COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE COUNCIL

on the estimated development of the areas planted and re-planted with vine in the Community and on the existing ratio between production and utilization in the wine-growing sector

CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION

Under Article 17 (4) of Regulation (EEC) No 816/70 [1], the Commission has to submit to the Council, before the end of each year, a report which, in particular, records the existing ratio between production and utilization in the wine-growing sector and estimates foreseeable changes in that ration on the basis, in particular, of the forecasts provided for in Article 17(3). The purpose of this report is to provide the Council with the information to enable it to decide on the lines which wine-growing policy in the Community should follow in the future, notably as regards measures which might be necessary in order to prevent the formation of structural surpluses, in particular by emphasizing quality.

II. DEVELOPMENT OF VINEYARDS IN THE COMMUNITY

The changes in the growing area for wine grapes in the Community are presented in Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4. Only those ~~vine~~-growing areas in the four principal producer Member States are included. The vine-growing areas in the other Member States are not shown since, according to Article 1 of Regulation No 143 [2], last amended by the Acts relating to the accession to the European Communities of the Kingdom of Denmark, Ireland, the Kingdom of Norway and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, together with Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 1135/70 [3], wine growers in the Member States in which the total open-air vine growing area does not exceed 100 hectares are exempted from the obligation to notify their intention to plant, to replant or to grub up vines.

[1] OJ No L99, 5 May 1970, p. 1

[2] OJ No 127, 1 December 1962, p. 2789

[3] OJ No L134, 19 June 1970, p. 2.

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1. Development of vineyards in the various producer Member States

(a) GERMANY

During the present wine-growing year, the wine-growing area in German vineyards can be expected to increase by 2.5 % compared with the area in 1972/73. It should be emphasized that there are plans to speed up new planting considerably, whereas the pace of replanting is tending to slow down (Table 1). In view of the development of German vineyards up to the present, it is not surprising that the planned increase only affects areas under vines which have already been demarcated for the production of quality wines p.s.r. (Table 2). When the various wine-growing regions of Germany are considered it becomes apparent that the above-mentioned extension of vineyards is taking place in all of them but assumes considerable dimensions in the regions of Rheinhessen-Pfalz and South Baden (Table 3).

(b) FRANCE

Taking the counting as a whole, the French vineyard area remains at approximately the same level. Planned extensions for the current wine-growing year in comparison with the 1972/73 area only amount to 0.3 %. The figures for new plantings are slightly up, those for replantings slightly down, on the corresponding figures for the preceding wine-growing year (Table 1). It should be stressed that the planned area of new plantings for the production of quality wines p.s.r. is more than 2 1/2 times greater than the planned area of new plantings for the production of table wines. As regards replantings, the opposite applies : planned replantings for the production of quality wines p.s.r. are much less than the planned replantings for the production of table wines (Table 2).

When the trend in wine-growing in the various regions of France is examined, quite significant variations are found (Table 3). For table wines a distrinct decrease in area in most of the wine-growing regions of France can be expected during the current wine-growing year, particularly in Aquitaine, Midi-Pyrénées, Centre and Pays de la Loire. On the other hand, in Languedoc and in several other Mediterranean districts the areas devoted to the production of table wines are increasing. The situation as regards qualtity wines p.s.r. is quite different. Except in the regions of Pays

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de la Loire and Poitou-Charentes, and extension of the area devoted to the production of quality wines p.s.r. is planned during the current wine-growing year in all the wine-growing districts of France. This extension assumes quite considerable proportions in the regions of Centre, Bourgogne and Champagne.

(c) ITALIE

No significant extension of the utilized area under vines in Italy is foreseen during the present growing year. For the country as a whole, the extension of vineyards will not amount to 0.6 % in comparison with the 1972/73 area. The planned area for new plantings in 1973/74 exceeds that planned for in the two previous years, while the planned area for replantings in 1973/74 is slightly less than the corresponding area for the previous growing year (Table 1). As regards quality wines p.s.r. in Italy, the planned area for new plantings in 1973/74 has increased, whereas for table wines the planned areas for new plantings and replantings for 1973/74 remain at roughly the same level as during the previous wine-growing year (Table 2).

From an examination of trend in wine-growing in the various regions of Italy, it is possible to foresee an extension of the production of table wines in most wine-growing regions and of quality wines p.s.r. in all wine-growing regions (Table 3). The extension of vineyards devoted to the production of table wines is particularly significant in Puglia, and the extension of vineyards intended for the production of quality wines p.s.r. is particularly noticeable in Emilia-Romagna, Marche and Sardinia. On the other hand, a definite decrease in the production of table wines is forecast for Lombardy.

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(d) LUXEMBOURG

It is expected that during the present wine-growing year vineyards in Luxembourg will be extended by approximately 3.3 %. New plantings and replantings during this year will primarily affect areas for the production of quality wines p.s.r. (Tables 1 and 2).

2. Development of vineyards in the Community as a whole

According to the information given in Table 1, an extension of the wine-growing area in the Community by 13 459 ha can be expected during the current wine-growing year, representing an increase of 0.5 % compared with the 1972/73 area. This figure takes into account new plantings, replantings and grubbings. If the planned area of new plantings is examined it is apparent that it is greater than that of the preceding wine-growing year but does not equal that of 1971/72. The area earmarked for replantings shows a net decrease compared with the two preceding wine-growing years (Table 2).

As regards the trend in the area under wine grape vines in the Community since 1967/68, Table 4 suggests that the decrease which has been taking place for a long time appears to have been halted and even to have given way to a slight increase.

Since a varying proportion of the total production from table grape vines is also used for winemaking, it would be advisable to take the trend here into consideration. Table 5 shows that the area for open-air cultivation of table grapes in the Community, particularly in Italy, is tending to increase slightly.

III. QUANTITATIVE TREND IN WINE PRODUCTION IN THE COMMUNITY

1. Effect on future production of the estimated changes in the wine-growing area in 1973/74

In the Community as a whole, and in the individual Member States, new plantings, replantings and grubbings during the current wine-growing year will have the effect of increasing annual production (Table 6). The increase is substantial with regard to quality wines p.s.r., where it will amount to 4.4 % in the Community as a whole, whereas with regard to table wines it

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is much less important, at 0.7 %.

The estimated increase in production of quality wines p.s.r. during the current wine-growing year exceeds 14 % in Italy and lies between 2.0 % and 4.3 % in the other producer Member States. Estimated increase in production of table wine are again at 1.0 % most considerable in Italy. It should be noted that, despite an expected decrease in the area producing table wine in France (see Table 2), a slight increase in output of these wines is expected in the course of the current wine-growing year. This can only be attributed to the greater productivity of new plantings and replantings in comparison with the old grubbed vines.

2. <u>The trend of production since 1963/64</u>

The production of wine in the Community and in each of the Member States since 1963/64 is set out in TAble 7 and Graphs 1 and 2. It is characterized by a market increase. This trend was particularly accentuated by the abundant harvest at the beginning of the current wine-growing year. As was noted last year, wine production is increasing more quickly in Germany and Italy than in France and Luxembourg. The yield from the area under vines, shown in Table 8, is also tending to increase in Germany, Italy and Luxembourg. These tendencies appear to reflect technical progress in wine-growing, particularly as regards selection of plants and rationalization of cultivation techniques, and also a different attitude on the part of the producers in assessing the future marketing prospects for their produce.

A comparison should be made between the trend of production (Table 7) and the trend of internal utilization (Table 9) in the Community. On the basis of these figures, Graph 1 has been drawn up. This information shows that domestic utilization within the Community is continuing to increase and that the accession of the new Member States is having a favourable effect on this trend. However, a comparison of the production trends with the domestic utilization trends within the Community shows that production is growing more quickly than utilization. Between 1961/62 and 1973/74, production grew by an average annual rate of 4.21 % while the rate of domestic utilization grew by only 1.14 %.

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This impression is hardly affected if the Community's imports and exports are taken into account since, save in exceptional years, they are of the same order of magnitude and only have a slight influence on general trends in production and in overall utilization.

The fact that the lines showing the trend of production and of domestic utilization of wine within the Community of Six crossed during the present growing year is a disturbing sign which makes it necessary to consider appropriate measures calculated to slow down the increase in production.

VI. WINE REQUIREMENTS IN THE COMMUNITY

Table 9 and Graphs 1, 3, 4 and 5, which show the domestic utilization of wine within the Community, also show that wine requirements are continuing to rise. However, some caution should be observed here, taking into consideration the trend in the various Member States. Utilization in Italy is decreasing whilst it showed a tendency to a slight increase between 1965/66 to 1970/71. A trend which is particularly disturbing. The trend in France is not at all clear. A slight increase in utilization can be observed between 1972/73 to 1973/74, however after having been for 6 consecutive wine-growing years below the average of the 13 wine-growing years considered. Thus this recent increase in utilization does not necessarily mean that the period of stagnation is past. In the other Member States, all of which consume much less wine than France and Italy, a rising trend of domestic utilization is apparent. This trend is particularly marked in the countries which consume least wine, such as the Netherlands, Denmark, the United Kingdom and Ireland.

But this rising trend of domestic utilization in the countries with low wine consumption is quite insufficient to compensate for the effects of stagnation in France and Italy, since during the current wine-growing year these latter countries accounted for more than 86 % of the total domestic utilization in the Community of Nine. It follows that the slight rising trend in domestic utilization in the Community as a whole (see Graph 1) does not hold out any hope that the balance of the market can be restored unless the present production trend is considerably reduced.

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V. THE SITUATION OF THE MARKET

1. Price trends

The prices of table wines in the Community tended to rise from August 1972 until around June 1973, when they suddenly began to fall throughout the Community after reports that the new harvest would be particularly big (see Graph 6). Towards November 1973 the prices of table wines stabilized at a level considerably above the activating price, and with a few exceptions they remained at this level until June 1974. The guide prices valid for the period from 16 December 1973 to 15 December 1974, which were fixed on 15 May 1973, proved to be remote from the actual market prices and those hoped for by wine growers, because of inflation and the rise in production costs. This led the Commission to initiate special measures providing for intervention at a rate higher than the guide prices, with the aim of supporting the trend of the prices [1]. Since stocks were extraordinarily large in all producer Member States because of the abundant harvest in 1973, the danger arose that pressure on table wine prices would intensify. As regards quality wines p.s.r., price trends have varied greatly. Those quality wines p.s.r. that are well established on the market because of their undisputed quality and their reputation, and stocks of which tend to be limited, reach fairly high prices despite the critical state of the market. On the other hand, those quality wines p.s.r. that are available in large quantities, particularly those for which the quality requirements are inadequate, or those quality wines p.s.r. which are not very well known and not yet established on the market, are quoted at prices close to those for table wines, i.e. prices which are not high enough for producers.

2. Trade

To understand the trend in trade it is necessary to examine both intra-Community trade and trade between Member States and non-member countries during the past three years. Data are presented in Tables 10 - 16. For practical reasons these tables have been drawn up by calendar year, and any interpretation of the figures must take into account the trend of production

[1] Cf Regulation (EEC) No 3304/73 (OJ No L 338, 7 December 1973, p. 34).

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per wine-growing year. In general, intra-Community trade shows an increase from 1971 to 1972 and then a decrease in 1973, while on the other hand purchases from non-member countries continued to increase considerably until 1973. This trend corresponds to two successive, contrasted harvests, a very poor one in 1972 and a very good one in 1973. This line of argument is supported by the fact that considerable purchases from the Maghreb countries in the first half of 1973, occasioned by price levels on the domestic market which were above the reference prices, were not checked by the exceptionally abundant harvest of 1973 and the fall in market prices from July 1973; in fact, a high level of imports continued until the end of the calendar year, while French purchases in Italy slowed down much more quickly.

A more detailed analysis of the figures allows the following observations to be made :

(a) Intra-Community trade

Imports by the nine Member States from their partners fell from 16 708 069 hl in 1972 to 14 186 261 hl in 1973 (see Table 10). This 15.1 % diminution is mainly a reflection of the trend in France, where imports from within the Community were abnormally high in 1972. In Germany, the Community's largest importer at the moment, there was also a slight decline in imports from within the Community, which dropped from 6 345 432 hl in 1972 to 6 139 213 hl in 1973, a fall of 3.2 %. In the other Member States, which, of course, import much less than Germany and France, imports continue to increase. A comparison of imports in 1973 with those in 1972 shows that they rose by 0.6 % in Belgium and Luxembourg, 20.1 % in the Netherlands, 41.6 % in the United Kingdom, 35.1 % in Ireland, 91.5 % in Denmark and 257.0 % in Italy. The rapid advance of imports in the new Member States is mainly the result of these markets being opened up after accession to the Community. The growth in Italian imports is remarkable. It is due to the fact that, from November 1972 to April 1973, the prices of table wines of the RI type at French marketing centres were significantly lower than the prices for table wines of the same type at the Italian marketing centres. This situation encouraged Italian traders to obtain some of their supplies from France.

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(b) Imports from non-member countries

Statistics on trade between the Member States and non-member countries are shown in Tables 11 and 12 and also in Tables 13 - 16. Table 11 shows that imports from non-member countries into the Six in 1973 rose by 163 % in relation to 1971. This spectacular development is mainly due to imports from the Maghreb countries, which seem to be regaining their former position on the Community market. Some other non-member countries have succeeded in noticeably increasing their exports to the Community; these include Cyprus, Australia, the USSR, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Argentina. In spite of this general upward trend, imports from Greece, Austria and some other non-member countries have dropped. The breakdown of total imports by the Community of the Six into imports from within the Community and from outside is given in the last three lines of table 11. This shows that the share of intra-Community trade in the total imports of the Member States fell from 81 % in 1971 and 84 % in 1972 to 63 % in 1973.

Study of imports from non-member countries into the various Member States in 1973 (see Table 12) reveals that France, with 4 490 858 hl, is the largest importer, outstripping the United Kingdom and Germany with 1 896 392 and 1 112 839 hl respectively. The remarkable increase in imports from the Maghreb countries has primarily affected the French markets. Substantial imports from Cyprus went mainly to the United Kingdom, whilst Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Rumania exported mainly to the German market. Greece was the major supplier for Belgium and Luxembourg.

A comparison of 1972 Community imports per type of wine with the 1971 imports (Tables 13 and 14) shows that wines with a maximum alcoholic strength of 13 ° and liqueur wines such as port and sherry are the most consistently successful imports on the Community market.

(c) Exports to non-member countries

Tables 15 and 16 give some idea of how exports from the Community to non-member countries developed from 1971 to 1972. It can be seen that the favourable trend in exports already noted in the previous report is continuing. The quantity of wine exported in 1972 was 29.6 % greater than in 1971. All Member

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States contributed to this increase, France (+ 38.5 %) to a substantially greater extent than Germany (+ 24 %) and Italy (+ 16.4 %). The growth of exports was most marked in the case of wines in containers of not more than 2 litre capacity.

VI. CONCLUSION

1. The area under vines in the Community is being extended. For the Community as a whole this extension is relatively small. For the present growing year it represents only a 0.5 % increase over 1972/73. However, the extension of the area under vines in France is significantly below the calculated average, whilst in Italy it is slightly above, and in Germany and Luxembourg markedly above the average. Regional differences within the Member States are very considerable where the growth of the area under vines is concerned.

2. Mainly because of the trend in France, the area for the production of table wines in the EEC is shrinking slightly whilst the area for the production of quality wines p.s.r. is on the increase. Apart from some regions of France, the area for the production of quality wines p.s.r. is increasing everywhere, in Germany, in France as a whole, and in Italy. This increase is particularly marked in the following regions : Rheinhessen-Pfalz, Emilia-Romagna, the centre of France, Bourgogne, Champagne, Marche and Sardinia.

3. Taking the Community as a whole, production shows an upward trend. In the case of quality wines p.s.r. this trend is much more accentuated than with table wines. The increase in annual production as a result of the expansion of the area under vines during the present growing year is 5.0 % in the case of quality wines p.s.r. and 0.8 % in the case of table wines. The future increase in stocks of quality wines p.s.r. in Italy will be considerable (+ 14 %).

4. The persistent growth in the supply of quality wines p.s.r. has already had unfortunate consequences for the marketing of some of them. Doubts must once more be expressed as to whether the qualitative requirements for all quality wines p.s.r., particularly yields per hectare, are really calculated to encourage producers to make every effort to improve the quality of their wines by means of proper growing and wine-making methods. In such circumstances it may prove necessary to introduce measures to restrict the quantity of certain quality wines p.s.r. offered on the market.

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5. In spite of an increase involving the new Member States, trade within the Community slackened off in 1973 as compared with the preceding growing year, following a reduction in German and French imports. Imports from non-member countries increased however. This increase was largely accounted for by imports from the Maghreb countries.

6. The convergent trends of production and domestic utilization of wine in the Community make it more and more uncertain that stabilization of supply and demand can be achieved in the longer term on the wine market. The favourable trend in exports to non-member countries and in consumption by the non-producer countries can only play a subordinate part in the overall balance. Nevertheless, the general objectives of the common policy indicate that ways and means should be sought to ensure a guaranteed income for producers under all circumstances and to achieve a reasonable limitation of the cost of Community intervention in this sector.

7. To this end, a proposal to amend the basic regulation is at present being studied by the Commission. The arrangements proposed would make it possible for Community bodies to have at their disposal the means to take more immediate and, consequently, more effective action, and to react to the most varied market conditions with the necessary flexibility.

8. Examination of this report presents, however, the opportunity of opening a full and frank debate at Community level on all the means whereby a lasting stability may be achieved on the wine market in the longer term.

In this connection, the following approaches are worthy of consideration :

(a) Study of possible ways to increase utilization of wine production through aid to the production and the promotion of the consumption of grape juice and through increased use of concentrated musts for the enrichment of wines; eventually, wine could perhaps be enriched only by the use of concentrated must, instead of sucrose;

(b) Search for the most adequate and most effective legislative instruments to penalize the excessive yields which can be obtained in producing table wines of very poor quality;

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(c) Coordination of Community and national measures so that aid for the wine sector should be granted only to operations designed to improve the quality of the products and not to those designed to achieve a quantitative increase in production.

On these particularly difficult matters the Commission hopes that, as a result of the Member States' long experience, such discussions will help the policy on wine to make reasonable progress in the future.

Table 1 : New plantings, replantings and grubbings of vines for wine prapes planned for the Wine-growing year 1973/74 in compared tith the plans for previous wine-growing year.

	Existing vineyards		New plantings in hectares	Replantings in hectares	Grubbings in hectares	changes	
	hectares in production	hectares not yet in production				hectares	As percentage of 1972/73 area
Germany							
1971/72	75.514	16.550	1.118	3.685			
72/73	78.000	16.000	776	4,510			
73/74			2.367	2.583	2.583	+ 2.367	+ 25
Belgium							
1971/72	5	1					
72/73	5	0					
73/74							
France							
1971/72	1.193.000	74.000	18.500	35.000			
1972/73	1.185.000	81.000	11.900	19.370			
1973/74			13.490	18.545	27.620	+ 4.415	+ 03
Italy (1)							
1971/72	1.070.000	59.000	5.097	13.792			
1972/73	1.083.000	61.000	5.660	17.731			
73/74			6.206	17.257	16.827	+ 6.636	+ 06
Luxembourg							
1971/72	1.133	85	5	39			
72/73	1.102	124	8	41			
73/74			10	36	5	+ 41	+ 33
E.E.C							
1971/72	2.339.652	149.636	24.720	52.516			
72/73	2.347.107	158.124	18.344	41.652			
73/74			22.073	38.421	47.035	+ 13.459	+ 05

Table 2: Plantings, replantings and grubbings of wines for wine grapes according to whether they are to produce table wines, quality wines p.s.r., or wines intended for distilling.

	New plantings in hectares	Replanting in hectares	Grubbings in hectares	Changes in hectares
Germany				
(a) Table wine				
1971/72	-	-	-	
72/73	4	2		
73/74	-	-	-	
(b) Quality wines p.s.r.				
1971/72	1.118	3.685	-	
72/73	772	4.508	-	
73/74	2.367	2.583	2.583	+ 2.367
France				
(a) Table wine				
1971/72	7.000	25.000	-	
72/73	5.000	11.870	-	
73/74	3.000	10.495	17.025	- 3.230
(b) Quality wines p.s.r.				
1971/72	6.500	10.000	-	
72/73	5.600	5.500	-	
73/74	8.690	5.950	8.815	+ 5.825
(c) Cognac, etc.				
1971/72	5.000	-	-	
72/73	1.300	2.000	-	
73/74	1.500	2.100	1.780	+ 1.820
Italy				
(a) Table wine			-	
1971/72	2.389	8.062	-	
72/73	2.737	9.888	-	
73/74	2.734	9.986	12.162	+ 558
(b) Quality wines p.s.r.				
1971/72	2.708	5.730	-	
72/73	2.923	7.843	-	
73/74	3.472	7.271	4.665	+ 6.078
Luxembourg				
(a) Table wine				
1971/72	1	4	-	
72/73	1	3	-	
73/74	2	2	-	+ 4
(b) Quality wines p.s.r.				
1971/72	4	35	-	
72/73	7	38	-	
73/74	8	34	5	+ 37
E.E.C.				
(a) Table wine				
1971/72	9.390	33.066	-	
1972/73	8.514	21.763	-	
73/74	6.036	20.483	29.187	- 2.668
(b) Quality wines p.s.r.				
1971/72	10.330	19.450	-	
72/73	9.302	17.889	-	
73/74	14.537	15.838	16.068	+14.307
(c) Cognac etc.				
1971/72	5.000	-	-	-
72/73	1.300	2.000	-	-
73/74	1.500	2.100	1.780	+ 1.820

Source: Commission of the European Communities - Directorate-General for Agriculture, based on information supplied by Member States.

Table 3: Forecast of new plantings, replantings and grubbings planned for the wine-growing year 1973/74, listed by region

	New plantings		Replantings		Grubbings		Charges	
	table wines	Quality wines p.s.r.	table wines	Quality wines p.s.r.	table wines	Quality wines p.s.r.	table wine	Quality wines psr
Allemagne								
Rheinhessen-Pfalz	–	1.230	–	1.200	–	1.200	–	+ 1.230
Koblenz	–	115	–	120	–	120	–	+ 115
Trier	–	205	–	330	–	330	–	+ 205
North Württemberg	–	140	–	310	–	310	–	+ 140
N. Baden	–	24	–	153	–	153	–	+ 24
N. Baden	–	360	–	320	–	320	–	+ 360
Darmstadt	–	130	–	20	–	20	–	+ 130
Lower Franconia	–	150	–	130	–	130	–	+ 150
Saarland	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	+ 13
Total	–	2.367	–	2.583	–	2.583	–	+ 2.367
France								
Centre	–	900	210	400	1.010	310	– 800	+ 990
Pays de la Loire	–	400	40	280	810	790	– 770	– 110
Poitou-Charentes	–	30	–	10	100	110	– 100	– 70
Aquitaine	–	2.350	720	1.030	2.470	2.930	– 1.750	+ 450
Midi-Pyrénées	200	180	1.585	120	2.860	50	– 1.075	+ 250
Champagne	–	960	–	400	–	450	–	+ 910
Alsace	–	540	–	180	10	300	– 10	+ 420
Franche-Comté	–	80	–	10	20	100	– 20	– 10
Bourgogne	–	1.210	100	190	190	420	– 90	+ 980
Auvergne	–	–	10	40	100	30	– 90	+ 10
Rhône-Alpes	250	930	560	310	750	550	+ 60	+ 690
Languedoc	2.300	420	4.950	1.680	6.250	1.560	+ 1.000	+ 540
Provence-Côte d'Or	400	620	2.270	1.240	2.400	1.200	+ 270	+ 95
Corsca	150	50	50	50	35	5	+ 165	+ 95
others	–	20	–	10	20	10	– 20	+ 20
Total	3.300	8.690	10.495	5.950	17.025	8.815	– 3.230	+ 5.825
Italie								
Piemonte	72	148	500	1.100	920	900	– 348	+ 348
Val d'Aoste	3	–	13	–	7	–	+ 13	–
Lombardy	95	74	244	180	2.247	250	– 1.908	+ 4
Trentino Alto Adige	–	77	7	10	2	9	+ 5	+ 78
Veneto	89	190	290	316	290	209	+ 89	+ 297
Friuli V. Giulia	48	102	185	225	220	80	+ 13	+ 247
Liguria	17	7	55	21	41	18	+ 31	+ 20
Emilia Romagna	210	420	760	1.340	810	490	+ 160	+ 1.270
Tuscany	152	380	380	980	747	650	– 215	+ 710
Umbria	32	42	259	117	220	80	+ 71	+ 79
Marche	110	348	403	874	603	355	– 90	+ 867
Lazio	232	253	241	276	538	127	– 65	+ 402
Abbruzzo	35	68	257	181	245	113	+ 45	+ 136
Molise	32	–	280	–	175	–	+ 137	–
Campania	20	12	110	73	68	26	+ 62	+ 59
Puglia	970	865	3.707	450	2.341	846	+ 2.336	+ 469
Basilicate	272	90	850	125	1.110	75	+ 12	+ 140
Calabria	35	8	211	76	248	30	– 2	+ 54
Sicily	112	58	569	112	740	93	– 59	+ 77
Sardinia	198	330	665	815	590	314	+ 273	+ 831
Total	2.734	3.472	9.986	7.271	12.162	4.665	+ 558	+ 6.073

Source: Commission of the European Communities – Directorate-General for Agriculture on the basis of information supplied by the Member States.

Table 4: Tend of the area under vines for wine grape in the Community since 1967/68

	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74
Germany							
total	83.700	84.442	85.422	88.587	92.064	94 000	
- in production	69.460	70.214	71.336	73.700	75.514	78 000	
- not yet in production	14.300	14.226	14.086	14.887	16.550	16 000	
Belgium							
Total	0	4	4	5	6	5	
- in production	0	4	4	5	5	5	
- not yet in prod.	0	0	0	0	1	0 *	
France (1) (2)							
Total	1.324.000	1.314.000	1.280.000	1.281.000	1.267.000	1.266.000	
- in production	1.237.000	1.232.000	1.205.000	1.209.000	1.193.000	1.185.000	
- not yet in prod.	87.000	82.000	75.000	72.000	74.000	81 000	
Italy (1) (2)							
Total	1.545.000	1.530.000	1.441.000	1.110.000	1.129.000	1.144.000	
- in production	1.517.000	1.497.000	1.406.000	995.000	1.070.000	1.083.000	
- not yet in prod.	28.000	33.000	35.000	115.000	59.000	61 000	
Luxembourg							
Total	1.222	1.227	1.223	1.204	1.218	1.226	
- in production	1.167	1.164	1.153	1.136	1.133	1.102	
- not yet in prod.	55	63	70	68	85	124	
Netherlands							
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	
- in production	0	0	0	0	0	0	
- not yet in prod.	0	0	0	0	0	0	
EEC - 6 (1) (2)							
total	2.953.982	2.929.673	2.807.649	2.460.795	2.489.288	2.565 231	
- in production	2.824.627	2.800.382	2.683.493	2.278.841	2.339.652	2.347 107	
- not yet in prod.	129.355	129.291	124.156	201.955	149.636	158 124	
United Kingdom							
Total			:	:	0	0	0
- in production			:	:	0	0	0
- not yet in prod.			:	:	0	0	0
Irland							
Total			0	0	0	0	0
- in production			0	0	0	0	0
- not yet in prod.			0	0	0	0	0
Denmark							
Total			0	0	0	0	0
- in production			0	0	0	0	0
- not yet in prod.			0	0	0	0	0
EEC - 9							
Total			(3) 2.807.649	(3) 2.460.796	2.489.289	2.565 231	
- in production			(3) 2.683.493	(3) 2.278.841	2.339.652	2.347 107	
- not yet in prod.			(3) 124.156	(3) 201.955	149.636	158.124	

Source: Eurostat

(1) Italy: up to the wine-growing year 1969/70 taking into account the conversion factor 4.2601 for vines in mixed cultivation.

(2) Italy: from the wine-growing year 1970/71, break in methods of recording as a result of the setting up the Italien viticultural land register.

(3) Excluding the United Kingdom, for which this heading is virtually insignificant.

Table 5 : New plantings, replantings and grubbings of open-air vines for table grapes planned for the wine-growing year 1973/74, compared with the 1972/73 area.

	Existings vineyards (ha)		Plantings in hectares	Replantings in hectares	Grubbings in hectares	Changes in hectares
	in production	not yet in production				
France						
1971/72	54.000	3.000				
72/73 (prov.)	:	3.000				
73/74			:	770	720	+ 50
Italy						
1971/72	64.000	3.000				
72/73 (prov.)	64.000	4.000				
73/74			91	864	223	+ 732
E E C						
1971/72	118.000	6.000				
72/73	:	7.000				
73/74			91	1.634	943	+ 782

Sources : EUROSTAT
Commission of the European Communities - Directorate-General for Agriculture, based on information supplied by the Member States.

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Table 6 : Effect on future production of new plantings, replantings and grubbings for 1973/74.

Member State Type of wine	Production planned 1973/74 (1) in hl	Estimated future annual production		Estimated decrease in annual production because of grubbings 1973/74 (1) hl	Estimated changes in annual production	
		from new plantings 1973/74 (1) in hl	from replantings 1973/74 (1) in hl		hl (1)	As percentage of production planned for 1973/74 (1)
Germany						
- table wine	519.000	0	0	0	0	-
- quality wines p.s.r.	10.173.000	199.312	217.353	217.353	+ 199.312	2,0
France						
- table wine	53.463.000	230.000	710.000	747.000	+ 193.000	0,4
- quality wines p.s.r.	17.249.000	410.000	295.000	330.000	+ 375.000	2,2
- other wines	11.713.000	120.000	170.000	83.000	+ 207.000	1,8
Italy						
- table wine	68.563.000	304.920	1.074.900	681.380	+ 698.440	1,0
- quality wines p.s.r.	6.545.000	373.140	798.700	257.200	+ 914.640	14,0
Luxembourg						
- table wine	108.000	240	240	0	+ 480	0,4
- quality wines p.s.r.	78.000	640	2.720	5	+ 3.355	4,3
E E C						
- table wine	122.659.000 (2)	535.160	1.785.140	1.428.380	+ 891.920	0,7
- quality wines p.s.r.	34.050.000	983.092	1.313.773	804.558	+ 1.492.307	4,4
- other wines	11.713.000	120.000	170.000	83.000	+ 207.000	1,8

(1) Source : Commission of the European Communities - Directorate-General for Agriculture, based on information supplied by the Member States.

(2) Including Belgium and the United Kingdom.

Table 7 : Trend of wine production in the Community since 1963/64 (1)

(in 1000 hl)

Member States	1963/64	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74 total	1973/74 of which table wine	1973/74 of which quality wines [illegible]	1973/74 other wines
France	55.929	60.767	66.707	61.166	61.072	65.445	49.831	74.470	61.816	59.110	82.425	53.463	17.249	11.71
Belgium	4	3	3	4	5	13	10	10	10	5	5	5	0	
Luxembourg	157	163	112	129	123	116	122	242	104	140	186	108	78	
Netherlands	8	6	10	9	11	10	10	12	12	2 (3)	0	0	0	
Federal Rep. of Germany	6.034	7.185	5.200	5.235	6.300	6.289	6.146	10.110	6.356	7.938	10.697	519	10.178	
Italy	53.640	66.945	68.206	64.706	74.725	65.323	71.658	68.870	64.212	60.174	75.108	68.563	6.545	
EEC - 6	115.772	135.069	140.238	131.249	142.236	137.196	127.777	153.714	132.510	127.303	168.421	122.658	34.050	11.71
United Kingdom							:	:	1	1	1	1	0	
Ireland							0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Denmark							0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
EEC - 9							2) 127.777	2) 153.714	132.511	127.304	168.422	122.659	34.050	11.71

(1) Production intended solely for wine-making; quantities of must intended for the production of grape juice are not included.
(2) Excluding the United Kingdom, where production is to be considered as practically nil.
(3) Wines of table grapes contrary to preceding wine-growing years which also included drinks made from other fruits.

SOURCE : Up to 1972/73 : EUROSTAT
1973/74 : Commission of the European Communities - Directorate-General for Agriculture.

Table 8 : Trend of yields according to area under vines in the Community since 1964/65

(in hl per hectare of vines for wine grape in production)

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

SOURCE : EUROSTAT
(1) Calculated according to "Production intended for wine making".
(2) From wine-growing year 1970/71, break in methods of calculation as a result of the setting up of the Italian viticultural land register.

Table 9 : Trend of domestic utilization of wine since 1967/68 (in 1000 hl)

	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74 est.
Germany							
total domestic utilizat. of which	10.732	11.173	11.656	12.286	13.441	14.623	15.032
- direct human consumption	9.171	9.620	9.792	10.650	11.965	13.388	13.907
- processing	1.561	1.553	1.864	1.636	1.476	1.235	1.125
= of which distilling	1.495	1.459	1.646	1.512	1.366	1.114	1.000
Belgium							
total domestic utilizat. of which	978	1.022	1.167	1.288	1.286	1.417	1.541
- direct human consumption	966	1.010	1.155	1.262	1.275	1.401	1.442
- processing	2	2	2	14	1	2	85
= of which distilling	0	0	0	12	0	0	0
France							
total domestic utilizat. of which	64.013	66.788	61.922	66.833	66.763	65.934	73.300
- direct human consumption	55.885	56.126	54.582	54.820	55.211	55.834 (2)	57.500
- processing	6.899	9.844	6.493	11.281	10.763	9.371	14.800
= of which distilling	6.660	9.627	6.213	11.021	10.483	9.087	14.000
Italy							
total domestic utilizat. of which	64.046	64.352	63.804	66.346	57.515	57.013	57.297
- direct human consumption	58.415	59.048	59.547	59.596	55.305	55.099	53.497
- processing	1.814	2.492	3.082	5.750	1.750	1.474	3.350
= of which distilling	1.214	1.892	2.532	5.300	1.400	1.124	1.500
Luxembourg							
total domestic utilizat. of which	128	118	127	142	144	142	143
- direct human consumption	120	111	125	139	142	139	139
- processing	0+	0+	0+	0+	0+	1	1
= of which distilling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands							
total domestic utilizat. of which	535	674	700	762	867	1.187	1.283
- direct human consumption	525	664	690	752	853	1.175	1.270
- processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
= of which distilling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EEC - 6							
total domestic utilizat. of which	140.430	144.127	139.376	147.657	140.016	140.316	148.596
- direct human consumption	125.082	126.579	125.891	127.219	124.751	127.036	127.755
- processing	10.276	13.891	11.441	18.681	13.990	12.083	19.361
= of which distilling	9.330	12.978	10.441	17.845	13.254	11.325	16.500
United Kingdom							
total domestic utilizat. of which			1.479	1.700	2.142	2.837	3.300
- direct human consumption			1.479	1.700	2.142	2.837	3.300
- processing			:	:	0	0	0
= of which distilling			:	:	0	0	0
Ireland							
total domestic utilizat. of which			48	52	52	65	74
- direct human consumption			45	52	51	65	74
- processing			0	0	0	0	0
= of which distilling			0	0	0	0	0
Denmark							
total domestic utilizat. of which			240	267	295	482	545
- direct human consumption			240	267	295	482	529
- processing			0	0	0	0	0
= of which distilling			0	0	0	0	0
EEC - 9							
total domestic utilizat. of which			141.143	149.676	142.505	143.700	152.515
- direct human consumption			127.655	129.238	127.239	130.420	131.658
- processing			1) 11.441	1) 18.681	13.990	12.083	19.361
= of which distilling			1) 10.441	1) 17.845	13.254	11.325	16.500

Source : From 1967/68 to 1972/73, EUROSTAT - Wine-growing year 1973/74, Commission of the European Communities - Directorate-General for Agriculture - estimate.

(1) Excluding the United Kingdom, for which this item is virtually insignificant.

(2) Including "concentrated musts"

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Table 10 : Trend of intra-Community trade in wine on the basis of imports during the years 1971, 1972 and 1973

Brussels Nomenclature Heading 22.05 : wine of fresh grapes

Unit : hl

Exporting Member States	Year	Importing Member States								EEC	
		France	Belgium/ Luxembg.	Netherlands	Germany (FR)	Italy	United Kingdom	Ireland	Denmark	Six	Nine
France	1971	-	676 588	152 734	1 860 921	167 175	537 680	14 401	54 270	2 857 418	3 463 769
	1972	-	800 548	189 358	2 088 708	201 502	682 164	18 250	68 920	3 280 316	4 049 850
	1973	-	816 205	261 155	2 090 146	775 072	883 698	26 314	123 655	3 942 578	4 976 863
Belgium/ Luxembourg	1971	2 251	-	53 628	5 969	112 455	1 525	-	-	174 303	175 828
	1972	567	-	90 051	7 284	311	1 832	-	10	98 213	100 055
	1973	5 011	-	61 391	212	242	3 568	1	526	66 856	70 951
Netherlands	1971	14 157	5 832	-	171 869	23	832	-	-	191 881	192 713
	1972	1 868	3 453	-	93 914	12	1 702	1	-	99 247	100 950
	1973	-	2 225	-	23 360	16	4 230	-	-	25 601	29 831
Germany (FR)	1971	6 432	21 418	54 744	-	2 843	105 790	3 018	17 450	85 437	211 735
	1972	6 770	23 132	40 693	-	16 011	134 639	3 834	13 900	86 606	238 979
	1973	8 366	23 690	43 613	-	5 711	202 118	5 064	29 104	81 380	318 066
Italy	1971	4 684 365	84 067	143 922	3 078 100	-	90 062	971	2 350	7 990 454	8 069 637
	1972	7 689 184	106 488	167 012	4 175 517	-	107 466	1 190	2 960	12 138 201	12 249 617
	1973	4 232 661	96 691	178 359	4 025 468	-	218 337	3 156	10 237	8 533 179	8 764 909

Source : Eurostat computer listings and communications from the importing Member States

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Table 10 (cont): Trend of intra-Community trade in wine on the basis of imports during the years 1971, 1972 and 1973

Brussels Nomenclature Heading 22.05 : wine of fresh grapes

Unit : hl

Exporting Member States	Year	Importing Member States								EEC	
		France	Belgium /Lux.	Netherlands	Germany (FR)	Italy	United Kingdom	Ireland	Denmark	Six	Nine
United Kingdom	1971	3	443	269	-	3	-	5 371	10	-	6 099
	1972	146	168	744	9	951	-	5 581	-	-	7 599
	1973	42	145	18 180	3	-	-	3 817	-	-	22 187
Ireland	1971	-	-	-	-	-	2 395	-	-	-	2 395
	1972	-	-	-	-	-	866	-	-	-	866
	1973	-	1	-	-	-	2 682	-	-	-	2 683
Denmark	1971	33	192	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	230
	1972	26	124	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	153
	1973	-	266	10	24	-	382	29	-	-	711
EEC – 6	1971	4 707 845	787 905	411 028	5 116 659	282 496	-	-	-	11 305 933	-
	1972	7 698 389	933 621	467 714	6 345 423	217 836	-	-	-	15 662 983	-
	1973	4 246 438	938 811	544 518	6 139 186	781 061	-	-	-	12 650 014	-
EUR EEC – 9	1971	4 707 881	788 540	411 297	5 116 661	282 499	718 347	23 561	74 080	-	12 122 866
	1972	7 698 561	933 913	468 458	6 345 432	218 787	928 672	22 856	85 390	-	16 702 069
	1973	4 246 480	939 223	562 708	6 139 213	781 061	1 315 073	38 981	163 522	-	14 186 261

Source : Up to 1972/73 : EUROSTAT , 1973/74 : Commission of the European Communities - Directorate-General for Agriculture

Table 11 : Community of the Six
Development of wine imports from non-member countries according to the principal countries of origin, during the years 1971, 1972 and 1973
Brussels Nomencl. Heading 22.05 : Wine of fresh grapes

Unit : hl

Country of origin	Imports during			Indices 1971 = 100	
	1971	1972	1973	1972	1973
Switzerland	4 214	4 303	8 573	102	203
Austria	159 553	188 077	151 114	118	95
Portugal	329 581	337 728	382 841	102	116
Spain	746 321	791 406	877 439	106	117
Malta	3	28	50 637	933	.
Yugoslavia	191 937	216 067	271 022	113	141
Greece	650 141	666 397	530 307	103	82
Turkey	3 939	4 228	3 896	107	99
USSR	6 790	8 312	14 610	122	215
Hungary	52 828	60 259	59 930	114	113
Romania	55 162	60 787	56 085	110	102
Bulgaria	45 454	60 189	66 323	132	146
Morocco	31 855	84 315	890 131	265	2 795
Algeria	209 178	375 465	2 656 322	179	1 275
Tunisia	104 644	142 638	871 754	136	833
Republic of South Africa	2 781	1 675	2 352	60	85
Chile	4 358	2 136	1 446	50	33
Argentine	2 400	941	3 474	39	145
Cprus	276	130	3 206	47	1 162
Israel	2 378	2 617	3 159	110	133
Australia	4	29	19	725	475
Other countries	37 569	13 663	34 639	52	92
Non-member countries	2 641 266	3 037 500	6 949 339	115	263
EEC – 6	11 305 933	15 662 983	12 650 014	133	112
Total imports	13 947 899	18 690 483	19 599 353	134	141

Sources : 1971 and 1972 – EUROSTAT computer listings.
1973 – Communications from the Member States.

Table 12 : Wine imports from non-member countries according to principal countries of origin from 1 January 1973 to 31 December 1973.

Brussels Nomencl. Heading 22.05 : wine of fresh grapes

Unit : hl

Country of origin	Importing Member States								EEC	
	France	Belgium/ Luxembg.	Nether- lands	Germany (FR)	Italy	United Kingdom	Ireland	Denmark	Six	Nine
Switzerland	503	669	429	6 940	32	1 412	4	66	8 573	10 055
Austria	113	408	636	149 883	74	71 196	1 055	8 242	151 114	231 607
Portugal	207 137	42 645	40 250	66 678	26 131	137 715	9 492	220 701	382 841	730 749
Spain	149 330	64 757	427 063	208 837	27 452	1 137 823	24 167	100 098	877 439	2 139 527
Malta	5 535	1	-	-	45 101	98	1	-	50 637	50 736
Yugoslavia	461	463	1 334	257 948	10 816	55 946	407	1 139	271 022	328 574
Greece	24 813	274 554	96 104	134 517	319	4 417	150	86	530 307	534 960
Turkey	-	18	74	3 804	-	476	-	1 614	3 896	5 986
USSR	3	166	-	14 313	128	14	-	576	14 610	15 200
Hungary	533	280	947	57 224	946	29 520	-	12 278	59 930	101 728
Romania	88	4	519	55 352	122	2 897	28	-	56 085	59 010
Bulgaria	5	662	-	64 484	1 172	1 753	160	7 823	66 323	76 059
Morocco	885 277	4 353	-	518	43	7 954	58	3 231	890 191	901 434
Algeria	2 431 316	24 276	-	28 559	122 171	454	914	2 925	2 666 322	2 670 615
Tunisia	723 834	648	-	53 980	93 232	459	-	173	871 754	872 386

contd.

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Table 12 contd : Wine imports from non-member countries according to principal countries of origin from 1 January 1973 to 31 December 1973.

Brussels Nomencl. Heading 22.05 : wine of fresh grapes

Unit : hl

Country of origin	Importing Member States								EEC	
	France	Belgium/ Luxembg.	Nether-lands	Germany (FR)	Italy	United Kingdom	Ireland	Denmark	Six	Nine
Republic of South Africa	-	75	952	1 525	-	83 976	378	76	2 352	86 782
Chile	-	454	-	992	-	1 251	34	48	1 446	2 779
Argentina	-	4	212	3 230	28	6 162	369	3 304	3 474	13 309
Cyprus	47	8	3 451	-	-	289 774	2 533	228	3 206	295 741
Israel	1 136	558	294	821	350	1 545	18	177	3 159	4 899
Australia	1	3	-	15	-	11 218	219	3	19	11 459
Other countries	666	598	2 554	3 219	8 931	10 332	7	345	15 962	26 652
Non-member countries	4 490 858	415 604	574 319	1 112 839	337 048	1 296 392	39 994	363 133	6 949 337 1)	9 230 247
EEC - 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 650 014	-
EEC - 9	4 246 480	939 223	562 708	6 133 213	781 061	1 315 073	38 981	163 522	-	14 186 261
Total imports	8 737 338	1 354 827	1 137 027	7 252 052	1 118 109	3 211 465	78 975	526 715	19 599 353	23 416 508

(1) Including imports from the United Kingdom (18 370 hl), from Ireland (1 hl), and from Denmark (300 hl).

Source : Commission of the European Communities, Directorate-General for Agriculture, based on information supplied by the importing Member States.

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Table 13

External trade in wine

Imports from non-member countries during 1971

(Brussels Nomenclature heading 22.05)

Nimexe 22.05	Amounts in 1000 litres						Value in 1000 dollars					
	EEC	Importing Member States					EEC	Importing Member States				
		France	Belgium/ Luxembg.	Nether-lands	Germany (FR)	Italy		France	Belgium/ Luxembg.	Nether-lands	Germany (FR)	Italy
11	1.023	12	88	0	610	313	1.340	12	77	0	1.161	90
15	26	0	0	18	7	1	35	0	0	21	13	1
21	4.937	373	905	614	1.576	1.469	3.140	176	463	429	1.221	851
25	143.863	14.847	35.785	16.139	75.450	1.642	25.396	1.720	5.668	2.041	15.651	316
31	480	93	95	26	170	96	337	53	47	19	131	27
35	21.476	11.629	1.008	1.758	6.596	485	3.785	1.784	190	369	1.326	116
41	3.069	66	91	2.310	327	275	2.594	46	95	1.710	422	321
42	18.443	1.204	591	14.159	2.489	0	8.078	576	288	5.587	1.626	1
44	1.047	1.035	2	10	0	0	202	199	1	2	0	0
45	290	2	26	28	202	32	174	1	19	19	109	25
47	13.102	4.497	1.333	2.299	4.973	0	2.702	953	165	521	1.063	0
51	4.954	1.850	238	1.043	711	1.112	5.097	1.565	294	935	936	1.267
56	33.556	14.239	2.416	12.859	4.030	12	17.906	8.255	1.497	5.736	2.405	13
57	6	4	0	2	0	0	3	2	0	1	0	0
59	942	19	73	83	748	19	324	10	13	108	183	10
61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	16.987	0	4	988	15.995	0	2.874	0	1	120	2.753	0
Total	264.201	49.870	42.655	52.336	113.884	5.456	73.987	15.352	8.818	17.668	29.050	3.099

Source : EUROSTAT - Analytical tables of European Communities external trade (Nimexe) - 1971.

Table 14

External trade in wine

Imports from non-member countries during 1972

(Brussels Nomenclature heading 22.05)

Nimexe 22.05	Quantities in 1000 litres						Value in 1000 dollars					
	EEC	Importing Member States					EEC	Importing Member States				
		France	Belgium/ Luxembg.	Nether-lands	Germany (FR)	Italy		France	Belgium/ Luxembg.	Nether-lands	Germany (FR)	Italy
11	1.418	28	56	1	830	503	1.765	26	71	1	1.455	202
15	81	0	0	15	64	2	131	0	0	15	115	1
21	6.350	548	903	742	2.439	1.718	4.528	510	542	576	1.904	996
25	180.819	56.697	36.725	10.502	74.395	2.500	35.948	8.341	6.455	1.612	19.096	444
31	830	236	58	65	322	149	541	125	49	46	219	102
35	11.481	4.405	643	3.272	3.027	134	2.611	825	140	712	906	28
41	5.716	58	214	4.779	428	237	4.877	48	203	3.774	550	302
42	27.240	1.157	556	22.067	3.460	0	12.299	549	297	9.202	2.250	1
44	3.906	3.906	0	0	0	0	667	667	0	0	0	0
45	453	13	31	40	361	8	305	6	25	31	237	6
47	9.097	1.687	220	2.266	4.924	0	2.022	302	35	517	1.068	0
51	7.238	2.521	355	1.718	1.147	1.497	7.426	2.163	458	1.411	1.614	1.780
56	33.067	15.301	2.257	11.371	4.123	15	18.433	9.068	1.464	5.401	2.484	16
57	13	1	3	0	0	9	6	0	2	0	0	4
59	3.604	3	34	2.758	808	1	682	1	9	412	259	1
61	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
69	11.446	1	2	2.597	8.846	0	1.819	0	1	274	1.544	0
Total	302.759	86.562	42.057	62.193	105.174	6.773	94.061	22.732	9.751	23.984	33.711	3.883

Source : EUROSTAT - Analytical tables of European Communities external trade (Nimexe) - 1972.

Table 15

External trade in wine

Exports to non-member countries in 1971

(Brussels Nomenclature heading 22.05)

Nimexe 22.05	Quantities in 1000 litres						Value in 1000 dollars					
	EEC	Exporting Member States					EEC	Exporting Member States				
		France	Belgium/ Luxembg.	Nether- lands	Germany (FR)	Italy		France	Belgium/ Luxembg.	Nether- lands	Germany (FR)	Italy
11	54.494	46.884	15	0	1.973	5.622	62.593	54.579	11	0	2.540	5.463
15	100	1	0	0	5	94	64	1	0	0	4	59
21	168.673	108.519	33	14	25.377	34.730	131.088	81.181	26	26	25.633	24.222
25	191.722	75.827	1	113	9.475	106.306	61.078	36.538	1	13	4.570	19.956
31	8.809	8.290	1	0	1	517	7.960	7.557	1	0	2	400
35	8.212	7.088	61	0	1	1.062	6.232	5.839	41	0	2	350
41	383	289	2	2	0	90	365	293	3	2	0	67
42	9	0	9	0	0	0	7	0	7	0	0	0
44	273	18	1	0	0	254	91	11	1	0	0	79
45	1.748	1.665	0	0	0	83	581	517	0	0	0	64
47	328	148	0	0	0	180	102	42	0	0	0	60
51	264	49	0	0	0	215	234	50	0	0	0	184
56	10	0	10	0	0	0	9	0	9	0	0	0
57	225	1	0	0	0	224	68	1	0	0	0	67
59	63	1	0	0	1	61	28	1	0	0	1	26
61	269	269	0	0	0	0	147	146	0	0	0	1
69	980	959	6	0	0	15	585	578	5	0	0	2
Total	436.562	250.008	139	129	36.833	149.453	271.232	187.334	105	41	32.752	51.000

Source : EUROSTAT - Analytical tables of European Communities external trade (Nimexe) - 1971.

Table 16

External trade in wine

Exports to non-member countries in 1972 (Brussels Nomenclature heading 22.05)

Nimexe 22.05	Quantities in 1000 litres						Value in 1000 dollars					
	EEC	Exporting Member States					EEC	Exporting Member States				
		France	Belgium/ Luxembg.	Nether-lands	Germany (FR)	Italy		France	Belgium/ Luxembg.	Nether-lands	Germany (FR)	Italy
11	65.105	55.250	12	0	2.044	7.709	78.441	67.990	14	1	2.908	7.528
15	211	21	4	0	47	139	153	22	6	0	32	93
21	258.626	177.909	72	19	33.289	47.337	196.256	126.585	68	83	36.760	32.760
25	215.135	89.336	1	1	10.282	115.465	76.268	47.238	1	1	4.633	24.345
31	11.414	10.743	4	3	3	661	11.691	11.079	7	2	8	595
35	10.269	9.184	0	1	2	1.082	9.457	9.078	0	0	2	377
41	435	333	1	0	0	101	383	303	1	0	1	78
42	4	0	2	2	0	0	5	0	4	1	0	0
44	468	18	0	0	0	450	153	11	0	0	0	142
45	2.038	1.991	0	0	1	46	717	671	1	0	1	44
47	483	124	0	9	1	349	154	38	0	3	1	112
51	299	27	1	3	0	268	269	31	1	3	0	234
56	21	0	21	0	0	0	33	0	33	0	0	0
57	256	0	0	0	0	256	71	1	0	0	0	70
59	107	62	0	0	0	45	30	16	0	0	0	14
61	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
69	1.143	1.136	1	0	0	6	803	800	1	0	0	2
Total	565.924	346.184	119	38	45.669	173.914	374.885	263.914	137	94	44.346	66.394

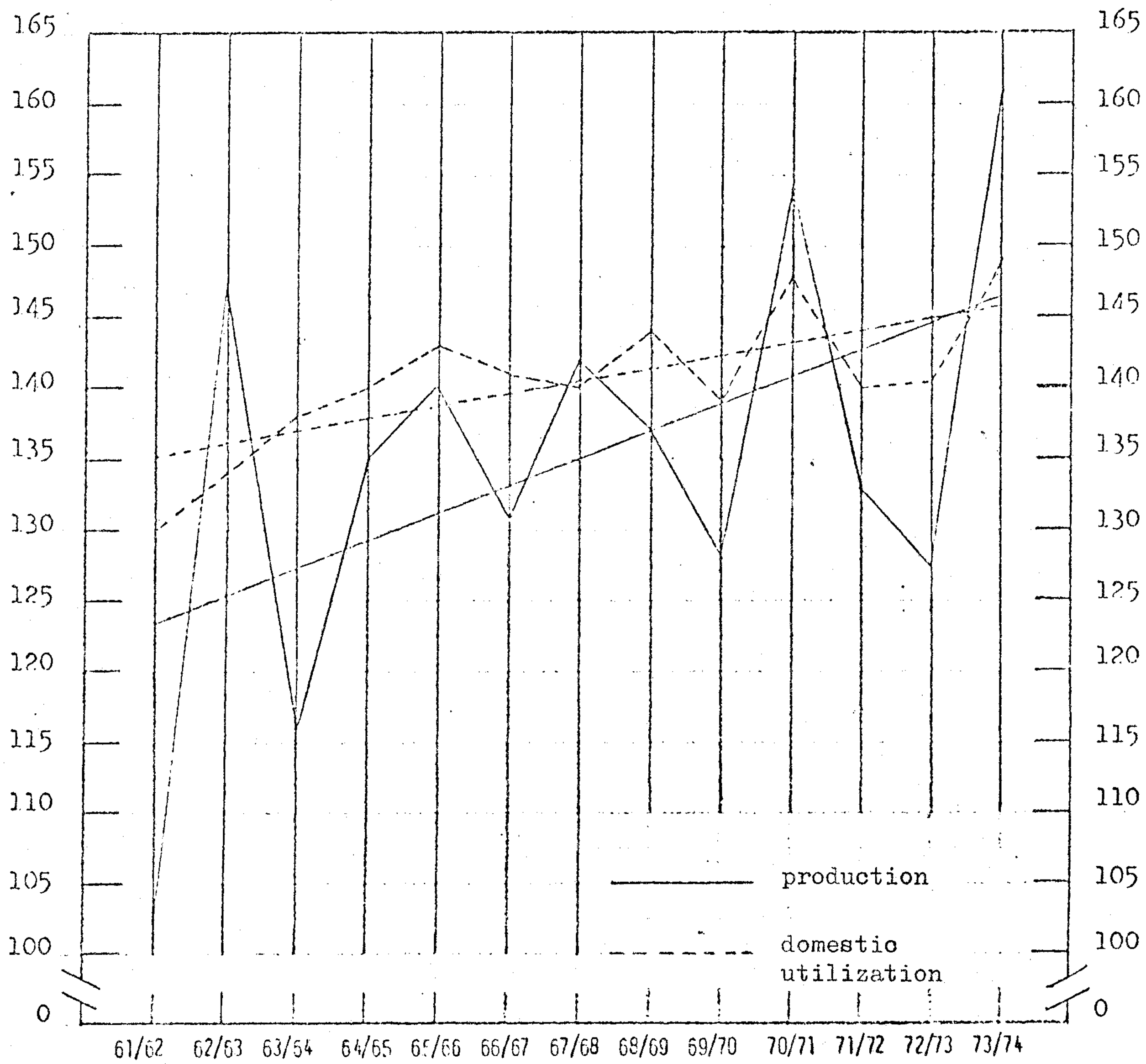
Source : EUROSTAT - Analytical tables of European Communities external trade (Nimexe) - 1972.

Nimexe Nomenclature 1971/1972

Code No	Description of goods
22.05 - 11	Sparkling wine
22.05 - 15	Wine in bottles with "mushroom" stoppers held in place by ties or fastenings, and wine otherwise put up, with an excess pressure of not less than 1 atmosphere but less than 2 atmospheres, measured at a temperature of 20°C.
22.05 - 21	Other wine and grape must, of an actual alcoholic strength not exceeding 13°, in containers holding 2 litres or less.
22.05 - 25	Other wine and grape must, of an actual alcoholic strength not exceeding 13°, in containers holding more than 2 litres.
22.05 - 31	Other wine and grape must, of an actual alcoholic strength exceeding 13° but not exceeding 15°, in containers holding 2 litres or less.
22.05 - 35	Other wine and grape must, of an actual alcoholic strength exceeding 13° and not exceeding 15°, in containers holding more than 2 litres.
22.05 - 41	Other wines, with a registered designation of origin, of an actual strength exceeding 15° but not exceeding 18°, in containers holding 2 litres or less.
22.05 - 42	Port, Madeira, sherry and Setubal muscatel, with a registered designation of origin, of an actual alcoholic strength exceeding 15° but not exceeding 18°, in containers holding more than 2 litres.
22.05 - 44	Other wine, with a registered designation of origin, apart from Port, Madeira, sherry and Setubal muscatel, of an actual alcoholic strength exceeding 15° but not exceeding 18°, in containers holding more than 2 litres.
22.05 - 45	Other wine, without a registered designation of origin, and grape must of an actual alcoholic strength exceeding 15° but not exceeding 18°, in containers holding 2 litres or less.
22.05 - 47	Other wine, without a registered designation of origin, and grape must of an actual alcoholic strength exceeding 15° but not exceeding 18°, in containers holding more than 2 litres.
22.05 - 51	Other wine, with a registered designation of origin, of an actual alcoholic strength exceeding 18° but not exceeding 22°, in containers containing 2 litres or less.
22.05 - 56	Port, Madeira, sherry and Setubal muscatel, with a registered designation of origin, of an actual alcoholic strength exceeding 18° but not exceeding 22°, in containers containing more than 2 litres.
22.05 - 57	Other wine, with a registered designation of origin, excluding Port, Madeira, sherry and Setubal muscatel, of an actual alcoholic strength exceeding 18° but not exceeding 22°, in containers holding more than 2 litres.
22.05 - 59	Other wine, without a registered designation of origin, and grape must, of an actual alcoholic strength exceeding 18° but not exceeding 22°.
22.05 - 61	Other wine and grape must, of an actual alcoholic strength exceeding 22°, in containers holding 2 litres or less.
22.05 - 69	Other wine and grape must, of an actual alcoholic strength exceeding 22°, in containers holding more than 2 litres.

Trends in production and domestic utilization of wine in the Community of the Six as a whole

(in millions of hectolitres)

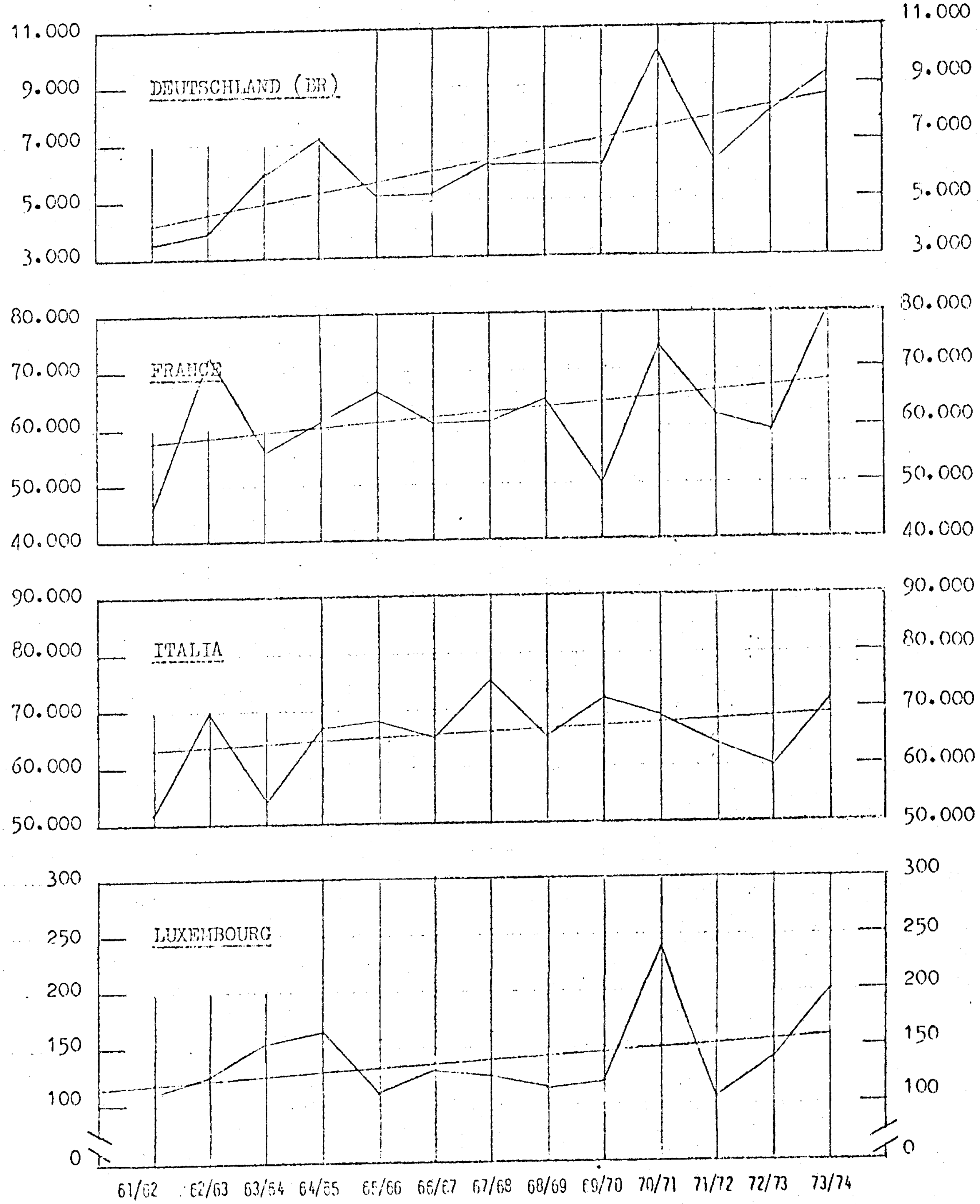


CE-DG. VI-D/2

<u>Source</u> : From 1961/62 to 1972/73 - EUROSTAT
1973/74 - Commission of the European Communities - D.G. for Agriculture

Graph no. 1

Trends in wine production in the countries of the Community
(in thousands of hectolitres)

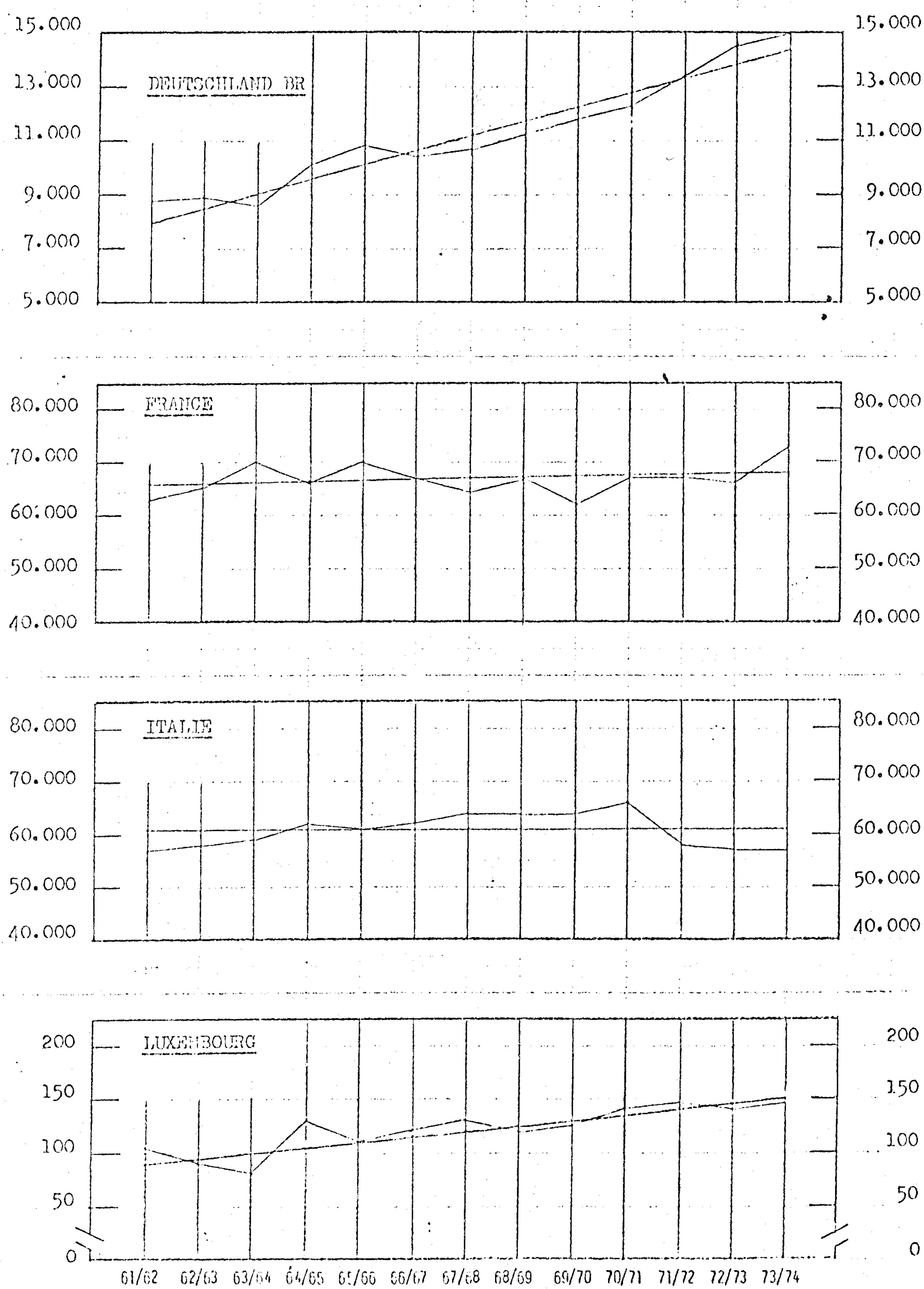


CE-DG. VI-D/2

Graph no. 2

Trends in domestic utilization of wine in the EEC countries

(in thousands of hectolitres)



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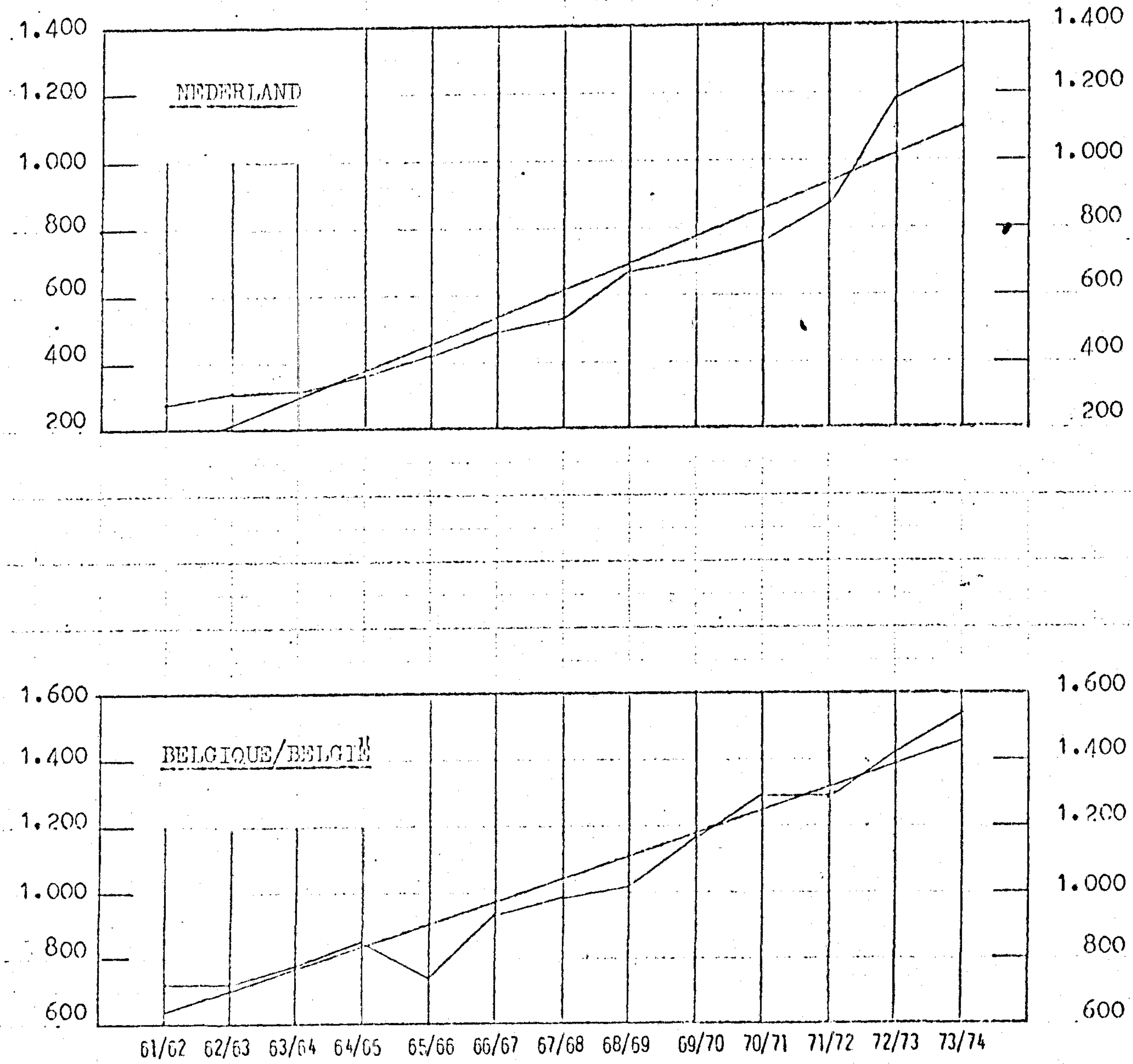
Graph no. 3

35

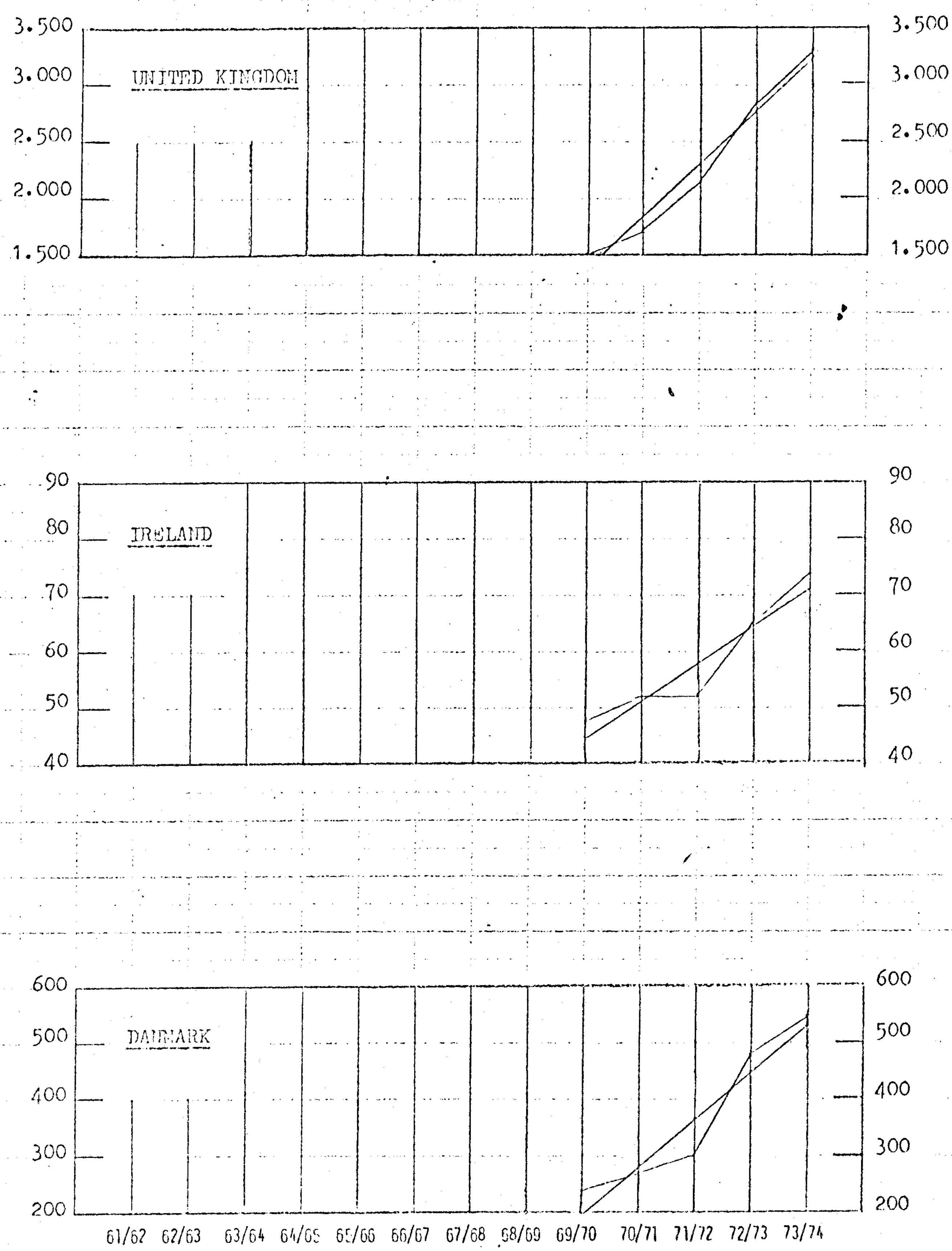
Trends in domestic utilization of wine in the EEC countries

(in thousands of hectolitres)



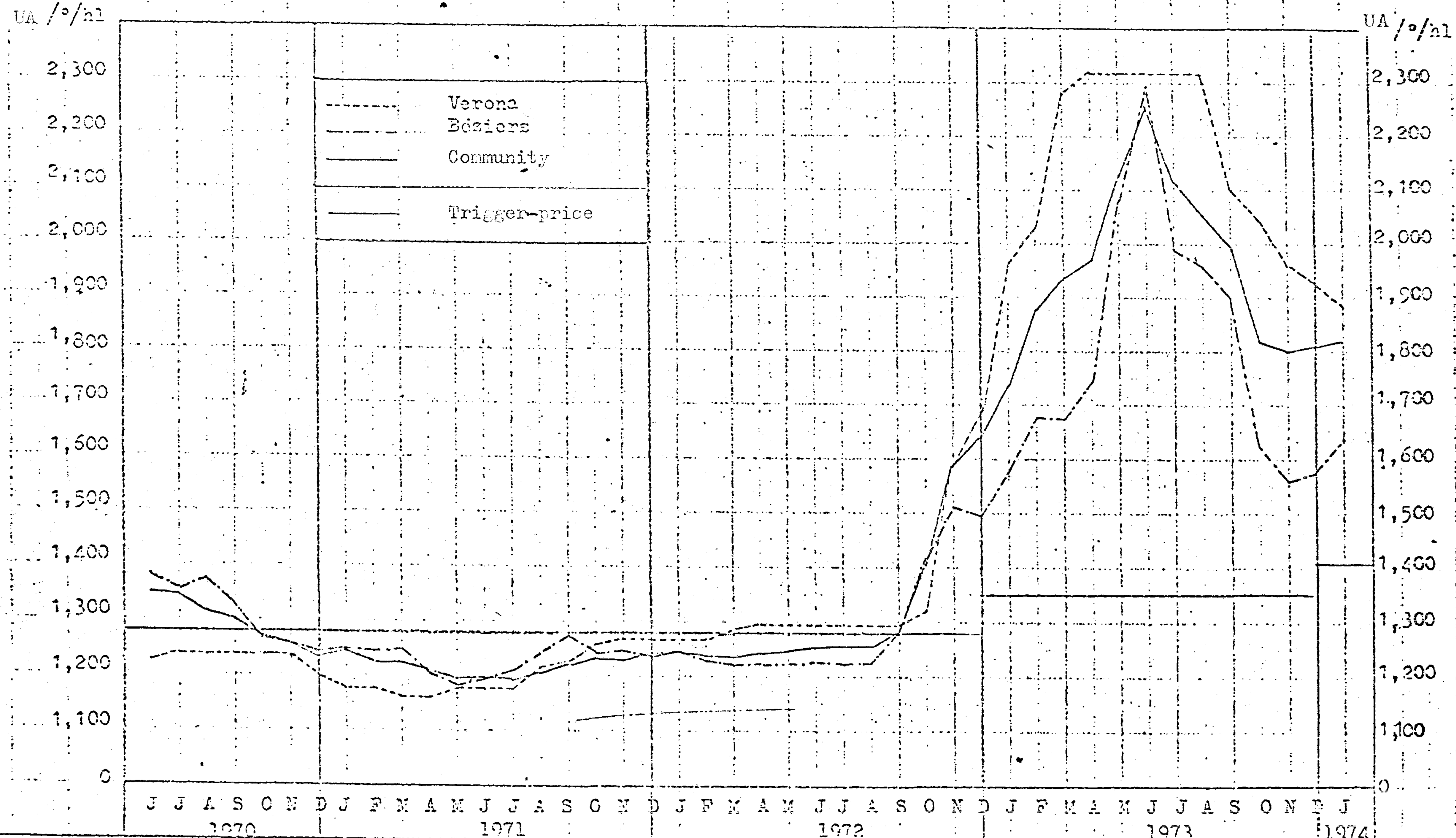
Graph no. 4

Trends in domestic utilization of wine in the EEC countries
(in thousands of hectolitres)



Graph no. 5

DEVELOPMENT OF THE AVERAGE ARITHMETICAL PRICE FOR TABLE WINES



CE – D.G. VI – D – 2

Graph no. 6