



ULST Timisoara
**Multidisciplinary Conference on
Sustainable Development**
15-16 May 2025



Dynamics of domestic supply of wine in the European Union

Cătălin-Alexandru Bîtea¹, Oana Maria Sicoe-Murg¹, Ioana Mihaela Bălan¹, Nicoleta Mateoc-Sîrb^{1,2}

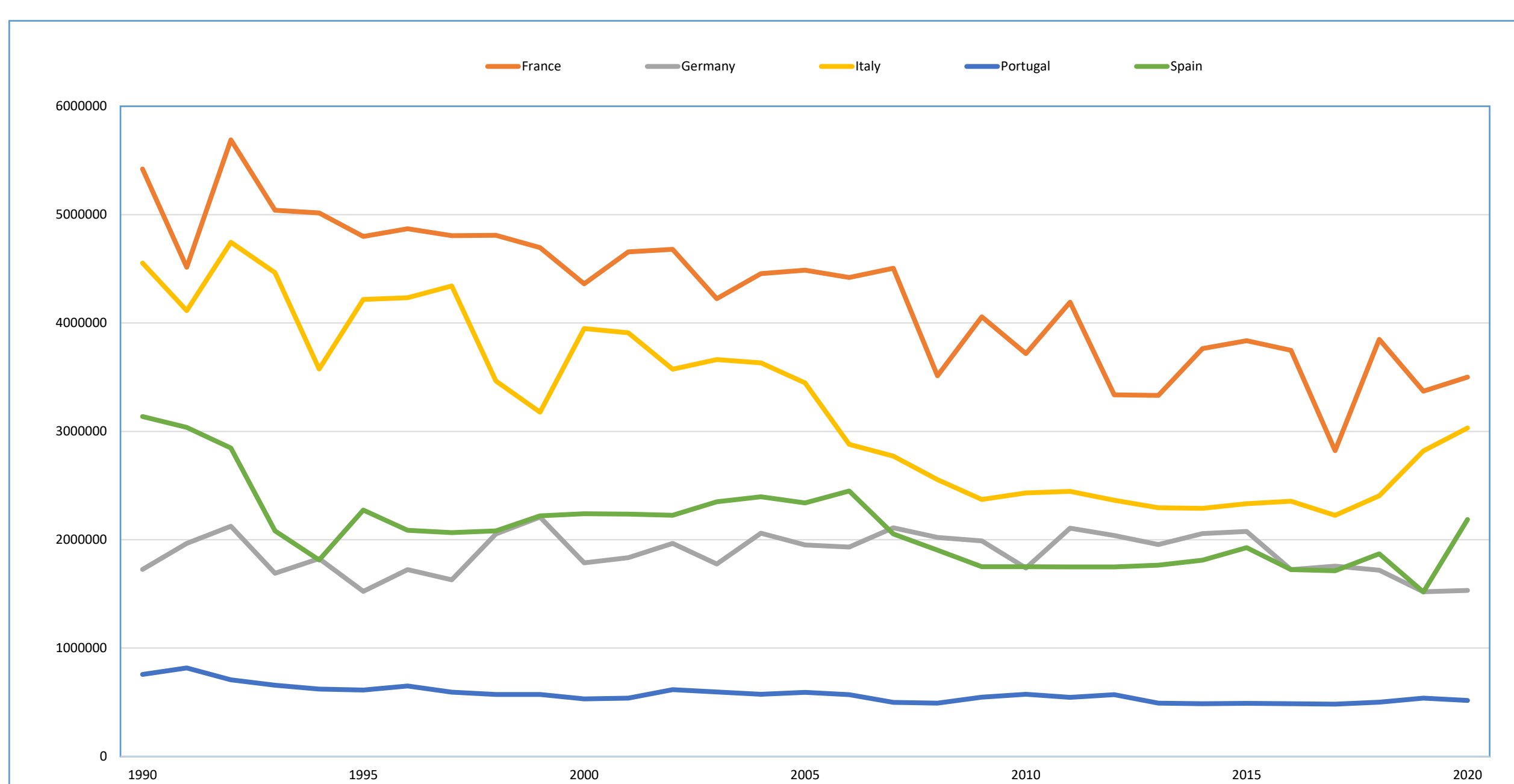
¹University of Life Sciences "King Mihai I" from Timisoara, Faculty of Management and Rural Tourism, Romania, Timisoara 300645, Calea Aradului 119 catalin.bitea@usvt.ro
ioanabalan@usvt.ro oana.sicoe-murg@usvt.ro nicoletamateocsirb@usvt.ro

²Research Center for Sustainable Rural Development of Romania, Timisoara Branch, Romanian Academy, 010071 Bucharest, Romania

Corresponding author: ioanabalan@usvt.ro

Abstract: This paper analyzes the dynamics of domestic wine supply in the European Union (EU) between 1990 and 2020, focusing on the influence of Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) reforms, climate change, and regional consumption trends. Domestic supply, defined as the volume of wine available for national consumption after accounting for imports and exports, reflects both production capacity and the internal structure of the market, influenced by trade strategies and consumer behavior. The study compares Western countries with strong viticultural traditions—Italy, France, Spain, Portugal, and Germany—with Central and Eastern European countries such as Romania, Hungary, and Bulgaria, using official statistical data and quantitative methods. Results reveal a stable and efficient supply model in Western Europe, supported by modern infrastructure, effective policy frameworks, and sustainability-oriented agricultural practices. Conversely, Eastern European countries exhibit greater volatility in supply due to post-communist transitions, uneven vineyard modernization, and fluctuating domestic demand. Romania, despite its considerable viticultural potential, still shows significant variability, though recent improvements suggest positive developments driven by EU investments and modernization initiatives. The findings underscore the importance of a coherent and integrated policy approach that bridges regional disparities, aligns agricultural and trade strategies with local realities, and ensures a balanced, resilient, and sustainable domestic wine supply across the EU.

Evolution of domestic supply in Western countries, tonnes



The five countries analyzed – Italy, France, Germany, Portugal and Spain – are among the most important European players in the wine sector, both in terms of production and domestic consumption.

Italy and France lead the way in volume, with values consistently exceeding several million tons annually, which reflects both domestic production capacity and the size of national consumption.

For Eastern European countries, domestic supply is characterized by significantly lower values, with obvious fluctuations.

Domestic wine supply reflects the structural performance of the wine sector in each Member State, being influenced by both production capacity and consumption levels and trade strategies. Traditional countries have managed to maintain a stable and efficient supply, while countries in transition are still undergoing an adaptation process.

