Basic information

2025/0071(COD) COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure) Regulation	Procedure completed
Amending Regulations on agricultural products as regards market rules and sectoral support measures in the wine sector and for aromatised wine products Amending Regulation 2014/251 2011/0231(COD) Amending Regulation 2013/1308 2011/0281(COD) Amending Regulation 2021/2115 2018/0216(COD) **Subject** 3.10 Agricultural policy and economies 3.10.03 Marketing and trade of agricultural products and livestock 3.10.06.08 Wine, alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages	

Key players

European Parliament

Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
AGRI Agriculture and Rural Development	HERRANZ GARCÍA Esther (EPP)	21/05/2025
	Shadow rapporteur SARGIACOMO Eric (S&D) PENNELLE Gilles (PfE) FIDANZA Carlo (ECR) GOERENS Charles (Renew) GUARDA Cristina (Greens/EFA) SAEIDI Arash (The Left)	

Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
ENVI Environment, Climate and Food Safety	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	

Council of the European Union

European Commission

Commission DG	Commissioner
Agriculture and Rural Development	HANSEN Christophe

European Economic and Social Committee

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
28/03/2025	Legislative proposal published	COM(2025)0137	Summary
05/05/2025	Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading		
05/11/2025	Vote in committee, 1st reading		
05/11/2025	Committee decision to open interinstitutional negotiations with report adopted in committee		
10/11/2025	Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading	A10-0220/2025	Summary
12/11/2025	Committee decision to enter into interinstitutional negotiations announced in plenary (Rule 72)		
24/11/2025	Committee decision to enter into interinstitutional negotiations confirmed by plenary (Rule 72)		
12/01/2026	Approval in committee of the text agreed at 1st reading interinstitutional negotiations		
09/02/2026	Debate in Parliament		
10/02/2026	Decision by Parliament, 1st reading	T10-0028/2026	Summary
10/02/2026	Results of vote in Parliament		
23/02/2026	Act adopted by Council after Parliament's 1st reading		
24/02/2026	Final act signed		
26/02/2026	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information

Procedure reference	2025/0071(COD)
Procedure type	COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure)
Procedure subtype	Legislation
Legislative instrument	Regulation
Amendments and repeals	Amending Regulation 2014/251 2011/0231(COD) Amending Regulation 2013/1308 2011/0281(COD) Amending Regulation 2021/2115 2018/0216(COD)
Legal basis	Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union TFEU 043-p2 Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union TFEU 042-p1
Other legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 165
Mandatory consultation of other institutions	European Economic and Social Committee
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	AGRI/10/02569

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee draft report		PE774.316	17/06/2025	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE775.589	23/07/2025	
Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading		A10-0220/2025	10/11/2025	Summary
Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading		T10-0028/2026	10/02/2026	Summary

Council of the EU

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Draft final act	00065/2025/LEX	16/02/2026	

European Commission

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Legislative proposal	COM(2025)0137	28/03/2025	Summary
Document attached to the procedure	SWD(2025)0237	28/07/2025	
Commission response to text adopted in plenary	SP(2026)05-05	05/05/2026	

National parliaments

Document type	Parliament /Chamber	Reference	Date	Summary
Contribution	IT_SENATE	COM(2025)0137	28/05/2025	
Contribution	IT_CHAMBER	COM(2025)0137	28/05/2025	
Contribution	ES_PARLIAMENT	COM(2025)0137	05/06/2025	
Contribution	RO_SENATE	COM(2025)0137	17/06/2025	

Other institutions and bodies

Institution/body	Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
CofR	Committee of the Regions: opinion	CDR1989/2025	02/07/2025	
EESC	Economic and Social Committee: opinion, report	CES1257/2025	17/07/2025	

Additional information

Source	Document	Date

European Parliament	Briefing	10/06/2025
European Commission	EUR-Lex	

Meetings with interest representatives published in line with the Rules of Procedure

Rapporteurs, Shadow Rapporteurs and Committee Chairs

Transparency				
Name	**Role**	**Committee**	**Date**	**Interest representatives**
SAEIDI Arash	Shadow rapporteur	AGRI	08/12/2025	European Food Forum
SAEIDI Arash	Shadow rapporteur	AGRI	03/12/2025	European Food Forum
SARGIACOMO Eric	Shadow rapporteur	AGRI	19/11/2025	spiritsEUROPE
SARGIACOMO Eric	Shadow rapporteur	AGRI	27/10/2025	OEnodia
SARGIACOMO Eric	Shadow rapporteur	AGRI	22/10/2025	Conseil interprofessionnel des Vins du Languedoc International Organisation of Vine and Wine Confraternita del Clinto Spanish Wine Journalists Association AEPEV Associazione Clinto de Marca Confédération des Vins IGP de Cévennes La Cave de Aude Vitis Batardus Liberata Association Institut des Sciences de la Vigne et du Vin
SARGIACOMO Eric	Shadow rapporteur	AGRI	21/10/2025	Farm Europe La Coopération Agricole Iter Vitis Assembly of European Wine Regions
GOERENS Charles	Shadow rapporteur	AGRI	25/09/2025	Eurocare
SARGIACOMO Eric	Shadow rapporteur	AGRI	11/09/2025	Syndicat général des vignerons de la Champagne
HERRANZ GARCÍA Esther	Rapporteur	AGRI	09/09/2025	PERNOD RICARD
SARGIACOMO Eric	Shadow rapporteur	AGRI	08/09/2025	European Federation of Origin Wines
FIDANZA Carlo	Shadow rapporteur	AGRI	17/07/2025	Unione Italiana Vini
SARGIACOMO Eric	Shadow rapporteur	AGRI	09/07/2025	Syndicat des vins IGP Cévennes
FIDANZA Carlo	Shadow rapporteur	AGRI	30/06/2025	Federazione Italiana Vignaioli Indipendenti
FIDANZA Carlo	Shadow rapporteur	AGRI	26/06/2025	Comité National des Interprofessions des Vins à appellation d'origine et à indication géographique
SARGIACOMO Eric	Shadow rapporteur	AGRI	25/06/2025	Comité Européen des Entreprises Vins
GOERENS Charles	Shadow rapporteur	AGRI	25/06/2025	EFOW

HERRANZ GARCÍA Esther	Rapporteur	AGRI	25/06/2025	Comité National des Interprofessions des Vins à appellation d'origine et à indication géographique
PENNELLE Gilles	Shadow rapporteur	AGRI	25/06/2025	Copa-Cogeca
FIDANZA Carlo	Shadow rapporteur	AGRI	24/06/2025	European Federation of Origin Wines
SARGIACOMO Eric	Shadow rapporteur	AGRI	24/06/2025	Comité National des Interprofessions des Vins à appellation d'origine et à indication géographique
GOERENS Charles	Shadow rapporteur	AGRI	24/06/2025	CNIV
HERRANZ GARCÍA Esther	Rapporteur	AGRI	24/06/2025	Permanent Representation of Denmark in the European Parliament
GOERENS Charles	Shadow rapporteur	AGRI	19/06/2025	Institut Viti-Vinicole
GUARDA Cristina	Shadow rapporteur	AGRI	18/06/2025	FIVI – Federazione Italiana Vignaioli Indipendenti
GUARDA Cristina	Shadow rapporteur	AGRI	16/06/2025	BEUC - The European Consumers Organisation
GUARDA Cristina	Shadow rapporteur	AGRI	13/06/2025	Copa Cogeca
GUARDA Cristina	Shadow rapporteur	AGRI	12/06/2025	IOGT-NTO
GOERENS Charles	Shadow rapporteur	AGRI	12/06/2025	Spirit Europe
HERRANZ GARCÍA Esther	Rapporteur	AGRI	11/06/2025	COPA-COGECA
GOERENS Charles	Shadow rapporteur	AGRI	05/06/2025	Copa-Cogeca
HERRANZ GARCÍA Esther	Rapporteur	AGRI	05/06/2025	EFOW
HERRANZ GARCÍA Esther	Rapporteur	AGRI	03/06/2025	Cooperativas Agro-alimentarias de España
HERRANZ GARCÍA Esther	Rapporteur	AGRI	26/05/2025	Asociación Agraria Jóvenes Agricultores
GUARDA Cristina	Shadow rapporteur	AGRI	22/05/2025	European Coordination Via Campesina
GOERENS Charles	Shadow rapporteur	AGRI	21/05/2025	CEVI
HERRANZ GARCÍA Esther	Rapporteur	AGRI	21/05/2025	Permanent Representation of Spain in the EU
HERRANZ GARCÍA Esther	Rapporteur	AGRI	21/05/2025	CEVI
SAEIDI Arash	Shadow rapporteur	AGRI	21/05/2025	Conseil national des AOC
PENNELLE Gilles	Shadow rapporteur	AGRI	21/05/2025	CNAOC
HERRANZ GARCÍA Esther	Rapporteur	AGRI	21/05/2025	Movendi Sweden
HERRANZ GARCÍA Esther	Rapporteur	AGRI	19/05/2025	Direccion General de Desarrollo Rural de La Rioja

SARGIACOMO Eric	Shadow rapporteur	AGRI	14/05/2025	CEVI
SARGIACOMO Eric	Shadow rapporteur	AGRI	14/05/2025	EFOW
GOERENS Charles	Shadow rapporteur	AGRI	14/05/2025	EFOW
HERRANZ GARCÍA Esther	Rapporteur	AGRI	14/05/2025	Regional Council of Veneto
HERRANZ GARCÍA Esther	Rapporteur	AGRI	14/05/2025	EFOW
HERRANZ GARCÍA Esther	Rapporteur	AGRI	05/05/2025	Comité Européen des Entreprises Vins
HERRANZ GARCÍA Esther	Rapporteur	AGRI	24/04/2025	COPA-COGECA
HERRANZ GARCÍA Esther	Rapporteur	AGRI	19/03/2025	Federación Española del Vino

Other Members

Transparency

Name	Date	Interest representatives
SAEIDI Arash	26/06/2025	Vignerons Bio Nouvelle Aquitaine
CASSART Benoit	25/06/2025	European Federation of Origin Wines
HAYER Valérie	21/05/2025	Confédération Européenne des Vignerons Indépendants
HAYER Valérie	14/05/2025	European Federation of Origin Wines
SCHNEIDER Christine	07/05/2025	Copa Cogeca

Final act

Regulation 2026/0471
OJ OJ L 26.02.2026

Corrigendum to final act 32026R0471R(02)
OJ OJ L 22.05.2026

Amending Regulations on agricultural products as regards market rules and sectoral support measures in the wine sector and for aromatised wine products

2025/0071(COD) - 28/03/2025 - Legislative proposal

PURPOSE: to ensure that the European wine sector remains competitive, resilient and a vital economic force in the decades to come.

PROPOSED ACT: Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council.

ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT: the European Parliament acts in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure and on an equal footing with the Council.

BACKGROUND: while the EU remains the global leader in wine production, wine consumption in the Union has been steadily declining and is at its lowest level of the past three decades, while traditional export markets for Union wines are impacted by a combination of de-consumption and

geopolitical factors, leading to more uncertain export patterns. In addition, production is becoming unpredictable, given the wine sector's vulnerability to climate change. With the resulting oversupply putting pressure on prices, winegrowers have less income to invest in their business and low financial reserves they can fall back on if one of the more frequent and often localised severe weather events hits their region.

The High-Level Group on Wine Policy (HLG) was established to discuss these challenges and identify possible opportunities for the Union wine sector. The HLG considered how to better support the sector in view of the current structural challenges by managing the production potential, enhancing competitiveness and exploring new market opportunities. After four meetings, the Group endorsed a document with policy recommendations.

In view of the positive reaction to the HLG recommendations, the most urgent and sector specific recommendations would be translated into legislative proposals as soon as possible to help the wine sector to face the serious challenges and to become more competitive.

CONTENT: the Commission proposal introduces targeted amendments to Regulations (EU) No 1308/2013, (EU) 2021/2115 and (EU) No 251/2014 to **help the European wine sector** manage production potential, adapt to changing consumer preferences and open up new market opportunities.

The key changes to the wine policy framework are as follows:

- introduction of a longer validity period for **replanting permits** to give producers more time to study the possibility of planting varieties better suited to market demand or changing climatic conditions, or the possibility of using new vineyard management techniques;

- possibility for winegrowers who hold valid unused authorisations for new plantings and authorisations resulting from the conversion of planting rights granted to them before 1 January 2025 should be allowed to waive these authorisations without incurring an administrative penalty;

- possibility to **limit the issuing of new planting authorisations** at regional level for specific areas with excess supply where national or Union measures aimed to reduce the supply (i.e. distillation, green harvesting or grubbing up of vineyards) are or have been implemented in order to avoid further increasing the production potential;

- possibility for Member States to have the flexibility to set regional limits for specific areas as low as 0%, in view to adapting the production potential to the market demand to set **rules for replanting** in order to better manage the territorial distribution of vineyards and to set conditions relating to the use of varieties and production methods in order to avoid an increase in yields and to preserve traditional vine varieties and production methods;

- increased support to the sector to become more resilient to **climate change**. Member States can increase the maximum Union financial assistance up to 80% of the eligible investment costs for investments aimed at climate change mitigation and adaptation;

- **clear marketing rules and common product denominations** for lower alcohol wine products across the single market;

- a more harmonised approach to wine **labelling**, reducing costs and simplifying trade across EU borders while providing consumers with easy access to information;

- possibility for producer groups managing wine protected under geographical indications to receive assistance to develop **wine-related tourism**, helping to boost economic development in rural areas;

- **extended promotion**: the duration of EU-funded promotional campaigns for market consolidation in third countries will be extended from 3 to 5 years to ensure better promotion of European wines.

Amending Regulations on agricultural products as regards market rules and sectoral support measures in the wine sector and for aromatised wine products

2025/0071(COD) - 10/02/2026 - Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading

The European Parliament adopted by 625 votes to 15, with 11 abstentions, a legislative resolution on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulations (EU) No 1308/2013, (EU) 2021/2115 and (EU) No 251/2014 as regards certain market rules and sectoral support measures in the wine sector and for aromatised wine products.

Parliament adopted its position at first reading by amending the proposal as follows:

More funding for wine producers

Winegrowers will receive additional assistance in the event of serious **natural disasters**, **extreme weather conditions** or **outbreaks** of plant diseases.

The text also provides for the use of European funds for **grubbing-up premiums**. EU financial aid for definitive grubbing-up must not exceed **70%** of the sum of the direct costs associated with carrying out the grubbing-up and the estimated loss of revenue for one year of the grubbed-up area. In addition, Member States may provide for a national contribution to the intervention of up to **30%** of the sum of the direct costs associated with carrying out the grubbing-up and the estimated loss of revenue for one year in respect of the grubbed-up area.

The national payment ceiling for **wine distillation and green harvesting** will be set at **25%** of the total funds available per Member State.

To ensure adequate support for winegrowers in relation to the **adaptation to climate change**, Member States may increase the maximum Union financial assistance to up to **80 %** of the actual costs of restructuring and conversion of vineyards if the intervention pursues that objective.

Vine planting authorization system

The vine planting authorisation scheme applies from 1 January 2016, with the Commission conducting reviews in 2028 and every ten years to evaluate the functioning of the scheme and, where appropriate, to present proposals.

With natural disasters, severe meteorological events and plant disease outbreaks becoming more frequent, Member States should be given the possibility to **extend by up to twelve months the validity of planting authorisations** granted for the region affected and due to expire by the end of the marketing year concerned. Holders of such planting authorisations should have the possibility to renounce their authorisations **without incurring administrative penalties** where they inform the competent authorities of the Member State that they do not wish to make use of their authorisations within the extended deadline.

When exceptional circumstances lead to unforeseen practical difficulties for winegrowers, preventing them from planting new vineyards, the competent authorities of the Member States should be allowed to **waive the administrative penalties** for the non-use of a planting authorisation upon a justified request from the winegrower concerned.

Member States may require that **abandoned vineyards** be grubbed up for sanitary and phytosanitary reasons.

Eligibility and priority criteria

When granting vine planting authorisations, Member States should be able to use objective, non-discriminatory eligibility and priority criteria that result in preference being given to vineyards that contribute to improving products with geographical indications or their quality.

Replanting

In order to avoid aggravating the risk of oversupply in regions where a Member State has opted to limit the granting of new planting authorisations, the Member State should be able to set eligibility conditions for the granting of new planting authorisations to avoid excessive yields in the new vineyards planted in the regions concerned.

Wine tourism

In order to support the development of direct sales to tourists in producing regions, the amended text specifies that wine tourism must be the object of investments in marketing structures and tools.

Export promotion

Measures supporting information, promotion and communication activities may benefit from European funding of up to **60%**, while Member States may add up to **30%** for small and medium-sized enterprises and **20%** for large enterprises.

To adapt to market trends and harness efficient market opportunities, the duration of the support for promotion and communication operations carried out in third countries should be three years, **renewable twice for a period of three years** at each extension, i.e. a maximum duration of nine consecutive years.

In addition, Member States should facilitate the access of small producers to support that is available under the promotion and communication type of intervention, by providing them with a **simplified application procedure** or by applying objective and non-discriminatory priority criteria concerning new beneficiaries, new markets and new products.

Clear labels for alcohol free and reduced alcohol wines

The regulation amends the rules on the labelling of wine products to better inform the consumer of the characteristics of grapevine products with a reduced alcohol content, while retaining the obligation to provide information on the use of de-alcoholisation.

To clarify the rules on de-alcoholised wines, the term **“alcohol-free”** accompanied by the expression **“0.0%”** will be able to be used if the strength of the product does not exceed **0.05%** alcohol-by-volume. Products the strength of which is above **0.5%** volume but at the same time are already at least **30%** lower than the standard alcoholic strength of the category of wine before de-alcoholisation, should be labelled as **“alcohol reduced”**.

It is specified that compulsory particulars should be required to be displayed on any given packaging only once.

To facilitate exports, wine intended for export should be exempt from the EU's labelling requirements.

Amending Regulations on agricultural products as regards market rules and sectoral support measures in the wine sector and for aromatised wine products

2025/0071(COD) - 10/11/2025 - Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading

The Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development adopted the report by Esther HERRANZ GARCÍA (EPP, ES) on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulations (EU) No 1308/2013, (EU) 2021/2115 and (EU) No 251/2014 as regards certain market rules and sectoral support measures in the wine sector and for aromatised wine products.

The committee responsible recommended that the European Parliament's position adopted at first reading under the ordinary legislative procedure should amend the proposal as follows:

Compulsory particulars

Labelling and presentation of the products marketed in the Union or for export should contain the following compulsory particulars: (i) the designation for the category of the grapevine product; (ii) the term '**reduced alcohol**' if the actual alcoholic strength of the product is equal to or above **0.5%** by volume and is at least 30% below the minimum alcoholic strength of the category before **de-alcoholisation**.

The requirement that compulsory particulars be indicated in the same field of vision should only apply once on any given packaging. When providing the nutrition declaration and the list of ingredients, the electronic means used should be identified without words and appear in close proximity of the energy value.

Abandoned Vineyards

To prevent the spread of pests and diseases and to protect public health and safety, Member States should be allowed to require the destruction of vines in abandoned vineyards.

Vine planting authorisation scheme

The scheme of authorisations for vine plantings should apply from 1 January 2016, with reviews to be undertaken by the Commission **in 2028 and every ten years** to evaluate the operation of the scheme and, if appropriate, make proposals.

In the cases of force majeure and exceptional circumstances, winegrowers may extend the validity of the authorisations granted by up to **twelve months** after the initial expiration date.

By way of derogation from the standard procedure, the simplified procedure for granting replanting authorisations could apply. The replanting authorisation would be granted automatically by the competent authority following grubbing-up, without the producer needing to make a formal request.

Replanting

Member States may set criteria for the allocation and management of planting authorisations in order to avoid increasing vineyard areas and therefore wine production in regions and for market segments prone to oversupply, and in order to prioritise wines that have market opportunities, in accordance with their national sectorial strategies and the crisis measures authorised for those areas. In areas eligible for the production of wines with protected designations of origin or protected geographical indications, Member States may prohibit the replanting of vines intended for the production of wines without a protected designation of origin or protected geographical indication.

National payments to support wine distillation in times of crisis

Those receiving funds allocated to voluntary crisis measures will not be eligible for aid for green harvesting, distillation or uprooting measures implemented on the same hectares.

Promotional and communication operations

These operations may be extended every **five years** if deemed necessary for market consolidation. To take into account the specific characteristics of micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises, the Commission may adopt delegated acts establishing a simplified regime for small producers.

When preparing their Strategic Plans, Member States may consider that the term 'third country market' refers to distinct markets within the same third country, enabling allowing for a distinction between different regions, consumer segments or types of distribution channels within the same third country.

Moreover, to address the decline in consumption and the market instability the Union is currently facing, the Commission should encourage the Member States to invest in the development of **wine tourism**.

Comprehensive strategy

Members proposed that the Commission should establish a comprehensive strategy aimed at revitalising the Union's wine production sector and strengthening its competitiveness. The strategy should, in particular, pursue the objective of expanding the Union's presence in new export markets, with a focus on emerging countries. The strategy should place particular emphasis on the quality, tradition and excellence of Union wines.'

Union financial assistance to the wine sector

The EU financial assistance:

- for **restructuring and conversion of vineyards** may cover up to 80 % of the actual costs of restructuring and conversion of vineyards linked to the objective of contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation;

- for **green harvesting and distillation** should not exceed 50 % of the sum of the direct costs of the destruction or removal of grape bunches and the loss of revenue related to such destruction or removal;

- for **permanent grubbing** up may cover up to 100% of the eligible costs. Beneficiaries of Union financial assistance for permanent grubbing up should not be eligible to benefit from the intervention restructuring and conversion of vineyards for a period of five years;

- for **information actions and promotion** should not exceed 80 % of eligible expenditure;

- for actions to **prevent the spread of flavescence** dorée and other highly contagious plant diseases may cover up to 100 % of the eligible costs.

Budgetary flexibility for sectoral interventions

By way of derogation, unused budgetary allocations for sectoral interventions in the wine sector in a given financial year may be carried over to the following financial year provided that they are used exclusively for the voluntary measures in the same sector.