

Feedback

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Company size	Micro (< 10 employees)
Country	Belgium
First name	Patrick
Last name	O'Sullivan
E-mail	
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Contribution

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.

I am replying

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

I agree with the personal data protection provisions

Yes

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

Patrick

Respondent's last name

O'Sullivan

Respondent's professional email address

secretariat@cpme.eu

Publication privacy settings

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

Postal address of the organisation

Rue Guimard 15, 1050 Brussels, Belgium

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

Trade, business or professional association [followed by answering question 4 - 5]

2. If other, please specify:
3. How many employees does the company have?
Less than 10 employees (Micro enterprise)
4. Please specify the type of organisation
Representative of professions or crafts
5. If "other", please specify:
6. Please specify the type of organisation
Other
7. If "other", please specify:
Representative organisation
8. Please specify the type of organisation
9. If "other", please specify:
10. Please specify the type of organisation
Intergovernmental or international organisation
11. Country of organisation's headquarters
Belgium
12. If "other", please specify:
13. Please specify your role in the wine value chain:
Other
14. If "other", please specify:
International Medical Representative organisations body concerned about public health
15. Are you aware of the EU wine policy?
Yes [followed by answering question 16]
16. If so, to what extent do you agree/disagree with the EU wine policy?
Disagree
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) :

Restructuring and conversion of vineyards	Strongly disagree
Investments in enterprises	Strongly disagree
Information in Member States on responsible consumption of wine on behalf of the wine industry	Strongly disagree
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)	Disagree
Promotion in third countries of the high standards of EU wines with PDO/PGI/indication of wine grape variety	Neither agree nor disagree
By-product distillation (i.e. recycling by-products from wine making for industrial or energy purposes)	Agree
Innovation (for development of new products, processes and technologies)	Agree
Harvest insurance (to safeguard producers' income against losses as a consequence of natural disasters, adverse climatic events, diseases or pest infestation)	Neither agree nor disagree
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)	Agree
Mutual funds (covering the setting up of mutual funds by producers seeking to insure themselves against market fluctuations)	Strongly disagree

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

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?

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?

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?

Restructuring and conversion of vineyards	Don't know
Investments in enterprises	Don't know
Information in Member States on responsible consumption of wine on behalf of the wine industry	Disagree
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)	Don't know
Promotion in third countries of the high standards of EU wines with PDO/PGI/indication of wine grape variety	Don't know
By-product distillation (i.e. recycling by-products from wine making for industrial or energy purposes)	Don't know
Innovation (for development of new products, processes and technologies)	Don't know
Harvest insurance (to safeguard producers' income against losses as a consequence of natural disasters, adverse climatic events, diseases or pest infestation)	Don't know
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)	Don't know
Mutual funds (covering the setting up of mutual funds by producers seeking to insure themselves against market fluctuations)	Don't know

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?

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)?

Disagree

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?

Disagree

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?

Disagree

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 disagree

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?

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?

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?

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 disagree

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

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 disagree

Are the measures relevant?
(Is EU action necessary?)

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

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?

Agree

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?

Documents upload and final comments

Please upload your file

[CPME_AD_Board_10112018_055_FINAL_EN_CPME.Policy.on.Alcohol.Labelling.pdf \(available soon\)](#)

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.

The exemption of wine and other alcoholic beverages from the obligation to provide information to consumers (EU Regulation 1169/2011) must end. All alcohol producers should display ingredients and nutritional values on their packaging. Consumers have the right to know what they are drinking. They should also be better informed about the importance of responsible drinking. Wine labelling should not be regulated under the Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) but in EU Regulation 1169/2011.

Moreover, there is no justification to have a separate budget for the wine sector under the CAP. The promotional measures for wine drain millions of euros from the EU budget and cause a significant public health risk. Promotion of wine is not in line with the EU's commitment to meet the UN Sustainable Development Goal 3 target 3.5 to strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.

Related publication

External reference	Evaluation-CAP-measures-wine-sector_survey-2019
Type	Public consultation
Lead Service	AGRI
Full title	Evaluation of the Common Agricultural Policy measures applicable to the wine sector
Short title	Evaluation of the CAP measures applicable to the wine sector
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Author phone number	55286
Unit	SECRETARIAT-GENERAL
Internal reference	PLAN/2017/1957
Target groups	Identified stakeholder categories: 1. Public authorities responsible for implementation of the CAP measures in EU Member States. 2. Farmers and farmers' organisations. 3. Stakeholders interested in agricultural policy such as associations in the farming sector, up- and downstream industries and the retail sector, NGOs and other civil society organisations representing agricultural economic issues, at EU, national and local level, academia, experts, think-tanks, consultancies. 4. General public: Individuals and organizations wishing to contribute to the evaluation by voicing their opinions as citizens.

Consultation objective

The reformed Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) which started in 2014 to be fully implemented in 2015 introduced a new set of policy instruments under its first (direct payments to farmers) and second (rural development) pillars. These changes were meant to help viable food production, environmental performance and balanced territorial development of EU agriculture.

This evaluation is designed at assessing the impacts of the CAP measures applicable to the wine sector. It focuses on the specific objectives of increasing agricultural income, market balance including marketability, quality as well as competitiveness. The consultation activities under this evaluation should therefore provide indications on how this new set of policy instruments applicable to the wine sector is performing against its stated objectives, to provide answers on issues raised in the public domain and provide a solid evidence basis for the evaluation's conclusions.

The study "Mapping and analysis of the implementation of the CAP" has been published. The present evaluation will make use of the information already gathered for this study.

The consultation strategy linked to this evaluation aims at ensuring that through various consultation activities all additional relevant information and views are collected from all stakeholders concerned.