

Brussels, XXX
[...] (2023) XXX draft

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

of XXX

amending Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33 as regards certain provisions on protected denominations of origin and protected geographical indications for wine and on the presentation of compulsory particulars for grapevine products and specific rules for the indication and designation of ingredients for grapevine products, and Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/273 as regards the certification of imported wine products

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EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

1. CONTEXT OF THE DELEGATED ACT

Regulation (EU) 2021/2117 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 2 December 2021¹ has amended certain provisions of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013² in relation to the wine sector. The obligation to indicate the date of minimum durability for partially de-alcoholised and de-alcoholised wines with an actual alcoholic strength by volume of less than 10 % as well as the list of ingredients and the nutrition declaration for all grapevine products has been introduced. Certain provisions concerning the designations of origin and the geographical indications in the wine sector laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33³ have been added to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013.

Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 empowers the Commission to adopt delegated acts to lay down rules for the indication and designation of ingredients for grapevine products, on the presentation and use of labelling particulars and on the conditions to be followed in respect of an application for the protection of a designation of origin or geographical indication, scrutiny by the Commission, the objection procedure, and procedures for amendment, cancellation and conversion of protected designations of origin or protected geographical indications. It also empowers the Commission to adopt delegated acts on the rules on the accompanying document and its use, and on the conditions under which imported products are considered to have an equivalent level of conformity to the Union marketing standards and conditions.

The purpose of this delegated act is to amend accordingly the existing Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 as regards applications for protection of designations of origin, geographical indications and traditional terms in the wine sector, the objection procedure, restrictions of use, amendments to product specifications, cancellation of protection, and labelling and presentation.

Certain amendments to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/273 are also provided for, accordingly.

2. CONSULTATIONS PRIOR TO THE ADOPTION OF THE ACT

Consultations, involving experts from all the 27 Member States have been carried in the context of the meetings of the Expert Group for the Common Organisation of Agricultural

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¹ Regulation (EU) 2021/2117 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 2 December 2021, amending Regulations (EU) No 1308/2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products, (EU) No 1151/2012 on quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs, (EU) No 251/2014 on the definition, description, presentation, labelling and the protection of geographical indications of aromatised wine products and (EU) No 228/2013 laying down specific measures for agriculture in the outermost regions of the Union (OJ L 435, 6.12.2021, p. 262).

² Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 922/72, (EEC) No 234/79, (EC) No 1037/2001 and (EC) No 1234/2007 (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 671).

³ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33 of 17 October 2018 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards applications for protection of designations of origin, geographical indications and traditional terms in the wine sector, the objection procedure, restrictions of use, amendments to product specifications, cancellation of protection, and labelling and presentation (OJ L 9, 11.1.2019, p. 2).

Markets – Wine held (virtually), on 29 April, 20 June, 27 September, 20 October and 1 December 2022, and 3 February 2023.

The draft delegated regulation was posted in the European Commission portal ‘Have your say’ from 26 January to 23 February 2023, to gather the views of citizens and stakeholders, and the draft was notified to the WTO partners for feedback.

The draft received feedback from 154 stakeholders, notably from 2 Member States (90%), mostly representing business/companies and business associations (70%) and EU citizens (25%). The vast majority of feedback inputs, for which some model replies were used, highlighted the need for a transitional rule for the wine produced but not yet labelled before the date of entry into force, to allow for the effective placing on the market of all available wine stocks. A significant share of the feedback referred to enhancing the flexibility granted to the listing of additives, but the Commission considers that the draft already provides significant flexibility, while setting limits to avoid possible abuse of the relevant provisions. Comments received from a specific Member State requested the elimination of the requirement related to the VI-1 document (Article 2), which is considered necessary to guarantee level-playing field for imported and domestic wines. Other feedback received (e.g. on the nutrition declaration, electronic labels, other modifications) goes beyond the scope of the present act.

3. LEGAL ELEMENTS OF THE DELEGATED ACT

The delegated act is based on Articles 89, 109(3), point (b) and 122 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 and should be adopted by means of the procedure in accordance with Article 227 of the same Regulation.

This Regulation provides the necessary amendments to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33 to complete the rules of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 on the derogation for the date of minimum durability to appear in the same field of vision on the container of grapevines products, and on the rules on the indication of the list of ingredients for grapevine products. It also clarifies the conditions of use of certain terms, modifies a provision on the presentation of sparkling wines, and removes some obsolete references. In addition, it provides the necessary technical amendments to make Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33 consistent with Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 by deleting the provisions that were moved into Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013.

Furthermore, it provides for an amendment to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/273, concerning the content of the single accompanying document for the import of wine products (the ‘VI-1 document’), as referred to in Article 20, and the content of the extract (the ‘VI-2 extract’), to fulfil the obligation of bearing the list of ingredients.

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amending Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33 as regards certain provisions on protected denominations of origin and protected geographical indications for wine and on the presentation of compulsory particulars for grapevine products and specific rules for the indication and designation of ingredients for grapevine products, and Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/273 as regards the certification of imported wine products

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 922/72, (EEC) No 234/79, (EC) No 1037/2001 and (EC) No 1234/2007¹, and in particular Article 89, Article 109(3), point (b) and Article 122 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EU) 2021/2117 of the European Parliament and of the Council² has amended Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013.
- (2) In the context of that amendment, the provisions of Articles 6, 10, 12, 14, 15, 20 and 22 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33³ have been inserted in Article 96(5) and (6), Article 97(2), Article 98(2), (3), (4) and (5), and Articles 105, 106 and 106a of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013.
- (3) In particular, Article 15 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33 is no longer useful since it sets out a specific procedure for approval of Union amendments to a product specification - allowing their approvals without vote of the Committee in case no opposition is lodged against that amendment following the publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union* - which has now become the standard procedure for registration of a protected designation of origin or protected geographical indication under Article 99 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013, but also for approval of Union amendments to product specifications by virtue of Article 105(3), first subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013.

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¹ OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 671.

² Regulation (EU) 2021/2117 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 2 December 2021, amending Regulations (EU) No 1308/2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products, (EU) No 1151/2012 on quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs, (EU) No 251/2014 on the definition, description, presentation, labelling and the protection of geographical indications of aromatised wine products and (EU) No 228/2013 laying down specific measures for agriculture in the outermost regions of the Union (OJ L 435, 6.12.2021, p. 262).

³ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33 of 17 October 2018 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards applications for protection of designations of origin, geographical indications and traditional terms in the wine sector, the objection procedure, restrictions of use, amendments to product specifications, cancellation of protection, and labelling and presentation (OJ L 9, 11.1.2019, p. 2).

- (4) For the sake of clarity and ease of use for the operators, Articles 6, 10, 12, 14, 15, 20 and 22 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33 should be deleted and references to those Articles changed.
- (5) Following the addition of a new paragraph 3 in Article 97 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 by Regulation (EU) 2021/2117, the existing paragraph 3 of that Article became paragraph 4. Following the addition of new points, points (a)(iii) and (b)(iii) of Article 93(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 became points (a)(iv) and (b)(iv) of that Article respectively. References in Article 5(1), (2) and (3) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33 to points (a)(iii) and (b)(iii) of Article 93(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 and references in point (c)(iii) of Article 11(1) and in point (b) of the second subparagraph of Article 13(1) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33 to Article 97(3) of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 should be adjusted accordingly.
- (6) Annex III, Section B, point 3, second paragraph, of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/934⁴ provides that as concerns liqueur wines bearing the protected designation of origin ‘Condado de Huelva’, ‘Málaga’ and ‘Jerez-Xérès-Sherry’, the must of raisined grapes to which neutral alcohol of vine origin has been added to prevent fermentation, obtained from the Pedro Ximénez vine variety, may come from the ‘Montilla-Moriles’ region. However, Article 5(3) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33 states currently that this derogation only applies to liqueur wines with the protected designation of origin ‘Málaga’ and ‘Jerez-Xérès-Sherry’. To ensure consistency with the provisions of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/934 and with the specifications of the liqueur wines bearing the protected designation of origin ‘Condado de Huelva’, it is necessary to amend Article 5(3) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33 and clarify that the derogation concerning the provenance of the must of raisined grapes to which neutral alcohol of vine origin has been added to prevent fermentation applies also to liqueur wines with the protected designation of origin ‘Condado de Huelva’.
- (7) For all grapevine products that have undergone a de-alcoholisation treatment and have an actual alcoholic strength by volume of less than 10 %, Regulation (EU) 2021/2117 introduced the date of minimum durability as a compulsory particular in Article 119(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013. However, in accordance with the requirements of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵ that are applicable to all foodstuffs, it is appropriate to establish that the date of minimum durability, whenever displayed on the container, does not need to appear in the same field of vision as required for other compulsory particulars referred to in Article 119 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013.
- (8) Regulation (EU) 2021/2117 added also the list of ingredients and the nutrition declaration pursuant to Article 9(1), points (b) and (l), respectively, of Regulation

⁴ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/934 of 12 March 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards wine-growing areas where the alcoholic strength may be increased, authorised oenological practices and restrictions applicable to the production and conservation of grapevine products, the minimum percentage of alcohol for by-products and their disposal, and publication of OIV files (OJ L 149, 7.6.2019, p. 1).

⁵ Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011 on the provision of food information to consumers, amending Regulations (EC) No 1924/2006 and (EC) No 1925/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and repealing Commission Directive 87/250/EEC, Council Directive 90/496/EEC, Commission Directive 1999/10/EC, Directive 2000/13/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, Commission Directives 2002/67/EC and 2008/5/EC and Commission Regulation (EC) No 608/2004 Text with EEA relevance (OJ L 304, 22.11.2011, p. 18).

(EU) No 1169/2011, to the list of compulsory particulars set out in Article 119(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013. Regulation (EU) 2021/2117, by amending Article 122 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013, also empowered the Commission to adopt specific rules concerning the indication and designation of ingredients for the application of the new requirement laid down in Article 119(1), point (i), of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013. It is therefore appropriate to provide for the rules necessary to take into account the specific characteristics of grapevine products and the specific processes and timing of their production, while providing consumers with comprehensive and accurate information. These rules should apply when the list of ingredients is provided on the wine label, but also when the list of ingredients is provided by electronic means identified on the package or on a label attached thereto, in accordance with Article 119(5) of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013.

- (9) Article 119(5), point (c), of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013, read in conjunction with Article 9, paragraph 1, point (c), of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011, lays down that, where the list of ingredients is provided by electronic means, the indication of the substances causing allergies or intolerances is to appear directly on the package or on a label attached thereto. For reasons of consistency with the requirements of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011, which are already implemented in the wine sector, it is appropriate that the derogation provided for in Article 40(2) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33 allowing to indicate those substances outside the field of vision continues to apply in those cases. However, where the list of ingredients is presented on the package or on a label attached thereto, the allergenic substances must be indicated in the list of ingredients, in accordance with Article 21(1), point (a), of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011.
- (10) Since grapevine products are always produced from grapes, it is appropriate to allow the use of a single term to indicate the basic raw material in the list of ingredients irrespective of whether the winemaker has used fresh grapes or grape must. In fact, the consistent use of the term ‘grapes’ in the list of ingredients for grapevine products allows a harmonised, comprehensible and clear information for consumers.
- (11) The substances authorised under Union law for different oenological purposes such as enrichment and sweetening, including sucrose, concentrated grape must and rectified concentrated grape must, should be part of the list of ingredients. In order to facilitate the understanding of consumers and the management by winemakers of the listing of substances based on grape must, it is appropriate to allow using the term ‘concentrated grape must’ to designate both concentrated grape must and rectified concentrated grape must.
- (12) In addition to the indication of grapes, sweetening and enrichment substances, and possibly tirage liqueur and expedition liqueur, the list of ingredients should be completed with an indication of the additives used in the production of grapevine products, as well as the processing aids that may cause allergies or intolerances. It is appropriate to specify that the full list of these oenological compounds that may be in the list of ingredients are those referred to in Annex I, Part A, Table 2, of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/934, which also contains the terms to designate them and the E numbers that can be alternatively used to present them as ingredients..
- (13) In the winemaking process, unlike in most other foodstuffs, a few ingredients used are often not pre-defined and settled in a recipe and are, for the very same product and label, mutually substitutable and fulfilling the same oenological function. In particular, because of unpredictable factors (e.g. weather conditions, final destination markets),

the decision on using certain additives falling under the categories ‘acidity regulators’ and ‘stabilising agents’ as provided for in Annex I, Part A, Table 2, of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/934, is often taken on an *ad hoc* and customized basis at different moments of the production along the same marketing year, i.e. for different cuvées and lots of the same vintage, or for batches with the same product description that result from blending various wines. For the reasons mentioned above, singling out the specific additives present in each batch in individual labels would be extremely burdensome and costly. In order to avoid imposing an excessive burden on winemakers and other operators in the wine sector, which are very often micro-enterprises and would otherwise be obliged to re-label constantly the same product only to adjust the label or the identification of the electronic means providing the specific compounds used for one and the same purpose, and to facilitate timely labelling while guaranteeing accuracy of information to consumers, it is appropriate to allow operators to present, in the list of ingredients, a limited list of mutually substitutable additives of those two categories likely to be contained in the final product.

- (14) Article 41 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33 provides for the terms that shall be used for labelling certain substances or products causing allergies or intolerances, as referred to in Article 21 of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011, concerning sulphites/sulfites, eggs and egg-based products and milk and milk-based products. Those terms should continue to be used, also within the list of ingredients when it is presented on the package or on a label, for consistency reasons and taking into account that consumers are familiar therewith.
- (15) Certain additives used as packaging gases (carbon dioxide, argon and nitrogen) have as main objective the displacing of oxygen during the bottling of grapevine products, but they do not become part of the product that is consumed. As their indication in the list of ingredients may confuse consumers on the true nature and composition of wine, it appears appropriate to replace them with a specific particular that describes their function by using the term ‘Bottled in a protective atmosphere’. As the use of these gases is sometimes decided on an *ad hoc* basis, depending on factors such as the destination market or the means of transport, it is appropriate to provide for the term ‘Bottling may happen in a protective atmosphere’.
- (16) Certain oenological practices for the production of sparkling wines consist in the addition of a ‘tirage liqueur’ to the cuvée, to provoke the secondary fermentation, and the addition of an ‘expedition liqueur’ to confer those wines their specific organoleptic properties. All possible constituents of both the tirage liqueur and the expedition liqueur are regulated in Annex II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/934, and consist of sucrose, grape must, concentrated grape must and/or wine, but these are not used for sweetening or enrichment. Given their very specific oenological functions, the simple indication of the individual components of the tirage liqueur and the expedition liqueur together with the other ingredients may be misleading for the consumers, unless they are grouped under the relevant specific terms. Therefore, it should be allowed to display the terms ‘tirage liqueur’ and ‘expedition liqueur’ in the list of ingredients, either alone or accompanied by a list of their actual constituents.
- (17) Certain provisions of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33 specific to the United Kingdom, such as Article 45(3) or Article 51, fourth paragraph, have become obsolete since that country is no longer a Member State of the Union. Therefore, those provisions should be deleted.

- (18) In accordance with Article 57(1), point (a), of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33, the foil sheathing the fastening of the sparkling wine bottle is generally reserved as a compulsory distinctive feature of sparkling wines, quality sparkling wines and aromatic quality sparkling wines. The use of the foils should therefore continue to be reserved as a distinctive feature for these wines, with the exceptions defined in Article 57(2) of that Delegated Regulation. However, producers and bottlers should be allowed to refrain from using foil for operational reasons such as cost savings, waste avoidance or improvement of marketing, provided that it is ensured that there is no safety risk for the product by unintentional opening or manipulation of the fastening.
- (19) Annex III, Part B, of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33, defining the conditions of use of the terms referred to in Article 52(1) of that Delegated Regulation to be used for other products than those listed in Part A, should be amended to clarify further the conditions of use of those terms.
- (20) The list of ingredients and the nutrition declaration, as compulsory particulars, become an integral part of the ‘description of the product’ in the accompanying documents referred to in Article 10, in accordance with the requirements for the use of accompanying documents, concerning the description of the product, as set-up in Annex V, section A, of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/273⁶, from the date of entry into force of the relevant provisions, and shall apply to both wine transported in bulk and to labelled packaged wine products. Conversely, in order to ensure that wine imported into the Union is labelled in accordance with Union rules, the requirements for the VI-1 document and VI-2 extracts set out in Annex VII to that Delegated Regulation should be amended to ensure that the list of ingredients is an integral part of the description of the imported product.
- (21) Delegated Regulations (EU) 2019/33 and (EU) 2018/273 should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (22) In accordance with Article 6, fifth subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2021/2117, the obligation to list the ingredients and to indicate the date of minimum durability of partially de-alcoholised and de-alcoholised grapevine products with an actual alcoholic strength by volume of less than 10 % are to apply from 8 December 2023. Consequently, the amendments related to those obligations should apply from that same date,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Amendments to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33

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⁶ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/273 of 11 December 2017 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the scheme of authorisations for vine plantings, the vineyard register, accompanying documents and certification, the inward and outward register, compulsory declarations, notifications and publication of notified information, and supplementing Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the relevant checks and penalties, amending Commission Regulations (EC) No 555/2008, (EC) No 606/2009 and (EC) No 607/2009 and repealing Commission Regulation (EC) No 436/2009 and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/560 (OJ L 58, 28.2.2018, p. 1).

Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33 is amended as follows:

(1) Article 5 is replaced by the following:

‘Article 5

Derogations concerning production in the demarcated geographical area

1. By way of derogation from Article 93(1), points (a)(iv) and (b)(iv), of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013, and on condition that the product specification so provides, a product which has a protected designation of origin or geographical indication may be made into wine in any of the following locations:

- (a) in an area in the immediate proximity of the demarcated area in question;
- (b) in an area located within the same administrative unit or within a neighbouring administrative unit, in conformity with national rules;
- (c) in the case of a trans-border designation of origin or geographical indication, or where an agreement on control measures exists between two or more Member States or between one or more Member States and one or more third countries, in an area situated in the immediate proximity of the demarcated area in question.

2. By way of derogation from Article 93(1), point (a)(iv), of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013, and on condition that the product specification so provides, a product may be made into sparkling wine or semi-sparkling wine bearing a protected designation of origin beyond the immediate proximity of the demarcated area in question if this practice was in use prior to 1 March 1986.

3. By way of derogation from Article 93(1), point (a)(iv), of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013, with regard to liqueur wines with the protected designation of origin ‘Condado de Huelva’, ‘Málaga’ and ‘Jerez-Xérès-Sherry’, the must of raisined grapes to which neutral alcohol of vine origin has been added to prevent fermentation, obtained from Pedro Ximénez vine variety, may come from the ‘Montilla-Moriles’ region.’;

(2) Article 6 is deleted;

(3) Article 10 is deleted;

(4) in Article 11(1), first subparagraph, point (c), point (iii) is replaced by the following:

‘(iii) the registration of the proposed name would jeopardise the rights of a trade mark holder or of a user of a fully homonymous name or of a compound name, one term of which is identical to the name to be registered, or the existence of partially homonymous names or of other names similar to the name to be registered which refer to grapevine products which have been legally on the market for at least five years preceding the date of the publication provided for in Article 97(4) of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013.’;

(5) Article 12 is deleted;

(6) in Article 13(1), second subparagraph, point (b) is replaced by the following:

‘(b) of partially homonymous names or of other names similar to the name to be registered which refer to grapevine products which have been legally on the market for at least five years preceding the date of the publication provided for in Article 97(4) of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013.’;

(7) Article 14 is deleted;

(8) Article 15 is deleted;

(9) in Article 17(1), the third subparagraph is replaced by the following:

‘The application for a standard amendment shall provide a description of the standard amendments, provide a summary of the reasons for which the amendments are required and demonstrate that the proposed amendments qualify as standard in accordance with Article 105(2), third subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013.’;

(10) Article 20 is deleted;

(11) Article 22 is deleted;

(12) in Article 40, paragraph 2 is replaced by the following:

‘2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, the following compulsory particulars may appear outside the field of vision referred to in that paragraph:

- (a) the substances or products causing allergies or intolerances referred to in Article 9(1), point (c), of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011, where the list of ingredients is provided by electronic means;
- (b) the indication of the importer;
- (c) the lot number; and
- (d) the date of minimum durability.’;

(13) in Article 45, paragraph 3 is deleted;

(14) the following Article is inserted:

‘Article 48a

List of ingredients

1. The term ‘grapes’ may be used to indicate that grapes and/or grape must are used as raw materials for the production of grapevine products.
2. The term ‘concentrated grape must’ may be used to indicate that ‘concentrated grape must’ and/or ‘rectified concentrated grape must’ is used for the production of grapevine products.
3. The oenological compounds, their categories, names and E numbers, that may be indicated in the list of ingredients are the processing aids causing allergies or intolerances and the additives set out in Annex I, Part A, Table 2, of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/934.
4. Without prejudice to Article 41(1) of this Regulation, the terms to be used to indicate the oenological compounds in the list of ingredients, where they are designated by their specific name, are those laid down in column 1 of Table 2 of Part A of Annex I to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/934.
5. Additives under the categories ‘acidity regulators’ and ‘stabilising agents’ which are similar or mutually substitutable, may be indicated in the list of ingredients by using the expression «contains... and/or» and including no more than three ingredients, where at least one is present in the finished product.
6. The indication of additives falling under the category ‘packaging gases’ in the list of ingredients may be replaced by the specific particular ‘Bottled in a protective atmosphere’ or ‘Bottling may happen in a protective atmosphere’.
7. The addition of tirage liqueur and expedition liqueur to grapevine products may be indicated by the specific particulars ‘tirage liqueur’ and ‘expedition liqueur’, alone

or accompanied, in brackets, by a list of their constituents, as laid down in Annex II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/934.’;

(15) in Article 51, the fourth paragraph is deleted;

(16) in Article 57(1), the following third subparagraph is added:

‘By way of derogation from the first subparagraph, point (a), producers of sparkling wine, quality sparkling wine and quality aromatic sparkling wine may decide not to sheath the fastening with a foil.’;

(17) in Article 58, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:

‘1. Member States may render the use of the particulars and rules of presentation referred to in Articles 49, 50, 52, 53 and 55, and Article 57(1), third subparagraph, of this Regulation and Article 14 of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/34⁷ compulsory, prohibited or limited for grapevine products bearing a protected designation of origin or geographical indication produced on their territory, by introducing conditions stricter than those laid down in this Chapter through the corresponding product specifications of those grapevine products.’;

(18) in Annex III, Part B, the table is replaced by the following:

Terms	Conditions of use
cyxo, seco, suché, tør, trocken, kuiv, ξηρός, dry, sec, secco, asciutto, sausais, sausas, száraz, droog, wytrawne, seco, sec, suho, kuiva, torrt	If its sugar content does not exceed: — 4 grams per litre, or — 9 grams per litre, provided that the total acidity expressed as grams of tartaric acid per litre is not more than 2 grams below the residual sugar content.
полусухо, semiseco, polosuché, halvtør, halbtrocken, poolkuiv, ημίξηρος, medium dry, demi-sec, abboccato, pussausais, pusiau sausas, félsszáraz, halfdroog, półwytrawne, meio seco, adamado, demisec, polsuho, puolikuiva, halvtorrt, polusuho	If its sugar content exceeds the maximum set at above but does not exceed: — 12 grams per litre, or — 18 grams per litre, provided that the total acidity expressed as grams of tartaric acid per litre is not more than 10 grams below the residual sugar content.
полусладко, semidulce, polosladké, halvsød, lieblich, poolmagus, ημίγλυκος, medium, medium sweet, moelleux, amabile, pussaldais, pusiau saldus, félédes, halfzoet, półsłodkie, meio doce, demidulce, polsladko, puolimakea, halvsött, poluslatko	If its sugar content exceeds the maximum set out in the second row of this table but does not exceed 45 grams per litre.
сладко, dulce, sladké, sød, süss, magus, γλυκός, sweet, doux, dolce, saldais, saldus, édes, helu, zoet, słodkie, doce, dulce, sladko, makea, sött, slatko.	If its sugar content is of at least 45 grams per litre.

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⁷ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/34 of 17 October 2018 laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards applications for protection of designations of origin, geographical indications and traditional terms in the wine sector, the objection procedure, amendments to product specifications, the register of protected names, cancellation of protection and use of symbols, and of Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards an appropriate system of checks (OJ L 9, 11.1.2019, p. 46).

Article 2

Amendment to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/273

In Annex VII, Part III, point C, of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/273, the following indent is added to the content of Box 6: (Box 5 for VI-2): Description of the imported product:

‘ - List of ingredients.’.

Article 3

Entry into force and application

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

Article 1, points (12) and (14), and Article 2 shall apply from 8 December 2023.

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

Done at Brussels,

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN