

ORGANIZACIÓN MUNDIAL DEL COMERCIO

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Consejo de los Aspectos de los Derechos de Propiedad

Intelectual relacionados con el Comercio

PRINCIPALES LEYES Y REGLAMENTOS DEDICADOS A LA PROPIEDAD INTELECTUAL NOTIFICADOS EN VIRTUD DEL PÁRRAFO 2 DEL ARTÍCULO 63 DEL ACUERDO

Grecia

En el presente documento se reproducen¹ las siguientes leyes y reglamentos notificados por Grecia en virtud de lo dispuesto en el párrafo 2 del artículo 63 del Acuerdo (véase el documento IP/N/1/GRC/1/Rev.1):

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¹En inglés solamente.

RÈGLEMENT (CEE) N° 2247/73 DE LA COMMISSION

du 16 août 1973

relatif au contrôle des vins de qualité produits dans des régions déterminées

LA COMMISSION DES COMMUNAUTÉS
EUROPÉENNES,

vu le traité instituant la Communauté économique
européenne,

vu le règlement (CEE) n° 816/70 du Conseil, du 28
avril 1970, portant dispositions complémentaires en
matière d'organisation commune du marché viti-vini-
cole ⁽¹⁾, modifié en dernier lieu par le règlement (CEE)
n° 2680/72 ⁽²⁾, et notamment son article 29 para-
graphe 3,

vu le règlement (CEE) n° 817/70 du Conseil, du 28
avril 1970, établissant des dispositions particulières re-
latives aux vins de qualité produits dans des régions
déterminées ⁽³⁾, modifié en dernier lieu par le règle-
ment (CEE) 2236/73 ⁽⁴⁾, et notamment son article 13
paragraphe 2 et son article 16,

considérant qu'il convient de prévoir, dans le but de la
plus grande efficacité, que le contrôle des v q p r d soit
confié dans chaque État membre à un ou plusieurs
organismes déterminés et qu'une collaboration étroite
des organismes des différents États membres entre eux
et avec la Commission soit assurée; qu'il est néces-
saire que ces organismes soient dotés de certains pou-
voirs à l'égard des particuliers leur permettant d'accom-
plir leurs tâches;

considérant que, afin d'harmoniser les exigences du
contrôle des v q p r d avec celles de leur libre circula-
tion dans toute la Communauté, il apparaît indiqué de
prévoir que la qualité de v q p r d et le droit de ces
vins à un nom déterminé résultant, sauf preuve
contraire, du document d'accompagnement ou, à dé-
faut, des documents commerciaux;

considérant que les obligations à charge des États
membres et des particuliers en vertu de l'article 13 du
règlement (CEE) n° 817/70 ainsi que du présent règle-
ment rendent nécessaire la connaissance la plus large
possible des noms des v q p r d; qu'il convient à cette
fin que la Commission assure la publication au *Journal officiel des Communautés européennes* de ces
noms, tels qu'ils lui sont communiqués par les États
membres, sans que cela préjuge la question de la
conformité des dispositions qui les régissent avec les
dispositions communautaires;

considérant que les mesures prévues au présent règle-
ment sont conformes à l'avis du Comité de gestion
des vins,

A ARRÊTÉ LE PRÉSENT RÈGLEMENT:

Article premier

1 Chaque État membre désigne un ou plusieurs
organismes chargés du contrôle des v q p r d circulant
sur son territoire et en communique le nom aux au-
tres États membres et à la Commission

2 Les agents habilités des organismes visés au para-
graphe 1:

- ont accès aux chais, locaux commerciaux, entre-
pôts, véhicules, de quiconque détient en vue de la
vente, met en circulation à des fins commerciales
ou transporte des v q p r d;
- peuvent prendre connaissance de la comptabilité
ou d'autres documents et de recueillir tous les ren-
seignements utiles aux contrôles;
- peuvent procéder au recensement et effectuer des
prélèvements d'échantillons des v q p r d détenus,
mis en vente ou transportés

3 Les États membres prennent toutes dispositions
pour l'application du présent article

Article 2

1 Le document d'accompagnement établi en appli-
cation du règlement (CEE) n° 1769/72 de la Commis-
sion, du 26 juillet 1972, établissant les documents d'ac-
compagnement et relatif aux obligations des produc-
teurs et des commerçants autres que les détaillants
dans le secteur viti-vinicole ⁽⁵⁾, modifié en dernier lieu
par le règlement (CEE) n° 930/73 ⁽⁶⁾, doit faire men-
tion du nom des v q p r d qu'il accompagne

2 Dans le cas où le document d'accompagnement
n'a pas à être établi conformément aux dispositions de
l'article 13 paragraphes 2 et 4 du règlement (CEE) n°
1769/72, les documents commerciaux doivent faire
mention du nom des v q p r d concernés

3 La qualité de v q p r d est certifiée, sauf preuve
contraire, par la mention du nom de la région détermi-
née portée sur les documents visés aux paragraphes 1
et 2

⁽¹⁾ JO n° L 99 du 5 5 1970, p 1

⁽²⁾ JO n° L 289 du 27 12 1972, p 1

⁽³⁾ JO n° L 99 du 5 5 1970, p 20

⁽⁴⁾ JO n° L 229 du 17 8 1973, p 26

⁽⁵⁾ JO n° L 191 du 21 8 1972, p 1

⁽⁶⁾ JO n° L 90 du 6 4 1973, p 23

Article 3

1. Avant le 15 août 1973, chaque État membre communique à la Commission et aux autres États membres les noms des v q p r d. produits sur son territoire existant à la date d'entrée en vigueur du présent règlement ainsi que les dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives qui régissent chacun d'eux

Chaque État membre communique sans délai à la Commission et aux autres États membres :

- les noms des v q p r d. produits sur son territoire et reconnus après l'entrée en vigueur du présent règlement ainsi que les dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives qui régissent chacun d'eux,
- les modifications apportées aux dispositions visées au premier alinéa et au tiret précédent.

2 La Commission assure la publication au *Journal officiel des Communautés européennes* des noms des v q p r d. qui lui sont communiqués en vertu du paragraphe 1

Article 4

Le règlement (CEE) n° 1311/73 de la Commission, du 16 mai 1973, relatif à la liste provisoire des v q p r d. ainsi qu'à l'identification de ces vins dans les documents d'accompagnement est abrogé le 31 août 1973.

Article 5

Le présent règlement entre en vigueur le troisième jour suivant celui de sa publication au *Journal officiel des Communautés européennes*. Il est applicable à compter du 1^{er} septembre 1973 à l'exception de son article 3 qui est applicable dès l'entrée en vigueur du présent règlement.

Le présent règlement est obligatoire dans tous ses éléments et directement applicable dans tout État membre.

Fait à Bruxelles, le 16 août 1973

Par la Commission

Le président

François-Xavier ORTOLI

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No 2392/89

of 24 July 1989

laying down general rules for the description and presentation of wines and grape musts

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 of 16 March 1987 on the common organization of the market in wine ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1236/89 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Articles 72 (1) and 79 (2) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission ⁽³⁾,

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 355/79 of 5 February 1979 laying down general rules for the description and presentation of wines and grape musts ⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1237/89 ⁽⁵⁾, has been substantially amended on several occasions; whereas, therefore, the provisions in question should, in the interest of clarity be consolidated;

Whereas Article 72 of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 lays down certain rules governing the description of certain wines in particular cases and provides for the adoption of general rules on the description and presentation of certain wine products;

Whereas the purpose of any description and presentation should be to supply potential buyers and public bodies responsible for organizing and supervising the marketing of the products concerned with information which is sufficiently clear and accurate to enable them to form opinion of the products;

Whereas it is important to harmonize as far as possible the various Community provisions on the description and presentation of foodstuffs and particularly those on the wine sector;

Whereas the Community rules on the description and presentation of wines and grape musts are to a large extent based on the national rules formerly applied by the Member States; whereas the national rules in question were based on widely differing approaches; whereas some Member States gave priority to accurate consumer information and to the

freedom of action of the trade, while others endeavoured to combine these aspects with the need to protect producers on their territory against distortions of competition; whereas, with the aim of reconciling these different approaches as far as possible and of avoiding too divergent interpretations, it was deemed appropriate to lay down fairly comprehensive rules on description; whereas, to ensure that these rules are effective, it should also be laid down as a principle that only the details specified in the rules in question or in the relevant implementing rules are permitted for the description of wines and grape musts;

Whereas, in the case of the description, a distinction should be made between mandatory information necessary to identify the product and optional information designed mainly to indicate the special properties of the product or to characterize it; whereas, in view of the importance and scope of the problem, steps should be taken to ensure that the information provided is as complete as possible and that it takes account of the customs and traditional practices in the Member States and in third countries and complies with Community law;

Whereas, in view of the nature of production conditions in the different wine-growing areas and of traditional practices in some Member States, provision should be made to enable the Member States, in respect of the products obtained on their territory, either to make mandatory some information which is optional under Community provisions, to prohibit it or to limit its use; whereas it must also be specified that, in order to ensure the free movement of goods, each Member State must permit the description of products originating in other Member States and put on the market on its territory if it is in accordance with Community provisions and permitted in the producer Member State pursuant to this Regulation;

Whereas, with a view to standardizing the description and presentation of Community wines and grape musts intended for export to third countries, provision should be made for the possibility of laying down supplementary or exceptional rules in respect of these products insofar as the legislation of the third countries concerned makes this necessary;

Whereas it is important to specify the cases in which indication of the bottler and of the consignor on the label is required by means of a code, in order to avoid confusion in the consumer's mind as to the real origin of the wine; whereas it is furthermore appropriate to regulate the cases in which, in order to facilitate commercial transactions, codes may be used on a voluntary basis to indicate information on bottling and on the consignor;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 84, 27. 3. 1987, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 128, 11. 5. 1989, p. 31.

⁽³⁾ OJ No C 214, 16. 8. 1988, p. 37.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 54, 5. 3. 1979, p. 99.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 128, 11. 5. 1989, p. 32.

Whereas Council Directive 79/112/EEC of 18 December 1978 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the labelling, presentation and advertising of foodstuffs for sale to the ultimate consumer⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Directive 89/395/EEC⁽²⁾, provides for the introduction of the principle of the compulsory indication of the actual alcoholic strength of all alcoholic beverages; whereas information on the alcoholic strength of wines and grape musts, particularly on the actual alcoholic strength, appears necessary in order to describe on the labelling the nature of the product and thus to facilitate consumer choice; whereas provision should therefore be made that a compulsory indication of the actual alcoholic strength be given for the products in question;

Whereas it is important that the description of wines and grape musts may be made in each of the official Community languages so as to ensure compliance with the principle of the free movement of goods over all its territory; whereas it is, however, necessary that the required information be provided in such a manner that the end user can understand it even if it appears on the label in a language other than the official language of his country; whereas the names of geographical units should be indicated solely in the official language of the Member State where the production of the wine or of the grape must has taken place, so that the product thus described is put on the market under its traditional name; whereas, taking into account the particular difficulties of understanding information in Greek which stem from the fact that it is not written in the Roman alphabet, authorization shall be given for such information to be repeated in one or more other official Community languages;

Whereas natural conditions at the place where the vineyard which supplied the grapes used as a raw material in their manufacture is situated are a factor determining the quality of wine and must; whereas the variety of vine from which the grapes used were obtained and the weather conditions during the year in which the grapes were harvested are also factors which determine the quality of a wine or must; whereas the name of the place where the vineyard is situated or the name of the geographical unit in which that place is located, together with the name of the vine variety or the year in which the grapes were harvested, constitute information which is particularly valuable to the purchaser of the product; whereas rules should therefore be laid down concerning the

use of such information in the description of wines and grape musts;

Whereas, with a view to establishing fair conditions of competition between the different wines and grape musts, elements which are liable to create confusion or false opinions in the minds of persons should be prohibited in the description and presentation of those products addressed to such persons; whereas provision should be made in particular for similar prohibitions on trade marks used for the description of wines and grape musts; whereas, with a view to providing effective protection to geographical names used for the description of wine products, trade marks should be abolished which contain wording that is identical to a geographical name used to describe a table wine, a quality wine produced in a specified region, hereinafter referred to as 'quality wine psr', or an imported wine, the description of which is regulated by Community provisions, without the product described by the trade mark in question being entitled to such a description;

Whereas, however, in order to avoid excessive severity, it is appropriate to tolerate, in certain cases and for a transitional period, the use of trade marks registered by 31 December 1985 which are identical to the name of a geographical unit smaller than a specified region used to describe a quality wine psr or a geographical unit used to describe a table wine referred to in Article 72 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87;

Whereas, for the sake of harmonization, provisions concerning the role of control authorities in the wine sector should also be better coordinated in the case of breach of Community provisions on the description and presentation of products in that sector;

Whereas the rules to be adopted concerning the presentation of the products referred to in this Regulation should at the same time take into account the need to ensure that these products continue to meet high standards of quality,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

TITLE I

DESCRIPTION

Article 1

1. This title lays down general rules for the description:

(a) in the case of products originating within the Community:

- of products falling within CN code 2204,
- and

- of grape musts, whether concentrated or not, as defined in points 2 and 6 of Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 and falling within CN code ex 2009;

(b) in the case of products originating in third countries and fulfilling the conditions laid down in Articles 9 and 10 of the Treaty:

- of products falling within CN code 2204,
- of grape musts, as defined in point 2 of Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No 322/87 and falling within CN code ex 2009 and

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 33, 8. 2. 1979, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 186, 30. 6. 1989, p. 17.

- of concentrated grape musts, as defined in Article 2 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2391/89 of 24 July 1989 defining certain products falling within CN codes 2009 and 2204 and originating in third countries ⁽¹⁾ and falling within CN code ex 2009

However, this title shall not apply to:

- liqueur wines, sparkling wines, aerated sparkling wines, semi-sparkling wines and aerated semi-sparkling wines as referred to in Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No 822/87, including quality sparkling wines, sparkling wines, liqueur wines and semi-sparkling wines produced in specified regions,
- sparkling wines, aerated sparkling wines, semi-sparkling wines and aerated sparkling wines referred to in Article 2 of Regulation (EEC) No 2391/89

2. The rules referred to in paragraph 1 shall apply as regards the description of the products concerned:

- (a) on the labels;
- (b) in registers, on the documents accompanying the transport of the products referred to in paragraph 1 and on other documents prescribed by Community legislation, hereinafter referred to as 'official documents', other than customs documents;
- (c) in commercial documents, particularly in invoices and delivery notes;
- (d) in advertising material, in so far as special provision is made for such purpose in this Regulation.

3 The rules referred to in paragraph 1 shall apply to products held for sale and to products placed on the market

However Member States may exempt from the provisions concerning information on the labels:

- (a) products transported:
 - between two or more establishments,
 - between vineyards and wine-making plants, belonging to the same undertaking and situated in the same local administrative area;
- (b) quantities of grape musts and wines not exceeding 15 litres per batch and not intended for sale;
- (c) quantities of grape musts and wines intended for the domestic consumption of the producer and his employees.

Where the grape musts and wines referred to in (a) and (b) above are labelled, the labels used must conform to the provisions of this Regulation.

⁽¹⁾ See p 10 of this Official Journal

CHAPTER I

DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCTS ORIGINATING WITHIN THE COMMUNITY

Section A

Description of table wines

A 1. Labelling

Article 2

1 In the case of table wines, the description on the labelling shall include the following information:

- (a) the words 'table wine', without prejudice to the second subparagraph of paragraph 3 (i);
- (b) the nominal volume of the table wine in accordance with Council Directive 75/106/EEC of 19 December 1974 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making-up by volume of certain prepackaged liquids ⁽²⁾, as last amended by Directive 88/316/EEC ⁽³⁾;
- (c) in the case of:
 - containers with a nominal volume of not more than 60 litres: the name or business name of the bottler and the local administrative area or part thereof and the Member State in which his head office is situated,
 - other containers: the name or business name of the consignor and the local administrative area or part thereof and the Member State in which his head office is situated

Where wine is bottled in, or consigned from, a local administrative area or part thereof other than that mentioned above or a neighbouring local administrative area, the information referred to in the first and second indents above shall include an indication of the local administrative area or part thereof where the operation took place and, if it took place in another Member State, an indication of that State;

- (d) in the case of:
 - (i) consignment to another Member State or export: the name of the Member State in whose territory the grapes were harvested and turned into wine, provided that both these operations took place in the same Member State;
 - (ii) table wine which was made in a Member State other than that in which the grapes were harvested: the words 'wine made in . . . from grapes harvested in . . .' completed by the indication of the respective Member States;
 - (iii) table wine:
 - resulting from a mixture of grapes or from coupage of products originating in more than one Member State, or

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 42, 15 2. 1975, p 1

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 143, 10 6 1988, p 26

- resulting from coupage of a table wine referred to in the first indent, with a table wine referred to in (ii),
the words 'blend of wines from different countries of the European Community';
 - (e) in the case of the table wines referred to in the third subparagraph of point 13 of Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No 822/87: the word 'Retsina';
 - (f) in the case of table wines obtained in Spain by mixing red wines with white wines: the words 'vino tinto de mezcla' in Spanish territory;
 - (g) the actual alcoholic strength by volume.
2. In the case of table wines, the description on the labelling may be supplemented by the following information:
- (a) a statement as to whether the wine is red, rosé or white or, in the case of Spain, a mixture of red table wine and white table wine;
 - (b) a brand name, in accordance with the conditions laid down in Article 40;
 - (c) the names or business names of the natural or legal persons or group of persons involved in the distribution of the table wine in question, and the local administrative area or part thereof in which their head offices are situated;
 - (d) a distinction awarded to one of the persons or to the group of persons referred to in (c) by an official body or a body officially recognized for the purpose, where this is likely to enhance the reputation of the table wine concerned and provided that such distinction is governed by implementing rules or, failing this, by provisions of the Member State concerned;
 - (e) where the table wine is not consigned to another Member State or exported and if the conditions laid down in paragraph 1 (d) (ii) and (iii) are fulfilled: the name of the Member State in whose territory the grapes were harvested and turned into wine;
 - (f) certain analytical data other than the actual alcoholic strength by volume in so far as such information is governed by implementing rules;
 - (g) a recommendation to the consumer as to the use of the wine;
 - (h) details as to:
 - the type of product,
 - the particular colour of the table wine,
 in so far as this information is governed by implementing rules or, failing this, by provisions of the Member State concerned. However, the use of this information may be confined to the table wines referred to in paragraph 3;
 - (i) the lower-case letter 'e', indicating that the prepackages satisfy the conditions laid down in Directive 75/106/EEC as regards filling
3. In the case of table wines described in accordance with Article 72 (2) and (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87, the description may be further supplemented by the following information:
- (a) the name of a geographical unit which is smaller than the Member State, in accordance with the conditions laid down in Article 4;
 - (b) the name of one or two vine varieties, in accordance with the conditions laid down in Article 5;
 - (c) the vintage year in accordance with the conditions laid down in Article 6;
 - (d) details regarding the method of production of the table wine as described in a list to be adopted. This list may include only those descriptions which are governed, as to the conditions for their use, by provisions of the producer Member States;
 - (e) an award granted by an official body or a body recognized for the purpose to a specified quantity of table wine, provided that the information is accompanied by a statement of the vintage year and the award can be proved by an appropriate document.
- The Member States shall notify the Commission of any awards that may be granted to table wines in their territory and of the rules that are applied in this connection;
- (f) a statement that the wines were bottled:
 - either at the vineyard where the grapes used were harvested and made into wine, or
 - by a group of vineyards, or
 - in an undertaking situated in the wine-growing area indicated, with which the vineyards where the grapes used were harvested are connected as members of a group of vineyards and which made wine from the said grapes;
 - (g) the name of the vineyard or group of vineyards where the table wine in question was made, where this is likely to enhance the reputation of the wine and in so far as such information is governed by implementing rules or, failing this, by provisions of the producer Member State;
 - (h) information concerning:
 - the history of the wine in question, the undertaking of the bottler or an undertaking of a natural or legal person or group of persons involved in the distribution of the wine,
 - the natural or technical conditions governing the production of the wine, or
 - the ageing of the wine,
 provided that this information is used in accordance with the conditions laid down by implementing rules;
 - (i) the term:
 - 'Landwein' for table wines originating in the Federal Republic of Germany,

- 'vin de pays' for table wines originating in France or Luxembourg,
- 'vino tipico' for table wines originating in Italy or, either as an addition to or in place of this term, the words:
 - 'Landwein' for table wines originating in the province of Bolzano,
 - 'vin de pays' for table wines originating in the Val d'Aosta region,
- 'ονομασία κατά παράδοση', 'οίνος τοπικός' for table wines originating in Greece,
- 'vino de la tierra' for table wines originating in Spain,
- 'vinho regional' for table wines originating in Portugal, from the beginning of the second stage of transition laid down for Portugal,

where the producer Member States concerned have laid down rules for use in accordance with the conditions specified in Article 4 (3): where such rules also provide for a control number, that number must be indicated.

For table wines described by one of the terms in the preceding subparagraph, the term 'table wine' shall not be compulsory.

Article 3

1. Only the information specified in Article 2 shall be allowed for the description on the labelling of table wines

However:

- additional rules or exceptions may be laid down in respect of table wines intended for export, in so far as the legislation of third countries makes this necessary,
- pending application of Community provisions on dietetic foodstuffs, Member States may, in respect of table wines marketed in their territory, allow information to be given as to the dietetic use of such products

2. In the case of table wines obtained on their territory, Member States may make compulsory, dispense with or restrict the use of certain particulars referred to in Article 2 (2) and (3).

3. Each Member State shall allow the description of table wines which originate in other Member States and are distributed in its territory, provided such description conforms to Community legislation and is allowed in the producer Member State in accordance with this Regulation.

4. In accordance with detailed rules to be laid down, a code:

- (a) shall be used in labelling the table wines referred to in Article 2 (1) (d) (ii) and (iii) to give information concerning the head office of the bottler or the consignor and, where appropriate, information concerning the place of bottling or consignment;

(b) shall be used in labelling a table wine to give full or partial information concerning the name of a specified region as defined in Article 3 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 823/87 of 16 March 1987 laying down special provisions relating to quality wines produced in specified regions ⁽¹⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2043/89 ⁽²⁾; however, Member States may stipulate other appropriate measures for their own territory in order to avoid confusion with the specified region in question;

(c) may, without prejudice to the provisions in (a) and (b) and provided the Member State within whose territory the table wine is bottled has so authorized, be used to give the information referred to in Article 2 (1) (c). Such use shall be subject to the condition that the label gives in full the name or business name of a person or group of persons other than the bottler involved in the commercial distribution of the table wine and the name of the local administrative area or part thereof in which the head office of the person or group of persons is situated.

5. The information specified:

- in Article 2 (1) shall be given in one or more other official languages of the Community so that the final consumer can easily understand each of these items of information,
- in Article 2 (2) and (3) shall be given in one or more other official languages of the Community

Notwithstanding the first subparagraph:

- (a) an official language of the Member State of origin shall be used:
 - for the name of a geographical unit which is smaller than the Member State, as referred to in Article 2 (3) (a),
 - for the information in respect of bottling, as referred to in Article 2 (3) (f), and
 - for the name of the vineyard or group of vineyards referred to in Article 2 (3) g

Such information may:

- be repeated in one or more other official languages of the Community for table wines originating in Greece, or
- be given solely in another official language of the Community, where the latter is equated with the official language in the part of the territory of the Member State of origin in which the geographical unit referred to is situated, where these practices are traditional and customary in the Member State concerned;

- (b) one of the terms mentioned in Article 2 (3) (i) shall be indicated in accordance with the provisions laid down therein.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 84, 27. 3. 1987, p. 59

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 202, 14. 7. 1989, p. 1

Such an indication may be repeated in one or more other official languages of the Community for table wines originating in Greece;

(c) it may be decided that the information as to:

- the type of product or a particular colour, as referred to in Article 2 (2) (h),
- the method of production of the table wine, as referred to in Article 2 (3) (d), and
- the natural or technical conditions governing the production or the ageing of the table wine, as referred to in Article 2 (3) (h),

shall be provided solely in one official language of the Member State of origin.

(d) Member States may permit:

- the information referred to in the first indent of (a) or in the first sentence of (b), in the case of table wines produced and put on the market in their territory, and
- the other information referred to in the first subparagraph, in the case of table wines put on the market in their territory,

to be given also in a language other than an official language of the Community where the use of such language is traditional and customary in the Member State concerned or in a part of its territory.

For the description of table wines intended for export, provision may be made under the implementing rules for other languages to be used.

Article 4

1. In the description of a table wine on the labelling, the name of a geographical unit which is smaller than the Member State, as referred to in Article 2 (3) (b), shall be taken to mean the name of:

- a small locality or group of such localities,
- a local administrative area or part thereof,
- a wine-growing subregion or part thereof,
- a region other than a specified region.

The geographical units referred to in the first subparagraph shall constitute production areas within the meaning of the first subparagraph of Article 72 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87.

2. In the case of table wines produced in their territory and described in accordance with Article 72 (2) and (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87, the producer Member States may prohibit the use of one or more names of geographical units which are smaller than the Member State, as referred to in paragraph 1.

3. The rules on use referred to in Article 2 (3) (i) shall provide that the terms be used in conjunction with a specific geographical reference and reserved for table wines meeting certain production requirements, particularly as regards vine varieties, minimum natural alcoholic strength by volume and organoleptic characteristics.

However, the above rules on use may provide for exemption from the requirement to use the term 'ονομασία κατά παράδοση', in conjunction with a specific geographical reference, when it supplements the word 'Retsina'.

4. The use of one of the names referred to in paragraph 1 to describe a table wine shall be subject to the condition that it cannot be identified:

- either with the name of a production area of another table wine to which the Member State concerned has ascribed one of the terms 'Landwein', 'vin de pays', 'vino tipico', 'ονομασία κατά παράδοση', 'οίνος τοπικός', 'vino de la tierra' or, from the beginning of the second stage of transition for Portugal, 'vinho regional',
- or with the set of particulars giving the geographical designation of a quality wine psr, named after the specified region, or, where appropriate, named in accordance with the provisions of Article 13 (1),
- or with the description of an imported wine referred to in Article 26,

and that there is no risk of confusion with a quality wine psr or with an imported wine.

However, until 31 August 1991, it shall be permissible to use the names of the following specified regions to describe table wines:

- Moselle luxembourgeoise,
- Puglie,
- Abruzzi,
- Sardegna,
- Romagna,
- Monferrato,
- Friuli,
- Ischia.

Article 5

1. The name of a vine variety, as referred to in Article 2 (3) (b), to describe a table wine may be used on the labelling only if:

- (a) that variety is listed as a recommended or authorized variety in the classification of vine varieties drawn up in accordance with Article 13 of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 for the administrative unit in which the grapes used to produce the table wine in question were harvested;

- (b) the name of the variety is that given:
- in the classification of vine varieties for the administrative unit referred to in (a),
 - where appropriate, on a list of synonyms to be adopted; this list may provide that a given synonym may be used only to describe a table wine produced in the areas of production in which such use is traditional and customary;
- (c) with the exception of any products used for sweetening, the table wine concerned is made entirely from grapes of the variety specified;
- (d) that variety determines the nature of the table wine in question;
- (e) it is accompanied by the name of a geographical unit which is smaller than the Member State concerned, within the meaning of Article 4 (1);
- (f) the name of that variety does not cause confusion with the name of a specified region or geographical unit used to describe a quality wine *psr* or an imported wine.
- cultivation of this variety is authorized for a limited area,
 - the competent authorities of the Member State which authorized cultivation of this variety carry out the inspection referred to in Article 13 (3) of the abovementioned Regulation,
 - indication on the label of the name of this variety is accompanied by a reference to the experimental nature of the cultivation of the variety concerned.

Article 6

1. Mention of the vintage year as referred to in Article 2 (3) (c) on the labels of table wines shall be allowed only if all the grapes used to produce the table wine concerned were harvested in the year to be shown.

2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1 and subject to Article 7, producer Member States may allow the indication of the vintage if at least 85 % of the table wine concerned is obtained, after deduction of the quantity of any products used for sweetening, from grapes harvested in the year to be shown.

Article 7

2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1 and subject to Article 7, producer Member States may allow the indication of:

- the names of two vine varieties for one and the same table wine, provided that it is obtained entirely from the varieties named, with the exception of any products used for sweetening, or
- the names of one vine variety, if at least 85 % of the product concerned is obtained, after deduction of the quantity of the products used for possible sweetening, from grapes of the variety named, and provided that the variety determines the nature of the product in question.

The first subparagraph of Article 72 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 and Articles 5 (2) and 6 (2) of this Regulation may be applied simultaneously only if at least 85 % of the table wine resulting from the *coupage* comes from the production area and the vine variety given in the description of the table wine and is of the vintage year given therein.

A. II. Official documents and registers

Article 8

1. In the case of table wines, the description in the official documents shall include the following information:
- (a) the words 'vin de table' or, for table wines produced in Spain by mixing red table wine and white table wine, the words 'vino tinto de mezcla';
 - (b) a statement as to whether the wine is red, rosé or white or, in the case of Spain, a mixture of red table wine and white table wine;
 - (c) in the case of:
 - (i) consignment to another Member State or export: the name of the Member State in whose territory the grapes were harvested and turned into wine, provided that both these operations took place in the same Member State;

(¹) See p. 1 of this Official Journal.

- (ii) table wine which was made in a Member State other than that in which the grapes were harvested: the words 'wine made in . . . from grapes harvested in . . .' completed by the indication of the respective Member States;

- (iii) table wine:

— resulting from a mixture of grapes or from coupage of products originating in more than one Member State,

or

— resulting from coupage of a table wine referred to in the first indent with a table wine referred to in (ii),

the words 'blend of wines from different countries of the European Community';

- (d) in the case of the table wines referred to in the third subparagraph of point 13 of Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No 822/87: the word 'Retsina'.

2. The description of table wines in the official documents shall also include the information specified in Article 2 (2) and (3) and set out below, in so far as it appears, or is intended to appear, on the labels:

- (a) the vintage year;
- (b) the name of a geographical unit which is smaller than the Member State concerned;
- (c) the name of one or two vine varieties;
- (d) a statement as to the method of production or the type of product, except as to the residual sugar content;
- (e) as appropriate, the terms 'Landwein', 'vin de pays', 'vino típico', 'ονομασία κατα παράδοση', 'οίνος τοπικός', 'vino de la tierra', and, from the beginning of the second stage of transition for Portugal, 'vinho regional', or corresponding terms in an official language of the Community;

the particulars of the nature or technical conditions governing the production of the wine

Article 9

1. In the case of table wines, the description in the registers kept by producers shall include the information specified in:

- Article 8 (1) (a) and (b),
- Article 8 (2), in so far as it is intended to appear on the label or, in the absence of a label, in the document accompanying transport

2. In the case of table wines, the description in the registers kept by persons other than producers shall include:

- the information specified in Article 8 (1),
- the number of the document accompanying transport and the date on which it was drawn up.

A. III. Commercial documents

Article 10

1. Where an accompanying document has not been drawn up for a table wine, the description in the commercial documents referred to in Article 1 (2) (c) shall comprise:

- the information specified in Article 8 (1), and
- the information specified in Article 8 (2) in so far as it appears on the labelling

2. Where the description of the table wines in the commercial documents also includes the information specified in Article 2, such information must conform to Articles 4 to 7 and 40

3. In the case of table wines distributed in their territory, Member States may allow the information specified in Article 2 to be given in the commercial documents in the form of a code. This code must be such as to enable the inspection authority to identify rapidly the description of the table wine concerned.

Section B

Description of quality wines produced in specified regions

B. 1 Labelling

Article 11

1. In the case of quality wines psr, the description on the labelling shall include the following information:

- (a) the name of the specified region of origin;
- (b) one of the expressions referred to in the second indent of the first subparagraph of Article 15 (7) of Regulation (EEC) No 823/87;
- (c) the nominal volume of the quality wine psr in accordance with the provisions of Directive 75/106/EEC;
- (d) in the case of:

- containers with a nominal volume of not more than 60 litres: the name or business name of the bottler and the local administrative area or part thereof and the Member State in which his head office is situated,
- other containers: the name or business name of the consignor and the local administrative area or part thereof and the Member State in which his head office is situated.

Where wine is bottled in, or consigned from, a local administrative area or part thereof other than that mentioned above or a neighbouring local administrative area, the information referred to in the first and second

indents above shall include an indication of the local administrative area or part thereof where the operation took place and, if it took place in another Member State, an indication of that State;

- (e) in the case of consignment to another Member State or export: the name of the Member State in which the specified region is situated;
- (f) the actual alcoholic strength by volume.

2. In the case of quality wines psr, the description on the labelling may be supplemented by the following information:

- (a) a statement as to whether the wine is red, white or rosé;
- (b) the vintage year, in accordance with the conditions laid down in Article 15;
- (c) a brand name, in accordance with the conditions laid down in Article 40;
- (d) the names or business names of the natural or legal persons or group of persons involved in the distribution of the quality wine psr in question and the local administrative area or part thereof in which their head offices are situated;
- (e) a distinction awarded to one of the persons or to the group of persons referred to in (d) by an official body or a body officially recognized for the purpose, where this is likely to enhance the reputation of the quality wine psr concerned and provided that such a distinction is governed by implementing rules or, failing this, by the provisions of the Member State concerned;
- (f) the name of the Member State of origin, in so far as paragraph 1 (e) does not require this to be given;
- (g) certain analytical data other than the actual alcoholic strength by volume, in so far as such information is governed by implementing provisions;
- (h) a recommendation to the consumer as to the use of the wine;
- (i) additional details of a traditional kind, provided that they are used in the manner prescribed by the laws of the producer Member State and are entered in a list to be adopted;
- (j) — the Community expression 'quality wine produced in a specified region', or 'quality wine psr' if it does not appear pursuant to paragraph 1 (b), or
— a specific traditional expression if it does not appear pursuant to paragraph 1 (b);
- (k) details as to:
 - the method of production,
 - the type of product,
 - the particular colour of the quality wine psr,

in so far as this information is prescribed in Community legislation or by the producer Member State. However, the use of such information may be prohibited in the description of quality wines psr originating in a specified region where it is not traditional and customary;

- (l) the name of a geographical unit which is smaller than the specified region, in accordance with the conditions laid down in Article 13;
- (m) the name of the vineyard or group of vineyards where the quality wine psr in question was made, where this is likely to enhance the reputation of the wine and in so far as such information is governed by implementing rules or, failing this, by provisions of the producer Member States;
- (n) the name of one or two vine varieties, in accordance with the conditions laid down in Article 14;
- (o) a quality control number allotted by an official body to the quality wine psr in question;
- (p) an award granted by an official body or a body officially recognized for the purpose to the quality wine psr in question, provided that the award can be proved by an appropriate document;
- (q) a statement that the wines were bottled:
 - either at the vineyard where the grapes used were harvested and made into wine,
 - or by a group of vineyards,
 - or in an undertaking situated in the specified region indicated or in the immediate vicinity of that region, with which the vineyards where the grapes used where harvested are connected as members of a group of vineyards, and which made wine from the said grapes;
- (r) information in respect of bottling in a specified region, provided that the indication is traditional and customary in the specified region in question;
- (s) the number of the container or the number of the lot;
- (t) information concerning:
 - the history of the wine in question, the undertaking of the bottler or an undertaking of a natural or legal person or group of persons involved in the distribution of the wine,
 - the natural or technical conditions governing the production of the wine, or
 - the ageing of the wine,provided that this information is used in accordance with the conditions laid down by implementing rules;
- (u) the lower-case letter 'e', indicating that the prepackages satisfy the conditions laid down in Directive 75/106/EEC as regards filling.

Article 12

1. Only the information specified in Article 11 shall be allowed for the description on the label of a quality wine psr.

However:

- additional rules or exceptions may be laid down in respect of quality wines psr intended for export, in so far as the legislation of third countries makes this necessary,
- pending application of Community provisions on dietetic foodstuffs, Member States may, in respect of quality wines psr marketed in their territory, allow information to be given as to the dietetic use of such products,
- Member States may allow the statement of the specified region referred to in Article 11 (1) (a) to be accompanied by a statement of the name of a larger geographical unit of which the specified region in question is a part, in order to indicate its whereabouts, provided, however, that the conditions governing use of the name of the said specified region and of the name of the said geographical unit are complied with.

2. In the case of quality wines psr obtained on their territory, Member States may make compulsory, dispense with or restrict the use of certain particulars referred to in Article 11 (2), except for those referred to in the first indent of (j) thereof.

3. Each Member State shall allow the description of quality wines psr which originate in other Member States and are distributed in its territory, provided such description conforms to Community legislation and is allowed in the producer Member State in accordance with this Regulation.

4. In accordance with the detailed rules to be laid down, a code

- (a) shall be used in labelling a quality wine psr, to give full or partial information concerning the name of a specified region as defined in Article 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 823/87 other than the indication which may be used for the quality wine psr in question. However, Member States may stipulate other appropriate measures for their own territory in order to avoid confusion with the specified region in question;
- (b) may, without prejudice to (a) and provided the Member State within whose territory the quality wine psr is bottled has so authorized, be used to give the information referred to in Article 11 (1) (d). Such use shall be subject to the condition that the label gives in full the name or business name of a person or group of persons other than the bottler involved in the

commercial distribution of the quality wine psr and the local administrative area or part thereof in which the head office of the person or group is situated.

5. The information specified:

- in Article 11 (1) shall be given in one or more other official languages of the Community so that the final consumer can easily understand each of these items of information,
- in Article 11 (2) shall be given in one or more other official languages of the Community.

Notwithstanding the first subparagraph:

- (a) an official language of the Member State of origin shall be used for:
 - the name of the specified region in which the quality wine psr concerned originates,
 - the name of a geographical unit which is smaller than the specified region as referred to in Article 11 (2) (l),
 - the name of the vineyard or group of vineyards as referred to in Article 11 (2) (m), and
 - information in respect of bottling as referred to in Article 11 (2) (q).

Such information may:

- be repeated in one or more official languages of the Community for quality wines psr originating in Greece,
- be given solely in another official language of the Community, where such language is equated with the official language in that part of the territory of the Member State of origin in which the specified region referred to is situated, if use of that language is traditional and customary in the Member State concerned;

- (b) indication of one of the specific traditional expressions referred to in Article 15 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 823/87 may be given solely in the official language used in accordance with the provisions laid down in Article 15 (2).

Such information may be repeated in one or more other official languages of the Community for quality wines psr originating in Greece;

(c) it may be decided that the information as to:

- the method of production, the type of product or a particular colour as referred to in Article 11 (2) (k),
and
- the natural or technical conditions governing the production or the ageing of the quality wine psr, as referred to in Article 11 (2) (t),

shall be provided solely in one official language of the Member State of origin;

(d) Member States may permit:

- the information referred to in the first and second indents of (a) or in the first sentence of (b), in the case of quality wines psr produced and put on the market in their territory,

and

- the other information referred to in the first subparagraph, in the case of quality wines psr put on the market in their territory,

to be given also in a language other than an official language of the Community where the use of that language is traditional and customary in the Member State concerned or in a part of its territory.

For the description of quality wines psr intended for export, provision may be made under the implementing rules for other languages to be used.

Article 13

1. In the description of a quality wine psr on the labelling, the name of a 'geographical unit which is smaller than the specified region', as referred to in Article 11 (2) (1), shall be taken to mean the name of:

- a small locality or group of localities,
- a local administrative area or part thereof,
- a wine-growing subregion or part thereof.

2. Producer Member States may allocate the name of a geographical unit which is smaller than the specified region in question to quality wine psr provided that:

- this geographical unit is well defined,
- all the grapes from which the wines have been produced originate in that unit.

3. Where a quality wine psr is obtained from products or grapes harvested in different geographical units as referred to in paragraph 1 situated within the same specified region, the only information allowed in addition to the name of the specified region shall be the name of the larger geographical unit covering all the wine-producing areas concerned.

However, subject to Article 16, producer Member States may authorize for designation of a quality wine psr the use of:

- (a) the name of a geographical unit as referred to in paragraph 1 when the wine has been sweetened with a product made in the same specified region;
- (b) the name of a geographical unit as referred to in paragraph 1 where the wine is obtained from a mixture of grapes, grape musts, new wines still in fermentation or, until 31 August 1991, wines, originating in the geographical unit the name of which is to be used for the

designation, with a product obtained in the same specified region but outside that unit, provided that at least 85 % of the quality wine psr concerned is obtained from grapes picked in the geographical unit the name of which it bears;

- (c) the name of a geographical unit as referred to in paragraph 1, together with the name of the local administrative area or part thereof or of one of the local administrative areas into which that geographical unit extends, provided that:

- such a provision has been traditional and customary and was provided for in the rules of the Member States concerned before 1 September 1976, and

- a name of a local administrative area or part thereof or one of the names of such areas appearing in a list to be drawn up is used as being representative of all the local administrative areas over whose area that geographical unit extends.

Producer Member States shall draw up the list of names of local administrative areas, as referred to in the second indent above, and shall forward it to the Commission.

4. The name of a specified region and the name of a geographical unit as referred to in paragraph 1 may not be conferred on:

- a wine resulting from the mixture of a quality wine psr with a product obtained outside the specified region in question,
- a quality wine psr which has been sweetened with a product obtained outside the specified region in question,

unless these wines are on the list to be drawn up pursuant to Article 6 (5) of Regulation (EEC) No 823/87.

Article 14

1. The name of a vine variety as referred to in Article 11 (2) (n) to describe a quality wine psr may be used on the labelling only if:

- (a) that variety is on the list drawn up by the Member States pursuant to Article 4 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 823/89 designating the vine varieties which are suitable for producing each of the quality wines psr produced in their territory;

- (b) the name of the variety appears:

- as one of the recommended or authorized varieties in the classification of vine varieties for the administrative unit concerned,

- where appropriate, on a list of synonyms to be adopted; this list may provide that a given synonym may be used only to describe a quality wine psr produced in the areas of production in which such use is traditional and customary;

- (c) with the exception of any products used for sweetening, the quality wine psr is made entirely from grapes of the variety specified;
- (d) that variety determines the nature of the quality wine psr in question;
- (e) the name of that variety does not cause confusion with the name of a specified region or geographical unit used to describe another quality wine psr or an imported wine.

2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1 and subject to Article 16, producer Member States may allow the indication of:

- the names of two vine varieties for one and the same quality wine psr provided that it is obtained entirely from the varieties named, with the exception of the products used for possible sweetening, or
- the name of one vine variety, if at least 85 % of the product concerned is obtained, after deduction of the quantity of the products used for possible sweetening, from grapes of the variety named, and provided that the variety determines the nature of the product in question, or
- the name of one vine variety classified as a temporarily authorized variety in accordance with Article 11 (2) (b) of Regulation (EEC) No 2389/89, for a period of 15 years or less, from the date of such classification, where it was traditional in the Member State concerned to indicate the name of that variety, or
- the name of one variety referred to in the first indent of Article 13 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 2389/89 for a period to be determined by the Member State concerned but not exceeding five years, subject to this period being extended on the basis of the Community provisions concerning examination of vine varieties for suitability for cultivation, provided that:
 - it is a variety of the species *Vitis vinifera*,
 - cultivation of this variety is authorized for a limited area,
 - the competent authorities of the Member State which authorized cultivation of this variety carry out the inspection referred to in Article 13 (3) of the abovementioned Regulation,
 - indication on the label of the name of this variety is accompanied by a reference to the experimental nature of the cultivation of the variety concerned.

Article 15

1. Mention of the vintage year as referred to in Article 11 (2) (b) on the labels of quality wines psr shall be

allowed only if all the grapes used to produce the quality wine psr concerned were harvested in that year.

2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1 and subject to Article 16, producer Member States may allow an indication of the vintage if at least 85 % of the quality wine psr concerned is obtained, after deduction of the quantity of the products used for possible sweetening, from grapes harvested in the year to be shown.

Article 16

Point (a) of the second subparagraph of Article 13 (3), the second indent of Article 14 (2) and Article 15 (2) may be applied simultaneously only if at least 85 % of the quality wine psr resulting from the mixture comes from the geographical unit which is smaller than the specified region, from the vine variety and from the vintage year given in the description of the quality wine psr.

B. II. Official documents and registers

Article 17

1. In the case of quality wines psr, the description in the official documents shall include the following information:

- (a) the words 'quality wine psr';
- (b) where appropriate, one of the expressions referred to in the second indent of the first subparagraph of Article 15 (7) of Regulation (EEC) No 823/87;
- (c) the name of the specified region;
- (d) a statement as to whether the wine is red, rosé or white;
- (e) in the case of consignments to another Member State or export: the name of the Member State to which the specified region belongs.

2. The description of quality wines psr in the official documents shall also include the information specified in Article 11 (2) and set out below, in so far as it appears or is intended to appear on the labelling:

- (a) the vintage year;
- (b) specific details of a traditional kind for the purpose of indicating quality;
- (c) a statement as to the method of production, a particular colour, or the type of product except as regards the residual sugar content;
- (d) the name of a geographical unit which is smaller than the specified region;
- (e) the name of one or two vine varieties;
- (f) the particulars of the natural or technical conditions governing the production of the wine.

Article 18

1. In the case of quality wines psr, the description in the registers kept by producers shall include the information specified in:

- Article 17 (1) (a), (b), (c) and (d),
- Article 17 (2), in so far as it is intended to appear on the labelling or, in the absence of labelling, in the document accompanying transport.

2. In the case of quality wines psr, the description in the registers kept by persons other than producers shall include:

- the information specified in Article 17 (1),
- the number of the document accompanying transport and the date on which it was drawn up.

B. III. Commercial documents

Article 19

1. Where a document accompanying transport has not been drawn up for a quality wine psr, the description in the commercial documents referred to in Article 1 (2) (c) shall comprise:

- the information specified in Article 17 (1), and
- the information specified in Article 17 (2) in so far as it appears on the label.

2. Where the description of quality wines psr in the commercial documents also includes the information specified in Article 11, such information must conform to Articles 13 to 16 and 40.

3. In the case of quality wines psr distributed in their territory, Member States may allow the information specified in Article 11 to be given in the commercial documents in the form of a code. This code must be such as to enable the inspection authority to identify rapidly the description of the quality wine psr concerned.

Section C

Description of products other than table wines and quality wines psr

C. I. Labelling

Article 20

1. Where products other than table wines and quality wines psr are labelled, the labelling used shall give the following information:

(a) the type of product, using:

- that definition contained in Community legislation which gives the most accurate description of the product concerned, or
- for products in circulation in the territory of the Member States in question, words other than those prescribed by Community provisions, where their use is traditional and customary in the Member State concerned;

(b) in the case of:

- grape must and concentrated grape must: the density,
- partially fermented grape must and new wine still in fermentation: the actual and/or total alcoholic strength by volume,
- other wine: the actual and/or total alcoholic strength by volume;

(c) the nominal volume of the product in accordance with Directive 75/106/EEC;

(d) in the case of:

- containers with a nominal volume of not more than 60 litres: the name or business name of the bottler and the local administrative area or part thereof and the Member State in which his head office is situated,
- other containers: the name or business name of the consignor and the local administrative area or part thereof and the Member State in which his head office is situated;

(e) in the case of consignment to another Member State or export;

- for wines: the name of the Member State in whose territory the grapes were harvested and made into wine, provided that both these operations took place in the same Member State.
- for grape musts: the name of the Member State in whose territory the grapes were harvested and production was carried out, provided that both these operations took place in the same Member State;

(f) In the case of wines and grape musts:

- which result from a coupage of products originating in more than one Member State: the words 'made from products of different countries of the European Community',
- which, in the case of grape musts, were not produced, and in the case of wine, were not turned into wine, in the Member State in which the grapes were harvested: the initials 'EEC';

(g) any restriction on use imposed by Community legislation.

2. The description of the products referred to in paragraph 1 on the labelling may be supplemented by indicating:

- (a) the vintage year;
- (b) the names or business names of the natural or legal persons or group of persons involved in the distribution of the product in question and the local administrative area or part thereof in which their head offices are situated;
- (c) where the product is not consigned to another Member State or exported and the conditions laid down in paragraph 1 (f) are not fulfilled: the name of the Member State in whose territory the grapes were harvested and production took place;
- (d) the lower-case letter 'e', indicating that the prepackages satisfy the conditions laid down in Directive 75/106/EEC as regards filling;
- (e) analytical data other than the particulars specified in subparagraph 1 (b), in so far as such information is governed by implementing rules.

3. Where partially fermented grape must is intended for direct human consumption, its description on the labelling may be supplemented by information concerning:

- (a) the name of the geographical unit, within the meaning of Article 4 (1), from which the must originates, provided that the conditions concerning table wine laid down in Article 4 (3) are satisfied;
- (b) the name of a vine variety;
- (c) a statement as to whether the product is red, rosé or white.

Article 21

1. Only the information specified in Article 20 shall be allowed for the description on the labelling of products other than table wines and quality wines psr. However, in the implementing rules additional provisions may be laid down in respect of products other than table wines and quality wines psr intended for export, in so far as the legislation of third countries makes this necessary.

2. Each Member State shall allow the description of products other than table wines and quality wines psr which originate in other Member States and are distributed in its territory, provided such description conforms to Community legislation and is allowed in the producer Member State in accordance with this Regulation.

However, Member States may:

- for products other than table wines and quality wines psr obtained in their territory, make compulsory, prohibit or restrict the use of certain information specified in Article 20 (2) and (3),
- authorize, pending the application of Community provisions on dietetic foodstuffs, information concerning

the dietetic use of grape musts marketed in their territory.

3. An indication of the vintage year as referred to in Article 20 (2) (a) to describe a product other than a table wine or a quality wine psr may be given on the labelling only if all the grapes used for making the product in question were harvested in that year.

The indication of a vine variety as referred to in Article 20 (3) (b) to describe a product other than a table wine or a quality wine psr may be given on the labelling only if conditions corresponding to those set out in Article 5 (1) are satisfied.

4. In the description of products other than table wines and quality wines psr on the labelling the information specified:

- in Article 20 (1) shall be given in one or more other official languages of the Community so that the final consumer can easily understand each of these items of information,
- in Article 20 (2) shall be given in one or more other official languages of the Community.

For such products put on the market in their territory Member States may permit this information to be given also in a language other than an official language of the Community where the use of such language is traditional and customary in the Member State concerned or in part of its territory.

For the description of products other than table wines and quality wines psr intended for export, provision may be made under the implementing rules for other languages to be used.

C. II. Official documents and registers

Article 22

1. In the case of products other than table wines and quality wines psr, the description in the official documents shall include the following information:

- (a) a statement as to whether the product is red, rosé or white;
- (b) the type of product, using:
 - that definition contained in Community legislation which gives the most accurate description of the product concerned, or
 - for products in circulation in the territory of the Member State in question, words other than those prescribed by Community provisions, where their use is traditional and customary in the Member State concerned;

(c) in the case of consignment to another Member State or export:

- for wines: the name of the Member State in whose territory the grapes were harvested and made into wine, provided that both these operations took place in the same Member State,
- for grape musts: the name of the Member State in whose territory the grapes were harvested and production carried out, provided that both these operations took place in the same Member State;

(d) for wines and grape musts:

- which result from a coupage of products originating in more than one Member State: the words 'made from products of different countries of the European Community',
- which, in the case of grape musts, were not produced, and, in the case of wine, were not turned into wine, in the Member State in which the grapes were harvested: the initials 'EEC'.

2. The description in the official documents of products other than table wines and quality wines psr shall also include:

- (a) for products intended for processing into table wine and for wines suitable for yielding table wine: the information specified in Article 8 (2);
- (b) for products intended for processing into quality wine psr: the information specified in Article 17 (1) (c) and, where appropriate, in Article 17 (1) (b) and (2);
- (c) for other products: the information specified in Article 20 (2) (a), (c) and (3),

in so far as it is intended to appear on the labelling of table wines and of quality wines psr obtained from the products referred to in (a) and (b) of this paragraph or on the labelling of the products referred to in (c).

Article 23

1. In the case of products other than table wines or quality wines psr the description in the registers kept by the producers shall include:

- the information referred to in Article 22 (1) (a) and (b),
- the information specified in Article 22 (2), in so far as such information is intended to appear on the labelling or, in the absence of labelling, in the document accompanying transport.

2. In the registers kept by persons other than producers, the description of these products shall include:

- the information specified in Article 22 (1),
- the number of the document accompanying transport and the date on which it was drawn up.

C. III. Commercial documents

Article 24

1. If no document accompanying transport has been drawn up for a product other than a table wine or a quality wine psr, the description in the commercial documents referred to in Article 1 (2) (c) shall include at least the information referred to in Article 22 (1).

2. If the vintage year or vine variety are indicated as well, this information must be given in accordance with Article 21 (3).

3. If, for grape musts, partially fermented grape musts and new wines still in fermentation, intended for processing into table wine and wines suitable for yielding table wine, the description in the commercial documents also includes information specified in Article 2, such information must conform to Articles 4 to 7 and 40.

4. If, for grape musts, partially fermented grape musts and new wines still in fermentation, intended for processing into quality wines psr, the description in the commercial documents also includes information specified in Article 11, such information must conform to Articles 13 to 16 and 40.

5. The information given in the commercial documents for the products referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 shall be consistent with that given in the documents accompanying transport.

6. In the case of products other than table wines or quality wines psr distributed in their territory, the Member States may permit the information referred to in Article 20 to be entered in commercial documents by means of a code. This code must be such that the body responsible for inspections can rapidly identify the description of the product concerned.

CHAPTER II

DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCTS ORIGINATING IN THIRD COUNTRIES

Section A

Labelling

Article 25

1. The description on the labelling of imported wines intended for direct human consumption not included on the list referred to in Article 26 (1) shall include the following information:

- (a) the word 'wine';
 - (b) the nominal volume of the wine imported in accordance with Directive 75/106/EEC;
 - (c) where these wines:
 - have been placed, in the Community, in containers with a nominal volume of not more than 60 litres: the name or business name of the bottler and the local administrative area or part thereof and the Member State in which his head office is situated. However, where bottling was carried out in a local administrative area or part thereof other than that mentioned above or a neighbouring local administrative area, the mention of the bottler's head office shall specify the local administrative area or part thereof where bottling was carried out and, if the wine was bottled in another Member State, the indication of that State,
 - have been placed, outside the Community, in containers with a nominal volume of not more than 60 litres: the name or business name of the importer and the local administrative area or part thereof in which his head office is situated, or
 - are put up in other containers:
 - the name or business name of the importer and of the local administrative area or part thereof where his head offices are situated, or
 - if the importer and consignor are not the same, the name or business name of the consignor and the local administrative area or part thereof and the Member State where his head offices are situated;
 - (d) the third country of origin, as stated in the documents referred to by Council Regulation (EEC) No 2390/89 of 24 July 1989 laying down general rules for the import of wines, grape juice and grape must ⁽¹⁾ accompanying the wine in question when it is imported;
 - (e) the actual alcoholic strength by volume.
2. The description on the labelling of wines as referred to in paragraph 1 may be supplemented by the following information:
- (a) a statement as to whether the wine is red, rosé or white;
 - (b) a brand name, in accordance with the conditions laid down in Article 40;
 - (c) the names or business names of the natural or legal persons or group of persons involved in the distribution of the imported wine and the local administrative area in which their head offices are situated;
 - (d) certain analytical data other than the actual alcoholic strength by volume, in so far as such information is governed by implementing provisions;
 - (e) a recommendation to the consumer as to the use of the wine;
- (f) information concerning:
 - the history of the wine in question, the undertaking of the bottler or an undertaking of a natural or legal person or group of persons involved in the distribution of the wine,
 - the natural or technical conditions governing the production of the wine, or
 - the ageing of the wine,provided that this information is used in accordance with the conditions laid down by implementing rules;
 - (g) a distinction awarded to one of the persons or to the group of persons referred to in (c) by an official body or a body officially recognized for the purpose, where this is likely to enhance the reputation of the imported wine concerned and provided that such distinction is governed by Community implementing rules or, failing this, by provisions of the third country of origin;
 - (h) the lower-case letter 'e', indicating that the prepackages satisfy the conditions laid down in Directive 75/106/EEC as regards filling;
 - (i) details of the type of products, provided that this information is governed by Community implementing rules.

Article 26

1. The description on the labelling of imported wines intended for direct human consumption, described by reference to a geographical area and appearing on a list to be adopted, shall include the following information:

- (a) the name of a geographical unit situated in the third country concerned, in accordance with the conditions laid down in Article 29;
- (b) the nominal volume of the imported wine in accordance with the provisions of Directive 75/106/EEC;
- (c) where these wines:
 - have been placed, in the Community, in containers with a nominal volume of not more than 60 litres: the name or business name of the bottler and the local administrative area or part thereof and the Member State in which his head office is situated. However, where bottling was carried out in a local administrative area or part thereof other than that mentioned above or a neighbouring local administrative area, the mention of the bottler's head office shall specify the local administrative area or part thereof where bottling was carried out, and, if the wine was bottled in another Member State, the indication of the State,
 - have been placed, outside the Community, in containers with a nominal volume of not more than 60 litres: the name or business name of the importer and the local administrative area or part thereof in which his head office is situated, or

⁽¹⁾ See p. 7 of this Official Journal.

- are put up in other containers:
 - the name or business name of the importer and of the local administrative area or part thereof where his head office is situated, or,
 - if the importer and consignor are not the same, the name or business name of the consignor and the local administrative area or part thereof and the Member State where his head office is situated;
- (d) the third country of origin, as stated in the documents referred to in Regulation (EEC) No 2390/89 accompanying the wine in question when it is imported;
- (e) the actual alcoholic strength by volume.

This list may include only imported wines for which, in each case, the conditions of production are recognized as being equivalent to those for a quality wine psr or for a table wine bearing an indication of geographical origin.

2. The description on the labelling of wines as referred to in paragraph 1 may be supplemented by the following information:

- (a) the word 'wine', which may or may not be accompanied by a statement as to whether the wine is red, rosé or white;
 - (b) the name of a geographical unit other than that included on the list referred to in paragraph 1, in accordance with the conditions laid down in Article 29;
 - (c) details:
 - accompanying the geographical ascription to emphasize the typically regional character of the wine in question, or
 - regarding superior quality,in so far as they are prescribed by the national provisions of the third country in which the wine originates for the domestic market of that country and are recognized by the Community;
 - (d) the name of one or of two vine varieties, in accordance with the conditions laid down in Article 30;
 - (e) the vintage year, in accordance with the conditions laid down in Article 31;
 - (f) certain analytical data other than the actual alcoholic strength by volume, in so far as such information is governed by implementing provisions;
 - (g) a brand name, in accordance with the conditions laid down in Article 40;
 - (h) the names or business names of the natural or legal persons or group of persons involved in the distribution of the imported wine, and the local administrative area or part thereof in which their head offices are situated;
 - (i) a recommendation to the consumer as to the use of the wine;
 - (k) details concerning:
 - the method of production,
 - the type of product,
 - a particular colour of the product,
- provided that such information is governed by Community implementing rules or by provisions laid down by the third country of origin. However, the use of such information may be prohibited for designating certain imported wines if it is not traditionally employed or if it might lead to confusion as to the type or origin of the wine;
- (l) the name of the vineyard or group of vineyards where the wine in question was made, where this is likely to enhance the reputation of the wine and in so far as such information is governed by provisions laid down by the third country of origin;
 - (m) a quality control number allotted to the wine in question by an official body;
 - (n) an award granted to the wine in question by an official body or a body officially recognized for the purpose, provided that the award can be proved by an appropriate document;
 - (o) a statement that the wines were bottled:
 - either at the vineyard where the grapes used were harvested and made into wine,
 - or by a group of vineyards,
 - or in an undertaking situated in the wine-growing area indicated, with which the vineyards where the grapes used were harvested are connected as members of a group of vineyards and which made wine from the said grapes;
 - (p) information concerning:
 - the history of the wine in question, the undertaking of the bottler or an undertaking of a natural or legal person or group of persons involved in the distribution of the wine,
 - the natural or technical conditions governing the production of the wine, or
 - the ageing of the wine,provided that this information is used in accordance with the conditions laid down by implementing rules;
 - (q) a distinction awarded to one of the persons or to the group of persons referred to in (h) by an official body or a body officially recognized for the purpose, where this is likely to enhance the reputation of the imported wine concerned and provided that such distinction is governed by Community implementing rules or, failing this, by provisions of the third country of origin;
 - (r) the lower-case letter 'e', indicating that the prepackages satisfy the conditions laid down in Directive 75/106/EEC as regards filling;
 - (s) the number of the container or the number of the lot.

Article 27

1. Where imported products other than wines as referred to in Article 25 and 26 are labelled, the labelling used shall give the following information:

- (a) the type of product, using that definition contained in Community legislation which gives the most accurate description of the product concerned;
- (b) in the case of:
 - grape must and concentrated grape must: the density,
 - wine: the actual and/or total alcoholic strength by volume;
- (c) the nominal volume of the imported product in accordance with Directive 75/106/EEC, which may be followed by the lower-case letter 'e', indicating that the prepackages satisfy the conditions laid down in that Directive as regards filling;
- (d) the name or business name of the importer and the local administrative area or part thereof in which his head offices are situated, or, where the imported product is put up in containers with a nominal value of more than 60 litres and where the importer and consignor are not the same, the name or business name of the consignor and the local administrative area or part thereof and the Member State where his head offices are situated;
- (e) where:
 - the wines or grape musts in question were produced in the third country in which all the grapes used were harvested: the name of the third country concerned,
 - the conditions of the first indent are not fulfilled: the words 'imported product'.

2. The description used in labelling the products referred to in paragraph 1 may be supplemented by indicating the names or business names of the natural or legal persons or group of persons involved in the distribution of the product in question and the local administrative area or part thereof in which their head offices are situated

In addition to the particulars specified in paragraph 1 (b), the description may also include other analytical data, in so far as such information is governed by implementing rules.

Article 28

1. Only the information specified in Articles 25, 26 and 27 shall be allowed for the description on the labelling of products originating in third countries

2. The information referred to in paragraph 1 may be supplemented by other optional information to be determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 83 of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 in the light of experience and of the corresponding provisions adopted in respect of products originating in the Community.

In accordance with the same procedure:

- use of the information specified in Articles 25 (2), 26 (2) and 27 (2) may be made compulsory, prohibited or restricted,
- small quantities of wine originating in third countries may be exempted from the application of Articles 25 (1) and 26 (1) (b), (c) and (d)

4. Special conditions may be laid down as regards inspection to ensure compliance with the provisions governing the description on the labelling of imported products, with particular reference to the geographical origin, references to superior quality, the vine variety and the bottler

5. In accordance with detailed rules to be laid down, and provided that the Member State within whose territory the imported wine is bottled has so authorized, a code may be used for the information referred to in Article 25 (1) (c), first indent and Article 26 (1) (c), first indent. Such use shall be subject to the condition that the label gives in full the name or business name of a person or group of persons other than the bottler involved in the commercial distribution of the imported wine and the name of the local administrative area or part thereof in which the head office of the person or group of persons is situated.

6. In the description of imported products on the labelling, the information specified:

- in Articles 25 (1), 26 (1) and 27 (1) shall be given in one or more other official languages of the Community, so that the final consumer can easily understand each of these items of information,
- in Articles 25 (2), 26 (2) and 27 (2) shall be given in one or more other official languages of the Community

For imported products put on the market in their territory Member States may permit this information to be given also in a language other than an official language of the Community where use of such language is traditional and customary in the Member State concerned or in part of its territory.

However,

- the name of a geographical unit within the third country concerned, as referred to in Article 26 (1) (a) and (2) (b),
- references to superior quality, as referred to in Article 26 (2) (c),
- details concerning the method of production, the type of product or a particular colour, as referred to in Article 26 (2) (k),
- the name of a vineyard or group of vineyards, as referred to in Article 26 (2) (l),

- information in respect of bottling, as referred to in Article 26 (2) (o)

shall be given in one of the official languages of the third country of origin. Such information may also be given in an official language of the Community.

The use of certain terms resulting from the translation of the information referred to in the third subparagraph may be governed by implementing rules.

The name of vine varieties referred to in Article 26 (2) (d) and their synonyms shall be indicated as on the list referred to in Article 30 (1) (a)

7. (a) The names or business names of the natural or legal persons or group of persons involved in the distribution of the imported product, including the names of the bottler, the importer and the local administrative area or part thereof in which their head offices are situated as referred to in:

- Article 25 (1) (c),
- Article 25 (2) (c),
- Article 26 (1) (c),
- Article 26 (2) (h),
- Article 27 (1) (d),
- Article 27 (2);

- (b) references to superior quality, as referred to in Article 26 (2) (c);

- (c) the name of vineyard or group of vineyards, as referred to in Article 26 (2) (l)

may be used only where this is not likely to cause confusion with the name of a region used to describe a quality wine psr or another imported wine

8. Pending application of Community provisions on dietetic foodstuffs, Member States may, in respect of imported wines marketed in their territory, allow information to be given as to the dietetic use of such products.

Article 29

1. Where, pursuant to Article 26 (1) (a) and (2) (b), an imported wine is described on the label by means of a geographical description, use may be made only of the name of a geographical unit:

- (a) which denotes a clearly defined wine-producing area:
- which is smaller than the territory of the third country in question,

- which produces the grapes from which the product was made,

- in which grapes yielding wines conforming to standard quality criteria are harvested;

- (b) which is used on the domestic market of the third country of origin to describe the wines and is intended for such purpose in provisions laid down by that country; and

- (c) which is not likely to be confused with information used to describe a quality wine psr, a table wine or another imported wine

2. The name of a geographical unit used to describe a table wine or a quality wine psr or the name of a given region in the Community may not be used to describe an imported wine, whether in the language of the producing country in which that unit or region is situated, or in any other language.

3. Exceptions from paragraph 1 (a) may be allowed as regards the use of the name of a geographical unit to describe a wine resulting from a mixture, provided that they:

- conform to the provisions of the third country of origin, and
- are in practice equivalent to the exceptions allowed under Article 13 (3) for quality wines psr

Exceptions from paragraph 2 may be allowed where the geographical name of a wine produced in the Community is the same as the name of a geographical unit situated in a third country, where such name is used in that country to describe a wine in accordance with traditional and consistent usage and on condition that its use is governed by rules in that country.

Article 30

1. The name of a vine variety, as referred to in Article 26 (2) (d), to describe an imported wine may be used on the label only if:

- (a) the name of that variety and any synonym are included on a list to be drawn up for each third country. However, such a list may not include names of varieties whose cultivation is prohibited by provisions of the third country concerned or which are likely to cause confusion with:

- the name of a specified region or of a geographical unit used to describe a quality wine psr, a table wine or another imported wine,
- the name of another genetically different variety grown within the Community;

(b) the product concerned is made entirely from grapes of the variety in question.

2. Exceptions from paragraph 1 may be allowed, provided that they conform to the provisions of the third country or origin and:

- with reference to the provision in subparagraph (a), are made in respect of a variety which enjoys particular renown on the market of the third country concerned.
- with reference to the provision in subparagraph (b), are in practice equivalent to the exceptions allowed under Articles 5 (2) and 14 (2) for table wines and quality wines *psr*.

Article 31

1. Mention of the vintage year as referred to in Article 26 (2) (c) on the labelling of imported wines shall be allowed only if:

- (a) all the grapes used for the production of the wine concerned were harvested in that year;
- (b) it is accompanied by the name of a geographical unit;
- (c) it is allowed by the provisions of the third country concerned.

2. Exceptions from paragraph 1 (a) may be allowed in certain cases, provided that they:

- conform to the provisions of the third country of origin, and
- are in practice equivalent to the exceptions allowed under Articles 6 (2) and 15 (2) for table wines and quality wines *psr*.

Section B

Official documents and registers

Article 32

1. In the case of imported wines intended for direct human consumption which are not on the list referred to in Article 26 (1), the description in the official documents shall include the following information:

- (a) the word 'wine';
- (b) a statement as to whether the wine is red, rosé or white;
- (c) the name of the third country of origin, as stated in the documents referred to in Regulation (EEC) No 2390/89 accompanying the wine in question when it is imported.

2. In the case of wines intended for direct human consumption, described by means of a geographical ascription and contained in the list referred to in Article 26 (1), the description in the official documents shall include the following information:

(a) the name of a geographical unit, as referred to in Article 26 (1) (a);

(b) a statement as to whether the wine is red, rose or white;

(c) the name of the third country of origin.

The description in the official documents of these wines shall also include the information specified in Article 26 (2) and set out below, in so far as it appears or is intended to appear on the labelling:

(a) the name of a geographical unit, as referred to in Article 26 (2) (b);

(b) an indication of superior quality;

(c) the name of one or of two vine varieties;

(d) the vintage year;

(e) a statement as to the method of production or the type of product, except as regards the residual sugar content;

(f) the particulars of the natural or technical conditions governing the production of wine.

3. In the case of imported products other than wines as referred to in Articles 25 and 26, the description in the official documents shall include the following information:

(a) the type of product, using that definition contained in Community legislation which gives the most accurate description of the product concerned;

(b) where:

— the wines or grape musts in question were produced in the third country in which all the grapes used were harvested: the name of the third country concerned,

— the conditions of the first indent are not fulfilled: the words 'imported product'.

Article 33

The description in the registers shall include:

(a) in the case of imported wines intended for direct human consumption which are not on the list referred to in Article 26 (1):

— the information specified in Article 32 (1),

— the number of the document accompanying transport and the date on which it was drawn up;

(b) in the case of imported wines intended for direct human consumption, described by means of a geographical ascription and on the list referred to in Article 26 (1):

— the information specified in the first subparagraph of Article 32 (2),

— the number of the document accompanying transport and the date on which it was drawn up;

(c) in the case of imported products other than wines as referred to in Articles 25 and 26:

- the information specified in Article 32 (3),
- the number of the document accompanying transport and the date on which it was drawn up.

Article 34

The description of wines originating in third countries and intended for direct human consumption, as given in the documents drawn up by the competent authorities and laboratories of the third country concerned and presented on import, pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 and in particular Article 70 thereof, shall include all the information necessary to enable the competent authorities of Member States or the natural or legal persons or group of persons acting on their behalf to draw up a document accompanying transport in accordance with Article 32.

Section C

Commercial documents

Article 35

1. If no accompanying document is drawn up for imported wines as referred to in Article 25, the description in

the commercial documents referred to in Article 1 (2) (c) shall include the information specified in Article 32 (1).

Where the description of these wines in the commercial documents also includes a brand name as referred to in Article 25 (2) (b), this must conform to Article 40.

2. If no document accompanying transport is drawn up for imported wines as referred to in Article 26, the description in the commercial documents referred to in Article 1 (2) (c) shall include the information specified in Article 32 (2).

Where the description of these wines in the commercial documents also includes some of the information specified in Article 26 (2), this must conform to Articles 29, 30, 31 and 40.

3. In the case of imported products other than wines as referred to in Articles 25 and 26, the description in the commercial documents referred to in Article 1 (2) (c) shall include at least the information specified in Article 32 (3).

4. In the case of imported products distributed in their territory, Member States may permit the information referred to in Articles 25, 26 and 27 to be entered in commercial documents by means of a code. The code must be such that the body responsible for inspections can rapidly identify the description of the product concerned.

TITLE II

PRESENTATION

Article 36

1. This title lays down general rules governing the containers, labelling and packaging:

- (a) in the case of products originating within the Community:
 - of products falling within CN code 2204, and
 - of grape musts, whether concentrated or not, as defined in points 2 and 6 and Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 and falling within CN code ex 2009;
- (b) in the case of products originating in third countries and fulfilling the conditions laid down in Articles 9 and 10 of the Treaty:
 - of products falling within CN code 2204,
 - of grape musts, as defined in point 2 of Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 and falling within CN code ex 2009 and

- of concentrated grape musts, as defined in Article 2 of Regulation (EEC) No 2391/89 and falling within CN code ex 2009.

However, this title shall not apply to:

- liqueur wines, sparkling wines, aerated sparkling wines, semi-sparkling wines and aerated semi-sparkling wines as referred to in Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No 822/87, including quality sparkling wines, sparkling wines, liqueur wines and semi-sparkling wines produced in specified regions,
- sparkling wines, aerated sparkling wines, semi-sparkling wines and aerated semi-sparkling wines referred to in Article 2 of Regulation (EEC) No 2391/89.

2. The rules referred to in paragraph 1 shall apply to products held for sale and to products put into circulation.

Article 37

1. Products to which this title applies may be stored or transported only in containers which:

- (a) are clean inside;
- (b) have no adverse effect on the smell, taste or composition of the product in question;
- (c) are made of, or lined with, materials permitted to come into contact with foodstuffs;
- (d) are used solely for the storage or transport of foodstuffs.

2. Use of the containers may be subject to certain conditions to be laid down for the purpose of ensuring in particular that:

- (a) the organoleptic properties and the composition of the products are preserved; or
- (b) the quality and origin of the products may be distinguished.

3. The containers used for the storage of the products referred to in this title shall be marked in indelible writing, in such a way as to enable the inspection authority to identify their contents rapidly by reference to the registers or equivalent documents.

However, in the case of containers with a nominal volume of not more than 60 litres, which are filled with the same product and stored together in the same batch, the batch as a whole may be marked instead of the individual containers, provided that the batch is clearly separated from other batches.

4. Provision may be made that containers used for transport, in particular tankers for use on road, rail or waterway, should bear in a clearly visible place and in indelible writing:

- (a) a statement that the containers have been approved for the transport of beverages and foodstuffs; and
- (b) special cleaning instructions.

Article 38

1. For the purpose of Titles I and II, 'labelling' shall mean all descriptions and other references, signs, designs or brand names which distinguish the product and which appear on the same container, including its sealing device, or the tag attached to the container.

Particulars, signs and other references shall not constitute part of the labelling if they:

- are required under the tax provisions of the Member States,

- refer to the manufacturer or to the volume of the container and are inscribed directly and indelibly thereon,
- are used for the purpose of bordering checks and are indicated in detailed rules to be laid down,
- are used to identify the product by means of a figure code and/or of a mechanical scanning symbol,
- refer to the price of the product concerned,
- are laid down by the legislation of the Member States on quantity and quality control of products subject to systematic official examination.

2. Without prejudice to the exemptions referred to in the second subparagraph of Article 1 (3), as from the moment the product is placed on the market in a container of a nominal volume of not more than 60 litres, the container shall be labelled. Such labelling shall be in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation; this also applies to labelled containers of a nominal volume of more than 60 litres.

3. Labelling shall be carried out in accordance with conditions to be laid down.

Such conditions, which may differ from one product to another, shall relate in particular to:

- (a) the positioning of the labels on the containers;
- (b) the minimum size of the labels;
- (c) the arrangement on the labels of the various items comprising the description;
- (d) the size of the lettering on the labels;
- (e) the use of signs, illustrations or brand names;
- (f) the language in which the labels are worded, in so far as this is not laid down by this Regulation.

Article 39

1. For the purposes of Titles I and II, 'packaging' shall mean protective wrappings such as paper, straw coverings of all kinds, cardboard boxes and crates, used in the transport of one or more containers.

2. Apart from instructions necessary for consignment or markings appearing on packaging carried out by retailers in the presence of the purchaser, the packaging may not bear information relating to the packed product which does not conform to Articles 2, 11, 20, 25, 26 and 27.

TITLE II
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 40

1. The description and presentation of the products referred to in this Regulation, and any form of advertising for such products, must not be incorrect or likely to cause confusion or to mislead the persons to whom they are addressed, particularly as regards:

- the information provided for in Articles 2, 11, 20, 25, 26 and 27. This shall apply even if the information is used in translation or with a reference to the actual provenance or with additions such as 'type', 'style', 'method', 'imitation', 'brand' or similar,
- the characteristics of the products, and in particular their nature, composition, alcoholic strength by volume, colour, origin or provenance, quality, the vine variety, vintage year or nominal volume of the containers,
- the identity and status of the natural or legal persons or group of persons who have been or are involved in the production or distribution of the product in question, in particular the bottler.

2. Where the description, presentation and advertising of the products referred to in this Regulation are supplemented by brand names, such brand names may not contain any words, parts of words, signs or illustrations which:

- (a) are likely to cause confusion or mislead the persons to whom they are addressed within the meaning of paragraph 1; or
- (b) are:
 - liable to be confused by the persons to whom they are addressed with all or part of the description of a table wine, of a quality wine psr, or of an imported wine whose description is governed by Community provisions or with the description of any other product referred to in the first subparagraph of Article 1 (1) and the first subparagraph of Article 36 (1), or
 - identical to the description of any such product unless the products used for making the final products referred to above are entitled to such description or presentation.

Moreover, the labelling used for the description of a table wine, a quality wine psr or an imported wine may not bear brand names containing words, parts of words, signs or illustrations which:

(a) in the case of:

- table wines, include the name of a quality wine psr,
- quality wines psr, include the name of a table wine,
- imported wines, include the name of a table wine or a quality wine psr;

(b) in the case of table wines described in accordance with Article 72 (2) and (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87, quality wines psr or imported wines, contain false information, particularly with regard to geographical origin, vine variety, vintage year or a reference to superior quality;

(c) in the case of table wines other than those referred to in (b), contain information concerning geographical origin, vine variety, vintage year or superior quality;

(d) in the case of imported wines, may cause confusion with an illustration used to distinguish a table wine, a quality wine psr or an imported wine on the list referred to in Article 26 (1).

3. By way of derogation from point (b) of the first subparagraph of paragraph 2, the holder of a registered trade mark for a wine or a grape must which is identical:

- to the name of a geographical unit smaller than a specified region used to describe a quality wine psr; or
- to the name of a geographical unit used to describe a table wine referred to in Article 72 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87, or
- to the name of an imported wine described by means of a geographical indication referred to in Article 26 (1),

may, even if he is not entitled to use such a name pursuant to the first subparagraph of paragraph 2, continue to use that trade mark until 31 December 2002, provided that the trade mark in question:

- (a) was registered not later than 31 December 1985 by the competent authority of a Member State in accordance with the legislation in force at the time of registration; and
- (b) has actually been used without interruption since its registration until 31 December 1986 or, if registration took place before 1 January 1984, at least since the latter date.

Trade marks complying with the conditions of the first subparagraph may not be invoked against the use of the

names of geographical units used to describe a quality wine psr or a table wine.

The Council, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission before 31 December 2002, shall decide whether to extent the time limit referred to in the first subparagraph.

4. Member States shall communicate to the Commission the trade marks referred to in paragraph 3 as and when they are informed thereof.

The Commission shall forward that information to the competent authorities of the Member States designated to verify compliance with Community provisions in the wine sector.

Article 41

If necessary, rules may be adopted to govern the use of the control numbers referred to in Article 11 (2).

Article 42

For the purposes of the monitoring and control of products to which this Regulation applies, the competent authorities may, with due regard to the general rules of procedure adopted by each Member State, require the bottler or a person who has been involved in distribution and who is indicated either in the description or on the presentation of those products to furnish proof of the accuracy of the information used in the description or the presentation concerning the nature, identity, quality, composition, origin or provenance of the product concerned or of the products used in its production.

Where such a request is made by:

- the competent authority of the Member State of establishment of the bottler or the person who is involved in distribution and who is indicated either in the description or the presentation of the products, proof shall be required directly of such persons by that authority,
- the competent authority of another Member State, that authority shall, within the framework of direct cooperation between them, provide the competent authority of the country of establishment of the bottler or the person who is involved in distribution and who is indicated either in the description or the presentation of the products with all the information necessary to enable the latter authority to require such proof; the requesting authority shall be informed of the action taken as a result of its request.

If the competent authorities find that such proof is not provided, the information in question shall be regarded as not complying with this Regulation.

Article 43

1. The appellation:

- (a) 'wine' shall be restricted to products conforming to the definition of point 10 of Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No 822/87;
- (b) 'table wine' shall be restricted to products conforming to the definition given in point 13 of that Annex.

2. Without prejudice to the provisions for the harmonization of laws, the possibility for Member States to allow

— the use of the word 'wine' accompanied by the name of a fruit and in the form of a composite name to describe products obtained by the fermentation of fruit other than grapes,

— other composite names including the word 'wine'

shall not, however, be affected by paragraph 1.

Should such composite names be used, any confusion with the products referred to in paragraph 1 must be avoided.

Article 44

1. Where the description or presentation of the products does not conform to the provisions of this Regulation or to the detailed rules adopted for its implementation, the products concerned may not be held for sale or put on the market in the Community or exported.

However, in the case of products intended for export derogations from this Regulation may:

- be authorized by the Member States where the legislation of the importing third country so requires,
- be provided for in the implementing provisions in cases not covered by the first indent.

2. The Member State in whose territory the product whose description or presentation does not conform to the provisions referred to in paragraph 1 is located shall take the necessary steps to impose penalties in respect of infringements committed, according to their gravity.

The Member State may, however, grant an authorization for the product to be held for sale, put on the market in the

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Community or exported, provided that its description or presentation is changed to conform to the provisions referred to in paragraph 1.

2. References to the repealed Regulation shall be construed as references to this Regulation and shall be read in accordance with the correlation table in the Annex.

Article 45

1. Regulation (EEC) No 355/79 is hereby repealed.

Article 46

This Regulation shall enter into force on 4 September 1989.

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

Done at Brussels, 24 July 1989.

For the Council

The President

H. NALLET

ANNEX

CORRELATION TABLE

Regulation (EEC) No 355/79	This Regulation
Article 1	Article 1
Article 2	Article 2
Article 3 (1)	Article 3 (1)
Article 3 (2)	Article 3 (2)
Article 3 (3)	Article 3 (3)
Article 3 (4)	Article 3 (4)
Article 3 (6)	Article 3 (5)
Article 3 (7)	Article 3 (6)
Article 4 (1)	Article 4 (1)
Article 4 (2)	Article 4 (2)
Article 4 (2a)	Article 4 (3)
Article 4 (3)	Article 4 (4)
Article 5	Article 5
Article 6	Article 6
Article 7	Article 7
Article 8	Article 40
Article 9	Article 8
Article 10	Article 9
Article 11	Article 10
Article 12	Article 11
Article 13 (1)	Article 12 (1)
Article 13 (2)	Article 12 (2)
Article 13 (3)	Article 12 (3)
Article 13 (4)	Article 12 (4)
Article 13 (6)	Article 12 (5)
Article 14	Article 13
Article 15	Article 14
Article 16	Article 15
Article 17	Article 16
Article 18	Article 40
Article 19	Article 17
Article 20	Article 18
Article 21	Article 19
Article 22	Article 20
Article 23	Article 21
Article 24	Article 22
Article 25	Article 23
Article 26	Article 24
Article 27	Article 25
Article 28	Article 26
Article 29	Article 27
Article 30 (1)	Article 28 (1)

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Regulation (EEC) No 355/79	This Regulation
Article 30 (2)	Article 28 (2)
Article 30 (3)	Article 28 (3)
Article 30 (5)	Article 28 (4)
Article 30 (6)	Article 28 (5)
Article 30 (7)	Article 28 (6)
Article 30 (8)	Article 28 (7)
Article 30 (9)	Article 28 (8)
Article 31	Article 29
Article 32	Article 30
Article 33	Article 31
Article 34	Article 40
Article 35	Article 32
Article 36	Article 33
Article 37	Article 34
Article 38	Article 35
Article 39	Article 36
Article 40	Article 37
Article 41	Article 38
Article 42	Article 39
Article 43	Article 40
Article 44	Article 41
Article 44a	Article 42
Article 45	Article 43
Article 46	Article 44
Article 47	—
Article 48	Article 45
Article 49	Article 46

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No 3886/89

of 11 December 1989

amending Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89 laying down general rules for the description and presentation of wines and grape musts

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 of 16 March 1987 on the common organization of the market in wine ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1236/89 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 72 (1) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Whereas, bearing in mind the judgment of the Court of Justice of the European Communities in Case 311/87 concerning the use of the term 'Erzeugerabfüllung' ⁽³⁾, it is appropriate for some clarification to be given, in Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89 ⁽⁴⁾, of the rules governing the indication, on the labelling of a table wine or of a quality wine produced in a specified region, that the wine was bottled at the production stage; whereas, with regard to groups of vineyards, such a statement presupposes that the various stages of production have been carried out, at least as from the grape-pressing stage, under the control of the producer; whereas, therefore, the statement in question should be allocated to a group of vineyards only if it has itself carried out the winemaking process of the wine covered by that statement or if it has bottled a wine made from the wine of one of its members;

Whereas, in order to avoid all ambiguity in the application of Council Directive 85/339/EEC of 27 June 1985 on containers of liquids for human consumption ⁽⁵⁾, in particular as regards the provisions relating to recycling and refilling, it should be specified in Article 38 of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89 that the descriptions, signs and marks which appear on the containers in compliance with the provisions of that Directive do not form part of the labelling of wines and grape musts,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89 is hereby amended as follows:

1. Article 2 (3) (f) is replaced by the following:

'(f) a statement that the wines were bottled:

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 84, 27. 3. 1987, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 128, 11. 5. 1989, p. 31.

⁽³⁾ OJ No C 300, 25. 11. 1988, p. 8.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 232, 9. 8. 1989, p. 13.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 176, 6. 7. 1985, p. 18

- either at the vineyard where the grapes used were harvested and made into wine, or
- in a group of vineyards, provided that the wine in question was produced by the vineyards belonging to that group or by the group itself, from grapes or must produced in those vineyards, or
- in an undertaking situated in the wine-growing area indicated, with which the vineyards where the grapes used were harvested are connected as members of a group of vineyards and which made wine from the said grapes';

2. Article 11 (2) (q) is replaced by the following:

'(q) a statement that the wines were bottled:

- either at the vineyard where the grapes used were harvested and made into wine, or
- in a group of vineyards, provided that the wine in question was produced by the vineyards belonging to that group or by the group itself, from grapes or must produced in those vineyards, or
- in an undertaking situated in the specified region indicated or in the immediate vicinity of that region, with which the vineyards where the grapes used were harvested are connected as members of a group of vineyards, and which made wine from the said grapes';

3 the following indent is added to the second subparagraph of Article 38 (1):

'are laid down by the provisions of the Member States in the framework of the application of Council Directive 85/339/EEC of 27 June 1985 on containers of liquids for human consumption (*).

(*) OJ No L 176, 6. 7. 1985, p. 18.'

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the third day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

However, Article 1, points 1 and 2, shall apply from 1 March 1990.

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

Done at Brussels, 11 December 1989.

For the Council
The President
H. NALLET

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3201/90

of 16 October 1990

laying down detailed rules for the description and presentation of wines and grape musts

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

frequently been amended; whereas, in the interests of clarity, and on the occasion of further amendments, the rules in question should be consolidated;

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Whereas, in applying rules concerning the description and presentation of wines, the traditional and customary practices of the Community wine-growing regions should be taken into account to the extent that the traditional and customary practices are compatible with the principles of a single market; whereas it is also necessary to avoid any confusion in the use of expressions employed in labelling and to ensure that the information on the label is as clear and complete as possible for the consumer;

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 of 16 March 1987 on the common organization of the market in wine ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1325/90 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Articles 72 (5) and 81 thereof,

Whereas, in order to allow the bottler some freedom as regards the manner in which he presents the mandatory information on wine labels, and to permit the use of additional labels for all the mandatory information required on imported wines, it should be laid down that such information may be grouped together in the same field of vision rather than on a single label;

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89 ⁽³⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3886/89 ⁽⁴⁾, lays down general rules for the description and presentation of wines and grape musts; whereas implementing legislation must be adopted laying down specific and detailed rules in accordance with the principles defined therein and with those already established by Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 and Council Regulation (EEC) No 823/87 of 16 March 1987 laying down special provisions relating to quality wines produced in specified regions ⁽⁵⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2043/89 ⁽⁶⁾;

Whereas certain terms and details have a commercial value or can contribute to the prestige of the product offered for sale without being absolutely necessary; whereas the use of such terms should be permitted provided that they are justified and are not misleading as regards the quality of the product; whereas, however, in view of the specific nature of certain of these terms, Member States should be empowered to limit the options offered by Community legislation to the parties concerned;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 997/81 of 26 March 1981 laying down detailed rules for the description and presentation of wines and grape musts ⁽⁷⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2776/90 ⁽⁸⁾, has

Whereas, to provide the consumer with better information on the origin of wines made from a mixture of grapes or by the *coupage* of products originating in several Member States, the height of the lettering to be used for the words 'blend of wines from various countries of the European

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 84, 27. 3. 1987, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 132, 23. 5. 1990, p. 19.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 232, 9. 8. 1989, p. 13.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 378, 27. 12. 1989, p. 12.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 84, 27. 3. 1987, p. 59.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 202, 14. 7. 1989, p. 1.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 106, 16. 3. 1981, p. 1.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 267, 29. 9. 1990, p. 30.

Communities' should be specified; whereas the same should apply to similar terms laid down for table wines which have been manufactured in a Member State other than that where the grapes were harvested; whereas appropriate provisions on the maximum height of the lettering should also be adopted to ensure that no confusion can arise between certain table wines entitled to a geographical ascription and quality wines produced in specific regions (quality wines psr);

Whereas in order to facilitate implementation of this Regulation, a list of terms denoting superior quality in imported wines and recognized by the Community in accordance with Article 26 (2) (c) of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89 should be published;

Whereas, so that the consumer may not be misled as regards the origin of wine imported into the Community, it should no longer be possible to put on the label of an imported wine the translation of an expression designating a superior quality which is identical to any designation in German used in accordance with Community rules;

Whereas the nominal volume of containers allowed for putting up wines and grape musts in intra-Community trade is governed by Council Directive 75/106/EEC of 19 December 1974 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making-up by volume of certain prepackaged liquids⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Directive 88/316/EEC⁽²⁾; whereas the rules for indicating the nominal volume of the product in question on the label should be specified; whereas, in order to enable products already put up in containers to be disposed of, it should be stipulated that such products may not be sold or put up for sale after the expiry of the transitional periods referred to in the said Directive;

Whereas, the better to inform the consumer, in the case of bottling under contract, the words 'bottled for . . .' should be followed by the name or business name of the bottler within the meaning of Article 4 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2202/89 of 20 July 1989 defining the terms 'coupage', 'the turning into wine', 'bottler' and 'bottling'⁽³⁾; whereas, further, if a Member State has provided, in the case of bottling under contract, that the name of the person

who actually bottled the wine for the account of the bottler must be shown, provision must be made to ensure that this is done in clear and express terms;

Whereas the wording on the label relating to the name or business name of the bottler, the consignor or a natural or legal person or group of such persons where such wording refers to an agricultural holding should be specified;

Whereas, in order to prevent the consumer from being misled as to the country in which the product was bottled, it is advisable to specify the official language or languages in which the particulars preceding the name and business name of the bottler should be indicated on the label;

Whereas it is now compulsory for wine bottle labels to indicate the Member State in which bottling was carried out; whereas it should therefore be specified how this is to be done; whereas provision is made for certain information to be given in the form of a code; whereas in order to facilitate the updating and reading of these codes they should be determined by the Member State in which the bottler, consignor or importer has his registered place of business;

Whereas, to ensure that the information given to the consumer is objective, the actual alcoholic strength, the total alcoholic strength and the grape must density stated on the label must be made subject to the same rules throughout the Community;

Whereas, in the interest of consumers, it should be specified that the actual or total alcoholic strength stated on the labelling is that determined by analysis; whereas, for the sake of simplicity, however, it should be possible for the figure expressing this alcoholic strength to be rounded off within certain limits;

Whereas it is customary in Germany to indicate the density of grape musts in 'Oechsle degrees'; whereas, in the light of this traditional practice, no further alignment with the Community system for measuring the density of grape must is possible for the moment; whereas the transitional period should therefore be extended until 31 August 1991, during which Germany may provide, in respect of grape must put into circulation on its territory, that the density should be expressed in Oechsle degrees;

Whereas, to prevent any abuse of the only optional terms which are authorized, the cases where recommendations are permissible should be expressly stated;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 42, 15. 2. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 143, 10. 6. 1988, p. 26.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 209, 21. 7. 1989, p. 31.

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Whereas, to ensure that a recommendation regarding the acceptability of a wine for religious purposes does not provide a pretext to use oenological practices that are not authorized by Community or national provisions, the conditions under which such a recommendation can be made should be clarified; whereas these conditions should take account of certain religious rites;

Whereas, to ensure control and protection of table wines qualifying for description as 'Landwein', 'vin de pays', 'vino típico', 'ονομασία κατά παράδοση', 'οίνος τοπικός', 'vino de la tierra' or 'vinho regional' and to provide accurate information for the authorities in the Member States responsible for ensuring the observance of Community or national provisions in the wine sector, producer Member States should forward to the Commission all relevant information on the designation of such wines;

Whereas a list of imported wines for which the conditions of production have been recognized as being equivalent to those for a quality wine psr or for a table wine bearing geographical ascription should be published;

Whereas to facilitate implementation of this Regulation the synonyms of names of the vine varieties which may be used to describe wines originating in the Community should be published together with the names and, where appropriate, the synonyms of the vine varieties which may be used to describe imported wines;

Whereas the names of vine varieties which are identical with, or which refer to, the names of geographical units may give rise to confusion regarding the geographical origin of the wine designated by one of these names of varieties; whereas, with a view to reducing this risk, Member States should be allowed to prescribe that such names be shown on the label in lettering that does not exceed a certain size;

Whereas, in order to maintain traditional trade with some non-member countries, exceptions should be provided to Articles 31, 32 and 33 of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89 for some wines from these countries; whereas, to facilitate Community exports to the United States of America, it should be laid down that the vintage year is to be indicated on the labels of the Community wines in question in accordance with the rules applicable to wine produced in the United States;

Whereas, in so far as the details concerning the method of production, the type of vine or a particular colour are not defined by the rules of the producer Member State or the exporting non-member country, certain rules should be laid

down in this Regulation; whereas the terms in which such information may be given should also be indicated;

Whereas, having regard to the importance of indicating the residual sugar content for the description of wine, the use of the descriptive terms indicating the residual sugar content should have to conform to analytical criteria;

Whereas, where the object is to make a wine better known, information concerning the history of the wine in question, of the bottler's firm or of a firm belonging to a natural or legal person involved in the distribution of the wine should be allowed to be shown on a part of the label that is separate from the part bearing the mandatory information;

Whereas the organization of competitions is an effective way of encouraging wine producers and dealers to endeavour to achieve distinction in competition by the quality of the wine which they market; whereas the awards granted to the best wines in such competitions provide valuable information for the consumer; whereas, with a view to ensuring that such competitions take place objectively, certain Community rules which must be complied with by competition organizers should be laid down;

Whereas the information that a wine has been bottled at the wine-growing holding where the grapes from which it was made were harvested and turned into wine, or under equivalent conditions, expresses the idea that all the stages of production have been carried out under the supervision and responsibility of the same natural or legal person, thereby enhancing the prestige of the wine thus obtained in the estimation of some purchasers; whereas the terms which may be used to convey such information should therefore be specified;

Whereas the use of the bottle known as the 'flûte d'Alsace' has traditionally been restricted in France to certain quality wines psr; whereas it would seem appropriate to maintain this restriction without, however, restricting the use of this bottle in the case of wines from other countries;

Whereas bottles of the 'Bocksbeutel' or 'Cantil' type and bottles of a similar type have been in use for a very long time in certain Community regions and in certain third countries; whereas those types of bottles may recall certain characteristics or a particular origin of the wine in question; whereas, owing to the traditional character of such bottle shapes, they should be used exclusively for wines where such use is a fair practice established for a certain number of years and is considered traditional without however jeopardizing the sale of wine marketed in such types of bottle; whereas the list of wines which may be put up in such bottles should be published; whereas, in

order to facilitate the switch-over from the arrangements existing in Portugal to those in the Community, Portuguese wines dispatched to other Member States must be exempted from the application of the rules on the use of bottles of the types in question;

Whereas there is a risk of rectified concentrated grape must being used fraudulently to enrich or sweeten wines or other food products; whereas provision should therefore be made that this product may be put into circulation only under strictly defined conditions ensuring effective monitoring of its transport and use;

Whereas, for reasons of hygiene and the protection of public health, certain terms should be prescribed for use on containers for the transport of wines and musts;

Whereas, in order to facilitate checks on the bottling of wines and grape musts, Member States should be authorized, pursuant to the third indent of the second subparagraph of Article 38 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89, to prescribe or to permit a statement of the date of bottling;

Whereas under Article 43 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89 Member States may allow the use of the word 'wine' accompanied by the name of a fruit and in the form of a composite name to describe products obtained by the fermentation of fruits other than grapes and by other composite names including the word 'wine'; whereas provisions should be made to avoid any confusion with other wine products;

Whereas, in order to avoid difficulty as regards exports of wine to the United States of America, a rule should be laid down about the vintage year which may be printed on the label;

Whereas transitional measures are required to cover products of which the description and presentation does not comply with the relevant provisions;

Whereas, for the sake of simplicity, certain provisions of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89 and of this Regulation should not apply to small quantities of wine as defined under Council Regulation (EEC) No 2390/89 of 24 July 1989 laying down general rules for the import of wines, grape juice and grape must⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1772/90⁽²⁾;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Wine,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. The mandatory information on the label required by Articles 2 (1), 11 (1), 20 (1), 25 (1), 26 (1) and 27 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89, and that made mandatory by the Member States under Articles 3 (2), 12 (2) and 21 (2) or by the Commission under Article 28 (3) of that Regulation:

- shall be grouped together in the same field of vision on one or more labels affixed to the same container or directly on the container itself, and
- shall be in lettering which is clear, legible, indelible and sufficiently large to show up clearly against the background on which it is printed and such as to be clearly distinguishable from all other writing and designs on the label.

However, the mandatory information relating to the importer may be outside the field of vision in which the other mandatory information is contained.

2. The optional information on the label mentioned in Articles 2 (2) and (3), 11 (2), 20 (2), 25 (2), 26 (2) and 27 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89 may:

- appear on the same label as the mandatory information or on one or more additional labels,
- or
- be printed directly on the container itself.

However, the optional information referred to in Article 2 (3) (i) of the said Regulation, namely, the terms 'Landwein', 'vin de pays', 'vino típico', 'vino de la tierra', 'ονομασία κατά παράδοση', 'οίνος τοπικός' and 'vinho regional', shall be grouped together with the mandatory information referred to in the first subparagraph of paragraph 1.

Article 2

1. The terms referred to in Article 2 (1) (d) (ii) and (iii) of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89 shall be indicated on the labels of outer packaging in lettering of the same type, the smallest letters being at least:

- 3 mm high, if the nominal volume of the container is less than 20 cl,

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 232, 9. 8. 1989, p. 7.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 163, 29. 6. 1990, p. 3.

- 5 mm high, if the nominal volume of the container is 20 cl or more but not more than 100 cl,
- 6 mm high, if the nominal volume of the container is more than 100 cl

2 When, pursuant to Article 2 (2) or (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87, the label of a table wine contains a geographical description but not the words 'Landwein', 'vin de pays', 'vino típico', 'vino de la tierra', 'ονομασία κατά παράδοση', 'οίνος τοπικός', or 'vinho regional', the geographical description shall be indicated in lettering of the same type and size. The lettering may not be higher than that used to indicate 'table wine'.

Article 3

1. the terms 'quality wine produced in a specified region' or 'quality wine psr' or an equivalent term in another official Community language, or, where appropriate:

- 'Qualitätswein' and 'Qualitätswein mit Prädikat',
- 'appellation d'origine contrôlée', 'appellation contrôlée' and 'appellation d'origine vin délimité de qualité supérieure',
- 'denominazione di origine controllata' and 'denominazione di origine controllata e garantita',
- 'marque nationale' with the words 'Moselle luxembourgeoise — Appellation contrôlée',
- 'ονομασία προελεύσεως ελεγχόμενη', 'ονομασία προελεύσεως ανωτέρας ποιότητας',
- 'denominación de origen' and 'denominación de origen calificada',
- 'denominação de origem', 'denominação de origem controlada' and 'indicação de proveniência regulamentada',

referred to in Article 15 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 823/87, shall appear on the label in lettering not larger than that indicating the specified region.

The traditionally used specified terms referred to in the first subparagraph, with the exception of those referred to in the first and fourth indents, shall appear on the label directly below the name of the specified region. However, when the label of a French quality wine psr bearing the term 'appellation contrôlée' or a Greek quality wine psr shows the name of an establishment, a wine variety or brand name, the name of the specified region shall be repeated between the words 'appellation' and 'contrôlée' or after the words 'ονομασία προελεύσεως' in lettering of the same type, the same size, and the same colouring

On the label, the traditional terms referred to in the first subparagraph shall appear in full without abbreviations. In all other cases the following abbreviations may be used:

- 'Q b A', 'Q b A m Pr',
- 'A O C' and 'V D Q S',
- 'D O C' and 'D.O.C.G.',
- 'M N',
- 'O Π E' and 'O Π A Π.',
- 'D O',
- 'I P R'

Notwithstanding the first subparagraph of Article 1 (1), the term 'marque nationale' may appear on an additional label

2 The terms 'Kabinett', 'Spätlese', 'Auslese', 'Beerenauslese', 'Trockenbeerenauslese' and 'Eiswein' shall appear in lettering of the same type and height as the name of the specified region or, where appropriate, of the geographical unit smaller than the specified region

3. The terms referred to in Article 11 (2) (i) of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89 which may supplement those set out in paragraph 1 shall be as follows:

(a) for German quality wines psr:

- 'Weissherbst',
- 'Schillerwein',
- 'Liebfrauenmilch',
- 'Liebfraumilch',

(b) for French quality wines psr:

- 'Grand',
- 'Premier(e)',
- 'Cru',
- '1^{er} cru',
- 'Grand cru',
- 'Grand vin',
- 'Vin fin',
- 'Ordinaire',
- 'Grand ordinaire',
- 'Supérieur(e)',
- 'Cru classé',
- '1^{er} cru classé',
- '2^{er} cru classé',
- 'Grand cru classé',
- '1^{er} Grand cru classé',
- 'Cru bourgeois',
- 'Villages',
- 'Clos',

- 'Camp',
- 'Edelzwicker',
- 'Schillerwein',
- 'Reservé',
- 'Passetoutgrain',
- 'Vin noble',
- 'Petit',
- 'Haut';

(c) for Italian quality wines *psr*:

- 'riserva',
- 'riserva speciale',
- 'superiore',
- 'classico',
- 'recioto',
- 'sciacchetra',
- 'est! est!! est!!!',
- 'cacc'e mmitte',
- 'amarone',
- 'vergine',
- 'scelto',
- 'Auslese',
- 'vino nobile',
- 'Buttafuoco',
- 'Sangue di Giuda'.

The term 'Auslese' shall be reserved for quality wines *psr* entitled to the description 'Kalterer See';

(d) for Luxembourg quality wines *psr*:

- 'vin classé',
- 'premier cru',
- 'grand premier cru';

(e) for Spanish quality wines *psr*:

- 'Vino noble',
- 'Superior';

(f) for Portuguese quality wines *psr*:

- 'superior',
- 'escolha';
- 'garrafeira',
- 'reserva',
- 'extra',
- 'selecccionado';

(g) for Greek quality wines *psr*:

- 'από διαλεχτούς αμπελώνες', 'grand cru',
- 'επιλογή ή επιλεγμένος', 'réserve',
- 'ειδική επιλογή ή ειδικά επιλεγμένος', 'grand réserve'.

These terms shall appear in characters which are the same size as or smaller than those used for indicating the specified region.

4. For the purposes of Article 26 (2) (c) of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89 only those terms listed in Annex I hereto shall be recognized as concerning superior quality.

On the labels of imported wines no expression concerning superior quality as referred to in the first subparagraph may be translated into German by any of the following terms: 'Qualitätswein mit Prädikat', 'Kabinett', 'Spätlese', 'Auslese', 'Beerenauslese', 'Trockenbeerenauslese', 'Eiswein', 'spätgelesen' or 'ausgelesen'.

Article 4

1. The nominal volume referred to in Articles 2 (1) (b), 11 (1) (c), 20 (1) (c), 25 (1) (b), 26 (1) (b) and 27 (1) (c) of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89 shall be stated on the label in hectolitres, litres, centilitres or millilitres and expressed in figures accompanied by the unit of measurement used or the symbol of that unit.

The information on the label as to the nominal volume of the product shall be shown in figures at least 5 mm high if the nominal volume is greater than 100 cl, at least 3 mm high if it is equal to or less than 100 cl but greater than 20 cl, and at least 2 mm high if it is equal to or less than 20 cl.

2. Pursuant to the second subparagraph of Article 3 (1) and the second subparagraph of Article 12 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89 the nominal volume in the description of a wine or grape must intended for export may be expressed in the appropriate units of measurement of the imperial system set out in Annex I to Directive 75/106/EEC, if required by the provisions of the non-member country concerned.

Article 5

1. To the indication of the name or business name of the bottler referred to in Articles 2 (1) (c), 11 (1) (d), 20 (1) (d), 25 (1) (c) and 26 (1) (c) of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89 there shall be added one of the following expressions:

- 'bottler' or 'bottled by' or, in the case of containers other than bottles, 'bulk-filler' or 'bulk-filled by',
- where wine is bottled under contract, 'bottled for ...' or, in the case of containers other than bottles, 'bulk-filled for ...'.

However, the use of one of the terms referred to in the foregoing subparagraph shall not be required when use is made of one of the terms referred to in Article 18 (1)

The name or business name:

- of the consignor or the importer, appearing pursuant to the said Articles 2 (1) (c), 11 (1) (d), 20 (1) (d), 25 (1) (c) or 26 (1) (c) of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89,
- of the natural or legal persons or group of persons who have been involved in the distribution of the product in question, appearing pursuant to Article 2 (2) (c), 11 (2) (d), 25 (2) (c) or 26 (2) (h) of the said Regulation,

shall state the occupation of such persons by the use of terms such as 'wine grower', 'harvested by', 'wine merchant', 'distributed by', 'importer', 'imported by', or other similar terms. The provisions of this subparagraph shall apply without prejudice to paragraph 3

If the product is bottled or packed in the Member State in which it is offered to the consumer, the terms referring to the bottler or packer specified in the first subparagraph shall be stated in an official Community language or languages readily understood by purchasers in that Member State.

2. Without prejudice to paragraph 3, the name or business name of a person or group of persons as referred to in paragraph 1 may include the proper name of the firm of such persons or an expressing describing the wine-growing or wine-making activities of that firm

3. The name or business name of a person or group of persons as referred to in paragraph 1, as it appears on the label, may not include the following terms:

- 'viticultor', 'cosechero', 'explotación agraria',
- 'Weingut', 'Weingutbesitzer', 'Winzer', 'Weinbau',
- 'αμπελουργός-οινοποιός',
- 'estate',
- 'viticulteur', 'propriétaire récoltant',
- 'viticoltore', 'fattoria', 'tenuta', 'podere', 'cascina', 'azienda agricola', 'contadino',
- 'proprietario viticultor', 'viticultor',

or other similar terms referring to an agricultural holding, unless the product concerned was made exclusively from grapes harvested in vineyards belonging to the holding or person described by one of these terms and that the wine-making was carried out at such holding

The terms referred to in the first subparagraph may be used in the plural in the business name of a group of vineyard holdings or of a group of persons as aforesaid

For the purposes of the first subparagraph, no account shall be taken of the addition of concentrated grape must designed to increase the natural alcoholic strength of the product concerned

4. When wine is bottled under contract, any person or group of persons carrying out the bottling on behalf of a third party shall be regarded as a person or group of persons who has been involved in distribution within the meaning of Articles 2 (2) (c), 11 (2) (d), 25 (2) (c) and 26 (2) (h) of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89

5. The consignor or bottler shall not mention the name or business name of a natural or legal person or a group of such persons who have been involved in the distribution of the product concerned unless such person or group of persons has given written consent thereto.

However, where the provisions of a Member State make it compulsory to state the name or business name of the actual bottler, the above subparagraph shall not apply.

Where the wine is bottled under contract the name or business name of the bottler and the bottling contractor shall be indicated by the use of the terms 'bottled for ... by ...' or 'bulk-filled for ... by ...'. The name or business name of the bottling contractor may be indicated by means of a code.

6. The Member State where the bottler, consignor or importer has his registered place of business shall be indicated on the label in lettering of the same type and size as that used for the registered place of business. The Member State shall be indicated:

- either in full after the name of the local administrative area or part thereof,
- or by the postal abbreviation, where appropriate with the postcode of the local administrative area.

7. In the case of imported wine described without reference to a geographical area in accordance with Article 25 of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89 or in the case of table wine, the local administrative area or part thereof in which is situated the head office of the bottler or where appropriate, the consignor or any natural or legal person or group of persons who have been involved in the distribution of the imported wine or the table wine, shall appear on the label in lettering not larger than half the size of that used for the name of the non-member country of origin or the term 'table wine', as appropriate.

In the case of a quality wine psr described where appropriate in accordance with Article 11 (2) (l) or of an imported wine described in accordance with Article 26 (1) (a) or, where appropriate, Article 26 (2) (b) of Regulation (EEC)

No 2392/89, the local administrative area or part thereof in which is situated the head office of the bottler or, where appropriate, the consignor or any natural or legal person or group of persons who have been involved in the distribution of the quality wine psr or the imported wine, shall appear on the label in lettering which is not larger than half the size of that used for the specified region or the geographical unit.

The first and second subparagraphs shall not apply when the local administrative area or part thereof is shown in the form of a code pursuant to the first subparagraph of Article 3 (4) and 12 (4) and 28 (5) of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89.

Article 6

1. When describing a vineyard in which wine was obtained in accordance with Articles 2 (3) (g) and 11 (2) (m) of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89, the terms:

- 'caserío', 'finca', 'monasterio', 'pago', 'predio',
- 'Schloss', 'Domäne', 'Burg',
- 'πύργος', 'μοναστήρι', 'κάστρο', 'βίλα, κτήμα, αρχοντικό',
- 'hall', 'abbey', 'manor',
- 'château', 'domaine',
- 'abbazia', 'castello',
- 'Palácio', 'Solar', 'Paço', 'Quinta', 'Casa', 'Vila', 'Herdade'.

may be used only if the wine concerned was made exclusively from grapes harvested from vines belonging to that vineyard and the wine-making process was carried out there.

2. Producer Member States may:

- (a) lay down additional criteria or the use of the terms mentioned in paragraph 1 in respect of wines made from grapes harvested on their territory;
- (b) limit the use of one or more of those terms to certain categories of wine obtained on their territory;
- (c) reserve the use of other similar terms for wines made entirely from grapes harvested from vines belonging to a wine-growing holding or a group of wine-growing holdings thus described, provided that the making process was carried out in that vineyard or by that group;

(d) authorize for wine obtained on their territory the use of one or more of the terms referred to in the third subparagraph of Article 5 (1) as part of the information in their official language relating to the bottler, or to a natural or legal person, or a group of such persons.

3. The name of the vineyard or group of vineyards referred to in Article 26 (2) (l) of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89 shall appear in terms similar to those set out in paragraph 1.

Article 7

Articles 2 (2) (b), 11 (2) (c), 25 (2) (b) and 26 (2) (g) of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89 shall apply to all brand names, whether registered or not, provided that they comply with provisions of the Community or of the Member State(s) on whose geographical territory the product is marketed.

Article 8

The citations referred to in Articles 2 (2) (d), 11 (2) (e), 25 (2) (g) and 26 (2) (q) of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89 shall be those which specify that the persons or groups of persons concerned are purveyors to an important dignitary or high authority in accordance with the provisions and the traditional and customary practices in the Member State or the third country of destination.

Article 9

1. The information regarding actual alcoholic strength referred to in Articles 2 (1) (g), 11 (1) (f), 20 (1) (b), 25 (1) (e) and 26 (1) (c) of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89 shall be given as a unit or half-unit percentage by volume.

Without prejudice to the tolerances provided for in the reference method of analysis used pursuant to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1108/82⁽¹⁾, the actual alcoholic strength indicated may not be more than 0,5 % vol more or less than the strength determined by analysis.

However, when quality wines psr stored in bottles for more than three years are inspected, the competent departments may allow this tolerance to be increased by 0,3 % vol.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 133, 14. 5. 1982, p. 1.

The figure expressing the actual alcoholic strength shall be followed by the symbol '% vol' and may be preceded by the words 'actual alcoholic strength' or 'actual alcohol' or by the abbreviation 'alc.'. It shall be shown on the labelling in lettering at least 5 mm high if the nominal volume is greater than 100 cl, at least 3 mm high if it is equal to or less than 100 cl but greater than 20 cl, and at least 2 mm high if it is equal to or less than 20 cl.

2. The analytical data other than the actual alcoholic strength which may be indicated on the labels of wines and grape musts referred to in Articles 2 (2) (f), 11 (2) (g), 25 (2) (d) and 26 (2) (f) of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89 shall be the residual sugar content determined by analysis. It shall be indicated in grams per litre.

However, for the description of products bottled on their territory, Member States may permit the residual sugar content to be supplemented or replaced by the potential alcoholic strength by adding to the actual alcoholic strength shown in accordance with paragraph 1 the figure corresponding to the potential alcoholic strength, preceded by the symbol '+' and followed by the symbol '% vol'. It shall be indicated as a unit or tenth-unit percentage by volume. The potential alcoholic strength indicated may not be higher than the strength determined by analysis. It may be lower than the strength determined by analysis by 0,2 % vol at the most.

3. Where the total alcoholic strength is specified, and in particular in the case of partially fermented grape must, it must not differ by more than 0,5 % vol from the strength determined by analysis.

The figure representing the total alcoholic strength shall be followed by the symbol '% vol' and preceded by the terms 'total alcoholic strength' or 'total alcohol'. That figure shall be shown on the label in lettering of the same minimum height as that laid down for the actual alcoholic strength.

4. The density of the grape musts, concentrated or otherwise, as referred to in Articles 20 (1) (b) and 27 (1) (b) of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89 shall be shown:

- (a) in the case of grape musts, by use of the word 'density', followed by the corresponding figure; producer Member States may, however, during a transitional period ending on 31 August 1991, provide in respect of grape must put into circulation in their territory that the density be expressed in Oechsle degrees;
- (b) in the case of concentrated grape musts and rectified concentrated grape musts, by use of the terms 'refractive index' followed by the corresponding figure.

5. The density shown on the label may not exceed the density as determined by analysis of the product concerned.

Article 10

1. The recommendations to the consumer as to the use of the wine within the meaning of Articles 2 (2) (g), 11 (2) (h), 25 (2) (e) and 26 (2) (i) of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89 shall comprise those relating to:

- the dishes with which the wine concerned may be served,
- the manner of serving the wine for consumption,
- the handling of a wine which has a certain amount of crusts,
- the acceptability of the wine for religious purposes,
- the storage of wine.

2. Recommendations concerning the acceptability of a wine for religious purposes may be indicated only if the wine, whether imported or not:

- may be offered or delivered for direct human consumption in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87, and
- has been produced in accordance with the special rules laid down by the religious authorities concerned, and those authorities have given that written approval as to such indication.

Such recommendations may be indicated only in trade with the religious authorities concerned, except for the terms 'kosher wine', 'Passover kosher wine', 'Kosher wine for Passover' and their translations, which may appear without this restriction if the conditions of the first subparagraph are fulfilled.

Article 11

1. Each producer Member State shall forward to the Commission in respect of the table wines described as 'Landwein', 'vin de pays', 'vino típico', 'vino de la tierra', 'ονομασία κατά παράδοση', 'οίνος τοπικός' or 'vinho regional' in accordance with Article 2 (3) (i) of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89:

- as soon as possible after it is drawn up, a list of the names of the geographical units smaller than the Member State referred to in Article 4 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89 which may be used and the provisions governing the use of the said designations and names,
- any amendments subsequently made to the list and provisions referred to in the first indent.

The Commission shall publish in the 'C' series of the *Official Journal of the European Communities* the names of the geographical units which are communicated to it under the first subparagraph.

2. The list of imported wines described by reference to a geographical area referred to in Article 26 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89 is set out in Annex II hereto.

The names on that list shall be shown in such a way that they are clearly distinguishable from other information on the label of the imported wine concerned, particularly with regard to the geographical names referred to in Article 26 (2) (b) of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89.

Article 12

1. The list of the synonyms of names of the vine varieties which may be used to describe table wines and quality wines psr in accordance with Articles 5 (1) (b) and 14 (1) (b) of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89 is set out in Annex III hereto.

2. The list of names of vine varieties and of synonyms which may be used to describe imported wine in accordance with Article 30 (1) (a) of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89 is set out in Annex IV hereto.

3. Producer Member States may provide that the name of a variety comprising the name of a specified region or geographical unit as referred to in Article 4 (1), 13 (1) or 29 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89 must be shown on the label in letters which are not more than half the size of the letters indicating the specified region or geographical unit.

4. Where the name of a vine variety or its synonym is composed of several words, such composite name or synonym shall be printed on the label, without the interposition of any other information, in uniform letters of the same size on one or two lines.

Article 13

1. Notwithstanding Article 29 (1) (a) of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89 it shall be lawful for wines imported from:

- (a) — South Africa,
- Australia,
- Israel,

- Hungary, if described by the term 'minősegi bor' and not described by another term denoting superior quality as listed in Annex I, point 7,

to bear a geographical ascription contained in Annex II, even if only 85 % of the wine concerned is obtained from grapes harvested in the named production area;

(b) the United States of America to be described by reference to:

- the names of two or three counties, all situated in the same State, or
- the names of two or three immediately neighbouring States,

provided that such wine is produced wholly in those counties or States;

(c) the United States of America on or after 1 January 1983 to be described by reference to the name of the relevant State, supplemented if appropriate by the name of the county or viticultural area as referred to below, even if:

- only 75 % of the wine concerned is obtained from grapes harvested in a State as listed in Chapter 10 of Annex II, or in a single county whose name it bears, provided the wine is obtained entirely from grapes harvested in the territory of the United States of America, or
- only 85 % of the wine concerned is obtained from grapes harvested in the 'viticultural area' as laid down by United States regulations, provided the wine is obtained entirely from grapes harvested in the State or States in whose territory that viticultural area is situated.

2. Notwithstanding Article 30 (1) (b) of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89 it shall be permitted for wines imported from:

(a) Austria, Bulgaria, the United States of America, New Zealand and Australia to be described by the names of two vine varieties, provided these wines are obtained entirely from the varieties indicated. In such case the percentage of each of the varieties contained in the wine may be specified if such information is provided for in the national provisions of the country concerned in respect of its domestic market;

(b) — South Africa,

- Australia,
- Austria,
- Israel,

- New Zealand,
 - Yugoslavia,
 - Hungary, if described by the term 'minőségi bor' and not described by another term denoting superior quality as listed in point 7 of Annex I,
to bear the name of a vine variety listed in Annex IV, even if only 85 % of the wine concerned is obtained from grapes of the named variety provided this variety determines the character of the wine concerned;
- (c) the United States of America on or after 1 January 1983 to bear the name of a variety listed in Annex IV, even if only 75 % of the wine concerned is obtained from grapes of the named variety provided that this variety determines the character of the wine concerned.
3. Notwithstanding Article 31 (1) (a) of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89 it shall be lawful for wines imported from:
- (a) — South Africa,
- Australia,
 - Austria,
 - Israel,
 - Hungary, if described by the term 'minőségi bor' and not described by another term denoting superior quality as listed in point 7 of Annex I,
to bear an indication of the harvest year, even if only 85 % of the wine concerned is obtained from grapes harvested in the year indicated;
- (b) the United States of America to bear an indication of the harvest year, even if only 95 % of the wine concerned is obtained from grapes harvested in the year indicated.
- Article 14*
1. Pursuant to Article 2 (2) (h) of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89:
- (a) the description of white German table wines which bear the geographical ascription 'Rhein' may be supplemented by the term 'hock' provided that these wines come from the vine varieties Riesling and Sylvaner or of the issue of these vine varieties;
- (b) the description of a French table wine may be supplemented:
- (i) by the following terms:
 - 'vin nouveau',
 - 'fruité';
 - (ii) with respect to red wine, by the following terms:
 - 'vin tuilé',
 - 'pelure d'oignon',
 - 'vin de café';
 - (iii) with respect to rosé wine, by the following terms:
 - 'vin gris',
 - 'gris de gris';
 - (iv) with respect to white wine, by the following terms:
 - 'ambré',
 - 'doré',
 - 'blanc de blancs';
- (c) the description of an Italian table wine may be supplemented:
- (i) by the following terms:
 - 'vino novello',
 - 'vino fiore',
 - 'vino giovane',
 - 'vivace';
 - (ii) with respect to red wine, by the following terms:
 - 'rubino',
 - 'cerasuolo',
 - 'granato';
 - (iii) with respect to rosé wine, by the following terms:
 - 'chiarretto',
 - 'rosa';
 - (iv) with respect to white wine, by the following terms:
 - 'giallo',
 - 'dorato',
 - 'verdolino',
 - 'platino',
 - 'ambrato',
 - 'paglierino',
 - 'bianco de uve bianche';
- (d) the description of a Greek table wine may be supplemented:
- (i) with respect to red wine by the following terms:
 - 'ρουμπίνι', 'rubis',
 - 'κεραμόχρους', 'tuilé';
 - (ii) with respect to rosé wine by the following term:
 - 'κοκκινέλι', 'rosé';
 - (iii) with respect to white wine by the following terms:
 - 'λευκός από λευκάς σταφυλάς', 'blanc de blancs',
 - 'χρυσοκίτρινος', 'doré',
 - 'αχρρόχρους', 'pâle',
 - 'κεχριμπάρένιος', 'ambré';
 - (iv) with respect to all table wine by the following terms:
 - 'νέο κρασί', 'vin jeune',
 - 'καινούργιο κρασί', 'vin nouveau';
- (e) The description of a Spanish table wine may be supplemented:

- (i) by the following terms:
- 'Vino afrutado',
 - 'Vino joven',
 - 'Vino nuevo';
- (ii) with respect to red wine, by the following terms:
- 'Aloque',
 - 'Cárdeno',
 - 'Clarete',
 - 'Granate',
 - 'Guinda',
 - 'Morada',
 - 'Ojo de gallo',
 - 'Piel de cebolla',
 - 'Teja',
 - 'Tinto';
- (iii) with respect to rose wine, by the following terms:
- 'Carmin',
 - 'Cereza',
 - 'Naranja',
 - 'Rosicler';
- (iv) with respect to white wine by the following terms:
- 'Amarillo',
 - 'Ámbar',
 - 'Blanco de uva blanca',
 - 'Blanco de uva tinta',
 - 'Dorado',
 - 'Gris',
 - 'Leonado',
 - 'Oro',
 - 'Oro de oscuro',
 - 'Pajizo',
 - 'Pálido',
 - 'Topacio',
 - 'Tostado',
 - 'Verdoso';
- (f) the description of a Luxembourg table wine may be supplemented by the terms:
- 'blanc de blancs',
 - 'vin nouveau';
- (g) the description of a Portuguese table wine may be supplemented:
- (i) by the following terms:
- 'Vinho novo',
 - 'Vinho frutado';
- (ii) with respect to red wine, by the following terms:
- 'Palhete' or 'Palheto',
 - 'Clarete';
- (iii) with respect to white wine, by the following terms:
- 'Branco de uvas brancas',
 - 'Branco de uvas tintas'.
2. Pursuant to Article 2 (3) (d) of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89 the following terms may be used to describe table wines originating in:
- (a) Germany, only the terms:
- 'Rotling',
 - 'Der Neue';
- (b) France, only the terms:
- 'vin primeur',
 - 'sur lie',
 - 'vendange tardive'.
- The term 'vendange tardive' may only be used in the French language;
- (c) Italy, only the terms:
- 'vino passito',
 - 'vino santo',
 - 'lacrime Christi',
 - 'lacrime',
 - 'rossissimo',
 - 'kretzer';
- (d) Spain, only the terms:
- 'Corazón',
 - 'Chacoli',
 - 'Doble pasta',
 - 'Lágrima',
 - 'Primica',
 - 'Vendimia seleccionada',
 - 'Vendimia temprana',
 - 'Vino de consagrar',
 - 'Vino enverado',
 - 'Vino de misa',
 - 'Vino de yema';
- (e) Portugal, only the terms:
- 'Vinho leve',
 - 'Vinho de missa',
 - 'Colheita seleccionada',
 - 'Vinho com agulha'.
3. Subject to paragraph 6 the only terms which may be used to describe quality wines psr pursuant to Article 11 (2) (k) of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89 shall be:
- (a) for Germany wines:
- 'Rotling',
 - 'Ehrentrudis',
 - 'Affentaler',
 - 'Badisch Rotgold',
 - 'Moseltaler',
 - 'Riesling-Hochgewächs',
 - 'Der Neue',
 - 'Hock'.

The term 'hock' may be used only for the description of a white wine bearing the name of one of the specified regions Ahr, Hessische Bergstraße, Mittelrhein, Nahe, Rheingau, Rheinhessen or Rheinpfalz and produced from the Riesling or Sylvaner varieties or from their issue;

(b) for French wines:

- 'vin jaune',
- 'vin de paille',
- 'pelure d'oignon',
- 'vin primeur',
- 'vin tuilé',
- 'vins gris',
- 'blanc de blancs',
- 'vin nouveau',
- 'sur lie',
- 'fruité',
- 'clairet', 'clairette',
- 'rousette',
- 'vendange tardive',
- 'claret',
- 'vin de café',
- 'sélection de grains nobles'.

The term 'vendange tardive' may only be used in the French language.

The term 'claret' shall be restricted to red quality wines psr entitled to the name 'Bordeaux'.

The term 'sélection de grains nobles' shall be restricted to quality wines psr entitled to one of the following names: 'Alsace', 'Sauternes', 'Barsac', 'Cadillac', 'Cérons', 'Loupiac', 'Sainte-Croix-du-Mont', 'Monbazillac', 'Bonnezeaux', 'Quarts de Chaume', 'Coteaux du Layon', 'Coteaux de l'Aubance', 'Graves supérieures', 'Jurançon'. This term may be used only in the French language;

(c) for Italian wines:

- 'passito',
- 'lacrime',
- 'lacrime Christi',
- 'sforzato', 'sfurzat',
- 'cannellino',
- 'vino santo',
- 'kretzer',
- 'rubino',
- 'granato',
- 'cerasuolo',
- 'chiaretto',
- 'aranciato',

- 'giallo',
- 'paglierino',
- 'dorato',
- 'verdolino',
- 'ambrato',
- 'vivace',
- 'vino novello',
- 'vin nouveau',
- 'dunkel',
- 'vendemmia tardiva'

The terms 'kretzer' and 'dunkel' may be used only for certain quality wines psr originating in the provinces of Bolzano and Trento. The term 'vin nouveau' may be used only for quality wines psr originating in the region of Valle d'Aosta. The words 'vendemmia tardiva' may be used only in the Italian language;

(d) for Spanish wines:

- 'Vino afrutado', 'Amarillo',
- 'Vino joven', 'Ámbar',
- 'Vino nuevo',
- 'Aloque', 'Blanco de uva blanca',
- 'Cárdeno', 'Blanco de uva tinta',
- 'Clarete', 'Dorado',
- 'Granate', 'Gris',
- 'Guinda', 'Leonado',
- 'Morada', 'Oro',
- 'Ojo de gallo', 'Oro oscuro',
- 'Piel de cebolla', 'Pajizo', 'Pálido',
- 'Teja', 'Topacio',
- 'Tinto', 'Tostado', 'Verdoso',
- 'Carmín',
- 'Cereza', 'Corazón',
- 'Naranja', 'Chacoli', 'Doble pasta',
- 'Rosicler',
- 'Lágrima', 'Vino de consagra',
- 'Primicia', 'Vino enverado',
- 'Vendimia seleccionada',
- 'Vendemia temprana', 'Vino de Yema',
- 'Extra',

(e) For Portuguese wines:

- 'Vinho novo',
- 'Clareto',
- 'Palhete' or 'Palheto',
- 'Vinho com agulha',

- 'Branco de uvas brancas',
- 'Branco de uvas tintas',
- 'Colheita seleccionada',
- 'Leve';

(f) for Luxembourg wines:

- 'blanc de blancs',
- 'vin nouveau';

(g) for Greek wines:

- 'λευκός από λευκάς σταφυλάς', 'Blanc de blancs'

4. The term 'blanc de blancs' referred to in paragraphs 1 (b) and (f) and 3 (b) and (f), the term, 'λευκός από λευκάς σταφυλάς', 'blanc de blancs' referred to in paragraphs 1 (d) and 3 (g), the term 'bianco da uve blanche' referred to in paragraph 1 (c) and the term 'blanco de uva blanca' referred to in paragraphs 1 (e) and 3 (d) may be used only to describe a wine obtained exclusively from grapes from vine varieties classified as white grape varieties.

5. On the label, the terms referred to in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 shall be given in lettering not larger than that indicating the production area or the specified region

The first subparagraph shall not apply to the term 'hock', 'claret' and 'Moseltaler'.

6 The details referred to in Article 26 (2) (k) of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89 concerning the method of production, the type of product or a particular colour may only be used in connection with a wine listed in Annex II

7. Pursuant to Articles 2 (2) (h), 11 (2) (k), 25 (2) (i) and 26 (2) (k) of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89 the following terms may be used as appropriate:

- (a) 'sec', 'trocken', 'secco' or 'asciutto', 'dry', 'tor', 'ξηρός' and 'seco', only if the wine concerned has a residual sugar content of:
 - 4 grams per litre maximum,
 - 9 grams per litre maximum where the level of the total acidity expressed as grams of tartaric acid per litre is not more than 2 grams per litre below the residual sugar content;
- (b) 'demi-sec', 'halb trocken', 'abboccato', 'medium dry', 'halvtør', 'ημίξηρος', 'semiseco' or 'meio seco', only if the wine in question has a residual sugar content exceeding the figures specified in (a) but not exceeding:
 - 12 grams per litre,
 - or
 - 18 grams per litre, where total acidity content is fixed pursuant to the first indent of the second subparagraph;

(c) 'moelleux', 'lieblich', 'amabile', 'medium', 'medium sweet', 'halvsød', 'ημιγλυκός', 'semidulce' or 'meio doce', only if the wine in question has a residual sugar content exceeding the figures specified in (b) but not exceeding 45 grams per litre;

(d) 'doux', 'süß', 'dolce', 'sweet', 'sød', 'γλυκύς', 'dulce' or 'doce' only if the wine in question has a residual sugar content of at least 45 grams per litre.

Member States may prescribe:

- in respect of the use of the terms referred to in (b) and (c) of the first subparagraph, the minimum total acidity as an additional analysis criterion,
- in respect of the use of the terms referred to in (d) of the first subparagraph in the case of certain quality wines psr obtained in their territory a minimum residual sugar content of not less than 35 grams per litre, provided that such a requirement is laid down in the national provisions governing production.

The Commission shall publish the measures adopted by Member States pursuant to the second subparagraph in the 'C' series of the *Official Journal of the European Communities*

Without prejudice to Articles 3 (3) and 12 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89, the provisions of the first and second subparagraphs shall not preclude Member States from permitting the residual sugar content of wines marketed in their territory to be indicated by a figure or other mark forming part of a graduated scale

Article 15

1 The awards referred to in Articles 2 (3) (e), 11 (2) (p) and 26 (2) (n) of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89 shall refer to a single homogeneous batch of wine originating, at the time of bottling, from one and the same container

Such wine must be available in quantities of at least 1 000 litres held for the purposes of release to the market, in containers of a nominal volume not exceeding 2 litres:

- which are labelled in accordance with the Community provisions so as to show the name of the geographical unit in which they originate and the year in which the grapes used were harvested,
- which are fitted with a non-reusable sealing or closing device.

However, should certain categories of wine be produced in particularly small quantities, Member States may accept batches of wine of less than 1 000 litres but not less than 100 litres.

2 On Community territory awards may be granted to table wines as referred to in Article 2 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89, quality wines psr or imported wines as referred to in Article 26 (1) of the said Regulation only if they have been examined, together with other wines belonging to the same category produced under comparable conditions, within the framework of a competition the rules of which have been approved by a competent authority designated by the Member State where such competition is held

Only the following may hold competitions and grant awards to the wines selected as the best:

- the authority referred to in the first subparagraph,
- a public, professional or private body whose rules for the holding of competitions ensure impartiality and which has been recognized by the authority referred to in the first subparagraph

3 Competitions covering more than one Member State may be held, with the agreement of all the Member States concerned:

- by the Commission,
- by an authority or a public, professional or private body which the Member States have entrusted with the holding of the competition,
- by the International Vine and Wine Office.

Such competitions shall be held in accordance with rules respectively recognized or laid down by the Commission, the Member States concerned or the International Vine and Wine Office

4. The rules for the holding of competitions as referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 must in particular:

- ensure that the competition is open to all interested parties,
- lay down an objective procedure which rules out any discrimination between wines of the category and geographical origin to which the competition relates,
- provide for a jury consisting of qualified persons who shall examine the wines by blind tasting and classify them according to their intrinsic quality using a point-scoring system devised for this purpose
- provide for the grant of a limited number of awards,
- provide for checks to be made by an appropriate authority on all operations relating to the competition.

5. An award granted by an official body or by a body officially recognized in a third country may not be mentioned on a label of a table wine as referred to in Article 2 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89, a quality

wine psr or an imported wine as referred to in Article 26 (1) of the said Regulation:

- unless proof of the award can be provided either by an appropriate document drawn up for this purpose or by an endorsement on the certificate referred to in the first indent of Article 70 (1)(a) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 822/87,
- unless the Commission has recognized, by publishing the name and address of the body concerned in the 'C' series of the *Official Journal of the European Communities*, that the rules of the competition in question meet the criteria laid down in paragraph 4.

6 The Member States concerned shall notify the Commission of the names and addresses of the official bodies and officially recognized bodies which are authorized to grant awards and the names of the competitions that they hold

The Commission shall publish in the 'C' series of the *Official Journal of the European Communities*:

- the information referred to in the first subparagraph,
- where appropriate, the names and addresses of the bodies referred to in paragraph 3,
- the names and addresses of the bodies referred to in paragraph 5

Article 16

1. The quality control number on the label of a quality wine psr or an imported wine shall be so shown as to avoid any risk of confusion with other numbers

2 The number of the container on the label of a quality wine psr shall be accompanied by wording to the effect that it is a container number

Article 17

1. No information regarding:

- the history of the wine concerned, of the bottler's firm or of a firm belonging to a natural or legal person or group of persons involved in the distribution,
- the natural or technical wine-growing conditions in which the wine originated,
- the ageing of the wine,

as referred to in Articles 2 (3) (h), 11 (2) (r), 25 (2) (f) and 26 (2) (p) of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89, may appear on the same part of the label as that on which the

mandatory information appears. Such information shall be given either:

- on a part of the label that is clearly separated from the part bearing the mandatory information, or
- on one or more additional labels or on a pendant label

The information referred to in the first subparagraph must be verifiable

2 Notwithstanding paragraph 1, the following information may appear on the same part of the label as that on which the mandatory information appears:

- (a) short statements such as 'established in . . .', or 'wine growers, from father to son, since . . .' regarding the history of the wine concerned, of the bottler's firm or of a firm belonging to a natural or legal person or group of persons involved in the distribution;

(b) the terms:

- 'vino di colle' and 'vino di collina' where they are used to describe an Italian table wine or quality wine psr in accordance with the Italian provisions concerning their use,
- 'Bergwein' for imported wines originating in Austria provided that the Austrian provisions concerning the use of that description are complied with;

(c) the following information regarding the wine's ageing:

(i) as regards wine originating in the Community:

- 'vin vieux' in the case of French quality wine psr provided that the French provisions regarding the use of this term are observed,
- 'vecchio' or 'invecchiato' in the case of Italian quality wines psr, provided that the Italian provisions regarding the use of these terms are observed,
- 'κάβα' or 'cava' in the case of Greek table wines provided that the Greek provisions regarding the use of these terms are observed,
- 'vino viejo', 'vino añejo', 'vino de crianza', 'cosecha . . .', 'añada . . .', 'reserva', 'gran reserva', in the case of Spanish quality wine psr provided that the Spanish provisions regarding the use of these terms are observed,
- 'velho' in the case of Portuguese quality wine psr provided that the Portuguese provisions regarding the use of this term are observed;

(ii) as regards wine originating in non-member countries:

- 'vin vieux' in the case of imported wines originating in Morocco and bearing one of the geographical descriptions set out in Chapter 13 of Annex II, provided that the Moroccan provisions regarding the use of this term are observed,

- in the case of imported wines originating in the United States of America, an indication in the English language of the number of years of ageing in casks or in bottles,
- 'staro vino' in the case of imported wines originating in Yugoslavia and bearing one of the geographical descriptions set out in Chapter 22 of Annex II, provided that the Yugoslav provisions regarding the use of this term are observed

The terms referred to in (b) and (c) of the first subparagraph may not be translated

The terms referred to in (b) of the first subparagraph may, however, be translated into German by 'Hügelwein' in the case of quality wines psr originating in the province of Bolzano

Article 18

1 The terms referred to in Articles 2 (3) (f) and 11 (2) (q) of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89 shall be:

- (a) for German wines and wines originating in the province of Bolzano, 'Erzeugerabfüllung', except in the case of bottling by a group of winemakers of a wine not actually produced by the group from fresh grapes, crushed or not, or from grape must, when the words 'abgefüllt durch den Zusammenschluß von Weinbaubetrieben' may be used;
- (b) for French wines: 'mis en bouteille à la propriété', 'mise d'origine', 'mis en bouteille par les producteurs réunis' and, when the conditions of Article 6 hereof are satisfied, 'mis en bouteille au château' or 'mis en bouteille au domaine';
- (c) for Italian wines including wines from the province of Bolzano: 'imbottigliato dal viticoltore', 'imbottigliato all'origine', 'imbottigliato dalla cantina sociale', 'imbottigliato dai produttori riuniti';
- (d) for Luxembourg wines: 'mis en bouteille par le viticulteur-récoltant', 'mis en bouteille à la propriété', 'mise d'origine', 'mis en bouteille à la coopérative' and, when the conditions of Article 6 hereof are satisfied, 'mis en bouteille au domaine', 'mis en bouteille au château';
- (e) for United Kingdom wines: 'bottled by the producer';
- (f) for Greek wines: 'εμφιάλωση από τον παραγωγό', 'εμφιάλωση στην αμπελουργική εκμετάλλευση', 'εμφιάλωση στον τόπο παραγωγής' and 'εμφιάλωση από ομάδα παραγωγών';
- (g) for Spanish wines: 'embotellado en origen', 'embotellado en propiedad', 'embotellado en la explotación agraria', 'embotellado por el cosechero', 'embotellado por el productor', 'embotellado por la cooperativa';
- (h) for Portuguese wines: 'engarrafado na origem', 'engarrafado na propriedade', 'engarrafado pelo viticultor', 'engarrafado na Cooperativa', 'engarrafado na adega cooperativa', 'engarrafado pelo produtor' and, when the conditions of Article 6 hereof

are satisfied, 'engarrafado na quinta', 'engarrafado no palácio', 'engarrafado no solar', 'engarrafado na casa', 'engarrafado na herdade', 'engarrafado na vila'.

The terms listed in the preceding subparagraph may be supplemented by:

- 'estate bottled' provided that the first indent of Article 2 (3) (f) or of Article 11 (2) (q) of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89 applies,
- 'bottled by the producer(s)', provided that the second or third indent of Article 2 (3) (f) or of Article 11 (2) (q) applies.

2 The terms referred to in Article 26 (2) (o) of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89 may be used when the third State in which the wine in question was obtained authorizes their use in its provisions relating to its internal market

3 The terms referred to in Article 11 (2) (r) of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89 shall be:

- (a) for French wines: 'mis en bouteille dans la région de production', 'mis en bouteille en . . .', 'mis en bouteille dans la région de . . .', followed by the name of the specified region concerned;
- (b) for Italian wines: 'imbottigliato nella zona di produzione' or 'imbottigliato in . . .' followed by the name of the specified region concerned;
- (c) for Luxembourg wines: 'mis en bouteille dans la région de production';
- (d) for Spanish wines: 'embotellado en la zona de producción';
- (e) for Portuguese wines, 'engarrafado na região de produção', 'engarrafado na região de . . .' followed by the name of the specified region concerned.

The terms set out in the first subparagraph may only be used when the wine is bottled in the specified region concerned or in an establishment situated in the immediate proximity thereof within the meaning of Article 6 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 823/87.

4. The terms set out in paragraphs 1 and 3 shall be mutually exclusive.

Article 19

1. The codes provided for in Articles 3 (4), 11 (4) and 28 (5) of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89 shall be established by the Member State on whose territory the bottler, consignor or importer has his registered place of business

2. The reference to a Member State in a code as referred to in paragraph 1 shall be indicated by the postal abbreviation preceding the other parts of the code.

Article 20

1 For the purposes of this Regulation:

- (a) 'flûte d'Alsace' means a glass bottle consisting of a straight-sided body, cylindrical in appearance, with a tapered neck, the ratio between the overall height and the base diameter being approximately 5:1 and that between the height of the cylindrical section and the overall height being 1:3;
- (b) 'Bocksbeutel' or 'Cantil' means a short-necked glass bottle, with a squat, rounded body which is flat in profile, with an ellipsoid base and an ellipsoid cross-section at its most convex point, the ratio between the main and the secondary axis of the ellipsoid cross-section being approximately 2:1 and that between the height of the rounded body and the cylindrical neck being approximately 2,5:1.

2. Pursuant to Article 37 (2) (b) of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89:

- (a) the use of the 'flûte d'Alsace' shall, as far as wine produced from grapes harvested in France is concerned, be restricted to the quality wines psr listed in Annex V;
- (b) the use of the 'Bocksbeutel', the 'Cantil' and similar bottles likely to be confused with such bottles shall be restricted:

- (i) as regards wines originating in the Community, to the wines listed in Annex V

That Annex may, at the request of the Member State concerned, be supplemented until 31 August 1991 at the latest provided that it is shown that presentation in such bottles constitutes a fair and traditional practice in specified regions or production areas in the Community;

- (ii) as regards wines originating in a third country, to wines that have been produced in accordance with provisions recognized by the Commission as equivalent to the provisions applicable to quality wines psr, and in particular Article 2 of Regulation (EEC) No 823/87, and in respect of which it has been shown that presentation in such bottles was, at 1 September 1976, a fair and traditional practice in the third country of origin, and that have been included in Annex V.

However, until 31 August 1991, Member States shall permit the sale of all imported wines put up in 'Bocksbeutel', 'Cantil' or similar bottles where these are traditional Community imports

Until 31 December 1990 the reservation in point (b) (i) in the first subparagraph does not relate to wines of Portuguese origin imported into the other Member States

Article 21

1. Pursuant to Articles 20 (1), 37 (2) and 38 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89, rectified concentrated grape must may be put into circulation in the Community only in containers:

(a) of a nominal volume of 500 litres or less;

(b) which:

- are fitted with a closing device approved by the competent authority and designed to prevent any possible adulteration or contamination, or
- are not, by their nature, re-usable once their content has been used;

(c) which bear on the label or directly imprinted on the container within the same visual field:

- the words 'rectified concentrated grape must' in characters of a height of not less than:
 - 20 mm in the case of containers with a nominal volume of less than 50 litres,
 - 60 mm in the case of containers with a nominal volume equal to or greater than 50 litres,
- the sugar content in grams of total sugar per litre and per kilogram,
- the other compulsory particulars

However, the Member States may allow during a transitional period ending 31 December 1991 the use of containers of a volume of 1 000, 2 000 and 5 000 litres on the understanding that the conditions set out at (b) and (c) in the first subparagraph are respected.

2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, rectified concentrated grape must may be put into circulation in bulk in containers of a volume of more than 500 litres fitted with a sealing or closing device approved by the Member State in the case of:

(a) the utilization of a container, including a tank compartment, on a means of transport, the contents of which is intended for a single establishment in which it is to be:

— employed in the course of preparation of a product specified at (a) or (b) in Article 1 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87, or

— packaged for sale in accordance with paragraph 1;

(b) transport between two plants of the same manufacturer of rectified concentrated grape must.

In case (a), in the first subparagraph, the recipient of the load shall, before the container is emptied, inform the authority designated by the Member State where the establishment is situated of the arrival of the vehicle

Article 22

Pursuant to Article 37 (4) (a) of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89 where containers of a nominal volume of 10 hectolitres or more are used for the transport of wine and grape must, if such containers comply with Community provisions or the provisions of Member States concerning materials and objects intended to come into contact with foodstuffs, there shall appear on the containers in such a way as to be clearly visible and indelible:

— either a specific statement in one or more of the official languages of the Community relating to their use for the transport of beverages,

— or one or, where appropriate, more than one of the following terms:

- 'para uso alimentario',
- 'til levnedsmidler',
- 'für Lebensmittel',
- 'κατάλληλο για εδωδιμα',
- 'for food use',
- 'pour contact alimentaire' or 'convient pour aliment',
- 'per alimenti',
- 'voor levensmiddelen',
- 'proprio para contacto com géneros alimentícios'.

The above wording shall be printed in letters at least 120 mm high.

Article 23

Pursuant to the third indent of the second subparagraph of Article 38 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89 Member

States may prescribe or permit a statement of the date of bottling in respect of wine and grape must bottled on their territory, by means of a marking system.

Article 24

1. Pursuant to Article 43 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89 Member States may authorize, to describe beverages from their own production or beverages which originate in other Member States or which have been imported, the use of the word 'wine':

(a) in conjunction with the name of a fruit falling within Chapter 8 of the combined nomenclature provided that such beverage was obtained by an alcoholic fermentation of that fruit; or

(b) in composite names such as:

- 'British wine', or
- 'Irish wine'.

2. To avoid confusion between the terms referred to in paragraph 1 above and the words 'wine' and 'table wine', Member States shall ensure that:

- the word 'wine' is used only in a composite name and in no circumstances on its own, and
- the composite names referred to in the first indent are shown on the label in lettering of the same type and the same colour and of such a height that they are clearly distinguishable from other information

Article 25

Pursuant to the first indent of the second subparagraph of Article 3 (1) and to the first indent of the second subparagraph of Article 12 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89 the description of a table wine or of a quality wine psr intended for export to the United States of America may not, from 1 January 1983, indicate the harvest year unless at least 95 % of the product in question was produced from grapes harvested in the year indicated.

Article 26

1. Wines and grape musts described and presented in accordance with the relevant provisions in force when they are put into circulation and whose description or presentation ceases to conform to the said provisions following an amendment thereto may be held for sale, put into circulation or exported until stocks are exhausted.

Labels containing information printed in accordance with the relevant provisions in force when they are put into circulation which no longer conforms to the said provisions following an amendment thereof may be used for a period of one year from the date from which such amendment applies

Prepackaging on which has been printed directly information in accordance with the relevant provisions in force when they are put into circulation, which is no longer compatible with the said provisions following an amendment thereof may be used for a period of two years from the date from which the amendment applies

2 Wines and grape musts originating in Greece, described and presented in accordance with the Greek provisions in force before 1 January 1981 and whose description or presentation does not conform to the relevant Community provisions may be held for sale, put into circulation or exported until stocks are exhausted.

3. Wines and grape must originating in:

- Spain, described and presented in accordance with the Community provisions relating to imported wines and with the Spanish provisions in force on 31 December 1985,
- Portugal, described and presented in accordance with the Community provisions relating to imported wines and with the Portuguese provisions in force on 31 December 1990,

and whose description or presentation does not conform to the Community provisions as regards Community products may be held for sale, put into circulation or exported until stocks are exhausted

4 Wines and grape musts originating in the territory of the former German Democratic Republic, described and presented in accordance with the provisions of the German Democratic Republic in force before 3 October 1990 and whose description or presentation does not conform to Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89 and this Regulation may be held for sale, put into circulation or exported until stocks are exhausted.

Labels containing information conforming to the provisions of the German Democratic Republic in force before 3 October 1990 but not conforming to Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89 and to this Regulation may be used until 31 August 1991.

5 Labels containing information:

- conforming to the Community provisions relating to products imported from Portugal in force before 1 January 1991,
- conforming to the Portuguese provisions in force before this date, but not conforming to the Community provisions relating to products originating in the Community,

may be used until 31 December 1991

6 Wine originating in the United States of America, the description and presentation of which conforms to the provisions in force in that country but which does not conform to Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89 and to this Regulation, may be held for sale and put into circulation until stocks are exhausted, provided that it has been imported into the Community not later than 31 December 1982, that no risk of confusion as to the nature, origin or provenance or composition of the wine can arise, and that the wine is not designated a quality wine psr.

7. Labels containing information not conforming to the relevant Community legislation may be used for table wines and quality wines psr for export to non-member countries provided that this information is required under the legislation of the countries of importation and that no confusion with other table wines or quality wines psr will arise.

Member States may subject the use of such labels to prior approval.

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

Done at Brussels 16 October 1990

Article 27

Pursuant to the second indent of Article 28 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 2392/89, Articles 25 (1) and 26 (1) (b), (c) and (d) of that Regulation shall not apply to wines and grape musts imported from and originating in third countries, which are covered by the exemptions referred to in Article 4 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 2390/89 up to the quantities indicated therein, provided that the products are labelled in accordance with the rules in the third country of origin

Grape musts and wine in quantities not exceeding 15 litres put up in the form of a batch as commercial samples not intended for sale shall also be exempted from the application of the abovementioned provisions

Article 28

1 Commission Regulation (EEC) No 997/81 is hereby repealed

2 References to the Regulation repealed by paragraph 1 shall be construed as references to this Regulation and should be read in accordance with the correlation table in Annex VI

Article 29

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 January 1991.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

ANNEX I

List of terms denoting superior quality referred to in Article 3 (4) of this Regulation that may be used for imported wines

1 SOUTH AFRICA

- Certified by the Wine and Spirit Board
- Wine of origin certified by the Wine and Spirit Board
- Wine of origin superior certified by the Wine and Spirit Board
- Special late harvest
- Noble late harvest
- Superior

2 ALGERIA

- appellation d'origine garantie

3 ARGENTINA

- vino fino
- vino reserva
- vino reservado

4. AUSTRIA

- Qualitätswein mit staatlicher Prüfnummer
- Kabinett
- Qualitätswein besonderer Reife und Leseart or Prädikatswein
- Spätlese or Spätlesewein
- Auslese or Auslesewein
- Beerenauslese or Beerenauslesewein
- Ausbruch or Ausbruchwein
- Trockenbeerenauslese
- Eiswein

5 BULGARIA

- Качествено вино
(Katschestveno vino)
- Висококачествено вино с географски произход
(Visokokatschestveno vino s geografski proishod)
- Висококачествено вино с контролиран произход
(Visokokatschestveno vino s kontroliran proishod)
- Беритба при пълна зрялост
(Beritba pri palna zjralost)
- Беритба на презряло грозде
(Beritba na presrjalo grozde)
- Беритба на ботритизирано грозде
(Beritba na botritisirano grozde)

- Беритба на стафидирано гроздо
(Beritba na stafidirano grozde)
 - Подбор на презрели, ботритизирани или
стафидирани зърна
(Podbor na presreli, botritisirani ili stafidirani zarna)
 - КОЛЕКЦИОННО/РЕЗЕРВ
(Reserve)
- 6 CHILE
- reservado
 - gran vino
- 7 HUNGARY
- minőségi bor
 - különleges minőségű bor
 - késői szüretelésű bor
 - válogatott szüretelésű bor
 - töppedt szőlőből készült bor
 - Száraz Szamorodni
 - Édes Szamorodni
 - Aszubor
 - Aszu
 - Aszu 3 puttonyos
 - Aszu 4 puttonyos
 - Aszu 5 puttonyos
 - Aszu 6 puttonyos
 - Esszencia
 - Aszu Esszencia
8. ISRAEL
- Yein Eichout, whether or not followed by the following terms:
 - yavin me'eretz hacodesh (wine from the Holy Land)
 - yavin me'eretz hatanach (wine from the land of the Bible)
- 9 MOROCCO
- vin à appellation d'origine
 - vin à appellation d'origine garantie
 - vin supérieur
- 10 ROMANIA
- vinuri de calitate superioara (= v s)
 - vinuri de calitate superioara cu denumire de origine (= v.s o)
 - vinuri de calitate superioara cu denumire de origine si trepte de calitate (= v s o c.)
 - cules la maturitate deplină (cmd)
 - cule tîrziu (ct)
 - cules la maturitate de innobilare (cmi)
 - cules selectionat (cs)

- cules la innobilarea boabelor (cib)
 - vin din butoaie alese
 - vin din vinoteca
 - comoara pivniței
- 11 SAN MARINO
- Superiore
- 12 SWITZERLAND
- attestierter Winzerwy
 - Spätlese
 - Auslese
 - Beerliwein
 - VITI
 - Terravin
13. TUNISIA
- appellation d'origine contrôlée
 - vin délimité de qualité supérieure (vdqs)
 - vin supérieur
 - qualité exceptionnelle
 - cépage tardif (for wine made from the Carignan vine varieties)
 - grand cru
 - grand vin
 - premier cru
 - cuvée réservée
- 14 TURKEY
- Kalite Sarap
- 15 YUGOSLAVIA
- kvalitetno vino sa geografskim poreklom or kakovostno vino z geografskim poreklom or kvalitetno vino so geografsko poteklo
 - vrhunsko or čuvno vino sa geografskim poreklom or vrhunsko vino z geografskim poreklom or vrhno vino so geografsko poteklo
 - kontrolisano poreklo or kontrolirano poreklo or kontrolirano poteklo
 - službeno kontrolisano poreklo or službeno kontrolirano poreklo or službeno kontrolirano poteklo
 - sopstvena berba or lastna trgatav or sopstvena berba
 - berba u punoj zrelosti (probirna berba) or trgatav v polni zrelosti (izbor) or berba vo polna zrelost
 - kasna berba or pozna trgatav or docna berba
 - probirna berba bobica or jagodni izbor or probirna berba na zrna
 - berba suvih bobica or suhi jagodni izbor of berba na suvi zrna
 - originalnost zakonom zaštićena
-

ANNEX II

List referred to in Article 11 (2) of imported wines described by reference to a geographical area

1 SOUTH AFRICA

Wines bearing one of the following names of the wine-growing region or sub-region of origin:

- 1 Wine-growing region Kustreek (Coastal Region):
sub-regions:
 - Durbanville
 - Constantia
- 2 Wine-growing region Stellenbosch:
sub-region:
 - Simonsberg-Stellenbosch
- 3 Wine-growing region Paarl:
sub-region:
 - Franschhoek
- 4 Wine-growing region Swartland:
sub-regions:
 - Riebeeckberg
 - Groenkloof
- 5 Wine-growing region Tulbagh
- 6 Wine-growing region Breëriviervallei (Brede River Valley)
- 7 Wine-growing region Worcester:
sub-regions:
 - Aan-de-Doorns
 - Slanghoek
 - Nuy
 - Goudini
 - Scherpenheuvel
- 8 Wine-growing region Robertson:
sub-regions:
 - Agterkliphoofte
 - McGregor
 - Vinkrivier
 - Gorce
 - Riverside
 - Eilandia
 - Bonnievale
 - Hoopsrivier
 - Boesmansrivier
 - Le Chasseur
- 9 Wine-growing region Swellendam
- 10 Wine-growing region Olifantsrivier (Olifants River):
sub-region:
 - Spruitdrift
- 11 Wine-growing region Klein Karoo
- 12 Wine-growing region Benede Oranje
- 13 Wine-growing region Piketberg (Piquetberg)
- 14 Wine-growing region Overberg:
sub-region:
 - Walker Bay
- 15 Wine-growing region Douglas
- 16 Wine-growing region Cederberg

2 ALGERIA

Wines bearing one of the following geographical ascriptions:

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| — Coteaux du Zaccar | — Ain-Bessem-Bouira |
| — Châteaux romains | — Dahra |
| — El-Gaada | — Ain-Merane |
| — Berkeches | — Mansourah |
| — Taougrite | — Ain Fares |
| — Mozouna | — El-Borj |
| — Lismara | — Coteaux de Mascara |
| — Coteaux de Tlemencen | — Mostaganem |
| — Monts du Tessala | — Oranie |
| — Médéa | |

3 ARGENTINA

Wines bearing one of the following geographical ascriptions:

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| — Mendoza | — Catamarca |
| — San Juan | — Jujuv |
| — Rio Negro | — Salta |
| — San Luis | |

4 AUSTRALIA

Wines bearing the geographical ascription 'South-Eastern Australia' or one of the following names of the State, wine-growing region or sub-region of origin:

1 Queensland

- 1 Wine-growing region Roma
- 2 Wine-growing region Stanthorpe

2 New South Wales

1 Wine-growing region Hunter River Valley:

(a) sub-region Upper Hunter River Valley:

- | | |
|----------|----------------|
| — Wybong | — Muswellbrook |
| — Denman | — Sandy Hollow |

(b) sub-region Lower Hunter River Valley:

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| — Branxton | — Forwich |
| — Broke | — Pokolbin |
| — Dalwood | — Rothbury |

2 Wine-growing region Mudgee

3 Wine-growing region Forbes

4 Wine-growing region Orange

5 Wine-growing region Sydney:

sub-regions:

- Rooty Hill
- Wallacia
- Cobbitty

6. Wine-growing region Riverina:

sub-regions:

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| — Griffith | — Hanwood |
| — Leeton | — Coleambally |
| — Yenda | — Nericon |
| — Bilbul | — Lake Wyangan |
| — Beelbanger | — Tharbogang |

7. Wine-growing region Namoi Valley

8. Wine-growing region Corowa

3 New South Wales and Victoria

1. Wine-growing region Murray River Valley

- 2 Wine-growing region Sunraysia:
sub-regions:
 - Mildura
 - Buronga
 - Dareton
 - Robinvale
 - Merbein
 - Irymple
 - Karadoc
 - Lindsay Point
- 3 Wine-growing region Mid Murray:
sub-regions:
 - Swan Hill
 - Lake Boga
 - Beyerford
 - Mystic Park
 - Barooga
- 4 Victoria
 - 1 Wine-growing region North East Victoria:
sub-regions:
 - Milawa
 - Glenrowan
 - Rutherglen
 - Ovens Valley
 - King Valley
 2. Wine-growing region Goulburn Valley:
sub-regions:
 - Shepparton
 - Nagambie
 - Tabilk
 - Mitchelton
 - Seymour
 - Graytown
 - 3 Wine-growing region Great Western
 4. Wine-growing region Avoca
 5. Wine-growing region Drumboorg
 - 6 Wine-growing region Lilydale:
sub-regions:
 - Yarra Glen
 - Yarra Yering
 7. Geelong wine-growing region
 8. Bendingo wine-growing region
- 5 South Australia
 - 1 Wine-growing region Adelaide:
sub-regions:
 - Magill
 - Marion
 - Modbury
 - Tea Tree Gully
 - Hope Valley
 - Angle Vale
 - 2 Wine-growing region Southern Districts:
sub-regions:
 - Happa Valley
 - McLaren Vale
 - McLaren Flat
 - Seaview
 - Willunga
 - Morphett Vale
 - Reynella
 - Langhorne Creek
 - Currency Creek
 3. Wine-growing region Barossa:
sub-regions:
 - Barossa Valley
 - Lyndoch
 - Rowland Flat
 - Gomersal
 - Tanunda
 - Nuriootpa
 - Greenock
 - High Eden
 - Morananga
 - Angaston
 - Eden Valley
 - Springton
 - Flaxmans Valley
 - Keyneton
 - Seppeltsfield

- 4 Wine-growing region Clare Valley:
 - sub-regions:
 - Clare
 - Watervale
 - Auburn
 - Sevenhill
 - Leasingham
 - 5 Wine-growing region Padthaway
 - 6 Wine-growing region Keppoch
 - 7 Wine-growing region Coonawarra
 - 8 Wine-growing region Riverland:
 - sub-regions:
 - Renmark
 - Berri
 - Barmera
 - Loxton
 - Waikerie
 - Morgan
 - Lyrup
 - Moorook
 - Kingston
 - Mortho
 - Monash
 - Qualco
 9. Wine-growing region Nildortie
 6. Western Australia
 1. Wine-growing region Swan Valley:
 - sub-regions:
 - Upper Swan
 - Herne Hill
 - Middle Swan
 - Midland Junction
 - Guildford
 2. Wine-growing region Mt Barker
 3. Wine-growing region Margaret River:
 - sub-region Cowaramup
 4. Wine-growing region Frankland River
 - 5 Wine-growing region Wanneroo
 6. Wine-growing region Toodyay
 7. Wine-growing region Moondah Brook
 - 7 Tasmania
 - Wine-growing region Tamar Valley
 - 8 Northern Territory
 - Alice Springs wine-growing region
- 5 AUSTRIA
1. Wines bearing the name of the wine-growing region and/or sub-region of origin ⁽¹⁾
 1. Wine-growing region of Burgenland:
 - sub-regions:
 - Neusiedlersee
 - Neusiedlersee-Hügelland
 - Mittelburgenland
 - Südburgenland
 - 2 Wine-growing region of Niederösterreich:
 - sub-regions:
 - Donauland-Carnuntum
 - Kamptal-Donauland
 - Thermenregion
 - Wachau
 - Weinviertel
 - 3 Wine-growing region of Steiermark:
 - sub-regions:

⁽¹⁾ The terms 'wine-growing region' and 'sub-region' correspond to the terms 'Weinbauregion' and 'Weinbaugebiet' used in Austria.

- Süd-Oststeiermark
- Südsteiermark
- Weststeiermark

4 Wine-growing region of Wien

2 Information in respect of the type of a wine produced solely from grapes harvested in Austria:

- 'Heuriger', where the wine thus described is placed in circulation at the latest on 31 December of the year following the year of harvest, which must be indicated on the label
- 'Schilcher', where the wine thus described was obtained in the region of Steiermark exclusively from grapes of the 'Blauer Wildbacher' variety

6 BULGARIA

Wines bearing one of the following geographical ascriptions referring to geographical units located in the northern wine-growing area (Dunavska raionina):

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| — Novo selo | — Lositza | — Troian |
| — Vidin | — Nikopol | — Sevlievo |
| — Rubzi | — Liaskovetz | — Kramolin |
| — Magura | — Elena | — Levski |
| — Lom | — Polski Trambesch | — Svischtov |
| — Michailovgrad | — Ressen | — Strajitza |
| — Vratza | — Biala | — Kamen |
| — Oriahovo | — Dve Mogili | — Varbovka |
| — Mizia | — Russe | — Dimtcha |
| — Biala Slatina | — Roussenki Briag | — Pavlikeni |
| — Plevna | — Lovetch | — Suhindol |
| — Komarevo | — Aleksandrovo | — Biala Cherkva |

2. Wines bearing one of the following geographical ascriptions referring to geographical units in the eastern wine-growing area (Tschernomorski raion):

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| — Schumen | — Targowischte | — Tutrakan |
| — Preslav | — Razgrad | — Zarev Dol |
| — Novi Pazar | — Kubrat | — Varna |
| — Khan Krum | — Tolbuhin | — Euxinograd |
| — Pliska | — Kavarna | — Provadia |
| — Dragoevo | — Schabla | — Biala |
| — Kravevo | — Kamen Briag | — Medovetz |
| — Pomorie | — Burgas | — Prosenik |
| — Kableschkovo | — Iujen Briag | — Aitos |
| — Popovo | — Silistra | |

Wines bearing one of the following geographical ascriptions referring to geographical units located in the Balkan foothills' wine-growing area:

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| — Karlovo | — Kazanlak | — Chernitza |
| — Hissar | — Rozova Dolina | — Padarevo |
| — Bania | — Sungurlare | — Karnobat |
| — Gavrilovo | — Slavianzi | |

4. Wines bearing one of the following geographical ascriptions referring to geographical units located in the southern wine-growing area (Thrakiiska Nizina):

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| — Pazardjik | — Zlatovrach | — Nova Zagora |
| — Vinogradetz | — Peruschtitza | — Korten |
| — Kalugerovo | — Brestnik | — Sliven |
| — Vetren | — Brestovitza | — Blatetz |
| — Karabunar | — Chirpan | — Haskovo |
| — Septemvri | — Svoboda | — Liubimetz |
| — Plovdiv | — Oriachovitza | — Stambolovo |
| — Brezovo | — Dalboki | — Schivatchevo |
| — Assenovgrad | — Stara Zagora | — Dolinata na |
| — Zareva Poliana | — Straldja | — Maritza |
| — Iambol | — Sakar | — Strandja |
| — Elhovo | — Granit | |

Wines bearing one of the following geographical ascriptions referring to geographical units in the south-eastern wine-growing area (Jolinaka na Struma):

— Momina Dolina	— Sandanski	— Knistendil
— Petritch	— Harsovo	— Boboschevo
— Melnik	— Damianitza	— Blagoevgrad

CHILE

Wines bearing one of the following names of the wine-growing region or sub-region of origin:

1 Atacama wine-growing region

2 Coquimbo wine-growing region

3 Aconcagua wine-growing region

4 Maipo wine-growing region:

sub-regions:

— Isla de Maipo	— Buin
— Santiago	— Santa Ana
— Pirque	— Llaño del Maipo

5. Rapel wine-growing region:

sub-regions:

— Rancagua	— Santa Cruz
— Rengo	— Cachapoal
— Peumo	— Chimbarongo
— San Fernando	— Nancagua
— Colchagua	— Tinguiririca

6 Maule wine-growing region:

sub-regions:

— Curicó	— Linares
— Lontué	— Cauquenes
— Molina	— Chillán
— Sagrada Familia	— Quillón
— Talca	— Parral
— San Clemente	— Villa Alegre
— San Javier	

7 Bió Bió wine-growing region:

sub-regions:

— Yumbel
— Coelemu

8 CYPRUS

Wines bearing one of the following names of a wine-growing region or sub-region of origin:

1. Wine-growing region Pitsillia

sub-region:

— Madari

2. Wine-growing region Marathasa

3 Wine-growing region Commandaria

4 Wine-growing region Troodos South:

sub-regions:

— Agames
— Laoma

5. Wine-growing region Troodos West:

sub-regions:

- Ambelitis
- Vouni tis Panayias
- Laova Kathikas

6 Wine-growing region Troodos North

9 EGYPT

Wines bearing one of the following geographical ascriptions:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| — Matamir | — Valley of the Nile |
| — Oasis Fayoum | — Gianaclis |
| — Mauriutis | — Mariout |
| — Nubaria | — Matamir |

10 UNITED STATES

A Wines bearing one of the following namens of a State and/or country of origin:

1. Alaska

2. Arizona

3. Arkansas

Counties:

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| — Conway County | — Logan County |
| — Franklin County | — Washington County |

4. California

Counties:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| — Alameda County | — San Joaquin County |
| — Amador County | — San Louis Obispo County |
| — El Dorado County | — San-Mateo Count |
| — Fresno County | — Santa Barbara County |
| — Lake County | — Santa Clara County |
| — Marin County | — Santa Cruz County |
| — Mendocino County | — Sierre County |
| — Monterey County | — Solano County |
| — Napa County | — Sonoma County |
| — Orange County | — Ventura County |
| — San Benito County | — Yolo County |
| — San Diego County | |

5. Colorado

County: Jefferson County

6. Connecticut

Counties:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| — Hartford County | — Windham County |
| — Litchfield County | — New London County |

7. Florida

Counties:

- Escambia County
- Hillsborough County

8. Georgia

9. Idaho

Counties:

- Canyon County
- Gem County

10. Illinois

Counties:

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| — Cook County | — Hancock County |
| — Du Page County | — Will County |

11. Indiana
Counties:
— Clark County — Posey County
— Marion County — St. Joseph County
— Monroe County — Switzerland County (1)
12. Iowa
Counties:
— Bonne County — Iowa County
— Clayton County — Madison County
— Dickinson County
13. Kentucky
County: Bourbon County
14. Maryland
Counties:
— Baltimore County — Montgomery County
— Carroll County — Washington County
— Frederick County
15. Massachusetts
Counties:
— Dukes County — Plymouth County
— Middlesex County — Suffolk County
16. Michigan
Counties:
— Allegan County — Monroe County
— Berrien County — Van Buren County
— Grand Traverse County — Wayne County
— Leelanau County
17. Minnesota
County: Wright County
18. Mississippi
Counties:
— Bolivar County
— Oktibbeha County
19. Missouri
Counties:
— Callaway County — Phelps County
— Christian County — Platte County
— Crawford County — St. Charles County
— Gasconade County — Saline County
— Jackson County — Texas County
— Johnson County
20. New Hampshire
County: Belknap County
21. New Jersey
Counties:
— Atlantic County
— Burlington County
— Hunterdon County

(1) The name of this county shall be accompanied by the name of the State in which it is situated.

22 New Mexico

Countries:

- Bernalillo County
- Chaves County
- Dona Ana County

23 New York

Countries:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| — Cayuga County | — Orange County ⁽¹⁾ |
| — Chataqua County | — Seneca County |
| — Dutchess County | — Steuben County |
| — Erie County | — Suffolk County |
| — Livingston County | — Ulster County |
| — Monroe County | — Westchester County |
| — Niagara County | — Yates County |
| — Ontario County ⁽¹⁾ | |

24 North Carolina

Countries:

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| — Buncombe County | — Duplin County |
| — Chowan County | — Hoke County |

25. Ohio

Countries:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| — Adams County ⁽¹⁾ | — Lorain County |
| — Ashtabula County | — Lucas County |
| — Butler County | — Mahoning County |
| — Clark County | — Miami County |
| — Clermont County | — Morrow County |
| — Clinton County | — Ottawa County ⁽¹⁾ |
| — Erie County | — Pickaway County |
| — Franklin County | — Shelby County |
| — Hamilton County | — Warren County |
| — Lake County | |

26 Oklahoma

Countries:

- Atoka County
- Kingfisher County

27 Oregon

Countries:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| — Clackamas County | — Marion County |
| — Douglas County | — Multnomah County |
| — Hood River County | — Tillamook County |
| — Jackson County | — Washington County |
| — Lane County | — Yamhill County |

28 Pennsylvania

Countries:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| — Adams County ⁽¹⁾ | — Columbia County |
| — Allegheny County | — Erie County |
| — Beaver County | — Lancaster County |
| — Berks County | — Mifflin County |
| — Bucks County | — Montgomery County |
| — Centre County | — Union County |

29 Rhode Island

Countries:

- Newport County
- Providence County

⁽¹⁾ The name of this county shall be accompanied by the name of the State in which it is situated

- 30 South Carolina
Counties:
— Chesterfield County
— Florence County
— Spartanburg County
- 31 Texas
Counties:
— Comal County — Parker County
— Llano County — Val Verde County
— Lubbock County
32. Vermont
33. Virginia
Counties:
— Frederick County — Nelson County
— Greenville County — Orange County ⁽¹⁾
— Loudoun County — Rappahannock County
- 34 Washington
Counties:
— Benton County — Mason County
— Clallam County — Pierce County
— Franklin County — Snohomish County
— King County — Walla Walla County
— Klickitat County — Yakima County
- 35 Wisconsin
Counties:
— Dane County — Ozaukee County
— Door County — Sauk County
— La Crosse County — Vilas County

B. Wines bearing one of the following names of the State and/or viticultural area of origin:

- 1 Arizona
Viticultural area: Sonoita
2. Arkansas
Viticultural areas:
— Altus
— Arkansas Mountain
— Ozark Mountain
- 3 California
Viticultural areas:
— Alexander Valley — Clarksburg
— Anderson Valley — Clear Lake
— Arroyo Grande Valley — Cole Ranch
— Arroyo Seco — Dry Creek
— Ben Lomond Mountain — Dry Creek Region
— Carmel Valley — Dry Creek Valley
— Carneros — Edna Valley
— Central Coast — El Dorado
— Central Coast Counties — Fiddletown
— Chalk Hill — Guenoc Valley
— Chalone ⁽²⁾ — Hopland
— Cienega Valley — Howell Mountain

⁽¹⁾ The name of this county shall be accompanied by the name of the State in which it is situated.

⁽²⁾ This viticultural area may be indicated only if the State to which the area belongs is shown on the same label.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| — Knights Valley | — San Benito |
| — Lime Kiln Valley | — Sanel Valley |
| — Livermore Valley | — San Lucas ⁽¹⁾ |
| — Lodi ⁽¹⁾ | — San Pasqual Valley |
| — Los Carneros | — Santa Clara Valley |
| — Mc Dowell Valley | — Santa Cruz Mountains |
| — Mendocino | — Santa Maria Valley |
| — Merritt Island | — Santa Ynez |
| — Monterey | — Santa Ynez Valley |
| — Mt Veeder | — Saratoga |
| — Mt Veeder District | — Shenandoah Valley ⁽¹⁾ |
| — Napa Valley | — Sierra Foothills |
| — Napa-Sonoma Mendocino | — Solano County Green Valley |
| — North Coast | — Solvang |
| — North Coast Counties | — Sonoma Coast |
| — Northern Sonoma | — Sonoma County Green Valley |
| — North Yuba | — Sonoma Mountain |
| — Pacheco Pass | — Sonoma Valley |
| — Paicines | — South Coast |
| — Paso Robles | — Suisun Valley |
| — Pinnacles | — Temecula |
| — Pope Valley | — Templeton |
| — Potter Valley | — Willow Creek |
| — Redwood Valley | — York Mountain |
| — Russian River Valley | — Yountville |
- 4 Connecticut
- Southeastern New England
- Western Connecticut Highlands
- 5 Indiana
- Viticultural area: Ohio River Valley
- 6 Kentucky
- Viticultural area: Ohio River Valley
7. Louisiana
- Viticultural area: Mississippi Delta
- 8 Maryland
- Viticultural areas:
- Caroctin
- Cumberland Valley
- Linganore
9. Massachusetts
- Viticultural areas:
- Martha's Vineyard
- Southeastern New England
- 10 Michigan
- Viticultural areas:
- Fennville
- Lake Michigan Shore
- Leelanau Peninsula
- Old Mission Peninsula
11. Mississippi
- Viticultural area: Mississippi Delta

⁽¹⁾ This viticultural area may be indicated only if the State to which the area belongs is shown on the same label.

12. Missouri
Viticultural areas:
— Augusta — Ozark Highlands
— Hermann (1) — Ozark Mountain
13. New Jersey
Viticultural area:
— Central Delaware Valley
— Warren Hills
14. New Mexico
Viticultural areas:
— Mesilla Valley
— Middle Rio Grande Valley
— Mimbres Valley
15. New York
Viticultural areas:
— Cayuga Lake — Lake Erie
— Finger Lakes — Lake Erie Islands
— The Hamptons, Long Island — North Fork of Long Island
— Hudson River Region
16. Ohio
Viticultural areas:
— Grand River Valley — Loramie Creek
— Isle St George — Ohio River Valley
— Lake Erie
17. Oklahoma
Viticultural area: Ozark Mountain
18. Oregon
Viticultural areas:
— Columbia Valley — Walla Walla Valley
— Umpqua Valley — Willamette Valley
19. Pennsylvania
Viticultural areas:
— Central Delaware Valley — Lake Erie
— Cumberland Valley — Lancaster Valley
20. Rhode Island
Viticultural area: Southeastern New England
21. Tennessee
Viticultural area: Mississippi Delta
22. Texas
Viticultural area:
— Bell Mountain
— Mesilla Valley
23. Virginia
Viticultural areas:
— Monticello — Rocky Knob
— North Fork of Roanoke — Shenandoah Valley
— North Neck George Washington Birthplace

(1) This viticultural area may be indicated only if the State to which the area belongs is shown on the same label.

- 24 Washington
Viticultural areas:
— Columbia Valley
— Walla Walla Valley
— Yakima Valley
- 25 West Virginia
Viticultural areas:
— Kanawha River Valley
— Ohio River Valley
— Shenandoah Valley

11 HUNGARY

1 Wines bearing one of the following geographical ascriptions referring to geographical units in the Great Plain of Hungary:

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| — Kecskemét | — Debrecen | — Szarvaskút |
| — Kiskunhalas | — Forráskút | — Frankdűlő |
| — Jászberény | — Erdőtelek | — Csillaghegy |
| — Jánoshalma | — Hercegszántó | — Naphegy |
| — Hajos | — Tajó | — Kerek-hegy |
| — Vaskút | — Dabas | — Templom-domb |
| — Hosszuhegy | — Kunfélértő | — Csongrád |
| — Kiskőrös | — Barabás | — Galambos |
| — Sándorfalva | — Mórhalom | — Csavoly |
| — Soltszentimre | — Tiszaöldvár | — Csengod |
| — Pirtó | — Tiszafüred | — Tabdi |
| — Pusztá | — Tiszakürt | — Kaskantyú |
| — Tiszaszentimre | — Tófalú | — Akasztó |
| — Jászszentandrás | — Pusztamonostor | — Tiszaújfalú |
| — Fülöpszállás | — Terézhalma | — Kekhegy |
| — Szeged | — Napkor | — Paphegy |
| — Császártöltés | — Asotthalom | — Svivarvanyoshegy |
| — Dunavölgye | — Cserkeszőlő | — Soltvádkert |
| — Cegléd | — Harta | — Kiskunmajsza |
| — Érsekhalom | — Kecel | — Lakitelek |
| — Baja | — Kistelek | — Bocsa |
| — Solt | — Máriaváros | — Pahi |
| — Kunbaja | — Kőkút | — Homokhegy |
| — Helvécia | — Feketehalom | — Boszorkányhegy |
| — Monor | — Öregszőlő | — Vadaskert |

2 Wines bearing one of the following geographical ascriptions referring to geographical units in the North of Transdanubia:

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| — Badacsony | — Tihany | — Jakabháza |
| — Balatonfüred | — Balf | — Monostorapáti |
| — Balatonmelléki | — Bársonyos | — Pannonhalma |
| — Somló | — Csákvár | — Tapolca |
| — Sopron | — Csókakő | — Várvolgy |
| — Mór | — Kisbárát | — Obudavár |
| — Székesfehérvár | — Ábrahámhegy | — Komárom |
| — Pákozd | — Monoszló | — Kővágóörs |
| — Sukoró | — Diás | — Magyarfalva |
| — Velence | — Szentantalfa | — Nemesgulács |
| — Sümeg | — Ferrőszentmiklós | — Órhalom |
| — Esztergom | — Győrszentiván | — Tök |
| — Szombathely | — Révülöp | — Apáthegy |
| — Vaskeresztes | — Zánka | — Sátorhegy |
| — Kőszeg | — Hegyesd | — Dunaalmas |
| — Mosonszentpéter | — Győr | — Dunaszentmiklós |
| — Akal | — Mesteri | — Nemesvamos |
| — Fertőrákos | — Szigliget | — Meleghegy |
| — Csopak | — Szentgyörgyhegy | — Etyek |
| — Öreghegy | — Szentjakabfa | — Pazmand |

3 Wines bearing one of the following geographical ascriptions referring to geographical units in the South of Transdanubia:

— Mecsek	— Fácánkert	— Terehegy
— Pécs	— Cserkút	— Császár
— Szekszárd	— Kővágószőlős	— Harkány
— Villány	— Teréziamajor	— Szigetvár
— Siklós	— Orbánhegy	— Pincehely
— Mohács	— Hegyszentmárton	— Tolna
— Bár	— Solt	— Csillagvölgy
— Lánycsók	— Máriagyúd	— Ördögölgy
— Tamási	— Köröshegy	— Kakasdomb
— Balatonboglár	— Balatonlelle	— Törökkút
— Máriafürdő	— Paks	— Vadaskert
— Várdomb	— Nagyharsány	— Pusttatorony

4. Wines bearing one of the following geographical ascriptions referring to geographical units in the North of Hungary:

— Eger	— Demoszló	— Andornaktalya
— Egri Bikavér	— Rózsaszentmárton	— Nagytalya
— Ostoros	— Jakabhegy	— Heyes
— Mátraalja	— Egerszólát	— Egedhegy
— Verpelét	— Pilisvörösvár	— Varhegy
— Jánosmajor	— Gyöngyös	— Bükkaranyos
— Abasár	— Nagyréde	— Szentistván
— Farkasmáj	— Rózsás	— Sarhegy
— Kompolt	— Visonta	— Sikhegy
— Markaz	— Ürerdő	— Novaj
— Debrő		

5. Wines bearing the following geographical ascription referring to a geographical unit in the Tokaji-Hegyalja region:

— Tokaj ou Tokaji	— Talya
— Tolcsva	— Herczegkut
— Mad	— Bodrogkeresztur
— Tarcal	

12 ISRAEL

Wines bearing one of the following names of the wine-growing region or sub-region of origin:

1. Wine-growing region Shomron:

Sub-region:

— Sharon

2 Wine-growing region Negev

3 Wine-growing region Shimshon (Samson):

Sub-regions:

— Dan

— Adulam

— Latroun

4. Wine-growing region Galil (Galilee):

Sub-regions:

— Canaan

— Tabor

— Nazareth

— Cana (Cafar Cana)

5 Wine-growing region Harei Yehuda (Judean Hills):

Sub-regions:

— Jerusalem

— Beth-el

13 MOROCCO

Wines bearing one of the following geographical ascriptions:

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| — Berkane | — Rharb |
| — Angad | — Chellah |
| — Sais | — Zemmour |
| — Beni Sadden | — Zaër |
| — Zerhoun | — Zenatta |
| — Guerrouane | — Sahel |
| — Beni-M'Tir | — Doukkala |

14 NEW ZEALAND

Wines bearing one of the following names of the wine-growing region or sub-region of origin:

1 Northland wine-growing region:

sub-regions:

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| — Kaikohe | — Whatitiri |
| — Kaitaia | — Sweetwater |
| — Kerikeri | — Ruawai |
| — Te Hana | — Dargaville |
| — Whangarei | — Kokukohu |
| — Ruakaka | |

2. Rodney wine-growing region:

sub-regions:

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| — Riverhead | — Waimauku |
| — Huapai of Huapai Valley | — Kumeu |
| — Taupaki | — Riverlea |
| — Woodhill | — Matua Valley |

3. Henderson wine-growing region:

sub-regions:

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------|
| — Oratia | — Ranui |
| — Glendene | — Lincoln |
| — Sunnyvale | — Henderson Valley |

4 South Auckland wine-growing region:

sub-regions:

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| — Mangere | — Drury |
| — Pukekohe | — Ihumatao |
| — Mangatangi | — Karaka |
| — Thames | — Pokeno |
| — Totara | — Mangatawhiri |

5 Waikato wine-growing region:

sub-region:

- Te Kauwhata

6 Gisborne wine-growing region:

sub-regions:

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| — Tolaga Bay | — Muriwai |
| — Ormond | — Wairoa |
| — Waihirere | — Te Karaka |
| — Bushmere | — Manutuke |
| — Matawhero | |

7. Hawkes Bay wine-growing region:

sub-regions:

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| — Esk Valley | — Taradale |
| — Eskdale | — Brookfield |
| — Bay View | — Pakuratahi Valley |
| — Greenmeadows | — Puketapu |

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| — Flaxmere | — Haumoana |
| — Tuki Tuki | — Wharerangi |
| — Te Mata | — Raupare |
| — Fernhill | — Meeanee |
| — Mt Erin | — Ngatarawa |
| — Brookvale | — Brookfields |
| — Te Awanga | |

8 Wanganui wine-growing region

9 Wellington wine-growing region:

sub-region:

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| — Kapiti | — Masterton |
| — Wairarapa | — Martinborough |

10 Marlborough wine-growing region:

sub-regions:

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------|
| — Blenheim | — Wairau Valley |
| — Renwick | — Fairhall |
| — Benmorven | — Woodbourne |
| — Omaka | — Awatere on Awatere Valley |
| — Riverlands | |

11. Nelson wine-growing region:

sub-regions:

- Richmond
- Moutere
- Mariri

12 Canterbury wine-growing region:

sub-regions:

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| — Amberley | — Larcomb |
| — Burnham | — Waipara |

13 Central Otago wine-growing region:

sub-regions:

- Queenstown or Queenstown Lakes
- Wanaka
- Tarama

14 Auckland wine-growing region:

sub-region:

- Waiheke or Waiheke Island

15 ROMANIA

1. Wines from the northern sub-Carpathian foothills bearing one of the following names in the wine-growing region or sub-region of origin:

1 Wine-growing region Dealul Mare:

sub-regions:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| — Valea Călugărească | — Valea Micilor |
| — Valea Popii | — Cotești |
| — Valea Poienii | — Urechești |
| — Urlati — Singele Voinicului | — Pietroasele |
| — Tohani | — Corul Carpaților — Dealul Mare |
| — Vadul Săpat | — Valea Trandafirilor |
| — Valea Lungă-Prahova | |

- 2 Wine-growing region Arges:
sub-regions:
 - Stefănești
 - Valea Mare
- 3 Wine-growing region Oltenia:
sub-regions:
 - Drăgășani
 - Dealul Oltului
 - Valea Lungă-Olt
 - Valea Oltului
 - Simburești
 - Plaiul Vulrurului
 - Segarcea
 - Dealul Robilor
 - Corcova — Puterea ursului
 - Valea Lungă-Corcova
 - Drobeta-Turnu Severin
 - Dealul Viilor
- 2 Wines from the eastern sub-Carpathian foothills/Moldavia bearing one of the following names of the wine-growing region or sub-region of origin:
 - 1 Wine-growing region Cotanari:
sub-regions:
 - Cîrjoaia
 - Dealul Paraclis
 - Dealul Castel
 - Dealul Cătălina
 - Dealul Mîndrului
 - Hîrlău
 - Dealul Episcopului
 - Dealul lui Vodă
 - 2 Wine-growing region Dealurile Moldovei:
sub-regions:
 - Iasi
 - Bucium
 - Cîpou
 - Cetățuia
 - Uricani
 - Huși
 - Bohotin
 - 3 Wine-growing region Odobesti:
sub-regions:
 - Vrancea Singele taurului
 - Focșani
 - Mînaștioara
 - Dealul Lung
 - Nicorești
 - Piscul Corbului
 - Sarba
 - Valea Lungă-Vrancea
 - Măgura Odobestilor
 - 4 Wine-growing region Panciu:
sub-regions:
 - Cotul Carpaților-Movilița
 - Cotul Carpaților-Răzoarele
 - Cotul Carpaților-Vrancea
 - 5 Wine-growing region Galati:
sub-region:
 - Dealul Bujorului
3. Wines from Transylvania and the Transylvanian plateau bearing one of the following names of the wine-growing region or sub-region of origin:
 - 1 Wine-growing region Tîrnave:
sub-regions:
 - Șona
 - Sintioana
 - Valea Lungă-Tîrnave
 - Viișoara
 - Valea Tîrnavelor
 - Cetatea de Baltă
 - Basna
 - Daneș
 - Domald
 - Zagăr
 - Jidvei
 - Sighișoara
 - Proștea Mare
 - Axente Sever
 - Biertan
 - Richiș
 - Blaj
 - Crăciunel
 - Mediaș
 - Micăsasa
 - Moșna
 - Șeica Mică
 - Valea Viilor-Tîrnave
 - Țigmandru
 - Bagaciu
 - Atzel
 - Copsa Mică
 - Dumbrăveni
 - Hoghilag
 - Laslea
 - Pauceș
 - Balcaciu
 - Agirbiciu
 - Dupus
 - Boarta

- 2 Wine-growing region Alba Iulia:
sub-regions:
— Sebeş — Şard " — Vingard
— Apoldul de Sus — Vingard
— Cricău — Telna
— Ighiu
- 3 Wine-growing region Aiud:
sub-regions:
— Ciumbrud
— Ocna Mureş
- 4 Wine-growing region Bistriţa:
sub-regions:
— Teaca — Dumitra
— Baroş — Siniacob
— Stau Nou — Beşineu
— Lechinţa — Steiniger
- 5 Wine-growing region Minis:
sub-regions:
— Păuliş
— Şiria
— Arad
4. Wines from Banat bearing one of the following names of the wine-growing region or sub-region of origin:
 - 1 Wine-growing region Teremia:
sub-regions:
— Teremia Mare — Tomnatec
— Sinicolaul Mare — Nerău
 - 2 Wine-growing region Recaş:
sub-regions:
— Dealul Nou — Valea Lungă-Banat
— Dealul Vechi — Buziaş
— Dealul Lupilor
 - 3 Wine-growing region Moldova Nouă:
sub-regions:
— Dealurile Dunării-Banat
— Dealul Silagiului
— Dealul Viilor-Banat
 - 4 Wine-growing region Tirol Banat:
sub-regions:
— Mînăstirea
— Dealul Tirolului-Banat
5. Wines from Debroudja/Black Sea bearing one of the following names of the wine-growing region or sub-region of origin:
 1. Wine-growing region Murfatlar:
sub-regions:
— Valea Carasu — Valul Roman
— Medgidia — Biserica Veche
— Valu lui Traian — Poarta Albă
— Peştera — Plaiul Ciocîrlia
— Seimeni — Valea Dacilor
— Lacul Oltina — Plaiul Cicoşul
— Ostrov — Nazarcea
— Tulcea — Piatra Roşie
— Niculişel — Castelu
— Babadag — Satu Nou

16 SAN MARINO

Wines from this country's specified wine-growing region

17 SWITZERLAND

A Wines bearing one of the following names of canton, wine-growing regions or local production area of origin, together with, if appropriate, details as to the method of production, the type of product or the particular colour of the wine reserved for the area of production origin:

1 Canton of Valais

1 Names of local administrative areas or of other local production areas:

— Agarn	— Miège
— Ardon	— Montana
— Außerberg	— Corin
— Ayent	— Monthey
— Signèse	— Nax
— Baltschieder	— Nendaz
— Bovernier	— Niedergesteln
— Bratsch	— Port-Valais
— Chalais	— Evouettes, Les
— Chamoson	— Randogne
— Ravanay	— Loc
— St Pierre-de-Clages	— Raron/Rarogne
— Trémazières	— Riddes
— Charrat	— Saillon
— Chermignon	— St Léonard
— Öllon	— St. Maurice
— Chippis	— Salgesch/Salquenen
— Collonges	— Salins
— Conthey	— Saxon
— Dorénaz	— Savièse
— Eggerberg	— Diolily
— Ergisch	— Sierre
— Evionnaz	— Champsabé
— Fully	— Crétaplan
— Beudon	— Géronde
— Branson	— Goubing
— Châtaignier	— Granges
— Clèves, Les	— La Millière
— Gampel	— Muraz
— Grimsuat	— Noës
— Champlan	— Sion
— Molignon	— Batassé
— Mont, Le	— Bramois
— St Raphael	— Châteauneuf
— Grône	— Châtroz
— Hohtenn	— Clavoz
— Lalden	— Corbassière
— Lens	— La Folie
— Flanthey	— Lentine
— St Clément	— Maragnenaz
— Vaas	— Molignon
— Leytron	— Le Mont
— Grand-Brûlé	— Mont d'Or
— Montagnon	— Montorge
— Montiboux	— Pagane
— Ravanay	— Uvrier
— Leuk/Loèche	— Stalden
— Lichten	— Staldenried
— Martigny	— Steg
— Coquempey	— Troistorrents
— Martigny-Combe	— Turtmann/Tourtemagne
— Plan Cerisier	— Varen/Varone

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| — Venthône | — Muzot |
| — Anchette | — Ravyre |
| — Darnonaz | — Vex |
| — Vernamiège | — Vionnaz |
| — Vétroz | — Visp/Viège |
| — Balavaud | — Visperterminen |
| — Magnot | — Vollèges |
| — Veyras | — Vouvry |
| — Bernune | — Zeneggen |

2 Information concerning certain types of wine originating in the Canton of Valais:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| — Amigne | — Humagne |
| — Arvine | — Johannisberg |
| — Dole | — Cornalin, Rouge d'enfer or Höllenwein |
| — Fendant | — Vin de païen Heidawein or Heida |
| — Goron | — Vin du Glacier |
| — Hermitage or Ermitage | |

2 Canton of Vaud

1 Names of local administrative areas or other local production areas:

(a) Wine-growing region Bonvillars:

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| — Bonvillars | — Grandson |
| — Concise | — Onnens |
| — Corcelles | |

(b) Wine-growing region Chablais:

- | | |
|---------|--------------|
| — Aigle | — Villeneuve |
| — Bex | — Yverne |
| — Ollon | |

(c) Wine-growing region La Côte:

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| — Aubonne | — Gollion |
| — Bougy-Villars | — Luins |
| — Begnins | — Château de Luins |
| — Bursinel | — Mont-sur-Rolle |
| — Bursins | — Morges |
| — Chigny | — Nyon |
| — Coinsins | — Perroy |
| — Dennens | — Rolle |
| — Féchy | — Tartegnin |
| — Founex | — Vinzel |
| — Gilly | — Vufflens-le-Château |
| — Côteaux de Vincy | |

(d) Wine-growing region Lavaux:

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| — Blonay | — Paudex |
| — Chardonne | — Puidoux |
| — Burignon | — Dézaley |
| — Chexbres | — Treytorrens |
| — Corseaux | — Pully |
| — Corsier | — Riex |
| — Cure d'Attalens | — Rivaz |
| — Cully | — Saint-Légier |
| — Epesses | — Saint-Saphorin |
| — Calamin | — Faverges |
| — Grandvaux | — Vevey |
| — Lutry | — Villette |
| — Savuit | — Montagny |
| — Montreux | |

(e) Wine-growing region Les Côtes de l'Orbe:

- | |
|-------------------------|
| — Arnex |
| — Orbe |
| — Valleyres-sous-Rances |

(f) Wine-growing region Vully:

— Vallamand

2 Information concerning certain types of wine originating in the Canton of Vaud:

— Dorin
— Salvagnin

3 Canton of Genève

1 Names of local administrative areas or of other local production areas:

— Aire-la-Ville	— Essertines
— Amères	— Genthod
— Avully	— Gy
— Avusy	— Hermance
— Bardonnex	— Jussy
— Charrot	— Laconnex
— Landecy	— Meinier
— Bellevue	— Le Carre
— Bernex	— Perly-Certoux
— Lully	— Presinge
— Cartigny	— Russin
— Chaney	— Satigny
— Choulex	— Bourdigny
— Collex-Bossy	— Chouilly
— Collonges-Bellerive	— Peissy
— Cologny	— Soral
— Confignon	— Troinex
— Corsier	— Veyrier
— Dardagny	

2 Information concerning the type of wine originating in the Canton of Genève:

— Perlan

4 Canton of Neuchâtel

Names of local administrative areas or of other local production areas:

— Auvemier	— Gorgier
— Bevaix	— Hauterive
— Bôle	— Champprévères
— Boudry	— Le Landron
— Colombier	— Neuchâtel
— Corcelles	— La Coudre
— Cormondrèche	— Peseux
— Cornaux	— Saint-Aubin
— Cortaillod	— Saint-Blaise
— Cressier	

5 Canton of Friburg

Names of local administrative areas or of other local production areas:

— Cheyres	— Haut-Vully
— Bas-Vully	— Môtier
— Nant	— Mur
— Praz	
— Sugiez	

6. Canton of Berne

Names of local administrative areas or of other local production areas:

— Erlach (Cerlier)	— Spiez
— La Neuveville (Neuenstadt)	— Tüscherz (Daucher)
— Chavannes (Schafis)	— Alfermée
— Ligerz (Gléresse)	— Twann (Douanne)
— Schernelz	— Ile St. Pierre
— Oberhofen	— Vignelz (Vigneule)

7. All the French-speaking cantons referred to under 1 to 6:

Information in respect of the special colour of a wine originating in French-speaking Switzerland:

— Oeil-de-Perdrix

8 Canton of Zürich

1 Names of local administrative areas or of other local production areas:

(a) Wine-growing region Zürichsee:

— Erlenbach	— Meilen
— Mariahalde	— Appenhalde
— Turmgut	— Chorherren
— Herrliberg	— Stäfa
— Schipfsgut	— Lattenberg
— Hombrechtikon	— Sternenhalde
— Feldbach	— Uerikon
— Rosenberg	— Uerikon am See
— Trüllisberg	— Wädenswil
— Küsnacht	
— Männedorf	

(b) Wine-growing region Limmattal:

— Höngg
— Oberengstringen
— Weiningen

(c) Wine-growing region Zürcher Unterland

— Bachenbülach	— Hüntwangen
— Boppelsen	— Oberembrach
— Buchs	— Otelfingen
— Bülach	— Rafz
— Dättlikon	— Regensberg
— Dielsdorf	— Steinmaur
— Eglisau	— Wasterkingen
— Stadtberg	— Wil
— Freienstein	— Winkel
— Teufen	
— Schloß Teufen	

(d) Wine-growing region Weinland/Kanton Zürich (not 'Weinland' without the added information):

— Adlikon	— Neftenbach
— Andelfingen	— Wortberg
— Heiligberg	— Ossingen
— Benken	— Rheinau
— Berg am Irchel	— Rickenbach
— Buch am Irchel	— Stammheim
— Dachsen	— Trüllikon
— Dinhard	— Rudolfingen
— Dorf	— Wildensbuch
— Goldenberg	— Truttikon
— Schloß Goldenberg	— Uhwiesen (Laufen-Uhwiesen)
— Schwerzenberg	— Volken
— Flaach	— Waltalingen
— Worrenberg	— Schloß Schwandegg
— Fluringen	— Schloß Giersberg
— Henggart	— Wiesendangen
— Hettlingen	— Wildensbuch
— Humlikon	— Winterthur-Wülflingen
— Klosterberg	
— Kleinandelfingen	
— Schiterberg	

2 Information concerning types of wine originating in the Canton of Zürich:

— Flaachtaler	— Weinländer
— Rafzerfelder	— Zürichseewein

9 Canton of Schaffhouse

Names of local administrative areas or of other local production areas:

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| — Beringen | — Siblingen |
| — Dörflingen | — Eisenhalde |
| — Gächlingen | — Stein am Rhein |
| — Hallau | — Chäferstei |
| — Löhningen | — Blaurock |
| — Oberhallau | — Thayngen |
| — Buchberg | — Trasadingen |
| — Osterfingen | — Wilchingen |
| — Rüdlingen | |
| — Schaffhausen | |
| — Herrenberg | |
| — Munot | |
| — Rheinhalde | |

10 Canton of Thurgovie

Names of local administrative areas or of other local production areas:

(a) Production area I:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| — Dießenhofen | — Nußbaumen |
| — St Katharinal | — St. Anna-Oelenberg |
| — Frauenfeld | — Chiendsruet-Chorhüsler |
| — Guggenhürli | — Oberneuenforn |
| — Holderberg | — Farhof |
| — Herdern | — Burghof |
| — Kalchrain | — Schlattungen |
| — Schloßgut Herdern | — Herrenberg |
| — Hüttwilen | — Stettfurt |
| — Guggenhüsli | — Schloß Sonnenberg |
| — Stadtschryber | — Sonnenberg |
| — Niederneuenforn | — Uesslingen |
| — Trottenhalde | — Steigässli |
| — Landvogt | — Warth |
| — Chrachenfels | — Kartaus Ittingen |

(b) Production area II:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| — Amlikon | — Weinfelden |
| — Buchackern | — Scherbengut |
| — Götighofen | — Thurgut |
| — Hohenfels | — Schmälzler |
| — Buchenhalde | — Straußberg |
| — Griesenberg | — Sunnehalde |
| — Hessenreuti | — Schloßgut Bachtobel |
| — Märsterten | — Bachtobel |
| — Ortenberg | |
| — Sulgen | |
| — Schützenhalde | |

(c) Production area III:

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| — Berlingen | — Mammern |
| — Ermatingen | — Mannenbach |
| — Eschenz | — Salenstein |
| — Freudenfels | — Arenenberg |
| — Fruthwilen | — Steckborn |

11. Canton of St Gall

Names of local administrative areas or of other local production areas:

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| — Altstätten | — Eichberg |
| — Forst | — Grabs |
| — Au | — Werdenberg |
| — Monstein | — Marbach |
| — Balgach | — Mels |
| — Berneck | — Pfäfers |

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| — Ragaz | — Thal |
| — Freudenberg | — Buchberg |
| — Rapperwil | — Walenstadt |
| — Rebstein | — Wartau |
| — Sargans | — Wil |

12 Canton of Grisons

Names of local administrative areas or of other local production areas:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------|
| — Chur | — Fläsch |
| — Domat/Ems | — Igis |
| — Jenins | — Trimmis |
| — Maienfeld | — Costams |
| — St. Luzisteig | — Zizers |
| — Malans | |

13 Canton of Argovie

Names of local administrative areas or of other local production areas:

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| — Auenstein | — Magden |
| — Bergdietikon | — Manndach |
| — Herrenberg | — Oberflachs |
| — Birmenstorf | — Obermumpf |
| — Böttstein | — Oeschgen |
| — Bözen | — Remigen |
| — Bremgarten | — Rüfnach |
| — Stadtreben | — Bödeler |
| — Döttingen | — Rütiberg |
| — Effingen | — Schinznach |
| — Elßingen | — Seengen |
| — Endingen | — Brestenberg |
| — Ennetbaden | — Wessenberg |
| — Goldwand | — Tegerfelden |
| — Erlinsbach | — Thalheim |
| — Frick | — Ueken |
| — Habsburg | — Untersiggenthal |
| — Herznach | — Villigen |
| — Hornussen | — Schloßberg |
| — Stiftshalde | — Steinbrüchler |
| — Hottwil | — Wettingen |
| — Kaisten | — Wittnau |
| — Klingnau | — Würenlingen |
| — Küttigen | — Würenlos |
| — Lenzburg | — Bick |
| — Gorfersberg | — Reiningen |
| — Burghalden | |

14 Canton of Bäle

Names of local administrative areas or of other local production areas:

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| — Aesch | — Maispach |
| — Tschäpperli | — Muttentz |
| — Arlesheim | — Oberdorf |
| — Bottmingen | — Pfeffingen |
| — Balsthal | — Pratteln |
| — Klus | — Reinach |
| — Biel-Benken | — Sissach |
| — Buus | — Wintersingen |
| — Ettingen | |

15. Canton of Lucerne

Local production area:

- Heidegg

16 Canton of Schwyz

Local production area:

- Leutschen

- 17 Information in respect of a type of wine originating in Eastern Switzerland: from the wine variety 'Pinot noir':

— Clevner

- 18 Canton of Tessin

Information concerning certain types of wine originating in the Canton of Tessin:

— Bondola

— Nostrano

- B Wines listed under A whose description is supplemented by the following information on the method of preparation in accordance with Swiss legislation:

— Süßdruck or Süßabdruck

— Schiller or Schillerwein

— Rosé Blanc de rouge

18 CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Wines bearing one of the following names of the wine-growing region of origin:

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| — Pezinok | — Hustopěče-Hodonin |
| — Nitra | — Mutěnice |
| — Bratislava-Raca | — Malé Karpáty |
| — Mikulov-Znojmo | — Slovensko Zahodné |
| — Modry Kamen | — Dunaj/Dunajské |
| — Malokarpatska Oblast | — Jizni Morava |

19. TUNISIA

- 1 Wines entitled to the descriptions 'appellation d'origine contrôlée', 'vin délimité de qualité supérieure' and/or 'vin supérieur' bearing one of the following names denoting the wine-growing region or sub-region of origin:

1. Wine-growing region Mornag:

sub-regions:

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| — Haut Mornag | — Le Noble de Mornag |
| — Côteaux de Mornag | — Domaine de Charmettes |
| — Sidi Saad | — Mornag Village |
| — Domaine d'Ouzra | — Côteaux de Carthage |
| — Château de Mornag | |

- 2 Wine-growing region Sidi Salem:

sub-regions:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| — Domaine Netheris | — Khanguet Village |
| — Côteaux de Khanguet | — Château khanguet |

- 3 Wine-growing region Kélibia

- 4 Wine-growing region Béjà:

sub-regions:

- Côteaux de Thibar
- Domaine de Thibar
- Clos de Thibar

- 5 Wine-growing region Bizerte:

sub-regions:

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| — Château Férian | — Côteaux de Mateur |
| — Domaine Karim | — Côteaux de Bizerte |
| — Côteaux d'Utique | |

6. Wine-growing region Jendouba:

sub-region: Côteaux de Tabarka

7 Wine-growing region Nabeul:

sub-regions:

- Cap Bon
- Sidi Rais
- Côteaux de Hammamet

8 Wine-growing region Tébourba:

sub-regions:

- Côteaux de Tébourba
- Côteaux de Schuiggui
- Domaine de Lansarine
- Tébourba Village

- 2 Wines entitled to the description 'vin délimité de qualité supérieure', originating in and bearing the name of the Mornag wine-growing region

20 TURKEY

- 1 Wines bearing one of the following geographical ascriptions referring to geographical units in Thrace and in Marmara:

- | | |
|-------------|------------------------|
| — Tekirdağ | — Balıkesir |
| — Şarköy | — Erdek |
| — Mirefte | — Avşa Adası (Türkeli) |
| — Hoşköy | — Kırklareli |
| — Blicik | — Edirne |
| — Söğüt | — Yeniköy |
| — Çanakkale | — Aslıhan |
| — Bayramiç | — Kırcaali |
| — Bozcaada | |
| — Lapseki | |

2. Wines bearing one of the following geographical ascriptions referring to geographical units on the Aegean Sea:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| — Izmir and surroundings | — Izmir |
| — Manisa | — Bornova |
| — Denizli | |
| — Çal | |
| — Güney | |

- 3 Wines bearing one of the following geographical ascriptions referring to geographical units in the Mediterranean region:

- | | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| — Burdur | — Kahramanmaraş |
| — Isparta | — Hatay |
| — İçel | |

- 4 Wines bearing one of the following geographical ascriptions referring to geographical units in Central Anatolia:

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| — Ankara | — Amasya |
| — Keskin | — Kazova |
| — Hasandede | — Yozgat |
| — Sivil | — Kırşehir |
| — Çubuk | — Çorum |
| — Kalecik | — Sungurlu |
| — Kirikkale | — Konya |
| — Niğde | — Karaman |
| — Bor | — Kayseri |
| — Nevşehir | |
| — Ürgüp | |
| — Hacıbektaş | |

- 5 Wines bearing one of the following geographical ascriptions referring to geographical units in east and southeast Anatolia:

— Kahramanmaraş	— Şanlıurfa
— Gaziantep	— Diyarbakır
— Kilis	— Mardin
— Elazığ	
— Malatya	

21 SOVIET UNION

Wines bearing the name of one of the following Soviet Socialist Republics, autonomous regions or provinces in which they originate:

- SSR Armenia
- SSR Georgia
- SSR Moldavia
- SSR Russia:
 - Krasnodar
 - Rostov
 - Stavropol
 - Autonomous SSR Checheno-Ingush
- SSR Ukraine:
 - Crimea
 - Odessa
 - Kherson
 - Nikolayev
- SSR Azerbaidjan

22 YUGOSLAVIA

- 1 Wines originating in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and bearing one of the following names of the wine-growing region or sub-region of origin:

1 Wine-growing region Herzegovine:

sub-regions:

- Srednja Neretva i Trebišnjica
- Rama

2 Wine-growing region Severne Bosna

- 2 Wines originating in the Socialist Republic of Montenegro and bearing the following name of the wine-growing region of origin:

Wine-growing region Crna Gora

- 3 Wines originating in the Socialist Republic of Croatia and bearing one of the following names of the wine-growing region or sub-region of origin:

1. Wine-growing region Kontinentalna hrvatska:

sub-regions:

— Zagorsko-Medjimurski	— Bilogorsko-Podravski
— Prigorje	— Srednje Slavonski
— Plešivica	— Posavina
— Pokuplje	— Podunavlje
— Moslavina	

2. Wine-growing region Primorska hrvatska:

sub-regions:

- Istra
- Hrvatsko primorje i Kvarnerski otoci
- Sjeverna Dalmacija
- Dalmatinska Zagorja
- Srednja i južna dalmacija (obalno otočni deo)

4 Wines originating in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and bearing one of the following names of the wine-growing region or sub-region of origin:

1 Wine-growing region Pčinja-Osogovo:

sub-regions:

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| — Kumanovo | — Kočanski |
| — Kratovo | — Pijanečko |

2 Wine-growing region Povardarje:

sub-regions:

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| — Skopje | — Strumica-Radovište |
| — Titov Veles | — Gevgelija Valandovo |
| — Ovče Pole | — Tikves with or without the word 'Krater' |

3 Wine-growing region Pelagonija-Polog:

sub-regions:

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| — Prilep | — Ohrid |
| — Bitola | — Kičevo |
| — Prespa | — Tetovo |

5. Wines originating in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and bearing one of the following names of the wine-growing region or sub-region of origin:

1 Wine-growing region Podravski:

sub-regions:

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| — Mariborski okoliš | — Haloze z obrobim pogorjem |
| — Radgonsko-Kapelske gorice | — Srednje Slovenske gorice |
| — Ljutomersko-Ormoške gorice | — Prekmurske gorice |

2 Wine-growing region Posavski:

sub-regions:

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| — Šmarsko-Virštanski | — Dolenjski |
| — Bizeljsko-Sremški | — Belokranjski |

3 Wine-growing region Primorski:

sub-regions:

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| — Bliški | — ĩraški |
| — Vipavski | — Koprski |

6. Wines originating in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and bearing one of the following names of the wine-growing region or sub-region of origin:

1. Wine-growing region Timok:

sub-regions:

- Krajina
- Knjaževac

2 Wine-growing region Nišava Južna Morava:

sub-regions:

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| — Aleksinac | — Nišava |
| — Toplica | — Leskovac |
| — Niš | — Vranje |

- 3 Wine-growing region Zapadna Morava:
sub-regions:
 - Čačak
 - Kruševac
 - 4 Wine-growing region Šumadija Velika Morava:
sub-regions:
 - Mlava
 - Jagodina
 - Beograd
 - Oplenac
 - 5 Wine-growing region Pocerina-Podgora
 - 7 Wines originating in the autonomous socialist region of Woiwodina and bearing one of the following names of the wine-growing region or sub-region of origin:
 - 1 Wine-growing region Srem:
sub-region:
 - Fruška Gora
 - 2 Wine-growing region Banat:
sub-regions:
 - Vršac
 - Bela Crkva-Deliblato
 - Peščara
 - 3 Wine-growing region Subotička peščara:
sub-regions:
 - Čoka-Potisje
 - Palić-Horgoš
 8. Wines described as 'Kosovsko vino', originating in the autonomous socialist region of Kosovo and bearing one of the following names of the wine-growing region or sub-region of origin:
Wine-growing region Kosovo:
sub-regions:
 - Istok
 - Peć
 - Djakovica
 - Mališevo
 - Orahovac
 - Prizren
 - Suva Reka
-

ANNEX III

List referred to in Article 12 (1) of the synonyms of names of vine varieties that may be used to describe table wines and quality wines *psr*

Name of the vine variety used in the classification of vine varieties for the administrative unit concerned	Accepted synonyms	
	In general	For export or consignment to other Member States
1 GERMANY		
Weißer Burgunder	Weißburgunder	Pinot blanc, Pinot bianco
Blauer Spätburgunder	Spätburgunder, Samtrot ⁽¹⁾	Pinot noir, Pinot nero
Blauer Frühburgunder	Frühburgunder Clevner ⁽¹⁾	—
Ruländer	Grauer Burgunder Grauburgunder	Pinot gris, Pinot grigio
Blauer Portugieser	Portugieser	—
Früher roter Malvasier	Malvasier	Malvoisie
Grüner Silvaner	Silvaner	—
Weißer Riesling	Riesling Klingelberger ⁽²⁾	Rheinriesling Riesling renano
Roter Elbling	} Elbling	—
Weißer Elbling		
Roter Gutedel	} Gutedel	Chasselas
Weißer Gutedel		
Blauer Limberger	Limberger	—
Früher Malingre	Malinger	—
Müllerrebe	Schwarzriesling	Pinot meunier
Müller-Thurgau	Rivaner	—
Gelber Muskateller	} Muskateller	Moscato Muscat
Roter Muskateller		
Roter Traminer	Clevner (Roter Traminer) ⁽²⁾	—
Blauer Trollinger	Trollinger	—
2 SPAIN		
Airén	Manchega	
Albariño		
Albillo		
Bobal	Tinto de Requena	
Brancellao		
Cabernet franc		
Cabernet Sauvignon		
Caiño		
Cayetana		
Chardonnay		
Diego		

⁽¹⁾ Only for quality wines produced in the specified region of Württemberg and table wines originating from the production area of Neckar.

⁽²⁾ Only for quality wines produced in the specified region of Baden and table wines originating in the production area of Oberrhein

Name of the vine variety used in the classification of vine varieties for the administrative unit concerned	Accepted synonyms	
	In general	For export or consignment to other Member States
2 SPAIN (<i>cont'd</i>)		
Doña Blanca	Moza fresca	
Espadeiro		
Ferrón		
Gamay		
Garnacha	Garnacho, Lladoner, Tinto Arogonés	
Garnacha Blanca		
Garnacha tintorera	Tintorera	
Garrido fino		
Gewürztraminer		
Godello		
Graciano		
Listán		
Listán negra		
Loureiro	Loureira	
Macabeo	Viura, Alcañón	
Malbec		
Malvar		
Malvasía Riojana	Rojal blanco, Subirat	
Manto Negro		
Mazuela	Crujillón, Samsó	
Mencía		
Merlot		
Merseguera	Exquitxagos	
Monastrell	Morastel, Moristél, Alcayata	
Moscatel		
Moscatel de grano menudo	Moscatel dorado	
Müller-Thurgau		
Negramoll		
Ondarrabi beltza		
Ondarrabi zuri		
Palomino	Palomino fino	
Pansa blanca		
Pansa negra		
Pansa valenciana	Vinater, Vinyater	
Pardilla		
Parellada	Montonec	
Pedro Ximenez	Pero Ximen	
Picapoil		
Pinot		
Planta fina de		
Pedralba		
Prieto Picudo		
Riesling	Riesling renano	
Rufete		
Sauvignon		
Sirah		
Souson		
Sylvaner		
Tempranillo	Cencibel, Tinto fino, Ull de Llebre, Tinto del País, Jacivera, Tinto de Toro	
Torrontes		
Treixadura		
Verdejo		
Verdil		
Xarel-lo		
Zalema		

Name of the vine variety used in the classification of vine varieties for the administrative unit concerned	Accepted synonyms	
	In general	For export or consignment to other Member States
3 FRANCE		
Arbois ⁽⁹⁾	Menu Pineau	Gutedel ⁽¹⁾
Cabernet franc Cabernet	Cabernet	
Chasselas		
Chenin	Pineau de la Loire ⁽²⁾	
Fer	Mansois	
Grolleau	Gros lot	Müllerrebe
Macabeau	Malvoisie ⁽³⁾	
Meunier	Pinot Meunier, Gris Meunier	
Muscat à petits grains Muscat à petits grains roses Muscat à petits grains rouges Muscat d'Alexandrie Muscat Otonel	Muscat	Muskateller, Muscato
Pinot gris	Malvoisie ⁽²⁾ Tokay Pinot gris ⁽¹⁾ Tressalier	Ruländer, Pinot grigio
Sacy	Heiligensteiner Klevner ⁽¹⁾	
Savagnin rose	Malvoisie	
Tourbat	Malvoisie ⁽⁴⁾	
Vermantino		
4. GREECE		
Αγιοργίτικο (Agiorgitiko)	Μαυρο Νεμέας ⁽⁵⁾	Moscato Muskateller Muscato
Ευνόμαυρο (Χυνομαινρο)	Μαυρο Ναουσης ⁽⁶⁾	
Μοσχάτο άσπρο (Moschato-aspro)	Μοσχούδι (Moschoudi) ⁽⁷⁾	
Μοσχάτο (Moschato)		
Μοσχάτο Σπίνας (Moschato Spinas)		
Μοσχάτο Αλαξενδρείας (Moschato Alexandrias)		Roditis
Λημνιο (Limnio)	Καλαμπάκι (Kalabaki) ⁽⁸⁾	
Ροδίτης (Roditis)		
5 ITALY		
Alicante ⁽¹⁰⁾	Guarnaccia	Grenache
Ancellotta	Lancellotta	

⁽¹⁾ Only for quality wines psr originating in the Bas-Rhin and Haut-Rhin departments.

⁽²⁾ Only for quality wines psr originating in the specified region of Val de Loire

⁽³⁾ Only for quality wines psr originating in the specified region of Limoux

⁽⁴⁾ Only for wines originating in the Corse departement

⁽⁵⁾ Only for 'Neméa' quality wine psr

⁽⁶⁾ Only for 'Naoussa' quality wine psr

⁽⁷⁾ Only for 'Muscat de Patras' and 'Muscat de Céphalonie' quality wine psr

⁽⁸⁾ Only for wine originating on the island of Lemnos

⁽⁹⁾ This name of variety may not be used for the description of a wine

⁽¹⁰⁾ The variety name 'Alicante' may not be used alone in the description of a wine

Name of the vine variety used in the classification of vine varieties for the administrative unit concerned	Accepted synonyms	
	In general	For export or consignment to other Member States
5 ITALY (cont d)		
Ansonica	Insolia	
Biancame	Bianchello	
Bianchetta genovese	Bianchetta	
Bianchetta trevigiana		
Bonarda piemontese	Bonarda	
Bonarda di Cavaglià		
Bombino nero	Bombino, Bonvino	
Bombino bianco		
Bovale sardo	Bovale	
Bovale grande		
Bovale di Spagna		
Cabernet franc	Cabernet	
Cabernet-sauvignon		
Cataratto bianco lucido	Cataratto	
Cataratto bianco comune		
Cesanese comune	Cesanese	
Cesanese d'Affile		
Croatina	Bonardo (1)	
Frappato di Vittoria	Frapato d'Italia	
Greco di Tufo	Greco	
Greco bianco		
Lambrusco di Sorbara	Lambrusco	
Lambrusco grasparossa		
Lambrusco Maestri		
Lambrusco Marani		
Lambrusco Salamino		
Lambrusco viadanese		
Lambrusco Monzericco		
Lambrusco a foglia frastagliata		
Lusassina	Buzzetto Mataosso	
Malvasia (bianca) di Candia	Malvasia	Malvoisie, Malvoisier
Malvasia bianca lunga		
Malvasia del Chianti		
Malvasia del Lazio		
Malvasia di Candia aromatica		
Malvasia di Casorzo		
Malvasia delle Lipari		
Malvasia di Sardegna		
Malvasia di Schierano		
Malvasia istriana		
Malvasia nera di Brindisi		
Malvasia nera di Lecce		
Malvasia toscana		
Malvasia bianca		
Malvasia di Basilicata		
Malvasia nera di Basilicata		
Marzemino	Berzemino	
Moscato bianco	Moscato, Moscatello, Moscatellone, Goldmuskateller (2)	Muscat, Muskateller
Moscato giallo		
Moscato di Terracina		

(1) Only for quality wines originating in the specific region 'Oltrepo pavese'

(2) Accepted only for quality wines psr and table wines produced from grapes harvested in the provinces of Bolzano and Trento.

Name of the vine variety used in the classification of vine varieties for the administrative unit concerned	Accepted synonyms	
	In general	For export or consignment to other Member States
5 ITALY (<i>cont'd</i>)		
Moscato rosa	Rosenmuskateller	
Negrara trentina	Negrara	
Nebbiolo	Spanna Chiavennasca	
Perricone	Pignatello	
Piedrirosso	Per'e palummo	
Pinot bianco	Weißburgunder ⁽¹⁾	Pinot blanc Weißburgunder
Pinot nero	Blauburgunder ⁽¹⁾ Spätburgunder ⁽¹⁾	Pinot noir Blauer Spätburgunder
Pinot grigio	Ruländer ⁽¹⁾	Pinot gris, Ruländer
Refosco del peduncolo rosso Refosco nostrano	Refosco	Malvoisie ⁽³⁾
Raboso Piave	Raboso	
Riesling italico	Welschriesling ⁽¹⁾	Welschriesling
Riesling renano	Rheinriesling ⁽¹⁾	
Rossola		
Sangiovese	Sangiovese Brunello ⁽²⁾	
Schiava gentile	Kleinvernatsch ⁽¹⁾ Mittervernatsch ⁽¹⁾ Edelvernatsch ⁽¹⁾	
Schiava grossa	Großvernatsch ⁽¹⁾	
Schiava grigia	Grauvernatsch ⁽¹⁾	
Schiava gentile Schiava grossa Schiava grigia	Schiava, Vernatsch ⁽¹⁾	
Tocai friulane	Tocai italico	
Traminer aromatico	Gewürztraminer ⁽¹⁾	
Trebbiano toscano Trebbiano romagnolo Trebbiano giallo Trebbiano di Soave	Trebbiano	Ugni blanc
Verdea	Colombana bianca	
Verduzzo friulano Verduzzo trevigiano	Verduzo	
Vernaccia di Oristane Vernaccia di San Gimignano Vernaccia nera	Vernaccia	
Vešpolina	Ughetta	
Zibibbo	Moscato, Moscatello, Moscatellone	

⁽¹⁾ Accepted only for quality wines *psr* and table wines produced from grapes harvested in the provinces of Bolzano and Trento.

⁽²⁾ Accepted only for the commune of Montalcino in the province of Siena

⁽³⁾ Accepted only for the region of Valle d'Aosta

Name of the vine variety used in the classification of vine varieties for the administrative unit concerned	Accepted synonyms	
	In general	For export or consignment to other Member States
6 LUXEMBOURG		
Rivaner	Müller-Thurgau	
Pinot gris	Ruländer	
Elbling	Raifrench	
7 PORTUGAL		
Alfrocheiro Preto	Poderná	
Alvarelhão		
Alvarinho		
Aragonez		
Arinto		
Assario Branco		
Azal Tinto		
Baga		
Barcolo		
Bastardo		
Boal	Bical	
Borraçal		
Borrado das Moscas	Negro Mouro	
Brancelho		
Cabernet Sauvignon	Codo, Siria, Crato Branco	
Camarato		
Castelão	Maria Gomes	
Corcoal		
Chârdonnay		
Codega		
Cornifesta		
Encruzado		
Espadeiro		
Fernão Pires		
Folgosão		
Fonte Cal		
Gewurtztraminer	Seminária	
Gouveio ou Verdelho		
Grand Noir		
jaon		
Jampal		
Loureiro		
Malvasia		
Malvasia Fina		
Malvasia Rel		
Mateudo		
Marufo	João Santarém	
Merlot		
Monvedro		
Mortáqua		
Moscatel de Setúbal		
Moscatel do Douro		
Moscatel Roxo		
Mourisco Tinto		
Negro Mole		
Pedral		
Periquita		
Pérola		
Pinor Branco		
Pinor Tinto		
Preto Martinho		
Rabo de Ovelha		

Name of the vine variety used in the classification of vine varieties for the administrative unit concerned	Accepted synonyms	
	In general	For export or consignment to other Member States
<p>7 PORTUGAL (<i>cont'd</i>)</p> <p>Rabo de Ovelha T (V Verdes) Ramisco Riesling Roupeiro (Alentajo) Rufeto Santarém Sercoal Tália Tamarez Tarrantoz Tinta Amarela Tinta Marroca Tinta Carvalho Tinta Ferreira Tinta Miuda Tinta Mole Tinta Pinheira Tinta Roriz Touriga Francesa Touriga Nacional Trajadura Trincadeira das Pratas Trincadeira Preta Verdelho Branco Verdelho Tinto Vinhão Viosinho Vital</p>	Douradinha	
<p>8 UNITED KINGDOM</p> <p>Müller-Thurgau Wrotham Pinot</p>	<p>Rivaner Pinot meunier</p>	

ANNEX IV

List referred to in Article 12 (2) of the names of vine varieties, and synonyms thereof, that may be used to describe an imported wine

List of varieties accepted in the Community	Accepted synonyms
<p>1 SOUTH AFRICA</p> <p>Bukettraube Cabernet franc Cabernet sauvignon Chenel Chenin blanc Cinsaut Clairette blanche Colombar Chardonnay Gamay Gewürztraminer Grenache Kerner Merlot Muscadel Muscat d'Alexandrie Palomino Pinotage Pinot noir Sauvignon blanc Sémillon Shiraz Sylvaner Tinta Barocca Ugni blanc Weißer Riesling Weldra Zinfandel</p>	<p>Steen</p> <p>Colombard</p> <p>Red Grenache, Rooi Grenache</p> <p>Muscadel Hanepoot</p> <p>Greengrape</p> <p>Trebbiano Rhine Riesling, Riesling</p>
<p>2 ALGERIA</p> <p>Alicante Bouschet</p>	
<p>3 ARGENTINA</p> <p>Cabernet franc Cabernet Sauvignon Canela Carignan Cinzaut Chardonnay Chenin Dolcetto Elbling Freisa Gamay Garnacha Gewürztraminer Grignolino Lambrusco Malbec Merlot Muscat blanc Nebbiolo Palomino Pinot blanco Pinot gris</p>	<p>Pinot Chardonnay</p> <p>Cot</p> <p>Listan</p>

List of varieties accepted in the Community	Accepted synonyms
<p>3 ARGENTINA (<i>cont'd</i>)</p> <p>Pinot negro Raboso veronés Réfosco Riesling itálico Riesling renano Saint Jeannet Sangiovetto piccolo Sauvignón Semillon Sirah Sylvaner Tannat Torrontés mendocino Torrontés riojano Torrontés sanjuanino Ugni blanc Valsemina, Val Semina Verdot</p>	<p>Trebbiano</p>
<p>4 AUSTRALIA</p> <p>Aleatico Auxerrois Barbera Bastardo Cabernet Franc Cabernet Sauvignon Carignan, Carignane Chardonnay, Pinot Chardonnay Chasselas, Chasselas doré Golden Chasselas Chenin blanc Cinsaut Clairette Crouchen Colombard Doradillo Durif Feranao Pires Folle blanche Gamay, Napa Gamay Gewürztraminer Grenache Grolleau Kadarka Malbec Marsanne Mataro Merbein Seedless Merlot Meunier Mondeuse Montils Müller-Thurgau Muscadelle Muscat à petits grains Muscat menudo blanco Muscat gordo blanco Palomino Petit Verdot Pinot blanc Pinot gris</p>	<p>Aucerot</p> <p>Trousseau Cabernet gros Cabernet</p> <p>Blue imperial Blanquette</p> <p>Irvine's White</p> <p>Gros lot Gamza Cot</p> <p>Balzac, Esparte, Morvèdre</p> <p>Pinot Meunier</p> <p>Gordo</p> <p>Ruländer</p>

List of varieties accepted in the Community	Accepted synonyms
<p>4 AUSTRALIA (<i>cont d</i>)</p> <p>Pinot noir Pedro Ximenes Riesling Rkaziteli Ruby Cabernet Saint Macaire Sauvignon blanc Semillon Sercial Shiraz Sultana</p> <p>Sylvaner Taminga Tempranillo Tocai friulano</p> <p>Trebbiano Verdello Zinfandel</p>	<p>Rhine Riesling</p> <p>Syrah Sultanina Seedless Thompson</p> <p>Sauvignon vert Gewürztraminer</p> <p>Ugni blanc</p>
<p>5 AUSTRIA</p> <p>Bouviertraube Blauburger Blauer Burgunder Blauer Portugieser Blauer Wildbacher Blauer Zweigelt Blaufränkisch Cabernet franc Cabernet Sauvignon Chardonnay Frühroter Veldliner Furmint Gewürztraminer Goldburger Grüner Sylvaner Roter Sylvaner Grüner Veltliner Jubiläumsreber Merlot Müller-Thurgau Muskat-Ottonei Muskat-Sylvaner Neuburger Roter Muskateller Gelber Muskateller Roter Traminer Roter Veltliner Rotgipfler Ruländer St. Laurent Scheurebe Weiser Burgunder Weiser Riesling Welschriesling Zierfandler</p>	<p>Blauer Spätburgunder, Blauburgunder, Pinot noir</p> <p>Rotburger</p> <p>Cabernet</p> <p>Sylvaner</p> <p>Weißer Sauvignon, Sauvignon blanc</p> <p>Muskateller</p> <p>Grauer Burgunder, Pinot gris</p> <p>Sämling 88 Pinot blanc Riesling, Rheinriesling</p> <p>Spätrot</p>
<p>6. BULGARIA</p> <p>Dimiat Fetjaska Ugni blanc Aligoté Kerazuda</p>	<p>Mädchentraube, Momino grozde</p>

List of varieties accepted in the Community	Accepted synonyms
<p>6 BULGARIA (<i>cont'd</i>)</p> <p>Rkaziteli Italianski Rizling Nemski Riesling Roter Misket Vratchanski Misket Varnenski Misket Chardonnay Sauvignon Sylvaner Gewürztraminer Grüner Veltliner Müller-Thurgau Tamianka Muskat Ottonel Pinot gris Pamid Gamza Mavrud Schiroka melnischka loza Zarchin Saperavi Rubin Bouquet Pinot noir Gamay noir Grand noir Merlot Cabernet Sauvignon Senzo Kardinal</p>	<p>Rikat Laski Rizling, Welschriesling Rheinriesling, Riesling Misket</p> <p>Sauvignon blanc</p> <p>Grauburgunder, Ruländer</p> <p>Kadarka</p> <p>{ Melnik Königstraube</p> <p>{ Spätburgunder, Blauer Spätburgunder</p>
<p>7 CHILE</p> <p>Semillon Sauvignon Pinot Blanca Chardonnay Riesling Moscatel de Alejandria Moscatel Rosado Moscato Ottonel Moscatels en general Torontel Chenin blanc Ugni blanc Cabernet Sauvignon Cabernet franc Pinot noir</p> <p>Cot Merlot Verdot Carignane País</p> <p>Gewürztraminer</p>	<p>Semijon Sovijon Pinot Blanc, Weißburgunder, Weißer Burgunder Pinot Chardonnay Riesling Renano, Rhine Riesling Moscatel Blanca, Blanca Italia Moscato, Muscat, Muscato Moscatello, Muscadell Torrontes Chenin Trebbiano Cabernet Gros cabernet, Cabernet Pinot Negro, Blauer Spätburgunder, Spät burgunder, Blauburgunder</p> <p>Cot rouge, Malbeck</p> <p>Cariñana Criolla, Mission</p>
<p>8. CYPRUS</p> <p>Mavra Mavron tis Kyprou</p>	

List of varieties accepted in the Community	Accepted synonyms
<p>8 CYPRUS (<i>cont'd</i>)</p> <p>Xynisteri Muscat of Alexandria Moschato Ofthalmo Vertzami Maratheftiko Promara Carignan Noir Grenache Cinsaut Mataro Cabernet Sauvignon Cabernet Franc Shiraz Muscat de Hambourg Ugni blanc Malvasia Semillon Palomino Pedro Ximenez</p>	<p>Pambakada, Pambakina</p> <p>Mourvèdre</p> <p>Trebbiano</p>
<p>9 EGYPT</p> <p>Muscat d'Alexandria Chaselas Roumi Abiad Sultanina Xenistery Roditis Muscat de Hambourg Cabernet blanc Cabernet Sauvignon Pinot noir Lencas Cabernet</p>	
<p>10 UNITED STATES</p> <p>(a) Varieties of '<i>vitis vinifera</i>'</p> <p>Aleatico Alicante Bouschet Alicante Ganzin Aligote Barbera Black Hamburg Black Malvoisie Black Muscat Blanc Fume Burger Cabernet Cabernet franc Cabernet-Sauvignon Carignane Carmelian Charbone Chenin blanc Cinsaut Clairette blanche Colombard Cot Croetto Moretto Dolcetto Durif</p>	<p>Grenache</p> <p>Malbec</p>

List of varieties accepted in the Community	Accepted synonyms
10 UNITED STATES (<i>cont d</i>)	
Early Burgundy	
Early Muscat	
Fehér Szagos	
Flora	
Folle blanche	
French Colombard	
Fresia	
Fume Blanc	
Furmint	
Gamay, Gamay noir	
Gewürztraminer	
Gold	
Golden Chasselas, Chasselas doré	
Grand noir	
Green Hungarian	
Grignolino	
Gros Verdot	
Gutedel	
Helena	
Iona	
Lenoir	
Malvasia bianca	Trebbiano
Mataro	
Melon	
Merlot	
Mission	
Mondeuse	
Moscato d'oro	} Moscato
Muscat blanc	
Muscat Hamburg	
Muscat of Alexandria	
Muscat Ottone!	
Müller-Thurgau	
Nebbiolo fino	
Nebbiolo Tronero	
Niabell	
Olivette blanche	
Orange Muscat	
Pagadebito	
Palomino	
Pedro Ximenes	
Petit Bouschet	
Petite Sirah	
Pfeffer	
Pinot blanc	
Pinot Chardonnay, Chardonnay	
Pinot Meunier, Meunier	
Pinot noir	
Pinot gris	
Red Veltliner	
Refosco	
Riesling, White Riesling	
Royalty	
Rubired	
Ruby Cabernet	
Salvador	
Sauvignon blanc	
Sauvignon vert	
Sangiovese	
Saperravi	
Semillon	
Sereksia	
Silvaner, Sylvaner	
Souzao	
Thompson Seedless	

List of varieties accepted in the Community	Accepted synonyms
10 UNITED STATES (<i>cont'd</i>)	
Tinta amarella	
Tinto cao	
Touriga	
Red Traminer	
Trebbiano	Ugni blanc
Trousseau	
Veldliner	
Verdelho	
Welschriesling	
White pinot	
Zinfandel	
(b) Varieties of the species <i>Labrusca</i> and varieties produced by inter-specific crossbreeding	
Agwam	
Autora	
Baco	
Baco Noir	
Bellandais	
Beta	
Black Pearl	
Bon Verde	
Burdin blanc	
Campbell's Early	
Carlos	
Cascade	
Cascade noir	
Catawba	
Cayuga	Cayuga white
Chambourcin	
Chancellor	
Chancellor noir	
Chelois	
Cehlois noir	
Colobel	
Concord	
Cordon rouge	
Cynthiana	
Dartier de Saint-Vellier	
De Chaunie	
Delaware	
Diamond	
Dutchess	
Elvira	
Florental	
Foch	
Garonnet	
Iona	
Isabella	
Ives	
Landal	
Landot noir	
Leon Millot	
Maréchal Foch	
Merlyn noir	
Missouri Riesling	
Muscadine	
Niagara	
Noah	
Palissandre	
Ravat blanc	
Ravat noir	
Rayon d'Or	

List of varieties accepted in the Community	Accepted synonyms
10 UNITED STATES (<i>cont d</i>)	
Roucaneuf	
Rosette	
Rongeon	
Scibel	
Scuppernong	
Seyve-Villard	Seyval
Streuben	
Verdelet	
Vergennes	
Vidal	Vidal Blanc
Vignole	
Villard blanc	
Villard noir	
11. HUNGARY	
Bouvier	
Budai Zöld	
Cabernet franc	
Cabernet Sauvignon	
Cardinal	
Chardonnay	
Cirfandli	Zierfandler
Creata	Zackelweiß
Erzsébetkirálynó	Königin Elisabeth
Ezerjő	Tausendgut
Fehér Kadarka	Weißkadarka
Fendantter fehér	Gutedel, Chasselas
Furmint	
Fűszeres Tramini	Traminer aromatico, Gewürztraminer
Gyöngyszőlő	Gutedel, Chasselas
Hárslevelű	Lindenblättriger
Homoki Tramini	Sandtraminer
Izsáki sárfehér	Silberweiß
Irsai olivér	
Kadarka	
Kékfrankos	Blaufränkisch
Kéknyelű	Blaustengler
Királyleányka	Königstochter, Königliche Mädchentraube
Kisburgundi Kék	Blauer Spätburgunder, Spätburgunder,
	Pinot noir, Pinot nero
Király furmint	Königsfurmint
Kövidinka	Steinschiller
Leányka	Mädchentraube
Máryás — Muskotály	Mathiasmuskat
Merlot	Weißer Honigler
Mézesfehér	
Müller-Thurgau	
Muskotály	Muscato, Muscat, Muskateller
Nagyburgundi	Großburgunder
Nemes furmint	Edelfurmint
Nemes Kadarka	Edelkadarka
Olaszrizling	Welschriesling, Olasz Rizling
Otonel	Muskat-Otonel
Pinot blanc	Weißburgunder
Piros veltelini	rotweißer Veltliner
Piros cirfandli	roter Zierfandler
Rajnai Rizling	Rheinriesling
Sauvignon	
Szilváni	Sylvaner
Szürkebarát	Pinot grigio, Pinot gris, Graumönch
	Ruländer Grauburgunder
Tramini	Gewürztraminer

List of varieties accepted in the Community	Accepted synonyms
<p>11 HUNGARY (<i>cont'd</i>)</p> <p>Vetelini Zöldsizváni Zöld Vetelini Zweigelt</p>	<p>grüner Veltliner grüner Sylvaner grüner Veltliner</p>
<p>12 ISRAEL</p> <p>Sauvignon blanc Semillon Chenin blanc Colombard Muscat Cabernet Sauvignon Petite Sirah Carignan Pinotage Grenache Malvoisie Ugni blanc Black Malvoisie Tinta amarella Zinfandel</p>	<p>Shiraz</p> <p>Malvasia, Malvasia bianca Trebiano</p>
<p>13 MOROCCO</p> <p>Cabernet franc Cabernet Sauvignon Gamay Grenache Pinot noir Syrah Cinsault Carignan Criola Clairette Folie blanche Macabeu Mersguera Pedro Ximenez Sauvignon El-Biod Merlot Mourvedre Gros Noir</p>	
<p>14 NEW ZEALAND</p> <p>Cabernet-Sauvignon Chardonnay Chasselas Chenin Blanc Gamay Teinturier Grey Riesling Malbec Melascone Nera Merlot Meunier Müller-Thurgau Muscat Dr Hogg Muscat Hamburg Palomino Pinot Gris Pinot Noir</p>	<p>Pinot Chardonnay Chasselas Dore, Golden Chasselas</p> <p>Melasconera</p> <p>Pinot Meunier</p>

In de Gemeenschap toegestane namen van rassen	Toegestane synoniemen
14 NEW ZEALAND (<i>cont'd</i>)	
Pinotage Refosco Rhine Riesling Sauvignon Blanc Semillon Shiraz Sylvaner Gewürztraminer Chasselas Rose	White Riesling
15 ROMANIA	
Fetească Fetească neagră Fetească regală, Galbenă de Ardeal Riesling italian, Riesling italico Riesling de Banat, Creată Rulanda, Ruländer Muscat Ottonel, Ottonel Neuburger Chasselas Pinot Chardonnay, Chardonnay Furmint Grasă de Cornati Tămioasă românească Baccator, Rujitza Crimposie Frincusă Gordin Saperavi Majarcă albă, Slancamenca Sauvignon Cabernet Cabernet Sauvignon Merlot Pinot noir, Pino nero Cadarcă neagră, Cadarcă Minis Cadarcă Coadă vulpii Negru virtos Steinschiller Băbească Busuioacă de Bohotin Bătută neagră Negru moale Plăvaie Som Pinot blanc Rosioră Frunză de tei Ezerjo Gewürztraminer Rosetraminer Honigler Veltliner Aligoté	Mädchentraube, Leanca Schwarze Mädchentraube Königsast, königliche Mädchentraube Welschriesling Zackelweiß Pinot gris, Pinot grigio, Grauburgunder, Grauer Mönch Gutedel Grasa Dicktraube rumänische Weihrauchtraube Mildweiser Kleinbeeriger blauer Spätburgunder, Spätburgunder schwarzer Cadarca rubinroter Cadarca Wolfsschwanz Schwarzstarker, Mavrud Rosentraube Großmuttertraube Schwarzer Muskat Plavaz Sipon Weißburgunder Pamid Lindenblättriger Tausendgut Goldtraube Veltliner

List of varieties accepted in the Community	Accepted synonyms
<p>16 SAN MARINO</p> <p>San Giovese Biancale</p>	
<p>17 SWITZERLAND</p> <p>Aligoté Amigne Arvine (petite) Chardonnay Chasselas, Gutedel Freisamer Humagne Marsanne blanche Muscat blanc (du Valais) Pinot gris Pinot blanc, Weißer Burgunder Räuschling Müller-Thurgau Riesling Savagnin blanc Sémillon (for Tessin) Sylvaner (Grüner) Gewürztraminer Auxerrois Chenin blanc Completer (for Grisons) Elbling (for Argovie) Sauvignon Gamay Sainte-Foix Gamay de Caudoz Gamay d'Arcenant Gamay teinturier de Chaudenay Gamay teinturier/Färbertrauben Merlot Pinot noir, Blauer Burgunder Bondola (for Tessin and Moesa) Cabernet-Sauvignon Freisa (for Tessin) Malbec Rouge du pays (for Valais) Seibel 5455/Planter Svrah (for Valais and Tessin)</p>	<p>Malvoisie, Ruländer</p> <p>Rivaner</p> <p>Païen, Heida</p>
<p>18 CZECHOSLOVAKIA</p> <p>Limbašský silván Svatopeterský rizling Pezinské zámecké Rizling vlašský Rulandské Nietranské knieža bílé Nietranské knieža červené Frankovka Riesling rýnský Gewürztraminer Müller-Thurgau Sauvignon Vavrínecke Cabernet Sauvignon Grüner Veltliner Silvaner Gewürztraminer Muscat Ottonel Kláštorné červené</p>	<p>Ruland, Rulander</p> <p>Rheinriesling</p>

List of varieties accepted in the Community	Accepted synonyms
<p>18 CZECHOSLOVAKIA (<i>cont'd</i>)</p> <p>St Laurent Vinodar biele Vinodar červené Zweigeltrebe Irsay Oliver</p>	
<p>19. TUNISIA</p> <p>Alicante Grenache Carignan Cinsault Mourvèdre Pinot noir Clairette Muscat</p>	<p>Blauer Spätburgunder</p>
<p>20 TURKEY</p> <p>Adakarası Akgemre Beylerce Boğazkere Bornova Misketi Burdur Dimriti Cabernet Sauvignon Cabernet Franc Carignane Cinsaut Clairette Calkarasi Cubukkarasi Dimnic Dökülgen Emir Folie Blanc Furmint Gamay Grenache Hasandede Horozkarasi Kabarcık Kalecikkarasi Karagemre Karalahana Karandere Kuntra Muscattler Narince Öküzgözü Papaskarasi Pinot Chardonnay Pinot Noir Riesling Semillon Sergikarasi Sidalan Sungurlu Sylvaner Vasilaki Yapincak Yediveren Merlot</p>	<p>Karacakiz</p> <p>Sidalak Hasandede</p> <p>Anadolu yapincagi</p>

List of varieties accepted in the Community	Accepted synonyms
21 SOVIET UNION	
SSR Armenia:	
Voskeat	
Kakhet	
SSR Georgia:	
Aleksandrouli	
Goruli mtsvane	
Cabernet	
Lalvari	
Mskhali	
Rkatsiteli	
Saperavi	
Tsitska	
Tsolikouri	
Chinuri	
SSR Moldavia:	
Malbec	
Pinot gris	
Pinot noir	
Pinot blanc	
Chardonnay	
Feteasca blanc	Feteasca
Muscadine	
SSR Russia:	
— Region of Krasnodar:	
Aligoté	
Weisser Riesling	Rheinriesling, Riesling
Pinot blanc	
Pinot gris	
Pinot noir	
Sauvignon	
Cabernet	
Traminer rosé	
Rkatsiteli	
Saperavi	
Müller-Thurgau	
— Province of Rostov:	
Weisser Riesling	Rheinriesling, Riesling
Aligoté	
Plavay	
Plechistik	
Tsimlianskiy noir	
Kuldzhinsky	
— Region of Stavropol:	
Silvaner	
Rkatsiteli	
Saperavi	
Aligoté	
Weisser Riesling	Rheinriesling, Riesling
Muscat-Ottonel	
Muscat blanc	
Muscat rosé	
Muscat noir	
Autonomous SSR Checheno Ingush:	
Rkatsiteli	
Cabernet	
Saperavi	

List of varieties accepted in the Community	Accepted synonyms
<p>21 SOVIET UNION (<i>cont'd</i>)</p> <p>SSR Ukraine:</p> <p>— Province of Crimea:</p> <p>Ruby of Magarach</p> <p>Bastardo of Magarach</p> <p>Cabernet Sauvignon</p> <p>Matrasa</p> <p>Saperavi</p> <p>Kokour blanc</p> <p>Sersial</p> <p>Weisser Riesling</p> <p>Aligoté</p> <p>Merlot</p> <p>Muscat-Ottonel</p> <p>Muscat blanc</p> <p>Muscat rosé</p> <p>Muscat noir</p> <p>Kherson and Nikolajev regions of Odessa:</p> <p>Pinot blanc</p> <p>Pinot gris</p> <p>Pinot noir</p> <p>Gewürztraminer</p> <p>Chardonnay</p> <p>Sauvignon</p> <p>Aligoté</p> <p>Weisser Riesling</p> <p>Silvaner</p> <p>Fereasca blanc</p> <p>Cabernet</p> <p>Saperavi</p> <p>Merlot</p> <p>Matrasa</p> <p>SSR Azerbaidjan:</p> <p>Matrasa</p> <p>Khindogni</p> <p>Bayan Shirey</p> <p>Shirvan</p> <p>Shakhi</p>	<p>Rheinriesling, Riesling</p> <p>Rheinriesling, Riesling</p>
<p>22. YUGOSLAVIA</p> <p>Bagrina</p> <p>Kreaca</p> <p>Bena</p> <p>Bogdanuša</p> <p>Burgundac beli, beli pino</p> <p>Burgundac sivi, Rulandec</p> <p>Buvijeova ranka, Ranina, Šasla Buvije</p> <p>Dobrogostina</p> <p>Ezerjo</p> <p>Grenaš beli, Belan</p> <p>Grk</p> <p>Debit</p> <p>Kevedinka</p> <p>Krkošija</p> <p>Kujundžuša</p> <p>Malvazija</p> <p>Muškat Ottonel</p> <p>Zlatni muskat</p> <p>Plemenka</p> <p>Žlahtina</p> <p>Pinela</p>	<p>Braghina</p> <p>Zackelweiß</p> <p>Pinot blanc, Pinot bianco, Weißer Burgunder, Beli Burgunder</p> <p>Pinot gris, Ruländer, Pinot grigio, Grauburgunder</p> <p>Bouvie Chasselas</p> <p>Tausendgut</p> <p>Grenache blanc</p> <p>Crvena ružica, Crvena dinka</p> <p>Istarska malvazija, Malvasia, Malvasija dubrovačka</p> <p>Mirisavka, Muškat ottonel, Muscat ottonel</p> <p>Golden muscat</p> <p>Chasslas, Gutedel, Žlahtnina, Šasla bela, Ranka</p>

List of varieties accepted in the Community	Accepted synonyms
22 YUGOSLAVIA (<i>cont'd</i>)	
Pošip	Grasevina, Welschriesling
Rebula	Rajnski Rizling, Renski Rizling, Riesling renano,
Talijanski Rizling, Laski Rizling	Rheinriesling, Riesling
Rizling beli	Rizvaner, Müller-Thurgau
Rizvanac	Muskat beli, Gelber Muscateller
Rumeni Muškat	
Rumeni Plavec	Semillon
Semijon	Sauvignon, Weißsauvignon
Sovinjon	Belina
Smederevka	Moslavac, Furmint
Šipon	Pinot Chardonnay, Chardonnay
Pimž šardone	Weisser Traminer, Traminac
Traminac beli	Rdeči Traminac, Roter Traminer
Crveni Traminac	Mirisavi Traminac, Gewürztraminer, Traminer
Diseci Traminac	aromatico
Zeleni Silvanec	Silvanac, Grüner Silvaner
Žilavka	
Ranfol	
Župljanka	
Neoplanta	
Tamnjanika bela	
Rkaciteli	
Ugni blanc	
Medna	
Zlatica	
Dobričić	
Babič	
Trbljan, Kuč	
Vugava	
Saperavi	
Alicant Bouche	Alicante — bouche
Barbera	
Blatina	
Burgundac crni	Modri pino, Blauer Burgunder, Blauburgunder, Pinot
	noir, Blauer Spätburgunder, Spätburgunder, Modri
	Burgundec
Game	Game crni, Gamay
Frankovka	Modra frankinja, Blaufränkisch
Kabernet frank	Cabernet franc
Kabernet sovinjon	Cabernet Sauvignon
šadarka	
Skadarka	
Kratošija	
Teran	
Refošk	
Lasina	Lelekuša
Merlo	Merlot
Muškat Hamburg	Mucat Hamburg, Muskat Hamburg
Muškat Krokan	
Ninčusa	
Okatac	Glavinuša
Plavac	Plavac mali, Plavec mali
Prokupac	Prokupec, Rskavac, Kameničarka
Portugizac plavi	Portugalka, Portugizac modri, Blauer Portugieser
Plavka	Plavina
Stanušina	
Sentlorenka	Sentlovrenka, Saint Laurent
Trnjak	
Vranac	Vranec
Veldinac zeleni	Vetlinac, Grüner Veltliner
Zametna crnina	Zametovka, Blauer Kolner
Kavčina	Žametna črnina, Kavčina
Redeča kraljevina	Kraljevina
Zelen	

List of varieties accepted in the Community	Accepted synonyms
<p>22 YUGOSLAVIA (<i>cont'd</i>)</p> <p>Ohridsko crno Plovdiva Game bojadiser Župski bojadiser Krajinski bojadiser Jagodinka Kladovka bela</p>	<p>Gamay tantiner</p>

ANNEX V

1. List of French quality wines *psr* which may be presented in bottles of the 'flute d'Alsace' type:
 - Alsace or vin d'Alsace,
 - Crépy,
 - Château-Grillet,
 - Côtes de Provence, red and rosé,
 - Cassis,
 - Jurançon,
 - Rosé de Béarn,
 - Tavel, rosé
2. List of wines which may be presented in bottles of the 'Bocksbeutel' or 'Cantil' types or in bottles of a similar type:
 1. In Germany, quality wines produced in the following specified regions:
 - Franken,
 - Baden:
 - originating in the Taubertal and the Schüpfergrund,
 - originating in the commune areas Neuweiler, Steinbach, Unweg and Varnhalt of the commune of Baden-Baden
 2. In Italy, quality wines produced in the following specified regions:
 - Santa Maddalena (St. Magdalener),
 - Valle Isarco (Eisacktaler) made from Sylvaner and Müller-Thurgau grapes,
 - Terlaner made from Pinot bianco grapes,
 - Bozner Leiten,
 - Alte Adige (Südtiroler) made from Riesling, Müller-Thurgau, Pinot nero, Moscato giallo, Sylvaner, Lagrein, Pinot bianco (Weißburgunder) and Moscato rosa (Rosenmuskateller) grapes,
 - Greco di Bianco,
 - Trentino made from the Moscato variety
 3. In Greece, the following wines:
 - Agioritiko,
 - Rombola Kephalonias,
 - wines originating on the island of Kephallonia,
 - wines originating on the island of Paros

ANNEX VI

CORRELATION TABLE

Regulation (EEC) No 997/81	This Regulation
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(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No 1576/89

of 29 May 1989

laying down general rules on the definition, description and presentation of spirit drinks

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Articles 43 and 100a thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission ⁽¹⁾,

In cooperation with the European Parliament ⁽²⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee ⁽³⁾,

Whereas at the moment there are no specific Community provisions governing spirit drinks, in particular as concerns the definition of these products and the requirements relating to their description and presentation; whereas, given the economic importance of these products, it is necessary, in order to assist the functioning of the common market, to lay down common provisions on this subject;

Whereas spirit drinks constitute a major outlet for Community agriculture; whereas this outlet is largely the result of the reputation which these products have acquired throughout the Community and on the world market; whereas this reputation can be attributed to the quality of traditional products; whereas a certain quality standard should therefore be maintained for the products in question if this outlet is to be preserved; whereas the appropriate means of maintaining this quality standard is to define the products in question taking into account the traditional practices on which their reputation is based; whereas, moreover, the terms thus defined should be used only for products of the same quality as traditional products so as to prevent their being devalued;

Whereas Community rules should reserve, for certain territories among which certain countries may, by way of exception, appear, the use of geographical designations referring to them, provided that the stages of production during which the finished product acquires its characteristics and definitive properties are completed in the geographical area in question; whereas, by thus conferring exclusive rights on the producers concerned, the Community rules will ensure that the designations in question continue to serve as indications of provenance and will prevent them from entering the public domain and becoming generic terms; whereas the designations in question also perform the function of informing the consumer as to the provenance of products characterized by the raw materials used or by the special processes employed in their manufacture;

Whereas the normal and customary means of informing the consumer is to include certain information on the label; whereas the labelling of spirit drinks is subject to the general rules laid down in Council Directive 79/112/EEC of 18 December 1978 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to labelling, presentation and advertising of foodstuffs ⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Directive 86/197/EEC ⁽⁵⁾; whereas, in view of the nature of the products in question and so that the consumer may have fuller information, specific provisions additional to these general rules should be adopted and whereas, in particular, there should be incorporated, in the definition of products, concepts relating to maturation and minimum alcoholic strength for release for human consumption;

Whereas, although Directive 79/112/EEC requires the printing of certain particulars on the labelling, it is somewhat lacking in clarity as regards the place of manufacture; whereas this concept is of particular importance in the sector of the drinks concerned owing to the fact that the consumer often makes an association between the drinks in question and the place of its manufacture; whereas the absence of such an indication may give the consumer the impression of a false origin; whereas this danger should be avoided by

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 189, 23. 7. 1982, p. 7 and OJ No C 269, 25. 10. 1986, p. 4.

⁽²⁾ Opinion published in OJ No C 127, 14. 5. 1984, p. 175 and Decision of 24 May 1989 (not yet published in the Official Journal).

⁽³⁾ OJ No C 124, 9. 5. 1983, p. 16.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 33, 8. 2. 1979, p. 1

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 144, 29. 5. 1986, p. 38

making it obligatory, in certain cases, to state the place of manufacture on the labelling;

Whereas additional requirements should, in certain cases, also be laid down; whereas, in particular, when ethyl alcohol is used it should be required that it be solely of agricultural origin, as is already customary in the Community, so as to continue to ensure a major outlet for basic agricultural products;

Whereas Council Directive 80/778/EEC of 15 July 1980 relating to the quality of water intended for human consumption⁽¹⁾, and Council Directive 80/777/EEC of 15 July 1980 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the exploitation and marketing of natural mineral waters⁽²⁾, as last amended by the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal, lay down the characteristics of the water which may be used in foodstuffs; whereas reference should be made thereto:

Whereas Council Directive 80/388/EEC of 22 June 1988 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to flavourings for use in foodstuffs and to source materials for their production⁽³⁾ puts forward definitions of various terms liable to be used in connection with flavouring; whereas the same terminology should be used in this Regulation;

Whereas specific provisions should be adopted concerning description and presentation for imported spirit drinks, bearing in mind the Community's commitments in its relations with third countries;

Whereas, in order to defend the reputation of Community products on the world market, the same rules should be extended to exported products, except where there are contrary provisions, bearing in mind traditional habits and practices;

Whereas it is preferable to act by way of a Regulation in order to ensure the uniform and simultaneous implementation of the measures in question;

Whereas, to simplify and expedite the procedure, the Commission should be entrusted with adopting implementing measures of a technical nature; whereas, for this purpose, provision should be made for a procedure whereby the Member States and the Commission can cooperate closely within an implementation committee;

Whereas transitional measures are necessary to facilitate the changeover to the system introduced by this Regulation,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1 This Regulation lays down the general rules on the definition, description and presentation of spirit drinks

2 For the purposes of this Regulation spirit drink shall mean an alcoholic liquid:

- intended for human consumption,
- having particular organoleptic qualities and, except in the case of the products listed under point I of Annex III, a minimum alcoholic strength of 15 % vol, and
- produced
 - either directly by the distillation, with or without added flavourings, of natural fermented products, and/or by the maceration of vegetable substances and/or the addition of flavourings, sugars or other sweetening products listed in paragraph 3 (a) and/or other agricultural products to ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin and/or to distillate of agricultural origin and/or to spirit as defined in this Regulation
 - or by the mixture of a spirit drink with:
 - one or more other spirit drinks,
 - ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin, distillate of agricultural origin or spirit,
 - one or more alcoholic drinks,
 - one or more drinks

However, drinks falling within CN codes 2203 00, 2204, 2205, 2206 00 and 2207 shall not be considered spirit drinks

3 Preliminary definitions

For the purposes of this Regulation, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated:

(a) sweetening:

using one or more of the following products in the preparation of spirit drinks:

semi-white sugar, white sugar, refined white sugar, dextrose, fructose, glucose syrup, liquid sugar, invert liquid sugar, invert sugar syrup, rectified concentrated grape must, concentrated grape must, fresh grape must, burned sugar, honey, carob syrup, or using other natural carbohydrate substances having a similar effect to the above products

'Burned sugar' means the product obtained exclusively from the controlled heating of sucrose without bases, mineral acids or other chemical additives;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 229, 30.8.1980, p. 11

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 229, 30.8.1980, p. 1

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 164, 15.7.1988, p. 61

(b) mixing:

combining two or more different drinks to make a new drink;

(c) addition of alcohol:

adding ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin to a spirit drink;

(d) blending:

combining two or more spirit drinks belonging to the same category and distinguished only by minor differences in composition due to one or more of the following factors:

- the methods of preparation themselves,
- the stills employed,
- the period of maturation or ageing,
- the geographical area of production.

The spirit drink so produced belongs to the same category as the original spirit drinks before blending;

(e) maturation or ageing:

allowing certain reactions to develop naturally in appropriate containers, thereby giving the spirit drink in question organoleptic qualities previously absent;

(f) flavouring:

using in the preparation of spirit drinks one or more of the flavourings defined in Article 1 (2) (a) of Directive 88/388/EEC;

(g) colouring:

using one or more colorants in the preparation of spirit drinks;

(h) ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin:

ethyl alcohol which possesses the properties listed in Annex I to this Regulation and has been obtained by the distillation, after alcoholic fermentation, of agricultural products listed in Annex II to the Treaty, excluding spirit drinks as defined in paragraph 2. Where reference is made to the raw material used, the alcohol must be obtained solely from that raw material;

(i) distillate of agricultural origin:

an alcoholic liquid which is obtained by the distillation, after alcoholic fermentation, of agricultural products listed in Annex II to the Treaty but which does not have the properties of ethyl alcohol as defined in (h) or of a spirit drink but still retains the aroma and taste of the raw materials used. Where reference is made to the raw material used, the distillate must be obtained solely from that raw material;

(j) alcoholic strength by volume:

the ratio of the volume of pure alcohol present in the product in question at 20 °C to the total volume of that product at the same temperature;

(k) volatile substances content:

the quantity of volatile substances other than ethyl and methyl alcohol contained in a spirit drink obtained exclusively by distillation, as a result solely of the distillation or redistillation of the raw materials used;

(l) place of manufacture:

the place or region in which there took place that stage in the process of manufacturing the finished product which conferred on the spirit drink its character and essential definitive qualities;

(m) category of spirit drinks: all spirit drinks covered by the same definition.

4. Definition of different categories of spirit drinks

For the purposes of this Regulation the following terms shall have the meanings indicated:

(a) Rum:

(1) A spirit drink produced exclusively by alcoholic fermentation and distillation, either from molasses or syrup produced in the manufacture of cane sugar or from sugar-cane juice itself and distilled at less than 96 % vol so that the distillate has the discernible specific organoleptic characteristics of rum.

(2) The spirit produced exclusively by alcoholic fermentation and distillation of sugar-cane juice which has the aromatic characteristics specific to rum and a content of volatile substances equal to or exceeding 225 grams per hectolitre of alcohol of 100 % vol. This spirit may be marketed with the word 'agricultural' qualifying the designation 'rum' accompanied by any of the geographical designations of the French Overseas Departments as listed in Annex II.

(b) Whisky or whiskey:

A spirit drink produced by the distillation of a mash of cereals

- saccharified by the diastase of the malt contained therein, with or without other natural enzymes,
- fermented by the action of yeast,
- distilled at less than 94,8 % vol, so that the distillate has an aroma and taste derived from the raw materials used,

and matured for at least three years in wooden casks not exceeding 700 litres capacity.

(c) Grain spirit:

- (1) A spirit drink produced by the distillation of a fermented mash of cereals and having organoleptic characteristics derived from the raw materials used
- 'Grain spirit' may be replaced by *Korn* or *Kornbrand*, for the drink produced in Germany and in regions of the Community where German is one of the official languages provided that this drink is traditionally produced in these regions and if the grain spirit is obtained there without any additive:
- either exclusively by the distillation of a fermented mash of whole grains of wheat, barley, oats, rye or buckwheat with all their component parts,
 - or by the redistillation of a distillate obtained in accordance with the first subparagraph.
- (2) For a grain spirit to be designated 'grain brandy', it must have been obtained by distillation at less than 95 % vol from a fermented mash of cereals, presenting organoleptic features deriving from the raw materials used.

(d) Wine spirit:

A spirit drink

- produced exclusively by the distillation at less than 86 % vol of wine or wine fortified for distillation or by the redistillation of a wine distillate at less than 86 % vol,
- containing a quantity of volatile substances equal to or exceeding 125 grams per hectolitre of 100 % vol alcohol, and
- having a maximum methyl alcohol content of 200 grams per hectolitre of 100 % vol alcohol.

Where this drink has been matured, it may continue to be marketed as 'wine spirit' if it has matured for as long as, or longer than, the period stipulated for the product referred to in (c).

(e) Brandy or Weinbrand:

A spirit drink

- produced from wine spirit, whether or not blended with a wine distillate distilled at less than 94,8 % vol provided that the said distillate does not exceed a maximum of 50 % by volume of the finished product,
- matured for at least one year in oak receptacles or for at least six months in oak casks with a capacity of less than 1 000 litres,
- containing a quantity of volatile substances equal to or exceeding 125 grams per hectolitre of 100 % vol alcohol, and derived exclusively from the distillation or redistillation of the raw materials used,
- having a maximum methyl alcohol content of 200 grams per hectolitre of 100 % vol alcohol.

(f) Grape marc spirit or grape marc:

(1) (a) A spirit drink

- produced from grape marc fermented and distilled either directly by water vapour, or after water has been added; a percentage of lees that is to be determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 15 may be added to the marc, the distillation being carried out in the presence of the marc itself at less than 86 % vol. Redistillation at the same alcoholic strength is authorized,
- containing a quantity of volatile substances equal to or exceeding 140 grams per hectolitre of 100 % vol alcohol and having a maximum methyl alcohol content of 1 000 grams per hectolitre of 100 % vol alcohol.

(b) However, during the transitional period provided for Portugal in the 1985 Act of Accession, subparagraph (a) shall not preclude the marketing in Portugal of grape marc spirit produced in Portugal and having a maximum methyl alcohol content of 1 500 grams per hectolitre of 100 % vol alcohol.

- (2) The name 'grape marc' or 'grape marc spirit' may be replaced by the designation *grappa* solely for the spirit drink produced in Italy.

(g) Fruit marc spirit:

A spirit drink produced by the fermentation and distillation of fruit marc. The distillation conditions, product characteristics and other provisions shall be established in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 15.

(h) Raisin spirit or raisin brandy:

A spirit drink produced by the distillation of the product obtained by the alcoholic fermentation of extract of dried grapes of the 'Corinth Black' or 'Malaga muscat' varieties, distilled at less than 94,5 % vol, so that the distillate has an aroma and taste derived from the raw material used.

(i) Fruit spirits:

(1) (a) Spirit drinks

- produced exclusively by the alcoholic fermentation and distillation of fleshy fruit or must of such fruit, with or without stones,
- distilled at less than 86 % vol so that the distillate has an aroma and taste derived from the fruits distilled,
- having a quantity of volatile substances equal to or exceeding 200 grams per hectolitre of 100 % vol alcohol, and
- having a maximum methyl alcohol content of 1 000 grams per hectolitre of 100 % vol alcohol, and

- in the case of stone-fruit spirits, having a hydrocyanic acid content not exceeding 10 grams per hectolitre of 100 % vol alcohol
- (b) Derogations from the provisions of the third, fourth and fifth indents of subparagraph (a) may be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 15, in particular where the manufacture and sale of traditional products provide a substantial proportion of the income of certain fruit producers in the Community.
- (c) Drinks thus defined shall be called 'spirit' preceded by the name of the fruit, such as: cherry spirit or *kirsch*, plum spirit or *slivovitz*, mirabelle, peach, apple, pear, apricot, fig, citrus or grape spirit or other fruit spirits. They may also be called *wasser*, with the name of the fruit.

The name *Williams* may be used only to describe pear spirit produced solely from pears of the 'Williams' variety.

Whenever two or more fruits are distilled together, the product shall be called 'fruit spirit'. The name may be supplemented by that of each fruit, in decreasing order of quantity used.
- (d) The cases and conditions in which the name of the fruit may replace the name 'spirit' preceded by the name of the fruit in question shall be determined in accordance the procedure laid down in Article 15.
- (2) The name 'spirit' preceded by the name of the fruit may also be used for spirit drinks produced by macerating, within the minimum proportion of 100 kilograms of fruit per 20 litres of 100 % vol alcohol, certain berries and other fruit such as raspberries, blackberries, bilberries and others, whether partially fermented or unfermented, in ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin or in spirit or distillate as defined in this Regulation, followed by distillation.

The conditions for using the name 'spirit' preceded by the name of the fruit with a view to avoiding confusion with the fruit spirits in point 1 and the fruit in question shall be determined by the procedure laid down in Article 15.

- (3) The spirit drinks obtained by macerating unfermented whole fruit such as that referred to in point 2 in ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin, followed by distillation, may be called 'geist', with the name of the fruit

- (j) Cider spirit, cider brandy or perry spirit:

Spirit drinks

- produced exclusively by the distillation of cider or perry, and
- satisfying the requirements of the second, third and fourth indents of subparagraph (i) (1) (a) relating to fruit spirits.

- (k) Gentian spirit:

A spirit drink produced from a distillate of gentian, itself obtained by the fermentation of gentian roots with or without the addition of ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin

- (l) Fruit spirit drinks:

- (1) Spirit drinks obtained by macerating fruit in ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin and/or in distillate of agricultural origin and/or in spirit as defined in this Regulation and within a minimum proportion to be determined by means of the procedure laid down in Article 15.

The flavouring of these spirit drinks may be supplemented by flavouring substances and/or flavouring preparations other than those which come from the fruit used. These flavouring substances and flavouring preparations are defined respectively in Article 1 (2) (b) (i) and (c) of Directive 88/388/EEC. However, the characteristic taste of the drink and its colour must come exclusively from the fruit used.

- (2) The drinks so defined shall be called 'spirit drinks' or 'spirit' preceded by the name of the fruit. The cases and conditions in which the name of the fruit may replace those names shall be determined by means of the procedure laid down in Article 15.

However, the name *Pacharán* may be used solely for the 'fruit spirit drink' manufactured in Spain and obtained by macerating sloes (*prunus spinosa*) within the minimum proportion of 250 grams of fruit per litre of pure alcohol

- (m) Juniper-flavoured spirit drinks:

- (1) (a) Spirit drinks produced by flavouring ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin and/or grain spirit and/or grain distillate with juniper (*juniperus communis*) berries.

Other natural and/or nature-identical flavouring substances as defined in Article 1 (2) (b) (i) and (ii) of Directive 88/388/EEC and/or flavouring preparations defined in Article 1 (2) (c) of that Directive, and/or aromatic plants or parts of aromatic plants may be used in addition, but the organoleptic characteristics of juniper must be discernible, even if they are sometimes attenuated.

(b) The drinks may be called *Wacholder*, *ginebra*, or *genebra*. Use of these names is to be determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 15

(c) The alcohols used for the spirit drinks called *genièvre*, *jenever*, *genever* and *peket*, must be organoleptically suitable for the manufacture of the aforementioned products and have a maximum methyl content of 5 grams per hectolitre of 100 % vol alcohol and a maximum aldehyde content expressed as acetaldehyde of 0,2 grams per hectolitre of 100 % vol alcohol. In the case of such products, the taste of juniper berries need not be discernible.

(2) (a) The drink may be called 'gin' if it is produced by flavouring organoleptically suitable ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin with natural and/or nature-identical flavouring substances as defined in Article 1 (2) (b) (i) and (ii) of Directive 88/388/EEC and/or flavouring preparations as defined in Article 1 (2) (c) of that Directive so that the taste is predominantly that of juniper.

(b) The drink may be called 'distilled gin' if it is produced solely by redistilling organoleptically suitable ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin of an appropriate quality with an initial alcoholic strength of at least 96 % vol in stills traditionally used for gin, in the presence of juniper berries and of other natural botanicals provided that the juniper taste is predominant. The term 'distilled gin' may also apply to a mixture of the product of such distillation and ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin with the same composition, purity and alcoholic strength. Natural and/or nature-identical flavouring substances and/or flavouring preparations as specified at (a) may also be used to flavour distilled gin. London gin is a type of distilled gin.

Gin obtained simply by adding essences or flavourings to ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin shall not qualify for the description 'distilled gin'.

(n) Caraway-flavoured spirit drinks:

(1) Spirit drinks produced by flavouring ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin with caraway (*Carum carvi* L.).

Other natural and/or nature-identical flavouring substances as defined in Article 1 (2) (b) (i) and (ii)

of Directive 88/388/EEC and/or flavouring preparations as defined in Article 1 (2) (c) of that Directive may additionally be used but there must be a predominant taste of caraway.

(2) (a) The spirit drinks defined in point 1 may also be called *akvavit* or *aquavit* if they are flavoured with a distillate of plants or spices.

Other flavouring substances specified in the second subparagraph of point 1 may be used in addition, but the flavour of these drinks is largely attributable to distillates of caraway and/or dill (*Anethum graveolens* L.) seeds, the use of essential oils being prohibited

(b) The bitter substances must not obviously dominate the taste; the dry extract content may not exceed 1,5 grams per 100 millilitres.

(o) Aniseed-flavoured spirit drinks:

(1) Spirit drinks produced by flavouring ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin with natural extracts of star anise (*Illicium verum*), anise (*Pimpinella anisum*), fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*), or any other plant which contains the same principal aromatic constituent, using one of the following processes:

- maceration and/or distillation,
- redistillation of the alcohol in the presence of the seeds or other parts of the plants specified above,
- addition of natural distilled extracts of aniseed-flavoured plants,
- a combination of these three methods.

Other natural plant extracts or aromatic seed may also be used, but the aniseed taste must remain predominant

(2) For an aniseed-flavoured spirit drink to be called 'pastis' it must also contain natural extracts of liquorice root (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*), which implies the presence of the colorants known as 'chalcones' as well as glycyrrhizic acid, the minimum and maximum levels of which must be 0,05 and 0,5 grams per litre respectively.

Pastis contains less than 100 grams of sugar per litre and has a minimum and maximum anethole level of 1,5 and 2 grams per litre respectively.

(3) For an aniseed-flavoured spirit drink to be called 'ouzo' it must:

- have been produced exclusively in Greece,

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- have been produced by blending alcohols flavoured by means of distillation or maceration using aniseed and possibly fennel seed, mastic from a lentiscus indigenous to the island of Chios (*Pistacia lentiscus Chia* or *latifolia*) and other aromatic seeds, plants and fruits; the alcohol flavoured by distillation must represent at least 20 % of the alcoholic strength of the ouzo.

That distillate must:

- have been produced by distillation in traditional discontinuous copper stills with a capacity of 1 000 litres or less,
- have an alcoholic strength of not less than 55 % vol and not more than 80 % vol

Ouzo must be colourless and have a sugar content of 50 grams or less per litre.

- (4) For an aniseed-flavoured spirit drink to be called *anis*, its characteristic flavour must be derived exclusively from anise (*pimpinella anisum*) and/or star anise (*illicium verum*) and/or fennel (*foeniculum vulgare*). The name 'distilled *anis*' may be used if the drink contains alcohol distilled in the presence of such seeds, provided such alcohol constitutes at least 20 % of the drink's alcoholic strength.

(p) Bitter-tasting spirit drinks or *bitter*:

Spirit drinks with a predominantly bitter taste produced by flavouring ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin with natural and/or nature-identical flavouring substances as defined in Article 1 (2) (b) (i) and (ii) of Directive 88/388/EEC and/or flavouring preparations as defined in Article 1 (2) (c) of that Directive

The drinks may also be marketed as 'amer' or *bitter* with or without another term

This provision shall not affect the possible use of the terms 'amer' for *bitter* for products not covered by this Article.

(q) Vodka:

A spirit drink produced by either rectifying ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin or filtering it through activated charcoal, possibly followed by straightforward distillation or an equivalent treatment, so that the organoleptic characteristics of the raw materials used are selectively reduced. The product may be given special organoleptic characteristics, such as a mellow taste, by the addition of flavouring.

(r) Liqueur:

(1) A spirit drink:

- having a minimum sugar content of 100 grams per litre expressed as invert sugar, without prejudice to a different decision taken in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 15,
- produced by flavouring ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin or a distillate of agricultural origin or one or more spirit drinks as defined in this Regulation or a mixture of the above, sweetened and possibly with the addition of products of agricultural origin such as cream, milk or other milk products, fruit, wine or flavoured wine.

- (2) The name 'crème de' followed by the name of a fruit or the raw material used, excluding milk products, shall be reserved for liqueurs with a minimum sugar content of 250 grams per litre expressed as invert sugar.

The name 'crème de cassis' shall, however, be reserved for blackcurrant liqueurs containing at least 400 grams of sugar, expressed as invert sugar, per litre.

(s) Egg liqueur/*advocaat/avocai/Advokat*:

A spirit drink whether or not flavoured, obtained from ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin, the ingredients of which are quality egg yolk, egg white and sugar or honey. The minimum sugar or honey content must be 150 grams per litre. The minimum egg yolk content must be 140 grams per litre of the final product.

(t) Liqueur with egg:

A spirit drink whether or not flavoured, obtained from ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin, the ingredients of which are quality egg yolk, egg white and sugar or honey. The minimum sugar or honey content must be 150 grams per litre. The minimum egg yolk content must be 70 grams per litre of the final product.

Article 2

Subject to Articles 3, 4 and 12, in order to be marketed for human consumption under one of the names listed in Article 1 (4) a spirit drink must comply with the definition and requirements applicable to the category to which it belongs.

Article 3

1 With the exception of juniper-flavoured spirit drinks as defined in Article 1 (4) (m) (1), for the spirit drinks listed below, the minimum alcoholic strength by volume for release

for human consumption in the Community under one of the names listed in Article 1 (4), with the exception of certain specific products whose alcoholic strength is indicated in Annex III, shall be as follows:

- 40% *whisky/whiskey*
pastis
- 37,5% *rum*
Rum-Verschnitt
wine spirit
grape marc spirit
fruit marc spirit
raisin spirit
fruit spirit
cider spirit, cider brandy and perry spirit
gentian spirit
gin/distilled gin
akvavit/aquavit
vodka
grappa
ouzo
Kornbrand
- 36% *brandy/Weinbrand*
- 35% *grain spirit/grain brandy*
anis
- 32% *Korn*
- 30% *caraway-flavoured spirit drinks (except*
akvavit/aquavit)
- 25% *fruit spirit drinks*
- 15% *aniseed-flavoured spirit drinks (except ouzo,*
pastis, anis)

the other products referred to in Article 1 (4)
and not listed above.

2. National provisions may set a minimum alcoholic strength by volume which is higher than the values referred to in paragraph 1 for the spirit drinks listed in Annex II. Member States shall notify the Commission of such alcoholic strengths within three months of:

- either the entry into force of this Regulation, in the case of existing provisions,
- or their adoption, in the case of any provisions which may be adopted after this Regulation comes into force.

The Commission shall ensure that they are published in the 'C' series of the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

3. The Council, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission, may fix minimum alcoholic strengths by volume for categories of drinks other than those referred to in paragraph 1.

4. Before 31 December 1992, the Council will review the minimum alcoholic strength of *whisky/whiskey* on the basis of a market study by the Commission.

Article 4

1. Without prejudice to provisions adopted pursuant to paragraphs 2 to 5, if any substance other than those authorized by Community legislation or, failing that, by national provisions is added, the spirit drink in question shall lose the right to the reserved name.

2. The list of authorized food additives, the directions for their use and the spirit drinks concerned shall be determined by the procedure laid down in Council Directive 89/107/EEC of 21 December 1988 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States on the additives which may be used in foodstuffs ⁽¹⁾

3. The list of authorized processing aids, the directions for their use and the spirit drinks concerned may be determined by the procedure laid down in Article 15.

4. Without prejudice to the more restrictive provisions of Article 1 (4), the colouring of spirit drinks shall be authorized in accordance with the national rules established pursuant to the Council Directive of 23 October 1962 on the approximation of the rules of the Member States concerning the colouring matters authorized for use in foodstuffs intended for human consumption ⁽²⁾, as last amended by the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal.

5. Only natural flavouring substances and preparations as defined in Article 1 (2) (b) (i) and Article 1 (2) (c) of Directive 88/388/EEC may be used in the preparation of the spirit drinks defined in Article 1 (4), except in the case of those defined in Article 1 (4) (m), (n) and (p).

However, nature-identical flavouring substances and preparations as defined in Article 1 (2) (b) (ii) of Directive 88/388/EEC shall be authorized in liqueurs except those mentioned below:

(a) Fruit liqueurs (or crèmes):

- pineapple,
- blackcurrant,
- cherry,
- raspberry,
- mulberry,
- bilberry,
- citrus fruit;

(b) plant liqueurs:

- mint,
- gentian,
- aniseed,
- ginsépi,
- vulnérari

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 40, 11. 2. 1989, p. 27.

⁽²⁾ OJ No 115, 11. 11. 1962, p. 2645/62.

6. In the preparation of spirit drinks, the addition of water, possibly distilled or demineralized, shall be authorized, provided that the quality of the water conforms to the national provisions adopted in implementation of Directives 80/777/EEC and 80/778/EEC and that the water added does not change the nature of the product.

7. (a) The ethyl alcohol used in the preparation of spirit drinks may not be of any origin other than agricultural.

(b) The ethyl alcohol used to dilute or dissolve colorants, flavourings or any other authorized additives used in the preparation of spirit drinks must be ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin.

(c) Without prejudice to more restrictive provisions laid down in Article 1 (4) (m) (1), the quality of the ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin must meet the specifications set out in Annex 1.

8. Detailed rules, including the methods to be used for analyzing spirit drinks, shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14.

The lists of liqueurs appearing in the second subparagraph of paragraph 5 may be supplemented by the Council acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission.

Article 5

1. Without prejudice to measures adopted pursuant to Article 6, use of the names referred to in Article 1 (4) shall be restricted to the spirit drinks defined therein, account being taken of the requirements laid down in Articles 2, 3, 4 and 12. These names must be used to describe the said drinks.

Spirit drinks which do not meet the specifications laid down for the products defined in Article 1 (4) may not bear the names assigned therein to those products. They must be described as: 'spirit drinks' or 'spirits'.

2. The names listed in paragraph 1 may be supplemented by geographical indications other than those in paragraph 3, provided that they do not mislead consumers.

3. (a) The geographical designations listed in Annex II may replace the designations referred to in paragraph 1 or supplement them, forming composite designations. These designations, whether composite or not, may if necessary be accompanied by additional particulars provided that the latter are regulated by the Member State of production.

By way of derogation from the preceding subparagraph, the words *marque nationale*

luxembourgeoise shall replace the geographical designation and may supplement the names of the spirits produced in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg as listed in Annex II.

(b) These geographical designations shall be reserved for spirit drinks in the case of which the production stage during which they acquired their character and definitive qualities took place in the geographical area indicated.

(c) Member States may apply specific national rules on production, movement within a Member State, description and presentation to products manufactured within their territories, in so far as they are compatible with Community law. Where they are applied in pursuit of a quality policy, such rules may restrict production in a given geographical area to quality products complying with the specific rules concerned.

Article 6

1. Special provisions may govern indications used in addition to the sales description, i.e.:

— the use of terms, acronyms or signs,

— the use of compound terms including any of the generic terms defined in Article 1 (2) and (4).

2. Special provisions may govern the names of mixtures of spirit drinks and those of mixtures of drinks and spirit drinks.

3. The provisions referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 15. They shall be designed in particular to prevent the creation of confusion by the names referred to in those paragraphs, especially regarding products in existence when this Regulation enters into force.

Article 7

1. In addition to complying with national legislation adopted in accordance with Directive 79/112/EEC, the labelling, presentation and advertising of spirit drinks defined in Article 1 (4) intended for the final consumer shall comply with paragraphs 2 and 3.

2. (a) The name under which the products referred to in Article 1 (2) and (4) are sold shall be one of the names to be used exclusively for such products under Articles 5 and 6 (2).

(b) Where the labelling indicates the raw material used to produce the ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin, each agricultural alcohol used must be mentioned in descending order of quantity used.

(c) The name under which the spirit drinks referred to in paragraph 1 are sold may be supplemented by the term 'blend' where the product has undergone blending.

(d) Saving exceptions, a maturation period may be specified only where it refers to the youngest alcoholic component and provided that the product was aged under revenue supervision or supervision affording equivalent guarantees

3. The following may, in the case of the products referred to in Article 1 (4), be determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14:

(a) the conditions under which the labelling may specify a maturation period and those relating to the raw materials used;

(b) the conditions governing the use of sales descriptions which imply that the product has been matured, together with any exceptions and the conditions for equivalent controls;

(c) the special provisions governing the use of terms referring to a certain property of the product, such as its history or the method by which it is prepared;

(d) the rules governing the labelling of products in containers not intended for the final consumer, including any derogations from the labelling rules to take account in particular of warehousing and transport.

4. The particulars provided for in this Regulation shall be given in one or more official languages of the Communities in such a way that the final consumer can readily understand each item, unless purchasers are provided with the information by other means

5. The geographical designations listed in Annex II, the terms in *italics* in Article 1 (4) and the designation *Rum-Verschnitt* must not be translated.

However, at the request of the Member State of consumption, it may be decided, by the procedure laid down in Article 14, that the said terms in *italics* and, in particular, *raisin brandy* shall be supplemented by equivalent terms so that consumers of the said Member State are not misled.

6. In the case of products originating in third countries, use of an official language of the third country in which the product has been made shall be authorized if the particulars provided for in this Regulation are also given in an official language of the Communities in such a way that the final consumer can readily understand each item.

7. Without prejudice to Article 12, in the case of products originating in the Community and intended for export the particulars provided for in this Regulation may be repeated in another language; this does not apply to the particulars referred to in paragraph 5.

8. In accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 15, the Commission may determine the cases and/or the spirit drinks for which a reference to the place of manufacture and/or the origin and/or the source shall be compulsory, as well as the attendant rules

Article 8

In order to be marketed for human consumption, spirit drinks produced in the Community may not be described by associating word or phrases such as 'like', 'type', 'style', 'made', 'flavour' or any other similar indications with any of the sales descriptions mentioned in this Regulation.

Article 9

1. The spirit drinks listed below:

— rum,

— *whisky* and *whiskey*,

— grain spirit/*grain brandy*,

— wine spirit and *brandy*,

— grape marc spirit,

— raisin spirit,

— fruit spirit other than products defined in Article 1 (4) (i) (2),

— cider spirit, *cider brandy* and perry spirit

may not bear in any form whatsoever in their presentation the generic name reserved for the above drinks if they contain added ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin.

2. However, paragraph 1 shall not prevent marketing, for human consumption in the Community, of the product manufactured in Germany and obtained by mixing rum and alcohol. A minimum proportion of 5% of the alcohol contained in the final product called *Rum-Verschnitt* must come from rum. Where this product is sold outside the German market, its alcoholic composition must appear on the label.

As regards the labelling and presentation of the product *Rum-Verschnitt*, the word *Verschnitt* must appear on the packaging (on the bottle or wrapping) in characters of the same type, size and colour as, and on the same line as, the word *Rum* and, in the case of bottles, on the front label.

Article 10

1. The Member States shall take the measures necessary to ensure that Community provisions relating to spirit drinks

are complied with. They shall appoint one or more agencies to monitor compliance with these provisions.

In the case of the products listed in Annex II, it may be decided in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14 that such supervision and protection shall be effected, for the purposes of movement within the Community, by means of commercial documents verified by the administration and by the keeping of appropriate registers.

2. For the spirit drinks listed in Annex II and exported, the Council, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission, shall establish a system of authentication documents to eliminate fraudulent practices and counterfeits. This system is intended to replace the existing national system. It must offer at least the same degree of certainty as those national systems, subject to Community rules and in particular those relating to competition.

Until such time as the system referred to in the preceding subparagraph has been introduced, the Member States may retain their own authentication systems provided that these comply with Community rules.

3. The Council, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission, shall adopt the necessary measures for the uniform application of Community provisions in the spirit drinks sector, particularly with regard to controls and relations between the competent bodies of the Member States.

4. Member States and the Commission shall communicate to each other the information necessary for implementing this Regulation. Detailed rules for the communication and distribution of such information shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14.

Article 11

1. Subject to paragraph 2, to be marketed for human consumption within the Community, imported spirit drinks bearing a geographical designation or a name other than those referred to in Article 1 (4) may, subject to reciprocal arrangements, qualify for the supervision and protection referred to in Article 10.

The first subparagraph shall be implemented by agreements to be negotiated and concluded with the third countries concerned under the procedure laid down in Article 113 of the Treaty.

Detailed rules and the list of products referred to in the first subparagraph shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 15.

2. This Regulation shall be without prejudice to the importing and marketing for human consumption within the Community under their names of origin of specific spirit drinks originating in third countries for which tariff

concessions are granted by the Community either under GATT or under bilateral agreements and the conditions for the admission of which have been laid down in Community regulations.

Article 12

1. Spirit drinks intended for export must comply with the provisions of this Regulation.

2. However, the Member States may decide on derogations as regards the provisions of Article 4 (2), (3), (4) and (6) but not in respect of the spirit drinks listed in Annexes II and III or spirit drinks with reserved descriptions.

3. Derogations from the provisions in Article 3 relating to the alcoholic strength for release for human consumption may also be decided on in the case of:

- spirit drinks covered by Article 1 (2) and (4),
- spirit drinks covered by Annex II, in particular where this is required under the law of the importing third country,

at the request of the producer Member State in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14.

4. Derogations from rules on designation and presentation, other than the names provided for in Article 1 (2) and (4) and in Annexes II and III and without prejudice to Articles 8 and 9 may be authorized by the Member States:

- where the legislation in force in the importing third country so requires,
- in cases which are not covered by the first indent, with the exception of some indications to be decided on in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14.

5. The derogations authorized by the Member States shall be notified to the Commission and to the Member States.

Article 13

1. An Implementation Committee for Spirit Drinks, hereinafter referred to as the committee, shall be set up consisting of representatives of the Member States and chaired by a representative of the Commission.

2. Within the committee the votes of Member States shall be weighted in accordance with Article 148 (2) of the Treaty. The chairman shall not vote.

Article 14

1. Where the procedure laid down in this Article is to be followed, the chairman shall refer the matter to the committee either on his own initiative or at the request of the representative of a Member State.

2. The representative of the Commission shall submit a draft of the measures to be adopted. The committee shall deliver its opinion on such measures within a period to be set by the chairman according to the urgency of the questions submitted for consideration. An opinion shall be adopted by a majority of 54 votes

3. The Commission shall adopt measures which shall apply immediately. However, if these measures are not in accordance with the opinion of the committee, they shall forthwith be communicated by the Commission to the Council. In that event, the Commission may defer application of the measures for one month.

The Council, acting by a qualified majority, may take a different decision within one month.

Article 15

1. Where the procedure laid down in this Article is to be followed, the chairman shall refer the matter to the committee either on his own initiative or at the request of a representative of a Member State.

2. The representative of the Commission shall submit to the committee a draft of the measures to be taken. The committee shall deliver its opinion on the draft within a time limit which the chairman may lay down according to the urgency of the matter. The opinion shall be delivered by the majority laid down in Article 148 (2) of the Treaty in the case of decisions which the Council is required to adopt on a proposal from the Commission. The votes of the representatives of the Member States within the committee shall be weighted in the manner set out in that Article. The chairman shall not vote

3. (a) The Commission shall adopt the measures envisaged if they are in accordance with the opinion of the committee.

(b) If the measures envisaged are not in accordance with the opinion of the committee, or if no opinion is delivered, the Commission shall, without delay, submit to the Council a proposal relating to the measures to be taken. The Council shall act by a qualified majority.

If, on the expiry of three months as from the date of referral to the Council, the Council has not acted, the proposed measures shall be adopted by the Commission.

Article 16

The committee may consider any other question referred to it by its chairman, either on his own initiative or at the request of the representative of a Member State.

Article 17

1. In order to facilitate the changeover from the present arrangements to those introduced by this Regulation, transitional measures shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14.

2. Such transitional measures shall be applicable for not more than two years from the date of implementation of this Regulation.

Article 18

This Regulation shall enter into force on the third day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

It shall apply from 15 December 1989, with the exception of Articles 13 to 16, which shall apply as from the entry into force of this Regulation.

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

Done at Brussels, 29 May 1989

For the Council
The President
C. ROMERO HERRERA

ANNEX I

Characteristics of ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin as referred to in Article 1 (3) (h)

1. Organoleptic characteristics	No detectable taste other than that of the raw material
2. Minimum alcoholic strength by volume	96,0 % vol
3. Maximum level of residues	
— Total acidity, expressed in grams of acetic acid per hectolitre of alcohol at 100 % vol	1,5
— Esters expressed in grams of ethyl acetate per hectolitre of alcohol at 100 % vol	1,3
— Aldehydes expressed in grams of acetaldehyde per hectolitre of alcohol at 100 % vol	0,5
— Higher alcohols expressed in grams of methyl-2 propanol-1 per hectolitre of alcohol at 100 % vol	0,5
— Methanol expressed in grams per hectolitre of alcohol at 100 % vol	50
— Dry extract expressed in grams per hectolitre of alcohol at 100 % vol	1,5
— Volatile bases containing nitrogen expressed in grams of nitrogen per hectolitre of alcohol at 100 % vol	0,1
— Furfural	Not detectable

ANNEX II

SPIRIT DRINKS

Geographical designations referred to in Article 5 (3)

Category	Geographical designation
1. Rum	Rhum de la Martinique Rhum de la Guadeloupe Rhum de la Réunion Rhum de la Guyane (these names may be supplemented by the word 'traditionne') Ron de Malaga Ron de Granada Rum da Madeira
2. (a) Whisky	Scotch Whisky Irish Whisky Whisky español (these designations may be supplemented by the words 'Malt' or 'Grain')
(b) Whiskey	Irish Whiskey Uisce Beatha Eireannach/Irish Whiskey (these designations may be supplemented by the words 'Pot Still')
3. Grain spirit	Eau-de-vie de seigle, marque nationale luxembourgeoise
4. Wine spirit	Eau-de-vie de Cognac Eau-de-vie des Charentes Cognac (this designation may be accompanied by one of the following descriptions: — Fine — Grande Fine Champagne — Grande Champagne — Petite Fine Champagne — Petite Champagne — Fine Champagne — Borderies — Fins Bois — Bons Bois) Fine Bordeaux Armagnac Bas-Armagnac Haut-Armagnac Ténarèse Eau-de-vie de vin de la Marne Eau-de-vie de vin originaire d'Aquitaine Eau-de-vie de vin de Bourgogne Eau-de-vie de vin originaire du Centre-Est Eau-de-vie de vin originaire de Franche-Comté Eau-de-vie de vin originaire du Bugey Eau-de-vie de vin de Savoie Eau-de-vie de vin originaire des Coteaux de la Loire Eau-de-vie de vin des Côtes-du-Rhône Eau-de-vie de vin originaire de Provence Faugères or eau-de-vie de Faugères Eau-de-vie de vin originaire du Languedoc Aguardente do Minho Aguardente do Douro Aguardente da Beira Interior Aguardente da Bairrada Aguardente do Oeste Aguardente do Ribatejo Aguardente do Alentejo Aguardente do Algarve

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Category	Geographical designation
5. Brandy	<p>Brandy de Jerez Brandy de Penedés Brandy italiano <i>Brandy Αττικής/Attica Brandy</i> <i>Brandy Πελοποννήσου/Peloponnese Brandy</i> <i>Brandy Κεντρικής Ελλάδας/Brandy from Central Greece</i> Deutscher Weinbrand</p>
6. Grape marc spirit	<p>Eau-de-vie de marc de Champagne ou marc de Champagne Eau-de-vie de marc originaire d'Aquitaine Eau-de-vie de marc de Bourgogne Eau-de-vie de marc originaire du Centre-Est Eau-de-vie de marc originaire de Franche-Comté Eau-de-vie de marc originaire de Rugey Eau-de-vie de marc originaire de Savoie Marc de Bourgogne Marc de Savoie Marc d'Auvergne Eau-de-vie de marc originaire des Coteaux de la Loire Eau-de-vie de marc des Côtes du Rhône Eau-de-vie de marc originaire de Provence Eau-de-vie de marc originaire du Languedoc Marc d'Alsace Gewürztraminer Marc de Lorraine Bagaceira do Minho Bagaceira do Douro Bagaceira da Beira Interior Bagaceira da Bairrada Bagaceira do Oeste Bagaceira do Ribatejo Bagaceira do Alentejo Bagaceira do Algarve Orujo gallego Grappa di Barolo Grappa piemontese or del Piemonte Grappa lombarda or di Lombardia Grappa trentina or del Trentino Grappa friulana or del Friuli Grappa veneta or del Veneto Südtiroler Grappa/Grappa dell'Alto Adige Τσικουδιά Κρήνης/Tsikoudia from Crete Τσίπουρο Μακεδονίας/Tsipouro from Macedonia Τσίπουρο Θεσσαλίας/Tsipouro from Thessaly Τσίπουρο Τυρνάβου/Tsipouro from Tyrnavos Eau-de-vie de marc marque nationale luxembourgeoise</p>
7. Fruit spirit	<p>Schwarzwälder Kirschwasser Schwarzwälder Himbeergeist Schwarzwälder Mirabellenwasser Schwarzwälder Williamsbirne Schwarzwälder Zwetschenwasser Fränkisches Zwetschenwasser Fränkisches Kirschwasser Fränkischer Obstler Mirabelle de Lorraine Kirsch d'Alsace Quetsch d'Alsace Framboise d'Alsace Mirabelle d'Alsace Kirsch de Fougères Südtiroler Williams/Williams dell'Alto Adige Südtiroler Aprikot or Südtiroler Marille/Aprikot dell'Alto Adige or Marille dell'Alto Adige Südtiroler Kirsch/Kirsch dell'Alto Adige Südtiroler Zwetschgeler/Zwetschgeler dell'Alto Adige Südtiroler Obstler/Obstler dell'Alto Adige Südtiroler Gravensteiner/Gravensteiner dell'Alto Adige Südtiroler Golden Delicious/Golden delicious dell'Alto Adige</p>

Category	Geographical designation
7. Fruit spirit (cont'd)	<p>Williams friulano or del Friuli Sliwovitz del Veneto Sliwovitz del Friuli-Venezia Giulia Sliwovitz del Trentino-Alto Adige Distillato di melo trentino or del Trentino Williams trentino or del Trentino Sliwovitz trentino or del Trentino Aprikot trentino or del Trentino Medronheira do Algarve Medronheira do Buçaco Kirsch or Kirschwasser Friulano Kirsch or Kirschwasser Trentino Kirsch or Kirschwasser Veneto Aguardente de péra da Lousa Eau-de-vie de pommes marque nationale luxembourgeoise Eau-de-vie de poires marque nationale luxembourgeoise Eau-de-vie de kirsch marque nationale luxembourgeoise Eau-de-vie de quetsch marque nationale luxembourgeoise Eau-de-vie de mirabelle marque nationale luxembourgeoise Eau-de-vie de prunelles marque nationale luxembourgeoise</p>
8. Cider spirit and perry spirit	<p>Calvados du Pays d'Auge Calvados Eau-de-vie de cidre de Bretagne Eau-de-vie de poiré de Bretagne Eau-de-vie de cidre de Normandie Eau-de-vie de poiré de Normandie Eau-de-vie de cidre du Maine Aguardiente de sidra de Asturias Eau-de-vie de poiré du Maine</p>
9. Gentian spirit	<p>Bayerischer Gebirgsenzian Südtiroler Enzian/Cenziana dell'Alto Adige Gentiana trentina or del Trentino</p>
10. Fruit spirit drinks	<p>Pacharán navarro</p>
11. Juniper-flavoured spirit drinks	<p>Onflichsischer Kornjenever Genièvre Flandre Artois Hasseltse jenever Balegemse jenever Pékét de Wallonie Steinhäger Plymouth Gin Gin de Mahón</p>
12. Caraway-flavoured spirit drinks	<p>Dansk Akvavit/Dansk Aquavit</p>
13. Aniseed-flavoured spirit drinks	<p>Anís español Évora anisada Cazalla Chinchón Ojén Rute</p>
14. Liqueur	<p>Berliner Kümmel Hamburger Kümmel Münchener Kümmel Chiemseer Klosterlikör Bayerischer Kräutlerlikör Cassis de Dijon Cassis de Beaufort Irish Cream Falo de Mallorca Ginjinha portuguesa Licor de Singeverga</p>

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Category	Geographical designation
14. Liqueur (cont'd)	Benediktiner Klosterlikör Ertaler Klosterlikör Ratafia de Champagne Ratafia catalana Anís português
15. Spirit drinks	Pommeau de Bretagne Pommeau du Maine Pommeau de Normandie

ANNEX III

Exceptions to the general rules of:

1. Article 1 (2):

egg liqueur/*advocaat/avocat/Advokat*: minimum alcoholic strength: 14 % vol.

2. Article 5 (3) (non-complying geographical designations):

Königsberger Bärenfang,
Ostpreussischer Bärenfang.