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I *Acts whose publication is obligatory*

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I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1608/76

of 4 June 1976

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

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the
European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No
816/70 of 28 April 1970 laying down additional
provisions for the common organization of the
market in wines ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation
(EEC) No 1167/76 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Articles
30 (4) and 35 thereof,

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 2133/74 of 8
August 1974 ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation
(EEC) No 1168/76 ⁽⁴⁾, laid 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 816/70 and Council Regulation (EEC) No 817/70
of 28 April 1970 laying down special provisions
relating to quality wines produced in specified
regions ⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No
1161/76 ⁽⁶⁾;

Whereas the criteria which were applied when
Regulation (EEC) No 2133/74 was adopted should
be taken into account when drawing up these
detailed rules; whereas the traditional and customary
practices of the Community wine-growing regions
should also be taken into account to the extent that

they are compatible with the idea of a single market;
whereas further criteria should be the desire to avoid
any confusion in the use of expressions employed in
labelling and also to ensure that the information on
the label is as clear and complete as possible for the
consumer;

Whereas the nominal volume of containers between
0.05 and 5 litres inclusive used for the presentation
of wines and grape musts is controlled 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 ⁽⁷⁾; whereas rules should
nevertheless be laid down regarding the manner of
stating the nominal volume of the relevant products
on the label;

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, 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
a glossary of terms and standard symbols should be
created for this purpose;

Whereas, to prevent any abuse of the only optional
terms which are authorized by means of an arbitrary

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 99, 5. 5. 1970, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 135, 24. 5. 1976, p. 42.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 227, 17. 8. 1974, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 135, 24. 5. 1976, p. 46.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 99, 5. 5. 1970, p. 20.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 135, 24. 5. 1976, p. 27.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 42, 15. 2. 1975, p. 1.

extension of the use of the recommendations to the consumer as to the use of the wine, the cases where such recommendations are permissible should be expressly stated;

Whereas, in view of the importance of the term 'dry' and the corresponding terms in the other official Community languages to indicate the type of wine, the use of such terms on the label should be related to specific analytical values of the wines concerned;

Whereas wines of the same origin may show considerable differences in quality from one year to another as a result of variations in natural production conditions; whereas it should therefore be provided that the distinctive qualities attributed to a wine by an official or officially recognized body can only be indicated on the label if they refer to a single consignment that has originated from the same container;

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 in the interests of both producers and consumers to maintain this restriction without however restricting the use of this bottle in the case of wines from other countries;

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 under Article 44 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 2133/74 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 the products listed in Annex II to Regulation (EEC) No 816/70;

Whereas, for the sake of simplicity, certain provisions of Regulation (EEC) No 2133/74 should not apply to small quantities of wine;

Whereas transitional measures are required to cover products whereof the description and presentation does not comply with the provisions of Regulation (EEC) No 2133/74;

Whereas the measures laid down 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), 12 (1), 22 (1), 27 (1), 28 (1) and 29 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2133/74:

- shall be grouped together on one label affixed to the container or, in the absence of a label, on the container itself,
- 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, if necessary, the mandatory information:

- in respect of the importer may appear on an additional label,
- in respect of the consignor and the importer on containers with a nominal volume exceeding 60 litres may be placed directly on the container if the other mandatory information appears on a separate label.

2. The optional information on the label mentioned in Articles 2 (2) and (3), 12 (2), 22 (2), 28 (2) and 29 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 2133/74 may:

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

However, the optional information referred to in Article 2 (3) (h) of the said Regulation, namely, the terms 'Landwein', 'vin de pays', 'vino tipico' or, where appropriate, the corresponding terms referred to therein shall be grouped together with the mandatory information referred to in the first indent of the first subparagraph of paragraph 1.

Article 2

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 'vin délimité de qualité supérieure',
- 'denominazione di origine controllata' and 'denominazione di origine controllata e garantita',
- 'marque nationale',

referred to in Article 12 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 817/70 shall appear on the label in lettering not larger than that indicating the specified region.

The traditionally used specific terms 'appellation d'origine contrôlée', 'appellation contrôlée', 'vin délimité de qualité supérieure', 'denominazione di origine controllata' and 'denominazione di origine controllata e garantita' 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' shows the name of a vineyard, a wine variety or brand name, the name of the specified region shall be repeated between the words 'appellation' and 'contrôlée', and all the above information shall appear in lettering of the same type, the same size, and the same colouring.

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

- 'Q.b.A.', 'Q.b.Am.Pr.',
- 'A.O.C.' and 'V.D.Q.S.',
- 'D.O.C.' and 'D.O.C.G.',
- 'M.N.'.

By way of derogation from the first subparagraph of Article 1 (1), the term 'marque nationale' may appear on an additional label.

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

3. The terms referred to in Article 12 (2) (i) of Regulation (EEC) No 2133/74 which may supplement those set out in paragraph 1 shall be as follows:

(a) for German quality wines psr:

- 'Eiswein',
- 'Weißherbst',
- 'Schillerwein';

(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^e cru classé',
- 'Grand cru classé',
- '1^{er} grand cru classé',
- 'Cru bourgeois',
- 'Villages',
- 'Clos',
- 'Camp',
- 'Edelzwicker',
- 'Schillerwein',
- 'Réserve',
- 'Passetoutgrain',
- 'Vin noblé',
- 'Petit';

(c) for Italian quality wines psr:

- 'riserva',
- 'riserva speciale',
- 'superiore',
- 'classico',
- 'recioto',
- 'sciaccheta',

- 'est! est!! est!!!',
- 'cacc'e mmitte',
- 'amarone',
- 'vergine',
- 'scelto',
- 'Auslese',
- 'vino nobile'.

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'.

The terms referred to under (a), (b), (c) and (d) above shall appear in lettering of the same size or smaller than that used for indicating the specified region.

Furthermore, for a transitional period of five years from the implementation of this Regulation, the following terms may be used:

- (a) for French quality wines psr, the term 'nature' for wines entitled to the description 'limoux';
- (b) for Italian quality wines psr
 - the term 'naturale' for quality wines psr entitled to the descriptions 'Moscato di Pantelleria', 'Moscato d'Asti' and 'Moscato di Noto',
 - the term 'dolce naturale' for quality wines psr entitled to the following descriptions: 'Giro di Cagliari', 'Malvasia di Bosa', 'Malvasia di Cagliari', 'Malvasia delle Lipari', 'Monica di Cagliari', 'Moscato di Noto', 'Moscato di Trani', 'Nasco di Cagliari', 'Primitivo di Manduria',
 - the term 'naturalmente dolce' for quality wines psr entitled to the description 'Moscato di Pantelleria'.

4. For the purposes of Article 28 (2) (c) of Regulation (EEC) No 2133/74, only those terms listed in Annex I hereto shall be recognized as concerning superior quality.

Article 3

1. The nominal volume referred to in Articles 2 (1) (b), 12 (1) (c), 22 (1) (c), 27 (1) (b), 28 (1) (b) and 29 (1) (c) of Regulation (EEC) No 2133/74 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.

2. For containers with a volume of between 0.05 and 5 litres inclusive, the nominal volume of the product filling the container, referred to in paragraph 1, and the permissible deficiency shall be those laid down in Council Directive 75/106/EEC of 19 December 1974.

For containers with a volume of less than 0.05 litre or of more than 5 litres, the nominal volume of the product filling the container, referred to in paragraph 1, and the accuracy of the contents of the recipient shall, until the adoption of the relevant Community provisions, comply with the provisions of the Member States in which the product is put into circulation.

3. During the period in which the Directive referred to in paragraph 2 is not in force in a Member State, in accordance with Community provisions, the statement of the volume in the description of a product and the accuracy thereof shall:

- (a) where the product originates in the Community, comply with the rules applicable in the Member State in which the container was filled and to which the description relates;
- (b) where the product originates in a non-member country, comply with the rules applicable in the Member State in which the product is put into free circulation.

4. Pursuant to the second subparagraph of Article 3 (1) and the second subparagraph of Article 13 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2133/74, 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 the Directive referred to in paragraph 2 if required by the provisions of the non-member country concerned.

Article 4

1. The terms 'bottler' or 'bottled by' shall be added to the name or business name of the bottler referred to in Articles 2 (1) (c), 12 (1) (d), 22 (1) (d), 27 (1) (c) and 28 (1) (c) of Regulation (EEC) No 2133/74, unless there also appears one of the terms referred to in Article 17 (1) hereof.

The name or business name:

- of the consignor or the importer, appearing pursuant to the said Articles 2 (1) (c), 12 (1) (d), 22 (1) (d), 27 (1) (c) and 28 (1) (c) of Regulation (EEC) No 2133/74,
- 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), 12 (2) (d), 27 (2) (c) or 28 (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', 'bottled for' or other similar terms.

2. The use of the name or business name of one of the persons or group of persons referred to in paragraph 1 may include the proper name of the firm of such persons or an expression describing the wine-growing or wine-making activities of that firm.

3. The name or business name of the bottler or consignor or of a natural or legal person or group of such persons may only include the following terms on the label:

- 'Weingut', 'Weingutsbesitzer',
- 'viticulteur', 'propriétaire-récoltant',
- 'viticoltore', 'fattoria', 'tenuta', 'pedere', 'cascina', 'azienda agricola', 'conta contadino',
- 'estate',

provided that the product concerned was made exclusively from grapes harvested from vines belonging to the vineyard or the person properly

described by one of these terms and that the wine making process was carried out at such vineyard.

The provisions of the previous subparagraph shall not affect the addition of concentrated grape must intended 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), 12 (2) (d) and 28 (2) (h) of Regulation (EEC) No 2133/74.

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.

6. In the case of imported wine described without reference to a geographical area in accordance with Article 27 of Regulation (EEC) No 2133/74 or 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 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 12 (2) (l) or of an imported wine described in accordance with Article 28 (1) (a) or, where appropriate, Article 28 (2) (b) of Regulation (EEC) No 2133/74, 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 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 (5) and Articles 13 (4) and 30 (6) of Regulation (EEC) No 2133/74.

Article 5

1. When describing a vineyard in which wine concerned was obtained in accordance with Articles 2 (3) (g) and 12 (2) (m) of Regulation (EEC) No 2133/74, the terms:

- 'château', 'domaine',
- 'Schloß', 'Domäne', 'Burg',
- 'hall', 'abbey', 'manor',
- 'abbazia', 'castello',

may only be used 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 for 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 vineyard or a group of vineyards 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 these terms 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 referred to in the second indent of Article 4 (1).

3. The name of the vineyard or group of vineyards referred to in Article 28 (2) (l) of Regulation (EEC) No 2133/74 shall appear in terms similar to those set out in paragraph 1.

Article 6

Articles 2 (2) (b), 12 (2) (c), 27 (2) (b) and 28 (2) (g) of Regulation (EEC) No 2133/74 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 7

The citations referred to in Articles 2 (2) (d), 12 (2) (e), 27 (2) (9) and 28 (2) (q) of Regulation (EEC) No 2133/74 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 8

1. The actual alcoholic strength referred to in Articles 2 (2) (f), 12 (2) (g), 22 (1) (b), 27 (2) (d), 28 (2) (f) and 29 (1) (b) of Regulation (EEC) No 2133/74 shall be shown either:

- by the appropriate figure followed by the symbol '% vol.', or
- by use of the term 'actual alcoholic strength' or 'actual alcohol' followed by the appropriate figure and the symbol '% vol.'.

2. The total alcoholic strength referred to in the above provisions shall be shown either:

- by adding to the figure representing the actual alcoholic strength the figure representing the potential alcoholic strength preceded by the symbol '+' and followed by the symbol '% vol.' or
- by adding to the figure representing actual alcoholic strength under paragraph 1 the term 'total alcoholic strength' followed by the appropriate figure and the symbol '% vol.'.

3. Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall apply without prejudice to the maximum and minimum limits specified for the total or acquired alcoholic strengths or, where appropriate, for the density of the products controlled by Regulation (EEC) No 2133/74.

4. Member States may allow the terms referred to in the second indent of paragraph 1 and the second indent of paragraph 2 in their official language(s) to be:

- given in an abbreviated form,
- replaced by terms whereof the use is traditional and customary in their territory.

5. The density referred to in Articles 22 (1) (b) and 29 (1) (b) of Regulation (EEC) No 2133/74 shall be indicated by the word 'density' followed by the appropriate figure.

By way of derogation from the preceding paragraph, producer Member States may provide, in respect of grape must put into circulation on their territory, that the density shall be expressed in Oechsle degrees.

6. The actual or total alcoholic strength shown on the label may not exceed the actual or total alcoholic strength as determined by analysis of the wine concerned.

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

Article 9

1. The recommendations to the consumer as to the use of the wine within the meaning of Articles 2 (2) (g), 12 (2) (h), 27 (2) (e) and 28 (2) (i) of Regulation (EEC) No 2133/74 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 wine for religious purposes may only appear in trade with the religious authorities concerned.

Such recommendations can only be made if the acceptability of the wine for religious purposes is given in writing by the religious authority concerned.

Article 10

1. Each producer Member State which has made the use of the name of a geographical unit referred to in Article 4 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2133/74 to describe a table wine subject to the conditions of Article 30 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 816/70 shall inform the Commission:

- before 31 December 1976 of the relevant names and the provisions governing each of them, and
- of any amendments made after 31 December 1976 to the said provisions.

The Commission shall publish in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* the names of table wines which are communicated to it under the preceding subparagraph.

2. The list of imported wines described by reference to a geographical area referred to in Article 28 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2133/74 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 28 (2) (b) of Regulation (EEC) No 2133/74.

Article 11

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 15 (1) (b) of Regulation (EEC) No 2133/74 is set out in Annex III hereto.

2. The list of names of vine varieties and of synonyms which may be used to describe an imported wine in accordance with Article 32 (1) (a) of Regulation (EEC) No 2133/74 is set out in Annex IV hereto.

Article 12

1. By way of derogation from Article 31 (1) (a) of Regulation (EEC) No 2133/74, it shall be lawful for wines imported from:

- Australia 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,
- the United States of America to be described by reference to the name of a State appearing under point VIII of Annex II with the addition of the name of another geographical unit, even if only 85 % of the wine concerned is obtained from grapes harvested in the latter named geographical unit.

2. By way of derogation from Article 32 (1) (b) of Regulation (EEC) No 2133/74 it shall be lawful for wines imported from:

- Australia and
- the United States of America

to bear the name of a variety listed in Annex IV, even if only 85 % of the wine concerned is obtained from grapes of the named variety provided that this variety determines the characteristics of the product concerned.

3. By way of derogation from Article 33 (1) (a) of Regulation (EEC) No 2133/74, it shall be lawful for wines imported:

- (a) from Australia 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) from 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 13

1. Pursuant to Article 2 (2) (h) of Regulation (EEC) No 2133/74:

- (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',
- 'vin tuilé',
- 'pelure d'oignon';

(ii) by the following term:

- 'vin gris';
- provided that it is specifically shown to be a rosé wine;

(iii) by one of the following terms:

- 'ambré',
- 'doré',
- 'blanc de blancs',

provided that it is specifically shown to be a white wine;

- (c) the description of an Italian wine may be supplemented:

(i) by the following terms:

- 'vino novelle',
- 'vino fiore';

(ii) by one of the following terms:

- 'rubino',
- 'cerasuolo',
- 'granato',
- 'chiaretto',
- 'rosa',

provided that it is specifically shown to be a red wine;

(iii) by one of the following terms:

- 'giallo',
- 'dorato',
- 'verdolino',

- 'platino',
- 'ambrato',
- 'paglierino',
- 'bianco da uve bianche',

provided that it is specifically shown to be a white wine.

2. Pursuant to Article 2 (3) (d) of Regulation (EEC) No 2133/74, the following terms may be used to describe table wines originating in:

(a) Germany, only the term 'Rotling';

(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',

3. Subject to paragraph 6, the only terms which may be used to describe quality wines psr pursuant to Article 12 (2) (k) of Regulation (EEC) No 2133/74 shall be:

(a) for German wines:

- 'Rotling',
- 'Ehrentrudis',
- 'Affentaler',
- 'Liebfrauenmilch' and 'Liebfraumilch';

(b) for French wines:

- 'vin jaune',
- 'vin de paille',
- 'pelure d'oignon',
- 'vin primeur',
- 'vin tuilé',
- 'vin gris',
- 'blanc de blancs',
- 'vin nouveau',

- 'sur lie',
- 'fruité',
- 'clairet', 'clairette',
- 'roussette',
- 'vendange tardive',
- 'claret'.

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

The term 'claret' is restricted to red quality wines psr entitled to the name 'Bordeaux';

(c) for Italian wines:

- 'passito',
- 'lacrime',
- 'lacrime Christi',
- 'sforzato', 'sfurzat',
- 'cannellino',
- 'vino santo',
- 'kretzer',
- 'rubino',
- 'granato',
- 'cerasuolo',
- 'chiaretto',
- 'aranciato',
- 'giallo',
- 'paglierino',
- 'dorato',
- 'verdolino',
- 'ambrato'.

4. 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.

5. The details referred to in Article 28 (2) (k) of Regulation (EEC) No 2133/74 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.

6. Pursuant to Articles 2 (2) (h), 12 (2) (k) and 28 (2) (k) of Regulation (EEC) No 2133/74 the following terms may be used as appropriate:

— 'demi-sec', 'halbtrocken', 'abbocato', 'medium dry',

— 'moelleux', 'lieblich', 'amabile', 'medium',

— 'doux', 'süß', 'dolce', 'sweet'.

The terms 'sec', 'trocken', 'secco', or 'asciutto', and 'dry' may only be used if the wine concerned has a residual sugar content of:

— 4 g/l maximum, or

— 9 g/l maximum where the level of the total acidity in g/l expressed as tartaric acid does not fall more than 2 g/l below the residual sugar content.

Article 14

1. The awards referred to in Articles 2 (3) (e), 12 (2) (p) and 28 (2) (n) of Regulation (EEC) No 2133/74 shall refer to a single batch of wine originating initially from one container.

2. Each Member State shall communicate to the Commission before 31 December 1976 the names and addresses of the official bodies or bodies officially recognized for the purpose of granting awards.

The Commission shall publish this information in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

3. An award granted:

— by an official body or by a body officially recognized of a non-member country,

— by an international body recognized by the Community,

shall only be mentioned on the label of a table wine, quality wine psr or imported wine if 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 Article 2 of Regulation (EEC) No 1599/71 ⁽¹⁾.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 168, 27. 7. 1971, p. 3.

Article 15

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 16

1. Information about the history of the wine concerned, the enterprise of the bottler or the enterprise of any natural or legal person involved in the distribution of the product concerned referred to in Articles 2 (2) (h), 12 (2) (t), 27 (2) (f) and 28 (2) (p) of Regulation (EEC) No 2133/74 shall not be given on the same label as the mandatory information. This information shall be indicated on one or more supplementary labels or on a pendant label.

Nevertheless, short statements, such as 'Established in . . .' or 'Wine-growers Father and Son since . . .' may appear on the same label as the mandatory information.

2. Information about the natural or technical wine-growing conditions concerning the origin of the wine thereby described may be used only to describe Italian table wine or quality wine psr and only in the Italian language in the following terms:

— vino di colle,

— vino di collina.

3. Information about the ageing of the wine thereby described may be used to describe:

(a) 'French quality wine psr only in the term 'vin vieux', provided that the wine has undergone an ageing period of at least three years;

(b) Italian quality wine psr only in the terms 'vecchio' or 'invecchiato', provided that the

Italian provisions regarding their use are observed.

The terms referred to in the above subparagraph may not be translated.

Article 17

1. The terms referred to in Articles 2 (3) (f) and 12 (2) (q) of Regulation (EEC) No 2133/74 shall be:

- (a) for German wines and for wines from the province of Bolzano: 'Erzeugerabfüllung',
- (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 5 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', 'mise en bouteille à la coopérative' and, when the conditions of Article 5 hereof are satisfied, 'mis en bouteille au domaine', and 'mise en bouteille au château'.

The words 'estate bottled' may also be used to supplement the terms set out in the preceding subparagraph.

2. The terms referred to in Article 28 (2) (c) of Regulation (EEC) No 2133/74 may be used when the non-member State, in which the relevant wine was obtained, authorizes their use in its provisions relating to its internal market.

3. The terms referred to in Article 12 (2) (r) of Regulation (EEC) No 2133/74 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 bouteilles dans la région de production'.

The terms set out in the preceding 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 2 (1) of the Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1698/70 of 25 August 1970 on certain derogations concerning the production of quality wines produced in specified regions ⁽¹⁾.

4. The terms set out in paragraph 1 and in the first subparagraph of paragraph 3 shall be mutually exclusive.

Article 18

The use of the bottle known as the 'flûte d'Alsace' for wines made from grapes harvested on French territory shall be restricted to the following quality wines psr:

- Alsace or vin d'Alsace,
- Crépy,
- Château-Grillet,
- Côtes de Provence, red and rosé,
- Cassis,
- Jurançon,
- Rosé de Béarn,
- Tavel, rosé.

Article 19

Pursuant to Article 40 (4) (a) of Regulation (EEC) No 2133/74, where containers with 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:
 - 'pour contact alimentaire' or 'convient pour aliment',

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 190, 26. 8. 1970, p. 4.

- 'til levedsmidler',
- 'für Lebensmittel',
- 'for food use',
- 'per alimenti',
- 'voor levensmiddelent'.

The above wording shall be printed in letters at least 30 mm high.

Article 20

1. Pursuant to Article 44 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 2133/74 Member States may authorize, to describe either beverages from their own production of 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 Common Customs Tariff, 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 21

1. Pursuant to Article 46 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 2133/74, until 31 August 1977 wine and grape must may be put into containers with a nominal volume of 60 litres or less with labels with information that does not conform to the said

Regulation but which comply with the provisions of the Member State concerned.

Until 31 August 1977 wine and grape must may be imported in containers with a nominal volume of 60 litres or less with labels with information that does not conform to the said Regulation, but which comply with the provisions of the Member State concerned.

Until 31 August 1977 wine and grape must may be presented in ways that do not conform to the said Regulation but which comply with the provisions of the Member States.

2. Wine and grape must whose description and presentation do not conform to Regulation (EEC) No 2133/74 may be held for sale and put into circulation until stocks are exhausted, provided that holdings of any particular wine exceeding 10 hectolitres which have not been put into circulation by 31 December 1977 shall be declared to the authorities appointed by the Member State concerned.

3. Pursuant to the second indent of Article 30 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 2133/74, Articles 27 (1) and 28 (1) (b), (c) and (d) thereof shall not apply:

(a) to quantities of wine of 15 litres or less:

- presented as a consignment of commercial samples not intended for sale,
- contained in the luggage of travellers,
- sent in small consignments to private individuals if such quantities are clearly intended for their personal or family consumption;

(b) to wine forming part of the belongings of individuals who are moving house;

(c) to wine imported for trade fairs under the relevant customs arrangements, provided that the wine concerned is put up in containers of a maximum capacity of two litres;

(d) to quantities of wine imported for experimental purposes of a scientific or technical nature up to one hectolitre per consignment;

(e) to wine intended for diplomatic, consular or similar establishments and imported in accordance with the exemption granted to them;

- (f) to wine forming part of the victualling supplies on board international means of transport;

Article 22

- (g) to quantities of wine imported under arrangements applicable to persons living in frontier zones.

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

It shall apply with effect from 1 September 1976.

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

Done at Brussels, 4 June 1976.

For the Commission

P. J. LARDINOIS

Member of the Commission

ANNEX I

List of terms denoting superior quality referred to in Article 2 (4) of this Regulation that may be used for imported wines

1. SOUTH AFRICA

- Superior

2. AUSTRIA

- Kabinett
- Spätlese or Spätlesewein
- Auslese or Auslesewein
- Beerenauslese or Beerenauslesewein
- Ausbruch or Ausbruchwein
- Trockenbeerenauslese

3. SPAIN

- Denominacion de Origen

4. HUNGARY

- minőségi bor
- különleges minőségű bor
 - késői szüretelésű bor
 - válogatott szüretelésű bor
 - töppedt szőlőből készült bor
- Száraz Szamorodni
- Édes Szamorodni
- Aszabor
- Aszu
- Aszu 3 puttonyos
- Aszu 4 puttonyos
- Aszu 5 puttonyos
- Aszu 6 puttonyos
- Esszencia
- Aszu Esszencia

5. ISRAEL

- Wine from the Holy Land

6. PORTUGAL

- Região demarcada or Denominação de origem
- Garrafeira
- Reserva

7. 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 (= c.m.d.)
 - cules la maturitate de înnobilare (= c.m.i.)
 - cules la înnobilarea boabelor (= c.i.b.)
- vin din butoaie alese
- vin din vinotecă
- comoara pivniței

8. SWITZERLAND

- attestierter Winzerwy
- Spätlese
- Auslese
- Beerliwein
- VITI
- Terravin

9. TUNISIA

- appellation d'origine contrôlée
- appellation d'origine contrôlée, cuvée exceptionnelle
- vin délimité de qualité supérieure
- vin délimité de qualité supérieure, qualité exceptionnelle
- vin délimité de qualité supérieure, cuvée exceptionnelle
- vin supérieur
- vin supérieur, qualité exceptionnelle
- vin supérieur, cuvée exceptionnelle
- vin supérieur, cépage tardif (pour les vins issus du cépage Carignan)

10. YUGOSLAVIA

- Kvalitetno vino
 - Kvalitetno vino sa geografskim poreklom
 - Vrunsko or Cuveno
 - Kontrolisana oznaka porekla
 - Kasna berba or Berba u punoj zrelosti or Pozna trgatav
 - Probirna berba or Izbor
 - Probirna berba bobica or Jagodno izbor
 - Berba suvih bobica or Suvarak or Suhi jagodni izbor
 - Originalnost zakonom zasticéna
-

ANNEX II

List referred to in Article 10 (2) of imported wines described by reference to a geographical area

I. SOUTH AFRICA

Wines bearing one of the following geographical ascriptions:

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| — Paarl | — Olifants River |
| — Constantia | — Worcester |
| — Durbanville | — Caledon |
| — Stellenbosch | — Robertson |
| — Malmesbury | — Swellendam |
| — Piquetberg | — Klein Karoo |

II. ALGERIA

Wines bearing one of the following geographical ascriptions:

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

III. ARGENTINA

Wines bearing one of the following geographical ascriptions:

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| — Mendoza | — Catamarca |
| — San Juan | — Córdoba |
| — Rio Negro | — Jujuy |
| — La Rioja/Argentina | — Salta |
| — San Luis | |

IV. 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

1.1. Wine-growing region Roma

1.2. Wine-growing region Stanthorpe

2. New South Wales

2.1. Wine-growing region Hunter River Valley:

(a) sub-region Upper Hunter River Valley:

- Wybong
- Denman
- Muswellbrook
- Sandy Hollow

(b) sub-region Lower Hunter River Valley:

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

2.2. Wine-growing region Mudgee

2.3. Wine-growing region Forbes

2.4. Wine-growing region Orange

2.5. Wine-growing region Sydney:

sub-regions:

- Rooty Hill
- Wallacia
- Cobbitty

2.6. Wine-growing region Riverina:

sub-regions:

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

2.7. Wine-growing region Namoi Valley

2.8. Wine-growing region Corowa

3. New South Wales and Victoria

3.1. Wine-growing region Murray River Valley

3.2. Wine-growing region Sunraysia:

sub-regions:

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| — Mildura | — Merbein |
| — Buronga | — Irymple |
| — Dareton | — Karadoc |
| — Robinvale | |

3.3. Wine-growing region Mid Murray:

sub-regions:

- Swan Hill
- Lake Boga
- Beverford
- Mystic Park
- Barooga

4. Victoria**4.1. Wine-growing region North East Victoria:**

sub-regions:

- Milawa
- Glenrowan
- Rutherglen

4.2. Wine-growing region Goulburn Valley:

sub-regions:

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| — Shepparton | — Mitchelton |
| — Nagambie | — Seymour |
| — Tabilk | — Graytown |

4.3. Wine-growing region Great Western**4.4. Wine-growing region Avoca****4.5. Wine-growing region Drumborg****4.6. Wine-growing region Lilydale:**

sub-regions:

- Yarra Glen
- Yarra Yering

5. South Australia**5.1. Wine-growing region Adelaide:**

sub-regions:

- | | |
|-----------|------------------|
| — Magill | — Tea Tree Gully |
| — Marion | — Hope Valley |
| — Modbury | — Angle Vale |

5.2. Wine-growing region Southern Districts:

sub-regions:

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| — Happy Valley | — Morphett Vale |
| — McLaren Vale | — Reynella |
| — McLaren Flat | — Langhorne Creek |

5.3. Wine-growing region Barossa:

sub-regions:

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| — Barossa Valley | — Morananga |
| — Lyndoch | — Angaston |
| — Rowland Flat | — Eden Valley |
| — Gomersal | — Springton |
| — Tanunda | — Flaxmans Valley |
| — Nuriootpa | — Keyneton |

5.4. Wine-growing region Clare Valley:

sub-regions:

- Clare
- Waterwale
- Auburn
- Sevenhill
- Leasingham

5.5. Wine-growing region Padthaway

5.6. Wine-growing region Keppoch

5.7. Wine-growing region Coonawarra

5.8. Wine-growing region Riverland:

sub-regions:

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| — Renmark | — Lyrup |
| — Berri | — Moorook |
| — Barmera | — Kingston |
| — Loxton | — Mortho |
| — Waikerie | — Monash |
| — Morgan | |

5.9. Wine-growing region Nildottie

6. Western Australia

6.1. Wine-growing region Swan Valley:

sub-regions:

- Upper Swan
- Herne Hill
- Middle Swan
- Midland Junction
- Guildford

6.2. Wine-growing region Mt. Barker

6.3. Wine-growing region Margaret River:
sub-region Cowaramup

6.4. Wine-growing region Frankland River

6.5. Wine-growing region Wanneroo

6.6. Wine-growing region Toodyay

6.7. Wine-growing region Moondah Brook

6.8. Wine-growing region of Tamar Valley

V. AUSTRIA

1. Wines described by the name of the Bundesland of origin:

— Niederösterreich, Burgenland, Steiermark, Wien.

2. Wines bearing the name of the wine-growing region or sub-region of origin that may supplement where appropriate the name referred to under 1:

2.1. Wine-growing region Burgenland:

sub-regions:

— Rust-Neusiedlersse
— Eisenberg

2.2. Wine-growing region Donauland:

sub-regions:

— Krems
— Langenlois
— Traismauer
— Carnuntum
— Wachau

2.3. Wine-growing region Thermenregion:

sub-regions:

— Baden bei Wien
— Vöslau

2.4. Wine-growing region Weinviertel:

sub-regions:

— Falkenstein
— Retz

2.5. Wine-growing region Steiermark:

sub-regions:

- Südsteiermark
- Weststeiermark
- Klösch-Oststeiermark

2.6. Wine-growing region Wien

VI. BULGARIA

1. Wines bearing one of the following geographical ascriptions referring to geographical units in the eastern zone:

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| — Choumen | — Varna |
| — Preslav | — Provadya |
| — Novi Pazar | — Bjala |
| — Targovichte | — Pomorie |
| — Razgrad | — Bourgas |
| — Tolbouhin | — Sungurlare |
| — Cavarina | |

2. Wines originating in the southern zone bearing one of the following names of the wine-growing region or sub-region of origin:

2.1. Wine-growing region Momina dolina:

sub-regions:

- Petritch
- Melnik
- Sandanski
- Bobochevo
- Kjustendil

2.2. Wine-growing region Trakjiska nizina:

sub-regions:

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| — Pazardjik | — Stara Zagora |
| — Plovdiv | — Nova Zagora |
| — Assenovgrad | — Sliven |
| — Haskovo | — Jambol |
| — Lubimetz | — Strandja |
| — Tchirpan | |

2.3. Wine-growing region Rozova dolina:

sub-regions:

- Karlovo
- Hissar
- Kazanlak
- Gavrilo

3. Wines bearing one of the following geographical ascriptions referring to geographical units in the northern zone:

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| — Novo cello | — Lovetch |
| — Vidin | — Trojan |
| — Lom | — Sevlievo |
| — Mihajlovgrad | — Kramolin |
| — Vratza | — Suhindol |
| — Mizia | — Pavlikeni |
| — Pleven | — Svichtov |
| — Nikopol | — Ljaskovetz |
| — Levski | — Silistra |

VII. SPAIN

Wines bearing one of the following geographical ascriptions:

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| — Rioja | — Jumilla |
| — Tarragona | — Huelva |
| — Priorato | — Mancha |
| — Ribeiro | — Manchuela |
| — Valdeorras | — Almansa |
| — Alella | — Méntrida |
| — Alicante | — Valdepeñas |
| — Valencia | — Ampurdan — Costa Brava |
| — Utiel-Requena | — Conca de Barberá |
| — Cheste | — Grandesa Terra Alta |
| — Cariñena | — Valle de Monterrey |
| — Navarra | — Yecla |
| — Panadés | |

VIII. UNITED STATES

Wines bearing one of the following names of a State and/or wine-growing region of origin:

1. Alaska
2. Arkansas
3. California

3.1. Wine-growing regions:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| — Alameda | — Monterey |
| — Alameda County | — Monterey County |
| — Alexander Valley | — Napa |
| — Carmel Valley | — Napa County |
| — Central Coast Countries | — Napa Valley |
| — Lake | — Napa-Sonoma-Mendocino |
| — Lake County | — North Coast Countries |
| — Livermore Valley | — Russian River Valley |
| — Madera | — San Benito |
| — Madera County | — San Benito County |
| — Mendocino | — San Joaquin |
| — Mendocino County | — San Joaquin County |

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| — San Luis Obispo | — Santa Clara Valley |
| — San Luis Obispo County | — Santa Cruz |
| — Santa Barbara | — Santa Cruz County |
| — Santa Barbara County | — Santa Cruz Mountains |
| — Santa Clara | — Sonoma |
| — Santa Clara County | — Sonoma County |

4. Connecticut
5. Florida
6. Georgia
7. Idaho
8. Illinois
9. Indiana
10. Iowa
11. Kentucky
12. Maryland
13. Michigan
14. Minnesota
15. Missouri
16. New Hampshire
17. New Jersey
18. New Mexico
19. New York
 - 19.1 Wine-growing regions:
 - Finger Lakes
 - Hudson River Region
 - Lake Erie Islands
20. North Carolina
21. Ohio
 - 21.1 Wine-growing region Isle of St. Georgia
22. Oklahoma
23. Oregon
 - 23.1 Wine-growing region Willamette Valley
24. Pennsylvania
25. South Carolina
26. Texas
27. Vermont
28. Virginia
29. Washington
 - 28.1 Wine-growing region Yakima Valley
30. Wisconsin

IX. GREECE

Wines bearing one of the following geographical ascriptions:

- | | |
|------------------------|------------|
| — Nemea | — Zitsa |
| — Mantinia | — Patras |
| — Robola de Céphalonie | — Santorin |
| — Rapsani | — Amynteon |
| — Naoussa | — Archanos |
| — Kantza | — Peza |
| — Sitia | — Dafnes |
| — Rhodos | |

X. HUNGARY

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

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| — Kecskemét | — Szeged |
| — Kiskunhalas | — Császártöltés |
| — Jászberény | — Dunavölgye |
| — Jánoshalma | — Cegléd |
| — Hajós | — Érsekhalom |
| — Vaskút | — Baja |
| — Hosszuhegy | — Solt |
| — Kiskőrös | — Kunbaja |

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

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| — Badacsony | — Esztergom |
| — Balatonfüred | — Szombathely |
| — Balatonmelléki | — Vaskeresztes |
| — Somló | — Kőszeg |
| — Sopron | — Mosonszentpéter |
| — Mór | — Akal |
| — Székesfehérvár | — Szigetvár |
| — Pákozd | — Fertő |
| — Sukoró | — Csopak |
| — Velence | — Öreghegy |
| — Sümeg | — Tihany |

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

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| — Mecsek | — Helesfa |
| — Pécs | — Tamási |
| — Szekszárd | — Balatonboglár |
| — Villány | — Máriafürdő |
| — Siklós | — Kéthely |
| — Mohács | — Várdomb |
| — Liptód | — Fácánkert |
| — Bár | — Teréziamajor |
| — Leánycsók | |

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

— Eger	— Bükkalja
— Egri Bikavér	— Kompolc
— Demjén	— Markaz
— Kerecsend	— Debrő
— Maklár	— Domqszló
— Novaj	— Rózsaszentmàrton
— Ostoros	— Jakabhegy
— Mátraalja	

5. Wines bearing the following geographical ascription referring to a geographical unit in the Tokajhegyalja region:

— Tokaji

XI. ISRAEL

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

1. Wine-growing region Shomron:

- 1.1. Sub-region:

— Sharon

2. Wine-growing region Negev

3. Wine-growing region Shimson (Samson):

- 3.1. Sub-regions:

— Dan
— Adulam
— Latroun

4. Wine-growing region Galil (Galilee):

- 4.1. Sub-regions:

— Chaan
— Nazareth
— Tabor
— Cana (Cafar Cana)

5. Wine-growing region Judea Hills:

sub-regions:

— Jérusalem
— Beth-el

XII. MOROCCO

Wines bearing one of the following geographical ascriptions:

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

XIII. PORTUGAL

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

1. Wine-growing region Deure:

1.1. Sub-regions:

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| — Lamego | — Sabrosa |
| — Vila Real | — Alijó |
| — Meda | |

2. Wine-growing region Vinhes Verdes:

2.1. Sub-regions:

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| — Monção | — Basto |
| — Lima | — Amarante |
| — Braga | — Penafiel |

3. Wine-growing region Estremadura:

3.1. Sub-regions:

- Palmela

4. Other regions:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| — Dão | — Lafões |
| — Bucelas | — Pinhel |
| — Colares | — Tarouca (Valo de Varosa) |
| — Alcobaça | — Reguengos (or Reguengos de Monsaias) |
| — Bairrada | — Vidigueira |
| — Torres (or Torres Vedras) | — Algarve |
| — Cartaxe (Ribatejo) | |
| — Borba (Alentjo) | |

XIV. 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:

1.1. Wine-growing region Dealul Mare:

sub-regions:

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| — Valea Călugărească | — Valea Lungă-Prahova |
| — Valea Popii | — Valea Micilor |

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| — Valea Poienii | — Cotești |
| — Urlati — Singele Voinicului | — Urechești |
| — Tohani | — Pietroasele |
| — Vadul Săpat | — Cotul Carpaților — Dealul Mare |

1.2. Wine-growing region Arges:

sub-regions:

- Ștefănești
- Valea Mare

1.3. Wine-growing region Oltenia:

sub-regions:

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| — Drăgășani | — Segarcea |
| — Dealul Oltului | — Dealul Robilor |
| — Valea Lungă-Olt | — Corcova — Puturea ursului |
| — Valea Oltului | — Valea Lungă-Corcova |
| — Sîmburești | — Drobeta-Turnu Severin |
| — Plaiul Vulturului | — 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:

2.1. Wine-growing region Cotnari:

sub-regions:

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| — Cîrjoaia | — Dealul Mîndrului |
| — Dealul Paraclis | — Hîrlău |
| — Dealul Castel | — Dealul Episcopului |
| — Dealul Cătălina | — Dealul lui Vodă |

2.2. Wine-growing region Dealurile Moldovei:

sub-regions:

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| — Iasi | — Uricani |
| — Bucium | — Huși |
| — Copou | — Bohotin |
| — Cetățuia | |

2.3. Wine-growing region Odobesti:

sub-regions:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| — Vrancea Singele taurului | — Nicorești |
| — Focșani | — Piscul Corbului |
| — Mînăstioara | — Sarba |
| — Dealul Lung | — Valea Lungă-Vrancea |

2.4. Wine-growing region Panciu:

sub-regions:

- Cotul Carpaților-Movilița
- Cotul Carpaților-Răzoarele
- Cotul Carpaților-Vrancea

2.5. Wine-growing region Galați:

sub-region:

- Dealul Bujorului

3. Wine from Transylvania (Transylvanian Plateau) bearing one of the following names of the wine-growing region or sub-region of origin:

3.1. Wine-growing region Tîrnava:

sub-regions:

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| — Sona | — Proștea Mare |
| — Sîntioana | — Axente Sever |
| — Valea Lunga-Tîrnave | — Biertan |
| — Viișoara | — Richiș |
| — Valea Tîrnavelor | — Blaj |
| — Cetatea de Baltă | — Crăciunel |
| — Basna | — Mediaș |
| — Sighișoara | — Micasăsa |
| — Daneș | — Moșna |
| — Domald | — Seica Mică |
| — Zagar | — Valea Viilor-Tîrnave |
| — Jidvei | — Tigmandru |

3.2. Wine-growing region Alba Iulia:

sub-regions:

- | | |
|------------------|-----------|
| — Sebeș | — Sard |
| — Apoldul de Sus | — Vingard |
| — Cricău | — Țelna |
| — Ighiu | |

3.3. Wine-growing region Aiud:

sub-regions:

- Ciumbrud
- Ocna Mureș

3.4. Wine-growing region Bistrița:

sub-regions:

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| — Teaca | — Dumitra |
| — Batoș | — Sîniacob |
| — Satu Nou | — Beșineu |
| — Lechința | — Steiniger |

4. Wines from Banat bearing one of the following names of the wine-growing region or sub-region of origin:

4.1. Wine-growing region Minis:

sub-regions:

- Pauliș
- Siria
- Arad

4.2. Wine-growing region Teremia:

sub-regions:

- Teremia Mare
- Sînicolaul Mare
- Tomnatec
- Nerău

4.3. Wine-growing region Recas:

sub-regions:

- Dealul Nou
- Dealul Vechi
- Dealul Lupilor
- Valea Lunga Banat
- Buzias

4.4. Wine-growing region Moldova Noua:

sub-regions:

- Dealurile Dunării-Banat
- Dealul Silagiului
- Dealul Viilor-Banat

4.5. Wine-growing region Tirol Banat:

sub-regions:

- Mănăstirea
- 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:

5.1. Wine-growing region Murfatlar:

sub-regions:

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| — Valea Carasu | — Valul Roman |
| — Medgidia | — Biserica Veche |
| — Valu lui Traian | — Poarta Albă |
| — Peștera | — Plaiul Ciocîrlia |
| — Seimeni | — Valea Dacilor |
| — Lacul Oltina | — Plaiul Cocoșul |
| — Ostrov | — Nazarcea |
| — Tulcea | — Piatra Roșie |
| — Niculițel | — Castelu |
| — Babadag | — Satu Nou |

XV. SWITZERLAND

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

1. The Canton of Valais:

1.1. Local production areas:

— Arden	— Miège
— Ayent	— Molignon
— Brameis (Brämis)	— Montagnon
— Branson	— Montana
— Chalais	— Muraz
— Chamoson	— Ollon
— Champlan	— Pagane
— Charrat	— Raron (Rarogne)
— Châtaignier	— Riddes
— Chermignon	— Saillon
— Clavoz	— Saint-Léonard
— Conthey	— Saint-Pierre de Clages
— Coquimpex	— Salquenen (Salgesch)
— Corin	— Savièse
— Fully	— Saxon
— Grand-Brûlé	— Sierre (Siders)
— Granges	— Signèze
— Grimisuat	— Sion (Sitten)
— La Folie	— Uvrier
— Lentine	— Varen (Varone)
— Leuk (Loèche)	— Vétroz
— Leytron	— Veyras
— Magnot	— Visp (Viège)
— Martigny (Martinach)	— Visperterminen

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

— Amigne	— Humagne
— Arvine	— Johannisberg
— Dôle	— Rouge d'enfer (Höllenwein)
— Fendant	— Vin des payens (Heidenwein)
— Goron	— Vin du Glacier
— Hermitage or Ermitage	

2. Canton of Vaud:

2.1. Wine-growing regions:

(a) Wine-growing region Bonvillars:

— Local production areas:

— Bonvillars	— Grandson
— Concise	— Onnens
— Corcelles	

(b) Wine-growing region Chablais:

— Local production areas:

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

(c) Wine-growing region La Côte:

— Local production areas:

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

(d) Wine-growing region Lavaux:

— Local production areas:

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

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

— Local production areas:

- Arnex
- Orbe
- Valleyres-sous-Rance

(f) Wine-growing region Vully:

— Local production area Vallamand

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

- Dorin
- Salvagnin

3. Canton of Genève:

3.1. Wine-growing region Mandement:

3.2. Local production areas:

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| — Bernex | — Lully |
| — Bourdigny | — Meinier |
| — Dardagny | — Peissy |
| — Essertines | — Russin |
| — Jussy | — Satigny |

3.3. Information concerning the type of wine originating in the Canton of Genève Perlan

4. Canton of Neuchâtel:

4.1. Wine-growing region La Beroche:

4.2. Local production areas:

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| — Auvernier | — Cornaux |
| — Bevaix | — Cortaillod |
| — Bôle | — Cressier |
| — Boudry | — Hauterive |
| — Champréveyres | — La Coudre |
| — Colombier | — Le Landoren |
| — Corcelles | — Saint-Aubin |
| — Cormondrèche | — Saint-Blaise |

5. Canton of Fribourg:

5.1. Wine-growing region Vully:

5.2. Local production areas:

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| — Cheyres | — Nant |
| — Môtier | — Praz |
| — Mur | — Sugiez |

6. Canton of Berne:

6.1. Wine-growing region Lac of Bienne (Bielersee):

6.2. Local production areas:

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| — Alfermée | — Oberhofen |
| — Chavannes (Schafis) | — Schernelz (Cergnaux) |
| — Erlach (Cerlier) | — Spiez |
| — Île de Saint-Pierre
(St. Peterinsel) | — Tüscherz (Daucher) |
| — La Neuveville (Neuenstadt) | — Twann (Douanne) |
| — Ligerz (Gléresse) | — Vingelz (Vigneule) |

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

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

— Cèil-de-Perdrix

8. Canton of Zurich:

8.1. Wine-growing regions:

(a) Wine-growing region Zürichsee:

— Local production areas:

— Appenhalde	— Feldbach
— Erlenbach	— Herrliberg
— Hombrechtikon	— Schipfsgut
— Küsnacht	— Stäfa
— Lattenberg	— Sternenhalde
— Männedorf	— Turmgut
— Mariahalde	— Uetikon am See
— Meilen	— Wädenswil

(b) Wine-growing region Limmattal:

— Local production area Weinigen

(c) Wine-growing region Zürcher Unterland:

— Local production areas:

— Bachenbülach	— Oberembrach
— Boppelsen	— Otelfingen
— Buchs	— Rafz
— Bülach	— Regensberg
— Dättlikon	— Schloß Teufen
— Dielsdorf	— Steig-Wartberg
— Eglisau	— Wasterkingen
— Freienstein	— Wil
— Heiligberg	— Winkel
— Hüntwangen	

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

— Andelfingen	— Rickenbach
— Benken	— Rudolfingen
— Berg am Irchel	— Schiterberg
— Dachsen	— Schloß Goldenberg
— Dinhard	— Stammheim
— Dorf	— Trüllikon
— Flaach	— Trüllisberg
— Flurlingen	— Truttikon
— Henggart	— Uhwiesen
— Hettlingen	— Volken
— Humlikon	— Wiesendangen
— Neftenbach	— Winterthur-Wülflingen
— Ossingen	— Worrenberg
— Rheinau	

8.2. Information concerning types of wine originating in the Canton of Zürich:

- Zürichseewein

9. Canton of Schaffhouse:

9.1. Local production areas:

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

10. Canton of Thurgovie:

10.1. Local production areas:

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| — Amlikon | — Karthause Ittingen |
| — Arenenberg | — Neunform |
| — Bachtobel | — Nussbaumen |
| — Burghof | — Ottenberg |
| — Ermatigen | — Otteberger |
| — Götighofen | — Schlattlingen |
| — Herdern | — Sonnenberg |
| — Hüttwilen | — Untersee |
| — Iselisberg | — Warth |
| — Kalchrain | — Weinfelden |
| — Karthause | |

11. Canton of Saint Gall:

11.1. Local production areas:

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| — Altstätten | — Pfauenhalde |
| — Au | — Ragaz |
| — Balgach | — Rapperswil |
| — Berneck | — Rebstein |
| — Buchberg | — Rosenberg |
| — Eichberg | — Sargans |
| — Forst | — Thal |
| — Freudenberg | — Walenstadt |
| — Marbach | — Wartau |
| — Mels | — Werdenberg |
| — Monstein | — Wil |
| — Pfäfers | |

12. Canton of Grisons:**12.1. Local production areas:**

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

13. Canton of Argovie**13.1. Local production areas:**

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| — Auenstein | — Mandach |
| — Birmenstorf | — Oberflachs |
| — Bödeler | — Remigen |
| — Bözen | — Rüfenach |
| — Brestenberg | — Rütiberg |
| — Döttingen | — Schinznach |
| — Effingen | — Schloßberg |
| — Elfingen | — Seengen |
| — Ennetbaden | — Steinbruck |
| — Goldwand | — Stiftshalde |
| — Herrenberg | — Tergerfelden |
| — Hornussen | — Villigen |
| — Hottwil | — Wessenberg |
| — Klingnau | — Wettingen |
| — Küttigen | — Zeinigen |

14. Canton of Bâle-Campagne:**14.1. Local production areas:**

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| — Aesch | — Maisprach |
| — Arlesheim | — Muttenz |
| — Benken | — Pratteln |
| — Biel | — Tschäpperli |
| — Buus | — Wintersingen |
| — Klus | |

15. Canton of Lucerne:**15.1. Local production area Heidegg****16. Canton of Schyz:****16.1. Local production area Leutschen****17. Canton of Tessin:****17.1. 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

XVI. TUNISIA

1. Wines entitled to the description 'appellation d'origine contrôlée' bearing one of the following names of the wine-growing region or sub-region of origin:

1.1. Wine-growing region Kelibia

1.2. Wine-growing region Thibar

1.3. Wine-growing region côteaux de Tebourba:

sub-regions:

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| — Coteaux de Shuigui | — Côtes de Medjerdah |
| — Domaine de Lansarine | — Tebourba village |

1.4. Wine-growing region Sidi Salem:

sub-regions:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| — Château de Khanguet | — Domaine Nephers |
| — Coteaux de Khanguet | — Khanguet village |

2. Wines entitled to the description 'vin délimité de qualité supérieure' bearing one of the following names of the wine-growing region or sub-region of origin:

2.1. Wine-growing region Mornag:

sub-regions:

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| — Château du Mornag | — Sidi Saâd |
| — Haut Mornag | — Mornag village |
| — Coteaux du Mornag | — Domaine d'Ouzra |
| — Le Noble du Mornag | |

3. Wines entitled to the description 'vin supérieur' bearing one of the following names of the wine-growing region or sub-region of origin:

3.1. Wine-growing region Nabeul:

sub-regions:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| — Cap Bon | — Domaine de Zayara |
| — Côtes de Soliman | — Coteaux de Bou Arkoub |
| — Coteaux d'Hammamet | — Coteaux de Korba |
| — Coteaux de Takelsa | — Coteaux de Grombalia |
| — Domaine de M'Raïssa | — Sidi Raïs |

3.2. Wine-growing region Bizerte:

sub-regions:

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| — Coteaux d'Uthique | — Domaine d'Ain Rhelal |
| — Domaine Karim | — Domaine El Azib |
| — Coteaux de Metline | — Coteaux de Bizerte |

3.3. Wine-growing region Tunis:

sub-regions:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| — Coteaux de Carthage | — Ariana |
| — Clos de Carthage | — Bordj Chakir |
| — Béjaoua | — Salambo |
| — Saint-Cyprien | — Koudiat supérieur |

3.4. Wine-growing region Béja:

sub-regions:

- Domaine de Thibar
- Château de Thibar
- Clos de Thibar

3.5. Wine-growing region Jendouba:

sub-region Coteaux de Tabarka

XVII. TURKEY

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

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| — Guzel Marmara | — Doruk |
| — Barbaros | — Dimitrakopoulo |
| — Trakya | — Doluca |
| — Hosbag | — Villa Doluca |
| — Guzbag | — Hethiter |
| — Papaskarasi | — Okusgozu |
| — Aral Samus | — Buzluca |

2. Wines bearing one of the following geographical ascriptions referring to geographical units on the Aegean Sea:

- Izmir
- Misbag
- Efes Gunesi

3. Wines bearing one of the following geographical ascriptions referring to geographical units in Central Anatolia:

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| — Cubuk | — Hitit |
| — Narbag | — Kopuren Sarap |
| — Kalebag | — Yakut |
| — Urgup | — Lal |
| — Sungurlu | — Cankaya |

4. Wines bearing one of the following geographical ascriptions referring to geographical units in south and south-east Anatolia:

- Guzelbag
- Buzbag
- Bogazkere

XVIII. YUGOSLAVIA

1. Wines originating in the Socialist Republics of Bosnia and Herzegovina bearing the following name of the wine-growing region of origin:

Wine-growing region Hercegovina

2. Wines originating in the Socialist Republic of Montenegro 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 bearing one of the following names of the wine-growing region or sub-region of origin:

- 3.1. Wine-growing region Kontinentalna Hrvatska:

sub-regions:

— Zagorje — Medjumurje	— Moslavina
— Prigorje	— Bilogora
— Plješivica	— Slavonija
— Pokuplje	— Posavina
	— Podunavlje

- 3.2. Wine-growing region Jadranska:

sub-regions:

- Istra
- Hrvatsko primorje i kvarnerski otoci
- Dalmacija

4. Wines originating in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia bearing one of the following names of the wine-growing region or sub-region of origin:

- 4.1. Wine-growing region Pčinja-Osogovo:

sub-regions:

— Kumanovo	— Kočansko
— Kratovo	— Pijaneca

- 4.2. Wine-growing region Povardaje:

sub-regions:

— Skopje	— Strumica-Radovište
— Totov Voles	— Gevgelija-Valandovo
— Ovčepolje	— Tikveš

4.3. Wine-growing region Pelagonija—Polog:

sub-regions:

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| — Prilep | — Ohrid |
| — Bitola | — Kičevo |
| — Prespa | — Tetovo |

5. Wines originating in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia bearing one of the following names of the wine-growing region or sub-region of origin:

5.1. Wine-growing region Podravski rajon:

sub-regions:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| — Mariborski okoliš | — Ljutomersko-Omoške gorice |
| — Srednje Slovenske gorice | — Prekmurske gorice |
| — Radgenske-Kapelske gorice | — Haloz z obrobnim pogorjem |

5.2. Wine-growing region Posavski rajon:

sub-regions:

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| — Šmarske-savinjski okoliš | — Krško-Gorjanski okoliš |
| — Bizeljske z obronki Orlice in Bohorja | — Belokrajski okoliš |
| | — Novomeško-Moksonoski okoliš |

5.3. Wine-growing region Primorski rajon:

sub-regions:

- | | |
|----------|-------------------|
| — Vipava | — Kraške planote |
| — Brda | — Koparski okoliš |

6. Wines originating in the Socialist Republic of Serbia bearing one of the following names of the wine-growing region or sub-region of origin:

6.1. Wine-growing region Timok:

sub-regions:

- Krajina
- Knjaževac

6.2. Wine-growing region Nišave Južne Morave:

sub-regions:

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| — Aleksinac | — Nišava |
| — Toplica | — Leskovac |
| — Niš | — Vranje |

6.3. Wine-growing region Zapadna Morava:

sub-regions:

- Jelica
- Kruševac

6.4. Wine-growing region Šumadija—Velika Morava:

sub-regions:

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| — Mlava | — Beograd |
| — Jagodina | — Oplenac |

6.5. Wine-growing region Pocerina-Podgora

7. Wines originating in the autonomous socialist region of Woiwodina bearing one of the following names of the wine-growing region or sub-region of origin:

7.1. Wine-growing region Srem:

sub-region:

- Fruška Gora

7.2. Wine-growing region Banat:

sub-regions:

- Vršac
— Bela Crkva—Deliblato

7.3. Wine-growing region Subeticka peščara:

sub-regions:

- Coka — Potisje
— Palič — Horgoš

8. Wines originating in the autonomous socialist region of Kosovo bearing the following name of the wine-growing region of origin:

Wine-growing region Kosovo.

ANNEX III

The list referred to in Article 12 (1) of the synonyms 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
I. GERMANY		
Weißer Burgunder	Weißburgunder	Pinot blanc, Pinot bianco
Blauer Spätburgunder	Spätburgunder Samtrot	Pinot noir, Pinot nero
Blauer Frühburgunder	Frühburgunder Clevner (Frühburgunder ⁽¹⁾)	—
Ruländer	Grauer Burgunder	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	

⁽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
II. FRANCE		
Arbois ⁽¹⁾	Menu Pineau	
Cabernet franc Cabernet	Cabernet	
Chasselas		{ Fendant ⁽²⁾ Gutedel ⁽³⁾
Chenin	Pineau de la Loire ⁽⁴⁾	
Fer	Mansois	
Grolleau	Gros lot	
Macabeau	Malvoisie ⁽⁵⁾	
Meunier	Pinot Meunier, Gris Meunier	Müllerrebe
Muscat à petits grains Muscat à petits grains roses Muscat à petits grains rouges Muscat d'Alexandrie Muscat Ottonel	Muscat	Muskateller, Muscato
Pinot gris	Tokay d'Alsace ⁽³⁾ Malvoisie ⁽⁴⁾	Ruländer, Pinot grigio
Sacy	Tressalier	
Savagnin rose	Heiligensteiner Klevner ⁽³⁾	
Tourbat	Malvoisie	
Vermentino	Malvoisie ⁽⁶⁾	
III. ITALY		
Alicante	Guarnaccia	Grénache
Ancellotta	Lancellotta	

⁽¹⁾ This name of variety may not be used for the description of a wine.

⁽²⁾ Only for wines originating in the Ain and Haute Savoie departments.

⁽³⁾ Only for quality wines psr originating in the Bas Rhin and Haut Rhin departments.

⁽⁴⁾ Only for quality wines psr originating in the specified region of Val de Loire.

⁽⁵⁾ Only for quality wines psr originating in the specified region of Limoux.

⁽⁶⁾ Only for wines originating in the Corse department.

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
III. ITALY (<i>continued</i>)		
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		
Greco di Tufo	Greco	
Greco bianco		
Lambrusco di Sorbara	Lambrusco	
Lambrusco grasparossa		
Lambrusco Maestri		
Lambrusco Marani		
Lambrusco Salamino		
Lambrusco viadanese		
Lambrusco Montericco		
Lambrusco a foglia frastagliata		
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		

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
III. ITALY (<i>continued</i>)		
Malvasia nera di Lecce	Malvasia	Malvoisie, Malvoisier
Malvasia toscana		
Malvasia bianca		
Malvasia bianca di Basilicata		
Malvasia nera di Basilicata		
Marzemino	Berzemino	
Moscato bianco	Moscato, Moscatello, Moscatellone, Goldmuskateller ⁽¹⁾	Muscat, Muskateller
Moscato giallo		
Moscato di Terracina		
Moscato rosa	Rosenmuskateller	
Negrara trentina	Negrara	
Nebbiolo	Spanna Chiavennasca	
Nerello Mascalese	Pignatello	
Piedirosso	Per'è palmuno	
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	
Refosco nostrano		
Raboso Piave	Raboso	
Riesling italico	Welschriesling ⁽¹⁾	Welschriesling
Riesling renano	Rheinriesling ⁽¹⁾	
Rossola	Veltliner	
Sangiovese	Sangiovese Brunello ⁽²⁾	
Schiava gentile	Kleinvernatsch ⁽¹⁾ Mittervernatsch ⁽¹⁾ Edelvernatsch ⁽¹⁾	

⁽¹⁾ Accepted only for the provinces of Bolzano and Trento.⁽²⁾ Accepted only for the province of Siena.

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
III. ITALY (<i>continued</i>)		
Schiava grossa	Großvernatsch ⁽¹⁾	Ugni blanc
Schiava grigia	Grauvernatsch ⁽¹⁾	
Schiava piccola		
Schiava gentile	Schiava, Vernatsch ⁽¹⁾	
Schiava grossa		
Schiava grigia		
Traminer aromatico	Gewürztraminer ⁽¹⁾	
Trebbiano toscano	Trebbiano	
Trebbiano romagnolo		
Trebbiano giallo		
Trebbiano di Soave		
Verdea	Colombana bianca	
Verduzzo friulano	Verduzzo	
Verduzzo trevigiano		
Vernaccia di Oristano	Vernaccia	
Vernaccia di San Gimignano		
Vernaccia nera		
Vespolina	Ughetta	
Zibibbo	Moscato, Moscatello, Moscatellone	
IV. LUXEMBOURG		
Rivaner	Müller-Thurgau	
Pinot gris	Ruländer	
Traminer	Gewürztraminer	
V. UNITED KINGDOM		
Müller Thurgau	Rivaner	
Wrotham Pinot	Pinot meunier	

⁽¹⁾ Accepted only for the provinces of Bolzano and Trento.

ANNEX IV

List referred to in Article 12 (2) of the names of vine varieties that may be used to describe an imported wine

List of varieties accepted in the Community	Accepted synonyms
I. SOUTH AFRICA Steen Cabernet—Sauvignon Pinotage Cinsaut Riesling Gewürztraminer Colombard red Muscadello Shiraz Tinta das Barocas	Chenin blanc
II. ARGENTINA Malbec Semillon Pedro Gimenez Cabernet Darera Torrontés	
III. AUSTRALIA Aleatico Auxerrois Barbera Bastardo Cabernet Franc Cabernet Sauvignon Carignan, Carignane Chardonnay, Pinot Chardonnay Chasselas, Chasselas doré, Golden Chasselas Chenin blanc Cinsaut Clairette Crouchen	Aucerot Trousseau Cabernet Gros Blue imperial Blanquette

List of varieties accepted in the Community	Accepted synonyms
III. AUSTRALIA (<i>continued</i>)	
Colombard	
Doradillo	
Durif	
Emerald Riesling	
Feranão Pires	
Folle blanche	Irvine's White
Gamay, Napa Gamay	
Grenache	
Grolleau	Gros lot
Kadarka	Gamza
Malbec	Cot
Marsanne	
Mataro	Balzac Esparte Mourvèdre
Merlot	
Meunier	Pinot Meunier
Mondeuse	
Montils	
Muller-Thurgau	
Muscadelle	
Muscat à petits grains	
Muscat menudo blanco	
Muscat cordo blanco	Cordo
Palomino	
Petit Verdot	
Pinot blanc	
Pinot gris	Ruländer
Pinot noir	
Pedro Ximenes	
Riesling	Rhine Riesling
Rkaziteli	
Ruby Cabernet	
Saint Macaire	
Sauvignon blanc	
Semillon	
Sercial	
Shiraz	Syrah
Sultana	Sultanina
	Thompson
	Seedless
Sylvaner	
Tempranillo	
Tocai friulano	Sauvignon vert
Traminer	Gewürztraminer

List of varieties accepted in the Community	Accepted synonyms
III. AUSTRALIA (<i>continued</i>) Trebbiano Verdelho Zinfandel	Ugni blanc
IV. AUSTRIA Blaufränkisch Blauer Burgunder, Blauer Spätburgunder, Weißer Burgunder, Weißburgunder, Bouviertraube Cabernet Cabernet — Sauvignon Gewürztraminer, Traminer aromatico Merlot Müller—Thurgau Muskat—Ottonel Muskat—Sylvaner Muskateller, Muscato, Muscat Neuburger Blauer Portugieser Rheinriesling, Riesling renano, Riesling Rotgipfler Ruländer St. Laurent Sylvaner Frühroter Veltliner Grüner Veltliner Roter Veltliner Blauer Wildbacher Welschriesling Zierfandler Zweigeltrebe	Pinot noir, Pinot nero Pinot blanc Rivaner Pinot gris, Pinot grigio
V. CHILE Pinot negro, Pinot noir Semillon Cabernet Moscatel	

List of varieties accepted in the Community	Accepted synonyms
VI. UNITED STATES	
(a) varieties of <i>Vitis vinifera</i> :	
Aleatico	
Alicante Bouschet	
Alicante Ganzin	Grenache
Aligote	
Barbera	
Black Hamburg	
Black Malveisie	
Black Muscat	
Blanc Fume	
Burger	
Cabernet	
Cabernet franc	
Cabernet Sauvignon	
Carignane	
Charbono	
Chenin blanc	
Cinsaut	
Clairette blanche	
Colombard	
Cot	Malbec
Croetto Moretto	
Dolcetto	
Durif	
Early Burgundy	
Early Muscat	
Emerald Riesling	
Feher Szagos	
Flame Tokay	
Flora	
Folle blanche	
Fresia	
Fume Blanc	
Furmint	
Gamay, Gamay noir	
Gewürztraminer	
Gold	
Golden Chasselas, Chasselas doré	
Grand noir	
Gray Riesling	
Green Hungarian	
Grignolino	
Gros Verdot	
Gutedel	

List of varieties accepted in the Community	Accepted synonyms
VI. UNITED STATES (<i>continued</i>)	
Helena	
Iona	
Lenoir	
Malvasia bianca	
Mataro	
Melon	
Merlot	
Mission	
Mondeuse	
Moscato d'oro	} Moscato
Muscat blanc	
Muscat Hamburg	
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	
Red Veltliner	
Refosco	
Riesling, white Riesling	
Royalty	
Rubired	
Ruby Cabernet	
Salvador	
Sauvignon blanc	
Sauvignon vert	
Sangiovetto	
Semillon	
Sereksia	
Silvaner, Sylvaner	
Souzao	
Thompson Seedless	
Tinta amarella	
Tinto cao	
Touriga	

List of varieties accepted in the Community	Accepted synonyms
VI. UNITED STATES (<i>continued</i>)	
Traminer, Red Traminer	Ugni blanc
Trebbiano	
Trousseau	
Verdelho	
Welschriesling	
White Pinot	
Zinfandel	
b) varieties of the species <i>Labrusca</i> and varieties produced by inter-specific cross-breeding:	
Agawam	
Aurora	
Baco	
Baco Noir	
Bellandais	
Beta	
Black Pearl	
Bon Verde	
Campbell's Early	
Cascade	
Cascade Noir	
Catawba	
Chambourcin	
Chancellor	
Chancellor Noir	
Chelois	
Chelois Noir	
Colobel	
Concord	
Cynthiana	
Dattier de Saint-Vallier	
De Chaunac	
Delaware	
Diamond	
Dutchess	
Elvira	
Florental	
Foch	
Garonnet	
Iona	
Isabella	
Ives	
Landal	
Landot noir	

List of varieties accepted in the Community	Accepted synonyms
VI. UNITED STATES (<i>continued</i>)	
Leon Millot	
Maréchal Foch	
Merlyn noir	
Missouri Riesling	
Muscadine	
Niagara	
Palissandre	
Ravat blanc	
Ravat noir	
Rayon d'Or	
Roucanneuf	
Scuppernong	
Seyval	
Steuben	
Verdelet	
Vergennes	
Vignole	
Villard blanc	
Villard noir	
VII. HUNGARY	
Bánáti Rizling	Zackelweiß
Bouvier Zöld	
Budai Zöld	
Cabernet franc	
Cabernet Sauvignon	
Cardinal	
Chardonnay	
Cirfandli	Zierfandler
Erzébetkiralynő	Königin Elisabeth
Ezerjő	Tausendgut
Fehér Kadarka	Weißkadarka
Fendantér fehér	Gutedel, Chasselas
Furmint	
Füszeres Tramini	Tramini aromatico, Gewürztraminer
Gyöngyszőlő	Gutedel, Chasselas
Harslevelű	Lindenblättriger
Homoki Tramini	Sandtraminer
Izsáki sárfehér	Silberweiß
Irsai olivér	
Kadarka	
Kékfrankos	Blaufränkisch
Kéknyelű	Blaustengler

List of varieties accepted in the Community	Accepted synonyms
VII. HUNGARY (<i>continued</i>)	
Kiralypanyka	Königstochter
Kisburgundi Kék	Blauer Spätburgunder, Pinot noir, Pinot nero
Kiraly furmint	Königsfurmint
Kövidinka	Steinschiller
Leányka	Mädchentraube
Mátyás—Muskotály	Mathiasmuskat
Merlot	
Mézesfehér	Weißer Honigler
Muskotály	Muscato, Muscat, Muskateller
Nagyburgundi	Großburgunder
Nemes furmint	Edelfurmint
Nemes Kadarka	Edelkadarka
Olaszrizling	Welschriesling
Ottonel	Muskat-Ottonel
Piros veltelini	rotweißer Veltliner
Piros cirfandli	roter Zierfandler
Rajnai Rizling	Rheinriesling
Sauvignon	
Szilváni	Sylvaner
Szürkebarat	Pinot grigio, Pinot gris, Graumönch, Ruländer
Tramini	Traminer
Veltelini	Veltliner
Zöldsylvani	grüner Sylvaner
Zöld Veltelini	grüner Veltliner
VIII. ISRAEL	
Sauvignon blanc	
Semillon	
Chenin blanc	
Colombard	
Muscat	
Cabernet Sauvignon	
Petite Sirah	
Carignan	
Pinotage	
Grenache	

List of varieties accepted in the Community	Accepted synonyms
IX. PORTUGAL	
Alvarinho	
Loureiro	
Azal branco	
Espadeiro	
Avesso	
Arinto	
Ramisco	
X. ROMANIA	
Feteasca	Mädchentraube
Feteasca neagra	Schwarze Mädchentraube
Feteasca regala, Galbena de Ardeal	Königsast, königliche Mädchentraube
Riesling italian, Riesling italico	Welschriesling
Riesling de Banat, Creată	Zackelweiß
Rulanda, Ruländer	Pinot gris, Pinot grigio, Grauburgunder
Muscat—Ottonel, Ottonel	
Traminer	
Neuburger	
Chasselas	Gutedel
Pinot Chardonnay, Chardonnay	
Furmint	Tokajerrebe
Grasa de Cotnari	Grasa Dicktraube
Tamâioasă românească	rumänische Weihrauchtraube
Baccator, Rujitza	
Crîmpoșie	
Frîncușă	Mildweiser
Gordin	
Saperavi	Kleinbeeriger
Majarcă albă Slancamenca	
Sauvignon	
Cabernet	
Cabernet—Sauvignon	
Merlot	
Pinot noir, Pinot nero	blauer Spätburgunder
Cadarca neagra, Cadarca Minis, schwarzer Cadarca	
Cadarca	rubinroter Cadarca
Coadă vulpi, Wolfsschwanz	
Negru vîrtos, Schwarzstarker	
Steinschiller	Rosentraube

List of varieties accepted in the Community	Accepted synonyms
X. ROMANIA (<i>continued</i>)	
Băbească	Großmuttertraube
Busuioacă de Bohotin	Schwarzer Muskat
Bătută neagră	
XI. SWITZERLAND	
Aligoté	
Amigne	
Arvine (petite)	
Chardonnay	
Chasselas, Gutedel	
Freisamer	
Humagne	
Marsanne blanche	
Muscat blanc (du Valais)	
Pinot gris	Malvoisie, Ruländer
Pinot blanc, Weißer Burgunder	
Räuschling	
Müller-Thurgau	Rivaner
Riesling	
Savagnin blanc	Païen, Heida
Sémillon (for Tessin)	
Sylvaner (Grüner)	
Traminer, Gewürztraminer	
Auxerrois	
Chenin blanc	
Completer (for Grisons)	
Elbling (for Argovie)	
Sauvignon	
Gamay Sainte-Foix	
Gamay de Caudoz	
Gamay d'Arcenani	
Gamay teinturier de Chaudenay	
Gamay teinturier/Färbertrauben	
Merlot	
Pinot noir, Blauer Burgunder	Clevner
Bondola (for Tessin and Moesa)	
Cabernet-Sauvignon	
Freisa (for Tessin)	
Malbec	
Rouge du pays (for Valais)	
Seibel 5455/Plantet	
Syrah (for Valais and Tessin)	

List of varieties accepted in the Community	Accepted synonyms
XII. TUNISIA	
Alicante Grenache	
Carignan	
Cinsault	
Mourvèdre	
Pinot Noir	Blauer Spätburgunder
Clairette	
Muscat	
XII. YUGOSLAVIA	
Bagrina, Braghina	
Banataki Rizling, Kreaca	Zackelweiß
Bena	
Bogdanuša	
Burgundac beli, Weißburgunder	Pinot blanc, Pino bianco, Weißburgunder, Beli Pinot
Burgundac sivi, Rulandec	Pinot gris, Ruländer, Grauburgunder, Pinot grigio
Buvijeova ranka, Radgonska ranina, Sasla Buvije	Bouvie Chasselas
Dobrogostina	
Ezerjo	Tausendgut
Grenaš beli, Belan	Grenache blanc
Grk	
Debit	
Kevedinka	
Krkošija	
Kujundžuša	
Malvazija, Malvasia	
Maraština, Rukatac	
Muskat Otonel, Mirisavka	Muskat — Ottonel
Plemenka	
Pinela	Pinola
Pošip	
Rebula	Ribolla
Talijanski Rizling, Laski Rizling, Graševina	{ Welschriesling, Riesling italico, Russky grape
Rizling beli, Rajnski, Rizling, Renski Rizling	Riesling renano, Riesling
Rizvanac, Rizvanec	Müller Thurgau
Rumeni Muskat	Gelber Muskateler
Rumeni Plavec	
Semijon	Semillon
Sovinjon	Sauvignon, Weißsauvignon

List of varieties accepted in the Community	Accepted synonyms
XII. YUGOSLAVIA (<i>continued</i>)	
Smederevka, Belina	
Šipon, Moslavac	Furmint
Šardone	Pinot Chardonnais, Chardonnais
Crevni Traminac, Rdeči Traminac	Traminer
Dišeci Traminac	Gewürztraminer, Traminer aromatico
Zelani Silvanec, Silvanac	Silvaner
Žilavka	
Žlahtina, Žlatitnina, Šasla bela, Zupljanka	Chasselas
Neoplanta	
Alicant boche, Alicant-Bouche	
Barbera	
Blatina	
Modri pinot, Modri burgundec	
Game, Gamay	Pinot noir, blauer Spätburgunder
Frankovka, Modra frankinja	
Kaberne frank	Cabernet
Kaberne sovinjon, Cabernet sauvignon	
Kadarska, Skadarka	
Kratošija	
Lasina, Lelekuša	
Merlo, Merlot	
Muskat Hamburg	
Muskat krokan	
Ninčuša	
Okatac, Glavinusa	
Plavac	
Plavka	
Prokupac, Rskavac, Kameničarka	
Portugizac modra, Blauer Portugieser	
Refoško, Refosco Crni Teran	
Stanušina	
Šentlorenka, Saint Laurent	
Trnjak	
Vranac	
Veltlinac	
Žametna črnina, Zametovka, Kavžina	Blauer Kolner