

Evaluation of the Common Agricultural Policy measures applicable to the wine sector

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

Introduction

This questionnaire covers the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) measures that are applicable to the wine sector. The measures are included in the legislation applicable as from 2014: Regulation (EU) No 1308 /2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a common organization of the markets in agricultural products.

With a view to enhancing viable production, the measures have the following objectives:

- Progressive improvement of the competitiveness and market orientation of the EU wine sector;
- Ensure balance between supply and demand / an orderly growth of vine plantings / improvement and stabilization of the operation of the market for wines;
- A wine regime that preserves the best traditions of the EU wine production, while taking into account the international standards;
- Effective controls to ensure quality and traceability of wine products;
- Smooth functioning of the internal market through labelling rules that take into account legitimate interests of consumers and producers;
- A wine regime that operates through clear, simple rules.

This Public Consultation has been launched to support the evaluation of the impact of the CAP measures applicable to the wine sector. The evaluation aims to determine how well the objectives have been met by those measures considering their relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, coherence and EU added value.

You are invited to contribute to this evaluation by replying to the questionnaire below.

The questionnaire will take around 20 minutes to complete.

About you

* Language of my contribution

- Bulgarian
- Croatian
- Czech
- Danish
- Dutch
- English

- Estonian
- Finnish
- French
- Gaelic
- German
- Greek
- Hungarian
- Italian
- Latvian
- Lithuanian
- Maltese
- Polish
- Portuguese
- Romanian
- Slovak
- Slovenian
- Spanish
- Swedish

* I am giving my contribution as

- Academic/research institution
- Business association
- Company/business organisation
- Consumer organisation
- EU citizen
- Environmental organisation
- Non-EU citizen
- Non-governmental organisation (NGO)
- Public authority
- Trade union
- Other

I am replying

- As an individual in my personal capacity (followed by filling in the next 6 fields)
- In my professional capacity or on behalf of an organisation [please fill in the section entitled '*You are replying in your professional capacity or on behalf of an organisation*' below followed by answering question 1 - 12]

You are replying as an individual in your personal capacity

* First name

Nikolai

* Surname

PUSHKAREV

* Email (this won't be published)

nikolai@epha.org

* Country of origin

Please add your country of origin, or that of your organisation.

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Afghanistan | <input type="radio"/> Djibouti | <input type="radio"/> Libya | <input type="radio"/> Saint Pierre and Miquelon |
| <input type="radio"/> Åland Islands | <input type="radio"/> Dominica | <input type="radio"/> Liechtenstein | <input type="radio"/> Saint Vincent and the Grenadines |
| <input type="radio"/> Albania | <input type="radio"/> Dominican Republic | <input type="radio"/> Lithuania | <input type="radio"/> Samoa |
| <input type="radio"/> Algeria | <input type="radio"/> Ecuador | <input type="radio"/> Luxembourg | <input type="radio"/> San Marino |
| <input type="radio"/> American Samoa | <input type="radio"/> Egypt | <input type="radio"/> Macau | <input type="radio"/> São Tomé and Príncipe |
| <input type="radio"/> Andorra | <input type="radio"/> El Salvador | <input type="radio"/> Madagascar | <input type="radio"/> Saudi Arabia |
| <input type="radio"/> Angola | <input type="radio"/> Equatorial Guinea | <input type="radio"/> Malawi | <input type="radio"/> Senegal |
| <input type="radio"/> Anguilla | <input type="radio"/> Eritrea | <input type="radio"/> Malaysia | <input type="radio"/> Serbia |
| <input type="radio"/> Antarctica | <input type="radio"/> Estonia | <input type="radio"/> Maldives | <input type="radio"/> Seychelles |
| <input type="radio"/> Antigua and Barbuda | <input type="radio"/> Ethiopia | <input type="radio"/> Mali | <input type="radio"/> Sierra Leone |
| <input type="radio"/> Argentina | <input type="radio"/> Falkland Islands | <input type="radio"/> Malta | <input type="radio"/> Singapore |
| <input type="radio"/> Armenia | <input type="radio"/> Faroe Islands | <input type="radio"/> Marshall Islands | <input type="radio"/> Sint Maarten |
| <input type="radio"/> Aruba | <input type="radio"/> Fiji | <input type="radio"/> Martinique | <input type="radio"/> Slovakia |
| <input type="radio"/> Australia | <input type="radio"/> Finland | <input type="radio"/> Mauritania | <input type="radio"/> Slovenia |
| <input type="radio"/> Austria | <input type="radio"/> Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | <input type="radio"/> Mauritius | <input type="radio"/> Solomon Islands |
| <input type="radio"/> Azerbaijan | <input type="radio"/> France | <input type="radio"/> Mayotte | <input type="radio"/> Somalia |
| <input type="radio"/> Bahamas | <input type="radio"/> French Guiana | <input type="radio"/> Mexico | <input type="radio"/> South Africa |
| <input type="radio"/> Bahrain | <input type="radio"/> French Polynesia | <input type="radio"/> Micronesia | <input type="radio"/> South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands |
| <input type="radio"/> Bangladesh | <input type="radio"/> French Southern and Antarctic Lands | <input type="radio"/> Moldova | <input type="radio"/> South Korea |
| <input type="radio"/> Barbados | <input type="radio"/> Gabon | <input type="radio"/> Monaco | <input type="radio"/> South Sudan |
| <input type="radio"/> Belarus | <input type="radio"/> Georgia | <input type="radio"/> Mongolia | <input type="radio"/> Spain |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> Belgium | <input type="radio"/> Germany | <input type="radio"/> Montenegro | <input type="radio"/> Sri Lanka |
| <input type="radio"/> Belize | <input type="radio"/> Ghana | <input type="radio"/> Montserrat | <input type="radio"/> Sudan |
| <input type="radio"/> Benin | <input type="radio"/> Gibraltar | <input type="radio"/> Morocco | <input type="radio"/> Suriname |
| <input type="radio"/> Bermuda | <input type="radio"/> Greece | <input type="radio"/> Mozambique | <input type="radio"/> Svalbard and Jan Mayen |
| <input type="radio"/> Bhutan | <input type="radio"/> Greenland | <input type="radio"/> Myanmar/Burma | <input type="radio"/> Swaziland |
| <input type="radio"/> Bolivia | <input type="radio"/> Grenada | <input type="radio"/> Namibia | <input type="radio"/> Sweden |

- Bonaire Saint Eustatius and Saba
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Botswana
- Bouvet Island
- Brazil
- British Indian Ocean Territory
- British Virgin Islands
- Brunei
- Bulgaria
- Burkina Faso
- Burundi
- Cambodia
- Cameroon
- Canada
- Cape Verde
- Cayman Islands
- Central African Republic
- Chad
- Chile
- China
- Christmas Island
- Clipperton
- Cocos (Keeling) Islands
- Colombia
- Comoros
- Congo
- Cook Islands
- Costa Rica
- Côte d'Ivoire
- Croatia
- Cuba
- Curaçao
- Cyprus
- Czech Republic
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Denmark
- Guadeloupe
- Guam
- Guatemala
- Guernsey
- Guinea
- Guinea-Bissau
- Guyana
- Haiti
- Heard Island and McDonald Islands
- Honduras
- Hong Kong
- Hungary
- Iceland
- India
- Indonesia
- Iran
- Iraq
- Ireland
- Isle of Man
- Israel
- Italy
- Jamaica
- Japan
- Jersey
- Jordan
- Kazakhstan
- Kenya
- Kiribati
- Kosovo
- Kuwait
- Kyrgyzstan
- Laos
- Latvia
- Lebanon
- Lesotho
- Liberia
- Nauru
- Nepal
- Netherlands
- New Caledonia
- New Zealand
- Nicaragua
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Niue
- Norfolk Island
- North Korea
- Northern Mariana Islands
- Norway
- Oman
- Pakistan
- Palau
- Palestine
- Panama
- Papua New Guinea
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Philippines
- Pitcairn Islands
- Poland
- Portugal
- Puerto Rico
- Qatar
- Réunion
- Romania
- Russia
- Rwanda
- Saint Barthélemy
- Saint Helena Ascension and Tristan da Cunha
- Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Saint Lucia
- Saint Martin
- Switzerland
- Syria
- Taiwan
- Tajikistan
- Tanzania
- Thailand
- The Gambia
- Timor-Leste
- Togo
- Tokelau
- Tonga
- Trinidad and Tobago
- Tunisia
- Turkey
- Turkmenistan
- Turks and Caicos Islands
- Tuvalu
- Uganda
- Ukraine
- United Arab Emirates
- United Kingdom
- United States
- United States Minor Outlying Islands
- Uruguay
- US Virgin Islands
- Uzbekistan
- Vanuatu
- Vatican City
- Venezuela
- Vietnam
- Wallis and Futuna
- Western Sahara
- Yemen
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

*** Publication privacy settings**

The Commission will publish the responses to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would like your details to be made public or to remain anonymous.

Anonymous

Only your type, country of origin and contribution will be published. All other personal details (name, organisation name and size, transparency register number) will not be published.

Public

Your personal details (name, organisation name and size, transparency register number, country of origin) will be published with your contribution.

* I agree with the [personal data protection provisions](#)

If you are replying in your personal capacity, please proceed directly to question 13

You are replying in your professional capacity or on behalf of an organisation

*

Respondent's first name

Nikolai

*

Respondent's last name

Pushkarev

*

Respondent's professional email address

nikolai@epha.org

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Only your type, country of origin and contribution will be published. All other personal details (name, organisation name and size, transparency register number) will not be published.

Public

Your personal details (name, organisation name and size, transparency register number, country of origin) will be published with your contribution.

* I agree with the [personal data protection provisions](#)

* Organisation name

255 character(s) maximum

European Public Health Alliance (EPHA)

* Organisation size

- Micro (1 to 9 employees)
- Small (10 to 49 employees)
- Medium (50 to 249 employees)
- Large (250 or more)

Transparency register number

255 character(s) maximum

Check if your organisation is on the [transparency register](#). It's a voluntary database for organisations seeking to influence EU decision-making.

18941013532-08

*

Postal address of the organisation

Rue de Treves 49-51, 1040 Brussels, Belgium

* 1. Type of organisation - Please select the answer option that fits best.

- Private enterprise [followed by answering question 3]
- Professional consultancy, law firm, self-employed consultant
- Trade, business or professional association [followed by answering question 4 - 5]
- Non-governmental organisation, platform or network
- Research and academia [followed by answering question 6 - 7]
- Churches and religious communities
- Regional or local authority (public or mixed) [followed by answering question 8 - 9]
- International or national public authority [followed by answering question 10]
- Other [followed by answering question 2]

2. If other, please specify:

3. How many employees does the company have?

- More than 250 employees (Large enterprise)
- Between 50 and 250 employees (Medium-sized enterprise)
- Between 10 and 49 employees (Small enterprise)
- Less than 10 employees (Micro enterprise)
- Self-employed (Micro enterprise)

4. Please specify the type of organisation

- Chamber of commerce
- Business organisation
- Trade Union
- Representative of professions or crafts
- Other

5. If "other", please specify:

not-for-profit international organisation (AISBL)

6. Please specify the type of organisation

- Think tank
- Research institution
- Academic institution
- Other

7. If "other", please specify:

NGO alliance

8. Please specify the type of organisation

- Regional public authority
- Local public authority
- Public-private sub-national organisation
- Network of public sub-national authorities
- Other

9. If "other", please specify:

*10. Please specify the type of organisation

- Intergovernmental or international organisation
- EU institution, body or agency
- National parliament
- National government
- National public authority or agency

*11. Country of organisation's headquarters

- Austria
- Belgium
- Bulgaria
- Croatia
- Cyprus

- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- Estonia
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Greece
- Hungary
- Ireland
- Italy
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Malta
- Netherlands
- Other*
- Poland
- Portugal
- Romania
- Slovak Republic
- Slovenia
- Spain
- Sweden
- United Kingdom

12. If "other", please specify:

*

13. Please specify your role in the wine value chain:

- Wine grower
- Wine producer
- Wine distributor
- Retailer
- Consumer
- Other

14. If "other", please specify:

*

15. Are you aware of the EU wine policy?

- Yes [followed by answering question 16]
- No [followed by answering question 17]

16. If so, to what extent do you agree/disagree with the EU wine policy?

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree
- Don't know

17. To what extent do you agree/disagree that an EU policy for the wine sector should contain measures as shown below, that are at present included in the National Support Programmes in the wine sector of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) :

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
* Restructuring and conversion of vineyards	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Investments in enterprises	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Information in Member States on responsible consumption of wine on behalf of the wine industry	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Promotion in Member States of the Union PDO/PGI system for wine (The European Union schemes of geographical indications, known as protected designations of origin (PDO) and protected geographical indications (PGI) , promote and protect names of quality agricultural products and foodstuffs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Promotion in third countries of the high standards of EU wines with PDO/PGI /indication of wine grape variety	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* By-product distillation (i.e. recycling by-products from wine making for industrial or energy purposes)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* Innovation (for development of new products, processes and technologies)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Harvest insurance (to safeguard producers' income against losses as a consequence of natural disasters, adverse climatic events, diseases or pest infestation)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* Green harvesting (i.e. total destruction or removal of grape bunches while still in their immature stage, thereby reducing the yield of the relevant area to zero in order to prevent market crises)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Mutual funds (covering the setting up of mutual funds by producers seeking to insure themselves against market fluctuations)	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* 18. Are you a beneficiary of funding schemes that are part of the EU wine policy?

Yes [followed by answering question 19]

No

19. If so, for which activities are you supported by EU funding?

How effective were the measures?

(Have the objectives been met?)

*

20. The EU wine policy is aimed at the progressive improvement of the competitiveness and the market orientation of the wine sector. To what extent do you agree/disagree that the wine sector became more competitive and market oriented due to the EU measures?

Strongly agree

Agree

Neither agree nor disagree

Disagree

Strongly disagree

Don't know

*

21. One of the ways in which the EU aims to improve the competitiveness of EU wine is to support information measures on Union quality schemes and responsible consumption in the EU and promotion measures on the added value of the EU wines abroad. To what extent do you agree/disagree that the support of promotion has strengthened the reputation of EU wines?

Strongly agree

Agree

Neither agree nor disagree

Disagree

Strongly disagree

Don't know

22. To what extent do you agree/disagree that the following Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) measures of the National Support Programmes in the wine sector have led to an increase of **incomes in the wine sector**?

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
* Restructuring and conversion of vineyards	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* Investments in enterprises	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* Information in Member States on responsible consumption of wine on behalf of the wine industry	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* Promotion in Member States of the Union PDO/PGI system for wine (The European Union schemes of geographical indications, known as protected designations of origin (PDO) and protected geographical indications (PGI) , promote and protect names of quality agricultural products and foodstuffs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* Promotion in third countries of the high standards of EU wines with PDO/PGI /indication of wine grape variety	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* By-product distillation (i.e. recycling by-products from wine making for industrial or energy purposes)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* Innovation (for development of new products, processes and technologies)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* Harvest insurance (to safeguard producers' income against losses as a consequence of natural disasters, adverse climatic events, diseases or pest infestation)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* Green harvesting (i.e. total destruction or removal of grape bunches while still in their immature stage, thereby reducing the yield of the relevant area to zero in order to prevent market crises)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* Mutual funds (covering the setting up of mutual funds by producers seeking to insure themselves against market fluctuations)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

*

23. To what extent do you agree/disagree that the support of promotion of wines contributed to **recovering old markets and creating new markets** outside the EU?

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree
- Don't know

*

24. One of the EU wine policy objectives is to ensure a balance between supply and demand and a stable operation of the wine market. To what extent do you agree/disagree that **the wine market became more balanced and stabilised** due to the EU relevant measures, particularly the scheme of authorisations for vine plantings, the measure of restructuring and conversion of vineyards and the quality scheme covering protected designations of origin (PDOs) and protected geographical indications (PGIs)?

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree
- Don't know

*

25. One of the objectives of the EU wine policy is to control and ensure the compliance of wines with the Union rules and the traceability of wine products. To what extent do you agree/disagree that the controls are effective and that **compliance of wine is ensured** in the EU?

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree
- Don't know

*

26. The EU wine policy seeks to improve the functioning of the EU's internal market through labelling rules, both in the interest of consumers and producers (for example, indication of the alcohol and sulfites content, of the provenance and whether the wine bears a geographical indication). To what extent do you agree /disagree that the **labelling rules** improve the functioning of the internal market?

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree
- Don't know

*

27. Information measures on behalf of the wine industry are part of the EU wine policy and are aimed at informing consumers about responsible consumption of wine and warning against the risk associated with harmful alcohol consumption. To what extent do you agree/disagree that the information measures have improved **knowledge of consumers** about the **responsible wine consumption** and the risks associated with harmful alcohol consumption?

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree
- Don't know

*

28. Promotion measures focus on the improvement of knowledge about EU quality schemes covering Protected Designations of Origin (PDO) and Protected Geographical Indications (PGI). To what extent do you agree/disagree that these information measures have improved **knowledge about PDO and PGI** schemes for wine?

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree
- Don't know

*

29. The EU wine policy measures are part of the Common Market Organisation (CMO) for agricultural products, regulated under the CMO Regulation*. This means that co-financing by the Member States is not obligatory. To what extent do you agree/disagree that the **absence of mandatory co-financing** by the Member States has facilitated and led to more effective wine policy measures?

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree
- Don't know

* Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a common organization of the markets in agricultural products.

How efficient were the measures? (Were the costs involved reasonable?)

*

30. Did the measures for the wine sector under the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) that were included and available under the National Support Programme of your Member State provide **value for money**?

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree
- Don't know

Were the measures coherent?

(Does the policy complement other EU funded actions?)

*

31. The EU wine policy is part of the CAP. Besides improvement of the competitiveness of EU products, the CAP objectives are sustainable use of natural resources, climate action and balanced territorial development. Are the EU wine policy measures **coherent with other CAP objectives**?

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree
- Don't know

If so, please give some examples of support measures or type of operations that contributed to those objectives.

The CAP is covered by the obligation of Article 168(1) Treaty on the Functioning of the EU (TFEU) to ensure a high level of human health protection in all policies, making health an implicit CAP objective.

There is little indication that a high level of human health protection has been consistently and transparently mainstreamed into the CAP's approach to wine policy.

Wine is an alcoholic beverage. Excessive alcohol consumption is one of the main risk factors for the entire burden of mortality and disease in the EU.

There has furthermore been insufficient emphasis on the need to reduce pesticides use in viticulture.

*

32. Do you agree that the EU wine policy measures, which also include measures on labelling, authorized oenological practices and information measures on behalf of the wine industry informing consumers about responsible consumption and warning against the risk associated with harmful alcohol consumption, are **consistent with EU objectives regarding public health**?

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree
- Don't know

Are the measures relevant?

(Is EU action necessary?)

*

33. Does the EU wine policy **fit the needs of the wine sector**?

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree
- Don't know

Is there an EU-added value?

(Can or could similar changes have been achieved at national/regional level, or did EU action provide clear added value?)

*

34. To what extent do you agree/disagree that **wine policy measures defined at the EU level (including the National Support Programmes) are better able to achieve objectives** to improve the Union common wine market than if defined at national/regional level?

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree
- Don't know

35. In your opinion, what are the most prominent benefits of EU wine policy measures and funding that Member States acting on their own could not have achieved?

Overall, a consistent EU-level approach to agricultural policy, of which the management of vineyards is an integral part, is preferable to different individual approaches per Member State. EU agriculture needs to undergo a transformation to contribute to the creation of a future-oriented, sustainable food system. This is most effectively achieved through a policy with a common vision, in which alignment with the need to reduce alcohol harm and the reduction of pesticide-use dependency in viticulture are important components.

At the same EPHA does not see sufficient justification to have a fund of over 1 bln EUR per year dedicated to the wine sector. This is in line with the analysis of the European Court of Auditors (ECA, 2014, Special Report No 9) which concludes that "The need for an additional investment measure specific to the wine sector is not demonstrated".

Considering the stresses to the CAP budget, the need to make efficient use of available resources is more urgent than ever. Available funds should be used to promote co-benefits, rather than downstream costs.

In particular, the promotion component of the EU wine policy, both for the internal market and in third countries, is impossible to justify.

1) A significant share of promotion funding appears to be supporting large wine companies in consolidating their market shares and subsidising operational costs (ECA, 2014), see also: <https://epha.org/no-more-cap-money-for-wine-promotion>).

2) The promotion of 'responsible' or 'moderate' drinking messages are not public health promotion measures, but make part of an approach often used by producers as part of a broader set of activities to protect industry interests at the expense of people's health (Hessari & Petticrew, 2017, <https://doi.org/10.1093/pubmed/fox040>).

3) While Europe is still the heaviest drinking region in the world, alcohol use and associated harm is increasing in other regions across the globe. Dedicating public money to promote alcoholic products in third countries is incompatible with the Sustainable Development Goals.

Overall, wine promotion measures can be considered as health-harmful subsidies and should have no place in a future-oriented, sustainable EU agricultural policy.

Documents upload and final comments

Please upload your file

The maximum file size is 1 MB

Only files of the type pdf,txt,doc,docx,odt,rtf are allowed

7c4bd69b-d9e8-41db-90c0-bc2978b45c9b

/CAP_11_Ways_To_Deliver_For_Better_Health_EPHA_online_10.18.pdf

Please note that the uploaded document will be published alongside your response to the questionnaire, which is the essential input to this public consultation. The document is optional and serves as additional background reading to better understand your position.

36. If you wish to **add further information** — within the scope of this questionnaire — please feel free to do so here.

1000 character(s) maximum



Contact

agri-evaluation@ec.europa.eu
