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In accordance with Council Regulation (EEC, Euratom) No 354/83 of 1 February 1983 concerning the opening to the public of the historical archives of the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community (OJ L 43, 15.2.1983, p. 1), as amended by Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1700/2003 of 22 September 2003 (OJ L 243, 27.9.2003, p. 1), this file is open to the public. Where necessary, classified documents in this file have been declassified in conformity with Article 5 of the aforementioned regulation.

In Übereinstimmung mit der Verordnung (EWG, Euratom) Nr. 354/83 des Rates vom 1. Februar 1983 über die Freigabe der historischen Archive der Europäischen Wirtschaftsgemeinschaft und der Europäischen Atomgemeinschaft (ABl. L 43 vom 15.2.1983, S. 1), geändert durch die Verordnung (EG, Euratom) Nr. 1700/2003 vom 22. September 2003 (ABl. L 243 vom 27.9.2003, S. 1), ist diese Datei der Öffentlichkeit zugänglich. Soweit erforderlich, wurden die Verschlussachen in dieser Datei in Übereinstimmung mit Artikel 5 der genannten Verordnung freigegeben.

# COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

COM(81) 192 final

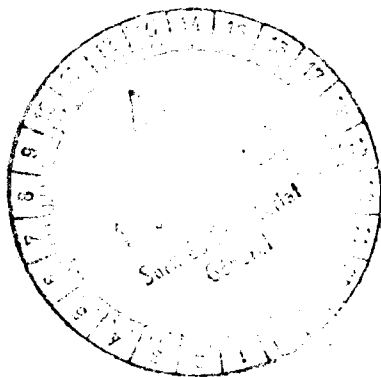
Brussels, 14th April 1981

## PROPOSAL FOR A COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC)

laying down general rules on the distillation of table  
wines as provided for in Article 15 of Regulation (EEC)  
No 337/79

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(presented by the Commission to the Council)



COM(81) 192 final

Explanatory memorandum

After a record harvest in 1979, the 1980/81 wine year began with exceptionally large carry-over stocks despite the implementation of all the intervention measures provided for in the rules. The 1980 harvest, which exceeded foreseeable normal demand, made the disparity between supplies and market outlets even worse<sup>^</sup>. This situation prompted the Commission to make use of all the intervention instruments at its disposal. These included preventive distillation (Article 11 of Regulation (EEC) No 337/79), measures applicable to holders of long-term storage contracts (Article 12) and compulsory distillation of wine produced from table grapes and additional deliveries of wine and by-products.

Furthermore the Commission decided to permit the conclusion of long-term storage contracts for musts and wines; authorisation of the conclusion of short-term storage contracts has been maintained permanently in view of the level of representative prices.

It may be estimated that the optional distillation operations could result in the withdrawal of 14.5-15 million hl from the market, while compulsory operations should account for about 2 million hl. Among the optional distillation operations, those described as "performance guarantee" measures, which could theoretically have accounted for 21.3 million hl, will in fact concern 14.2-14.8 million hl.

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<sup>^</sup>The drop in the volume of the French harvest on the previous year is due in particular to a drop in quality wines psr and white wines of all categories; the production of red table wine, especially in the main wine-producing departments, has remained virtually unchanged.

Given the disparity between supply and demand, which the intervention measures have failed to remedy, prices for the main types of table wine dropped to a level very much below the guide price and, in the last few weeks, down as far as 67% of the guide price for the most important red wines and 65% for white wines. This level is quite inadequate; the present market situation warrants, in the Commission's opinion, recourse to the exceptional distillation measures provided for in Article 15 of Regulation (EEC) No 337/79.

As regards the detailed rules for the application of these measures, past experience has shown that, of the various formulas of quantitative limitation already used, the formula adopted last year (Regulation (EEC) No 564/80) might meet the present requirements best. In the Commission's view, it is not expedient this year to limit the period of distillation because the many commitments of distilleries under existing measures make it quite impossible to evaluate correctly the distillation capacities over a given period. The Commission therefore proposes that the distilled quantities should not exceed, per producer, 15% of the 1980 harvest of table wine.

In these circumstances, taking account of the proposed price level, the quantities distilled should enable equilibrium to be restored on the market. The Commission proposes that the prices to be paid for distilled wine should be equal to 80% of the guide prices, i.e. 2.14 ECU%/hl for red wines of types R I and R II and 2.01 ECU%/hl for white wines of type A I.

Aid to distillation, based on the market price for alcohol in Italy, is lower than the level fixed for distillation measures applicable to holders of long-term storage contracts (Regulation 2325/80).

PROPOSAL FOR  
COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC)

laying down general rules on the distillation of table wines as  
provided for in Article 15 of Regulation (EEC) No 337/79

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 337/79 of 5 February 1979 on the common organisation of the market in wine (1), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3456/80 (2), and in particular Article 15(1) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Whereas Article 15 of Regulation (EEC) No 337/79 provides that provisions concerning the distillation of table wines may be adopted where application of the market support measures provided for in that Regulation are unlikely to be effective in restoring price levels;

Whereas this is the case at present in view of the fact that this year's abundant harvest and the very large stocks from the previous year have created supplies which considerably exceed the normal requirements for the present year; whereas, moreover, all the support measures have already been taken, but they have not yet succeeded in restoring reasonable price levels;

Whereas the conditions under which these distillation operations may take place should be laid down; whereas, in particular, the price of the wines going for distillation should not be such as to encourage the production of wine principally for distillation, although it should be sufficiently attractive for the operation to be effective;

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(1) OJ No L 54, 5. 3.1979, p. 1  
(2) OJ No L 360, 31.12.1980, p. 18

Whereas Article 67 of the Act of Accession of Greece provides that in fixing the level of the various amounts laid down within the common agricultural policy, account shall be taken, for Greece, of the accession compensatory amount, to the extent necessary for the proper functioning of the common agricultural policy; whereas the present situation on the market for red table wines is such that a minimum buying-in price, less the accession compensatory amount, should not be fixed for distillation operations carried out in Greece; whereas any risk of deflection of trade seems ruled out by the fact that the distillation capacity in Greece is limited and that no wine is sent to that country for distillation;

Whereas the marketing of the alcohol produced under this Regulation should not be allowed to have a negative influence on the market for the product;

Whereas the maximum quantity of table wine which may be distilled for each producer should be limited in order to limit the overall cost of the operation;

Whereas, in order to ensure appropriate supervision of the distillation operations, distillers should be subject to a system of approval;

Whereas provision should be made for producers to conclude delivery contracts with distillers subject to approval by the intervention agency, in order to facilitate monitoring of the progress of operations and of the observance of the obligations of both parties; whereas this system would have the added advantage of making it easier to monitor the quantitative effects of distillation on the market and, where necessary, to limit the volume of wines which may be distilled;

Whereas, however, the contracts system must be adapted in order to take into account the fact that there are producers who intend to have their wine distilled on their behalf and producers who themselves make use of distillation plants; whereas, in the case of the latter producers, the absence of a contractual obligation necessitates an official analysis of certain characteristics of the wine to be distilled;

Whereas the price of wine going for distillation is not such as to enable the products obtained from this operation to be marketed normally; whereas, it is therefore necessary to grant aid and to fix the amount of aid, taking into account normal costs, at a level enabling the products obtained to be marketed;

Whereas provision should be made for the minimum price guaranteed to the producer to be paid to him, as a general rule, within time limits which will enable him to obtain a profit comparable to that which he would have obtained from a commercial sale;

Whereas provision should be made for producers who have concluded a delivery contract to terminate it where the market situation would enable them to dispose of the wine more profitably;

Whereas, on the basis of experience gained, a certain margin should be allowed for the quantity of wine specified in the delivery contracts; whereas, moreover, provision should be made, in the event of chance circumstances or force majeure, for aid to be paid in respect of the quantity of wine which has actually been distilled;

Whereas the manufacture of wine fortified for distillation must take place in the vicinity of the place where the table wine is held in order to limit transport costs to distilleries a long distance away; whereas authorisation of the manufacture of wine fortified for distillation in a Member State other than that in which the producer's winery is located is not justified economically and risks creating serious monitoring problems; whereas it seems appropriate, therefore, to stipulate that the manufacture of wine fortified for distillation may take place only in the country where the table wine has been produced;

Whereas, in each Member State concerned, a body should be made responsible for implementing the provisions in question;

Whereas the addition of an indicator to the wine to be distilled is an efficient monitoring method; whereas it should be stated that the presence of such an indicator must not prevent the movement of these wines or of the products obtained therefrom,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:



### Article 1

1. Producers wishing to distil table wines produced by them pursuant to Article 15 of Regulation (EEC) No 337/79 shall conclude contracts for the delivery of table wines with an approved distiller and shall submit them to the intervention agency before 31 May 1981.

However a decision may be taken to amend the date laid down in the first subparagraph should the representative prices for all types of table wine, except types A II, A III and R III, be higher than the corresponding activating price for two consecutive weeks.

2. For the purposes of this Regulation, each producer may distil a quantity of table wines not less than 10 hectolitres and not more than 15% of the total quantity of table wine produced by him during the 1980/81 wine year.

### Article 2

The delivery contracts shall not be valid under this Regulation unless approved, before 15 June 1981, by the intervention agency of the Member State in which the wine happens to be when the contract is concluded.

These contracts shall cover:

- (a) the obligation for the distillers to purchase the quantity of table wine entered in the contract and to pay not less than the amount specified in Article 6(1) for that quantity;
  - (b) the obligation for the distiller to process the wine into a product with an alcoholic strength by volume of 86% or more, or into a product with an alcoholic strength by volume of 85% or less.
2. Where distillation takes place in a Member State other than that in which the contract is approved, the intervention agency which approved the contract shall forward a copy of it to the intervention agency in the first Member State.

Article 3

1. Producers:

- who themselves make use of distillation plants and who intend to carry out the distillation referred to in Article 1, or
- who intend to have their wine distilled on their behalf in an approved distiller's plant,

shall so inform the intervention agency of the Member State in whose territory their winery is located by means of a declaration of delivery for distillation, hereinafter called 'declaration', and, if the distilling plant is located in another Member State, the latter's intervention agency as well, by means of a copy of the declaration.

2. For the purposes of this Regulation, the contract referred to in Article 1(1) shall be replaced:

- in the case specified in the first indent of paragraph 1, by the declaration,
- in the case specified in the second indent of paragraph 1, by the declaration accompanied by a contract for delivery for distillation on the producer's behalf concluded between the producer and the distiller.

3. The declaration referred to in paragraph 2 shall not be valid under this Regulation unless approved before 15 June 1981 by the intervention agency of the Member State on whose territory the producer's winery is located.

This declaration shall involve the distiller in an obligation to process the wine into a product with an alcoholic strength by volume of 86% or more, or into a product with an alcoholic strength by volume of 85% or less.

4. In the case referred to in the first indent of paragraph 1, a sample of the wine to be distilled shall be taken by a representative of an official body of the Member State on whose territory the producer's winery is situated for analysis by an official laboratory of its actual alcoholic strength by volume, total acidity, volatile acidity and sulphur dioxide content.

The producer shall forward the results of this analysis, certified by an official body, to the intervention agency.

5. A representative of an official body shall check the quantity of wine distilled and the date of distillation.
6. Producers who have lodged a declaration shall be obliged to distil or to arrange for the distillation of the wine covered by that declaration.

#### Article 4

1. The minimum buying-in price for table wines for distillation shall be fixed at:
  - 2.14 ECU per hectolitre per % vol for all red and rosé table wines,
  - 2.01 ECU per hectolitre per % vol for all white table wines.These wines must have an actual alcoholic strength by volume of more than 9.5% vol.
2. The prices referred to in paragraph 1 shall apply to bulk merchandise ex producer's premises.

#### Article 5

1. The intervention agency of the Member State in which the distillation has taken place shall pay aid for the wine distilled.
2. The amount of the aid shall be fixed, in respect of the wines referred to in the first indent of Article 4 (1) at:
  - 1.52 ECU per hectolitre per % vol if the wine was processed into a product with an alcoholic strength by volume of 86% vol or more,
  - 1.47 ECU per hectolitre per % vol if the wine was processed into a product with an alcoholic strength by volume of 85% or less.

The amount of the aid shall be fixed, in respect of the wine referred to in the second indent of Article 4(1), at:

- 1.39 ECU per hectolitre per % vol if the wine was processed into a product with an alcoholic strength by volume of 86% vol or more,
- 1.34 ECU per hectolitre per % vol if the wine was processed into a product with an alcoholic strength by volume of 85% vol or less.

#### Article 6

1. When the total quantity of wine in the contract enters the distillery, the distiller shall pay the producer at least the difference between the minimum buying-in price referred to in Article 4 and the aid provided for in Article 5.
2. When proof is supplied that the total quantity of wine in the contract has been distilled, the intervention agency shall pay the producer the amount referred to in Article 5(2).
3. The producer may ask for the amount of aid referred to in Article 5(2) to be paid to him in advance on condition that he has lodged a security equal to 110% of the amount in the name of the intervention agency. This security shall be given in the form of a guarantee by an establishment meeting the criteria laid down by the Member State to which the intervention agency is responsible.

The advance payment may not be made until after the date of the approval provided for in Article 2(1) or Article 3(3).

Subject to the provisions of Article 11, the security provided for in the first subparagraph shall not be released unless, within a specified period, evidence is provided that the total quantity of wine appearing in the contract has been distilled.

When the security is released, the intervention agency shall make the adjustments required to take account of the margins provided for in Article 10.

#### Article 7

By way of derogation from Article 6(1), if distillation takes place in a Member State other than that to which the intervention agency which approved the contract is responsible, the distiller shall pay to the producer the minimum buying-in price specified in Article 4 once the total quantity of wine appearing in the contract has entered the distillery.

In this case the aid shall be paid to the distiller in accordance with the rules provided for in Article 6(2) or (3).

Article 8

Distillation operations may not take place before 15 May 1981 or after 31 August 1981.

Article 9

Should the average prices for not less than 50% of the quantities quoted of a type of table wine exceed 90% of the activating price for that type of wine, it may be decided that delivery contracts for wines of this type shall be terminated wholly or in part at the request of the producer.

Termination of the contract shall be permitted only in cases where the amounts paid by the intervention agency are refunded.

Article 10

A margin of 10% more or less than the quantity of wine indicated in the contracts referred to in Article 1, subject to the maximum and minimum amounts provided for in Article 1(2) shall be permitted for the quantity of wine actually delivered to the distillery.

The intervention agency shall pay the aid provided for in Article 5 for the quantity of wine which has actually been distilled, within the margin referred to in the first paragraph.

Article 11

Where, owing to chance circumstances or force majeure, all or some of the wine covered by a contract referred to in Article 1 cannot be distilled, the distiller or the producer shall immediately so inform:

- the intervention agency of the Member State in whose territory the distillation plant is located, and
- if the producer's winery is located in another Member State, the intervention agency of the second Member State.

In the cases referred to in the first paragraph, the intervention agency shall pay the aid referred to in Article 5 in respect of that quantity of wine which has actually been distilled.

Article 12

The wine intended for distillation as provided for in Article 1(1) may be processed into wine fortified for distillation by the distiller or by an approved manufacturer other than the producer.

If the operation is carried out by a manufacturer, the provisions of Articles 1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 10 and 11 shall apply subject to the provisions of the following Articles.

Article 13

1. The contracts provided for in Article 1 shall be concluded between a producer and a manufacturer.
2. These contracts shall involve the manufacturer in the obligation:
  - (a) to purchase the quantity of wine appearing therein and to process all of it into wine fortified for distillation,
  - (b) to deliver the wine fortified for distillation to an approved distiller,
  - (c) to pay to the producer not less than the price specified in Article 4.

Article 14

1. Wine fortified for distillation may be produced only in the territory of the Member State where the producer's winery is located and within a specified period of time.
2. The manufacture of wine fortified for distillation shall be subject to official supervision. For this purpose:
  - the document(s) and the register(s) provided for in Article 53 of Regulation (EEC) No 337/79 shall state the increase in actual alcoholic strength by volume, expressed as % vol, giving the strength before and after the addition of the distillate to the wine;
  - before the wine is processed into wine fortified for distillation, a sample shall be taken by a representative of an official body for analysis by an official laboratory, or by a laboratory operating under official supervision, of the actual alcoholic strength by volume. Two copies of the results of this analysis shall be sent to the manufacturer of the wine fortified for distillation, who shall forward one copy to the intervention agency of the Member State where the wine fortified for distillation was produced.

Article 15

The price specified in Article 4 shall be paid by the manufacturer when the total quantity of wine appearing in the contract has entered his installations.

Article 16

Wine fortified for distillation shall be distilled before a specified date. The product obtained from the distillation of wine fortified for that purpose shall have an alcoholic strength by volume of 85% or less.

Article 17

1. When evidence has been provided that all the wine fortified for distillation, produced from the wine appearing in the contract provided for in Article 13(1), has been distilled, the intervention agency of the Member State where the wine fortified for distillation has been produced shall pay to the manufacturer the aid provided for, as applicable, in the second indent of the first subparagraph of Article 5(2) or in the second indent of the second subparagraph of Article 5(2).
2. The aid shall be calculated by hectolitre and by % vol of the actual alcoholic strength of the wine before it is fortified for distillation.
3. The margin provided for in Article 10 shall apply to the quantities of table wine delivered to the manufacturer's installations.  
The aid shall be paid for the quantity of table wine which, after being fortified for distillation, has actually been distilled.

Article 18

For the purposes of this Regulation, "an approved distiller" shall mean a distiller included on a list to be compiled by the competent authorities of the Member State.

A person on whose behalf distillation is carried out shall be treated in the same way as a distiller within the meaning of the first paragraph.

Such distillation must be carried out by an approved distiller.

For the purposes of this Regulation "an approved manufacturer" shall mean a manufacturer included on a list to be compiled by the Member States.

Article 19

1. The intervention agencies responsible for implementing this Regulation shall be those appointed by the Member States in accordance with Article 8 of Regulation (EEC) No 343/79.
2. Without prejudice to Article 2(1), Article 3(3) and Article 17(1), the competent intervention agency shall be that located in the territory where distillation takes place.

Article 20

Member States shall take the measures necessary to ensure that this Regulation and, in particular, checks to prevent the deflection of table wine from its end-use of distillation, are implemented. To this end Member States may stipulate that an indicator may be used.

Member States may not prevent the movement within their territory of a table wine intended for distillation or of distilled products obtained from such wine, because of the presence of an indicator.

Article 21

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Communities.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels,

For the Council  
The President



# FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date : 6.4.81

1. BUDGET HEADING : 6912 wine distillation Appropriations : 1981  
287.14 m ECU

2. TITLE : Proposal for a Council Regulation laying down general rules on the distillation of table wines, as provided for in Article 15 of Regulation (EEC) No 337/79

3. LEGAL BASIS : Art. 15 of Reg. 337/79

4. AIMS OF PROJECT : To remedy a serious disturbance on the wine market by the implementation of exceptional distillation measures

5. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS	PERIOD OF 12 MONTHS	CURRENT FINANCIAL YEAR	FOLLOWING FINANCIAL YEAR
<b>5.0 EXPENDITURE</b> - CHARGED TO THE EC BUDGET (XXX/INTERVENTIONS) - XXXXX/INTERVENTIONS - XXXX <b>5.1 RECEIPTS</b> - XXXX - XXXX - XXXX	55 m ECU	55 m ECU	token entry
5.0.1 ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE 5.1.1 ESTIMATED RECEIPTS	Relates to	one year	only

5.2 METHOD OF CALCULATION : Aid to distillation: 1.43 ECU/% vol = 15.0 ECU/hl  
 Estimated volume: 6 m hl. Gross cost 6x15 = 90 m ECU

As the quantities actually covered by other distillation operations, including 'performance guarantee' operations, are lower than initially estimated, entailing 35 m ECU less expenditure, the proposed exceptional operations will also cover these quantities. Consequently net expenditure is 90-35 = 55 m ECU.

6.0 CAN THE PROJECT BE FINANCED FROM APPROPRIATIONS ENTERED IN THE RELEVANT CHAPTER OF THE CURRENT BUDGET ? YES/NO

6.1 CAN THE PROJECT BE FINANCED BY TRANSFER BETWEEN CHAPTERS OF THE CURRENT BUDGET ? 1 YES/NO

6.2 IS A SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET BE NECESSARY ? 3 YES/NO

6.3 WILL FUTURE BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS BE NECESSARY ? YES/NO

OBSERVATIONS : A sum of 55 m ECU would therefore have to be transferred; this can be covered from EAGGF Guarantee appropriations as a result of short-term savings