

(English version)

Question for written answer E-001015/25
to the Commission
Esther Herranz García (PPE)
(10 March 2025)

Subject: Member States' potential vineyard output

Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 17 December 2013, implemented by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 2018/273 and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2018/274 of the Commission, both of 11 December 2017 authorise each Member State to increase the potential output of its vineyards by granting, each year, new permits for an area representing no more than 1% of its potential output on 31 July of the previous year.

In the light of the above:

1. Does the Commission consider it lawful for the relevant authority of a Member State to decide, in a given year, to increase this potential output by granting new administrative permits — either at national-government or regional level — on the basis of objective information on developments in the wine market, if such a decision runs counter to recommendations made by, where appropriate, the regional authorities or the bodies responsible for governing geographical indications and even inter-professional organisations in the sector itself?

Submitted: 10.3.2025

Answer given by Mr Hansen on behalf of the European Commission
(22 April 2025)

In accordance with Article 65 of the common market Organisation (CMO) Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 ⁽¹⁾, when deciding on the area to be made available for new vine plantings each year, the competent authorities of Member States applying the vine planting authorisation scheme shall take into consideration recommendations presented by producer organisations, their associations or interbranch organisations, recognised and operating in the wine sector, by interested groups of producers managing a protected designation of origin (PDO) or a protected geographical indication (PGI), or by other types of professional organisations recognised on the basis of the Member State's legislation, provided that those recommendations are preceded by an agreement entered into by the relevant representative parties in the reference geographical area.

However, these recommendations are not binding, and the competent authorities may also consider other factors they deem relevant for their decision to apply the percentage laid down in Article 63(1) of the CMO to authorisations for new plantings or, in accordance with Article 63(2) of the CMO, to apply at national level a lower percentage or to limit the issuing of authorisations at regional level for specific areas.

In accordance with Article 63(3) of the CMO Regulation, Member States must justify their decision to set national or regional limits on the need to avoid a well-demonstrated risk of oversupply, on the need to avoid a well-demonstrated risk of devaluation of a PDO or a PGI, or on the wish to contribute to the development of the products in question while preserving its quality.

⁽¹⁾ Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 922/72, (EEC) No 234/79, (EC) No 1037/2001 and (EC) No 1234/2007; OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 671-854.