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To:	Ms Thérèse BLANCHET, Secretary-General of the Council of the European Union
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Subject:	COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) .../... of 19.10.2026 amending Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/273 as regards the scheme of authorisations for vine planting and the functioning of the analytical databank of isotopic data for the wine sector

Delegations will find attached document C(2026) 8501 final.

Encl.: C(2026) 8501 final



EUROPEAN
COMMISSION

Brussels, 19.10.2026
C(2026) 8501 final

COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) .../...

of 19.10.2026

amending Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/273 as regards the scheme of authorisations for vine planting and the functioning of the analytical databank of isotopic data for the wine sector

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

1. CONTEXT OF THE DELEGATED ACT

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/273 supplements Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 by laying down rules concerning the scheme of authorisations for vine plantings, the vineyard register, accompanying documents and certification, the inward and outward register, compulsory declarations, notifications and publication of notified information.

Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 has been amended by Regulation (EU) 2026/471 (“wine package”), concerning, in particular, i) the extension of the application of the scheme of vine planting authorisations; ii) changes to the duration of the validity of replanting authorisations and the administrative penalties imposed for unused planting and replanting authorisations; iii) some changes of the criteria to apply the limit for new planting authorisations at regional level and in relation to priority criteria for their allocation.

Therefore, some rules in Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/273 need to be updated to reflect these changes related to the vine planting authorisations scheme. It is also useful to update the rules for the functioning of the analytical databank of isotopic data for the wine sector and to update references to other legal acts which are no longer in force.

2. CONSULTATIONS PRIOR TO THE ADOPTION OF THE ACT

Consultations involving experts from the 27 Member States have been carried out since 16 March 2026 within the Group of Experts under the single common organisation of the markets.

During these meetings, the Commission services presented amended versions of the text, taking into account the observations and comments made in each of the meetings or sent in writing to the Commission services. This consultation process led to a broad consensus on the draft Delegated Regulation.

Consensus was also registered during the public consultation carried out through the publication of the draft Delegated Regulation on the Better Regulation Portal from 6 August 2026 to 3 September 2026.

3. LEGAL ELEMENTS OF THE DELEGATED ACT

This Delegated Regulation contains amendments to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/273 which supplements certain rules of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 that are necessary to ensure the proper functioning of the internal market for grapevine products.

Its purpose is to include new provisions to reflect the changes introduced into Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 by Regulation (EU) 2026/471 in relation to the vine planting authorisation scheme, to improve the rules for the functioning of the analytical databank of isotopic data for the wine sector and to update references to other legal acts which are no longer in force.

COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) .../...

of 19.10.2026

amending Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/273 as regards the scheme of authorisations for vine planting and the functioning of the analytical databank of isotopic data for the wine sector

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 922/72, (EEC) No 234/79, (EC) No 1037/2001 and (EC) No 1234/2007¹, and in particular Article 69, Article 89, Article 90a(5), Article 145(4), Article 147(3), Article 216(4), point (b), and Article 223(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/273² lays down rules supplementing Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 concerning, in particular, the scheme of authorisations for vine plantings, the vineyard register, accompanying documents and certification, the inward and outward register, compulsory declarations, notifications and publication of notified information.
- (2) In 2024, a High-Level Group on Wine Policy ('HLG') was established to discuss the challenges that the Union wine sector has been recently facing and the HLG endorsed 'policy recommendations for the future of the EU wine sector', which led to the adoption of Regulation (EU) 2026/471 of the European Parliament and of the Council³, which also amends several rules concerning the scheme of authorisations for vine plantings provided for in Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013.
- (3) Regulation (EU) 2026/471 allows Member States to make the granting of replanting authorisations conditional on those replanting authorisations being used in the same geographical area in which the relevant grubbed up vineyards were located where maintaining viticulture in that geographical area is justified by socio-economic or

¹ OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 671, ELI: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2013/1308/oj>.

² Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/273 of 11 December 2017 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the scheme of authorisations for vine plantings, the vineyard register, accompanying documents and certification, the inward and outward register, compulsory declarations, notifications and publication of notified information, and supplementing Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the relevant checks and penalties, amending Commission Regulations (EC) No 555/2008, (EC) No 606/2009 and (EC) No 607/2009 and repealing Commission Regulation (EC) No 436/2009 and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/560 (OJ L 58, 28.2.2018, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_del/2018/273/oj).

³ Regulation (EU) 2026/471 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 February 2026 amending Regulations (EU) No 1308/2013, (EU) No 251/2014 and (EU) 2021/2115 as regards certain market rules and sectoral support measures in the wine sector and for aromatised wine products and Regulation (EU) 2024/1143 as regards certain labelling rules for spirit drinks (OJ L, 2026/471, 26.2.2026, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2026/471/oj>).

environmental reasons. It is therefore necessary to define those socio-economic and environmental reasons to ensure a uniform application in all Member States of the provision limiting the use of replanting authorisations.

- (4) In view of the possibility for Member States in regions affected by a structural market imbalance to allow the replanting of vineyards only with vines producing specific types of wine and only using production methods that they have not identified as significantly increasing the average yield or that are traditional for the production region concerned, it is necessary to apply harmonised, measurable indicators which prove the existence of such a structural market imbalance. Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2026/2093⁴ defines indicators for a structural market imbalance, which should also apply for the purposes of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/273.
- (5) Member States now have the possibility to request that producers grub up at their own cost vineyard areas that are considered as abandoned to avoid the possible spread of pests and diseases to neighbouring vineyards. It is necessary to define the maximum time period producers have to carry out the grubbing up after they have been notified by the competent authority of the Member State concerned of the obligation to grub up at their own cost vineyard areas that are considered ‘abandoned wine-growing areas’. If a producer does not comply with this obligation within the deadline, the competent authorities of the Member States should ensure the grubbing up takes place within a given period, while the producer should bear the cost of the grubbing up. To ensure a uniform application of this provision, the elements to be taken into account for the calculation of the relevant cost should be defined. To encourage producers to carry out the grubbing up themselves within the given deadline, Member States should be able to impose an administrative penalty in case of non-compliance. In cases of a severe risk of the spread of pests and diseases from abandoned vineyards to neighbouring vineyards, Member States should be able to set shorter deadlines for the grubbing up of such vineyards and in case of non-compliance, they should act swiftly to minimise the possible spread of pests and diseases.
- (6) Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 requires that each transport operation of wine products carried out between winegrowers, harvesters, producers, processors, bottlers or merchants, or from them to retailers, is to be covered by an accompanying document, which may be the electronic administrative document or any other commercial document mentioning the unique administrative reference code referred to in Article 21(6) of Council Directive 2008/118/EC⁵ or the paper document referred to in Article 26(1), point (a), of that Directive. Directive 2008/118/EC has been repealed by Council Directive (EU) 2020/262⁶. Commission Regulation (EC) No 684/2009⁷ which lays down the structure and content of the electronic administrative document and

⁴ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2026/2093 of 10 July 2026 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards national payments for distillation of wine, green harvesting and grubbing up in justified cases of crisis (OJ L, 2026/2093, 16.9.2026, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_del/2026/2093/oj).

⁵ Council Directive 2008/118/EC of 16 December 2008 concerning the general arrangements for excise duty and repealing Directive 92/12/EEC (OJ L 9, 14.1.2009, p. 12, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2008/118/oj>).

⁶ Council Directive (EU) 2020/262 of 19 December 2019 laying down the general arrangements for excise duty (OJ L 58, 27.2.2020, p. 4, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2020/262/oj>).

⁷ Commission Regulation (EC) No 684/2009 of 24 July 2009 implementing Council Directive 2008/118/EC as regards the computerised procedures for the movement of excise goods under suspension of excise duty (OJ L 197, 29.7.2009, p. 24, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2009/684/oj>).

Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3649/92⁸ which lays down the structure for the simplified accompanying document for the intra-Community movement of products subject to excise duty have been repealed by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1636⁹. To ensure legal clarity, the references in Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/273 to the applicable Union legislation concerning the administrative documents should be updated accordingly.

- (7) The electronic administrative document may also be used for the certification of exported wine products. It is therefore necessary to update the references in Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/273 to the applicable Union legislation also in the rules concerning the certification of exported wine products and the documents that may be used as proof of export.
- (8) Until 31 December 2020, Member States that did not use an information system could draw up an administrative document or a commercial document bearing the specific administrative code assigned by the competent authority as accompanying document for wine products subject to excise duty dispatched by small producers. As this possibility no longer exists, the references to this procedure should be deleted from Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/273.
- (9) Difficulties have been encountered when performing checks and controls on wine products transported in bulk, as these products are more susceptible to fraudulent practices than labelled bottled products fitted with a non-reusable closing device. Therefore, in cases where the competent authority is not informed of the arrival of a consignment of wine products transported in bulk via a computerised system or information system, provisions should be laid down to ensure that the competent authority at the place of unloading is informed in time to be in a position to perform the necessary checks before the product leaves the premises of the consignee.
- (10) Special rules laid down in Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/273 apply to consignments of third country products or of Union products initially exported to a third country or a territory not forming part of the customs territory of the Union. It is therefore necessary to clarify the territorial application of the rules on the accompanying document in such cases.
- (11) Natural or legal persons who hold wine products are to keep an inward and outward register in respect of those products and are required to enter the oenological practices, processing and treatments implemented by them in this register for transparency and control purposes. These practices, as well as the procedure for the authorisation for the experimental use of new oenological practices by the Member State concerned were laid down in Commission Regulation (EC) No 606/2009¹⁰, which has since been

⁸ Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3649/92 of 17 December 1992 on a simplified accompanying document for the intra-Community movement of products subject to excise duty which have been released for consumption in the Member State of dispatch (OJ L 369, 18.12.1992, p. 17, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/1992/3649/oj>).

⁹ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1636 of 5 July 2022 supplementing Council Directive (EU) 2020/262 by establishing the structure and content of the documents exchanged in the context of movement of excise goods, and establishing a threshold for the losses due to the nature of the goods (OJ L 247, 23.9.2022, p. 2, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_del/2022/1636/oj).

¹⁰ Commission Regulation (EC) No 606/2009 of 10 July 2009 laying down certain detailed rules for implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 479/2008 as regards the categories of grapevine products, oenological practices and the applicable restrictions (OJ L 193, 24.7.2009, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2009/606/oj>).

repealed by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/934¹¹. It is therefore appropriate to update the references in Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/273 to the applicable Union legislation and clarify the oenological practices, processing and treatments for which operators are required to keep the register.

- (12) With changing consumer preferences, the production of fully or partially de-alcoholised wines is increasing and the de-alcoholisation process changes the characteristics of a wine product. With a view to facilitating checks, it is therefore appropriate to add the de-alcoholisation treatment to the operations that is to be recorded in the inward and outward register.
- (13) To protect Union funds and to protect the identity, provenance and quality of Union wine, Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 establishes an analytical databank of isotopic data constructed on the basis of samples collected by Member States to help detect fraud by comparing certain parameters of possibly adulterated wines with the analytical data in the databank. To further improve and expand this databank and to simplify its functioning, the data provided by Member States should no longer be centralised at Union level but be kept in national databanks. The efficacy of the databank depends on a sufficiently large number of sets of reference data. Therefore, Member States should be authorised to include additional reference data, obtained by other methods of analysis authorised by the International Organisation of Vine and Wine (OIV) in their databank.
- (14) In order to ensure an effective application of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/273, in cases where the obligations to keep the inward and outward register, submit declarations or make notifications are not respected, Member States may apply penalties with a deterrent effect, according to the severity and recurrence of the non-compliance, which in cases of serious or repeated non-compliance may lead to the exclusion from the support measures for the wine sector provided for in the Union legislation. These support measures are no longer provided for in Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013, but in Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹², therefore the correct reference to that Regulation should be made in Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/273.
- (15) To ensure fair treatment of operators, no penalties should apply in cases of non-compliance due to exceptional circumstances. To ensure a harmonised application of such derogations based on exceptional circumstances, their definition has been laid down in Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹³, which was repealed by Regulation (EU) 2021/2116 of the European

¹¹ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/934 of 12 March 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards wine-growing areas where the alcoholic strength may be increased, authorised oenological practices and restrictions applicable to the production and conservation of grapevine products, the minimum percentage of alcohol for by-products and their disposal, and publication of OIV files (OJ L 149, 7.6.2019, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_del/2019/934/oj).

¹² Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 2 December 2021 establishing rules on support for strategic plans to be drawn up by Member States under the common agricultural policy (CAP Strategic Plans) and financed by the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) and by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and repealing Regulations (EU) No 1305/2013 and (EU) No 1307/2013 (OJ L 435, 6.12.2021, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2021/2115/oj>).

¹³ Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on the financing, management and monitoring of the common agricultural policy and repealing Council

Parliament and of the Council¹⁴. Therefore, the reference in Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/273 to the definition of the exceptional circumstances should be updated.

- (16) Where Member States decide to apply eligibility or priority criteria for the granting of new planting authorisations, it is appropriate that applicants undertake the commitments to preserve certain features linked to these criteria for an amount of time to be fixed by the Member State. However, these commitments were due to expire with the scheme of authorisations for vine plantings, due to apply until 31 December 2045. Regulation (EU) 2026/471 has extended the scheme of authorisations for vine plantings, subject to reviews every 10 years. The references to the former end-date of 31 December 2045 therefore need to be removed from Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/273.
- (17) The system to record the identity of each beneficiary of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) support and the identification system for agricultural parcels are laid down in Regulation (EU) 2021/2116. These elements are also relevant for the winegrower file and the vineyard register. A reference to that Regulation should be made in Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/273.
- (18) Areas planted with vines that have an important environmental, landscape preservation or socio-economic role can be excluded from permanent grubbing up under the scope of the wine interventions of the national strategic plans. It is therefore pertinent to identify such areas in the vineyard register.
- (19) To ensure the consistency between measures for the wine sector, Regulation (EU) 2026/471 prevents growers who benefitted from support for the permanent grubbing up of productive vineyards through their CAP Strategic Plans or national measures for a certain period of time from applying for new planting authorisations. To facilitate the application of this restriction, the information about grubbing up operations for which support has been granted, and the date of their implementation should be contained in the vineyard register.
- (20) Regulation (EU) 2026/471 allows Member States to require that vineyard areas considered to be abandoned must be grubbed up. It is therefore pertinent to include in the vineyard register if a vineyard area is considered to be abandoned, under a grubbing-up obligation or if it has already been grubbed up, to ensure that the register correctly reflects the production potential.
- (21) In accordance with Section C of Chapter 2 of the Agreement concluded between the European Union and Japan for an Economic Partnership¹⁵, wine produced in Japan can be imported into the Union with the simplified VI-1 document and Japan may use the simplified procedure laid down in Article 26 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/273 for the import of wines into the Union. Therefore, Japan should be included in the list of third countries which are authorised to use this simplified VI-1 document and to the

Regulations (EEC) No 352/78, (EC) No 165/94, (EC) No 2799/98, (EC) No 814/2000, (EC) No 1290/2005 and (EC) No 485/2008 (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 549, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2013/1306/oj>).

¹⁴ Regulation (EU) 2021/2116 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 2 December 2021 on the financing, management and monitoring of the common agricultural policy and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 (OJ L 435, 6.12.2021, p. 187, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2021/2116/oj>).

¹⁵ Agreement between the European Union and Japan for an Economic Partnership (OJ L 330, 27.12.2018, p. 3, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/agree_internation/2018/1907/oj).

list of third countries which may use the simplified procedure for the import of wines into the Union set out in Annex VII to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/273.

- (22) Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/273 should therefore be amended accordingly,
HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Amendments to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/273

Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/273 is amended as follows:

- (1) in Article 6, the following paragraphs are added:

‘For the purposes of Article 66(3a), first subparagraph, point (a), of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013, a geographical area shall qualify as an area where maintaining viticulture is justified by socio-economic or environmental reasons if wine production accounts for a direct and indirect contribution of at least 25 % to the Gross Domestic Product of the area concerned, or where vineyards are important to retain the population in rural areas and the vineyard area has decreased by 7 % or more over the last 10 years, or where vineyards have special features that characterise the local landscape or are mostly made up of vines aged above 30 years, or where vineyards are necessary to protect environmental features like water resources, habitats or the landscape, or where they cannot be replaced by alternative crops due to environmental or climatic factors.

For the purposes of Article 66(3a), first subparagraph, points (b) and (c), a production region shall be qualified as affected by a structural market imbalance if one or more of the conditions laid down in Article 3(2) or in Article 4(2), of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2026/2093 is fulfilled in the region concerned.

* Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2026/2093 of 10 July 2026 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards national payments for distillation of wine, green harvesting and grubbing up in justified cases of crisis (OJ L, 2026/2093, 16.9.2026, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_del/2026/2093/oj).’;

- (2) in Chapter II, the following Article is added:

‘Article 6a

Obligatory grubbing up of abandoned vineyards

Member States may request that producers grub up at their own cost vineyard areas that are considered ‘abandoned wine-growing areas’ in accordance with Article 2(1), point (d).

If producers do not grub up the vineyard areas concerned within 12 months from the date on which they are notified of the obligation, Member States shall ensure the grubbing up of such abandoned vineyard areas within two years following the expiry of the 12-month period. The relevant cost shall be charged to the producers concerned. In addition, Member States may impose an administrative penalty in accordance with Article 90a(4) of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013.

In cases where pests or diseases pose a severe threat to neighbouring vineyard areas, Member States may set shorter deadlines than those indicated in the second paragraph.’;

(3) Article 10 is amended as follows:

(a) in paragraph 1, first subparagraph, points (a) and (b) are replaced by the following:

‘(a) for the wine products dispatched within a Member State or among Member States, without prejudice to point (b) of this subparagraph:

(i) an electronic administrative document referred to in Article 20 of this Regulation or a fallback document referred to in Article 26(1), first subparagraph, point (a), of Council Directive (EU) 2020/262* for products transported under duty suspension arrangements within the Union, provided that it states in a clearly identifiable manner the unique administrative reference code referred to in Article 20(3) of that Directive (‘ARC number’), it is drawn up in accordance with Code list 2 of Annex II to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1636** and, where the document referred to in Article 26(1), first subparagraph, point (a), of Directive (EU) 2020/262 is used, the consignor complies with that point;

(ii) for excise goods transported within the Union, after release for consumption in the Member State where the transport operation began, the electronic simplified administrative document referred to in Article 35(1) of Directive (EU) 2020/262, drawn up and used in accordance with Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1636;

(iii) for wine products subject to excise duty dispatched by small producers pursuant to Article 48 of Directive (EU) 2020/262 and for wine products not subject to excise duty, one of the following documents, drawn up under the conditions laid down by the Member State of dispatch:

- a copy of the electronic administrative document established by the information system set up by the Member State; or

- any commercial document stating, in a clearly identifiable manner, the specific administrative code (‘MVV code’) assigned to the electronic administrative document by that system, provided that the document is established in compliance with the applicable national rules;

(b) for wine products dispatched to a third country or to a territory referred to in Article 4(2) and (3) of Directive (EU) 2020/262, one of the documents referred to in point (a)(i) or (iii) of this subparagraph.’;

(b) paragraph 2 is replaced by the following:

‘2. The documents referred to in paragraph 1, first subparagraph, point (a), shall include the information indicated in Section A of Annex V, or allow the competent authorities to have access to that information.

Where those documents bear an ARC number assigned by the computerised system referred to in Article 20(2) of Directive (EU) 2020/262 or a MVV code assigned by the information system set up by the Member State of dispatch as referred to in paragraph 1, first subparagraph, point (a)(iii), the information referred to in Section A of Annex V to this Regulation shall be held in the system used.

* Council Directive (EU) 2020/262 of 19 December 2019 laying down the general arrangements for excise duty (OJ L 58, 27.2.2020, p. 4, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2020/262/oj>).

** Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1636 of 5 July 2022 supplementing Council Directive (EU) 2020/262 by establishing the structure and content of the documents exchanged in the context of movement of excise goods, and establishing a threshold for the losses due to the nature of the goods (OJ L 247, 23.9.2022, p. 2, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_del/2022/1636/oj).’;

- (c) paragraph 3 is deleted;
- (4) in Article 12(1), point (a) is replaced by the following:

‘(a) the electronic administrative document or any other commercial document used in accordance with Article 20 of Directive (EU) 2020/262 or a document as referred to in Article 10(1), point (a)(iii), of this Regulation, provided that the consignor or an authorised person acting on behalf of the consignor indicates the relevant information set out in Part I of Annex VI to this Regulation;’;
- (5) in Article 13, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:

‘1. Where the wine products circulate under cover of a document referred to in Article 10(1), first subparagraph, point (a)(i), proof of exit from the customs territory of the Union shall be constituted by the report of export referred to in Article 28 of Directive (EU) 2020/262, drawn up by the customs office of export in accordance with Article 334 of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2447*.

* Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2447 of 24 November 2015 laying down detailed rules for implementing certain provisions of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down the Union Customs Code (OJ L 343, 29.12.2015, p. 558, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2015/2447/oj).’;
- (6) in Article 14(1), the introductory sentence is replaced by the following:

‘Where the accompanying document has not already been transmitted via the computerised system or information system referred to in Article 10(1), first subparagraph, point (a)(iii), or in Article 10(5), the consignor of a consignment of unpackaged wine products shall forward, at the latest on the departure of the means of transport, a copy of the accompanying document to the competent authority in the territory of which the place of loading is situated, in respect of the following products:’;
- (7) Article 15 is amended as follows:
 - (a) in paragraph 2, the introductory sentence is replaced by the following:

‘For the transport within the customs territory of the Union of a consignment of wine products originating within the Union, initially exported to a third country or a territory referred to in Article 4(2) and (3) of Directive (EU) 2020/262, the accompanying document shall include the following information or allow the competent authorities to have access to this information:’;
 - (b) paragraph 3 is replaced by the following:

‘3. Where the computerised system referred to in Article 20(2) of Directive (EU) 2020/262 or an information system set up by the Member State of dispatch is used, the information indicated in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall be held in the system used.’;

(8) Article 29 replaced by the following:

‘Article 29

Operations to be recorded in the register

1. Operators required to keep the register shall indicate the oenological practices, processing and treatments implemented by them, in accordance with requirements and oenological practices referred to in Article 78(2) and Article 80 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 and Annex I, Parts A and D, to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/934, as well as the experimental use of new oenological practices, including an appropriate reference to the authorisation given by the Member State concerned in accordance with Article 4 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/934.

2. Where implemented, the operations concerning the following authorised oenological practices shall be recorded in the register in accordance with Articles 16 and 17 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/274, including, if provided for by Member States, appropriate references to notifications made to the competent authorities in accordance with Article 30(2) of this Regulation:

(a) enrichment and sweetening (Parts I A and B of Annex VIII to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013; Article 11 and Annex I, Part D and Annex II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/934);

(b) acidification and de-acidification (Parts I C and D of Annex VIII to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013; Points 14 and 15 of Table 1 and points 1.1 to 1.6 and 1.9 to 1.12 of Table 2 of Annex I, Part A, to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/934);

(c) a de-alcoholisation treatment (Part I E of Annex VIII to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013;

(d) correction of the alcoholic strength of wine (Point 12 of Table 1 and Appendix 8 to Annex I, Part A, to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/934);

(e) reduction in sugar content of musts through membrane coupling (Point 16 of Table 1 and Appendix 9 to Annex I, Part A, to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/934);

(f) use of ion exchange resins (point 6 of Table 1 and Appendix 3 to Annex I, Part A, to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/934);

(g) treatment by electrodialysis (Point 10 of Table 1 and Appendix 5 to Annex I, Part A, to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/934);

(h) use of oak chips in winemaking (Point 11 of Table 1 and Appendix 7 to Annex I, Part A, to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/934);

(i) use of cation exchangers for tartaric stabilisation (Point 13 of Table 1 of Annex I, Part A, to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/934);

(j) the management of dissolved gas in wine using membrane contactors (Point 17 of Table 1 of Annex I, Part A, to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/934);

(k) treatment using a membrane technology coupled with activated carbon (Point 18 of Table 1 and Appendix 10 to Annex I, Part A, to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/934);

(l) experimental use of new oenological practices (Article 4 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/934);

(m) use of dimethyldicarbonate (DMDC) (point 2.7 of Table 2 of Annex I, Part A, to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/934);

(n) use of charcoal for oenological use (point 3.1 of Table 2 of Annex I, Part A, to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/934);

(o) use of potassium ferrocyanide (point 6.5 of Table 2 and Appendix 4 to Annex I, Part A, to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/934);

(p) use of polyvinylimidazole-polyvinylpyrrolidone copolymers (PVI/PVP) (point 6.12 of Table 2 of Annex I, Part A, to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/934).

3. Where implemented, the following specific operations shall be recorded in the register:

(a) blending and coupage, as provided for in Articles 7 and 8 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/934;

(b) bottling;

(c) production of all categories of sparkling wine, semi-sparkling wine and aerated semi-sparkling wine;

(d) production of liqueur wine;

(e) production of concentrated grape must, whether or not rectified;

(f) production of fortifying wine for distillation;

(g) processing into any other product categories, such as aromatised wine.

In the case of bottling, the number of containers filled and their content shall be specified.’;

(9) Article 39 is replaced by the following:

‘*Article 39*

National analytical databanks of isotopic data

The analytical databank of isotopic data referred to in Article 90a(5), point (a), of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 shall consist of the data contained in the national analytical databanks of the Member States. For this purpose, Member States shall keep and update an analytical databank of isotopic data on the basis of data notified by the laboratories designated by them. The data shall be obtained from harmonised isotopic analysis of, at least, the components of ethanol and water in wine products and allow relevant checks throughout the marketing of wine products, in accordance with the methods of analysis laid down pursuant to Article 80(5) of that Regulation and rules and procedures laid down in Articles 27 and 28 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/274. Member States may decide to include in the databank additional data for the verification of the authenticity of wines and the detection of fraud. For these purposes, Member States may use scientifically validated analytical methods of wine products, including methods adopted by the International Organisation of Vine and Wine (OIV).’;

- (10) in Article 42, the first paragraph is replaced by the following:
- ‘With respect to checks relating to consignments carried out under cover of the accompanying documents referred to in Article 10, the competent authorities designated under Article 40 shall have access to the information held in the computerised system referred to in Article 20(2) of Directive (EU) 2020/262 and to information on the movements of wine products circulating under the arrangements laid down in Chapter IV of that Directive.’;
- (11) in Article 46, the following paragraph is added:
- ‘If the Member State ensures the grubbing up of an abandoned vineyard by its own means, the relevant cost charged to the producer pursuant to Article 6a, second paragraph, shall be calculated in an objective way taking into account the costs of labour, use of machinery and transport or other costs incurred.’;
- (12) Article 48(3) is amended as follows:
- (a) the introductory sentence is replaced by the following:
- ‘In cases of serious or repeated non-compliance with the obligation to submit declarations by the dates referred to in paragraph 1, the operator concerned shall not benefit from Union financial assistance relating to the type of intervention subject to the non-compliance as referred to in Article 58(1) of Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 of the European Parliament and of the Council* for the financial year in question and the following financial year, subject to the following:
- * Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 2 December 2021 establishing rules on support for strategic plans to be drawn up by Member States under the common agricultural policy (CAP Strategic Plans) and financed by the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) and by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and repealing Regulations (EU) No 1305/2013 and (EU) No 1307/2013 (OJ L 435, 6.12.2021, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2021/2115/oj>).’;
- (b) point (b) is replaced by the following:
- ‘(b) where the information contained in the declarations referred to in paragraph 1 are deemed to be incomplete or inaccurate by the competent authorities of the Member States, and where knowledge of the missing or inaccurate information is essential for the proper application of the types of interventions provided for in Article 58(1) of Regulation (EU) 2021/2115, the Union financial assistance relating to the type of intervention subject to the non-compliance shall be reduced proportionately by an amount set by the competent authority depending on the seriousness of the infringement.’;
- (13) in Article 49, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:
- ‘1. The penalties provided for in this Regulation shall not be imposed in cases of force majeure or exceptional circumstances referred to in Article 3(1), points (a) and (c), of Regulation (EU) 2021/2116 of the European Parliament and of the Council*.
- * Regulation (EU) 2021/2116 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 2 December 2021 on the financing, management and monitoring of the common agricultural policy and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 (OJ L 435, 6.12.2021, p. 187, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2021/2116/oj>).’;

- (14) Annexes I to IV and VII are amended in accordance with the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

Entry into force

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 19.10.2026

For the Commission

The President

Ursula VON DER LEYEN