

EN
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Answer given by Mr Hansen
on behalf of the European Commission
(10.4.2026)

Grapevine Flavescence dorée phytoplasma (FD) is a Union quarantine pest¹. Its main vector, *Scaphoideus titanus*, while not listed as such, is recognised as the main driver of FD spread in vineyards.

Research and Innovation on FD and its vector can be supported under Horizon Europe, in particular Cluster 6 ‘Food, Bioeconomy, Natural Resources, Agriculture and Environment’, with dedicated opportunities in the Work Programme 2026-2027². Under the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)³, Member States may support EIP-AGRI Operational Group (European Innovation Partnership for Agricultural Productivity and Sustainability) projects, financed through CAP Strategic Plans (2023-2027), to develop practice-oriented innovative solutions across a wide range of agricultural challenges.

The Commission has allocated around EUR 200 million in recent years for plant-health-related research and innovation under Horizon Europe. While no ongoing project focuses on FD and its vector, projects funded under the previous Framework programme for Research & Innovation – Horizon 2020⁴ have addressed FD specifically, including VITISENS⁵ (rapid in-field FD detection), TROPICSAFE⁶ (diagnostic tools and resistance-related knowledge for grapevine yellows, including FD), and WINETWORK⁷ (collection and sharing of scientific and practical knowledge). Several EIP-AGRI Operational Groups have directly targeted FD and *S. titanus*, such as RESISTO.FD⁸, FLAV.I.A.⁹, MIDIFENDO¹⁰, Vacuum Bug¹¹, FD.STOP¹², GO Vite¹³, delivering improved detection and monitoring methods, decision-support tools and integrated management strategies for vineyards.

¹ Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2019/2072/oj.

² European Commission Decision C(2025) 8493 of 11 December 2025: https://research-and-innovation.ec.europa.eu/document/download/44106caa-ed7a-42bf-ae57-aaab91778602_en.

³ Article 77, Regulation (EU) 2021/2115.

⁴ https://research-and-innovation.ec.europa.eu/funding/funding-opportunities/funding-programmes-and-open-calls/horizon-2020_en.

⁵ <https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/262032>.

⁶ <https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/727459>.

⁷ <https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/652601>.

⁸ https://eu-cap-network.ec.europa.eu/projects/resistofd-control-and-management-flavescence-doree-traditional-strategies-resistant_en.

⁹ https://eu-cap-network.ec.europa.eu/projects/flavia-control-flavescence-doree-means-artificial-intelligence_en.

¹⁰ https://eu-cap-network.ec.europa.eu/projects/midifendouse-microorganisms-activating-grapevine-defenses-towards-flavescence-doree-attack_en.

¹¹ https://eu-cap-network.ec.europa.eu/projects/vacuum-bug-development-mechanical-process-adapted-vines-contributes-decrease-number-leaf_en.

¹² https://eu-cap-network.ec.europa.eu/projects/fdstop-creation-networks-virtuous-and-economically-sustainable-management-flavescence_en.

¹³ https://eu-cap-network.ec.europa.eu/projects/innovative-strategies-sustainable-management-grapevine-yellows-govite_en.

In addition, in case of outbreaks of Grapevine Flavescence dorée phytoplasma in the EU, eradication measures could be co-funded under the Single Market Programme¹⁴.

¹⁴ Regulation (EU) 2021/690 establishing a programme for the internal market, competitiveness of enterprises, including small and medium-sized enterprises, the area of plants, animals, food and feed, and European statistics (Single Market Programme).