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Report

drawn up on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture

on a proposal from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council
(Doc. 118/77) for a regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No. 816/70 laying
down additional provisions for the common organization of the market in wine

Rapporteur: Mr A. LIOGIER

By letter of 23 May 1977 the President of the Council of the European Communities requested the European Parliament, pursuant to Article 43 of the Treaty establishing the EEC, to deliver an opinion on the proposal from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council for a regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No. 816/70 laying down additional provisions for the common organization of the market in wine.

On 25 May 1977 the President of the European Parliament referred this proposal to the Committee on Agriculture.

The committee appointed Mr Liogier rapporteur.

It considered the motion for a resolution at its meeting of 6 and 7 June 1977 and adopted it unanimously.

Present: Mr Houdet, chairman; Mr Laban, vice-chairman; Mr Liogier, vice-chairman and rapporteur; Mr Ligios, vice-chairman; Mr Früh, Mr Howell, Mr Hughes, Mr Kofoed, Mr De Koning, Mr Martens and Mr Ney.

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The Committee on Agriculture hereby submits to the European Parliament the following motion for a resolution, together with explanatory statement:

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the proposal from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council on a regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No. 816/70 laying down additional provisions for the common organization of the market in wine

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the proposal from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council¹,
 - having been consulted by the Council pursuant to Article 43 of the EEC Treaty (Doc. 118/77),
 - having regard to the report of the Committee on Agriculture (Doc. 149/77),
1. Regrets that the Commission did not provide that acidification of wine products should be carried out exclusively by the producers;
 2. Regrets that the Council has not yet adopted the Commission's proposal on a regulation supplementing Regulation (EEC) No. 816/70 by introducing new provisions concerning oenological processes², on which it delivered a favourable opinion on 13 February 1974³; therefore urges the Council to adopt these provisions as soon as possible;
 3. Regrets that the Commission has not yet published a digest of regulations in the wine sector;
 4. Approves the Commission's proposal, subject to the reservation expressed in paragraph 1;
 5. Requests the Commission to incorporate the following amendment to its proposal, pursuant to Article 149, second paragraph, of the EEC Treaty.

¹ OJ No. C 124, 26.5.1977, p.4

² Doc. 91/73

³ OJ No. C 23, 8.3.1974, p.32

Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No. 816/70 laying down additional provisions for the common organization of the market in wine

Preamble, Recitals and Articles 1-5 unchanged

Article 6

Article 6

Article 20(2) of Regulation (EEC) No. 816/70 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Unchanged

'2. In years when climatic conditions have been exceptional

Unchanged

1st indent

Unchanged

2nd indent

Unchanged

- acidification of the products mentioned in paragraph 1 may be authorized in wine-growing zones CIa and CIb in the same circumstances as in zones C II and C III.

- acidification of the products mentioned in paragraph 1 may be authorized in wine-growing zones CIa and CIb in the same circumstances as in zones C II and C III and shall be carried out exclusively by the producers.

Article 7

Article 7

The second subparagraph of Article 22(2) of Regulation (EEC) No.816/70 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Unchanged

'However, concentration by cooling and the acidification referred to in the last indent of Article 20 (2) may be practised throughout the year. The same applies to acidification in zones C II and C III provided it is carried out within each of the two wine-growing production zones'

'However, concentration by cooling and the acidification referred to in the last indent of Article 20 (2) may be practised throughout the year. The same applies to acidification in zones C II and C III provided it is carried out within each of the two wine-growing production zones exclusively by the producers'

Articles 8-10 unchanged

¹ For complete text see OJ No. C 124, 26.5.1977, p.4

EXPLANATORY STATEMENTI. SUBJECT

1. Regulation (EEC) No. 1160/76¹ substantially amended Regulation (EEC) No. 816/70² laying down additional provisions for the common organization of the market in wine, particularly as regards the price and intervention system.

However, these new provisions have not fulfilled the hopes of the Commission and the Council that they would prove a rapid and flexible means of action to overcome, at the beginning of the wine year, certain difficulties in this market. That is the reason for the adjustments proposed by the Commission which we shall consider below.

Furthermore, the Commission, by proposing a clearer wording for certain articles, is attempting to remove doubts and uncertainties in the legal interpretation of Regulation No. 816/70.

II. THE PROVISIONS OF THE PROPOSAL FOR A REGULATIONA. Fixing the 'weighted average price' (Article 4 (1))

2. The Commission considers that the weighted average prices, as fixed in accordance with Article 4 of Regulation (EEC) No. 816/70, do not accurately reflect the situation as regards the prices of wine in the Community, since they are derived, for each type of table wine, by weighting only the lowest average prices representing at least 50% of the quantities quoted on the representative markets for the type of wine in question.

3. The new provisions applied in France under the ANIVIT (Accord National Inteprofessionnel des Vins de Table - National Inter-trade Agreement on Table Wines) since September 1976 to ascertain producer prices have led to a considerable increase in the quantities quoted in that Member State: in some weeks, according to the Commission, the quantities quoted in France for red wine of type R I and R II³ account for 85% of the total amount quoted in the Community, whereas French production of these types of wines represents only 53% of total Community production.

¹OJ No. L 135, 24.5.76, p.1

²OJ No. L 99, 5.5.70, p.1

³See Regulation (EEC) No. 945/70 of the Council of 26 May 1970 determining the types of table wines, OJ No. L 114, 27.5.70, p.1

4. To make the weighted average prices more representative of the market the Commission therefore proposes that:

(a) for table wines

- of type A II (white table wine from vine varieties of the Sylvaner or Müller-Thurgau type)¹
- of type A III (white table wine from vine varieties of the Riesling type)¹
- of type R III (red table wine from vine varieties of the 'Portugieser' type)¹

a weighted average Community price should be fixed on the basis of the quantities quoted on the representative market for the type of table wine in question;

(b) for table wines

- of type R I (red table wine, other than that from vine varieties of the 'Portugieser' type, with an actual alcoholic strength of not less than 10° and not more than 12°)¹
- of type R II (red table wine, other than that from vine varieties of the 'Portugieser' type, with an actual alcoholic strength of not less than 13° and not more than 14°)¹
- of type A I (white table wine, other than that from vine varieties of the Sylvaner, Müller-Thurgau and Riesling types, with an actual alcoholic strength of not less than 10° and not more than 12°)

a weighted average price for each Member State should be fixed on the basis of the quantities quoted on the representative markets for the type of wine in question in the Member State concerned,
and

a weighted average Community price should be fixed by reference to the abovementioned average price weighted according to the production in the Member State concerned.

5. This technical measure should help regulate the market in wine by allowing interventions to be made at the right time, since the new weighted average price for the most common types of table wine - R I, R II and A I - will better reflect the real situation as regards the prices of these wines in the Community than the weighted average price it replaces.

¹See Regulation (EEC) No. 945/70 of the Council of 26 May 1970 determining the types of table wines, OJ No. L 114, 27.5.70, p.1

B. Storage aid for grape must

6. The Commission proposes the introduction of a system of aid for the private storage of grape must and concentrated grape must. This aid will be granted subject to the conclusion of short-term (3 months) or long-term (9 months) contracts with the intervention agencies.

The right to conclude short-term private storage contracts is linked to the introduction of preventive distillation measures, while the conclusion of long-term private storage contracts is subject to the conclusion of contracts of the same type for table wines.

7. This provision thus appears as an accompanying measure to the decisions taken in respect of wines. Freezing the stocks of must for 3 months while the measures on preventive distillation are being decided upon prevents the transformation of these musts into wine and consequently prevents further deterioration of the market.

When long-term contracts are entered into in respect of wines (Article 5 (4)), 9-month storage contracts may be concluded for grape must. This protective measure enables the utilization of the must to enrich wines to be carried over from one wine year to the next. The Community is thus able to conserve its assets in the wine sector.

8. The main difference from the present situation is that short-term contracts may be entered into automatically when preventive distillation is decided and long-term contracts may be entered into when a decision has been taken to conclude long-term contracts for the private storage of table wines, whereas under the present regulation (Article 5 (5)) this possibility is not automatic and is decided upon by the management committee procedure.

This proposal therefore simplifies the procedures, thereby bringing more flexibility to the organization of the market.

C. Preventive distillation

9. Under the system laid down in Regulation (EEC) No. 816/70, preventive distillation could be decided upon when the quantities of table wine of all types under storage contracts exceeded 10 million hectolitres in the period from 1 September to 15 December.

During the last wine year, this threshold proved to have been fixed at too high a level and preventive distillation could not be begun in time, although the crisis in the white wine market was such as to call for the introduction of distillation for this type of wine. Thus preventive distillation could not begin until 26 December 1976, which is contrary to the spirit of this measure.

10. For this reason, the Commission proposes that this threshold should be reduced from 10 million to 7 million hectolitres and that provision should be made for applying the mechanism separately for red and white wine.

Thus, preventive distillation may be introduced where, during the period from 1 September to 15 December, the quantity under storage contracts:

- of table wines of all types is at least 7 million hectolitres;
- of red table wine is at least 5 million hectolitres;
- of white table wine is at least 2 million hectolitres.

11. Finally, where the harvest of wine suitable for producing certain potable spirits exceeds by 1 million hectolitres the quantities produced during the previous year, preventive distillation may also be introduced for this type of wine.

D. Report on developments in planting

12. The report which the Commission submits each year to the Council enables the latter to note the ratio between production and utilization and estimate foreseeable changes in that ratio on the basis, in particular, of the forecasts which are drawn up by the Member States and indicate:

- the areas which will be planted or replanted with vines during the next wine-growing year;
- the production potential of those areas.

If the report shows that production is tending to exceed foreseeable utilization, the Council must adopt the provisions regarding new planting and replanting of vines which are necessary to prevent the formation of structural surpluses.

13. The discrepancy between the intended development and the actual development of vineyards makes the reform of the viticultural land register necessary. The Commission's staff are at present preparing such a reform, which would enter into force in 1978, and would, in particular provide for a rapid up-dating of the land register.

The amendment advocated by the Commission in its proposal for a regulation is intended to take account, when the report on trends in planting is being drawn up, of the latest figures given in the viticultural land register.

E. Conditions for acidification

14. The Commission proposes, for years when climatic conditions have been exceptional:

- the acidification of fresh grapes, grape must in fermentation and new wines still in fermentation should be authorized in wine-growing zones C Ia and C Ib in the same circumstances as in zones C II and C III, i.e. up to a limit of 1.50 g/l;
- the upper limit for acidification of these products should be raised from 1.50 g/l to 2.50 g/l in zones C II and C III, provided that the natural acidity of the products is not less than 3 g/l expressed in tartaric acid, and that this acidification should be authorized throughout the year;
- that within the same limits (upper limit 2.50 g/l), within their production zone, the acidification of table wines from zones C II and C III should be authorized and that this acidification should be authorized throughout the year.

15. The Commission wishes to imbue the acidification of wines from zones C II and C III with a certain degree of permanency.

At the moment, acidification may only be carried out before 1 January in the C wine-growing zones, except where climatic conditions have been exceptional and then only for products from the harvest immediately preceding that date. Thus, a derogation was granted recently for the Italian parts of zones C II and C III, it being possible for grape must in fermentation and new wines still in fermentation from the 1976 harvest to be acidified until 15 May 1977 in establishments where the products concerned have been obtained (Regulation EEC No. 232/77 of the Commission)¹.

¹OJ No. L 31, 3.2.77, p. 15

16. This acidification may only be carried out with tartaric acid. However, until Community measures are adopted in this field, citric acid may be used in those Member States where its use is authorized, on condition that the final citric acid content of the table wine or of the quality wine p.s.r. made from the acidified product does not exceed 1 g/l (see Regulation (EEC) No. 1594/70 of the Commission of 5 August 1970 on the notification, carrying out and control of the processes of enriching, acidifying and deacidifying wine)¹.

17. Your rapporteur regrets that the common oenological processes proposed by the Commission to the Council and approved by the Committee on Agriculture² have not yet been adopted by the Council.

Furthermore, in order to prevent any possibility of fraudulent practices, your rapporteur urges that acidification be carried out by the producers themselves and not merely in the production zones.

F. Improvement of the wording of a provision relating to the additional rate 'obligatory distillation' (Article 24a (2))

18. This amendment merely involves clarification of the wording of Article 24a (1) and (2), and your rapporteur does not feel it necessary to discuss this point.

G. Administrative simplification of the rules for importing certain products (Article 28 (1a))

19. For certain imported wines, such as port and sherry, which are accompanied by a certificate of designation of origin, the Commission proposes that the certificate of origin issued by the country in which they originate and the analysis report intended to prove that they are suitable for human consumption, also issued by the authorities of the country in which these wines originated, should be dispensed with.

The Commission considers that the certificate and the analysis report overlap with the certificate of designation of origin. It therefore proposes that presentation of the first two documents should no longer be required.

Your rapporteur agrees with this proposal.

¹OJ No. L 173, 6.8.70, p. 23

²Doc. 364/73 - rapporteur: Mr Vals

CONCLUSIONS

20. According to the Commission, the proposed regulation, which will institutionalize certain current practices, will not involve any additional expenditure.

Your rapporteur therefore recommends that the Commission's proposal should be approved, with the proviso that the acidification of vine products should be carried out by the producers in order to avoid fraudulent practices. Furthermore, he urges the Council to adopt the oenological practices which the Commission proposed in 1973 and on which the European Parliament, on a proposal from the Committee on Agriculture, delivered a favourable opinion on 13 February 1974¹.

21. Finally, your rapporteur regrets the lack of a digest in the wine sector, since this would simplify the implementation of rules which have become extremely complex and would thus enable fraud and abuse to be avoided through clearer legislation.

¹OJ No. C 23, 8.3.74, p. 32

ANNEX I

QUANTITIES INVOLVED IN TRANSACTIONS AND USED
FOR THE CALCULATION OF THE WEIGHTED AVERAGE PRICE¹

RED WINE OR TYPE R I (monthly average, in hectolitres)

Wine-growing year	France	Italy	Community
1975/76	163,940 (43.98%)	208,800 (56.02%)	372,740 (100%)
1976/77	971,697 (85.9%)	159,475 (14.1%)	1,131,172 (100%)

RED WINE OR TYPE R II (monthly average, in hectolitres)

Wine-growing year	France	Italy	Community
1975/76	-	37,942	-
1976/77	67,410 (73.85%)	23,863 (26.15%)	91,273 (100%)

TOTAL R I + R II (monthly average, in hectolitres)

Wine-growing year	France	Italy	Community
1976/77	1,039,107 (85%)	183,338 (15%)	1,222,445 (100%)

¹Source: Commission of the European Communities

PRODUCTION OF RED TABLE WINE¹

Wine-growing year	France	Italy	Community
1974/75	43,512 (57.02%)	32,749 (42.92%)	76,297
1975/76	34,800 (48.55%)	36,810 (51.36%)	71,666
1976/77	38,950 (52.98%)	34,482 (46.9%)	73,511

¹Source: Commission of the European Communities

ANNEX III

REGULATION (EEC) No. 816/70¹, present wording

NEW TEXT PROPOSED BY THE COMMISSION³

ARTICLE 4

ARTICLE 4

(see Reg. (EEC) No. 1160/76², Art.3)

1. For each type of wine for which a guide price is fixed, the Commission shall, on the basis of all the facts available to it, fix each week and publish in the "C" Series of the Official Journal of the European Communities:

1. For each type of wine for which a guide price is fixed, the Commission shall, on the basis of all the facts available to it, fix each week and publish in the "C" Series of the Official Journal of the European Communities:

- an average producer price (hereinafter called "average price") for each representative market for the type of table wine in question;
- a weighted average price calculated, for each type of table wine, on the basis of the weighting of the lowest average prices corresponding to at least 50% of the quantities quoted on the representative markets for the type of table wine in question (hereinafter called "weighted average price").

- an average producer price (hereinafter called "average price") for each representative market for the relevant type of wine;

(b) for table wines of types A II, A III and R III, a weighted average Community price calculated, for each of these types of table wine, by taking the average of the average prices and weighting it by the quantities quoted on the representative markets for the relevant type of table wine (hereinafter called the "weighted average price");

(c) for table wines of types R I, R II and A I:

- a weighted average price for each Member State concerned calculated by taking, for each of these types of table wine, the average of the average prices and weighting it by the quantities quoted on the representative markets for the relevant type of table wine in the Member State concerned;

- a weighted average Community price calculated, for each type of table wine, by taking the average of the prices referred to in the first indent and weighting it by the production of each Member State concerned

(i) of red and rosé table wine for table wine of types R I and R II,

(ii) of white table wine for table wine of type A I,

(hereinafter called the "weighted average price")

2. unchanged

3. unchanged

¹ OJ No. L 99, 5.5.70, p.1

² OJ No. L 135, 24.5.76, p.1

³ OJ No. C 124, 26.5.77, p.4

ARTICLE 5

ARTICLE 5

(see Reg. (EEC) No. 1160/76, Art. 5)

1. A system of aid is hereby instituted for the private storage of table wine and grape musts.

1. A system of aid is hereby instituted for the private storage of table wine.

Private storage aid shall be granted subject to the conclusion with the intervention agencies, on terms and conditions to be determined, of one of the following types of storage contract:

Aid shall be granted subject to the conclusion with the intervention agencies, on terms and conditions to be determined, of one of the following types of storage contract:

- contracts valid for a period of three months (hereinafter called "short-term contracts");
- for table wine only, contracts valid for a period of nine months, concluded between 16 December and 15 February of the following year, hereinafter called "long-term contracts".

- contracts valid for a period of three months (hereinafter called "short-term contracts");
- contracts valid for a period of nine months, concluded between 16 December and 15 February of the following year, hereinafter called "long-term contracts".

2. Short-term contracts

2. Short-term contracts

- may be entered into when the weighted average price of a type of table wine remains below the activating price for two consecutive weeks;
- may not be entered into when the weighted average price of this type of wine is above the activating price for two consecutive weeks

- may be entered into when the weighted average price of a type of table wine remains below the activating price for two consecutive weeks;
- may not be entered into when a weighted average price for this type of wine is above the activating price for two consecutive weeks

If the state of the market so requires, a decision may be taken to allow short-term contracts to be concluded also in respect of table wines other than those of the type for which they may be concluded in accordance with the first subparagraph, where such table wines are closely related economically to that type of table wine. Such contracts may no longer be entered into in respect of these wines when they are not permissible in respect of the type of table wine to which they are closely related economically.

unchanged

3. Independently of the provisions of paragraph 2, short-term contracts may be entered into in respect of a given wine-growing zone or part of a wine-growing zone if in such zone or part of a zone, in particular owing to an exceptionally abundant harvest, an imbalance appears at the beginning of the wine year between the quantities available and the quantities that can be sold.

3. Without prejudice to paragraph 2 short-term contracts may be entered into in respect of a given wine-growing zone or part thereof when, especially because of an exceptionally abundant harvest, an imbalance appears at the beginning of the wine year in such a zone or part thereof between the quantities available and the quantities that can be sold.

4. unchanged
5. Where it is permissible to enter into storage contracts for a type of table wine, it shall be permissible to enter into short-term contracts for grape must and concentrated grape must. Such contracts shall be renewable up to the beginning of the following marketing year even if it is no longer permissible to conclude storage contracts for a type of table wine.
6. Where and for such time as long-term contracts may be entered into, in accordance with paragraph 4, the application of paragraph 2 or 3 shall be suspended in respect of the same type of table wine. This suspension of application shall also apply to wines that are closely related economically to the table wine concerned.
7. Permission to enter into storage contracts as provided for in paragraph 2 (2nd subparagraph), and paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 shall be decided upon in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 7 of Regulation No. 24.
- The same procedure shall be followed:
- (a) for deciding, if justified by the development of the market situation and in particular by the rate of conclusion of storage contracts, that long-term contracts may no longer be entered into even before 15 February;
- (b) for adopting other detailed rules for the application of this Article and in particular the time limit for the decisions to be taken in accordance with paragraph 2 (2nd subparagraph) and paragraph 5.
8. The Commission shall decide whether storage contracts may be entered into as provided for in paragraph 2 (1st subparagraph) and whether they may no longer be entered into as provided for in paragraph 2 (2nd subparagraph).
5. Deleted (see article 5 a)
5. During the time when long-term contracts may be entered into in accordance with paragraph 4, the application of paragraph 2 or 3 shall be suspended in respect of the same type of table wine. This suspension shall also apply to wines that are closely related economically to the table wine concerned.
6. Permission to enter into storage contracts as provided for in the 2nd subparagraph of paragraph 2 and in paragraphs 3 and 4 shall be decided upon in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 7 of Regulation No. 24.
- The same procedure shall be followed:
- (a) unchanged
- (b) for adopting other detailed rules for the application of this Article, and in particular the time limit for the decisions to be taken in accordance with the second subparagraph of paragraph 2.
7. The Commission shall decide whether storage contracts may or may not be entered into under the first subparagraph of paragraph 2 and whether they may no longer be entered into under the 2nd subparagraph of paragraph 2.

Article 5a

1. A system of aid is hereby instituted for the private storage of grape must and concentrated grape must.

Private storage aid shall be granted subject to the conclusion with the intervention agencies, on terms and conditions to be determined, of one of the following types of storage contract:

- contracts valid for a period of three months (hereinafter called "short-term contracts");
- contracts valid for a period of nine months (hereinafter called "long-term contracts").

2. Short-term contracts may automatically be entered into between 1 September and 15 December if preventive distillation has been decided upon under Article 6b.

Long-term contracts may be entered into between 16 December and 28 February of the following year when a decision has been taken to conclude private long-term storage contracts for table wine.

3. Detailed rules on the implementation of this Article shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure provided for in Article 7 of Regulation No. 24.

Article 6b

(see Reg. (EEC) No. 1160/76, Art. 7)

1. Where, during the period from 1 September to 15 December, the quantity of table wines of all types under storage contracts exceeds 10 million hectolitres, preventive distillation may be decided on for all wines, other than:

- wines produced from table grapes;
- wines produced from varieties of vines obtained from interspecific crossings (direct producer hybrids) falling within the category of provisionally authorized varieties;

Article 6b

1. Where, during the period from 1 September to 15 December, the quantity under storage contract:

- (a) of table wines of all types is at least seven million hectolitres,
- (b) of red table wine is at least five million hectolitres,
- (c) of white table wine is at least two million hectolitres,

preventive distillation may be decided upon:

Article 6b (contd)

- wines suitable for producing certain potable spirits obtained from wine with a registered designation of origin.

Article 6b (contd)

- for all wines if the condition under (a) is met;
- for red wines if the condition under (b) is met;
- for white wines if the condition under (c) is met;
except in the case of
 - wines produced from table grapes;
 - wines produced from varieties of vines obtained from interspecific crossings (direct producer hybrids) falling into the category of provisionally authorized varieties;
 - wines suitable for producing certain potable spirits obtained from wine with a registered designation of origin.

In years in which the indications are that the harvest will be poor and the measures referred to in Article 24a do not seem necessary, it may be decided that the wines suitable for producing certain potable spirits obtained from wine with a registered designation of origin referred to in the preceding sub paragraph may be distilled under the conditions laid down by this Article. However, the price paid for such wines shall be that laid down in Article 24a (3) for the wine year in question.

In years in which the harvest of wine suitable for producing certain potable spirits obtained from wine with a registered designation of origin exceeds by one million hectolitres the volume of wine of the previous year intended for that purpose, it may be decided that the wines in question may be distilled. However, the price paid for such wines shall be that laid down in Article 24a (3) for the wine year in question.

- 2. unchanged
- 3. unchanged
- 4. unchanged

Article 17

(see Reg. (EEC) No. 816/70)

- 1. unchanged
- 2. unchanged
- 3. unchanged

4. Each year, before 31 December, the Commission shall submit a report to the Council 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.

Article 17

4. Each year, before 31 December, the Commission shall submit a report to the Council 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, and the latest figures of the viticultural land register provided for in Regulation 26/64/EEC.

5. unchanged
6. unchanged
7. unchanged

Article 20

(see Reg. (EEC) No. 816/70, amended
as regards Art. 20 (2) by Reg.
(EEC) No. 2680/72¹)

1. unchanged
2. In years when climatic conditions have been exceptional, acidification of the products mentioned in paragraph 1 may be authorized in wine-growing zone C I; in the same circumstances the upper limit of 1.50 g/l, or 20 milliequivalents per litre, laid down in paragraph 1, may be raised to 2.50 g/l, or 34 milliequivalents per litre, provided that the natural acidity of the products is not less than 3 g/l expressed in tartaric acid, or 40 milliequivalents per litre.

Article 20

2. In years when climatic conditions have been exceptional:
- acidification of the products mentioned in paragraph 1 may be authorized in wine-growing zones C Ia and C Ib in the same circumstances as in zones C II and C III,
 - the upper limit of 1.50 g/l, or 20 milliequivalents per litre, referred to in paragraph 1, may be raised to 2.50 g/l, or 34 milliequivalents per litre, in zones C II and C III, provided that the natural acidity of the product is not less than 3 g/l expressed in tartaric acid, or 40 milliequivalents per litre,
 - in the same circumstances and within the same limits as those referred to in the above indents, acidification of table wines of zones C II and C III may be authorized within their production zone.

3. unchanged
4. unchanged

Article 22

(see Reg. (EEC) No. 816/70)

1. unchanged
2. first subparagraph unchanged

Article 22

Second subparagraph

However, concentration by cooling may be practised throughout the year.

Second subparagraph

However, concentration by cooling and the acidification referred to in the last indent of Article 20 (2) may be practised throughout the year. The same applies to acidification in zones C II and C III provided it is carried out within each of the two wine growing production areas.

¹ OJ No. L 289, 27.12.72, p.1

3. unchanged

Article 24a

(see Reg. (EEC) No. 1160/76, Art. 21)

1. 1st subparagraph unchanged

2nd subparagraph unchanged

3rd subparagraph

In the case of table wines, a decision may be taken to adjust the additional rate on the basis of:

- the yield per hectare,
- the vine variety,
- the colour of the wine,
- the alcoholic strength.

2. 1st subparagraph unchanged

2nd subparagraph

A decision may be taken to adjust the rules governing the application of this paragraph in accordance with criteria to be determined for each region.

3. unchanged

4. unchanged

5. unchanged

6. unchanged

Article 28

(see Reg. (EEC) No. 1160/76, Art. 27)

1. unchanged

1a

(a) unchanged

(b) for dispensing with the certificate and the analysis report provided for in paragraph 1(a) in the case of certain wine products referred to in paragraph 1 which are transported in limited quantities and packed in small containers.

2. unchanged

3. unchanged

4. unchanged

Article 24a

3rd subparagraph

A decision may be taken to adjust the additional rate according to area on the basis of one or more of the following criteria:

- the yield per hectare,
- the vine variety,
- the colour or the type of the wine,
- the alcoholic strength.

2nd subparagraph

deleted.

Article 28

(b) for dispensing with the certificate and analysis report provided for in paragraph 1(a) in the case of certain products referred to in paragraph 1 which are transported in limited quantities and packed in small containers and in the case of certain wines accompanied by a certificate of designation of origin.