

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES  
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR AGRICULTURE

# CAP WORKING NOTES 1993



**WINE**

**C O N T E N T S**

	<b>Page</b>
Introduction.....	2
Description of the mechanisms of the common organization of the market in wine products.....	3
The situation of the market.....	12
Commission price proposals.....	16
Statistical tables.....	18

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

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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.

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**DESCRIPTION OF THE MECHANISMS**  
**OF THE COMMON ORGANIZATION OF THE MARKET**  
**IN WINE PRODUCTS** (\*)

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 1734/91.

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 3,4% of EAGGF Guarantee expenditure in 1991.

**1. ECONOMIC BACKGROUND**

The last three wine harvests have been relatively small. Production of table wine in 1989/90 and 1990/91 is estimated at about 100 million hl (excluding Portugal), and the figure for 1991/92 is likely to be around 93 million hl, which is the lowest since 1958. For 1992/93, the estimated expenditure requirement for the 1993 financial year corresponds to 120 million hl (including Portugal), which may be regarded as a normal level of production.

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(\*) 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 totals about 74 million hl (EUR 12) and industrial uses amount to some 3,5 million hl. As far as trade is concerned, the Community is a net exporter. The trade balance also stands at around 3,5 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. Despite the exceptionally small harvest, the volumes distilled in 1991/92 are likely to total some 22 million hl, as a result of the surpluses inherited from earlier marketing years. For the next marketing year, distillation is put at 36,6 million hl.

Thanks to the relatively small harvests in recent years and the policy actively encouraging removal from storage, the level of stocks of alcohol, which was still 9,1 million hl at 1 September 1990, had been reduced to 5,8 million hl by 1 September 1991, 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 and reinforcement of the system of compulsory distillation. 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 [Article 28 of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87].

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).

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

This assists winegrowing 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 EEC. 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. There is also aid for the use of concentrated grape must in livestock feeding. 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 table wine. For wines suitable for yielding table wine the price is 65% of the AI guide price.

- Support distillation (Article 41)

Producers of table wine receive a minimum guaranteed price of 82% of the guide price for each type of wine. However, in its 1991/92 prices package, the Commission has proposed that this percentage be cut to 70%.

In a wine year during which compulsory distillation has been introduced, the Commission will ensure automatic access to distillation at the guaranteed price.

If compulsory distillation has not had to be introduced, the Commission may, if necessary, authorize distillation at the guaranteed price.

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.

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%.

#### 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 deliver the alcohol produced to an intervention agency.

Net financial losses on alcohol taken over under Article 39 (compulsory distillation of table wine) are borne in full by the EAGGF (Article 37).

The marketing of alcohol taken over under Articles 35 and 36 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. Any additional costs in excess of the financial compensation will also be borne by the EAGGF (Article 37).

The Commission launched a disposal programme resulting by the end of 1991 in the sale by tender of 14,9 million hl, including 9,9 million hl outside the Community and 4,8 million hl to the fuel industry in the Community.

2.3.7. Measures to expand the market (Article 49)

The Commission may adopt such measures where necessary.

2.3.8. 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. Up to the end of 1989, 30% of the expenditure was charged to the Member States. For the 1988/89 and 1989/90 wine years, the Community contribution to abandonment premiums was drawn 50% from guarantee appropriations and 50% from guidance appropriations. However, since this financing system did not enable premiums to be paid rapidly, the Council decided, as part of the 1990/91 prices package, that from 1 January 1990 all the expenditure connected with this scheme would be borne by the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

2.3.9. Other measures (Article 51)

Measures in respect of products other than table wine may be taken if necessary to support the table wine market. For example, the Council decided to grant special storage aid for quality wine of the 1982 vintage.

Trend of appropriations (\*)

(ECU)

Article	Heading	Appropriations 1993	Appropriations 1992
B1-160	Refunds on products of the vine-growing sector	66.000.000	63.000.000
B1-161	Intervention for products of the vine-growing sector	609.000.000	436.000.000
B1-162	Taking over of alcohol from compulsory distillation	341.000.000	199.000.000
B1-163	Aid for the use of must	146.000.000	129.000.000
B1-164	Permanent abandonment premiums in respect of areas under vines	366.000.000	371.000.000
B1-165	Other intervention	7.000.000	7.000.000
TOTAL OF CHAPTER B1-16 (Products of the vine-growing sector)		1.535.000.000	1.205.000.000

(\*) Extracted from "Final adoption of the general budget of the European Communities for the financial year 1993" - OJ L 31, 8.2.1993.

THE SITUATION OF THE MARKETS (\*)

Although wine is traded internationally there is no world market as such since the consumer countries are in general also producers with more than 100 % self-sufficiency. The Community vintage has a substantial impact on world production figures.

1988 saw a marked drop in production owing to unfavourable weather. The 1989 figure was slightly higher but still low and 1990 fell below the average. The 302 million hl average worked out for 1986-90 shows a very clear decline in world production, though it is now showing a tendency to pick up whereas Community production is dropping slightly. World consumption has been falling since 1980 with some upturn, however, in 1987 and 1988.

The following table gives the figures of the International Vine and Wine Office:

*(million hl)*

	Average 1981-85	Average 1986-90	1989	1990	1991
Production: Total world	332.6	302.0	285.1	296.7	—
Europe	258.5	237.7	220.3	232.2	—
EUR 11 (excluding Portugal) <sup>1</sup>	188.6	181.9	170.6	177.1	148.4
Consumption: Total world	280.5	237.7	230.7	236.5	—
Europe	216.9	181.1	170.5	174.2	—
EUR 11 (excluding Portugal) <sup>1</sup>	142.8	128.2	123.8	124.9	125.5

<sup>1</sup> The IWO figures for EUR 11 are not the same as those of Eurostat but are useful for comparison with other countries.

The Community's wine sector rules have been applied in Portugal since the beginning of the second stage of accession on 1 January 1990. Specific provisions applied however in 1991/92, covering oenological practices and market management for table wine, for which distillation was opened for 2 million hectolitres. In Spain the rules have been applied since 1 March 1986, though with coupage of a white table wine with

(\*) Extract from "The agricultural situation in the Community. 1992 report."

a red table wine permitted on Spanish territory until 31 December 1992 and a lower total acidity content permitted for table wine produced and marketed in Spain than the Community norm.

The figures given below cover the market without Portugal and are for the 1991/92 wine year (1 September 1991 to 31 August 1992).

The latest figures<sup>1</sup> for the 1991 harvest in EUR 11 indicate total production of around 148 million hl, a fall of 28 million hl on 1990. Like the three previous harvests this was, owing to unfavourable weather, relatively poor compared with the past 10 years, and at 41.5 million hl exceptionally low in France.

The forecasts available indicate an abundant 1992 harvest for EUR 12 of up to 200 million hl, i.e. 27 % higher than the 158 million hl for EUR 12 in 1991.

The forward estimate was for utilization within the Community to amount to 126 million hl in direct consumption, 3.4 million hl processed into vinegar and vermouth, 3.8 million hl distilled into wine spirits and 8 million hl of compulsory by-product deliveries.

Despite the small harvest 1991/92 saw large volumes (30 million hl compared with 33 million hl in 1990/91) distilled under Community intervention measures (preventive, compulsory and support distillation).

At the beginning of 1991/92 stocks held by producers and the trade amounted to 120 million hl. The figure for the beginning of 1992/93 was expected to be 102 million hl, meaning that very large quantities would be available.

Imports in 1991 amounted to 2.9 million hl and exports to 8 million hl. Exports are showing a downward trend (-1.5 million hl on the previous year) while imports remain stable. France and Italy are the leading exporters and Germany the leading importer.

Guide prices for 1991/92 were set at ECU 3.21/hl for table wines of types AI, RI and RII. Quotations for table wines, generally low compared with the guide prices, have long been stable in the Community of Ten. Average prices for the year, compared with the guide prices, were:

RI table wines: ECU 2.6 (81 %),

RII table wines: ECU 2.35 (73 %),

AI table wines: ECU 2.44 (76 %).

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<sup>1</sup> Corrected forward estimate on 22 July 1992.

In Spain, where a correction coefficient of 1.07 applies, quotations were stable for RI and RII red wines at around 62 and 67% respectively. Only those for white wines varied strongly, the average being ECU 1.9 (59%).

In managing the table wine market in 1992 the Commission did not open distillation with special price support for long-term storage contract holders. Compulsory distillation took in a total volume of 15.6 million hl, including 9.9 million hl in Italy. Support distillation, opened for 6 million hl, was for the second time allocated by production region. Preventive distillation accounted for 8 million hl, that for wines from dual classification varieties for 1.5 million hl and by-product deliveries for 8 million hl.

As in previous years aid was granted for long-term storage of wines and grape must and for the use of must to increase the alcoholic strength of wine, make grape juice and produce British and Irish wines and home-made wines.

In 1991 and 1992 the Commission continued to dispose of stocks of wine alcohol from compulsory distillation. So far it has been possible to dispose of all this alcohol for fuel use, within the Community (4.8 million hl), to the Caribbean and Central America (2.4 million hl) and to Brazil (7.5 million hl in 1990 alone).

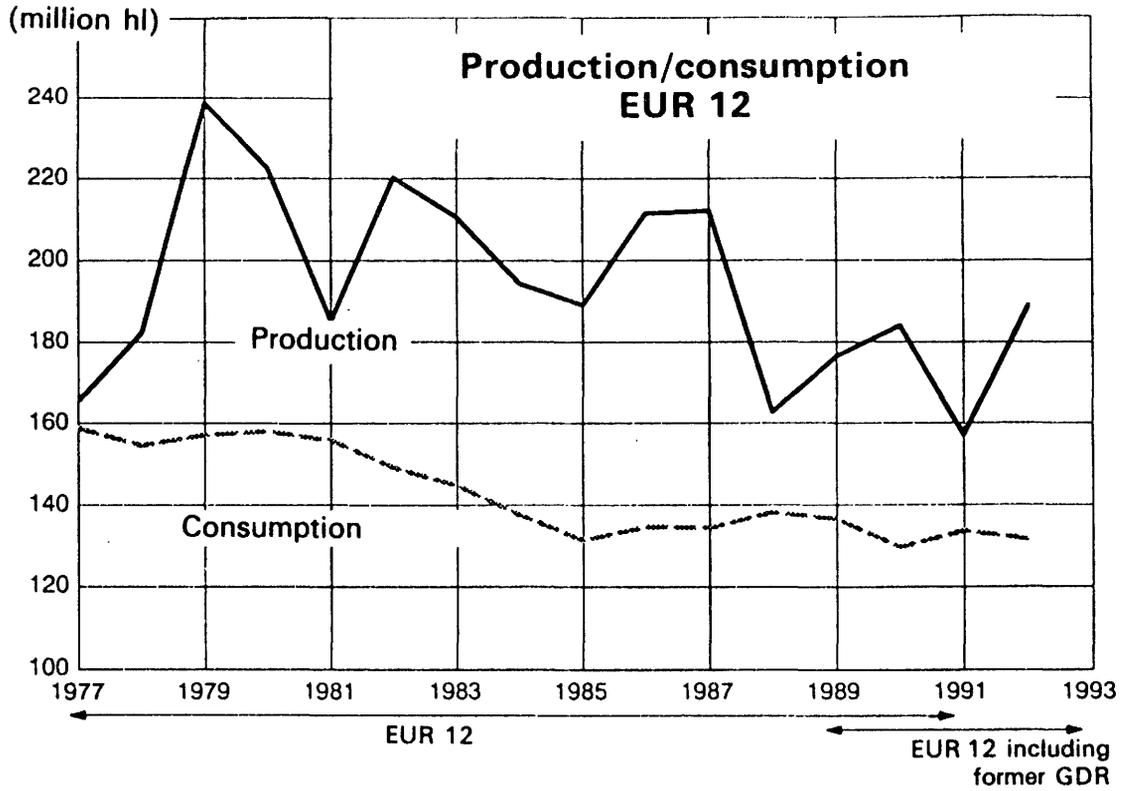
For grubbing of vines the situation is now:

**Areas abandoned**

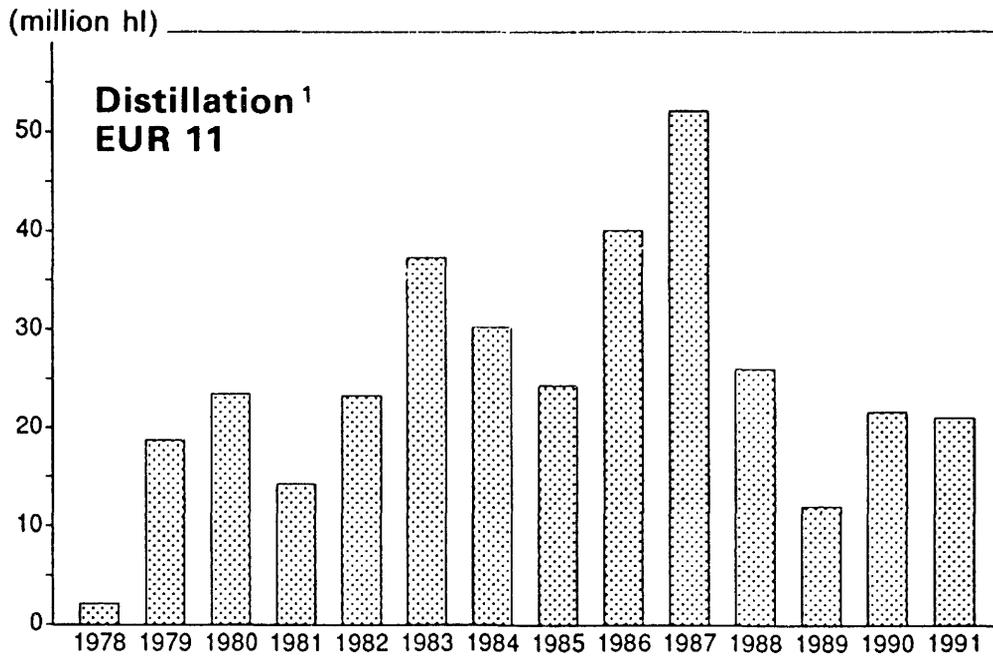
(ha)

	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	Total
Deutschland	125.5	96	135.5	100	457
España	10 363	12 245	17 225	50 702	90 536
France	29 401	9 995	7 200	12 000	58 596
Ellada	1 281	4 972	7 243	5 000	18 496.6
Italia	14 740	12 345	22 820.5	24 612	74 517.5
Luxembourg	1	1.9	1.4	1.3	5.6
Total	55 911.5	39 654.9	54 626	92 415.3	242 607.7

## Wine



NB: For 1991, estimated level of production and consumption.



<sup>1</sup> Compulsory and optional distillation, excluding Portugal.

COMMISSION PRICE PROPOSALS (\*)

**Prices**

The Commission proposes the same wine prices as for 1992/93.

**Related measures**

The Commission still intends to present market organization reform proposals. These have been delayed owing to the priority given in 1992 to general CAP reform and the GATT negotiations. As already stated in the communication on the development and future of the CAP (COM(91)258 final 3) the Commission considers that the technical complexities involved warrant separate consideration of this sector and did not wish to engage discussions while the Council was working on reform of other sectors.

Accordingly, pending tabling of proposals and completion of discussions, it is proposed that a number of regulatory deadlines/terminal dates be carried over for 1993/94. The extensions in question are for:

- submission of reports on delimitation of wine-growing zones, enrichment, the relationship between structural measures and compulsory distillation, sulphur dioxide content of wines, sparkling wines and liqueur wines, and arrangements for treating producer groups in the same way as producers for the purposes of compulsory distillation contracts;
- determination of the rules for calculating the quantities to be distilled for each production region (uniform percentage and reference year) authorized following the Dublin agreement but deferred to 31 August 1993, 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 (extended last year to 31 August 1993) during which a proportion of the aid for juice production from grape must can be assigned for grape-juice promotion.

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(\*) Extract from "Commission proposals on the prices for agricultural products and on related measures 1993/94 - Explanatory memoranda" [COM(93) 36 final - Vol 1]

Price proposals

Product and type of price or amount (Period of application)	Decisions 1992/93		Proposals 1993/94	
	Amounts ECU/t	% change	Amounts ECU/t	% change
1.9.93-31.8.94				
Table wine (1)				
- Guide price Type R I	3,21	0	3,21	0
- Guide price Type R II	3,21	0	3,21	0
- Guide price Type R III	52,14	0	52,14	0
- Guide price Type A I	3,21	0	3,21	0
- Guide price Type A II	69,48	0	69,48	0
- Guide price Type A III	79,35	0	79,35	0

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

Product and type of price or amount (Period of application)	Spain			Portugal		
	Amounts in ECU/t		% change	Amounts in ECU/t		% change
	1992/93	1993/94		1992/93	1993/94	
1.9.93-31.8.94						
Table wine (1)						
- Guide price Type R I	3,01	3,21	+ 6,64	3,21	3,21	0
- Guide price Type R II	3,01	3,21	+ 6,64	3,21	3,21	0
- Guide price Type R III	48,81	52,14	+ 6,82	52,14	52,14	0
- Guide price Type A I	3,01	3,21	+ 6,64	3,21	3,21	0
- Guide price Type A II	65,04	69,48	+ 6,83	69,48	69,48	0
- Guide price Type A III	74,28	79,35	+ 6,83	79,35	79,35	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	1989/90	1990/91	$\frac{1989/90}{1985/86}$	$\frac{1990/91}{1989/90}$
i	2	3	4	5	6
<i>1. Total wine :</i>					
Usable production	185735	178673	187182	- 1,0	4,8
Change in stocks	295	15484	684	169,2	- 95,6
Imports	4614	2596	3371	- 13,4	29,9
Exports	17053	10070	8876	- 12,3	- 11,9
Intra-EC trade	20597	26421	26405	6,4	- 0,1
Internal uses	173001	155715	176592	- 2,6	13,4
— losses — production	545	425	23	- 6,0	- 94,6
— marketing	519	387	42	- 7,1	- 89,2
— processing	40578	27135	42555	- 9,6	56,8
— human consumption	131359	127374	132582	- 0,8	4,1
Human consumption (l/head)	40,8	37,2	38,7	- 2,3	4,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	126,7	127,7	123,8	0,2	- 3,1
<i>2. Quality wines produced in specified regions (Total) :</i>					
Usable production	44665	60500	56755	7,9	- 6,2
Internal uses	32583	46776	51690	9,5	10,5
<i>3. Table wines (Total) :</i>					
Usable production	120904	105310	111238	- 3,4	5,6
Internal uses of which :	115410	90596	106784	- 5,8	17,9
— human consumption	86806	73487	75057	- 4,1	2,1
— Community distillation (1)	21929	13107	26066	- 12,1	98,9

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

(1) 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. 1992 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	1989/90	1990/91	1989/90	1990/91	1989/90	1990/91	1985/86	1989/90	1990/91	1989/90	1990/91	1985/86	1989/90	1990/91	1985/86	1989/90	1990/91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
EUR 12	4026	3816	3621	0,4	- 5,1	46,1	46,8	50,1	0,4	7,0	185735	178673	181413	- 1,0	1,5			
Belgique/België	0	0	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	2	2	2		0,0			
BR Deutschland	93	93	101	24,2	8,6	65,6	155,8	94,1	24,2	- 39,6	6097	14486	9505	24,2	- 34,4			
Ellada	86	86	85	0,0	- 1,2	55,6	59,6	41,5	1,8	- 30,4	4782	4531	3525	- 1,3	- 22,2			
España	1572	1473	1453	- 1,6	- 1,4	22,5	22,8	27,8	0,3	21,9	33103	31276	38658	- 1,4	23,6			
France	1011	943	892	- 1,9	- 5,4	69,3	64,2	71,7	- 1,9	11,7	70055	60508	63940	- 3,6	5,7			
Italia	993	952	771	0,3	- 19,0	62,1	62,7	70,4	0,3	12,2	61690	59727	54266	- 0,8	- 9,1			
Luxembourg	1	1	1	26,0	0,0	92,0	232,0	151,0	26,0	- 34,9	107	232	151	21,4	- 34,9			
Portugal	373	377	377	- 5,8	0,0	26,5	20,9	30,1	- 5,8	43,9	9893	7890	11351	- 5,5	43,9			
United Kingdom	0	0	1	x	x	18,3	21,0	15,0	3,5	- 28,6	6	21	15	36,8	- 28,6			

Source : Eurostat.



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agricultural prices 1993/1994 - proposals/decisions

the reform of the CAP (1992 issue) (also in German)

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