

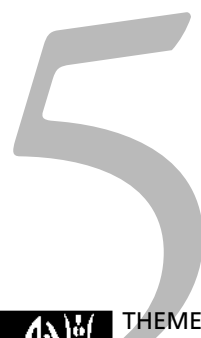
Handbook for compiling supply balance sheets — Wines



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**WORKING PARTY ON STATISTICS OF VEGETAL PRODUCTS
of the Agricultural Statistics Committee
EEA**

Handbook for compiling supply balance sheets

Wines

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WINE BALANCE SHEETS

A. - INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL INFORMATION

A.1. - Regulatory framework

Council Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999¹ of 17 May 1999 laid down common organisation of the market in wine.

Further to that regulation, Commission Regulation (EC) No 1282/2001² of 28 June 2001 lays down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999 as regards the gathering of information to identify wine products and to monitor the wine market and amends Regulation 1623/2000. It lays down the procedures concerning harvest, stocks, land areas and penalties. Article 16.1d requires that balances must be sent to Eurostat.

Regulation (EEC) No 2396/84³ which was the enabling Regulation for Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3373/89⁴, and which hitherto listed the balances to be supplied to Eurostat, is repealed. Consequently, this handbook applies from the 2000/2001 campaign⁵.

A.2. - Documents to be provided

Data are needed to implement these Regulations and in particular for the management of the wine market in a context of freedom of movement and of open markets.

The data are required for the three documents listed in the annex:

- the balances as such, provisional then final (Table I);
- among the items needed to manage the market, the table of grape production (Table II) and the table of stocks (Table III).

The products of the wines balance divide into main columns each representing one sub-balance. They themselves are broken down according to the classes of quality, and categories of colour. The items of the wines balance are set out in lines according to the usual distinctions. Special importance is given to stocks and to distillation.

A.3. - Marketing year and calendar year

The wine campaign runs from 1 August to 31 July. The harvest taken into account for this countryside is that of the first year; i.e. for a balance covering the campaign from 1 August of year *n-1* to 31 July of year *n*, the harvest taken into account will be that of year *n-1*.

¹ OJ L 179 of 14.7.1999, p.1

² OJ L 176 of 26.6.2001, p.14

³ OJ L 224 of 21.8.1984, p.14

⁴ OJ L 325 of 10.11.1989, p.19

⁵ Before, see document EV 009

B. DEFINITIONS OF THE COLUMNS OF THE BALANCE

These definitions refer to **Table I**

B.1. - PRODUCTS

The breakdown by columns of this balance concerns products as defined in Annex I of Regulation No 1493/1999. Annexes VI, VII and VIII give precise details respectively on quality wines PSR, on the designation of products other than sparkling wines, and on the designation of sparkling wines.

The following products are included:

Wine : alcoholic beverage obtained exclusively by total or partial alcoholic fermentation of pressed grapes whether fresh or not, or of grape must (Item 10 of Annex I).

New wines still in fermentation are included (Item 11 of Annex I).

The following products are not included:

- grape juice,
- vinegar (Item 19 of Annex I),
- wine lees (Item 20 of Annex I),
- grape marc (Item 21 of Annex I),
- piquette (Item 24 of Annex I),
- wine-based alcohols and
- flavoured vermouths and wines.

The definition of wine also excludes beverages produced from fruit other than the grape and known as "fruit wines".

B.2. - BREAKDOWN BY QUALITY

Returns of harvest, production and stock defined by Regulation No 1282/2001 are broken down according to quality. Among wines, the following distinctions exist:

- table wines, sub-divided between “without geographical indication” and “with geographical indication”,
- quality wines PSR and
- other wines.

B.2.1. - Table wines

The following are regarded as table wines:

- wine suitable for yielding table wine: wine produced in the Community, having the minimum natural alcoholic strength defined for the wine-growing zone where it was produced (Item 12 of Annex I);
- table wine: obtained in the Community and answering specific quality criteria (Item 13 of Annex I). This wine can be recorded with or without indication of geographical origin;
- by convention, all the basic wines intended to be elaborated as :
 - liqueur wines other than QLWPSR (Item 14 of Annex I) (items 3, 4 and 6 of Annex I),
 - sparkling wines other than QSWPSR (Item 15 of Annex I),
 - gasified sparkling wines (item 16 of Annex I),
 - semi-sparkling wines other than QSSWPSR, (Item 17 of Annex I),
 - aerated semi-sparkling wines (Item 18 of Annex I),
 - fortified wines (Item 23 of Annex I).

B.2.2. - Quality wines Produced in Specified Regions

These are wines as defined in the Title VI and in Annex VI of Regulation 1493/1999 and in the Regulation 1623/2000⁶.

They may be wines:

- still, dry or naturally sweet,
- liqueur (QLWPSR),
- sparkling (QSWPSR),
- semi-sparkling (QSSWPSR) and
- others, meeting national requirements.

The list of the quality wines PSR is published in the Official Journal of the European Communities

B.2.3. - Other wines

The following are regarded as other wines:

- wines resulting from grape varieties classified simultaneously as wine grapes and:
 - table grapes;
 - grapes destined to be dried;
 - grapes intended for the distillation of wine brandies (Article 8 of Regulation 1282/2001), including those compulsorily destined for certain distillations;
- wines from over-ripe grapes;
- all imported wines, non produced in the Community.

B.3. - BREAKDOWN BY COLOUR

The statements of harvest, of production and of stock defined by the Regulation No 1282/2001 are broken down according to colour into white and red wines. Pale and rosé wines are included with red wines.

C. DEFINITIONS OF ITEMS IN THE BALANCE SHEET

Note: the figures between brackets refer to the code for each line of **Table I**.

C.1-PRODUCTION (2)

Total production (2) includes wine and must production, therefore:

- production intended to a use other than wine (2.1.): it is subdivided into must intended solely for grape juice (2.1.1.) and losses due to evaporation during the musts concentration (2.1.2.), and
- production intended for wine process (“usable production”) (2.2.).

The latter represents production of wine and of must intended for wine production and **this alone is used for calculation of the balance.**

⁶ OJ L 194 of 31.7.2000, p.45

Wines made with the musts of previous years are not included because they are already included as stocks.

When the destination wine of musts is known, they are allocated to the columns for "table wine", "quality wine PSR" or "other wines". If not, they are allocated by default to "other wines".

C.2. - EXTERNAL TRADE

External trade is divided into import of products (3) and export (5).

“Import” means imports *strictu sensu* from third countries of wines produced in third countries (3.1) as well as introductions from other Member States. Community wines re-introduced from third countries are considered as a new introduction.

“Export” means export *strictu sensu* to third countries (5.1) and consignment to other Member States.

As far as possible, Member States use customs statistics to establish trade with third countries and accounting sources for trade with other Member States.

The combined nomenclature (CN) codes used in these flows are listed in the annex. These codes are updated annually.

Note: In the case of introduction by a Member State of must originating in another Member State and intended for wine production in the introducing Member State, the must may be included as introduction of wine. It will also appear in the relevant column of the consignments by the country of origin.

External trade with third countries as bottled wine is taken into account: import (3.1.1.) and export (5.1.1.). This distinction is not yet done by the CN.

C.2.1. - Quality Wine PSR

Imports These only include wines produced in a Member State of the European Union. There are no imports from third countries.

Exports These include exports and re-exports of wines.

C.2.2. - Table Wine

Imports Wines are posted under this heading broken down by colour and by quality, i.e. with or without an indication of geographical origin. This distinction is not yet done by the CN. There is no import from third countries.

Exports These include exports or re-exports.

C.2.3. -Other wines

Imports These include wines other than table wines or quality wines PSR produced in the European Union. All the wines originating in third countries are included.

Exports These include exports or re-exports.

C.3 -STOCKS (7) (1)

The stock of end of marketing year *n-1/n* is established at **31 July n** on the basis of the stock statements made under Regulation 1282/2001, Table D. It is set out in detail in **Table II**.

It includes stocks of wine and must intended for wine making, held at production level or by the wholesale trade, including the stocks which are the subject of a private storage contract. It includes the products included in the balance, broken down by quality and colour, but does not include vermouths and flavoured wines.

By convention, the stock of farmers who are themselves marketing their production is counted with stock held by producers' (7.1). The stock of traders who own vineyards is counted with stock held by the trade (7.2). The stock of imported wines held by producers' is counted with stock held by the trade (7.2).

The stock held by the retail trade and households is counted into consumption (6.1).

The total stock (7), which is shown in the provisional and final balance, is the sum of the stock held by producers' (7.1) or producer groups, and the stock held by the trade (7.2).

The opening stock (1) of a marketing year is by definition the closing stock (7) of the previous year. If data differ following a methodological correction, the difference should be explained.

C.4. - INTERNAL USE (6)

C.4.1. - HUMAN CONSUMPTION (6.1.)

This is the quantities of unprocessed or (sometimes) processed wines and musts entering human consumption. The quantities already entered under processing are excluded from this item. Producers' own consumption is included, as well as wine consumed in or away from the home. Losses and variations in stocks at institutional and consumer level are included in this item.

C.4.2.-INDUSTRIAL USES (6.2.)

C.4.2.1. - Distillation (6.2.1.)

The quantities of wine and of wine lees distilled for the manufacture of ethyl alcohol are shown under this heading, whether they are intended for:

- the production of named brandies (6.1.1.1.). Only Cognac and Armagnac from France are included.
- the distillation following the Regulation 1493/1999 (6.2.1.2.). It is broken down into:
 - distillation of the by-products of vinification. It concerns all wine categories (Regulation 1493/1999 Article 27) (6.2.1.2.1.);
 - compulsory distillation of wines from dual use varieties (table and vinification) classified as "other wines" (Regulation 1493/1999 Article 28) (6.2.1.2.2.);
 - distillation as a market regulation and support measure, for food alcohol. This concerns table wines (Regulation 1493/1999 Article 29) (6.2.1.2.3.);
 - distillation as an emergency market regulation measure. This is exceptional and may relate to any category of wine (Regulation 1493/1999 Article 30) (6.2.1.2.4.).

C.4.2.2. - Vinegar manufacture (6.2.2.)

This covers the quantities of wine used for the manufacture of vinegar.
This concerns mainly the columns for "table wines".

C.4.3. - PROCESSING (6.3.)

This covers the quantities of wines used for the manufacture of vermouth and flavoured wines
This item concerns mainly the "table wines" column.

C.4.4. - LOSSES (6.4.)

This concerns the losses during production and the losses in the marketing sector (during storage, transport, conversion and packaging of the wine). These do not include the lees used as by-products (6.2.1.2.1.) which must be assigned to the corresponding columns

When the final balance is cast the wine-making is over and it is then possible to estimate the losses suffered since the date of the harvest statement; these appear under the heading "Losses since the harvest statement" (6.4.1.).

C.5. - AGGREGATE LINES

The total resources (4) are calculated as the sum of:

- usable production (2.2.),
- opening stock (1) and
- imports (3).

The total resources must balance the total uses, i.e. the sum of:

- exports (5),
- internal use (6) and
- closing stock (7)

Total internal use (6) is calculated as the sum of:

- human consumption (6.1.).
- industrial uses (6.2.),
- processing (6.3.) and
- losses (6.4.).

Industrial uses themselves are subdivided in distillation (6.1.1) and vinegar manufacture (6.1.2).

D. BASES OF PRODUCTION

Detailed in **Table III**, these are one of the fundamental elements of the data necessary for the management of the market.

In addition, this information is entered in Eurostat's ZPA1 production base under the following codes:

- grapes destined to be dried (C2416),
- table grapes (C2420+C2447),
- grapes for vinification and for juice (C2440+C2417).

Code C2415 "fresh grapes" represents the aggregate C2416+C2420

Code C2410 "total grapes" represents the total aggregate: C2416+C2417+C2420+ C2440+C2447

The **columns** of this table identify the potential classification of the grapes; **lines** identify their real use.

They are broken down according to:

- the destination of the grape: "table", "vinification" and "drying" and, among the wine grapes, the potential quality of the wine: quality wine PSR, table wine, other wines.
- the colour: white and black.

Land area (1000 ha)

This is the land area under vines in production, including production intended exclusively for own consumption. It includes table grapes and grapes for drying as well as vines yielding wine grapes; the area of the latest corresponds to the area determined by the Member State (Article 3 of Regulation No 1282/2001). It excludes the land under vines not yet in production and land under mother plants of root stock and nurseries.

Grubbing-up carried out in the year of production (which cannot be known at the time of the estimates for that same year) are entered the following year as consolidated data.

Grape production

Unit used: this item is expressed in 1000t of fresh gathered or harvested grapes.

Yield

Expresses the ratio of the above two values. It is thus yield related to the unit of productive area.

E. - OTHER CHARACTERISTICS

E.1 - Reference zone

The supply balances are drawn up for the customs territory of the Member States, defined in accordance with the Council Regulation (EC) No 1172/95⁷ of 22 Mai 1995, at last amended by Regulation (EC) 374/98⁸.

E.2. - Reference period

The marketing year covered by the balance is **1 August to 31 July**.

Note: The 1999/2000 campaign is counted from 01.09.1999 to 31.07.2000, apart for external trade , which is counted from 01.09.1999 to 31.08.2000.

⁷ OJ L 118 of 25.5.1995, p10

⁸ OJ L 48 of 19.2.1998, p.6

E.3. - Units

The usual unit of measure is 1 000 hl wine. Must is always expressed in wine-equivalent. Member States provide conversion coefficients (Articles 9 and 14a of Regulation 1282/2001).

E.4 Timetable for supply of data by Member States

Member States notify data to Eurostat no later than the dates in the following table:

The example given is for marketing year 2000/01 (1 August 2000 - 31 July 2001). Year $n=2001$

Date for notification	Tables
15 November n (2001)	1. the provisional balance of the previous marketing year $n-1/n$ (2000/2001): Table I
	2. the provisional closing stock for marketing year $n-1/n$ (2000/2001) at 31 July n (2001): Table II
	3. an evaluation of grape production of the year n (2001): table III
15 March $n+1$ (2002)	1. the final balance of the last-but-one marketing year $n-2/n-1$ (1999/2000): Table I
	2. closing stock for marketing year $n-1/n$ (2000/2001) at 31 July n : Table II
	3. the grape production for year n (2001), consolidated data: Table III

E.5. - Procedures for transmission of data by the Member States

Data are transferred by electronic mail and post (Article 16.1 (2) of Regulation 1282/2001).

F. NOTES ON COUNTRIES

Greece: *retsina* is included in table wines (Annex VII of Regulation 1493/1999)

Spain: *vino de la tierra* is included in table wines with geographical indication

France: *vins de pays* are included in table wines with geographical indication.

The distillation of "other wines" for production of Cognac and Armagnac accounts for the totality of named brandy in the balance (6.2.1.1.). These basic wines are not marketed as such and originate in a precise place.

Candidate Countries:

- The breakdown by quality is done regarding the level of equivalence between the CCs' legislation and the EU's one, concerning the wines produced in the Candidate countries.
- Exports: the wines exported to the EU countries are included in "other wines".

- The other points are argued with an analogy. For instance, the countries that produce quality wines recognised by their own legislation register their production in the relevant column, even if the country's legislation is not completely on line with that of the Community.

ANNEX I
Combined Nomenclature Codes

<i>CN Code</i>	<i>Definition</i>
2204	Wine of fresh grapes , including fortified wines; grape must other than that of heading No 2009 : ALL , of which 2204 30 : other musts (2204 30 10, 2204 30 92, 2204 30 94, 2204 30 98)

ANNEX II:
Tables for balance (I), stocks (II) and grape production (III)

Table I - PROVISIONAL/FINAL WINE BALANCE SHEET												
(1000hl)												
									Country :			
									Wine year [01-08-(n-1)/31-07-(n)]:			
		Date of return to Eurostat [.....]:							15/11/n	15/3/n+2		
		TOTAL WINE		QUALITY WINES PSR		TABLE WINES				OTHER WINES		
C						without geographical indication		with geographical indication				
R		Total	of which white	Total	of which white	Total	of which white	Total	of which white	Total	of which white	
O												
N												
O												
S		CRONOS	2200	2202	2210	2212	2230	2232	2240	2242	2250	2252
1	43	INITIAL STOCK:										
1.1	44	- of which market										
2	10	TOTAL PRODUCTION:										
2.1.	17	OTHER THAN FOR VINIFICATION:										
2.1.1.	11	-- Must for grape juice										
2.1.2.	18	-- Losses from evaporation										
2.2.	12	USABLE PRODUCTION										
3	20	IMPORTS:										
3.1.	29	- of which from third countries										
3.1.1.	88	-- of which bottled										
4	99	TOTAL RESOURCES (1+2.2+3)=										
		TOTAL USES (5+6+7)										
5	30	EXPORTS:										
5.1.	39	- of which to third countries										
5.1.1.	89	-- of which bottled										
6	50	TOTAL INTERNAL USE:										
6.1	70	- HUMAN CONSUMPTION										
6.2.	60	- INDUSTRIAL USES:										
6.2.1.	61	- Distillation:										
621.1.	63	- name brandies										
621.2.	64	- Regulation 1493/1999										
6212.1.	81	-- by-products (art.27)										
6212.2.	82	-- compulsory (art.28)										
6212.3.	83	-- food alcohol (art.29)										
6212.4.	84	-- crisis (art.30)										
6.2.2.	85	- Vinegar manufacture										
6.3.	65	- PROCESSING										
6.4.	53	- LOSSES:										
6.4.1.	86	- since harvest statement										
6.4.2.	87	- on the market										
7	40	FINAL STOCK										
7.2.	42	- of which market										

Table II - STOCKS at 31 July n												
(1000hl)												
								Country :				
Date of return to Eurostat [,,,,,]:								Wine year [01-08-(n-1)/31-07-n]:				
								15/11/n		15/3/n+1		
			TOTAL WINE		QUALITY WINES PSR		TABLE WINES				OTHER WINES	
C R O N O S							without geographical indication		with geographical indication			
			Total	of which white	Total	of which white	Total	of which white	Total	of which white	Total	of which white
	S	CRONOS	2200	2202	2210	2212	2230	2232	2240	2242	2250	2252
7.1		Total stocks held by producers										
		– of which sparkling										
		- domestic origin										
		– of which sparkling										
		- origin EUR -15										
		– of which sparkling										
		- third country origin										
		– of which sparkling										
7.2	42	Total Stocks held by the trade (market)										
		– of which sparkling										
		- domestic origin										
		– of which sparkling										
		- origin EUR -15										
		– of which sparkling										
		- third country origin										
		– of which sparkling										
7	40	TOTAL STOCKS										
		– of which sparkling										
		- domestic origin										
		– of which sparkling										
		- origin EUR -15										
		– of which sparkling										
		- third country origin										
		– of which sparkling										

Table III - BASES OF PRODUCTION

TOTAL VINES		WINE GRAPES										TABLE GRAPES		GRAPE DESTINED TO BE DRIED	
		TOTAL		QUALITY WINE PSR.		TABLE WINE				OTHER WINES					
						wine without geographical indication		wine with geographical indication							
Total	of which white	Total	of which white	Total	of which white	Total	of which white	Total	of which white	Total	of which white	Total	of which white	Total	of which white
LAND AREA UNDER PRODUCTION (1000ha)															
GRAPE PRODUCTION (1000t) [C2410]															
- for juice, must and wine [C2440+C2417]															
-- of which grape juice															
- for fresh grapes [C2415]															
-- for the table [C2420+C2447]															
-- for drying [C2416]															
YIELD (100 kg/ha)															