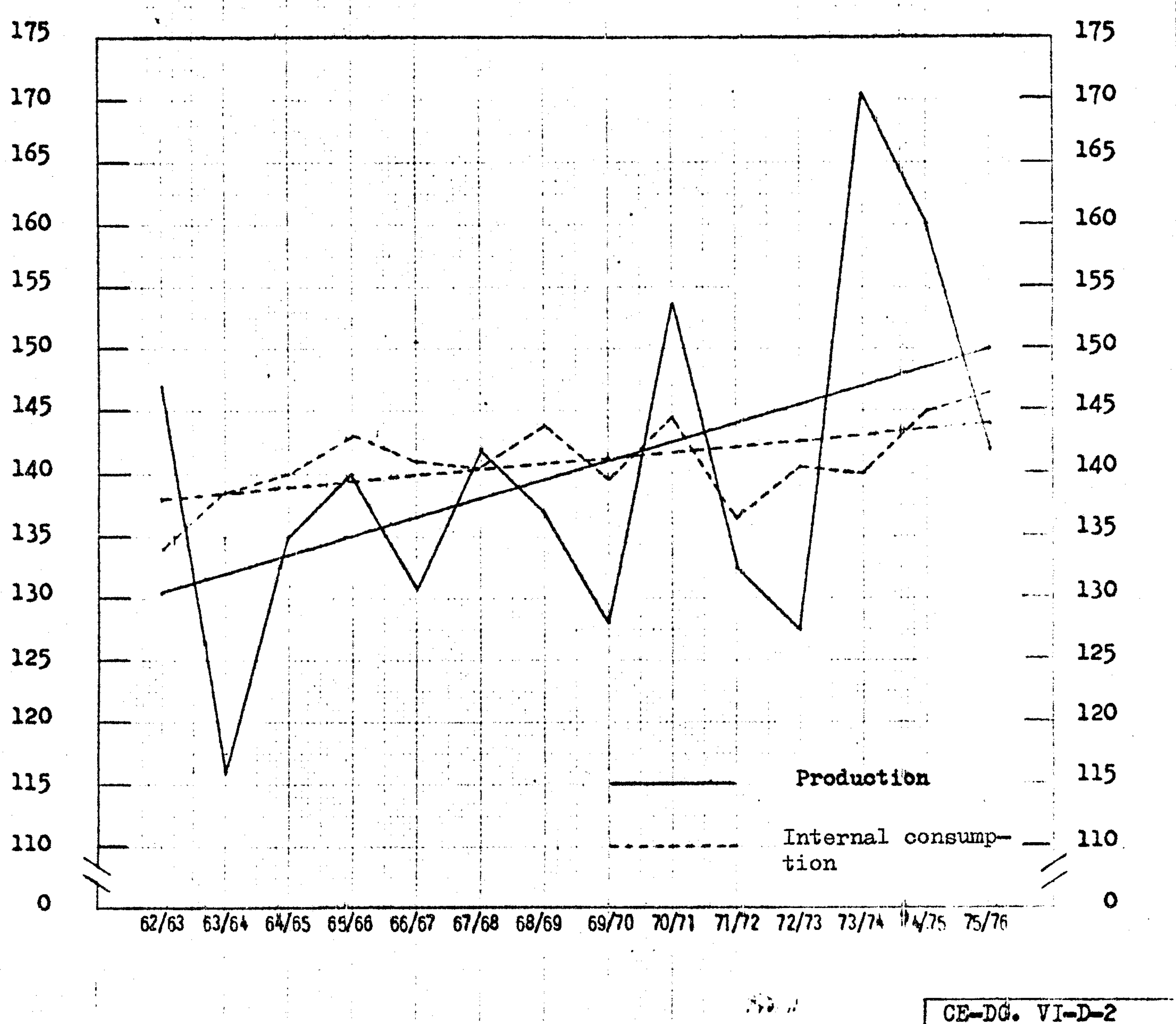
(OJ N° C 304, 24.12.1976)

This table amends and supplements Table 9.

Development of production and internal consumption of wine

in the Community

(in million hectolitres)

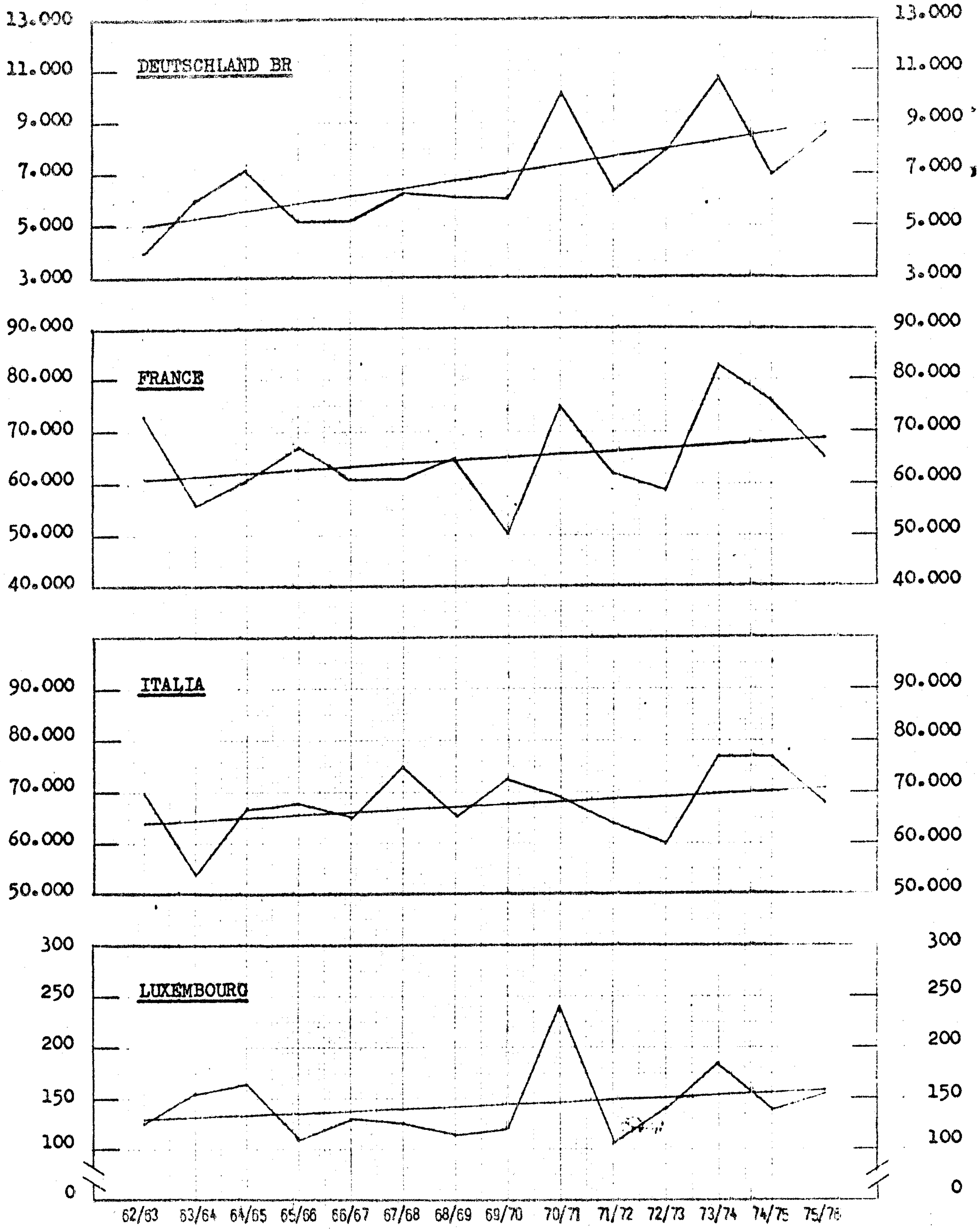


N.B.- The figures for internal consumption do not include exceptional distillations in respect of Germany (1974/75), France and Italy (1970/71 to 1974/75)

Graph 1

Development of wine production in EEC countries

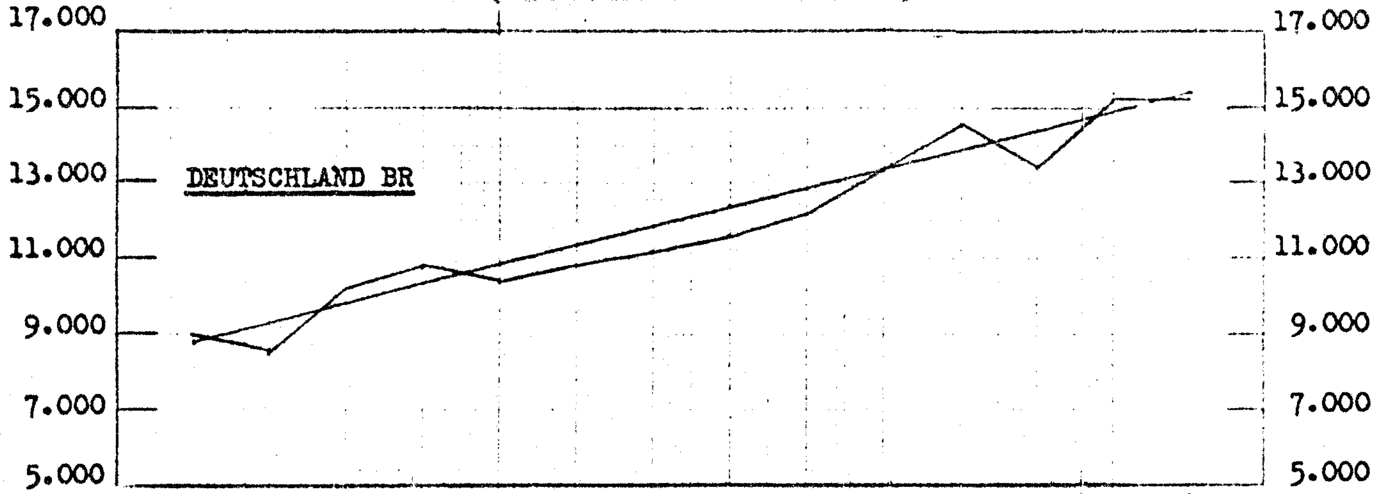
(in million hectolitres)



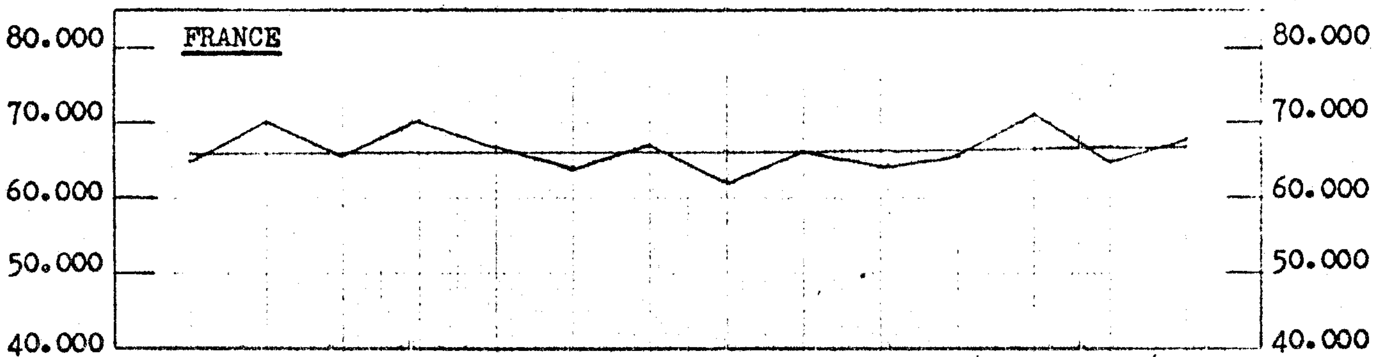
Graph 2

CE-DG. VI-D-2

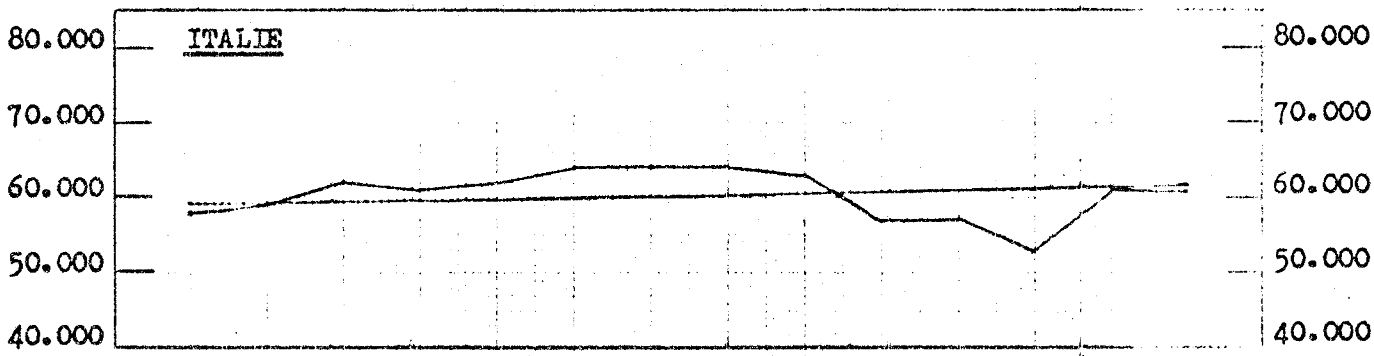
Development of internal consumption of wine in EEC countries
(in million hectolitres)



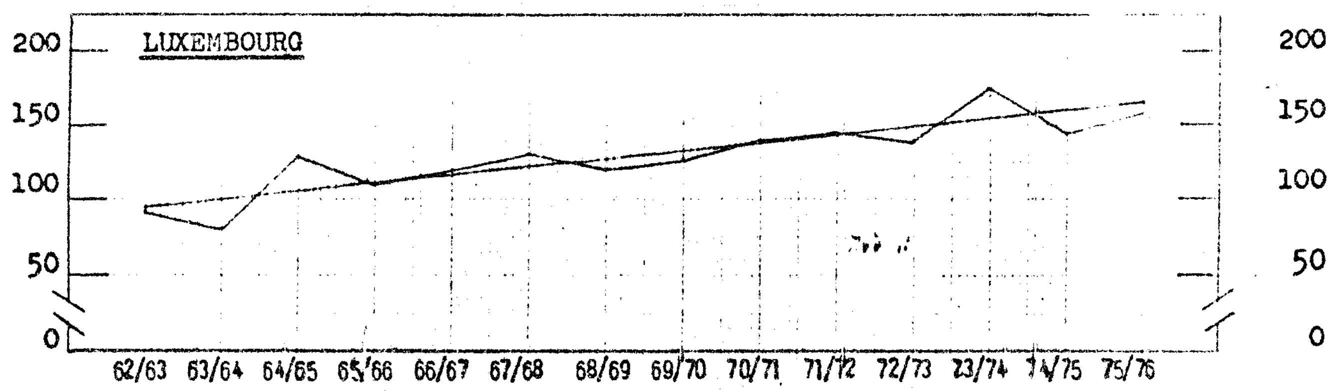
N.B.- The figures for internal consumption for 1974/75 do not include exceptional distillations (see Table 9)



N.B.- The figures for internal consumption from 1970/71 to 1974/75 do not include exceptional distillation (see Table 9)



N.B.- The figures for internal consumption from 1970/71 to 1974/75 do not include exceptional distillations (see Table 9)

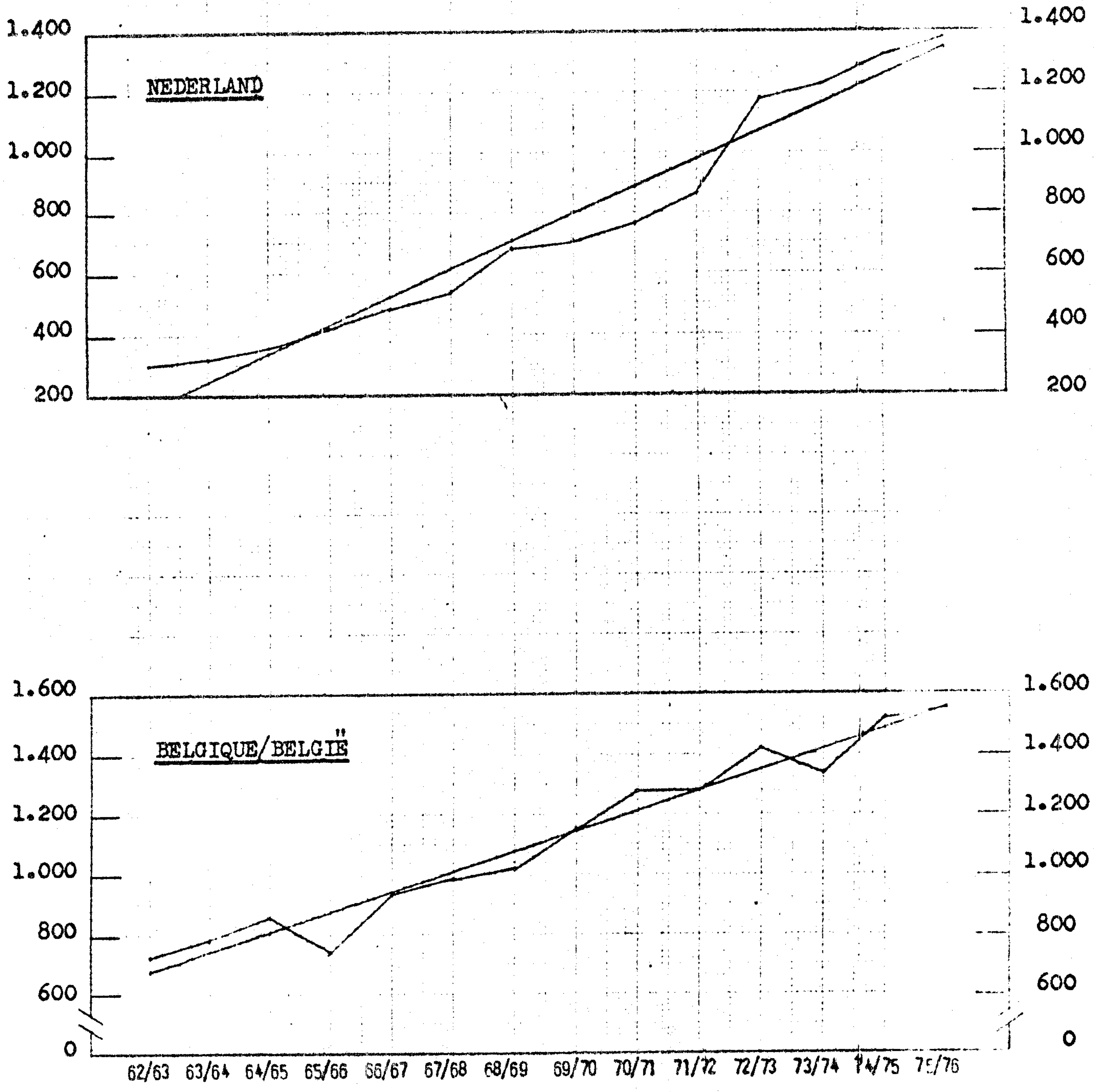


Graph 3

CE-DG. VI-D-2

Development of internal consumption of wine in EEC countries

(in million hectolitres)

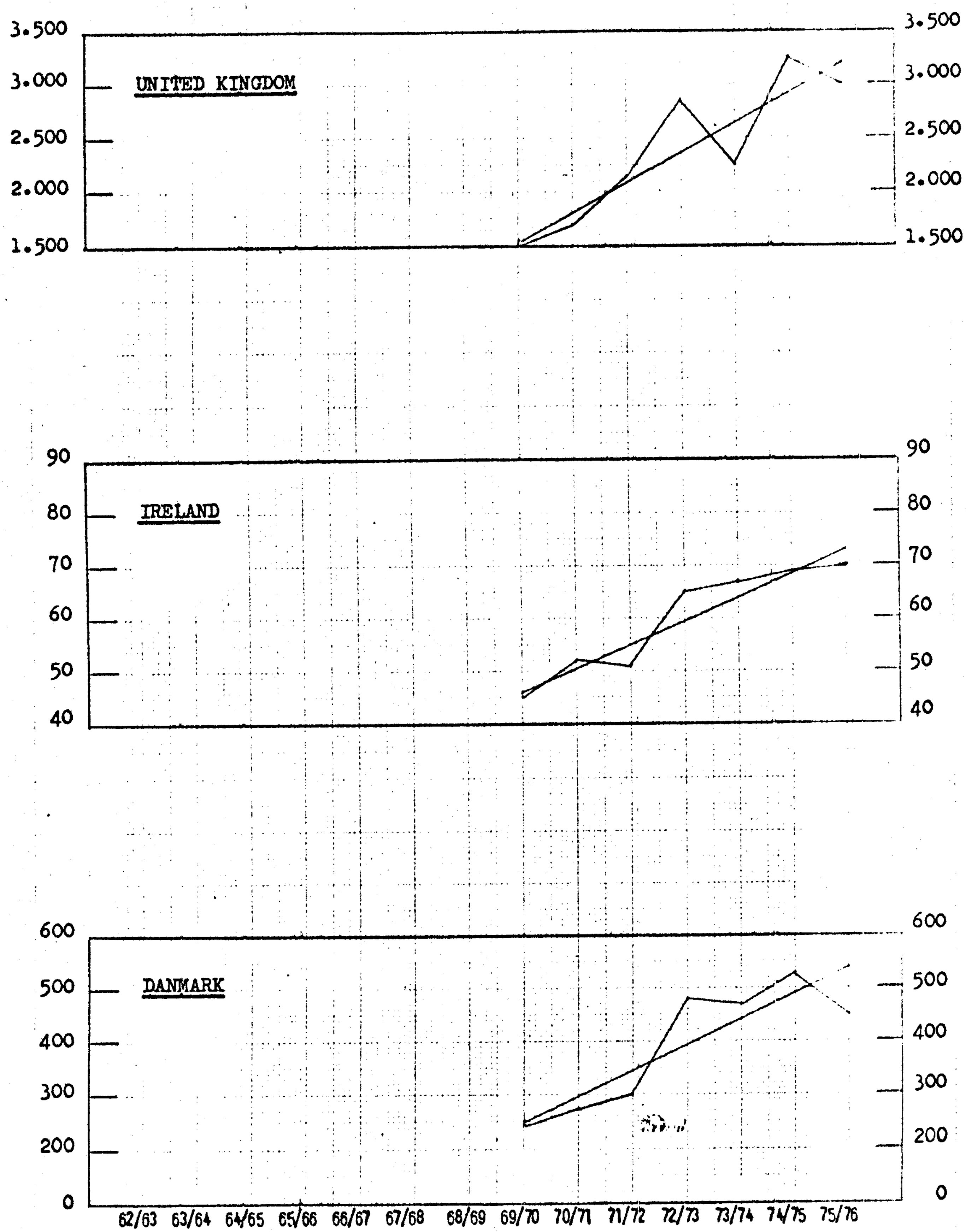


Graph 4

CE-DG. VI-D-2

Development of internal consumption of wine in EEC countries

(in million hectolitres)



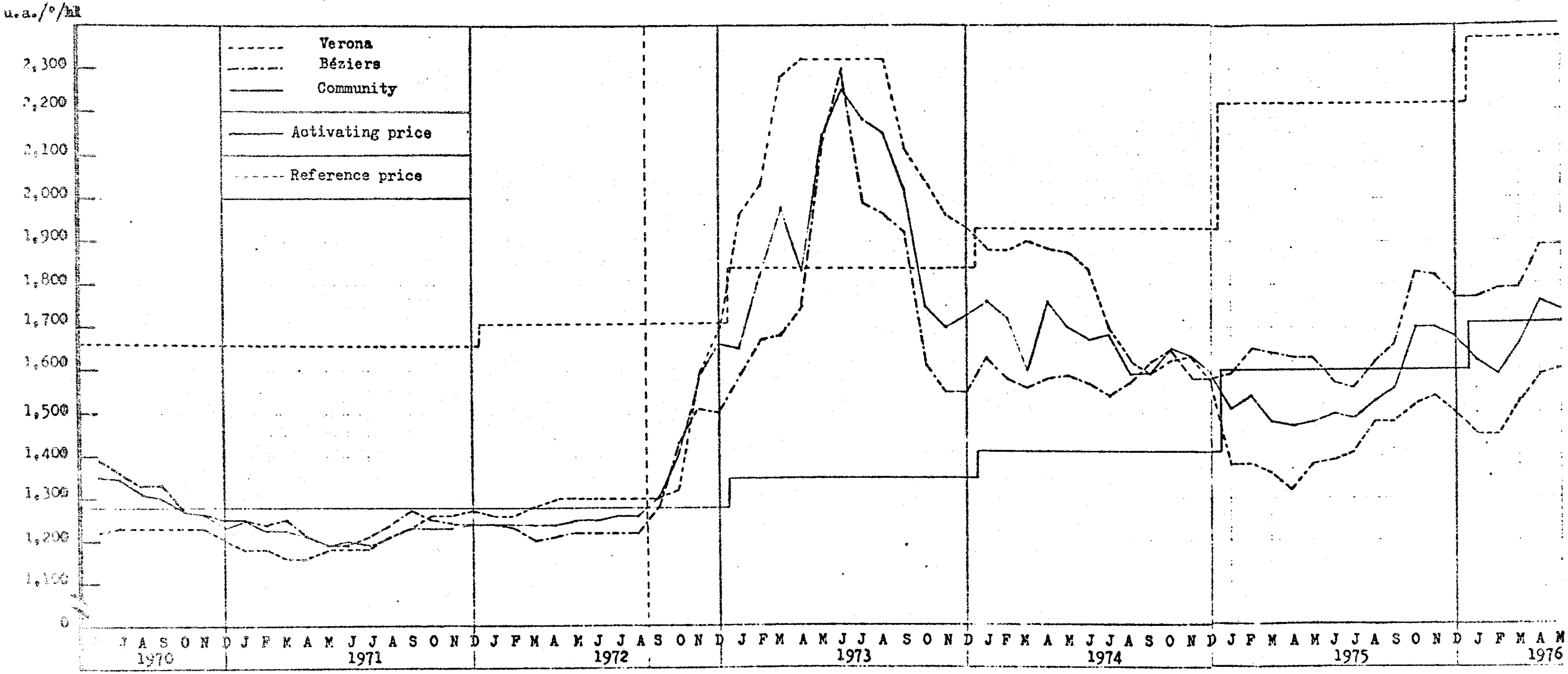
Graph 5

CE-DG. VI-D-2

Graph 6

Development of average producer prices of table wines in the Community (1)

Type R I - Red wines 10 à 12°



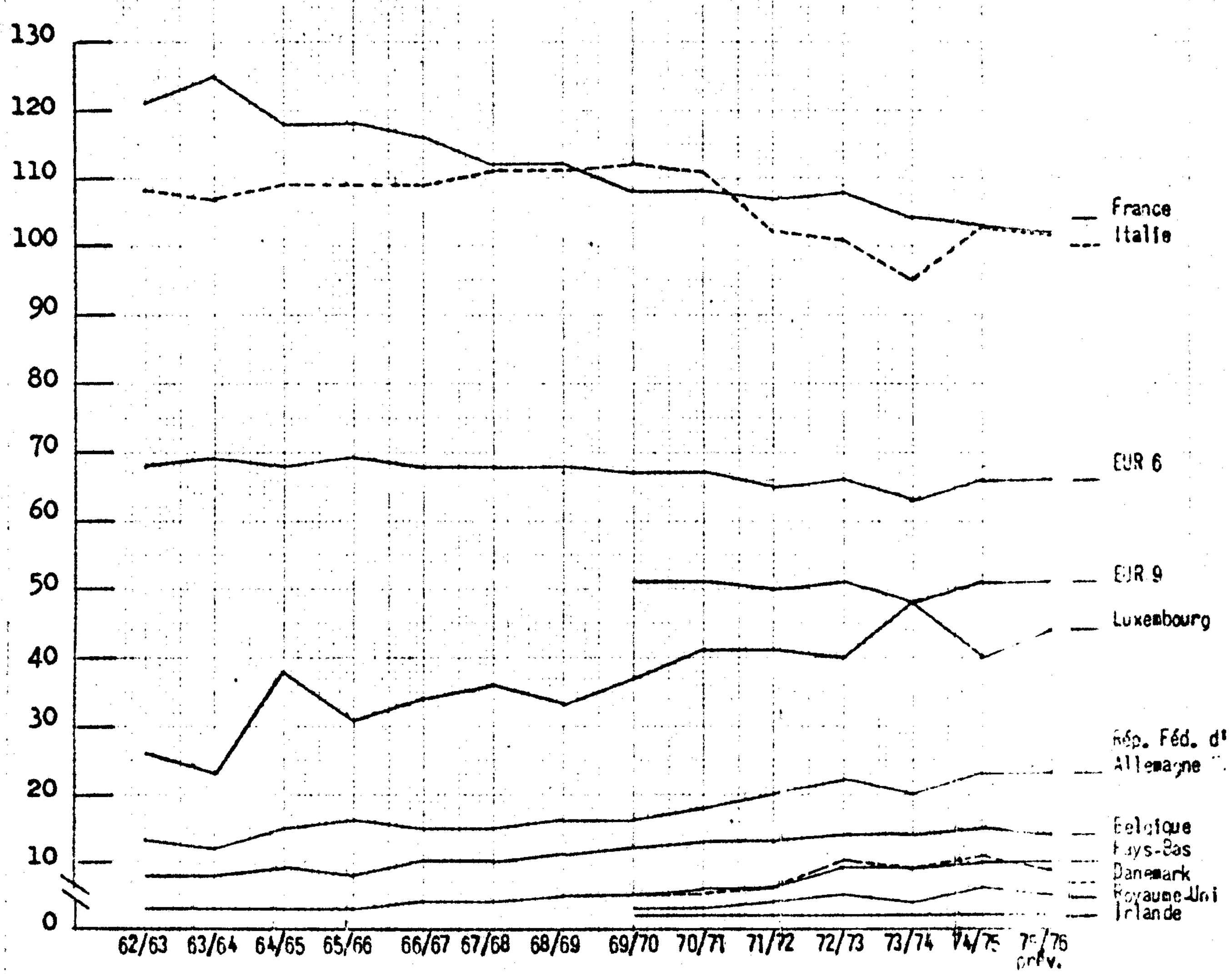
(1) Arithmetic average until August 1972 - Weighted average from September 1972.

48

Development of wine consumption per head per year

in the Community

(in litres)



CE-DG. VI-D-2

Graph 7