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Answer given by Mr Šefčovič
on behalf of the European Commission
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The EU wine package published on 26 February 2026[1] will provide a modernised policy framework to support a competitive, resilient and future-oriented EU wine sector. Although it does not contain a specific section on the common commercial policy, it will strengthen the sector's capacity to seize emerging market opportunities.

The wine sector also represents an offensive sector for the EU in its Free Trade Agreement negotiations, where EU wine exports are supported through tariff liberalisation, protection of geographical indications or addressing non-tariff barriers.

Pursuant Regulation (EU) 2023/2675[2], economic coercion exists where a third country applies or threatens to apply a third-country measure affecting trade or investment in order to prevent or obtain the cessation, modification or adoption of a particular act by the EU or a Member State, thereby interfering in the legitimate sovereign choices of the EU or a Member State.

In the situations described, it seems that there is a restriction of trade that is however not intended to prevent or obtain the cessation, modification or adoption of a particular act, thereby interfering in legitimate sovereign choices.

Therefore, the Commission is currently not planning to activate the Anti-Coercion Instrument with regards to possible trade restrictions affecting the wine sector. Nevertheless, if such restrictions are in violation of international trade rules, different avenues are likely to exist to seek remedies, like the initiation of a dispute settlement under the World Trade Organisation Agreement, or under EU Free Trade Agreements.

[1] http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2026/471/oj.
[2] https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2023/2675/oj/eng.