HILLMAN

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

COM(75) 416 final

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION

The Commission is required by Article 17(4) of Regulation (EEC) No 816/70[1] to submit to the Council, before the end of each year, a report which, in particular, records the ratio between production and utilization and estimates foreseeable changes in that ratio on the basis, in particular, of the forecasts provided for in paragraph 3 of Article 17. The purpose of this report is to provide the Council with the information necessary to enable it to decide upon future Community wine policy, with particular references to any necessary measures which may be to prevent the formation of structural surpluses, in particular by taking account of quality considerations.

The preparation of this report has been delayed by the serious difficulties encountered on the wine market since the beginning of 1975. This delay has, however, had the advantage of enabling more reliable figures to be used for the two previous wine growing years.

II. DEVELOPMENTS IN THE AREA UNDER VINES IN THE COMMUNITY

The increase in the areas producing wine grape in the Community is set out 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 included, since, in accordance with Article 1, first paragraph, of Regulation No 143[2], as last modified by the Act of Accession

together with Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 1135/70[3] that wine growers in the Member States in which the total outdoors area under vines does not exceed 100 hectares are exempt from the obligation to notify their intentions as to the planting, replanting or grubbing of vineyards.

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(1) OJ No L 99 of 5 May 1970, page 1

(2) OJ No L127/2789 of 1 December 1962, page 2789/62

(3) OJ No 1 134 of 19 June 1970, page 2

1. <u>Foreseeable changes in the area under vines in the individual Member States</u>

(a) <u>GERMANY</u> : <u>slight increase and only for quality wines p.s.r.</u>

An increase of 0.7 % compared with the area under vines in 1973/74 may be expected for Germany during the current wine growing year, whereas the increase for the previous wine-growing year was 2.5%. Germany has, therefore, considerably slowed down expansion of the area under vines. It should be pointed out that new plantings have greatly diminished and that the rate of replantings is increasing (table 1). The high percentage of vines not yet in production can be explained by the relatively short life of vines in the northern areas. In view of the increase in the area under vines in Germany up to the present and the direction taken by the wine policy of that Member State, it is not surprising that the planned expansion only covers areas which were delimited for the production of quality wines p.s.r. (table 2). If the various wine-growing areas of Germany are taken into consideration, it may be noted that the increase in German wine-growing areas particularly affects the Südbaden region. Since Rheinhessen-Pfalz made substantial increases in the area under vines during the preceding wine-growing year, it has not planned further extensions (table 3).

(b) <u>FRANCE</u> : <u>increase in Provence and for quality wines p.s.r. in the Languedoc</u>

The area under vines in France remains at more or less the same level throughout the country. During the current wine-growing year, it is planned to increase the area by only 0.4% compared with 1973/74. Compared with data from the preceding wine-growing year, the data for the new plantings are lower whereas those for replantings and grubbings are distinctly higher (table 1). New plantings affect the region of Cognac and areas intended for the production of quality wines p.s.r. The area affected by replantings during the current wine-growing year shows an increase in the rate of renewal of the area under vines compared with the two preceding wine-growing years.

The fact that the area to be replanted for table wines exceeds almost by half that for quality wines p.s.r. should not conceal the fact that the renewal of French vineyards concerns first of all quality wines p.s.r. since 26%[1] of French vineyards produce table wines (table 2).

If the development of wine-growing in the various regions of France is studied, rather large differences are found (table 3). In the sphere of table wines a continuation of the decline in the area producing table wines may be expected .uring the current wine-growing year in all the wine-growing regions of France. This decrease is particularly large in the regions of Aquitaine, Midi-Pyrénées and Pays de la Loire. Even in the Languedoc, which is a particularly important region for the production of table wines, the area devoted to table wines is decreasing although it was still expanding during the previous wine-growing year. The situation in the sector of quality wines p.s.r. is quite different. Except for the regions of Centre, Pays de la Loire, Poitou-Charentes and Auvergne, an increase in the area producing quality wines p.s.r. is expected during the current wine-growing year. Thie increase should reach quite large proportions in the regions of Aquitaine, Champagne, Provence-Côte d'Azur, and especially the Languedoc. The region of Cognac continues to expand its production. New plantings accounted for 20 000 hectares from 1970 to 1974. New authorizations to plant were granted in 1975 for 7 500 hectares, to be set-off against a total quota of 30 000 hectares, the balance of which will subsequently be made available according to needs.

(c) <u>ITALY : increase in table wines in the south and quality wines p.s.r. in the north</u>

An increase of 0.7% compared with the area under vines in 1973/74, that is to say 0.1% more than the planned increase for the previous wine-growing year, may be expected for Italian vineyards during the current wine-growing year. Following the trends already observed in the previous report, the area intended for new plantings in 1974/75 greatly exceeds that envisaged during the three preceding wine-growing

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[1] This percentage was calculated on the basis of information from the SOEC for the 1973/74 wine-growing year

years, whereas the area intended for replanting in 1973/1974 was slightly smaller than the corresponding area for the previous wine-growing year (table 1). In the sector of quality wines p.s.r. in Italy the area intended for new plantings in 1974/75 is slightly smaller than during the two previous wine-growing years, whereas that for replanting during the same year is much smaller. With regard to table wines, the areas of new plantings and replantings planned for 1974/75 are much larger than during the two preceding marketing years (table 2).

If the development in wine-growing in the various regions of Italy are studied, a foreseeable increase in the production of table wines in the majority of the wine-growing regions of Italy and of quality wines p.s.r. in all of them may be expected (table 3). The extension of areas producing table wines is particularly marked in Apulia and Sicily and that of areas producing quality wines p.s.r. is especially noticeable in Piedmont, Tuscany and Apulia. It is not therefore the same regions as during the previous wine-growing year which are increasing the production of quality wines p.s.r. The production of table wines in Piedmont and Tuscany is declining, that is to say these two regions are increasing their production of quality wines p.s.r.

(d) LUXEMBOURG : increase mainly in quality wines p.s.r.

The area under vines in Luxembourg is expected to increase by 0.7% during the current wine-growing year[1]. New plantings and replantings during the same period will, as in the preceding wine-growing year, particularly affect areas producing quality wines p.s.r. (tables 1 and 2).

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[1]As a result of a misinterpretation of the concepts of "grubbing" and "replanting" the increase in the area under vines in Luxembourg had been fixed at 3.3% for the 1973/74 wine-growing year whereas it was only 0.4% (cf. Doc. S/1183/74 add. of 28 November 1974).

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

According to the data in table 1 and increase of 14 288 hectares in the area under vines in the Community, which represents an increase of 0.6% compared with the existing area under vines in 1973/74, may be expected for the current wine-growing year, against 0.5% for the preceding year. This figure takes into account new plantings, replantings and grubbings. The area of new plantings is about the same as that which was planned during the preceding wine-growing year. The area for which replanting is planned is considerably larger than in the two preceding wine-growing years (table 1). In the sector of quality wines p.s.r. the new plantings planned for 1974/75 are less than for the two preceding wine-growing years, whereas replantings planned for 1974/1975 exceed those planned for 1972/1973 and 1973/1974. With regard to table wines new plantings and replantings planned for 1974/75 are upon the two preceding wine-growing years, but a decrease in the area under vines should nonetheless be expected as a result of grubbings (table 2). It is interesting to note that plantings, replantings and grubbings carried out during the wine-growing year do not tally with the forecasts provided by the Member States for that wine-growing year.

Table 4 shows that the decline in the area producing wine grapes in the Community since 1967/68 seems to have ended with the 1971/72 wine-growing year and that there is now a slight tendency for the area to increase.

Since a not inconsiderable part of the production of table-grape vines is used for wine making, the developments in this sector should be taken into consideration. Table 5 shows that the outdoor areas producing table-grapes in the Community, particularly in Italy, are increasing slightly (cf. table 18).

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III. INCREASE IN THE QUANTITY OF WINE PRODUCED IN THE COMMUNITY

1. Influence of changes in the estimated wine-growing area in 1974/75 on future production

The effect of new plantings, replantings and grubbings in the current wine-growing year on future production is to increase annual production (table 6) in the Community as a whole and in each of the Member States, except for "other wines" in France and "table wine" in Luxembourg. This increase is substantial in the sector of quality wines p.s.r. since it amounts to 2.9% for the Community as a whole, but it is nonetheless lower than the 4.4% recorded for the preceding wine-growing year. The expected increase of 0.9% in the production of table wines in the Community is about the same as during the preceding wine-growing year with 0.7%.

As for the preceding wine-growing year, the foreseeable increase in the production of quality wines p.s.r. during the current wine-growing year in Italy is at 6.7% much greater than the increase in the other Member States. France's increase in quality wine p.s.r. production is only 1.1%, Germany 2.4% and Luxembourg 2.9%. The expected increase for table wines in Italy of 1.3% is much greater than that expected in France (0.3%). Despite an expected decrease in the area producing table wines in France (see table 2), a slight increase in the production of these wines may be expected during the current wine-growing year. This fact can only be explained by the increase productivity of new plantings and replantings compared with the old vines which have been grubbed.

2. Production trends since 1964/65

Wine production in the Community and in each of the Member States since 1964/65 is given in table 7 and in graphs 1 and 2. It is on the increase. This trend was particularly accentuated by the large harvest in 1973 and by the 1974 harvest which was also above the average of the period considered. As was already pointed out for the two preceding wine-growing years, wine production is increasing

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more quickly in Germany than in the three other producer Member States. But if the volume of production in France and Italy is taken into consideration, it is obvious that the marked upward trend in these two Member States constitutes a warning signal for future crises in the wine market.

The yields from areas under vines listed in table 8 also show an upward tendency for all the Member States. These trends seem to reflect both technical progress in wine-growing, particularly with regard to the selection of plants and the rationalization of cultivation processes and a different attitude on the part of producers in assessing the future market for their production.

The growth in production (table 7) should be compared with the growth in internal uses (table 9) in the Community. Graph 1 was compiled on the basis of these figures. It emerges from this information that the internal uses in the Community continue to increase but with a much smaller growth than that of production. The average annual growth rate of internal uses, excluding exceptional distillations, is only 0.23%[1], whereas that of production amounts to 1.17%[1]. The Community harvest in 1974 although considerably less than that of the previous year has not changed this trend.

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[1] These figures are now obtained on the basis of internal uses excluding exceptional distillation carried out since 1970. The so-called "least squares" statistical method is applied. A more accurate annual average growth value is thus obtained during a given period. Calculated according to this method, the average annual growth and production is 0.96% for the 1972/73 wine-growing year and 1.60% for the 1973/74 wine-growing year. Calculated in the same way the average annual growth in internal uses is 0.43% for 1972/73 and 0.38% for 1973/74.

In graph 1, the line showing the production trends corsses the one showing trends in internal uses. This fact is a good reflection of the surplus situation which has existed on the Community market since the beginning of the 1973/74 wine-growing year and which can only be regarded as the beginning of a situation of structural surpluses.

This impression scarcely changes if Community imports and exports are taken into consideration, since they are, apart from exceptional years, both about the same size and have only a slight influence on the general trends of developments in production and uses as a whole.

IV. COMMUNITY ENDEAVOURS TO IMPROVE WINE PRODUCTION AND PROCESSING STRUCTURES

Steps taken by Member States to improve structures in the wine sector include provision for subsidies for replanting and for the establishment or enlargement of cellars. Replanting is normally associated with modernization of a vineyard, particularly by the planting of varieties which provide good quality wines. In Germany, replanting projects are often combined with reparcelling and improvements in roadworks and water supplies. In Italy, special attention is paid to the substitution of vines in specialized cultivation for vines in mixed cultivation.

Many of these structural improvement projects in the wine sector have been the subject of applications for investment aid from the EAGGF to supplement national endeavours. Table 10 gives some information on the projects submitted between 1965 - 74 which have received aid from the EAGGF. All the producer Member States have received Community subsidies to improve their wine structures, but in varying degrees. Thus Italy, and above all Germany, have benefited from this aid to a considerable extent in relation to their areas under vine.

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France, after a long period of directing its applications to other agricultural sectors, now seems to be paying attention to the value which these aid measures could have for the development of production structures in the wine sector and French projects in the wine sector because more numerous since 1973.

V. THE MARKET SITUATION

1. Demand for wine in the Community

Table 9 describing the internal uses of wines in the Community shows that the demand for wine continues to increase. However, some caution is necessary, since the quantities of wine distilled in the context of Community or national intervention measures must be deducted from the internal uses (graphs 1, 3, 4 and 5).

If exceptional distillations are disregarded, internal uses in Italy and France are indeed stagnant. This is in fact due to a standstill in the consumption of wines in France and Italy. There are no precise statistics but unofficial information points, in France especially, to a decrease in the consumption of table wines, slightly compensated for by an increase in that of quality wines p.s.r.

Conversely, in the other Member States, consumption is increasing but it should not be hoped that it will compensate for the decline observed in France, since the level of consumption in France and Italy is incomparably higher than that of the consumption in the other Member States.

Taken overall, therefore, a relative standstill in consumption may be hoped for, unless fiscal harmonization measures covering all beverages makes for an increase in the consumption of wines in the Member States with a low level of consumption.

If the interval uses are taken to include special distillations, a slight increase is observed. However, it is doubtful whether this increase can in future be such as to absorb the advance in production.

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2. Development of prices and Community intervention measures

Prices for table wines at the first stage of marketing during the 1973/74 marketing year showed a decrease which still continued at the beginning of this marketing year. Graph 6 shows, by way of example, the development of average Community producer prices for table wines of the R I type. The reason for this decrease is the extraordinarily large harvest of 1973, which also explains the very large stocks at the beginning of the current marketing year which still weigh heavily on the markets in all the producer Member States.

Price trends for table wines of the R I, R II and A I type are especially disturbing in Italy where the decrease continued at the beginning of 1975. In France, the situation is not much better. The prices for table wines of the A II and R III type which set the trend on the German market seem to have been improving slowly since December 1974, but they were still below the activating price. Prices for table wines of the A III type are more stable but far from satisfactory.

This crisis on the wine market has led the Council and the Commission to have recourse to intervention measures provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 816/70 in order to improve the market in wine. Table 11 sets out the expenditure of the EAGGF in the wine sector, actually incurred or committed. It shows that the conclusion of storage contracts and the various distillation measures to ease the market in table wines involve much greater financial aid by the Community for 1974 and 1975 than for the previous years. 50 millions u.a. more are required from the 1975 budget to cover expenditure on the distillation measures decided in April 1975.

It is certain that too frequent and too intensive recourse to distillation operations in the wine sector would deprive them of the exceptional character which had originally been intended. Moreover, if it is true that the surpluses are of a structural nature, it should be realized that recourse to distillation may mitigate the effects of a surplus situation but does not effectively combat the root cause of the trouble.

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The distillations decided in 1975, at a time of major crisis, occur at price levels very close to the activating prices, sometimes even above the market price. In these circumstances, it cannot be said that they do not assist the sale of mediocre wines. And at these price levels, the distillation operations were no incentive for the producer to improve the quality of his wines.

Moreover, stocks of wine distillated are becoming large and already represent more than the normal quantities marketed during three or even four marketing years. Although there has not been , strictly speaking, any disturbance of the market in alcohol it may be stated that there has been already a distinct disturbance of the market in wine brandies.

In the sector of quality wines p.s.r., price movements are very varied. The quality wines p.s.r. which are well established on the market because of their undisputed quality and their reputation, and which are available in rather limited quantities, are, despite the strained situation on the market, as in the previous marketing year, rather expensive. In contrast, the little known quality wines p.s.r. which are not yet established on the market and those which are available in large quantities because of the less stringent quality requirements are quoted at prices approaching those of table wines, that is to say at prices which do not satisfy the producers. Certain quality requirements of Regulation (EEC) No 817/70 should therefore be re-examined with a view to encouraging the Member States to make the conditions of production for part of their quality wines p.s.r. more stringent. In this way, the quality level of quality wines p.s.r. and that of table wines would simultaneously be increased, which would undoubtedly influence price formation at the producer level. Moreover, the ruinous competition will be ended between quality wines p.s.r. which meet the high quality standards and those with the right to the same designation but which may be offered at very low price because of the enormous yields of grapes requiring considerable enrichment.

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3. Trade

Very little new statistical data on trade has reached the Commission since the publication of the repart for the 1973/74 marketing year, which was published on 17 September 1974. Reference can, therefore, only be made to the data in that report. However, tables 12 - 17, which to some extent supplement tables 10 - 16 of the previous report, are an annex to this report.

(a) Intracommunity trade

Intracommunity trade for the 1973/74 marketing year is set out in table 12, whereas table 10 of the previous report referred to calendar years. Although comparison between these two tables is thus subject to reservations, it shows that French and Italian exports to other Member States are expected to decrease in 1974 compared with the previous years. It should be noted that Italy provided 59% of the Community's imports from other Member States during the 1973/74 marketing year, whereas France provided only 36%. This fact is surprising seeing that French and Italian productionsare more or less the same size. It is interesting to note that France imports increasing quantities of Italian wines, despite its considerable difficulty in disposing of part of its own production. Some Italian wines are, in fact, used for coupage with French wines with a low alcohol content and the more French wines there are with a low alcohol content the greater will be the demand for such Italian wines.

In addition, the price of Italian wines is generally lower than that of French wines, even if transport cost is taken into consideration. The French market has, therefore, become attractive for Italian wines and the trade from which developed and increased at the beginning of 1975 led to the distillation measures of April 1975 and to the stozage measures for 1 500 000 hl of wine introduced into France.

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b) Imports from non-member countries

Table 13 on imports of the Community of Nine replaces table 11 of the report for the 1973/74 marketing year which only covered the Community of Six. This table brings out that Community imports from non-member countries, after having decreased considerably in 1971, are now making a come-back. In 1973 they reached 75 % of their level for 1970. Spain, Portugal, Yugoslavia and Morocco feature notably amongst the supplier countries.

Imports from the Maghreb took a leap forward in 1973, which is to be explained by the high prices operating in the Community in 1973 (see graph 6). This increase in imports was stimulated when the prices operating in the Community became higher than the reference price. It continued during the fourth quarter of 1973, despite the fact that Community prices had returned to below the reference price (see table 19). During the autumn of 1973 these imports were added to the very abundant supplies which were then available due to an exceptional harvest, and therefore greatly contributed to weakening the Community market.

The division of total imports of the Community of Nine between intra- and extra- community imports is given in the last three lines of table 13. It shows that the intracommunity share of total imports of the nine Member States passed, in 1973, to 61% after having been 84% in 1972 and 75% in 1971.

A comparison between the Community's imports by type of wine in 1973 and in 1972 (tables 14 and 15) shows that it was the imports of wine of an actual alcooholic strength exceeding 13°, and delivered in bulk which increased above all because of massive imports by France.

A similar tendency should be noted for bulk imports of wines of between 13 and 15° and for wines without designation of between 15 and 18° and those of between 18 and 22°. Imports of liqueur wine such as port or sherry on the other hand, tend to decline. The decline in imports of wine fortified for distillation is considerable ; it can be explained by the attitude of German distillers who prefer to buy wine phlegma (Rohbrand) instead of distillation wine for the manufacture of quality wine-brandy ("Weinbrand").

c) Exports to non-member countries

An idea of the trend of Community exports to non-member countries between 1972 and 1973 is given by tables 16 and 17. From them it can be seen that the favourable trend which had already been observed in the last report continued, but at a slower rate. The quantity of wines exported in 1973 increased by 15.6% compared with 1972 (the 1972 increase compared with 1971 was 29.6%). All the Member States contributed towards this increase, Germany (+ 29.4%) to a much greater extent than France (16.3%) and Italy (+ 8.9%). Exports of distillation wine from the Netherlands, Italy and France are worthy of special attention.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

A. First series of conclusions

1. As in the previous marketing year, only a slight increase in the area under vines in the Community can be expected for the 1974/75 marketing year, that is to say 0.6% of the area under vines in 1973/74. The increase in the French area under vines is slightly less than that of the areas in the other Member States. The regional differences within the producer Member States in the development of the area under vines are very perceptible.

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2. The area producing table wines in the Community has decreased slightly, whereas the area producing quality wines p.s.r. has increased. The trend and its magnitude are the same as during the previous marketing year. The area producing quality wine p.s.r. has increased everywhere except in a few French regions ; this increase reached substantial proportion in the following regions : Baden, Aquitaine, Champagne, Languedoc, Provence-Côte d'Azur, Piedmont, Tuscany and Apulia. For Baden and Campagne, it was the continuation of a trend already reported in the last report. The area producing table wines increased greatly in Apulia and Sicily ; it decreased considerably in Midi-Pyrénées and Aquitaine.

3. Production is tending upward for the whole of the Community, as during the previous marketing year. Following the increase and renewal of the area under vines an increase in annual production of 2.9% is expected for quality wine p.s.r. and 0.9% for table wines. The future increase in the quantities of quality wine p.s.r. available in Italy is much greater than that for the other Member States (+ 6.7%).

4. The continuing growth in the availability of quality wines p.s.r. is such as to prejudice the formation of fair prices for these wines. The Commission has already expressed doubts as to whether the quality requirements for certain quality wines p.s.r. are really such as to steer production in the right direction. The Commission reiterates its disquiet. Exports should be increased in the vineyard and the cellar to maintain an acceptable quality level and production aimed at high yields per hectare should be rejected. The stability of the market in quality wines p.s.r. can only maintained in the long run if the quality requirements of quality wines p.s.r., which do not secure remunerative prices, are made more stringend. This is true particularly in respect of alcoholic strengths and yields per hectare. The Commission has to some extent taken this need into account in a proposal to the Council to amend Regulation (EEC) No 817/70.

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5. At the time of completion of this report price trends for table wines at the first stage of marketing were not satisfactory in the Community. Large-scale intervention measures proved necessary. The convergent trend of production and of the internal uses of wine diminished the hope of re-establishing the balance of the market by means of Community intervention measures. Ther market in wine in the Community already seems to be suffering from structural surpluses.

6. Some of the table wines offered in the major production regions do not at all correspond to requirements of buyers and their quality level is inadequate. It would not, therefore, be at all justified to offset disposal problems for these wines by means of Community distillation operations.

   Community intervention measures must, first of all, be such as not to give encouragement to the production of large quantities of wine of mediocre quality. Secondly, production must be steered sofar as possible to correspond with the demand.

B. <u>Second series of conclusions</u>

The situation requires measures of two sorts, one qualitative and one quantitative.

1. As regards quality, in order to reduce the unsuitability of part of the production, endeavours should be made to cease encouraging the production of wines with a low alcoholic content, disposal of which is uncertain. In order to do this it should be enough to raise certain quality characteristics such as :

   - the minimum natural alcoholic strength and
   - the actual alcoholic strength of table wine.

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2. As to quantity, in view of the gradual appearance of a state of structural surplus, and increase in the area under vines should no longer be allowed and replantings should be subject to strict rules varying if necessary according to regions and aimed exclusively at improving quality. The system of aid to replantings should therefore be modified.

3. Lastly, certain intervention measures could include both quantitative and qualitative elements. In order to discourage the production of wines of inadequate quality due to excessive yields in relation to the potential of the land, distillation operations, when they are absolutely necessary, should be directed at the wines obtained beyond a certain yield per hectare and provision should be made for truly dissuasive withdrawal prices for these products.

4. None of these measures may in itself be enough to improve the situation, especially in the very short term, but it may be hoped that in combination they will be sufficiently effective in the more or less long term. If this were not so, another series of measures would have to be envisaged which would include the grubbing of certain vines. It must be hoped that it will not be necessary to resort to this extreme solution.

5. In any case, it may be hoped that the data contained in this report will be such as not only to assist discussion on the problems of the wine sector which the Council has agreed to complete before 1 August 1975, but also the adoption of the reasonable and adequate measures demanded by the market situation and which will give new hope to the Community wine producer.

Table 1: New plantings, replantings and grubbings of wine grapes planned for the 1974/75 wine-growing year compared with forecasts for previous wine-growing years

	Existing area under vine		New plantings	Replantings	Grubbings	Changes	
	in production	not yet in production					as % of the existing area in the previous year
	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	
Germany							
1971/72	75.514	16.550	1.118	3.685			
1972/73	78.000	16.000	776	4.510			
1973/74	80.600	15.000	2.367	2.583	2.583	+ 2.367	+ 2,5
1974/75			672	3.843	3.815	+ 700	+ 0,7
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	1.196.000	87.000	13.490	18.545	27.620	+ 4.415	+ 0,3
1974/75	1.196.000		10.428	26.308	31.123	+ 5.613	+ 0,4
Italy (1)							
1971/72	1.070.000	59.000	5.097	13.792			
1972/73	1.083.000	61.000	5.660	17.731			
1973/74	1.091.000	64.000	6.206	17.257	16.827	+ 6.636	+ 0,6
1974/75			10,808	16.829	19.471	+ 8.166	+ 0,7
Luxembourg							
1971/72	1.133	85	5	39			
1972/73	1.102	124	8	41			
1973/74	1.062	166	10	36	41	+ 5	+ 0,4
1974/75			15	39	45	+ 9	+ 0,7
EEC (2)							
1971/72	2.339.652	149.636	24.720	52.516			
1972/73	2.347.107	158.124	18.344	41.652			
1973/74	2.368.667	166.168	22.073	38.421	47.071	+ 13.423	+ 0,5
1974/75			21.923	47.019	54.454	+ 14.488	+ 0,6

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

1 "Pura" area. "mista prevalente" and "secondaria" changed into "cultura pura".

2 Including Belgium.

Table 2 : Breakdown 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 ha	Replantings ha	Grubbings ha	Changes ha
Germany				
(a)Table wine				
1972/73	4	2	-	-
1973/74	-	-	-	-
1974/75	-	-	-	-
(b)Quality wine p.s.r.				
1972/73	772	4.508	-	-
1973/74	2.367	2.583	2.583	+ 2.367
1974/75	672	3.843	3.815	+ 700
France				
(a)Table wine				
1972/73	5.000	11.870	-	
1973/74	3.300	10.495	17.025	- 3.230
1974/75	340	15.078	20.161	- 4.743
(b)Quality wine p.s.r.				
1972/73	5.600	5.500	-	
1973/74	8.690	5.950	8.815	+ 5.825
1974/75	4.318	10.225	8.982	+ 5.561
(c)Cognac, etc.				
1972/73	1.300	2.000	-	
1973/74	1.500	2.100	1.780	+ 1.820
1974/75	5.770	1.005	1.930	+ 4.795
Italy				
(a)Table wine				
1972/73	2.737	9.888	-	
1973/74	2.734	9.986	12.162	+ 558
1974/75	7.514	12.146	16.834	+ 2.826
(b)Quality wine p.s.r.				
1972/73	2.923	7.843	-	
1973/74	3.472	7.271	4.665	+ 6.078
1974/75	3.294	4.683	2.637	+ 5.340
Luxembourg				
(a)Table wine				
1972/73	1	3	-	
1973/74	2	2	-	+ 4
1974/75	-	4	-	+ 4
(b)Quality wine p.s.r.				
1972/73	7	38	-	
1973/74	8	34	41	+ 1
1974/75	15	35	45	+ 5
E.E.C.				
(a)Table wine				
1972/73	7.742	21.763	-	
1973/74	6.036	20.483	29.187	- 2.668
1974/75	7.854	27.228	36.995	- 1.913
(b)Quality wine p.s.r.				
1972/73	9.302	17.889	-	
1973/74	14.537	15.838	16.104	+14.271
1974/75	8.299	18.786	15.479	+11.606
(c)Cognac, etc.				
1972/73	1.300	2.000	-	
1973/74	1.500	2.100	1.780	+ 1.820
1974/75	5.770	1.005	1.980	+ 4.795

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

Table 3 : Provisional plan for new plantings, replantings and grubbings for the 1974/75 wine-growing year set out according to region in hectares.

	New plantings		Replantings		Grubbings		Changes	
	Table wine	Quality wine psr	Table wine	Quality wine psr	Table wine	Quality wine psr	Table wine	Quality wine psr
Germany								
Rheinland-Pfalz	–	45	–	2.175	–	2.220	–	–
Koblenz	–	5	–	210	–	215	–	–
Trier	–	10	–	505	–	515	–	–
Nordwürttemberg (x)	–	157	–	292	–	367	–	+ [illegible]
Nordbaden	–	28	–	126	–	126	–	+ 28
Südbaden	–	387	–	258	–	258	–	+ 387
Darmstadt	–	15	–	175	–	12	–	+ 178
Unterfranken	–	23	–	100	–	100	–	+ 23
Saarland	–	2	–	2	–	2	–	+ 2
Total	–	672	–	3.843	–	3.815	–	+ 760
France								
Centre	–	160	130	270	555	455	– 425	– 25
Pays de la Loire	–	275	90	540	930	860	– 840	– 45
Poitou-Charentes	–	30	50	–	240	100	– 190	– 70
Aquitaine	–	690	2.010	3.070	3.070	3.020	– 1.060	+ 740
Midi-Pyrénées	–	50	1.590	170	2.840	70	– 1.250	+ 150
Champagne	–	700	–	210	–	350	–	+ 560
Alsace	–	350	–	220	15	305	– 15	+ 265
Franche-Comté	20	70	–	15	70	32	– 50	+ 53
Bourgogne	–	510	135	275	190	440	– 55	+ 345
Auvergne	–	–	10	35	120	40	– 110	– 5
Rhône-Alpes	–	760	52[illegible]	340	690	620	– 170	+ 480
Languedoc	320	200	7.450	3.300	8.210	1.280	– 440	+ 2.2[illegible]0
Provence-C.Azur	–	420	2.998	1.640	3.100	1.270	– 110	+ 790
Corse	–	50	100	120	120	120	– 20	+ 50
Others	–	53	3	20	11	20	– 8	+ 53
Total	340	4.318	15.078	10.225	20.161	8.982	– 4.743	+ 5.561
Italy								
Piemonte	54	83	350	721	1.100	300	– 696	+ 504
Val D'Aosta	–	–	2	–	–	–	+ 2	
Lombardia	112	40	135	78	296	30	– 48	+ 88
Trentino A.Adige	9	16	37	97	80	26	– 34	+ 87
Veneto	202	135	377	426	599	260	– 20	+ 301
Friuli V.Giulia	149	107	86	124	148	60	+ 87	+ 171
Liguria	20	7	47	40	80	15	– 13	+ 38
Emilia Romagna	316	219	662	358	874	216	+ 104	+ 361
Toscana	600	816	150	298	1.210	210	– 460	+ 904
Umbria	68	74	153	67	211	28	+ 10	+ 113
Marche	48	52	485	415	837	113	– 304	+ 354
Lazio	54	41	325	147	331	110	+ 48	+ 75
Abruzzo	69	30	246	150	426	120	– 111	+ 60
Molise	135	70	593	102	655	45	+ 73	+ 127
Campania	321	130	115	62	349	54	+ 87	+ 138
Puglia	2.425	975	3.400	460	3.680	310	+ 2.145	+ 1.125
Basilicate	3	1	340	60	250	50	+ 93	+ 11
Calabria	30	13	234	46	290	40	– 26	+ 19
Sicilia	2.789	400	3.468	412	4.430	380	+ 1.827	+ 432
Sardegna	[illegible]	85	940	620	988	270	+ 62	+ 433
Total	[illegible]	3.294	12.146	4.683	16.834	2.637	+ 2.826	+ 5.340

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

(x) including areas under vine for Südwürttemberg

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

in ha

	1967/1968	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	(95,600)
- in production	69,460	70,214	71,336	73,700	75,514	78,000	(8[illegible])
- not yet in production	14,300	14,228	14,086	14,887	16,550	16,000	(15,0[illegible])
Belgium							
total	0	4	4	5	6	5	[illegible]
- in production	0	4	4	5	5	5	5
- not yet in production	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
France							
total	1,324,000	1,314,000	1,280,000	1,281,000	1,267,000	1,266,000	1,283,0[illegible]
- in production	1,237,000	1,232,000	1,205,000	1,209,000	1,193,000	1,185,000	1,195,0[illegible]
- not yet in production	87,000	82,000	75,000	72,000	74,000	81,000	87,0[illegible]
Italy [1,2]							
total	1,545,000	1,530,000	1,441,000	1,110,000	1,129,000	1,144,000	1,155,0[illegible]
- in production	1,517,000	1,497,000	1,406,000	995,000	1,070,000	1,083,000	1,091,0[illegible]
- not yet in production	28,000	33,000	35,000	115,000	59,000	61,000	64,0[illegible]
Luxembourg							
total	1,222	1,227	1,223	1,204	1,218	1,226	1,228
- in production	1,167	1,164	1,153	1,136	1,133	1,102	1,[illegible]
- not yet in production	55	63	70	68	85	124	[illegible]
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	[illegible]
EUR 6 [1,2]							
total	2,953,982	2,929,673	2,807,649	2,480,796	2,489,288	2,505,231	2,534,9[illegible]
- in production	2,824,627	2,800,382	2,683,493	2,278,841	2,339,652	2,347,107	2,368,6[illegible]
- not yet in production	129,355	129,291	124,156	201,955	149,636	158,124	166,1[illegible]
United Kingdom							
total			:	:	0	0	0
- in production			:	:	0	0	0
- not yet in production			:	:	0	0	0
Ireland							
total			0	0	0	0	0
- in production			0	0	0	0	0
- not yet in production			0	0	0	0	0
Denmark							
total			0	0	0	0	0
- in production			0	0	0	0	0
- not yet in production			0	0	0	0	0
EUR 9 [2]							
total			(3)2,807,649	(3)2,480,796	2,489,288	2,505,231	2,534,9[illegible]
- in production			(3)2,683,493	(3)2,278,841	2,339,652	2,347,107	2,368,6[illegible]
- not yet in production			(3) 124,156	(3) 201,955	149,636	158,124	166,1[illegible]

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 5: New plantings, replantings and grubbings of open-air wine-grape vines planned for the 1974/75 wine growing year and area under vines in 73/74 and 72/73

	Existing area under vines (ha)		Plantings	Replantings	Grubbings	Changes
	In production	Not yet in production	ha	ha	ha	ha
France						
1972/73	40.798	1.734				
1973/74	40.053	1.372	-	770	720	+ 50
1974/75 (estimated)			-	820	840	- 20
Italy						
1972/73	64.000	4.000				
1973/74	63.920	4.142	91	864	223	+ 732
1974/75 (estimated)			90	1 230	1 212	+ 108
EEC						
1972/73	104.798	5.734				
1973/74	103.973	5.514	91	1 634	943	+ 782
1974/75 (estimated)			90	2 050	2 052	+ 88

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 1974/75 on future production

Member State / Type of wine	Production in 1974/75 (1) (2) hl	Future annual production expected: New plantings 1974/75[3] hl	Replantings 1974/75[1,3] hl	Foreseeable decrease in annual production as a result of grubbings 1974/75[1,3] hl	Foreseeable change in annual production: hl[3]	in % of production in 1974/75
Germany						
Table wine	544.000	-	-	-	-	-
Quality wine psr	6.261.000	57.230	357.511	267.000	+ 147,741	+ 2,4
France						
Table wine	49.417.000	340	1.050.000	906.000	+ 144.340	+ 0,3
Quality wine psr	14.404.000	4.218	510.000	355.000	+ 159.218	+ 1,1
Other wines	11.661.000	5.770	85.000	99.000	- 8.230	- 0,1
Italy						
Table wine	63.782.000	555.150	861.380	555.800	+ 860.730	+ 1,3
Quality wine psr	7.356.000	238.450	343.300	89.850	+ 491.900	+ 6,7
Other wines	3.450.000	not available	not available	not available	-	-
Luxembourg						
Table wine	69.000	-	480	2.468	- 1.988	- 2,9
Quality wine psr	69.000	1.200	2.800	1.970	+ 2.030	+ 2,9
EEC						
Table wine	113.817.000 (4)	555.490	1.911.860	1.464.268	+ 1.003.082	+ 0,9
Quality wine psr	28.090.000	301.098	1.213.611	713.820	+ 800.889	+ 2,9
Other wines	15.111.000	not available	not available	not available	not available	-

1 Source: Wine estimate 1974/75

2 including the quantities of musts intended 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 in wine production in the Community since 1964/65[1] (in 1 000 hl)

Member States	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75 (estim.) total	of which Table wine	Quality w. p.s.r.	Other wines
FR Germany	7.185	5.200	5.235	6.300	6.289	6.146	10.110	6.356	7.933	10.751	6.799	538	6.261	0
France	60.767	66.707	61.166	61.072	65.445	49.831	74.470	61.816	59.049	82.987	75.082	49017	14.404	11.661
Italy	66.945	68.206	64.706	74.725	65.323	71.658	68.870	64.212	60.174	76.716	74.288	63482	7.356	3.450
Netherlands	6	10	9	11	10	10	12	12	2	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	3	3	4	5	13	10	10	10	5	5	5	5	0	0
Luxembourg	163	112	129	123	116	122	242	104	140	186	138	69	69	0
EUR 6	135.069	140.238	131.249	142.236	137.196	127.777	153.714	132.510	127.303	170.645	156.312	113111	28.090	15.111
United Kingdom						:	:	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Ireland						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EUR 9						127.777 2)	153.714 2)	132.511	127.304	170.646	156.312	113111	18.090	15.111

(1) Production intended exclusively for wine making and not including quantities of musts intended for the production of grape juice.

(2) Without the United Kingdom for which production is to be regarded as practically nil.

Source : Until 1973/74 : EUROSTAT
1974/75 : 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 (estimate)
FR Germany	104,7	75,5	75,7	90,7	89,7	86,3	137,3	84,2	102,4	132,8	
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	48,5	53,8	49,3	49,5	53,3	41,5	61,7	51,9	49,9	69,4	
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	
Luxembourg	141,6	97,0	111,4	106,3	100,5	105,8	213,0	91,8	127,0	175,1	
Netherlands	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
EUR - 6	46,6	49,0	46,2	50,4	49,2	47,8	67,7(2)	56,8	54,4	72,2	
United Kingdom						:	:	0	0	0	
Ireland						0	0	0	0	0	
Denmark						0	0	0	0	0	
EUR - 9						47,8	67,7(2)	56,8	54,4	72,2	

Source: EUROSTAT

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

(2) Change of basis from the 1970/71 marketing year following the setting up of the Italien viticultural land register

Table 9 : **Development of in ternal uses of wine since 1968/69 (in 1 000 hl)**

	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75 prev.
FR Germany							
Total indige. use, of which	11.173	11.656	12.286	13.441	14.623	13.448	13.758
- direct human consumption	9.620	9.792	10.650	11.965	13.388	12.363	12.718
- processing	1.553	1.864	1.636	1.476	1.235	1.085	1.040
= of which distillery	1.459	1.646	1.512	1.366	1.114	953	900
France							
Total indige. use of which	66.788	61.922	66.833	66.763	65.934	73.797	76.100
- direct human consumption	56.126	54.582	54.820	55.211	1)55.834	54.475	53.700
- processing	9.844	6.493	11.281	10.763	9.371	18.642	21.500
= of which distillery	9.627	6.213	11.021	10.488	9.087	18.342	20.700
Italy							
Total indige. use, of which	64.352	63.804	66.346	57.515	57.018	56.164	66.065
- direct human consumption	59.048	59.547	59.596	55.305	55.099	52.279	55.865
- processing	2.492	3.082	5.750	1.750	1.474	3.450	9.750
= of which distillery	1.892	2.582	5.300	1.400	1.124	3.100	7.300
Netherlands							
Total indige. use, of which	674	700	762	867	1.187	1.213	1.259
- direct human consumption	664	690	752	853	1.175	1.200	1.247
- processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
= of which distillery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium							
Total indige. use, of which	1.022	1.167	1.288	1.286	1.417	1.343	1.550
- direct human consumption	1.010	1.155	1.262	1.275	1.401	1.329	1.390
- processing	2	2	14	1	2	2	144
= of which distillery	0	0	12	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg							
Total indige. use, of which	118	127	142	144	142	174	136
- direct human consumption	111	125	139	142	139	171	133
- processing	0+	0+	0+	0+	1	1	1
= of which distillery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EUR 6							
Total indig. use, of which	144.127	139.376	147.657	140.016	140.316	146.139	158.868
- direct human consumption	126.579	125.891	127.219	124.751	127.036	121.817	125.053
- processing	13.891	11.441	18.681	13.990	12.083	23.180	32.435
= of which distillery	12.978	10.441	17.845	13.254	11.325	22.395	28.900

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Table 9 (contd.)

	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75
EUR 6							
Total indige. use, of which	144.127	139.376	147.657	140.016	140.316	146.139	15
- direct human consumption	126.579	125.891	127.219	124.751	127.036	121.817	125
- processing	13.891	11.441	18.681	13.990	12.083	23.180	32
= of which distillery	12.978	10.441	17.845	13.254	11.325	22.395	23.
United Kingdom							
Total indige. use, of which		1.479	1.700	2.142	2.837	2.257	2.800
- direct human consumption		1.479	1.700	2.142	2.837	2.257	2.800
- processing		:	:	0	0	0	0
= of which distillery		:	:	0	0	0	0
Ireland							
Total indige. use, of which		48	52	52	65	67	72
- direct human consumption		45	52	51	65	67	72
- processing		0	0	0	0	0	0
= of which distillery		0	0	0	0	0	
Denmark							
Total indige. use, of which		240	267	295	483	488	479
- direct human consumption		240	267	295	483	488	
- processing		0	0	0	0	0	0
= of which distillery		0	0	0	0	0	0
EUR 9							
Total indige. use, of which		141.143	149.676	142.505	143.701	148.951	162.2 9
- direct human consumption		127.655	129.238	127.239	130.421	124.629	128.
- processing		2) 11.441	2) 18.681	13.990	12.083	23.180	3. 5
= of which distillery		2) 10.441	2) 17.845	13.254	11.325	22.395	28. 0

Source : From 1968/69 to 1973/74, EUROSTAT - wine-growing year 1974/75 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 "of which distillery" include exceptional distillations as follows :

Wine-growing years	France	Italy	Germany	EUR 6
1970/71	500.000 hl	2.900.000 hl		3.400.000 hl
1971/72	3.000.000 hl	500.000 hl		3.500.000 hl
1973/74	2.895.000 hl	3.122.000 hl		6.017.000 hl
1974/75(prev.)	9.281.000 hl	5.050.000 hl	11.000 hl	14.342.000 hl

Table 10 : EAGGF aid for projects aimed at improving structures in the wine sector

A. REPLANTING PROJECTS

Year	Member State	Number of projects financed	Area replanted (ha)	Aid granted (U.A.)
1965 - 1974 (1974 first instalment)	Germany	19	11.821.60.00	20.643.471
	Luxembourg	3	130.00.00	890.000
	France	12	11.257.00.00	8.560.381
	Italy	138	69.937.52.00	40.779.2[illegible]3
	EEC	172	93.145.12.00	70.873.070

B. PROJECTS COVERING THE ENLARGEMENT OR ESTABLISHMENT OF CELLARS

Year	Member State	Number of projects financed	Storage capacity created (hl)	Aid granted (U.A.)
1966 - 1974 (1974 first part)	Germany	33	1.483.805	9.37[illegible].[illegible]80
	Luxembourg	-	-	-
	France	23	687.607	4.344.714
	Italy	133	5.837.543	27.283.[illegible]75
	EEC	189	8.008.955	91.004.869

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

Community in U.A.

Type of expenditure	Expenditure				Budget	
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
690 (refunds		71.452	407.565	267.518	3.800.000	1.000.000
(monetary amounts				148.176		
691 Intervention measures		23.737.109	55.441.078	8.703.297	65.300.000	94.900.000
6910 (private storage aid		19.510.050	28.214.425	6.594.359	37.300.000	52.400.000
(rehousing, transport aid		52.782	1.398.487			
6911 Other intervention measures (distillation of wines)		4.174.277	25.828.166	2.108.938	28.000.000	42.500.000
692 Other expenditure		4.442.249	1.065.557	2.641.511	1.000.000	3.300.000
6920 Compulsory distillation of by-products		4.442.249	1.065.557	2.641.511	1.000.000	3.300.000
TOTAL		28.250.810	56.914.200	11.760.502	70.100.000	99.200.000

Table 12 : Intracommunity trade in wine on the basis of imports effected during the 1973/74 marketing year
Heading 22.05 Brussels Nomenclature : wine of fresh grapes

Exporter Member States	Importer Member States								EUR 9	
	France	B.L.E.U.	Netherlands	FR Germany	Italy	United Kingdom	Ireland	Denmark	hl	%
France	-	833.259	208.453	1.308.526	363.979	761.434	23.821	98.935	3.598.407	36,4
B.L.E.U.	5.958	-	59.158	328	5.299	3.080	0	472	74.295	0,8
Netherlands	214	2.681	-	26.711	1	4.333	0	0	33.940	0,3
FR Germany	5.050	42.786	34.950	-	5.276	191.601	4.865	31.565	316.093	3,2
Italy	3.042.247	113.276	147.661	2.254.664	-	271.351	5.473	14.568	5.849.240	59,2
United Kingdom	33	143	11.237	11	0	-	2.181	12	13.617	0,1
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	2.823	-	0	2.823	0,0
Denmark	0	0	56	6	0	747	30	-	839	0,0
EUR 9 hl	3.053.502	992.145	461.515	3.590.246	374.555	1235.369	36.370	145.552	9.889.254	100,0
EUR 9 %	30,8	10,0	4,7	36,3	3,8	12,5	0,4	1,5	100,0	

Source : Communications from the importer Member States

Table 13 : EUR 9
Development of imports of wine from non-member countries (outside EUR 9) according to main countries of origin effected during the calendar years 1971 to 1973.
Heading 22.05 Brussels Nomenclature : wine of fresh grapes Unit : hl

Country of origin	Imports effected in			1970 indices = 100		
	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
Switzerland	5.157	6.190	10.050	107	129	209
Austria	208.379	255.136	231.621	119	151	132
Portugal	611.482	643.064	795.101	104	109	135
Spain	1.511.543	1.685.214	2.137.850	109	122	154
Malta	89	80	50.736	2	2	952
Yugoslavia	228.443	257.606	328.574	135	152	193
Greece	652.365	669.731	535.757	55	57	45
Turkey	4.194	4.890	5.986	20	24	29
USSR	6.841	8.421	15.201	150	185	334
Hungary	69.813	77.457	101.736	67	75	98
Rumania	57.021	62.080	59.010	85	92	88
Bulgaria	46.515	67.163	76.059	60	86	97
Morocco	36.392	94.954	901.434	6	15	146
Algeria	210.462	376.788	2.670.609	3	6	39
Tunisia	104.795	142.909	872.379	14	19	116
Republic of South Africa	87.138	72.494	86.724	117	97	116
United States	428	682	835	87	138	169
Chile	4.930	2.399	2.779	33	16	18
Argentina	3.800	2.249	13.309	279	165	976
Cyprus	209.511	223.831	295.624	110	118	155
Israël	5.100	5.946	4.890	72	84	69
Australia	30.388	22.012	11.643	163	118	63
Other countries	37.544	18.474	17.450	46	23	22
Outside EUR 9	4.132.330	4.709.770	9.225.357	33	38	75
Inside EUR 9	12.122.618	16.709.681	14.216.047			
Total imports	16.254.948	21.419.451	23.441.404			

Source : Mecanographic listings from EUROSTAT and communications from the Member States.

Table 14

External trade in wine

Heading 22.05 Brussels Nomenclature: wine of fresh grapes

Imports from non-member countries (outside-EUR 6) effected during 1972

No code Nimexe 22.05	Quantities in hectolitres						Value in 1000 dollars					
	EUR 6	Importing Member States					EUR 6	Importing Member States				
		France	BLEU	Netherlands	FR Germany	Italy		France	BLEU	Netherlands	FR Germany	Italy
11	14.169	276	561	7	8.295	5.030	1.765	26	71	1	1.465	202
15	808	0	0	154	636	18	131	0	0	15	115	1
21	63.491	5.477	9.032	7.416	24.390	17.176	4.528	510	542	576	1.904	996
25	1.808.192	566.973	367.253	105.016	743.952	24.998	35.948	8.341	6.455	1.612	19.096	444
31	8.293	2.358	[illegible].576	653	3,219	1.487	541	125	49	49	219	102
35	114.806	44.052	6.429	32.715	30.268	1.342	2.611	825	140	712	906	28
41	57.147	581	2.136	47.789	4.275	2.366	4.877	48	203	3.774	550	302
42	272,403	11.572	5.556	220.673	34.600	2	12.299	549	297	9.202	2.250	1
44	39.062	39.062	0	0	0	0	667	667	0	0	0	0
45	4.521	125	308	397	3.610	81	305	6	25	31	237	6
47	90.960	16.865	2,197	22.655	49.243	0	2.022	402	35	517	1,068	0
51	72.366	25.206	3.550	17.179	11.466	14.965	7.426	2.163	458	1.411	1.614	1.780
56	330.666	153.012	22.570	113.705	41.226	153	18.433	9.068	1.464	5.401	2.484	16
57	125	7	32	0	0	86	6	0+	2	0	0	4
59	36.033	27	335	27.583	8.077	11	682	1	9	412	259	1
61	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
69	114.457	6	20	25.970	88.461	0	1.819	0+	1	274	1.544	0
Total	3.027.500	865.600	420.555	621.912	1.051.718	67.715	94.061	22.732	9.751	23.984	33.711	3.883

Source: EUROSTAT - mecanographic listings

Table 15

External trade in wines

Heading 22.0 Brussels Nomenclature: wine of fresh grapes

Imports from non-member countries (outside-EUR 6) effected during 1973

No code Nimexe 22.05	Quantities in hectolitres						Value in 1000 dollars					
		Importing Member States						Importing Member States				
	EUR 6	France	B L E U	Netherlands	FR Germany	Italy	EUR 6	France	B L E U	Netherlands	FR Germany	Italy
11	13.989	242	985	88	11.492	1.182	2.439	19	76	37	2.131	176
15	464	269	0	132	3	60	22	4	0	14	1	3
21	107.078	15.502	16.635	14.254	37.556	23.131	7.973	1.189	932	1.156	2.957	1.739
25	5.601.222	4.062.761	347.934	124.094	807.474	258.959	102.498	64.384	7.327	2.388	23.208	5.191
31	8.916	1.671	723	2.962	1.776	1.784	672	79	67	175	176	175
35	307.986	132.903	6.432	78.664	64.001	25.986	7.224	2.726	159	2.064	1.751	524
41	68.845	966	4.123	54.973	5.939	2.844	7.105	69	419	5.319	850	448
42	218,821	12.046	6.215	170.142	30.418	0	13.445	628	386	10.153	2.278	0
44	18.511	18.263	13	235	0	0	377	368	1	8	0	0
45	56.173	46.659	446	2.410	6.540	118	1.598	937	36	170	442	13
47	108 322	1.466	459	42.152	64.164	81	2.959	62	27	1.374	1.493	3
51	103.248	39.569	7.771	17.018	16.541	22.349	12.522	3.684	1.091	1.859	2.562	3.326
56	307.563	155.344	23.863	84.831	43.251	274	22.195	11.480	1.944	5.603	3.121	47
57	84	0	60	0	0	24	11	0	7	0	0	4
59	12.989	3.239	347	745	8.423	235	516	53	10	71	360	22
61	3	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	1
69	15.319	0	10	1	15.288	20	396	0	4	0+	392	0+
Total	6.949.533	4.490.900	416.016	592.701	1.112.866	337.050	181.953	85.682	12.486	30.391	41.722	11.672

Source: EUROSTAT - mecanographic listings

Table 16

External trade in wines

Heading 22.05 Brussels Nomenclature : wine of fresh grapes

Exports from non-member countries (outside-EUR 6) effected during 1972

Nº code Nimexe 22.05	Quantities in hectolitres						Value in 1 000 dollars					
	EUR 6	Exporting Member States					EUR 6	Exporting Member States				
		France	BLEU	Netherlands	FRGermany	Italy		France	BLEU	Netherlands	FRGermany	Italy
11	650.151	552.500	120	2	20.443	77.086	78.441	67.990	14	1	2.908	7.528
15	2.115	213	42	1	471	1.388	153	22	6	0+	32	93
21	2.586.259	1.779.086	723	193	332.885	473.372	196.256	126.585	68	83	36.760	32.760
25	2.151.339	893.858	7	9	102.819	1.154.646	76.268	47.288	1	1	4.633	24.345
31	114.133	107.429	35	27	30	6.612	11.691	11.079	7	2	8	595
35	102.681	91.836	0	8	15	10.822	9.457	9.078	0	0+	2	377
41	4.351	3.327	7	0	4	1.013	383	303	1	0	1	78
42	48	0	24	24	0	0	5	0	4	1	0	0
34	4.677	181	0	0	0	4.496	153	11	0	0	0	142
45	20.383	19.909	4	2	6	462	717	671	1	0+	1	44
47	4.833	1.241	0	93	10	3.489	154	38	0	3	1	112
51	2.986	268	8	27	1	2.682	269	31	1	3	0+	234
56	214	0	214	0	0	0	33	0	33	0	0	0
57	2.563	4	0	0	0	2.559	71	1	0	0	0	70
59	1.064	616	0	0	0	448	30	16	0	0	0	14
61	6	3	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0+
69	11.426	11.357	9	0	0	60	803	800	1	0	0	2
Total	5.659.229	3.461.828	1193	386	456.684	1.739.138	374.885	263.914	137	94	44.346	66.394

Source : EUROSTAT - mecanographic listings

Table 17

External trade in wines

Heading 22.05 Brussels Nomenclature: Wine of fresh grapes

Exports from non-member countries (outside EUR 6) effected during 1973

No code Nimexe 22.05	Quantities in hectolitres						Value in 1000 dollars					
	Exporting Member States							Exporting Member States				
	EUR 6	France	B L E U	Netherlands	FR Germany	Italy	EUR 6	France	B L E U	Netherlands	FR Germany	Italy
11	743.733	625.677	214	2	24.795	92.956	107.968	94.845	22	0+	3.476	9.615
15	19.158	15.027	10	0	815	3.306	1.384	1.068	0+	0	70	246
21	3.064.815	1.948.293	1.236	471	465.600	649.215	290.650	184.847	184	111	57.104	48.404
25	2.376.224	1.165.296	19	19	99.316	1.111.574	104.326	66.368	9	0+	5.632	32.317
31	114.655	107.851	2	10	46	6.746	14.955	14.184	1	3	7	760
35	106.131	97.328	149	56	78	8.520	13.457	12.964	12	8	2	471
41	4.089	2.932	0	0	0	1.157	415	289	0	0	0	126
42	32	0	25	3	4	0	4	0	4	0+	0+	0
44	3.297	300	0	0	0	2.997	129	18	0	0	0	111
45	9.328	8.088	0	1	25	1.214	379	242	0	0+	7	130
47	26.532	24.262	0	2	7	2.261	844	757	0	0+	1	86
51	3.155	1.074	126	0	21	1.934	343	122	24	0	6	191
56	168	0	33	0	4	131	13	0	0	0	0+	7
57	628	41	0	0	0	587	31	5	0	0	0	26
59	2.707	1.475	0	0	0	1.232	146	111	0	0	0	35
61	858	857	0	0	0	1	53	53	0	0	0	0
69	68.112	27.449	0	31.298	0	9.365	2.236	1.448	0	584	0	204
Total	6.543.622	4.026.039	1.814	31.862	590.711	1.893.196	537.323	377.321	262	706	66.305	92.729

Source: EUROSTAT - econographic listings

Table 18 : ITALY - Development of ares under vines and output of table grapes

	Are (Ha)			Production (100 kg)	
	Pure cultivation	mixed cultivation	total	total	processed into wine
1963	68.659	10.741		7.296.000	2.459.000
1964	71.912	8.824		7.966.000	2.510.000
1965	72.748	7.959		8.352.000	1.478.000
1966	73.881	7.157		8.352.000	1.192.000
1967	76.785	6.548		10.786.000	2.357.000
1968	77.720	5.723		9.227.000	2.158.000
1969	78.438	5.165		11.162.000	3.116.000
1970	73.463	2.761		12.117.000	4.197.000
1971	70.914	2.421		11.386.000	4.058.000
1972	72.010 *	2.460 *		10.570.000	4.738.000
1973	72.744 *	2.381 *		12.353.000 *	5.384.000 *
1974					

Source : annuario di statistica agraria

* provisional data

Table 19 : Month-by-month quantities of wine for which import licences were issued between February 1973 and April 1975. Wines from the Maghreb.

	Morocco	Algeria	Tunisia
1973 : February	37.208	132.767	39.586 (1)
March	61.151	129.261	124.686 (1)
April	50.644	128.317	71.603 (1)
May	93.758	231.894	136.673 (1)
June	71.500	322.953	142.522 (1)
July	102.908	398.636	65.711 (1)
August	78.184	402.818	46.970 (1)
September	29.126	372.964	5.858 (2)
October	133.815	252.152	117.085 (2)
November	164.586	254.806	127.411 (2)
December	58.045	244.577	65.306 (2)
1974 : January	4.122	97.235	18.561 (2)
February	11.840	34.790	40.638 (2)
March	24.876	51.896	61.118 (2)
April	34.826	47.474	43.244 (2)
May	52.250	78.420	42.046 (2)
June	44.579	68.889	49.142 (2)
July	41.634	84.813	66.531 (2)
August	13.437	60.562	13.941 (2)
September	1.154	37.139	25.076 (2)
October	26.708	55.465	27.886 (2)
November	79.740	154.230	148.349 (2)
December	47.616	131.859	117.045 (2)
1975 : January	302	22.437	5.237 (2)
February	3.632	7.363	957 (2)
March	2.522	7.228	19.126 (2)
April	1.816	17.964	29 (2)
May	18.904	30.628	18.372 (2)

(1) Community of 6
(2) Community of 9

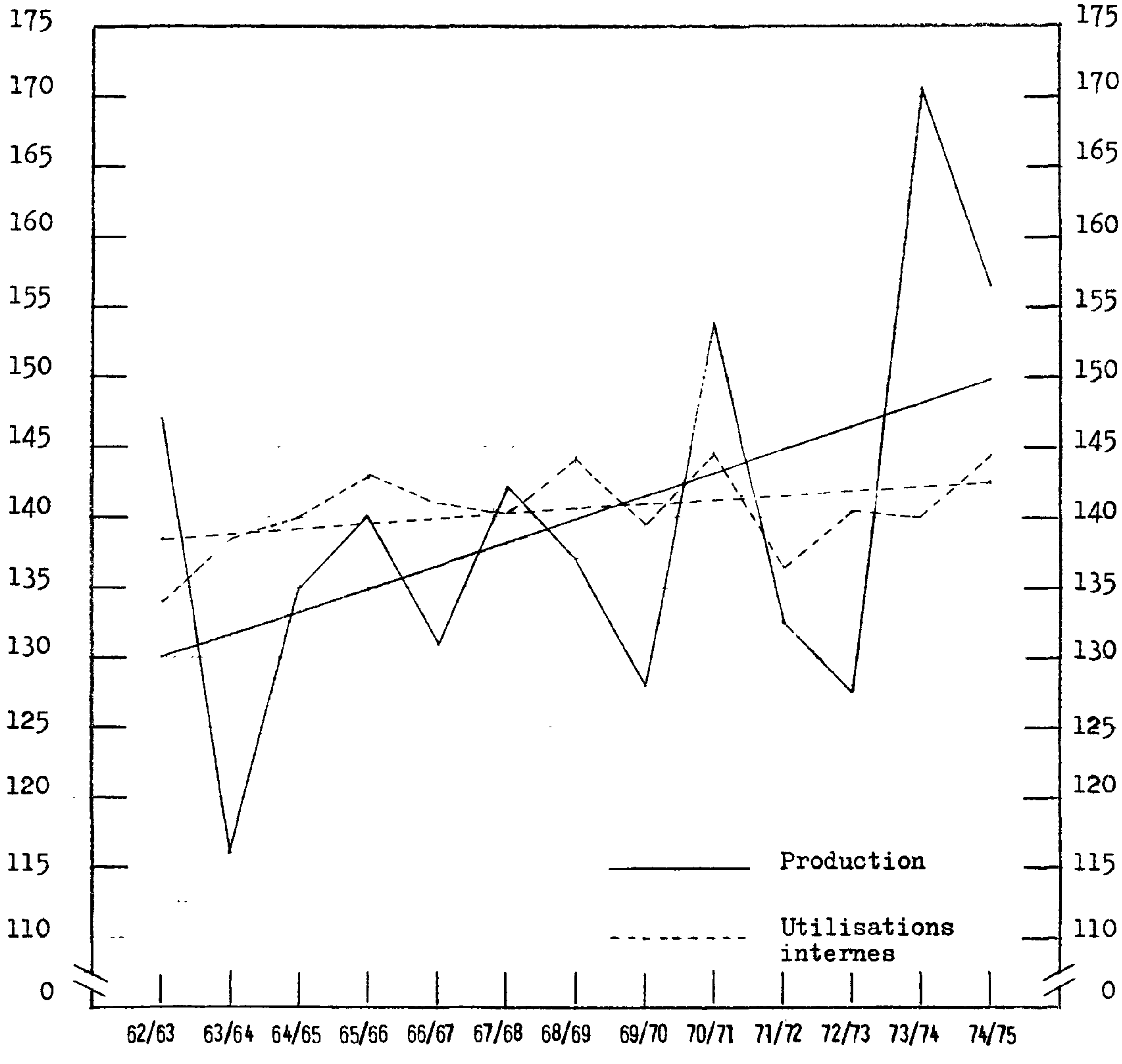
NIMEXE NOMENCLATURE 1972/73

No code	Description
22.05 - 11	Sparkling wines
22.05 - 15	Wine in bottles with "mushroom" stoppers held in place by ties or fastenings, and wine otherwiese put up with an excess pressure of not less than one atmosphere but less than three atmospheres, measured at a temperature of 20°C.
22.05 - 21	Other wines and grape musts of an actual alcoholic strength not exceeding 13°, in containers holding two litres or less.
2..05 - 25	Other wines and grape musts of an actual alcoholic strength not exceeding 13°, and in containers holding more than two litres.
22.05 - 31	Other wines and grape musts of an actual alcoholic strength exceeding 13° but not exceeding 15°, in containers holding 2 litres or less.
22.05 - 35	Other wines and grape musts of an actual alcoholic strength exceeding 13° but not exceedin 15°, in containers holding more than 2 litres.
22.05 - 41	Other wines, of designated origin, of an actual alcoholic strength exceeding 15° but not exceeding 18° in containers holding 2 litres or less.
22.05 - 42	Port, Madeira, Sherry and Sétubal muscatel of designated origin of an actual alcoholic strength of more than 15° and not exceeding 18° and in containers holding more than 2 litres.
22.05 - 44	Other wines, of designated origin, except Port, Madeira, Sherry and Sébutal muscatel of an actual alcoholic strength exceeding 15° but not exceeding 18° and in containers holding more than 2 litres.
22.05 - 45	Other wines, without designated origin and grape musts of an actual alcoholic strength exceeding 15° but not exceeding 18° and in containers holding 2 litres or less.
22.05 - 47	Other wines, without designated origin and grape musts of an actual alcoholic strength exceeding 15° but not exceeding 18° and in containers holding more than 2 litres.
22.05 - 51	Other wines of designated origin of an actual alcoholic strength exceeding 18° but not exceeding 22° and in containers holding 2 litres or less.
22.05 - 56	Port, Madeira, Shérry and Sétubal muscatel of designated origin of an actual alcoholic strength exceeding 18° and not exceeding 22° and in containers holding more than 2 litres.
22.05 - 57	Other wines of designated origin, except Port, Madeira, Sherry and Sétubal muscatel of designated origin of an actual alcoholic strength exceeding 18° and not exceeding 22° and in containers holding more than 2 litres.
22.05 - 59	Other wines without designated origin, and grape musts, of an actual alcoholic strength exceeding 18° but not exceeding 22°.
22.05 - 61	Other wines and grape musts of an actual alcoholic strength exceeding 22° and in containers holding 2 litres or less.
22.05 - 69	Other wines and grape musts of an actual alcoholic strength exceeding 22° and in containers holding more than 2 litres.

Evolution de la production et des utilisations internes de vin

de la Communauté à Six

(en millions d'hectolitres)



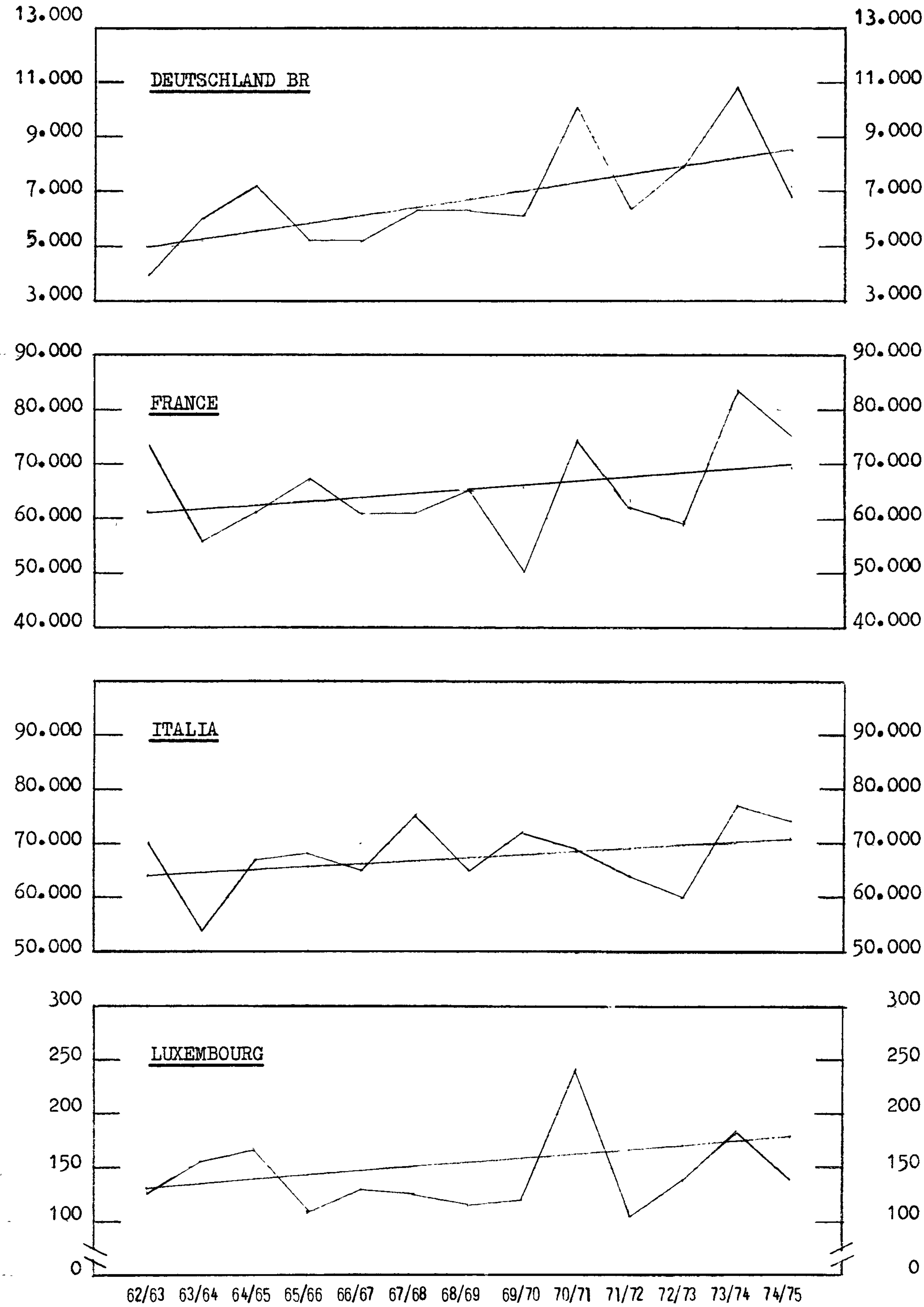
CE-DG. VI-D-2

N.B.- Le chiffre des utilisations internes ne tient pas compte des distillations exceptionnelles : pour l'Allemagne (campagne 1974/75), pour la France et l'Italie (à partir de la campagne 1970/71). (Voir tableau n° 9)

Graphique n° 1

Evolution de la production de vin dans les pays de la Communauté

(en milliers d'hectolitres)

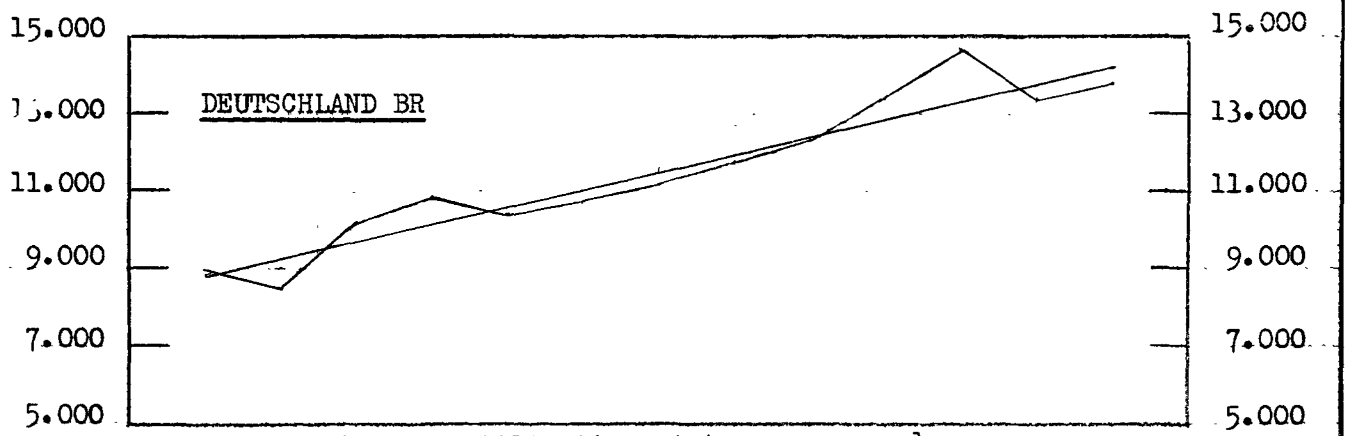


Graphique n° 2

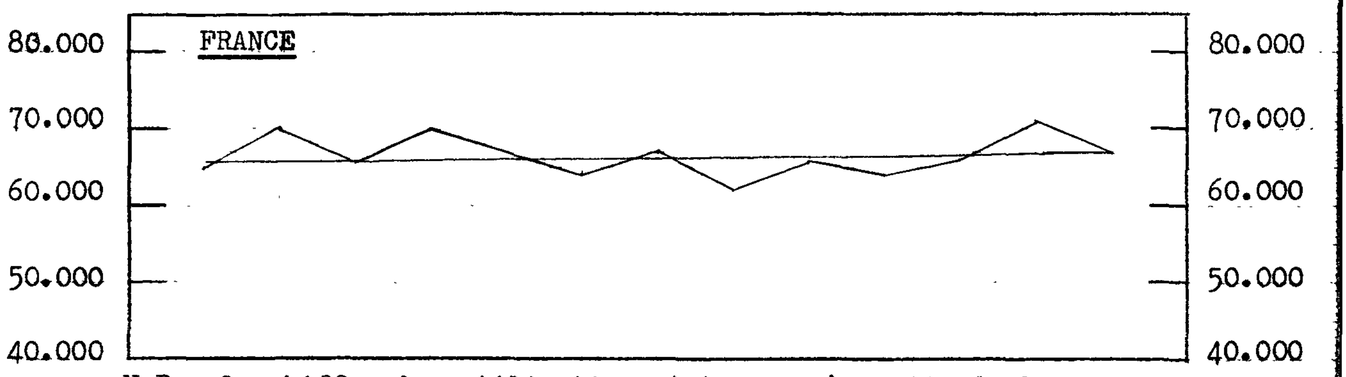
CE-DG. VI-D-2

Evolution des utilisations internes de vin dans les pays de la CEE

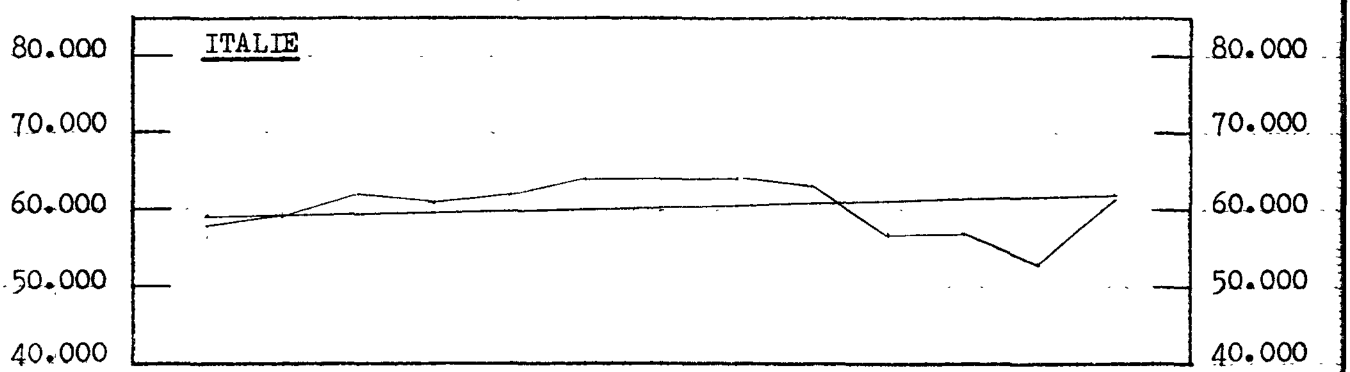
(en milliers d'hectolitres)



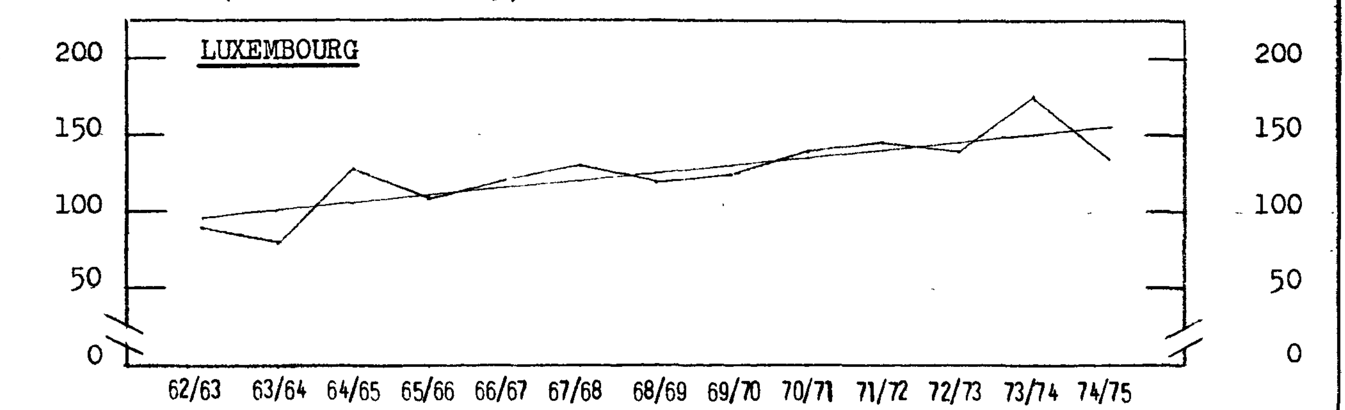
N.B.- Le chiffre des utilisations internes, pour la campagne 1974/75, ne tient pas compte des distillations exceptionnelles (voir tableau n° 9).



N.B.- Le chiffre des utilisations internes, à partir de la campagne 1970/71, ne tient pas compte des distillations exceptionnelles (voir tableau n° 9).



N.B.- Le chiffre des utilisations internes, à partir de la campagne 1970/71, ne tient pas compte des distillations exceptionnelles (voir tableau n° 9).

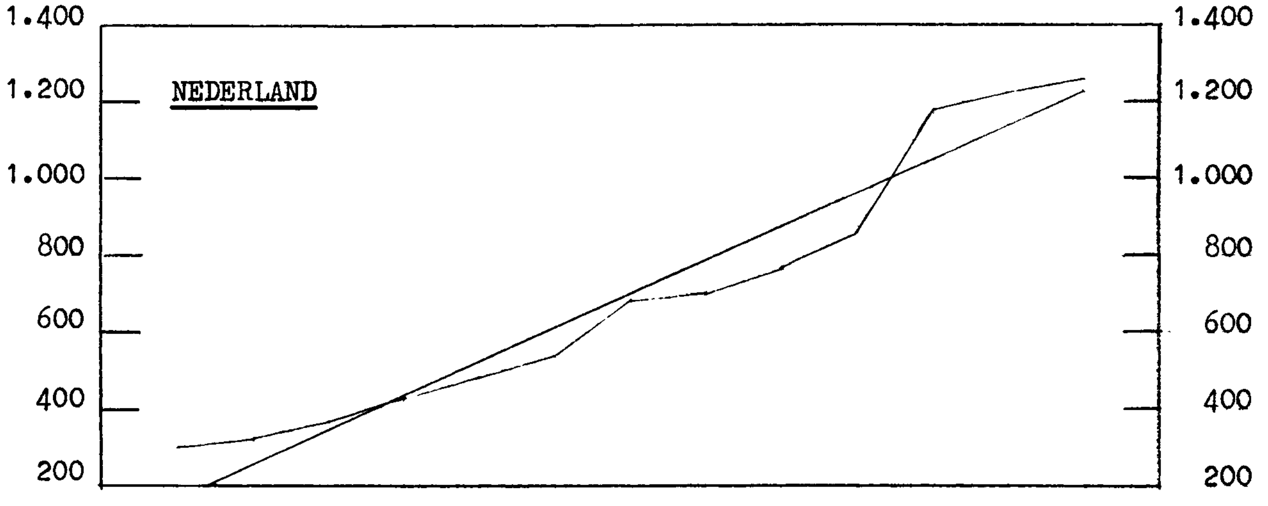


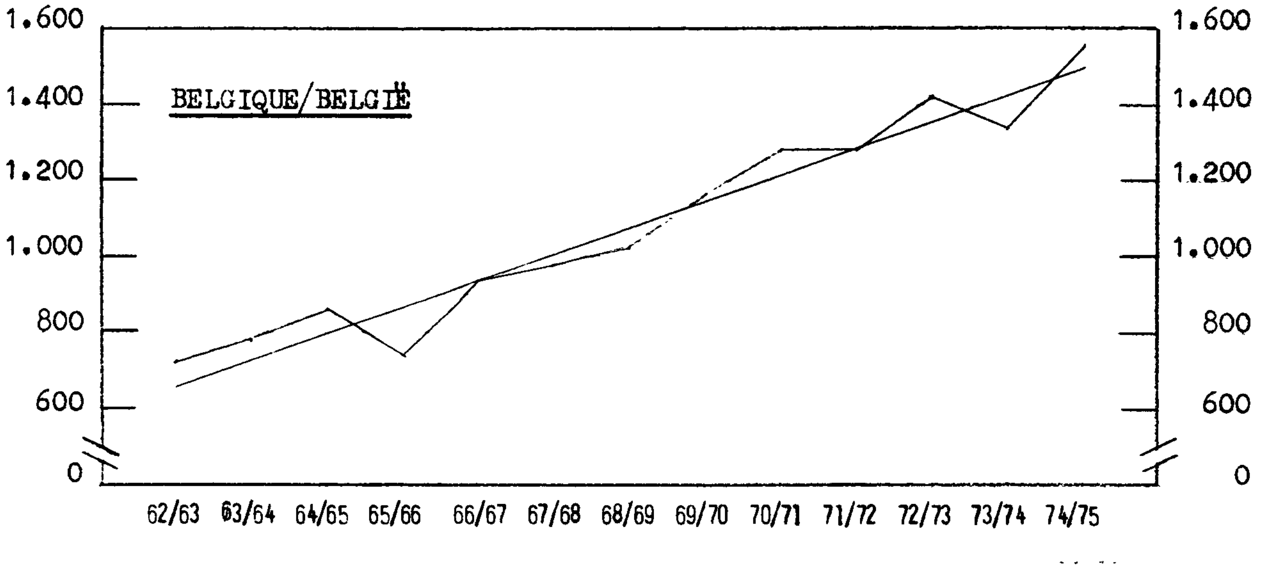
Graphique n° 3

CE-DG. VI-D-2

Evolution des utilisations internes de vin dans les pays de la CEE

(en milliers d'hectolitres)



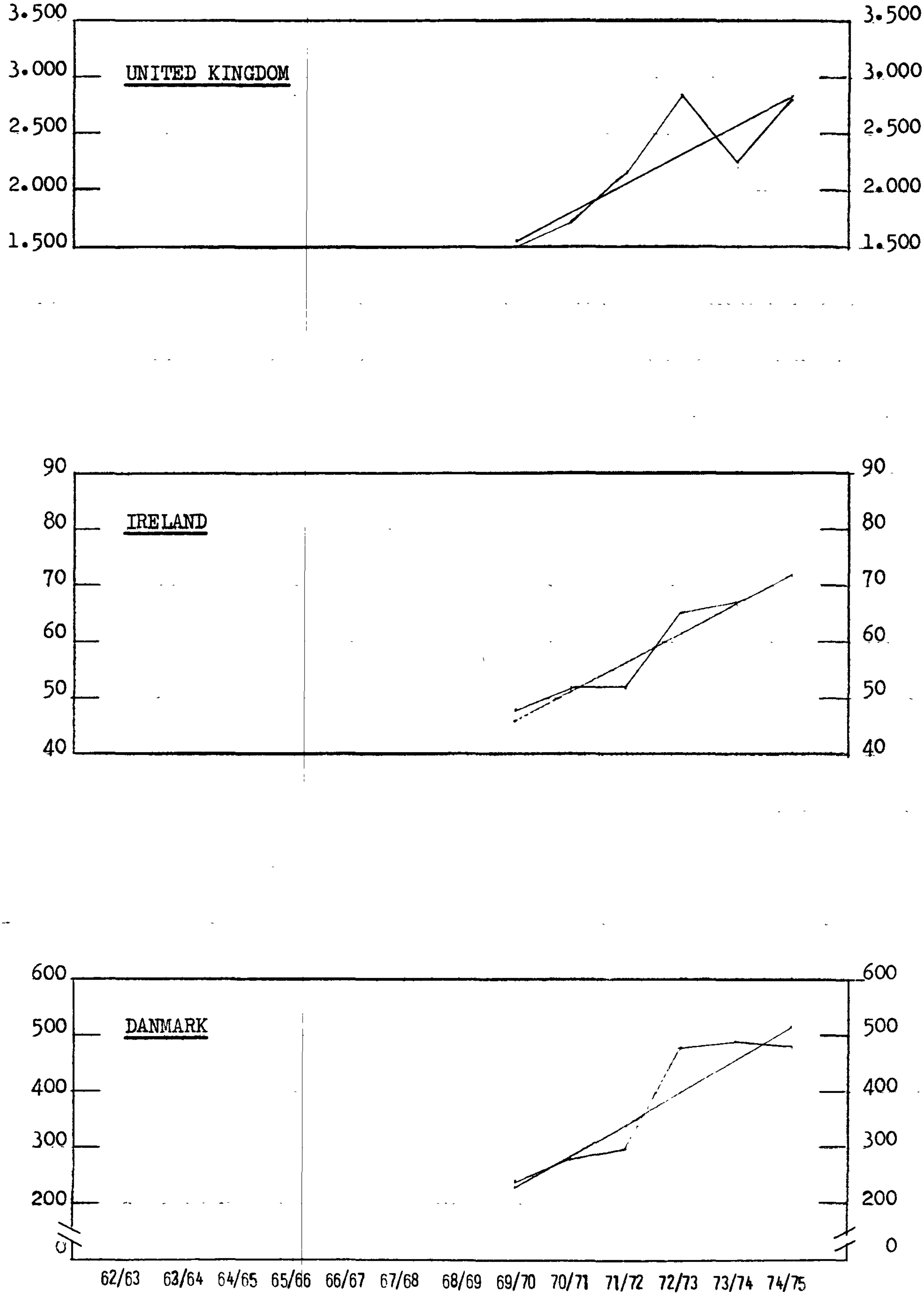


Graphique n° 4

CE-DG. VI-D-2

Evolution des utilisations internes de vin dans les pays de la CEE

(en milliers d'hectolitres)



Graphique n° 5

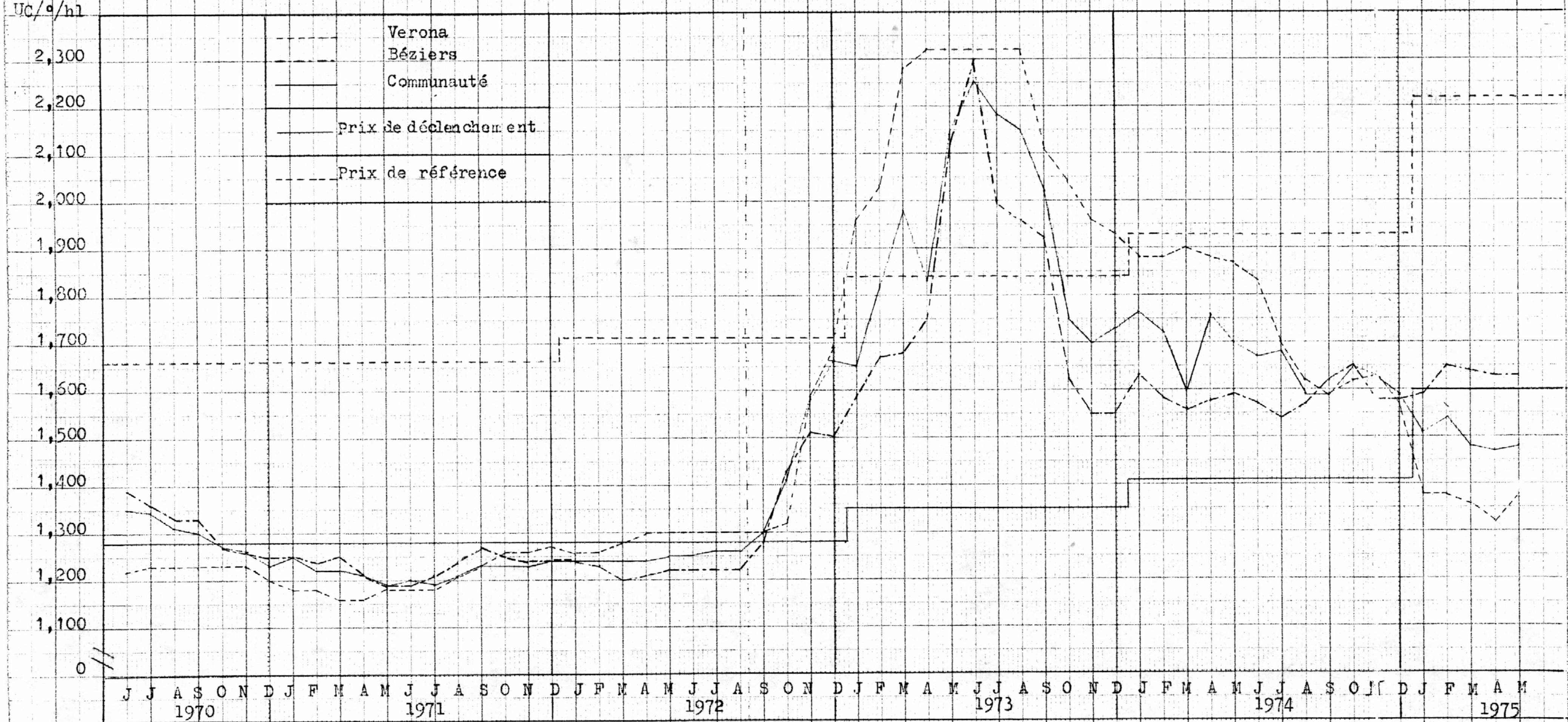
CE-DG. VI-D-2

N° 6

CE - DG VI - D - 2

EVOLUTION DU PRIX MOYEN COMMUNAUTAIRE DES VINS DE TABLE A LA PRODUCTION 1)

Type R I - Vins rouges 10 à 12 °



1) Moyenne arithmétique jusqu'au mois d'Août 1972 - Moyenne pondérée à partir du mois de Septembre 1972.