

Official Journal

of the European Communities

ISSN 0378-6978

L 309

Volume 33

8 November 1990

English edition

Legislation

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I

(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,

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 1325/90 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Articles 72 (5) and 81 thereof,

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 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

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

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;

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 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 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.

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.',
- 'Ο.Π.Ε.' and 'Ο.Π.Α.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',
- 'Superieur(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',
- 'sciacchetrà',
- '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',
- 'seleccionado';

(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:

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

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 'minősegi 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 'minősegi 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:
- 'ρουμπινί', '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',
 - 'χρυσόκτρινος', 'doré',
 - 'αχυρόχρους', 'pâle',
 - 'κεχριμπαρένιος', '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', 'Loupice', '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',
- 'chiarretto',
- '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 λευκά σταφύλια', '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 λευκά σταφύλια', 'blanc de blancs' referred to in paragraphs 1 (d) and 3 (g), the term 'bianco da uve bianche' 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', 'tør', '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', 'halbtrocken', 'abboccato', 'medium dry', 'halvtør', 'ημιξηρός', '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', 'γλυκός', '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) (t), 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:
- yayin meëretz hacodesh (wine from the Holy Land)
- yayin meëretz 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 tirziu (ct)
 - cules la maturitate de innobilare (cmi)
 - cules selectionat (cs)

- cules la înobilarea boabelor (cib)
 - vin din butoaie alese
 - vin din vinoteca
 - comoara pivniței
11. SAN MARINO
- Superiore
- 12.¹ 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 čuveno vino sa geografskim poreklom or vrhunsko vino z geografskim poreklom or vrvno 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:
 - Agterkliphoogte
 - McGregor
 - Vinkrivier
 - Goree
 - 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 Drumborg
 6. Wine-growing region Lilydale:
sub-regions:
 - Yarra Glen
 - Yarra Yering
 7. Geelong wine-growing region
 8. Bendigo 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 Nildottie
 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

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

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

3. 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 |
| — Gavrilo | — Slaviantzi | |

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 | — Perushtitza | — Korten |
| — Kalugero | — 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 | |

5. 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

7. 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	— Llano 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

Counties:

- Bernalillo County
- Chaves County
- Dona Ana County

23. New York

Counties:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| — 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

Counties:

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

25. Ohio

Counties:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| — 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

Counties:

- Atoka County
- Kingfisher County

27. Oregon

Counties:

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

28. Pennsylvania

Counties:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| — 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

Counties:

- 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 |
| — Greensville 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:

- Catoctin
- Cumberland Valley
- Linganore

9. Massachusetts

Viticultural areas:

- Martha's Vineyard
- Southeastern New England

10. Michigan

Viticultural areas:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| — Fennville | — Leelanau Peninsula |
| — Lake Michigan Shore | — 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
- Hermann ⁽¹⁾
- Ozark Highlands
- 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
- Finger Lakes
- The Hamptons, Long Island
- Hudson River Region
- Lake Erie
- Lake Erie Islands
- North Fork of Long Island

16. Ohio

Viticultural areas:

- Grand River Valley
- Isle St. George
- Lake Erie
- Loramie Creek
- Ohio River Valley

17. Oklahoma

Viticultural area: Ozark Mountain

18. Oregon

Viticultural areas:

- Columbia Valley
- Umpqua Valley
- Walla Walla Valley
- Willamette Valley

19. Pennsylvania

Viticultural areas:

- Central Delaware Valley
- Cumberland Valley
- Lake Erie
- 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
- North Fork of Roanoke
- North Neck George Washington Birthplace
- Rocky Knob
- Shenandoah Valley

⁽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 | — Kunfehértó | — Csongrád |
| — Kiskőrös | — Barabás | — Galambos |
| — Sándorfalva | — Mórhalom | — Csavoly |
| — Soltszentimre | — Tiszaöldvár | — Csengod |
| — Pirtó | — Tiszafüred | — Tabdi |
| — Puszta | — Tiszakürt | — Kaskantyú |
| — Tiszaszentimre | — Tófalva | — Akasztó |
| — Jászszentandrás | — Pusztamonostor | — Tiszaújfalva |
| — Fülöpszállás | — Terézhalma | — Kekhegy |
| — Szeged | — Napkor | — Paphegy |
| — Császártöltés | — Asóthalom | — Svivarvanyoshegy |
| — Dunavölgye | — Cserkeszőlő | — Soltvadkert |
| — Cegléd | — Harta | — Kiskunmajska |
| — Érsekhalom | — Kecel | — Lakitelek |
| — Baja | — Kistelek | — Bocsa |
| — Solt | — Mátyásváros | — Pahi |
| — Kunbaja | — Kőút | — Homokhegy |
| — Helvécia | — Feketealom | — 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 | — Apáthegey |
| — Vaskeresztes | — Zánka | — Sátorhegy |
| — Kőszeg | — Hegyesd | — Dunaalmas |
| — Mosonszentpéter | — Győr | — Dunaszentmiklós |
| — Akal | — Mesteri | — Nemesvamos |
| — Fertőtó | — Szigliget | — Meleges |
| — 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	— Máriagyüd	— Ördög völgy
— Tamási	— Köröshegy	— Kakasdomb
— Balatonboglár	— Balatonlelle	— Törökkút
— Máriafürdő	— Paks	— Vadaskert
— Várdomb	— Nagyharsány	— Pustatorony

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	— Szentistvan
— 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
— Nazareth
— Tabor
— 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
- Taramea

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 | — Cotul 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
 - Copou
 - Cetățuia
 - Uricani
 - Huși
 - Bohotin
 3. Wine-growing region Odobesti:
 - sub-regions:
 - Vrancea Singele taurului
 - Focșani
 - Mînăstioara
 - 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 Timave:
 - sub-regions:
 - Șona
 - Sintioana
 - Valea Lungă-Tirnave
 - Viișoara
 - Valea Tirnavelor
 - Cetatea de Baltă
 - Basna
 - Daneș
 - Domald
 - Zagăr
 - Jidvei
 - Sighișoara
 - Proștea Mare
 - Axente Sever
 - Biertan
 - Richiș
 - Blaj
 - Crăciunel
 - Mediaș
 - Micăsasa
 - Moșna
 - Șeica Mică
 - Valea Viilor-Tirnave
 - Țigmandru
 - Bagaciu
 - Atzel
 - Copsa Mică
 - Dumbrăveni
 - Hoghilag
 - Laslea
 - Paucea
 - Balcaciu
 - Agirbiciu
 - Dupus
 - Boarta

2. Wine-growing region Alba Iulia:
sub-regions:
 - Sebeş
 - Apoldul de Sus
 - Cricău
 - Ighiu
 - Şard
 - Vingard
 - Ţelna
3. Wine-growing region Aiud:
sub-regions:
 - Ciumbrud
 - Ocna Mureş
4. Wine-growing region Bistriţa:
sub-regions:
 - Teaca
 - Batoş
 - Stau Nou
 - Lechinţa
 - Dumitra
 - Siniacob
 - Beşineu
 - 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
 - Sînicolaul Mare
 - Tomnatec
 - Nerău
 2. Wine-growing region Recaş:
sub-regions:
 - Dealul Nou
 - Dealul Vechi
 - Dealul Lupilor
 - Valea Lungă-Banat
 - Buziaş
 3. Wine-growing region Moldova Nouă:
sub-regions:
 - Dealurile Dunării-Banat
 - Dealul Silagiului
 - Dealul Viilor-Banat
 4. Wine-growing region Tirol Banat:
sub-regions:
 - Minăstirea
 - 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
 - Medgidia
 - Valu lui Traian
 - Peştera
 - Seimeni
 - Lacul Oltina
 - Ostrov
 - Tulcea
 - Niculiţel
 - Babadag
 - Valul Roman
 - Biserica Veche
 - Poarta Albă
 - Plaiul Ciocîrlia
 - Valea Dacilor
 - Plaiul Cicoşul
 - Nazarcea
 - Piatra Roşie
 - Castelu
 - 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 |
| — Ollon | — St. Maurice |
| — Chippis | — Salgesch/Salquenen |
| — Collonges | — Salins |
| — Conthey | — Saxon |
| — Dorénaz | — Savièse |
| — Eggerberg | — Diolly |
| — Ergisch | — Sierre |
| — Evionnaz | — Champsabé |
| — Fully | — Crétaflan |
| — Beudon | — Gêronde |
| — 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 |
| — Montibex | — 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 |
| — Coteaux 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
— Chancy	— 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:

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

5. Canton of Fribourg

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	— Uetikon 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	— Rudolfsingen
— 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 |
| — Guggenhürl | — Oberneuenforn |
| — Holderberg | — Farhof |
| — Herdern | — Burghof |
| — Kalchrain | — Schlattlingen |
| — Schloßgut Herdern | — Herrenberg |
| — Hüttwilen | — Stettfurt |
| — Guggenhüsli | — Schloß Sonnenberg |
| — Stadtschryber | — Sonnenberg |
| — Niederneuenforn | — Uesslingen |
| — Trottenhalde | — Steigässli |
| — Landvogt | — Warth |
| — Chrachenfels | — Kartaus Ittingen |

(b) Production area II:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| — Amlikon | — Weinfeld |
| — Buchackern | — Scherbengut |
| — Götighofen | — Thurgut |
| — Hohenfels | — Schmälzler |
| — Buchenhalde | — Straußberg |
| — Griesenberg | — Sunnehalde |
| — Hessenreuti | — Schloßgut Bachtobel |
| — Märsterten | — Bachtobel |
| — Ottenberg | |
| — 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 | — Bodeler |
| — Döttingen | — Rütiberg |
| — Effingen | — Schinznach |
| — Elfingen | — Seengen |
| — Endingen | — Brestenberg |
| — Ennetbaden | — Wessenberg |
| — Goldwand | — Tegerfelden |
| — Erlinsbach | — Thalheim |
| — Frick | — Ueken |
| — Habsburg | — Untersiggenthal |
| — Herznach | — Villigen |
| — Hornussen | — Schloßberg |
| — Stiftshalde | — Steinbrüchler |
| — Hottwil | — Wetingen |
| — Kaisten | — Wirttau |
| — Klingnau | — Würenlingen |
| — Küttigen | — Würenlos |
| — Lenzburg | — Bick |
| — Goffersberg | — Zeiningen |
| — Burghalden | |

14. Canton of Bâle

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

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| — Aesch | — Maispach |
| — Tschäpperli | — Muttenz |
| — 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 Nephers | — 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 |
| — Blieçik | — 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:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| — İzmir and surroundings | — İzmir |
| — 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 |
| — Sihal | — 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 Anatoli:

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| — Kahramanmaras | — Ş Urfa |
| — Gaziantep | — Diyarbakir |
| — Kilis | — Mardin |
| — Elazig | |
| — 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 Herzégovina and bearing one of the following names of the wine-growing region or sub-region of origin:

1. Wine-growing region Herzégovine:

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 Zagora
- 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:

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| — Briški | — Kraški |
| — 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 Vojvodina 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
 - Pešcara
 3. Wine-growing region Subotička pešcara:
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	Malingre	—
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, Alcañon	
Malbec		
Malvar		
Malvasía Riojana	Rojal blanco, Subirat	
Manto Negro		
Mazuela	Crujillón, Samsó	
Mencia		
Merlot		
Merseguera	Exquitxagos	
Monastrell	Morastel, Moristel, Alcayata	
Moscatel	Moscatel dorado	
Moscatel de grano menudo		
Müller-Thurgau		
Negramoll		
Ondarrabi beltza		
Ondarrabi zuri		
Palomino	Palomino fino	
Pansa blanca		
Pansa negra		
Pansa valenciana	Vinater, Vinyater	
Pardilla		
Parellada	Montonec	
Pedro Ximénez	Pero Ximen	
Picapoll		
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	
Cabernet franc	Cabernet	Gutedel ⁽¹⁾
Cabernet		
Chasselas		
Chenin	Pineau de la Loire ⁽²⁾	
Fer	Mansois	
Grolleau	Gros lot	
Macabeau	Malvoisie ⁽³⁾	
Meunier	Pinot Meunier, Gris Meunier	Müllerrebe
Muscat à petits grains	Muscat	Muskateller, Muscato
Muscat à petits grains roses		
Muscat à petits grains rouges		
Muscat d'Alexandrie		
Muscat Ottonel		
Pinot gris	Malvoisie ⁽²⁾	Ruländer, Pinot grigio
Sacy	Tokay Pinot gris ⁽¹⁾	
Savagnin rose	Tressalier	
Tourbat	Heiligensteiner Klevner ⁽¹⁾	
Vermantino	Malvoisie	
	Malvoisie ⁽⁴⁾	
4. GREECE		
Αγιοργίτικο (Agiorgitiko)	Μαύρο Νεμέας ⁽⁵⁾	
Ξυνόμαυρο (Xynomavro)	Μαύρο Ναούσης ⁽⁶⁾	
Μοσχάτο άσπρο (Moschato-aspro)	Μοσχοῦδι (Moschoudi) ⁽⁷⁾	Moscato Muskateller Muscat
Μοσχάτο (Moschato)		
Μοσχάτο Σπίνας (Moschato Spinas)		
Μοσχάτο Αλαξενδρείας (Moschato Alexandrias)		
Λημνιο (Limnio)	Καλαμπάκι (Kalabaki) ⁽⁸⁾	Roditis
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 Montericco		
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 Masilicata		
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 (cont'd)		
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		
Riesling italico	Welschriesling ⁽¹⁾	Welschriesling
Riesling renano	Rheinriesling ⁽¹⁾	
Rossola		
Sangiovese	Sangiovese Brunello ⁽²⁾	
Schiava gentile	{ Kleinvernatsch ⁽¹⁾ Mittervernatsch ⁽¹⁾ Edelvernatsch ⁽¹⁾	
Schiava grossa		
Schiava grigia		
Schiava gentile Schiava grossa Schiava grigia	{ Großvernatsch ⁽¹⁾ Grauvernatsch ⁽¹⁾ Schiava, Vernatsch ⁽¹⁾	
Tocai friulane		
Traminer aromatico		
Trebbiano toscano Trebbiano romagnolo Trebbiano giallo Trebbiano di Soave	{ Tocai italico Gewürztraminer ⁽¹⁾ Trebbiano	Ugni blanc
Verdea		
Verduzzo friulano Verduzzo trevigiano		
Vernaccia di Oristane Vernaccia di San Gimignano Vernaccia nera		
Vespolina	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		
Alvarelhão		
Alvarinho		
Aragonez		
Arinto	Podernã	
Assario Branco		
Azal Tinto		
Baga		
Barcolo		
Bastardo		
Boal		
Borraçal		
Borrado das Moscas	Bical	
Brancelho		
Cabernet Sauvignon		
Camarato	Negro Mouro	
Castelão		
Corcoal		
Chardonnay		
Codega	Codo, Siria, Crato Branco	
Cornifesta		
Encruzado		
Espadeiro		
Fernão Pires	Maria Gomes	
Folgosão		
Fonte Cal		
Gewurtztraminer		
Gouveio ou Verdelho		
Grand Noir		
Jaon		
Jampal		
Loureiro		
Malvasia		
Malvasia Fina		
Malvasia Rel	Seminário	
Mateudo		
Marufo		
Merlot		
Monvedro		
Mortáqua		
Moscatel de Setúbal		
Moscatel do Douro		
Moscatel Roxo		
Mourisco Tinto		
Negro Mole		
Pedral		
Periquita	João Santarém	
Pérola		
Pinot Branco		
Pinot 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
7. PORTUGAL (<i>cont'd</i>) Rabo de Ovelha T. (V. Verdes) Ramisco Riesling Roupeiro (Alentajo) Rufeto Santarém Sercoal Tália Tamarez Tarrantoz Tinta Amarela Tinta Marroca Tinta Carvalha Tinta Ferreira Tinta Miuda Tinta Mole Tinta Pinheira Tinta Roriz Touriga Francesa Touriga Nacional Trajadura Trincadeira das Pratas Trincateira Preta Verdelho Branco Verdelho Tinto Vinhão Viosinho Vital	Douradinha	
8. UNITED KINGDOM Müller-Thurgau Wrotham Pinot	Rivaner Pinot meunier	

List of varieties accepted in the Community	Accepted synonyms
1. SOUTH AFRICA Bukettraube Cabernet franc Cabernet sauvignon Chenel Chenin blanc Cinsaut Clairette blanche Colombard 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	Steen Colombard Red Grenache, Rooi Grenache Muscadel Hanepoot Greengrape Trebbiano Rhine Riesling, Riesling
2. ALGERIA Alicante Bouschet	
3. ARGENTINA 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	Pinot Chardonnay Cot Listan

List of varieties accepted in the Community	Accepted synonyms
3. ARGENTINA (<i>cont'd</i>) 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	Trebbiano
4. AUSTRALIA Aleatico Auxerrois Barbera Bastardo Cabernet Franc Carbernet 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 Seedleess Merlot Meunier Mondeuse Montils Müller-Thurgau Muscadelle Muscat à petits grains Muscat menudo blanco Muscat gordo blanco Palomino Petit Verdot Pinot blanc Pinot gris	Aucerot Trousseau Cabernet gros Cabernet Blue imperial Blanquette Irvine's White Gros lot Gamza Cot Balzac, Esparte, Morvèdre Pinot Meunier Gordo Ruländer

List of varieties accepted in the Community	Accepted synonyms
4. AUSTRALIA (<i>cont'd</i>) Pinot noir Pedro Ximenes Riesling Rkaziteli Ruby Cabernet Saint Macaire Sauvignon blanc Semillon Sercial Shiraz Sultana Sylvaner Taminga Tempranillo Tocai friulano Trebiano Verdello Zinfandel	Rhine Riesling Syrah Sultanina Seedless Thompson Sauvignon vert Gewürztraminer Ugni blanc
5. AUSTRIA Bouviertraube Blauburger Blauer Burgunder Blauer Portugieser Blauer Wildbacher Blauer Zweigelt Blaufränkisch Cabernet franc Cabernet Sauvignon Chardonnay Frühroter Veltliner Furmint Gewürztraminer Goldburger Grüner Sylvaner Roter Sylvaner Grüner Veltliner Jubiläumsreber Merlot Müller-Thurgau Muskat-Ottonel Muskat-Sylvaner Neuburger Roter Muskateller Gelber Muskateller Roter Traminer Roter Veltliner Rotgipfler Ruländer St. Laurent Scheurebe Weiser Burgunder Weiser Riesling Welschriesling Zierfandler	Blauer Spätburgunder, Blauburgunder, Pinot noir Rotburger Cabernet Sylvaner Weißer Sauvignon, Sauvignon blanc Muskateller Grauer Burgunder, Pinot gris Sämling 88 Pinot blanc Riesling, Rheinriesling Spätrot
6. BULGARIA Dimiat Fetjaska Ugni blanc Aligoté Kerazuda	Mädchentraube, Momino grozde

List of varieties accepted in the Community	Accepted synonyms
6. BULGARIA (cont'd) 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	Rikat Laski Rizling, Welschriesling Rheinriesling, Riesling Misket Sauvignon blanc Grauburgunder, Ruländer Kadarka { Melnik Königstraube { Spätburgunder, Blauer Spätburgunder
7. CHILE Semillon Sauvignon Pinot Blanca Chardonnay Riesling Moscatel de Alejandria Moscatel Rosado Moscatel Ottonel Moscateles en général Torontel Chenin blanc Ugni blanc Cabernet Sauvignon Cabernet franc Pinot noir Cot Merlot Verdot Carignane Pais Gewürztraminer	Semijon Sovijon Pinot Blanc, Weißburgunder, Weißer Burgunder Pinot Chardonnay Riesling Renano, Rhine Riesling Moscatel Blanca, Blanca Italia Moscato, Muscat, Muscato Moscatello, Muscadell Torrantes Chenin Trebbiano Cabernet Gros cabernet, Cabernet Pinot Negro, Blauer Spätburgunder, Spät burgunder, Blauburgunder Cot rouge, Malbeck Cariñana Criolla, Mission
8. CYPRUS Mavra Mavron tis Kyprou	

List of varieties accepted in the Community	Accepted synonyms
8. CYPRUS (<i>cont'd</i>) 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	Pambakada, Pambakina Mourvèdre Trebbiano
9. EGYPT Muscat d'Alexandria Chaselas Roumi Abiad Sultanina Xenistery Roditis Muscat de Hambourg Cabernet blanc Cabernet Sauvignon Pinot noir Lencas Cabernet	
10. UNITED STATES (a) Varieties of '<i>vitis vinifera</i>' Aleatico Alicante Bouschet Alicante Ganzin Aligote Barbera Black Hamburg Black Malvoisie Black Muscat Blanc Fume Burger Cabernet Cabernet franc Cabernet-Sauvignon Carignane Carnelian Charbone Chenin blanc Cinsaut Clairette blanche Colombard Cot Croetto Moretto Dolcetto Durif	Grenache Malbec

List of varieties accepted in the Community	Accepted synonyms
10. UNITED STATES (cont'd)	
Early Burgundy	
Early Muscat	
Feher 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 Ottonel	
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	
Veltliner	
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	
Dattier de Saint-Vellier	
De Chaunac	
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 Steuben Verdelet Vergennes Vidal Vignole Villard blanc Villard noir	Seyval Vidal Blanc
11. HUNGARY Bouvier Budai Zöld Cabernet franc Cabernet Sauvignon Cardinal Chardonnay Cirfandli Creata Erzsébetkirálynó Ezerjő Fehér Kadarka Fendantier fehér Furmint Fűszeres Tramini Gyöngyszőlő Hárslevelű Homoki Tramini Izsáki sárfehér Irsai olivér Kadarka Kékfrankos Kéknyelű Királyleányka Kisburgundi Kék Király furmint Kövidinka Leányka Máryás — Muskotály Merlot Mézesfehér Müller-Thurgau Muskotály Nagyburgundi Nemes furmint Nemes Kadarka Olaszrizling Ottoneel Pinot blanc Piros veltelini Piros cirfandli Rajnai Rizling Sauvignon Szilváni Szürkebarát Tramini	Zierfandler Zackelweiß Königin Elisabeth Tausendgut Weißkadarka Gutedel, Chasselas Traminer aromatico, Gewürztraminer Gutedel, Chasselas Lindenblättriger Sandtraminer Silberweiß Blaufränkisch Blaustengler Königstochter, Königliche Mädchentraube Blauer Spätburgunder, Spätburgunder, Pinot noir, Pinot nero Königsfurmint Steinschiller Mädchentraube Mathiasmuskat Weißer Honigler Muscato, Muscat, Muskateller Großburgunder Edelfurmint Edelkadarka Welschriesling, Olasz Rizling Muskat-Ottoneel Weißburgunder rotweißer Veltliner roter Zierfandler Rheinriesling Sylvaner Pinot grigio, Pinot gris, Graumönch Ruländer Grauburgunder Gewürztraminer

List of varieties accepted in the Community	Accepted synonyms
11. HUNGARY (cont'd) Veltelini Zöldsylváni Zöld Veltelini Zweigelt	grüner Veltliner grüner Sylvaner grüner Veltliner
12. ISRAEL Sauvignon blanc Semillon Chenin blanc Colombard Muscat Cabernet Sauvignon Petite Sirah Carignan Pinotage Grenache Malvoisie Ugni blanc Black Malvoisie Tinta amarella Zinfandel	Shiraz Malvasia, Malvasia bianca Trebiano
13. MOROCCO Cabernet franc Cabernet Sauvignon Gamay Grenache Pinot noir Syrah Cinsault Carignan Criola Clairette Folie blanche Macabeu Mersguera Pedro Ximenez Sauvignon El-Biod Merlot Mourvèdre Gros Noir	
14. NEW ZEALAND 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	Pinot Chardonnay Chasselas Dore, Golden Chasselas Melasconera Pinot Meunier

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 Cotnati Tamioasă românească Băcător, 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 Văteliner 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
16. SAN MARINO San Giovese Biancale	
17. SWITZERLAND 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/Plantet Syrah (for Valais and Tessin)	Malvoisie, Ruländer Rivaner Païen, Heida
18. CZECHOSLOVAKIA Limbašský silván Svatopeterský rizling Pezinské zámecké Rizling vlašský Rulandské Nietranské knieža bílé Nietranské knieža červené Frankovka Riesling rýnský Gewürztraminer Müller-Thurgau Sauvignon Vavrinecke Cabernet Sauvignon Grüner Veltliner Silvaner Gewürztraminer Muscat Ottonel Kláštorné červené	Ruland, Rulander Rheinriesling

List of varieties accepted in the Community	Accepted synonyms
18. CZECHOSLOVAKIA (<i>cont'd</i>) St. Laurent Vinodar biele Vinodar červené Zweigeltrebe Irsay Oliver	
19. TUNISIA Alicante Grenache Carignan Cinsault Mourvèdre Pinot noir Clairette Muscat	Blauer Spätburgunder
20. TURKEY Adakarası Akgemre Beylerce Boğazkere Bornova Misketi Burdur Dimriti Cabernet Sauvignon Cabernet Franc Carignane Cinsaut Clairette Calkarasi Cubukkarasi Dimnit Dökülgen Emir Folie Blanc Furmint Gamay Grenache Hasandede Horozkarasi Kabarcik Kalecikkarasi Karagemre Karalahana Karandere Kuntra Muscattler Narince Öküzgözü Papaskarasi Pinot Chardonnay Pinot Noir Riesling Semillon Sergikarasi Sidalan Sungurlu Sylvaner Vasilaki Yapincak Yediveren Merlot	Karacakiz Sidalak Hasandede Anadolu yapincagi

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 Muscadine SSR Russia: — Region of Krasnodar: Aligoté Weisser Riesling Pinot blanc Pinot gris Pinot noir Sauvignon Cabernet Traminer rosé Rkatsiteli Saperavi Müller-Thurgau — Province of Rostov: Weisser Riesling Aligoté Plavay Plechistik Tsimlianskiy noir Kuldzhinsky — Region of Stavropol: Silvaner Rkatsiteli Saperavi Aligoté Weisser Riesling Muscat-Ottonel Muscat blanc Muscat rosé Muscat noir Autonomous SSR Checheno-Ingush: Rkatsiteli Cabernet Saperavi	Feteasca Rheinriesling, Riesling Rheinriesling, Riesling Rheinriesling, Riesling

List of varieties accepted in the Community	Accepted synonyms
21. SOVIET UNION (<i>cont'd</i>) SSR Ukraine: — Province of Crimea: Ruby of Magarach Bastardo of Magarach Cabernet Sauvignon Matrasa Saperavi Kokour blanc Sersial Weisser Riesling Aligoté Merlot Muscat-Ottonel Muscat blanc Muscat rosé Muscat noir — Kherson and Nikolajev regions of Odessa: Pinot blanc Pinot gris Pinot noir Gewürztraminer Chardonnay Sauvignon Aligoté Weisser Riesling Silvaner Feteasca blanc Cabernet Saperavi Merlot Matrasa SSR Azerbaidjan: Matrasa Khindogni Bayan Shirey Shirvan Shakhi	Rheinriesling, Riesling Rheinriesling, Riesling
22. YUGOSLAVIA Bagrina Kreaca Bena Bogdanuša Burgundac beli, beli pino Burgundac sivi, Rulandec Buvijeova ranka, Ranina, Šasla Buvije Dobrogostina Ezerjo Grenaš beli, Belan Grk Debit Kevedinka Krkošija Kujundjuša Malvazija Muškat Ottonel Zlatni muskat Plemenka Žlahtina Pinela	Braghina Zackelweiß Pinot blanc, Pinot bianco, Weißer Burgunder, Beli Burgunder Pinot gris, Ruländer, Pinot grigio, Grauburgunder Bouvie Chasselas Tausendgut Grenache blanc Crvena ružica, Crvena dinka Istarska malvazija, Malvasia, Malvasija dubrovačka Mirisavka, Muškat ottonel, Muscat ottonel Golden muscat Chasslas, Gutedel, Žlahtnina, Šasla bela, Ranka

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
Pimo šardone	Weisser Traminer, Traminec
Traminac beli	Rdeći Traminac, Roter Traminer
Crveni Traminac	Mirisavi Traminac, Gewürztraminer, Traminer
Diseci Traminac	aromatico
Zeleni Silvanec	Silvanac, Grüner Silvaner
Žilavka	
Ranfol	
Župljanka	
Neoplanta	
Tamjanika bela	
Rkaciteli	
Ugni blanc	
Medna	
Zlatarica	
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 crni, Gamay
	Modra frankinja, Blaufränkisch
	Cabernet franc
	Cabernet Sauvignon
Game	
Frankovka	
Kabernet frank	
Kabernet sovinjon	
Kadarka	
Skadarka	
Kratošija	
Teran	
Refošk	
Lasina	
Merlo	
Muškat Hamburg	
Muškat Krokan	
Ninčusa	
Okatac	
Plavac	
Prokupac	
Portugizac plavi	
Plavka	
Stanušina	
Sentlorenka	
Trnjak	
Vranac	
Veltlinac zeleni	
Žametna crnina	
Kavcina	
Redeča kraljevina	
Zelen	
	Lelekuša
	Merlot
	Mucat Hamburg, Muskat Hamburg
	Glavinuša
	Plavac mali, Plavec mali
	Prokupec, Rskavac, Kameničarka
	Portugalka, Portugizac modri, Blauer Portugieser
	Plavina
	Sentlovrenka, Saint Laurent
	Vranec
	Vetlinec, Grüner Veltliner
	Žametovka, Blauer Kolner
	Žametna črnina, Kavčina
	Kraljevina

List of varieties accepted in the Community	Accepted synonyms
22. YUGOSLAVIA (<i>cont'd</i>) Ohridsko crno Plovdiva Game bojader Župski bojader Krajski bojader Jagodinka Kladovka bela	Gamay tantiner

ANNEX V

1. List of French quality wines psr which may be presented in bottles of the 'flûte 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 Neuweier, 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

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