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Answer given by Mr Wojciechowski
on behalf of the European Commission
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The Commission is aware of the economic importance of the EU wine sector and is committed to supporting its adaptation to climate change. The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) provides income support, several risk management tools, and sector-specific interventions aiming to address climate challenges. Through CAP's Strategic Plans, Member States can tailor measures to mitigate and prevent negative effects of climate change, like preventive investments, harvest insurances and mutual funds, enhancing resilience against climate risks. Investments to adapt vineyards to the new climate conditions, including the reconversion of traditional grape varieties to more drought-resistant varieties are also supported under the CAP Strategic Plans, as well as investments for sustainable water management, including drip irrigation.

Acknowledging the multiple challenges that the wine producers are facing, the Commission has established a High-Level Group (HLG) on Wine Policy to discuss and identify the most suitable adjustments to the policy framework that could help the sector to remain profitable in the future. Climate change is certainly among the main challenges discussed that need to be better addressed in future. The HLG is expected to issue policy recommendations by the end of this year, which will be used by the Commission as a basis for its reflection on the future wine policy.