

EUROPEAN COMMISSION  
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR AGRICULTURE

# CAP WORKING NOTES 1994



**WINE**

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I N T R O D U C T I O N

The information in this document is arranged in three parts:

- the "analysis" part describes the market situation and the mechanisms of the market organization in the product;
- the "statistics" part gives most of the tables appearing for the product in the annual report on agriculture in the Community;
- lastly, the "explanatory memorandum" of the Commission's annual agricultural price proposals provides an indispensable illustration of the Community policy.

\* \* \*

DESCRIPTION OF THE MECHANISMS  
OF THE COMMON ORGANIZATION OF THE MARKET (\*)

In Regulation No 24 of 4 April 1962 the Council made provision for the progressive establishment of a wine market organization. The basic regulation finally adopted is Regulation (EEC) No 822/87, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1756/92.

It now covers the following products:

- grape juice and must, with or without added sugar;
- grape must, in fermentation or with fermentation arrested; wine of fresh grapes;
- fresh grapes other than table grapes;
- wine vinegar;
- other (piquette, wine lees, grape marc).

The marketing year runs from 1 September to 31 August.

Expenditure in this sector relates only to table wine. It varies quite considerably from one year to the next owing to fluctuations in production. In normal years it accounts for between 2,5 and 5,5% of the EAGGF Guarantee total. It accounted for 3.5% of EAGGF Guarantee expenditure in 1992.

**1. ECONOMIC BACKGROUND**

The 1990 and 1991 wine harvests were relatively small. Production of table wine in 1990/91 and 1991/92 is estimated at about 101 and 99 million hl (EUR-12), and the figure for 1992/93 is likely to be around 107 million hl. For 1993/94, the estimated expenditure requirement for the 1994 financial year corresponds to 113 million hl (EUR-12), which may be regarded as a normal level of production.

(\*) Translated from "Avant-projet de budget général des Communautés européennes pour l'exercice 1993".

Community consumption of table wine continues to show a slight downward trend. Human consumption in 1992/93 is estimated at about 75 million hl (EUR 12) and industrial uses are put at some 3.6 million hl. As far as trade is concerned, the Community is a net exporter. The trade balance averages around 4.5 million hl.

The above figures clearly show that the market in table wine has to contend with a very large structural surplus. The main instrument for disposing of the surplus is distillation into alcohol, giving rise to expenditure not only on distillation aids but also on the storage and sale of alcohol. The volumes distilled in 1992/93 are likely to total some 33 million hl, mainly as a result of the surpluses inherited from earlier marketing years. For the next marketing year, distillation is put at 27.1 million hl.

Thanks to some relatively small harvests in recent years and the policy of actively encouraging removal from storage, the level of stocks of alcohol, which was still 5.8 million hl at 1 September 1991, had been reduced to 4.3 million hl by the end of December 1992 and continues to decline.

#### *Operation of the stabilizer*

To tackle the structural imbalance on the market in wine, agricultural stabilizers have been implemented in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the Brussels European Council on 11 and 12 February 1988. These measures relate to the abandonment of vineyards grubbing and reinforcement of the system of compulsory distillation to the detriment of other types of distillation (see point 2.3.5.), leading to a substantial decrease in support (prices) for surplus wine. The aims of this package of measures are to reduce wine-growing potential between 1988 and 1996 by abandoning a potential of some 40 million hl and, parallel to this, discouraging high yields to make up for the expected fall in demand. The Commission is also reducing optional intervention measures by stages. It has, accordingly, not granted restorage aid for table wines since 1988 and no longer intends to apply this costly measure. It has also abolished distillation under the special price support measures for long-term storage contract holders with effect from 1991/92.

## **2. OPERATION OF THE MARKET**

### **2.1. The types of table wine**

For the purposes of the price system, table wines are divided into several types:

- (a) Red table wines:
- Type R I: red table wine, other than of type R III, of an actual alcoholic strength by volume of not less than 10% vol and not more than 12% vol;
  - Type R II: red table wine, other than of type R III, of an actual alcoholic strength by volume of not less than 12.5% vol and not more than 15% vol;
  - Type R III: red table wine obtained from vine varieties of the Portugieser type.
- (b) White table wines:
- Type A I: white table wine, other than of types A II and A III, of an actual alcoholic strength by volume of not less than 10% vol and not more than 13% vol;
  - Type A II: white table wine obtained from vine varieties of the Sylvaner type or of the Müller-Thurgau type;
  - Type A III: white table wine obtained from vine varieties of the Riesling type.

## 2.2. Price arrangements

Each year the Council fixes a guide price for each type of table wine.

The guide price is fixed at a level which ensures a fair income for producers, on the basis of the average of prices recorded during the two preceding marketing years and the trend of prices during the current marketing year.

The activating price is the threshold for activating the intervention mechanism and corresponds, for each type of table wine, to 92% of the guide price.

The Commission establishes two types of price:

- (a) Representative price: Every week in respect of each type of wine the Commission determines an average producer price for each representative market and a Community representative price equal to the weighted mean of the average prices.
- (b) Reference price: Every year the Commission fixes a reference price for a number of products. This is calculated on the basis of the guide price and acts as protection at the Community frontier since it represents the minimum entry price of imported wines.

## 2.3. Specific market instruments

### 2.3.1. Import and export arrangements

There is no restriction on imports from non-member countries, which pay customs duties according to the alcoholic strength of the products. If the reference price is not reached, a countervailing charge is applied, unless special agreements have been made with non-member countries under which they comply with the reference price.

Refunds may be paid to facilitate exports. They may vary according to intended use/destination.

### 2.3.2. Private storage aid for table wine and grape must (Article 32)

The aim is to freeze existing supplies on the market for a certain period by encouraging winegrowers to store their products in return for aid:

There are two possibilities for concluding private storage contracts:

#### - long-term contracts:

These contracts may be concluded for wine whenever, at the beginning of the marketing year, supplies available exceed foreseeable requirements by at least four months.

As regards musts, such contracts may be concluded when long-term storage for wines is decided on. Aid is conditional on the conclusion of storage contracts valid for a period of nine months for wine. The contracts for table wine must be concluded between 16 December and 15 February;

#### - Four-month contracts, supplementing long-term contracts (Article 42):

This possibility is available when long-term contracts expire whenever market prices fail to match the activating price for three successive weeks. This facility may be combined with the distillation supplementary to long-term storage contracts (price support guarantee), but the Commission is no longer making use of this measure.

### 2.3.3. Re-storage aid (Article 34)

This assists winegrowers carrying heavy stocks to clear their cellars before harvesting begins, by storing the available wine elsewhere. This aid is optional. It is a management measure for which the Commission is responsible and which it has not implemented for several years.

### 2.3.4. Aid for the use of must (Articles 45 and 46a)

This aid is intended to improve the competitive position of must produced in the Community. It is granted for:

- the production of grape juice from grape must and from concentrated grape must,
- the production of 'British', 'Irish' and 'home-made' wines from grape must and from concentrated grape must,
- the use of concentrated grape must to enrich certain wines.

The amount of the aid is fixed annually before 31 August for the following wine year. Part of it is used for the organization of promotional campaigns for grape juice. Aid was also established for the use of concentrated grape must in livestock feeding, but the Commission has taken no action on this. The amount of the aid may not be more than that paid for preventive distillation.

### 2.3.5. Distillation

In the case of all distillation reserved for producers there is a guaranteed minimum purchase price for the wine delivered to distillers. Where a distiller supplies proof that the minimum price has been paid, he receives aid to dispose of the alcohol produced or, in the case of compulsory distillation, he may deliver his alcohol to an intervention agency, which then receives financial compensation for taking over the alcohol.

The purchase price of wine for each type of distillation (except those referred to in Articles 35 and 36) is reduced to take account of the economic advantage obtained by producers who have enriched their harvest with sucrose or concentrated must on which the aid provided for in Article 45 has been paid (Article 44).



#### 2.3.5.1. Voluntary distillation

- Distillation supplementary to long-term storage contracts (price support guarantee, Article 42)

The aim is to guarantee winegrowers that their wine will not be disposed of at a price below the activating price provided that they have concluded long-term storage contracts.

If it is observed at the end of the marketing year that representative market prices have failed to match the activating price for at least three successive weeks, wines under long-term contracts or some of such wines may be distilled at a price close to the activating price valid when the storage contracts were concluded. A maximum of 18% of production may be distilled.

- Preventive distillation (Article 38)

The Commission may introduce preventive distillation at the start of each wine year, at 65% of the guide price for each type of wine.

- Support distillation (Article 41)

Producers of table wine receive a minimum guaranteed price of 82% of the guide price for each type of wine.

The quantities to be distilled may not exceed 6.2 million hl without the Council's authorization.

In order to maintain the guaranteed price, appropriate measures other than distillation may be resorted to.

#### 2.3.5.2. Compulsory distillation

- Compulsory distillation of the by-products of winemaking (Article 35)

These compulsory distillation measures are intended to prevent the overpressing of marcs and lees and the marketing of inferior-quality wines with a low natural alcohol content.

- Compulsory distillation of wines other than table wines (Article 36)

This distillation measure applies to surplus wine in the Cognac area, to wines made from table grapes or from grapes for drying, etc.

- Compulsory distillation of table wines (Article 39)

This is decided upon by the Commission:

- (a) when the availabilities recorded at the beginning of the wine year exceed normal utilization by more than four months;
- or
- (b) when production exceeds normal utilization by more than 9%;
- or
- (c) when the weighted average of the representative prices of all types of table wine at the beginning of a wine year is below 82% of the guide price.

In practice these conditions are always met.

The total quantity to be distilled is shared among the various production regions of the Community, grouped by Member State, on the basis of the difference recorded between production in the region during the wine year in question and 85% of the average production in that region for 1981/82, 1982/83 and 1983/1984. Each producer legally so obliged distills a certain quantity according to his yield, taking into account the different yields in the various production regions of the Community.

The quantities delivered for preventive distillation by a given producer may be deducted from the quantities to be delivered for compulsory distillation by that producer. Producers who have permanently abandoned an area used for the production of table wine also qualify for exemption from the obligation laid down in Article 39 when the decrease in wine-growing potential is at least 20%.

The minimum price guaranteed to producers varies from year to year but is always markedly lower than for other types of distillation.

#### 2.3.6. Marketing of alcohol offered for intervention

For wine delivered for Community distillation, distillers are eligible for aid to help market the alcohol produced. In cases of compulsory distillation, distillers may either receive aid or, as happens in practice, deliver the alcohol produced to a Community intervention agency.

The marketing of alcohol taken over by the intervention agencies must not disturb the Community market in alcohol and spirituous beverages. If necessary, the alcohol will be marketed in other sectors, in particular the fuel sector.

The Commission has pursued the disposal programme launched in 1990. Alcohol has been sold mainly to the Caribbean and Central America to be used, after processing, as fuel in the USA.

2.3.7. Permanent abandonment premiums in respect of areas under vines (Regulation (EEC) No 1442/88)

The aim is to reduce vine-growing potential. All areas under vines are eligible. The amount of the premiums varies, according to yield, type of cultivation and variety from ECU 1 200 to 10 200/ha.

Trend of appropriations (\*)

(ECU)

Article	Heading	Appropriations 1994	Appropriations 1993
B1-160	Refunds on products of the vine-growing sector	80 000 000	79 000 000
B1-161	Intervention for products of the vine-growing sector	577 000 000	691 000 000
B1-162	Taking over of alcohol from compulsory distillation	288 000 000	305 000 000
B1-163	Aid for the use of must	147 000 000	146 000 000
B1-164	Permanent abandonment premiums in respect of areas under vines	467 000 000	438 000 000
B1-165	Other intervention	8 000 000	7 000 000
TOTAL OF CHAPTER B1-16 (Products of the vine-growing sector)		1 567 000 000	1 666 000 000

(\*) Extracted from "Final adoption of the general budget for the European Union for the financial year 1994" - OJ L 34, 7.2.1994.

## Reform of the common organization of the market in wine

On 11 May 1994 the Commission submitted a proposal for a Regulation on the reform of the common organization of the market in wine<sup>(1)</sup>.

This proposal, which follows on from the communication on the development and future of wine sector policy adopted by the Commission in July 1993 and the discussions to which it gave rise, is essentially based on the guidelines set out in that communication.

Its principal aim is to ensure medium-term balance on the market by controlling Community production potential and by improving product quality. It is based on the following:

- the establishment of production targets: the Commission proposes to introduce a Community reference production quantity, set at a level ensuring satisfactory balance on the market (154 million hectolitres), and to allocate that quantity between the Member States by establishing national reference production quantities compatible with the Community target which can themselves be allocated by the Member States between production regions. Only those regions which have established a reference production quantity would be eligible for the programmes for the adjustment of the winegrowing sector;
- the regional programmes for the adjustment of the wine growing sector have four aspects: measures to reduce yields, in particular by means of green harvesting; programmes for the permanent abandonment of winegrowing areas, accompanied by environmental conservation measures; structural measures (replacement of wine stock); measures to provide technical training, to disseminate the results of research and to improve marketing value;
- market reorganization measures based on compulsory production control and dissuasive penalties to ensure compliance: suspension of payment of the premiums provided for in the regional programmes and compulsory distillation of excess quantities at very low prices. Contingency distillation, constituting less of a penalty for producers, is also provided for from the 1998/99 marketing year for regions implementing a regional programme pursuant to the rules and having to cope with cyclical variations in production;
- effective Community control of fulfilment of the undertakings made based, in particular, on the establishment of a simplified vineyard register;

(1) COM(94) 117 final.

The following text is an extract from the *Bulletin of the European Union* No 5-1994.

- adjustment of oenological practices and processes and, in particular, the restriction of the use of chaptalization and the abolition of aid for the use of concentrated and rectified concentrated musts;
- supplementary measures: measures to promote vine products, recognition of certain measures carried out by intertrade bodies (possible extension of their rules to non-membres), introduction of common rules on yields for registered designations of origin and adjustment of the current scheme for the abandonment of winegrowing areas which will remain applicable in regions not submitting a programme for the adjustment of the winegrowing sector.

If adopted by the Council, the Regulation should be applicable from the beginning of the 1995/96 marketing year.

THE SITUATION OF THE MARKETS (\*)

The Community is the leading wine economy in the world, accounting for 60 % of production and 55 % of consumption, ahead of the former USSR, Argentina, the USA and the countries of Eastern Europe taken as a whole (Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, and the former Czechoslovakia, the former Yugoslavia).

Although wine is traded internationally, producer countries are in general close to 100 % self-sufficient. World production (below 300 million hl) and consumption (below 250 million hl) have been dropping for a decade now, causing structural surpluses which mainly end up being distilled, the cost of which is borne in large measure by the Community.

In 1992, 9 931 291 hl of wine were exported, an increase of 3.6 % over 1991. France (2.9 million hl; 29.29 %), Spain (2.8 million hl; 27.27 %) and Italy (2.3 million hl; 23.71 %) are the main exporters, while the most important trading partners are the EFTA countries (30.37 %), the United States (19.89 %) and Canada (9.93 %).

Wine imports in 1992 amounted to 2 600 905 hl, an increase of 13.23 % over the previous year. Germany and the United Kingdom imported 1.2 million and 0.9 million hl respectively, or 46.10 and 33.64 % of Community imports. Eastern Europe (59.33 %), the United States (5.96 %) and EFTA are the main Community suppliers. Imports from third countries into the Community increased significantly more than did exports to third countries.

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(\*) Extract from "The agricultural situation in the Community. 1993 report."

Community rules henceforth apply in Portugal to all measures. However, specific provisions in respect of oenological practices have been adopted in that country for the 1991/92 and 1992/93 marketing years. The exemptions granted to Spain as regards the coupage of red and white table wines within Spain and the minimum acidity of table wines produced and marketed there were extended until 31 December 1993.

The following data concern the 1992/93 wine year, Portugal included.

### **Production**

The harvest of all types of wine (table wines, quality wines psr (product of specified region) and other wines) is provisionally estimated at 192 million hl, which is an increase over the 1991/92 harvest (151 million hl).

### **Consumption**

Direct human consumption of wine remained stable at the level of previous years (127 million hl). Industrial uses seem to have increased slightly (37 million hl, excluding statutory distillation).

### **Stocks**

At the beginning of the marketing year, production and marketing stocks amounted to 119 million hl. At the end of the year they were down slightly (115 million hl).

*Market management:* The Community measures to stabilize the market have sometimes been hampered by national aids to increase the intervention price.

*Market prices:* The guide prices were fixed at ECU 3.21/°/hl for table wines of types AI, RI and RII. Quotations for table wines have differed significantly depending on the production region, ranging between 55 and 90 % of the guide prices.

*Distillation:* Significant quantities were distilled under Community market intervention measures (preventive, compulsory and support distillation) — 33 million hl as against 21 million hl in 1991/92. To increase the effectiveness of preventive distillation, it was decided to concentrate such distillation in the first few months of the marketing year and to introduce security to ensure that wines are delivered to the distillery. Compulsory distillation was opened for a total of 26.8 million hl, which resulted in a very low price level equal to 20 % of the guide price. Compulsory distillation was applied in Germany in conjunction with other specific measures. Support distillation was opened at the maximum level of 6.2 million hl.

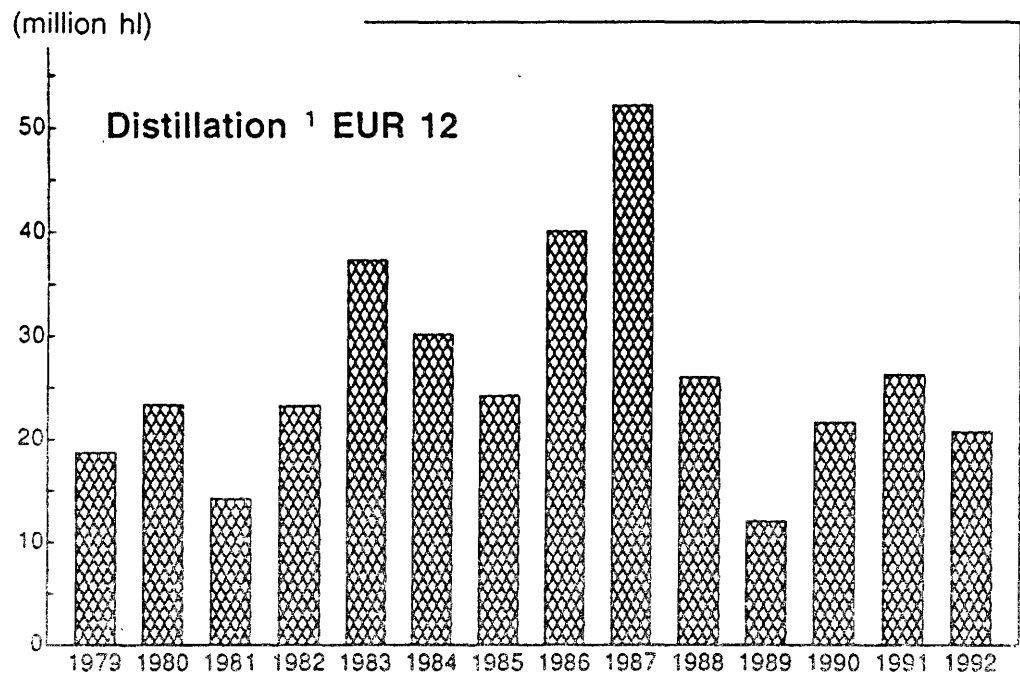
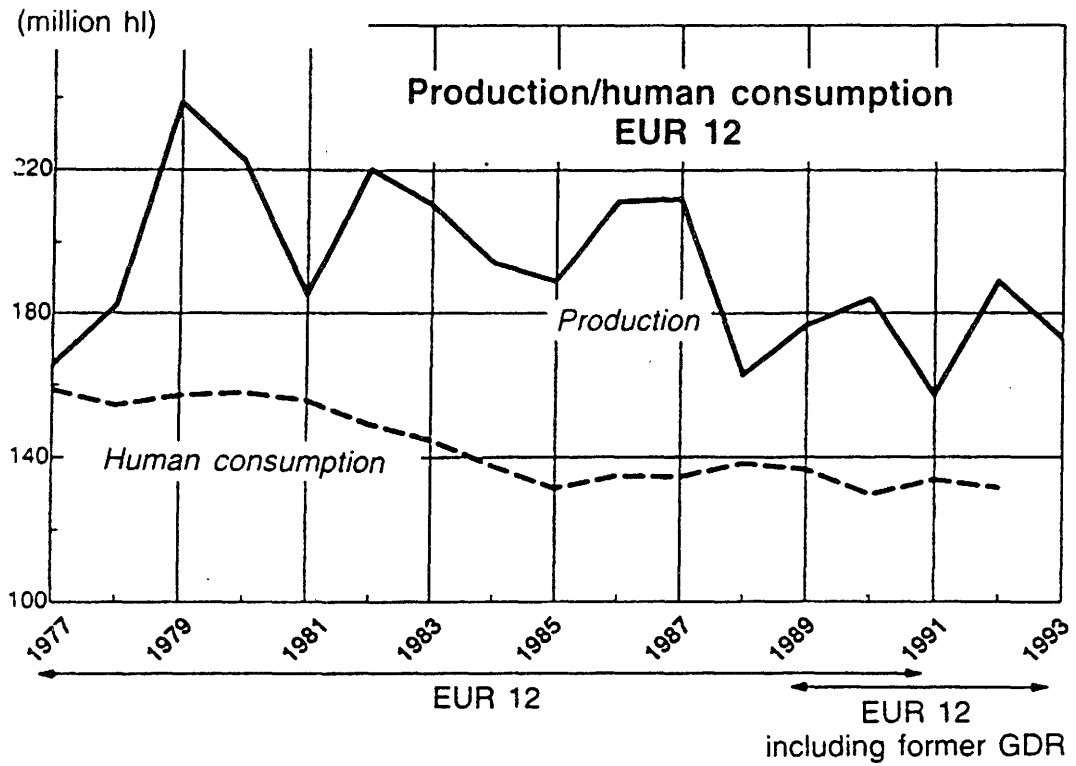


*Long-term storage (nine months):* Between 15 December 1992 and 15 February 1993, long-term storage contracts covered 13 423 647 hl (table wine: 10 127 493 hl, musts: 2 971 960 hl, concentrated and rectified concentrated musts: 324 194 hl). Producers were allowed to apply for early withdrawal up to a maximum limit of 90 % of the amounts under contract, the aid then being paid for the effective period of storage.

Grubbing up in exchange for premiums (the permanent abandonment of wine-growing areas) has continued to increase (320 000 ha having been abandoned between 1988 and 1993), so the Community area under vines is steadily diminishing. However, this drop in area has not as yet brought about market stability, but has compensated for the drop in consumption and the rise in yields. Given current trends, to reach a situation of balance in 1999 at least 800 000 additional hectares will need to be abandoned between now and then. The effectiveness of the scheme for the permanent abandonment of wine-growing areas depends on controlling planting rights and prohibiting new plantations, which is monitored by means of the vineyard register. The vineyard register is not yet operational in all Community countries, however. Furthermore, some of the Community vineyards qualify for restructuring aid under the Structural Fund programmes (Objective 1 and 5 regions) which, to a certain extent, results in land redevelopment and the planting of alternative vine varieties which are better suited to the qualitative needs of the market.

The medium-term outlook for the wine sector is for a serious surplus (estimated at 39 million hl out of a total production of 178 million hl by the year 2000) caused by the anticipated stagnation of exports, a drop in consumption and insufficiently controlled production in this context. The Commission has therefore presented a discussion paper to the Council with a view to preparing a reform of the common organization of the market in wine. This reform will include an increase in distillation, based on national reference figures, stricter rules on the enrichment of wines and regional programmes to adjust wine-growing that will give regions or Member States the power to demarcate the surplus vineyards that are to be grubbed and to make this measure part of an overall approach to country planning (regional priorities regarding the environment, land use and rural development).

### Wine



NB: The figures for 1992 include Portugal.

<sup>1</sup> Compulsory and optimal distillation, including Portugal from 1979 to 1991.

### COMMISSION PRICE PROPOSALS (\*)

The proposed measures as part of the proposal on reform of the wine sector (see page 12) make the fixing of guide prices superfluous. A proposal in the prices package might therefore not be necessary. However, in view of the fact that the Council may not subscribe to the proposed measures, the Commission considers it prudent to include a proposal in the prices package so as to avoid a legal vacuum.

#### Prices

The Commission proposes that the guide prices remain unchanged for the 1994/95 marketing year.

#### Related measures

Pending the establishment of the new market organization for wine, it is proposed that certain time limits set by regulations be extended for the 1994/95 marketing year, concerning:

- the submission of reports on the delimitation of wine-growing zones, enrichment, the relationship between structural measures and compulsory distillation (study being presented to the Council), sulphur dioxide content of wines, sparkling wines and liqueur wines and arrangements whereby producer groups can be regarded as producers for the purposes of compulsory distillation contracts;
- the laying down of rules for calculating the quantities to be distilled for each production region (uniform percentage and reference year) authorised following the Dublin compromise, but deferred until 31 August 1994 and the derogation granted for compulsory distillation to be applied according to special rules in Greece;
- the trial period for certain deacidification practices;
- the period (already extended last year until 31 August 1994) during which a proportion of the aid for juice production from grape must can be assigned to the promotion of grape juice.

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(\*) Extract from "Commission proposals on the prices for agricultural products and on related measures 1994/95 - Explanatory memoranda" [COM(94) 10 final - Vol 1]

Price proposals

Product and type of price or amount (Period of application)	Decisions 1993/94		Proposals 1994/95	
	Amounts ECU/t	% change	Amounts ECU/t	% change
1.9.94-31.8.95				
Table wine (1)				
- Guide price Type R I	3,17	0	3,17	0
- Guide price Type R II	3,17	0	3,17	0
- Guide price Type R III	51,47	0	51,47	0
- Guide price Type A I	3,17	0	3,17	0
- Guide price Type A II	68,58	0	68,58	0
- Guide price Type A III	78,32	0	78,32	0

- (1) R I, R II and A I expressed in ECU%/hl.  
R III, A II and A III expressed in ECU/hl.

STATISTICAL TABLES (\*)

**Supply balance — wine**

**EUR 12**

	1 000 hl			% TAV	
	1985/86	1990/91	1991/92	$\frac{1990/91}{1985/86}$	$\frac{1991/92}{1990/91}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>1. Total wine :</i>					
Usable production	185735	187182	160650	0,2	- 14,2
Change in stocks	295	684	12452	18,3	1720,5
Imports	4614	3371	3324	- 6,1	- 1,4
Exports	17053	8876	8525	- 12,2	- 4,0
Intra-EC trade	20597	26405	26335	5,1	- 0,3
Internal uses	173001	176592	163566	0,4	- 7,4
— losses - production	545	23	529	- 46,9	2200,0
— - marketing	519	42	326	- 39,5	676,2
— processing	40578	42555	34748	1,0	- 18,4
— human consumption	131359	132582	127554	0,2	- 3,8
Human consumption (l/head)	40,8	38,7	37,3	- 1,1	- 3,6
Self-sufficiency (%)	126,7	123,8	112	- 0,5	- 9,5
<i>2. Quality wines produced in specified regions (Total) :</i>					
Usable production	44665	56755	49416	4,9	- 12,9
Internal uses	32583	51690	45550	9,7	- 11,9
<i>3. Table wines (Total) :</i>					
Usable production	120904	111238	101205	- 1,7	- 9,0
Internal uses of which:	115410	106784	102184	- 1,5	- 4,3
— human consumption	86806	75057	73710	- 2,9	- 1,8
— Community distillation <sup>(1)</sup>	21929	26066	24430	3,5	- 6,3

Source : Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(<sup>1</sup>) Excluding distillation for the production of wine spirits bearing a designation of origin and national distillation operations.

(\*) Extract from "The agricultural situation in the Community. 1993 report".

Area under vines, yield and production of wine and must

	Area				Yield				Production						
	1 000 ha		% TAV		hl/ha		% TAV		1 000 hl		% TAV				
	1985/86	1990/91	1991/92	$\frac{1990/91}{1985/86}$	1991/92	$\frac{1990/91}{1990/91}$	1985/86	1990/91	1991/92	$\frac{1990/91}{1985/86}$	1985/86	1990/91	$\frac{1991/92}{1990/91}$		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EUR 12	4026	3621	3599	-2,1	-0,6	46,1	50,1	50,5	1,7	0,8	185735	181413	156315	-0,5	-13,8
Belgique/België	0	0	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	2	2	1	0,0	-50,0
BR Deutschland	93	101	102	1,7	1,0	65,6	94,1	104,9	7,5	11,5	6097	9505	10699	9,3	12,6
Elláda	86	85	84	-0,2	-1,2	55,6	41,5	47,9	-5,7	21,4	4782	3525	4021	-5,9	14,1
España	1572	1453	1385	-1,6	-4,7	22,5	27,8	22,2	4,3	-20,2	33103	38658	30796	3,2	-20,3
France	1011	892	889	-2,5	-0,3	69,3	71,7	46,6	0,7	-3,5	70055	63940	41438	-1,8	-35,2
Italia	993	771	881	-4,9	14,3	62,1	70,4	67,2	2,5	-4,5	61690	54266	59238	-2,5	9,2
Luxembourg	1	1	1	0,0	0,0	92,0	151,0	86,0	10,4	-43,0	107	151	86	7,1	-43,0
Portugal	373	377	325	0,2	-32,4	26,5	30,1	30,8	2,6	17,6	9893	11351	10021	2,8	-11,7
United Kingdom	0	1	1	x	x	18,3	15,0	15,0	-3,9	0,0	6	15	15	20,1	0,0

Source : Eurostat.

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