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Subject:	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on the definition, presentation and labelling of spirit drinks, the use of the names of spirit drinks in the presentation and labelling of other foodstuffs and the protection of geographical indications for spirit drinks - Presidency suggested amendments

With a view to the Working Party on Wines and Alcohol on 2 March 2018, delegations will find in Annex the **consolidated version of the Presidency suggested changes** to the Commission proposal,

- which takes into account the outcome of the SCA's guidance on the issue related to the possibility to use ethyl alcohol from beer in the production of alcoholic beverages other than spirit drinks (i.e. no possibility for such use), and
- which accommodates insofar as possible pending technical issues.

The delegations' attention is drawn to the fact that

- the suggested changes compared to the Commission proposal are marked in **bold** (and **underlined** in titles) for added text and ~~striketrough~~ for text deleted;
- the provisions between square brackets on the "*criaderas y solera* system" issue are not for discussion by the Working Party and will be adjusted with a view to the discussion at the SCA level at a later stage;
- the provisions highlighted in grey show, where possible, the new changes suggested by the Presidency compared to the text submitted to the SCA on 4 December 2017 (14266/17).

Proposal for a Draft

**REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
on the definition, description, presentation and labelling of spirit drinks, the use of the names
of spirit drinks in the presentation and labelling of other foodstuffs, ~~and~~ the protection of
geographical indications for spirit drinks, the use of ethyl alcohol and distillates of
agricultural origin in alcoholic beverages, and repealing Regulation (EU) No 110/2008**

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular
Articles 43(2) and 114(1) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,¹

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee,²

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,³

Whereas:

¹ OJ C [...], [...], p. [...].

² OJ C , , p. .

³ OJ C [...], [...], p. [...].

(1) Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴ has proved successful in regulating the spirit drinks sector. However, in the light of recent experience and technological innovation, **market developments and evolving consumer expectations**, it is necessary to update the rules on the definition, **description**, presentation and labelling of spirit drinks and to review the ways geographical indications for spirit drinks are registered **and protected**.

~~(2) In order to align the powers conferred upon the Commission pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 to Articles 290 and 291 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union ('the Treaty'), further amendments to that Regulation are needed.~~

(3) The measures applicable to spirit drinks should contribute to attaining a high level of consumer protection, preventing deceptive practices and attaining market transparency and fair competition. They should safeguard the reputation which the Union's spirit drinks have achieved in the Union and on the world market by continuing to take into account the traditional practices used in the production of spirit drinks as well as increased demand for consumer protection and information. Technological innovation should also be taken into account in respect of spirit drinks, where such innovation serves to improve quality, without affecting the traditional character of the spirit drinks concerned.

(3a) Spirit drinks represent a major outlet for the agriculture of the Union and the The production of spirit drinks is strongly linked to the agricultural sector. ~~Besides representing a major outlet for the agriculture of the Union, this~~ **This link determines** is determinant for the quality and reputation of the spirit drinks produced in the Union. This strong link to the agricultural sector should therefore be emphasised by the regulatory framework.

⁴ Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 January 2008 on the definition, description, presentation, labelling and the protection of geographical indications of spirit drinks and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 1576/89 (OJ L 39, 13.2.2008, p. 16).

- (4) ~~To ensure a more uniform approach in the legislation on spirit drinks, this Regulation should set out clear criteria for the definition, presentation and labelling of spirit drinks as well as for the protection of geographical indications. It~~ **This Regulation** should also set out rules on the use of ethyl alcohol or distillates of agricultural origin in the production of alcoholic beverages and on the use of the **legal names** ~~sales denominations~~ of spirit drinks in the presentation and labelling of foodstuffs.
- (4a) In order to meet consumer expectations and to conform to traditional practices, ethyl alcohol used for the production of spirit drinks should be exclusively of agricultural origin.**
- (5) In the interests of consumers, this Regulation should apply to all spirit drinks placed on the Union market, whether produced in the Member States or in third countries. In order to maintain and improve the reputation of the spirit drinks produced in the Union on the world market, this Regulation should also apply to spirit drinks produced in the Union for export.
- ~~(6) In order to meet consumer expectations and to conform to traditional practices, ethyl alcohol used for the production of spirit drinks and other alcoholic beverages should be exclusively of agricultural origin. This should also ensure an outlet for basic agricultural products.~~
- (7) ~~This Regulation should continue to focus on~~ **The definitions of and technical requirements for spirit drinks classified and the classification of spirit drinks** into categories **should continue to take** ~~by taking~~ into account the traditional ~~quality~~ practices. ~~This Regulation should also lay down specific~~ **Specific** rules for certain spirit drinks that are not included in the list of categories **should also be laid down.**
- (7a) Rules should be laid down regarding the names to be used for spirit drinks that are placed on the Union market.**

- ~~(8) It should be clarified that a new category may only be added if a spirit drink has a significant market share in at least one Member State. Moreover, the name chosen for the new category shall either be a widely used name or, where this is not possible, be of a descriptive nature, in particular, by referring to the raw material used for the production of the spirit drink.~~
- (9) Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008 of the European Parliament and the Council⁵ also applies to spirit drinks. However, it is necessary to lay down additional rules concerning flavourings which will only apply to spirit drinks.
- (10) Given the importance and complexity of the spirit drinks sector, it is appropriate to lay down specific rules on the **description**, presentation and labelling of spirit drinks, in particular for the use of **legal names** ~~sales denominations~~, geographical indications, ~~compound terms~~ and allusions **therein**.
- (11) Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶ should apply to the **description**, presentation and labelling of spirit drinks, save as otherwise provided for in this Regulation.
- (12) In order to ensure the uniform use of **compound terms and** allusions in Member States **and in order to provide consumers with adequate information**, it is necessary to lay down provisions concerning their use for the purpose of presentation of spirit drinks and other foodstuffs.

⁵ Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on flavourings and certain food ingredients with flavouring properties for use in and on foods and amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 1601/91, Regulations (EC) No 2232/96 and (EC) No 110/2008 and Directive 2000/13/EC (OJ L 354, 31.12.2008, p. 34).

⁶ 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 (OJ L 304, 22.11.2011, p. 18).

(13) In order to provide consumers with the adequate information, provisions on the **description, presentation and labelling of spirit drinks which qualify as mixed or blended** ~~for mixtures of~~ spirit drinks should be laid down.

[(14) While it is important to ensure that in general the **stated** maturation period or age specifies only the youngest alcoholic component, ~~it should be possible to provide, by means of delegated acts, for a derogation, to take account of traditional ageing processes in the Member States~~ **a derogation from that rule should be provided for in relation to the traditional dynamic or 'criaderas y solera' ageing system used for brandy originating in Spain and Portugal, for which a geographical indication has been registered in accordance with this Regulation.**]

(14a) **In order to enforce and to check the application of the legislation relating to rules on ageing and labelling, and to combat fraud, an obligation to indicate the legal name and the maturation period of any spirit drink in electronic accompanying documents should be provided for.**

(15) In some cases, food business operators ~~may be required or~~ may want to indicate the **place of provenance** ~~origin~~ of spirit drinks **other than geographical indications** to draw consumers' attention to the qualities of their product. ~~Such origin indications should comply with harmonised criteria.~~ Therefore, specific provisions on the indication of the country of origin or place of provenance in the **description, presentation and labelling of spirit drinks** should be laid down.

(15a) **In order to protect the reputation of certain spirit drinks a provision should be laid down governing the translation and transcription of legal names.**

(15b) **In order to ensure the consistent application of this Regulation, Union reference methods for the analysis of spirit drinks and of ethyl alcohol used in the preparation of spirit drinks should be established.**

- (16) The use of lead-based capsules to cover the closing devices of containers holding spirit drinks should **continue to** be banned, in order to avoid any risk of contamination, in particular by accidental contact with such capsules, and of environmental pollution from waste containing lead from such capsules.
- (17) Concerning the protection of geographical indications, it is important to have due regard to the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights ('TRIPS Agreement'), and in particular Articles 22 and 23 thereof, and to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade ('GATT Agreement') **including Article V thereof on freedom of transit**, which were approved by Council Decision 94/800/EC.⁷ **Within such legal framework, in order to strengthen geographical indication protection and to combat counterfeiting more effectively, such protection should also apply with regard to goods which are in transit in the Union customs territory.**
- (18) Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸ does not apply to spirit drinks. Rules on protection of geographical indications of spirit drinks should therefore be laid down. Geographical indications ~~identifying spirit drinks as originating in the territory of a country, or a region or locality in that territory, where a given quality, reputation or other characteristic of the spirit drink are essentially attributable to its geographical origin~~ should be registered by the Commission.

⁷ Council Decision 94/800/EC of 22 December 1994 concerning the conclusion on behalf of the European Community, as regards matters within its competence, of the agreements reached in the Uruguay Round multilateral negotiations (1986-1994) (OJ L 336, 23.12.1994, p. 1).

⁸ Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 November 2012 on quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs (OJ L 343, 14.12.2012, p. 1).

(19) Procedures for the registration, modification and possible cancellation of Union or third country geographical indications in accordance with the TRIPS Agreement should be laid down whilst automatically recognising the status of existing **protected** geographical indications **that are protected in** of the Union. In **order to make** view of ~~making~~ procedural rules on geographical indications consistent through all the sectors concerned, such procedures for spirit drinks should be modelled on the more exhaustive and well tested procedures for agricultural products and foodstuffs laid down in Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 while taking into account specificities of spirit drinks. In order to simplify the registration procedures and to ensure that information for food business operators and consumers is electronically available an electronic register of geographical indications should be established.

(19a) For reasons of consistency with the food, wine and aromatised wine products geographical indications sectors, the name of the act providing the rules of production of the spirit drink which is registered as a geographical indication should be changed from "technical file" to "product specification". Technical files submitted as part of any application under Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 should be deemed to be product specifications.

(19b) The relation between trademarks and spirit drinks geographical indications should be clarified in order to enlarge the protection of geographical indications to all the established cases of protection against conflicting names and to adopt fairer time criterium in allowing coexistence with existing trademarks.

(20) Member State authorities should be responsible for ensuring compliance with this Regulation, and the Commission should be able to monitor and verify such compliance. Therefore the Commission and the Member States should be required to share relevant information with each other.

(21) In applying a quality policy and in order to allow for a high level of quality of spirit drinks and diversity in the spirit drinks sector, Member States should be allowed to adopt rules on the definition, presentation and labelling of spirit drinks produced in their territory that are stricter than those laid down in this Regulation.

(22) In order to take into account evolving consumer demands, technological progress, developments in the relevant international standards and the need to improve the economic conditions of production and marketing, ~~the traditional ageing processes and, in exceptional cases,~~ the law of the importing third countries, and in order to ensure the **legitimate interests of producers and food business operators as regards the protection of geographical indications, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union ('the Treaty')** should be delegated to the Commission in respect of ~~the amendment of or derogations from the technical definitions and requirements of~~ **for the categories of spirit drinks and the specific rules concerning some of them referred to under Chapter I of this Regulation certain spirit drinks, the labelling and presentation referred to under Chapter II of this Regulation, and of supplementing the rules on geographical indications referred to under Chapter III of this Regulation and the checks and exchange of information referred under Chapter IV of this Regulation in relation to the applications for the protection of a geographical indication, and preliminary national procedures.**

~~(23) In order to react rapidly to economic and technological developments regarding spirit drinks covered by this Regulation for which no category and technical specifications exist so as to protect consumers and the economic interests of producers and unify the given production and quality requirements for those spirit drinks, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission as regard the addition, subject to certain conditions, of new categories of spirit drinks to those listed respectively in Part I and II of Annex II to this Regulation and the technical specifications thereof.~~

(24) It is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making of 13 April 2016.⁹ In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.

(24a) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Regulation, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission regarding the establishing and the maintaining of the publicly accessible updated electronic register of geographical indications for spirit drinks.

(25) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Regulation, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission **regarding the rules on the use of the Union symbol for protected geographical indications, the indication of the country or territory of origin on the label of spirit drinks, the detailed technical rules on the Union reference methods for the analysis of ethyl alcohol, distillates of agricultural origin and spirit drinks, the form and content of the publicly accessible updated electronic register of geographical indications for spirit drinks, the form of the specification and measures on the information to be provided in the product specification with regard to the link between the geographical area and the final product, requirements regarding the packaging, procedures, form and presentation of applications, of oppositions, of amendment applications and of the cancellation process with regard to geographical indications as well as the checks and verifications to be carried out by the Member States. Those implementing powers should be exercised in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and the Council.**¹⁰

⁹ Interinstitutional Agreement between the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making (OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1).

¹⁰ Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).

- ~~(26) The implementing powers relating to the labelling and presentation referred to under Chapter II of this Regulation, the geographical indications referred to under Chapter III of this Regulation and the checks and exchange of information referred to under Chapter IV of this Regulation should be exercised in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and the Council.¹¹~~
- ~~(27) The transition from the rules provided for in Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 to those laid down in this Regulation could give rise to difficulties which are not dealt with in this Regulation. To take the necessary measures in that respect, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission.~~
- (28) In order to protect the legitimate interests of producers or stakeholders concerned to benefit from the publicity given to single documents under the new legal framework, it should be made possible that single documents concerning geographical indications registered in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 are published upon request of the Member States concerned.
- (29) **Sufficient time and appropriate arrangements should be allowed to** ~~To~~ facilitate a smooth transition from the rules provided for in Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 to the rules laid down in this Regulation, ~~this Regulation should start to apply two years after its entry into force.~~ **In any event, the** ~~The~~ marketing of existing stocks should be allowed after the date of application of this Regulation, until those stocks are exhausted,

¹¹ ~~Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).~~

HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

CHAPTER I

SCOPE, DEFINITIONS, ~~AGRICULTURAL ORIGIN OF ETHYL ALCOHOL AND DISTILLATES AND CATEGORIES~~ CLASSIFICATION OF SPIRIT DRINKS

Article 1

Subject matter and scope

1. This Regulation lays down rules on:
 - the definition, **description**, presentation and labelling of spirit drinks, as well as on the protection of geographical indications ~~of~~ **for** spirit drinks;-
 - ~~This Regulation shall also apply to the use~~ **origin** of ethyl alcohol **and** ~~or~~ distillates ~~of agricultural origin~~ **used** in the production of alcoholic beverages; and
 - ~~to the use of~~ **the legal names of** spirit drinks' ~~names~~ in the presentation and labelling of ~~other~~ foodstuffs **other than spirit drinks**.
2. This Regulation ~~shall apply~~ **applies** to the products referred to in paragraph 1 **that are** placed on the Union market whether produced in the Union or in third countries, as well as to those produced in the Union for export.

Article 2

Definitions Definition and requirements for spirit drinks

1. ~~For the purpose of this Regulation, the following definitions shall apply:~~ (1) 'spirit drink'
~~means~~

A spirit drink is an alcoholic beverage which complies with the following requirements:

- (a) it is intended for human consumption;
- (b) it possesses particular organoleptic qualities;

- (c) **with the exception of spirit drinks listed in category 42 of Annex II**, it has a minimum alcoholic strength **by volume** of 15 % vol., ~~except for spirit drinks listed in category 42 of Part I of Annex II;~~
- (d) it has been produced **either**:
- (i) ~~either~~ directly by using any of the following methods, **individually or in combination**:
- distillation, with or without added flavourings, of ~~naturally~~ fermented products,
 - the maceration or similar processing of plant materials in ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin, distillates of agricultural origin or spirit drinks or a ~~mixture~~ **combination** thereof ~~within the meaning of this Regulation~~,
 - the addition to ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin, distillates of agricultural origin or spirit drinks of any of the following **individually or in combination**:
 - flavourings,
 - colours,
 - **other authorised additives**,
 - ~~sugars or other~~ sweetening products,
 - other agricultural products,
 - foodstuffs; or
- (ii) by adding to a spirit drink any of the following **individually or in combination**:
- other spirit drinks,
 - ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin,
 - distillates of agricultural origin,
 - other foodstuffs;

- (e) it does not fall within CN codes 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206 and 2207;
- (f) **if water, whether distilled, demineralised, permuted or softened, has been added in the preparation of spirit drinks:**
- (i) **the quality of that water is in conformity with Council Directive 98/83/EC¹² and Directive 2009/54/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹³; and**
 - (ii) **the alcoholic strength of the spirit drink, after the addition, still complies with the minimum alcoholic strength by volume provided for under the relevant category of spirit drink as set out in Annex II.**

Article 2a

Definitions

For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions apply:

- (2) ~~'sales denomination-legal name'~~ means the name under which a spirit drink is ~~is sold~~ **placed on the market, within the meaning of point (n) of Article 2(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011;**
- (3) ~~'mixture'~~ means a spirit drink ~~listed in Part I of Annex II or corresponding to a geographical indication mixed with any of the following:~~
- (a) ~~other spirit drinks which do not belong to the same category listed in Part I of Annex II;~~
 - (b) ~~distillates of agricultural origin;~~

¹² Council Directive 98/83/EC of 3 November 1998 on the quality of water intended for human consumption (OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32).

¹³ Directive 2009/54/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June on the exploitation and marketing of natural mineral waters (OJ L 164, 26.6.2009, p. 45).

- (4) ‘compound term’ means, **in relation to the presentation and labelling of a foodstuff**, the combination **either of the legal name** ~~of the terms of a sales denomination of a spirit drink~~ provided for **under a category of spirit drinks set out** in ~~Part I~~ of Annex II or the ~~terms of a~~ geographical indication ~~for, describing~~ a spirit drink, from which all the alcohol of the final product originates, with any of the following:
- (a) the name of one or more foodstuffs other than those used for the production of that spirit drink in accordance with Annex II, or adjectives deriving from those names;
 - (b) the term ‘liqueur’;
- (5) ‘allusion’ means the direct or indirect reference **in the presentation or labelling of a foodstuff** to one or more **legal names provided for under a category of spirit drinks listed set out** in ~~Part I~~ of Annex II or to geographical indications **for spirit drinks**, other than the reference in a compound term or ~~list lists~~ of ingredients as referred to in Article **11(2a) and (2b)**-8(6);
- (6) ‘geographical indication’ means an indication, which identifies a spirit drink as originating in the territory of a country, or a region or locality in that territory, where a given quality, reputation or other characteristic of that spirit drink is essentially attributable to its geographical origin;
- (7) ‘product specification’ means a file attached to the application for the protection of a geographical indication setting out the specifications which the spirit drink must comply with;
- (7a) ‘group’ means any association, irrespective of legal form, mainly composed of producers or processors working with the spirit drinks concerned;**
- (7b) ‘generic name’ means the name of a spirit drink that has become generic and that, although it relates to the place or the region where this spirit drink was originally produced or marketed, has become the common name of a spirit drink in the Union;**

- (7d) 'description' means the terms used in the labelling, in the presentation and on the packaging; on the documents accompanying the transport of a spirit drink; on the commercial documents, particularly the invoices and delivery notes; and in its advertising;**
- (8) 'presentation' means the terms used ~~in on~~ the labelling and on the packaging, ~~including as well as~~ in advertising and sales promotion, in images or such like, as well as on the container, including the bottle and the closure;
- (9) 'labelling' means any word, particulars, trademarks, brand name, pictorial matter or symbol relating to a spirit drink and placed on any packaging, document, notice, label, ring or collar accompanying or referring to such spirit drink;
- (10) 'label' means any tag, brand, mark, pictorial or other descriptive matter, written, printed, stencilled, marked, embossed or impressed on, or attached to the packaging or container of food;
- ~~(11) 'name that has become generic' means the name of a spirit drink which, although it relates to the place or the region where this product was originally produced or marketed, has become the common name of a spirit drink in the Union;~~
- (12) 'packaging' means the protective wrappings, cartons, cases, containers and bottles used in the transport or sale of spirit drinks;**
- (13) 'visual field' means field of vision as defined in point (k) of Article 2(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011;**
- (14) 'distillation' means a thermal separation process involving one or more separation steps intended to achieve certain organoleptic properties and a higher alcoholic concentration, regardless of whether such steps take place under normal pressure or under vacuum, due to the distilling device used;**

- (15) **‘distillate of agricultural origin’ means an alcoholic liquid which is the result of the distillation, after alcoholic fermentation, of products listed in Annex I to the Treaty which does not have the properties of ethyl alcohol or of a spirit drink but still retains the aroma and taste of the raw materials used;**
- (16) **‘to blend’ means to combine two or more spirit drinks of the same category, distinguished only by minor differences in composition due to one or more of the following factors:**
- (a) **the method of preparation;**
 - (b) **the stills employed;**
 - (c) **the period of maturation or ageing;**
 - (d) **the geographical area of production;**
- (17) **‘to mix’ means to combine a spirit drink that either corresponds to a category set out in Annex II or to a geographical indication with one or more of the following:**
- (a) **other spirit drinks which do not belong to the same category set out in Annex II;**
 - (b) **distillates of agricultural origin;**
 - (c) **ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin;**
- (18) **‘to sweeten’ means to use one or more sweetening products in the preparation of spirit drinks;**

- (19) **'sweetening products' means:**
- (a) **semi-white sugar, white sugar, extra-white sugar, dextrose, fructose, glucose syrup, sugar solution, invert sugar solution, invert sugar syrup, as defined in Council Directive 2001/111/EC¹⁴;**
 - (b) **rectified concentrated grape must, concentrated grape must, fresh grape must;**
 - (c) **burned sugar which is the product obtained exclusively from the controlled heating of sucrose without bases, mineral acids or other chemical additives;**
 - (d) **honey as defined in Council Directive 2001/110/EC¹⁵;**
 - (e) **carob syrup;**
 - (f) **any other natural carbohydrate substances having a similar effect to the products referred to in points (a) to (e);**
- (20) **'addition of alcohol' means the addition of ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin or distillates of agricultural origin or both to a spirit drink and does not include the use of alcohol for dilution or dissolution of colours, flavourings or any other authorised additives used in the preparation of spirit drinks;**
- (21) **'maturation' or 'ageing' means the storage of a spirit drink in appropriate receptacles for a period of time for the purpose of allowing that spirit drink to undergo natural reactions that impart specific characteristics to that spirit drink;**
- (22) **'to flavour' means to add flavourings in the preparation of a spirit drink;**

¹⁴ Council Directive 2001/111/EC of 20 December 2001 relating to certain sugars intended for human consumption (OJ L 10, 12.1.2002, p. 53).

¹⁵ Council Directive 2001/110/EC of 20 December 2001 relating to honey (OJ L 10, 12.1.2002, p. 47).

- (23) **‘flavourings’ mean flavourings as defined in point (a) of Article 3(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008;**
- (24) **‘flavouring substance’ means flavouring substance as defined in point (b) of Article 3(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008;**
- (25) **‘natural flavouring substance’ means natural flavouring substance as defined in point (c) of Article 3(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008;**
- (26) **‘flavouring preparation’ means flavouring preparation as defined in point (d) of Article 3(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008;**
- (27) **‘other flavouring’ means other flavouring as defined in point (h) of Article 3(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008;**
- (28) **‘to colour’ means to use one or more colours in the preparation of a spirit drink;**
- (29) **‘colours’ mean colours as defined in point 2 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁶;**
- (30) **‘caramel’ means an additive corresponding to the E-numbers E 150a, E 150b, E 150c and E 150d and relating to products of a more or less intense brown colour which are intended for colouring, as referred to in Part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008. It does not correspond to the sugary aromatic product obtained from heating sugars and which is used for flavouring purposes;**
- (31) **‘other authorised additives’ means food additives other than colours authorised under Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 and flavourings authorised under Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008;**
- (32) **‘alcoholic strength by volume’ means the ratio of the volume of pure alcohol present in the product in question at 20 C° to the total volume of that product at the same temperature;**

¹⁶ Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on food additives (OJ L 354, 31.12.2008, p. 16).

(33) ‘volatile substances content’ means the quantity of volatile substances, other than ethyl alcohol and methanol, contained in a spirit drink obtained exclusively by distillation.

~~2.—The technical definitions laid down in Annex I shall also apply.~~

Article 2b

Ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin

For the purposes of this Regulation, ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin is a liquid which complies with the following requirements:

- (-a) it has been obtained exclusively from products listed in Annex I to the Treaty;**
- (a) it has no detectable taste other than that of the raw materials used in its production;**
- (b) its minimum alcoholic strength by volume is 96,0 %;**
- (c) its maximum levels of residues do not exceed the following:**
 - (i) total acidity, expressed in grams of acetic acid per hectolitre of 100 % vol. alcohol: 1,5;**
 - (ii) esters expressed in grams of ethyl acetate per hectolitre of 100 % vol. alcohol: 1,3;**
 - (iii) aldehydes expressed in grams of acetaldehyde per hectolitre of 100 % vol. alcohol: 0,5;**
 - (iv) higher alcohols expressed in grams of methyl2 propanol1 per hectolitre of 100 % vol. alcohol: 0,5;**
 - (v) methanol expressed in grams per hectolitre of 100 % vol. alcohol: 30;**
 - (vi) dry extract expressed in grams per hectolitre of 100 % vol. alcohol: 1,5;**
 - (vii) volatile bases containing nitrogen expressed in grams of nitrogen per hectolitre of 100 % vol. alcohol: 0,1;**
 - (viii) furfural: not detectable.**

Article 3

Origin of ethyl alcohol and distillates used in alcoholic beverages

1. **The ethyl alcohol and distillates used in the production of alcoholic beverages and to dilute or dissolve colours, flavourings or any other authorised additives used in the preparation of alcoholic beverages shall not be of any origin other than ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin, within the meaning of Annex I to the Treaty.**
2. **No alcohol other than ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin, distillates of agricultural origin or spirit drinks of categories 1 to 14 of Annex II shall be used to dilute or dissolve colours, flavourings or any other authorised additives used in the preparation of alcoholic beverages. Such alcohol used to dilute or dissolve colours, flavourings or any other authorised additives used in the preparation shall only be used in the amounts strictly necessary for that purpose. Distillates used in the production of alcoholic beverages and to dilute or dissolve colours, flavourings or any other authorised additives used in the preparation of alcoholic beverages shall exclusively be of agricultural origin.**
3. **Alcoholic beverages shall not contain alcohol of synthetic origin, nor other alcohol of non-agricultural origin within the meaning of Annex I to the Treaty.**

Article 4

Categories ~~Classification~~ of spirit drinks

- 1. **Spirit drinks shall be classified into categories in accordance with general rules as referred to in this Article and specific rules set out in Annex II.**
1. Without prejudice to the specific rules laid down for each of the categories of spirit drinks 1 to 14 of ~~Part I~~ of Annex II, the spirit drinks of those categories shall:
 - (a) be produced by the alcoholic fermentation and distillation exclusively obtained from the raw material provided for under the relevant category;
 - (b) have no addition of alcohol as defined in point (4) of Annex I, whether diluted or not;
 - (c) **not be flavoured** ~~contain flavourings, as defined in point (8) of Annex I;~~

- (d) **not be coloured with anything except ~~only contain~~ caramel, which may only be used for adjusting the colour of spirit drinks as a means to adapt colour;**
 - (e) **solely not be sweetened except in accordance with point (3) of Annex I and in order to round off the final taste of the product. The maximum content of sweetening products expressed as invert sugar shall not exceed the thresholds set out for each category in Annex II;**
 - (f) **not contain adjuncts other than whole unprocessed items of the raw material from which the alcohol is obtained, and only for decorating purposes.**
2. Without prejudice to the specific rules laid down for each of the categories of spirit drinks 15 to 47 of ~~Part I~~ of Annex II, the spirit drinks of those categories may:
- (a) be obtained from any agricultural raw material listed in Annex I to the Treaty;
 - (b) have addition of alcohol as ~~defined in point (4) of Annex I;~~
 - (c) contain **flavouring substances, natural flavouring substances and flavouring preparations** ~~flavourings as defined in point (8) of Annex I;~~
 - (d) **be coloured** ~~contain colouring as defined in point (14) of Annex I;~~
 - (e) be sweetened ~~to correspond to particular product characteristics and in accordance with point (3) of Annex I and taking into account the relevant legislation of the Member States.~~
3. Without prejudice to the specific rules laid down in ~~Part II~~ of Annex ~~III H~~, other spirit drinks which do not comply with the specific rules laid down for each of the categories **set out listed** in ~~Part I~~ of Annex II may:
- (a) be obtained from any agricultural raw material listed in Annex I to the Treaty or from **any** foodstuff ~~suitable for human consumption~~ or both;
 - (b) have addition of alcohol as ~~defined in point (4) of Annex I;~~

- (c) ~~be flavoured contain flavourings as defined in point (8) of Annex I;~~
- (d) ~~be coloured contain colours as defined in point (13) of Annex I;~~
- (e) ~~be sweetened to correspond to particular product characteristics and in accordance with point (3) of Annex I.~~

Article 5

Delegated powers

~~1.—The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 43 concerning:~~

- ~~(a) the amendment of the technical definitions provided for in Annex I;~~
- ~~(b) the amendment of the requirements of the categories of spirit drinks provided for in Part I of Annex II and the specific rules concerning certain spirit drinks listed in Part II of Annex II.~~

~~The delegated acts referred to in points (a) and (b) of the first subparagraph shall be limited to meeting demonstrated needs resulting from evolving consumer demands, technological progress, developments in relevant international standards or needs for product innovation.~~

~~2.—The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 43 concerning the addition of new categories of spirit drinks in Annex II.~~

~~A new category may be added under the following conditions:~~

- ~~(a) the marketing of a spirit drink under a particular name and in accordance with uniform technical specifications is economically and technically necessary to protect the interests of consumers and producers;~~
- ~~(b) a spirit drink has a significant market share in at least one Member State;~~
- ~~(c) the name chosen for the new category shall either be a widely used name or where this is not possible be of a descriptive nature, in particular, by referring to the raw material used for the production of the spirit drink;~~

~~(d) the technical specifications for the new category shall be laid down and based on an evaluation of existing quality and production parameters used on the Union market. When laying down the technical specifications, the applicable Union consumer protection legislation shall be respected and account shall be taken of any relevant international standards. They shall ensure fair competition amongst union producers as well as the high reputation of Union spirit drinks.~~

3. The Commission ~~is shall~~, in exceptional cases where the law of the importing third country so requires, also be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 43 **supplementing this Regulation by laying down**, in exceptional cases, where the law of the importing third country so requires, **derogations** from the provisions under Articles **2a** and **2b**, concerning derogations from the requirements under the technical definitions provided for in Annex I, the requirements under the categories of spirit drinks **set out** provided for in Part I of Annex II and the specific rules concerning certain spirit drinks **set out in** listed in Part II of Annex **III H**.

CHAPTER II

DESCRIPTION, PRESENTATION AND LABELLING OF SPIRIT DRINKS AND USE OF THE NAMES OF SPIRIT DRINKS IN THE PRESENTATION AND LABELLING OF OTHER FOODSTUFFS

Article 6

Presentation and labelling ~~Labelling~~

Spirit drinks ~~Products referred to in Article 1(1)~~ placed on the Union market **shall** ~~must~~ comply with the **presentation and the** labelling requirements set out in Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011, unless otherwise provided **for** in this Regulation.

Article 7

Legal names of spirit drinks ~~Sales denomination~~

-1. The name of a spirit drink shall be its legal name.

Spirit drinks shall bear **legal names** ~~sales denominations~~ in their **description**, presentation and labelling.

Those legal names shall be shown clearly and visibly on the label and shall not be replaced or altered.

Article 8

General rules concerning sales denominations

1. ~~The sales denominations of spirit~~ **Spirit drinks that comply with** ~~which meet~~ the requirements ~~laid down~~ for the categories of spirit drinks **set out in** ~~listed in Part I of Annex II~~ shall **use** ~~be~~ the **name** ~~names~~ of the **corresponding category as their legal name** ~~relevant categories~~, unless **the corresponding category permits the use of another legal name** ~~other sales denominations are provided for under those categories~~.

2. ~~The sales denomination of a A spirit drink that does not comply~~ **complying** with the requirements laid down for **any of** the categories of spirit drinks **set out in** ~~listed in Part I of Annex II shall be use the legal name ‘spirit drink’.~~

In particular, the legal names reserved for categories 1 to 14 of Annex II shall not be used in any form in the description, presentation and labelling of a spirit drink, diluted or not, for which there has been addition of alcohol, other than in the lists of ingredients referred to in Article 11(2a) and (2b).

3. ~~Where a A spirit drink meets that complies with~~ **the requirements for** ~~of~~ more than one **category** ~~of the categories of spirit drinks set out in 15 to 47 of Part I of Annex II,~~ it may be **placed on the market** ~~sold~~ under one or more of the **legal names** ~~relevant sales denominations provided for under those categories in Annex II.~~
4. ~~Sales denominations shall not be replaced or altered. They may only be either:~~
Notwithstanding paragraph 1, the legal name of a spirit drink may be (a) —
supplemented or replaced by a geographical indication referred to in Chapter III. **In this case the geographical indication may additionally be supplemented by terms regulated under national legislation or by any term permitted by the relevant product specification,** ~~or supplemented in accordance with national provisions by another geographical reference.~~
~~indication, provided that this does not mislead the consumer; or (b) —~~

The legal name of a spirit drink may also be replaced by a compound term that includes the term ‘liqueur’ provided that the final product complies with the requirements set out in any of categories category 32 to 41 of Part I of Annex II.

~~If a sales denomination is supplemented or replaced in accordance with point (a) of the first subparagraph, the geographical indication referred to in that point may only be supplemented either:~~

- (a) ~~by terms already in use on 20 February 2008 for existing geographical indications within the meaning of Article 34(1); or~~
- (b) ~~by terms indicated in the relevant product specification.~~

4a. The legal name may be supplemented by:

- (a) a compound term or an allusion in accordance with Articles 9 and 9a;
- (b) the term ‘blend’, ‘blending’ or ‘blended’, provided that the spirit drink has undergone blending;
- (c) the term ‘mixture’ or ‘mixed’, provided that the spirit drink has undergone mixing; or
- (d) the term ‘dry’ or ‘dry’, provided that the spirit drink has not been sweetened.

5. Without prejudice to Articles 9, 9a, 11(2a) and 11(2b) paragraph 6 and Articles 9 and 10, it shall be prohibited to use the legal names sales denominations referred to in paragraph 1 or geographical indications shall not be used in the presentation or labelling of any beverage beverages if the spirit drink referred to in that presentation or labelling does not comply with meeting the requirements of the relevant category categories set out in listed in Part I of Annex II or relating to of the relevant geographical indication. indications, including by associating This prohibition also applies where such legal names or geographical indications are used in conjunction with words or phrases such as ‘like’, ‘type’, ‘style’, ‘made’, ‘flavour’ or any other similar terms with those sales denominations or geographical indications.

The sales denominations legal names referred to in paragraph 1 supplemented by the term ‘flavour’ or any other similar terms may only be used to refer to flavourings that imitate a spirit drink or their use in the production of a foodstuff other than a beverage. Geographical indications shall not be used to describe flavourings.

6. The sales denominations referred to in paragraph 1 may be included in a list of ingredients for foodstuffs provided that the list is in accordance with Articles 18 to 21 of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011.

Article 9

Compound terms and allusions

1. In the presentation and labelling of a foodstuff, the use **in a compound term of either a legal name sales denomination** provided for under **a category the categories** of spirit drinks listed **in Part I of set out in Annex II** or of a geographical indication **in a compound term or the allusion to any of them** shall be authorised under the following conditions **that**:
 - (a) the alcohol used in the production of the foodstuffs originates exclusively from the spirit drinks referred to in the compound term **or in the allusion(s)**, except for **the ethyl alcohol** that may be present in flavourings used for the production of that foodstuff; and
 - (b) the spirit drinks **used in the production of the foodstuff** have not been diluted by **addition of merely with water only**, so that **the their** alcoholic strength is **reduced to** below the minimum strength provided for under the relevant category of spirit drinks **listed in Part I of set out in Annex II**.

Notwithstanding point (a) and without prejudice to Regulation (EU) No 251/2014, if a spirit drink is added to an alcoholic beverage, the added alcohol shall originate exclusively from the spirit drink referred to in the compound term.

2. **Without prejudice to the legal names provided for in Article 7, the terms 'alcohol', 'spirit', 'drink', 'The term 'spirit drink' and 'water'** shall not be part of a compound term describing an alcoholic beverage.
3. ~~A compound term describing an alcoholic beverage shall not consist of a combination of the term 'liqueur' with the sales denominations provided for under one of the categories 33 to 41 of Part I of Annex II.~~
4. The compound term describing an alcoholic beverage shall appear in uniform characters of the same font, size and colour. ~~It~~ **and** shall not be interrupted by any textual or pictorial element which does not form part of it. **The compound term** ~~and~~ shall not appear in a larger font size **which is larger than the font size used for the legal name of the alcoholic beverage that of the sales denomination.**

~~5. The allusion to any spirit drink category or geographical indication, for the presentation of a foodstuff, shall not be in the same line as the sales denomination. Without prejudice to the second subparagraph of Article 10(3), for the presentation of alcoholic beverages, the allusion shall appear in a font size smaller than those used for the sales denomination and compound term.~~

Article 9a

Allusions

- 1. In the presentation and labelling of a foodstuff, the allusion to the legal names provided for under one or more categories of spirit drink set out in Annex II or one or more geographical indications shall be authorised under the conditions that:**
 - (a) the alcohol used in the production of the foodstuff originates exclusively from the spirit drink or the spirit drinks referred to in the allusion, except for the ethyl alcohol that may be present in flavourings used for the production of that foodstuff; or**
 - (b) without prejudice to Regulation (EU) No 251/2014, if a spirit drink or spirit drinks are alluded to in the presentation or labelling of an alcoholic beverage, the added alcohol originates exclusively from the spirit drink or spirit drinks referred to in the allusion.**
- 2. In the presentation and labelling of a foodstuff, the allusion to any legal name provided for under a category of spirit drink set out in Annex II or to a geographical indication shall not be on the same line as the legal name of the foodstuff and shall appear in a font size smaller than the font sizes used for the legal name of the foodstuff and possible compound term.**

Presentation and labelling of mixtures

1. ~~A mixture shall bear the sales denomination ‘spirit drink’.~~

~~A mixture may show, in its presentation or labelling, the names listed in Part I of Annex II or geographical indications corresponding to the spirit drinks that were used in the mixture under the following conditions:~~

~~(a) those names or geographical indications appear exclusively in a list of all the alcoholic ingredients contained in the mixture, preceded by the term ‘mixed spirit drink’; and~~

~~(b) the term ‘mixed spirit drink’ appears in the same visual field as the sales denomination, in uniform characters of the same font and colour as those used for the sales denomination and in characters which is are no larger than half the size of those used for the sales denomination.~~

2. ~~By way of derogation from paragraph 1, if a mixture meets the requirements of one of the categories of Annex II, the mixture shall bear the sales denomination provided for under the relevant category.~~

~~In the case referred to in the first subparagraph, the presentation or labelling of the mixture may show the names listed in Part I of Annex II or geographical indications corresponding to the spirits drinks that were mixed, provided that these names appear:~~

~~(a) exclusively in a list of all the alcoholic ingredients contained in the mixture; and~~

~~(b) in the same visual field as the sales denomination at least once.~~

3. ~~The list of alcoholic ingredients referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall indicate, at least once, the percentage by volume of pure alcohol that each alcoholic ingredient represents in the total pure alcohol content by volume of the mixture. The alcoholic ingredients shall be listed in descending order of that percentage.~~

The list of alcoholic ingredients shall appear in uniform characters of the same font and colour as those used for the sales denomination and in characters which are no larger than half the size of the characters used for the sales denomination.

Article 11

Additional rules on description, presentation and labelling and presentation

1. ~~Where the~~ **The description, presentation or labelling of a spirit drink may refer to indicates** the raw material used to produce the ethyl alcohol **of agricultural origin or distillates of agricultural origin used in the production of that spirit drink only where that ethyl alcohol or distillate has been obtained exclusively from those raw materials. In such a case, each type of ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin or distillate of agricultural origin shall be mentioned in descending order of quantity used.**
2. ~~The presentation or labelling of a spirit drink may be supplemented by the term ‘blend’, ‘blending’ or ‘blended’ only where the spirit drink has undergone blending, as defined in point (6) of Annex I.~~
- 2a. **The legal names referred to in Article 7 may be included in a list of ingredients for foodstuffs provided that the list is in accordance with Articles 18 to 21 of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011.**
- 2b. **Where a spirit drink has undergone mixing or blending, a list of alcoholic ingredients may be added.**

In such a case, those alcoholic ingredients shall be accompanied by the terms referred to in points 4a(c) and (d) of Article 7 in the same visual field as the legal name of the spirit drink, in uniform characters of the same font and colour and in a font size which is no larger than half the font size used for the legal name.

In addition, the proportion of each alcoholic ingredient in the list shall be expressed as a percentage in descending order of quantities used. That proportion shall be equal to the percentage by volume of pure alcohol it represents in the total pure alcohol content by volume of the mixture.

- 2c. **The use of the names of raw materials as legal names of spirit drinks is without prejudice to the use of the names of those raw materials in the presentation and labelling of foodstuffs. The names of such raw materials may be used in the description, presentation or labelling of other spirit drinks, provided that such use does not mislead the consumer.**
3. A maturation period or age may only be specified in the **description**, presentation or labelling of a spirit drink where it refers to the youngest alcoholic component **of the spirit drink**, **without prejudice to point 5(h) of Annex II,** and in any case provided that the spirit drink was aged under **revenue** supervision ~~of the tax authorities~~ of a Member State or a supervision **ensuring** ~~affording~~ equivalent guarantees.
4. **The legal name of the spirit drink shall be indicated in the electronic accompanying document referred to in Commission Regulation (EC) No 684/2009. Where a maturation period or age is indicated in the description, presentation or labelling of the spirit drink, it shall also be mentioned in that accompanying document.**

Article 12

Indication of place of provenance ~~origin~~

1. Where the **place of provenance** ~~origin~~ of a spirit drink, **other than a geographical indication or trademarks**, is indicated **in its description, presentation or labelling**, it shall correspond to the **place or region where the stage or stages in the production process which conferred on the finished spirit drink its character and essential definitive qualities took place.** ~~country or territory of origin in accordance with Article 60 of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁷.~~
2. The indication of the country **of origin** or **place of provenance** ~~territory of origin~~ of the **primary ingredient** ~~ingredients~~ shall not be required for spirit drinks.

¹⁷ ~~Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 October 2013 laying down the Union Customs Code (OJ L 269, 10.10.2013, p. 1).~~

Article 13

Language used for the names of spirit drinks

The terms in italics in Annex II **and Annex III** and ~~the~~ geographical indications shall **not** ~~neither~~ be translated **either** on the label **or** ~~nor~~ in the presentation of the spirit drink.

By way of derogation from the first paragraph, in the case of spirit drinks produced in the Union and destined for export, such terms and geographical indications may be accompanied by translations, transcriptions or transliterations, provided that such terms and geographical indications in the original language are not hidden.

Article 14

Use of a Union symbol for ~~protected~~ geographical indications

The Union symbol for the protected geographical ~~indications~~ ~~indication~~ **adopted under Article 12(7) of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012** may be used for the **description, presentation** ~~labelling~~ and ~~labelling~~ ~~presentation~~ of spirit drinks **with a geographical indication.**

Article 15

Prohibition of lead-based capsules and ~~or~~ lead-based foil

Spirit drinks shall not be held with a view to sale or be placed on the market in containers fitted with closing devices covered by lead-based capsules or **lead-based** foil.

Article 15a

Union reference methods of analysis

Where ethyl alcohol, distillates of agricultural origin or spirit drinks are to be analysed to verify that they comply with this Regulation, such analysis shall be in accordance with Union reference methods of analysis for the determination of alcoholic strength, colour and clarity, potassium permanganate clearing time, dry residue, optical transparence, chemical and physical composition, organoleptic properties and the concentration of ingredients.

Article 16

Delegated powers

1. ~~In order to take into account evolving consumer demands, technological progress, developments in the relevant international standards and the need to improve the economic conditions of production and marketing, the Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 43 concerning:~~
 - (a) ~~amendments to the rules on indications on the label of spirits drinks concerning compound terms or allusions;~~
 - (b) ~~amendments to the rules on the presentation and labelling of mixtures; and~~
 - (c) ~~updating and completing Union reference methods for the analysis of spirit drinks.~~
2. ~~In order to take into account traditional ageing processes in the Member States, the Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 43 concerning derogations from Article 11(3) concerning the specification of a maturation period or age in the presentation or labelling of a spirit drink.~~
3. ~~In exceptional cases where the law of the importing third country so requires, the Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 43 concerning derogations from the provisions on presentation and labelling contained in this Chapter.~~

Article 17

Implementing powers

The Commission may, by means of implementing acts, adopt:

- (a) ~~rules on the modalities for the use of the Union symbol referred to in Article 14 in the presentation and labelling of spirit drinks;~~
- (b) ~~rules on the **uniform rules** modalities for indicating, when used, the country or territory of origin or the **place provenance** on the label of spirit drinks referred to in Article 12;~~

- (ba) rules on the use of the Union symbol referred to in Article 14 in the description, presentation and labelling of spirit drinks;**
- (c) detailed technical rules on the Union reference methods of analysis referred to in Article 15a.**

Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 44(2).

CHAPTER III

GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS

Article 18

Protection of geographical indications

1. ~~Protected geographical~~ **Geographical** indications **protected under this Regulation** may be used by any operator marketing a spirit drink produced in conformity with the corresponding product specification.
2. ~~Protected geographical~~ **Geographical** indications **which are protected under this Regulation** and the spirit drinks using those protected names in conformity with the product specification shall be protected against:
 - (a) any direct or indirect commercial use of a **registered** ~~protected~~ name **in respect of products not covered by the registration where those products are** ~~:(i) by comparable to the products registered under that name products not complying with the product specification of the protected name;~~ or **where using the name** ~~(ii) in so far as such use exploits the reputation of the protected name, including where those products are used as an ingredient a geographical indication;~~
 - (b) any misuse, imitation or evocation, even if the true origin of the product or **services** ~~service~~ is indicated or if the protected name is translated or accompanied by an expression such as ‘style’, ‘type’, ‘method’, ‘as produced in’, ‘imitation’, ‘flavour’, ‘like’ or similar **including when those products are used as an ingredient;**
 - (c) any other false or misleading indication as to the **provenance**, origin, nature or essential qualities of the product; on the inner or outer packaging, **in** advertising material or **in** documents relating to the product concerned, and the **use of packaging** ~~packing of the product in a container~~ liable to convey a false impression as to **the** ~~its~~ **origin of the product;**
 - (d) any other practice liable to mislead the consumer as to the true origin of the product.

3. ~~Protected geographical~~ **Geographical** indications **protected under this Regulation** shall not become generic in the Union ~~within the meaning of Article 32(1)~~.
- 3a. The protections referred to in paragraph 2 shall also apply with regard to goods entering the customs territory of the Union without being released for free circulation there.**
4. ~~Member States shall take the steps necessary to stop the unlawful use of protected geographical indications as referred to in paragraph 2.~~

Article 19

Product specification

1. A geographical indication **protected under this Regulation** shall comply with a product specification which shall include at least:
- (a) the name to be protected as a geographical indication, as it is used, whether in trade or in common language, ~~and only~~ in **only** the languages which are or were historically used to describe the specific product in the defined geographical area, **in the original script and in Latin transcription if different**;
 - (b) the category of the spirit drink **or the term 'spirit drink' if a spirit drink does not comply with the requirements laid down for the categories of spirit drinks set out in Annex II**;
 - (c) a description of the **characteristics of the** spirit drink, including the raw materials **from which it is made**, if appropriate, as well as the principal physical, chemical or organoleptic characteristics of the product and the specific characteristics of the product compared to spirit drinks of the same category;
 - (d) the definition of the geographical area delimited with regard to the link referred to in point (f);

- (e) a description of the method of **producing** ~~obtaining~~ the spirit drink and, where appropriate, the authentic and unvarying local **production** methods ~~as well as information on packaging, if the applicant group so determines and gives sufficient product-specific justification as to why the packaging must take place in the defined geographical area to safeguard quality, to ensure the origin or to ensure control, taking into account Union law, in particular that on the free movement of goods and the free provision of services;~~
- (f) details establishing the link between a given quality, reputation or other characteristic of the spirit drink and the **defined** geographical area ~~referred to in point (d);~~
- (g) the names and addresses of the authorities or, if available, the names and addresses of the bodies verifying compliance with the provisions of the product specification pursuant to Article 35 and their specific tasks;
- (h) any specific labelling rule for the **geographical indication** ~~spirit drink~~ in question.

Where applicable, requirements regarding packaging shall be included in the product specification accompanied by a justification showing why the packaging must take place in the defined geographical area to safeguard quality, to ensure the origin or to ensure control, taking into account Union law, in particular that on the free movement of goods and the free provision of services.

2. **Technical files submitted as part of any application before xxx [date of application] under Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 shall be deemed to be product specifications under this Article.**

Content of application for registration of a geographical indication

1. An application for registration of a geographical indication pursuant to Article 21(2) or (5) shall include at least:
 - (a) the ~~name names~~ and ~~address addresses~~ of the applicant group and of the authorities or, if available, the bodies verifying compliance with the provisions of the product specification;
 - (b) the product specification provided for in Article 19;
 - (c) a single document setting out the following:
 - (i) the main points of the product specification, ~~including~~: **the name to be protected, the category of the spirit drink or the term 'spirit drink', the production method, a description of the characteristics of the spirit drink, a concise definition of the geographical area, and including**, where appropriate, specific rules concerning packaging and labelling, ~~and a concise definition of the geographical area~~;
 - (ii) a description of the link between the spirit drink and the geographical area as referred to in point (6) of Article 2a(1) including, where appropriate, the specific elements of the product description or production method justifying the link.

An application as referred to in Article 21(5) shall also include proof that the name of the product is protected in its country of origin.

2. An application dossier as referred to in Article 21(4) shall include:
 - (a) the name and address of the applicant group;
 - (b) the single document referred to in point (c) of paragraph 1 of this Article;
 - (c) a declaration by the Member State that it considers that the application ~~lodged by the applicant group and qualifying for the favourable decision~~ meets the conditions of this Regulation and the provisions adopted pursuant thereto;
 - (d) the publication reference of the product specification.

Article 21

Application for registration of names

1. Applications for ~~the registration of names as a geographical indication~~ **indications** under the ~~scheme provided for by this Chapter Regulation~~ may only be submitted by groups who work with the spirit drink, ~~the name of which is proposed for registration to be registered.~~
- 1a. An authority designated by a Member State may be deemed to be a group for the purpose of this Chapter if it is not feasible for the producers concerned to form a group by reason of their number, geographic locations or organisational characteristics. In such case, the application as referred to in Article 20(2) shall state those reasons.**
- 1b. A single natural or legal person may be deemed to be a group for the purpose of this Chapter if both of the following conditions are fulfilled:**
 - (a) the person concerned is the only producer willing to submit an application; and**
 - (b) the defined geographical area possesses characteristics which differ appreciably from those of neighbouring areas, the characteristics of the product are different from those produced in neighbouring areas or the product has a special quality, reputation or other characteristic which is clearly attributable to its geographical origin.**

- 1c. In the case of a geographical indication ~~name~~ that designates a cross-border geographical area, several groups from different Member States or third countries may **submit** ~~lodge~~ a joint application for registration.

~~The~~ A joint application ~~may~~ **shall** be submitted to the Commission by a Member State concerned, or by an applicant group in a third country concerned, directly or through the authorities of that third country **after consultation of all the authorities and applicant groups concerned**. It shall include the declaration referred to in point (c) of Article 20(2) from all the Member States concerned. The requirements laid down in Article 20 shall be fulfilled in all Member States and third countries concerned.

In **the** case of joint applications, the related national opposition procedures shall be carried out in all the Member States concerned.

2. Where the application relates to a geographical area in a Member State, the application shall be addressed to the authorities of that Member State.

The Member State shall scrutinise the application by appropriate means in order to check that it is justified and meets the conditions of this Chapter.

3. As part of the scrutiny referred to in the second subparagraph of paragraph 2, the Member State shall initiate a national opposition procedure that ensures adequate publication of the application **referred to in paragraph 2** and that provides for a reasonable period within which any natural or legal person having a legitimate interest and established or resident on its territory may **submit** ~~lodge~~ an opposition to the application.

The Member State shall examine the admissibility of **any opposition** ~~oppositions~~ received in ~~the light of~~ **accordance with** the criteria referred to in Article 25.

4. If, after assessment of any opposition received, the Member State considers that the requirements of this Chapter are met, it may take a favourable decision and **submit** ~~to lodge~~ an application dossier ~~to with~~ the Commission. **In such case, it** ~~It shall in such case~~ inform the Commission of admissible oppositions received from a natural or legal person that have legally marketed the products in question, using the names concerned continuously for at least five years preceding the date of the publication referred to in paragraph 3. Member States shall also keep the Commission informed of the national judicial proceedings **that may affect** ~~possibly affecting~~ the registration procedure.

The Member State shall ensure that its favourable decision is made public and that any natural or legal person having a legitimate interest has an opportunity to appeal.

The Member State shall ensure that the version of the product specification on which its favourable decision is based, is published, and shall provide electronic access to the product specification.

The Member State shall also ensure adequate publication of the version of the product specification on which the Commission takes its decision pursuant to Article 23(2).

5. Where the application relates to a geographical area in a third country the application shall be **submitted to** ~~lodged with~~ the Commission, either directly or via the authorities of the third country concerned.
6. The documents referred to in this Article which are sent to the Commission shall be in one of the official languages of the Union.

Article 22

Provisional ~~Transitional~~ national protection

1. **On a provisional basis only,** ~~a~~ A Member State may, ~~on a transitional basis only,~~ grant protection to a name under this **Chapter Regulation** at national level, with effect from the date on which an application is **submitted to** ~~lodged with~~ the Commission.

2. Such national protection shall cease on the date on which either a decision on registration under this **Chapter Regulation** is taken or the application is withdrawn.
3. Where a name is not registered under this Chapter, the consequences of such national protection shall be the sole responsibility of the Member State concerned.
4. The measures taken by Member States under paragraph 1 shall produce effects at national level only, and they shall have no effect on intra-Union or international trade.

Article 23

Scrutiny by the Commission and publication for opposition

1. The Commission shall scrutinise by appropriate means any application that it receives pursuant to Article 21, in order to check that it is ~~justified~~ **reasoned**, ~~and~~ that it meets the conditions of this Chapter, **and that the interest of the stakeholders outside the Member State of application has been taken into account. Such** ~~This~~ **scrutiny shall be based on the single document referred to in point (c) of Article 20(1), shall consist of the check that there are no manifest errors in the application, and, as a general rule, shall ~~should~~ not exceed a period of 6 ~~12~~ months. However, where ~~Where~~ this period is exceeded, the Commission shall **immediately** indicate in writing to the applicant the reasons for the delay.**

The Commission shall, at least each month, make public the list of names for which registration applications have been submitted to it, as well as their date of submission. **The list shall also contain the name of the Member State or third country from which the application came.**

2. Where, based on the scrutiny carried out pursuant to the first subparagraph of paragraph 1, the Commission considers that the conditions laid down in this Chapter are fulfilled, it shall publish in the *Official Journal of the European Union* the single document referred to in point (c) of Article 20(1) and the reference to the publication of the product specification.

Article 24

Opposition procedure

1. Within three months from the date of publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*, the authorities of a Member State or of a third country, or a natural or legal person having a legitimate interest and established in a third country may **submit** ~~lodge~~ a notice of opposition **to** ~~with~~ the Commission.

Any natural or legal person having a legitimate interest, established or resident in a Member State other than that from which the application was submitted, may **submit** ~~lodge~~ a notice of opposition **to** ~~with~~ the Member State in which it is established within a time limit permitting an opposition to be **submitted** ~~lodged~~ pursuant to the first subparagraph.

A notice of opposition shall contain a declaration that the application might infringe the conditions laid down in this Chapter.

A notice of opposition that does not contain **such a** ~~this~~ declaration **shall be** ~~is~~ void.

The Commission shall forward the notice of opposition **without delay** to the authority or body that **submitted** ~~lodged~~ the application ~~without delay~~.

2. If a notice of opposition is **submitted to** ~~lodged with~~ the Commission and is followed within two months by a reasoned statement of opposition, the Commission shall check the admissibility of this reasoned statement of opposition.
3. Within two months after the receipt of an admissible reasoned statement of opposition, the Commission shall invite the authority or person that **submitted** ~~lodged~~ the opposition and the authority or body that **submitted** ~~lodged~~ the application to engage in appropriate consultations for a period that shall not exceed three months. This deadline shall start on the date when the invitation to the interested parties is delivered by electronic means.

The authority or person that **submitted** ~~lodged~~ the opposition and the authority or body that **submitted** ~~lodged~~ the application shall start such appropriate consultations without undue delay. They shall provide each other with the relevant information to assess whether the application for registration complies with the conditions of this Chapter. If no agreement is reached, this information shall also be provided to the Commission.

When the interested parties reach an agreement, the authorities of the Member State or of the third country from which the application was **submitted** ~~lodged~~ shall notify the Commission of all the factors which enabled that agreement to be reached, including the opinions of the applicant and of the authorities of a Member State or of a third country or other natural and legal persons having **submitted** ~~lodged~~ an opposition.

Whether an agreement has been reached or not, the notification to the Commission shall be made within one month from the end of the consultations.

At any time during these three months, the Commission may, at the request of the applicant, extend the deadline for the consultations by a maximum of three months.

4. Where, following the appropriate consultations referred to in paragraph 3, the details published in accordance with Article 23(2) have been substantially amended, the Commission shall repeat the scrutiny referred to in Article 23.
5. The notice of opposition, the reasoned statement of opposition and the related documents which are sent to the Commission in accordance with paragraphs 1 to 4 shall be in one of the official languages of the Union.

Article 25

Grounds for opposition

1. A reasoned statement of opposition as referred to in Article 24(2) shall be admissible only if it is received by the Commission within the time limit set out in that **Article provision** and if it shows that:
 - (a) the **proposed geographical indication does not comply with the definition conditions referred to in point (6) of Article 2a 2(1) and or with the conditions referred to in Article 19 or, as appropriate, Articles 28 and 29 are not complied with;**
 - (b) the registration of the ~~name~~ proposed **geographical indication** would be contrary to Article 31 or 32; or
 - (c) the registration of the ~~name~~ proposed **geographical indication** would jeopardise the existence of an entirely or partly identical name or of a trademark or the existence of products which have been legally on the market for at least five years preceding the date of the publication provided for in Article 23(2).
2. The grounds for opposition shall be assessed in relation to the territory of the Union.

Article 26

Transitional periods for use of geographical indications

1. ~~Without prejudice to Article 18, the~~ **The** Commission may adopt implementing acts granting a transitional period of up to five years to enable spirit drinks originating in a Member State or a third country the name of which contravenes Article 18(2) to continue to use the designation under which it was marketed on condition that an admissible statement of opposition under Article 21(3) or Article 24 shows that the registration of the name would jeopardise the existence of:
 - (a) an entirely identical name or of a compound name, one term of which is identical to the name to be registered; or

- (b) other names similar to the name to be registered which refer to spirit drinks which have been legally on the market for at least five years preceding the date of the publication provided for in Article 23(2).

Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 44(2).

- 2. ~~Without prejudice to Article 33, the~~ **The** Commission may adopt implementing acts **granting a transitional period of up to 15 years**, extending the transitional period ~~granted mentioned~~ in paragraph 1 ~~of this Article to 15 years~~, or allowing continued use in duly justified cases. **The following conditions shall be fulfilled** ~~where it is shown that~~:

- (a) the designation referred to in paragraph 1 has been in legal use consistently and fairly for at least 25 years before the application for protection was submitted to the Commission;
- (b) the purpose of using the designation referred to in paragraph 1 has not, at any time, been to profit from the reputation of the registered ~~name~~ **geographical indication**; and
- (c) ~~it is shown that~~ the consumer has not been nor could have been misled as to the true origin of the product.

Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 44(2).

- 3. When using a designation referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, the indication of country of origin shall clearly and visibly appear on the labelling.

Decision on registration

1. Where, on the basis of the information available to the Commission from the scrutiny carried out pursuant to the first subparagraph of Article 23(1), the Commission considers that the conditions for **the registration of a proposed geographical indication** are not fulfilled, it shall **inform the Member State or third country applicant concerned of the reasons for rejection and shall give it two months to submit observations. If the Commission receives no reply or if, despite the response received, it still considers that the conditions for registration are not fulfilled it shall adopt implementing acts rejecting the application unless the application is withdrawn** ~~adopt implementing acts rejecting the application~~. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 44(2).
2. If the Commission receives no notice of opposition or no admissible reasoned statement of opposition under Article 24, it shall adopt implementing acts, without applying the procedure referred to in Article 44(2), registering the name.
3. If the Commission receives an admissible reasoned statement of opposition, it shall, following the appropriate consultations referred to in Article 24(3), and taking into account the results thereof, either:
 - (a) if an agreement has been reached, register the name by means of implementing acts adopted without applying the procedure referred to in Article 44(2), and, if necessary, amend the information published pursuant to Article 23(2) provided such amendments are not substantial; or
 - (b) if an agreement has not been reached, adopt implementing acts deciding on the registration. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 44(2).
4. Acts of registration and decisions on rejection shall be published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

The act of registration shall grant the protection referred to in Article 18 to the geographical indication.

Amendment to a product specification

1. ~~A~~ **Any** group having a legitimate interest may apply for approval of an amendment to a product specification.

Applications shall describe and give reasons for the amendments requested.

2. ~~Amendments shall be approved by the Member State in whose territory the geographical area of the product concerned is located.~~ **Amendments to a product specification are classified into two categories as regards their importance:**

- (a) **Union amendments requiring an objection procedure at Union level;**
- (b) **standard amendments to be dealt at Member State or third country level.**

- 2a. **An amendment shall be a Union amendment if it:**

- (a) **includes a change in the name or any part of the name of the geographical indication registered under this Regulation;**
- (b) **consists of a change of the legal name or the category of the spirit drink;**
- (c) **risks voiding the given quality, reputation or other characteristic of that spirit drink which is essentially attributable to its geographical origin;**
- (d) **entails further restrictions on the marketing of the product.**

Any other amendments shall be standard amendments.

A standard amendment shall also be a temporary amendment when it concerns a temporary change in the product specification resulting from the imposition of obligatory sanitary and phytosanitary measures by the public authorities or linked to natural disasters or adverse weather conditions formally recognised by the competent authorities.

- 2b. Union amendments shall be approved by the Commission.** ~~However, where the amendment applications involve one or more amendments to the product specification that relate to the essential characteristics of the product, alter the link referred to in point (f) of Article 19, include a change to the name, or to any part of the name of the spirit drink, affect the defined geographical area or represent an increase in restrictions on trade in the product or its raw materials, the Member State shall submit the amendment application to the Commission for approval and the application~~ **The approval procedure shall follow, *mutatis mutandis*, the procedure laid down in Article 21 and Articles 24 23 to 27. Applications for Union amendments submitted by third countries or by third countries producers shall contain proof that the requested amendment complies with the laws on the protection of geographical indications in force in that third country.**
- 2c. Standard amendments shall be approved by the Member State in whose territory the geographical area of the product concerned is located. As regards third countries, amendments shall be approved in accordance with the law applicable in the third country concerned.**
3. The scrutiny of the application shall **only** focus on the proposed amendment.

Article 29

Cancellation

1. The Commission may, on its own initiative or at the request of any natural or legal person having a legitimate interest, adopt implementing acts to cancel the registration of a geographical indication in **one of** the following cases:
- (a) where compliance with the conditions of the product specification **can no longer be is** ~~not~~ ensured;
 - (b) where no product is placed on the market under the geographical indication for at least seven **consecutive** years.

~~The Commission may, at the request of the producers of the product marketed under the registered name, cancel the corresponding registration. Articles 21, 23, 24, 25 and 27 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the cancellation procedure.~~

- 2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, the Commission may, at the request of the producers of the product marketed under the registered name, adopt implementing acts cancelling the corresponding registration.**
- 3. In both cases referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, before adopting the implementing act, the Commission shall consult the authorities of the Member State, the authorities of the third country or, where possible, the third country producer which had originally applied for the registration of the geographical indication concerned, unless the cancellation is directly requested by those original applicants.**
4. The implementing acts referred to in **this Article** ~~the first paragraph~~ shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 44(2).

Article 30

Register of geographical indications of spirit drinks

1. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts, without applying the procedure referred to in Article 44(2), establishing and maintaining a publicly accessible updated electronic register of geographical indications of spirit drinks recognised under this scheme ('the **register Register**').
- 2. The name of a geographical indication shall be registered in its original script. Where the original script is not in Latin characters, a transcription or transliteration in Latin characters shall be registered together with the name in its original script.**

For the geographical indications registered under this Chapter, the register shall provide direct access to the single documents.

For the geographical indications registered before the date of application of this Regulation, the register shall provide direct access to the main specifications of the technical file within the meaning of in Article 17(4) of Regulation (EU) No 110/2008.

The Commission ~~shall~~ ~~may~~ adopt implementing acts laying down **further** detailed rules on the form and content of the ~~register~~ ~~Register~~. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 44(2).

3. Geographical indications of spirit drinks produced in third countries that are protected in the Union pursuant to an international agreement to which the Union is a contracting party may be entered in the ~~register~~ ~~Register~~ as geographical indications.

Article 31

Homonymous geographical indications

1. If a name for which an application is submitted is a whole or partial homonym of a name already registered under this Regulation, the name shall be registered with due regard to local and traditional usage and any risk of confusion.
- ~~2.~~ A homonymous name which misleads the consumer into believing that products come from another territory shall not be registered even if the name is accurate as far as the actual territory, region or place of origin of those products is concerned.
3. The use of a registered homonymous geographical indication shall be subject to there being a sufficient distinction in practice between the homonym registered subsequently and the name already in the ~~register~~ ~~Register~~, having regard to the need to treat the producers concerned in an equitable manner and not to mislead the consumer.
4. **The protection of geographical indications of spirit drinks referred to in Article 18 of this Regulation shall be without prejudice to the protected geographical indications and designations of origin of products under Regulation (EC) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council and under Regulation (EC) No 251/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council.**

Article 32

Specific grounds for refusal of protection

1. A name that has become generic shall not be protected as a geographical indication.

To establish whether or not a name has become generic, account shall be taken of all relevant factors, in particular:

- (a) the existing situation in the Union, notably in areas of consumption;
 - (b) the relevant Union or national legislation.
2. A name shall not be protected as a geographical indication where, in the light of a **trademark**'s reputation and renown, protection could mislead the consumer as to the true identity of the spirit drink.
 3. A name shall **only** ~~not~~ be protected as a geographical indication if the production ~~or~~ **preparation steps which are compulsory for the relevant category of spirit drink, do not which give the product the quality, reputation or other characteristic that is essentially attributable to its geographical origin,** take place in the relevant geographical area.

Article 33

Relation between trademarks and geographical indications

1. The registration of a trademark, **the use of which corresponds to one or more of the situations referred to in Article 18(2),** ~~which contains or consists of a geographical indication listed in the Register shall be refused or invalidated if its use would lead to any of the situations referred to in Article 18(2).~~

2. A trademark, the use of which corresponds to one **or more** of the situations referred to in Article 18(2), which has been applied for, registered, or established by use, if that possibility is provided for by the legislation concerned, in good faith within the territory of the Union, before **the date on which the application for protection of the geographical indication was submitted to the Commission** ~~either the date of protection of the geographical indication in the country of origin or before 1 January 1996~~, may continue to be used **and renewed** notwithstanding the registration of a geographical indication, provided that no grounds for its invalidity or revocation exist under Directive 2008/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁸ or **Regulation (EU) 2017/1001 of the European Parliament and of the Council** ~~Council Regulation (EC) No 207/2009~~.¹⁹

Article 34

~~Implementing powers with respect to existing protected~~ Existing registered geographical indications

1. ~~Without prejudice to paragraph 2, geographical~~ **Geographical** indications of spirit drinks **registered protected under in Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 110/2008, and thus protected under that Regulation** shall automatically be protected as geographical indications under this Regulation. The Commission shall list them in the **register** ~~Register~~.
2. ~~For a period of up to two years following the entry into force of this Regulation, the Commission, by means of implementing acts, may, on its own initiative, cancel the protection of geographical indications referred to in Article 20 of Regulation (EU) No 110/2008 if they do not comply with point (6) of Article 2(1). Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 44(2).~~

¹⁸ Directive 2008/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2008 to approximate the laws of the Member States relating to trademarks (*OJ L 299, 8.11.2008, p. 25*).

¹⁹ ~~Council Regulation (EC) No 207/2009 of 26 February 2009 on the Community trademark (*OJ L 78, 24.3.2009, p. 1*).~~ **Regulation (EU) 2017/1001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2017 on the European Union trade mark (codification) (*OJ L 154, 16.6.2017, p. 1*).**

Verification of compliance with the product specification

-1. Member States shall draw up and keep up to date a list of operators producing spirit drinks with a geographical indication registered under this Regulation.

1. In respect of the geographical indications within the Union **registered under this Regulation**, verification of compliance with the product specification, before placing the product on the market, shall be ensured by ~~at least one~~:

- (a) **one or more** competent **authorities** ~~authority~~ referred to in Article 40(1); or
- (b) control **bodies** ~~body~~ within the meaning of point 5 of the second subparagraph of Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council,²⁰ operating as a product certification body.

If a Member State applies Article 21(1a), such verification of compliance shall be ensured by an authority other than that deemed to be a group under that paragraph.

Notwithstanding the national legislation of Member States, the costs of such verification of compliance with the product specification ~~may shall~~ be borne by the ~~food business~~ operators which are subject to those controls.

2. In respect of the geographical indications within a third country **registered under this Regulation**, verification of compliance with the product specification, before placing the product on the market, shall be ensured by ~~at least one~~:

- (a) public competent authority designated by the third country; or
- (b) product certification body.

²⁰ Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules (OJ L 165, 30.4.2004, p. 1).

3. Member States shall make public the names and addresses of the authorities and bodies referred to in paragraph 1, and update that information periodically.

The Commission shall make public the name and address of the authorities and bodies referred to in paragraph 2 and update that information periodically.

4. The product certification bodies referred to in point (b) of paragraph 1 and in point (b) of paragraph 2 shall comply with and be accredited in accordance with European standard ISO/IEC 17065:2012 **or any applicable future amendment, revision or version thereof.**
5. The competent authorities ~~or bodies~~ referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 verifying compliance of the ~~protected~~ geographical indication **protected under this Regulation** with the product specification shall be objective and impartial. They shall have at their disposal the qualified staff and resources necessary to carry out their tasks.

Article 36

Surveillance of the use of the name in the market place

1. Member States shall carry out checks, based on a risk analysis, as regards the use, **in the market place**, of the ~~registered~~ names of geographical indications **registered under this Regulation** ~~in the market place~~ and shall take all necessary measures in the event of breaches of the requirements of this Chapter.
 - 1a. **Member States shall take appropriate administrative and judicial steps to prevent or stop the unlawful use of the names of products or services that are produced or marketed in their territory and that are covered by geographical indications registered under this Regulation.**

To that end Member States shall designate the authorities that are responsible for taking these steps in accordance with procedures determined by each individual Member State.

These authorities shall offer adequate guarantees of objectivity and impartiality, and shall have at their disposal the qualified staff and resources necessary to carry out their functions.

2. Member States shall inform the Commission of the names and addresses of the competent authorities responsible for controls of the use of the name in the market place designated in accordance with Article 40. The Commission shall make public the names and addresses of those authorities.

Article 37

Procedure and requirements, planning and reporting of control activities

1. Procedures and requirements laid down in Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the checks provided for in Articles 35 and 36 of this Regulation.
2. Member States shall ensure that activities for the control of obligations under this Chapter are specifically included in a separate section within the multi-annual national control plans in accordance with Articles 41 to 43 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.
3. The annual reports referred to in Article 44(1) of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 shall include in a separate section the information referred to in that provision concerning the control of the obligations established by this Regulation.

Article 38

Delegated powers

- ~~1. In order to take account of the specificities of the production in the demarcated geographical area, the Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 43 concerning:~~
 - ~~(a) the additional criteria for the demarcation of the geographical area; and~~
 - ~~(b) the restrictions and derogations related to the production in the demarcated geographical area.~~

- ~~2. In order to ensure product quality and traceability, the Commission may, by means of delegated acts adopted in accordance with Article 43, provide for the conditions under which the product specification may include information concerning packaging as referred to in point (e) of Article 19 or any specific labelling rule as referred to in point (h) of Article 19.~~
3. ~~In order to ensure the rights or legitimate interests of producers or food business operators, the~~ **The Commission is empowered to adopt** ~~may, by means of delegated acts adopted in accordance with Article 43~~ **supplementing this Regulation by setting**, ~~set out:~~ (a) ~~in which~~ **eases a single producer may apply for the protection of a geographical indication;** (b) ~~the~~ **further** conditions to be followed in respect of
- (a) ~~an application for the protection~~ **registration** of a geographical indication **as referred to in Articles 20 and 21,**
 - (b) ~~preliminary national procedures as referred to in Article 21, scrutiny by the Commission, the opposition procedure, and the cancellation of geographical indications,~~
including in cases where the geographical area covers more than one country.
- ~~4. In order to ensure that product specifications provide relevant and succinct information, the Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts, in accordance with Article 43, laying down rules which limit the information contained in the product specification, where such a limitation is necessary to avoid excessively voluminous applications for registration.~~
5. ~~In order to facilitate the administrative process of an amendment application, including where the amendment consists in a temporary change of the product specification resulting from the imposition of obligatory sanitary and phytosanitary measures by the public authorities or linked to natural disasters or adverse weather conditions formally recognised by the competent authorities, the~~ **The Commission is** ~~shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts, in accordance with Article 43~~ **supplementing this Regulation by establishing**, ~~to establish~~ conditions and requirements for the procedure concerning the **Union amendments and standard amendments, including temporary amendments, to product specifications as referred to in Article 28** ~~to be approved both by the Member States and by the Commission.~~

~~6. In order to prevent the unlawful use of geographical indications, the Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 43 concerning the appropriate actions to be implemented by the Member States in this respect.~~

~~7. In order to ensure the efficiency of the checks provided for in this Chapter, the Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 43 concerning the necessary measures regarding the notification of food business operators to the competent authorities.~~

Article 39

Implementing powers

The Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down detailed rules concerning:

- (a) the form of the specification **referred to in Article 19** and measures on the information to be provided in the product specification with regard to the link between the geographical area and the final product **as referred to in point (f) of Article 19**;
- (aa) further details regarding the requirements regarding the packaging as referred to in the second subparagraph of Article 19(1) and the specific labelling rules referred to in point (h) of Article 19**;
- (b) procedures, form and presentation of applications **as referred to in Articles 20 and 21**, including for applications concerning more than one national territory;
- (c) procedures, form and presentation of the oppositions **as referred to in Articles 24 and 25**;
- (d) form and presentation of an amendment application **as referred to in Article 28**;
- (e) procedures and form of the cancellation process **as referred to in Article 29**, ~~as well as on~~ the presentation of the requests of cancellation, **as well as establishing the admissibility of reasoned statements of opposition as regards cancellation**;
- (f) the checks and verifications to be carried out by the Member States, including testing, **as referred to in Article 35**.

Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 44(2).

CHAPTER IV

CHECKS, EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION, MEMBER STATES' LEGISLATION

Article 40

Checks on spirit drinks

1. Member States shall be responsible for checks on spirit drinks. They shall take the measures necessary to ensure compliance with this Regulation and designate the competent authorities responsible **for ensuring** ~~on~~ compliance with this Regulation.
2. The Commission shall ensure the uniform application of this Regulation and, where necessary, shall, by means of implementing acts, adopt the rules concerning administrative and physical checks to be conducted by the Member States with regard to the respect of the obligations resulting from the application of this Regulation. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 44(2).

Article 41

Exchange of information

1. Member States and the Commission shall communicate to each other the information necessary for the application of this Regulation.
- ~~2. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 43 concerning the nature and type of information to be exchanged.~~
3. The Commission ~~may~~ **shall be empowered** to adopt implementing acts concerning the **nature and the type of the information to be exchanged and the methods for exchanging** information.

Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 44(2).

Article 42

Member States' legislation

1. In applying a quality policy for spirit drinks produced in their own territory and in particular for geographical indications listed in the **register** ~~Register~~ or for the protection of new geographical indications, Member States may lay down rules on production, **description**, presentation and labelling stricter than those set out in Annex II **and Annex III** in so far as they are compatible with Union law.
2. **However**, Member States shall not prohibit or restrict the import, sale or consumption of spirit drinks **produced in other Member States or third countries** which comply with this Regulation.

CHAPTER V

DELEGATION OF POWER, IMPLEMENTING PROVISIONS, ~~REPEAL AND AMENDMENT~~, TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 1

DELEGATION OF POWER AND IMPLEMENTING PROVISIONS

Article 43

Exercise of the delegation

1. The power to adopt delegated acts shall be conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.
2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Articles 5~~,16~~ **and**, 38~~,41~~ **and** 46(2) shall be conferred on the Commission for ~~a an indeterminate~~ period of **five years** ~~time~~ from ... [*date of the entry into force of this Regulation*]. **The Commission shall draw up a report in respect of the delegation of power not later than nine months before the end of the five-year period. The delegation of power shall be tacitly extended for periods of an identical duration, unless the European Parliament or the Council opposes such extension not later than three months before the end of each period.**
3. The delegation of power referred to in Articles 5 ~~and~~, 16~~, 38,41~~ **and** 46(2) may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the *Official Journal of the European Union* or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.
4. Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making of 13 April 2016.
5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.

6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Articles 5 ~~and 16~~, 38, 41 ~~and 46(2)~~ shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or by the Council within a period of two months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or the Council.

Article 44

Committee procedure

1. The Commission shall be assisted by the Committee for Spirit Drinks established by Council Regulation (EEC) No 1576/89.²¹ That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.
2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.

²¹ Council Regulation (EEC) No 1576/89 of 29 May 1989 laying down general rules on the definition, description and presentation of spirit drinks (OJ L 160, 12.6.1989, p. 1).

SECTION 2

REPEAL, TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 45

Repeal

Without prejudice to Article 46, Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 is repealed **with effect from ... [the date of application of this Regulation]**.

In addition, Article 20 of Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 and, without prejudice to the validity of any other provisions of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 716/2013, Article 9 thereof shall continue to apply until the completion of the procedures provided for in Article 9 of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 716/2013 but, in any event, no longer than ... [two years from the entry into force of this Regulation].

Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 shall continue to apply until the register referred to in Article 30 has been established.

References to Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 shall be construed as references to this Regulation **and be read in accordance with the correlation table set out in Annex V.**

Article 46

Transitional measures

1. Spirit drinks which meet the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 and were produced before ... *[the date of application of this Regulation]* may continue to be placed on the market until stocks are exhausted.
- ~~2. In order to facilitate the transition from the rules provided for in Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 to those established by this Regulation, the Commission, where appropriate, may, by means of delegated acts, adopt measures to amend or derogate from this Regulation, by 3 years after the date of application.~~

3. Articles 19 to 23, 28 and 29 shall **not** apply to ~~the~~ applications for **registration or protection**, applications for amendment and **to the requests for cancellation cancellations which are pending on submitted** after the date of application of this Regulation. **The relevant provisions of Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 shall continue to apply.**

~~The relevant provisions of Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 shall continue to apply in respect of the applications for protection and for amendment of product specification and to the requests for cancellation which are pending at the date of entry into force of this Regulation.~~

The provisions on the opposition procedure referred to in Articles 24, **25 and to 26 shall not** apply to the **applications for registration and procedures for application for protection, for the application for amendment for which the main specifications of the technical file or an and for request of cancellation for which the single document, the amendment application for amendment has already or the request of cancellation have not been published for opposition in the *Official Journal of the European Union* on** at the date of entry into force of this Regulation. The relevant provisions of Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 shall continue to apply to ~~the procedures for application for protection, for application for amendment and for request of cancellation for which the single document, the amendment application or the request of cancellation have been published at the date of entry into force of this Regulation.~~

The provisions on the opposition procedure referred to in Articles 24, 25 and 26 shall not apply either to a request of cancellation which has been already deemed admissible according to Article 19 of Regulation (EU) No 716/2013 on the date of entry into force of this Regulation. The relevant provisions of Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 shall continue to apply.

4. In respect of geographical indications registered in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 the Commission shall, at the request of a Member State, publish a single document submitted by that Member State in the *Official Journal of the European Union*. That publication shall be accompanied by the publication reference of the product specification and shall not be followed by an opposition procedure.

Article 47

Entry into force and application

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

It shall apply from [*two weeks from the entry into force of this Regulation*...]. However, **Article 21(3) and (4) shall apply from [*two years from the entry into force of this Regulation*]**.

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

Done at Brussels,

For the European Parliament

The President

For the Council

The President

ANNEX I

TECHNICAL DEFINITIONS

The technical definitions, as referred to in Article 2(2), are the following:

- (1) ~~‘Ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin’ means an alcoholic liquid which possesses the following properties:~~
- ~~(a) organoleptic characteristics: no detectable taste other than that of the raw materials used in its production;~~
 - ~~(b) minimum alcoholic strength by volume: 96.0 %;~~
 - ~~(c) maximum level of residues:~~
 - ~~(i) total acidity, expressed in grams of acetic acid per hectolitre of 100 % vol. alcohol: 1.5;~~
 - ~~(ii) esters expressed in grams of ethyl acetate per hectolitre of 100 % vol. alcohol: 1.3;~~
 - ~~(iii) aldehydes expressed in grams of acetaldehyde per hectolitre of 100 % vol. alcohol: 0.5;~~
 - ~~(iv) higher alcohols expressed in grams of methyl2 propanol1 per hectolitre of 100 % vol. alcohol: 0.5;~~
 - ~~(v) methanol expressed in grams per hectolitre of 100 % vol. alcohol: 30;~~
 - ~~(vi) dry extract expressed in grams per hectolitre of 100 % vol. alcohol: 1.5;~~
 - ~~(vii) volatile bases containing nitrogen expressed in grams of nitrogen per hectolitre of 100 % vol. alcohol: 0.1;~~
 - ~~(viii) furfural: not detectable.~~

(2) ~~‘Distillate of agricultural origin’ means an alcoholic liquid which is obtained by the distillation, after alcoholic fermentation, of agricultural products listed in Annex I to the Treaty which does not have the properties of ethyl alcohol or of a spirit drink but still retains the aroma and taste of the raw materials used.~~

~~Where reference is made to the raw materials used, the distillate must be obtained exclusively from that raw materials.~~

(3) ~~‘Sweetening’ means using one or more of the following products in the preparation of spirit drinks:~~

(a) ~~semi-white sugar, white sugar, extra-white sugar, dextrose, fructose, glucose syrup, sugar solution, invert sugar solution, invert sugar syrup, as defined in Council Directive 2001/111/EC²²;~~

(b) ~~rectified concentrated grape must, concentrated grape must, fresh grape must;~~

(c) ~~burned sugar, which is the product obtained exclusively from the controlled heating of sucrose without bases, mineral acids or other chemical additives;~~

(d) ~~honey as defined in Council Directive 2001/110/EC²³;~~

(e) ~~carob syrup;~~

(f) ~~any other natural carbohydrate substances having a similar effect to the products referred to in points (a) to (e).~~

(4) ~~‘Addition of alcohol’ means the addition of ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin or distillates of agricultural origin or both to a spirit drink.~~

²² Council Directive 2001/111/EC of 20 December 2001 relating to certain sugars intended for human consumption (OJ L 10, 12.1.2002, p. 53).

²³ Council Directive 2001/110/EC of 20 December 2001 relating to honey (OJ L 10, 12.1.2002, p. 47).

~~(5) ‘Addition of water’ means addition of water which may be distilled, demineralised, permuted or softened in the preparation of spirit drinks. This addition is authorised provided that the quality of the water is in conformity with Council Directive 98/83/EC²⁴ and Directive 2009/54/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council²⁵ and that the alcoholic strength of the spirit drink, after the addition, still complies with the minimum alcoholic strength by volume provided for under the relevant category of spirit drink.~~

~~(6) ‘Blending’ means combining two or more spirit drinks of the same category, distinguished only by minor differences in composition due to one or more of the following factors:~~

~~(a) the method of preparation;~~

~~(b) the stills employed;~~

~~(c) the period of maturation or ageing;~~

~~(d) the geographical area of production.~~

~~The spirit drink so produced shall be of the same category of spirit drink as the original spirit drinks before blending.~~

~~(7) ‘Maturation or ageing’ means the process of developing certain reactions naturally, in appropriate containers, with the purpose of giving the spirit drink in question organoleptic qualities previously absent.~~

~~(8) ‘Flavourings’ mean ‘flavourings’ as defined in point (a) of Article 3(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008.~~

~~(9) ‘Flavouring substance’ means ‘flavouring substance’ as defined in point (b) of Article 3(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008.~~

²⁴ Council Directive 98/83/EC of 3 November 1998 on the quality of water intended for human consumption (OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32).

²⁵ Directive 2009/54/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June on the exploitation and marketing of natural mineral waters (OJ L 164, 26.6.2009, p. 45).

- (10) ~~‘Natural flavouring substance’ means ‘natural flavouring substance’ as defined in point (c) of Article 3(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008.~~
- (11) ~~‘Flavouring preparation’ means ‘flavouring preparation’ as defined in point (d) of Article 3(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008.~~
- (12) ~~‘Other flavouring’ means ‘other flavouring’ as defined in point (h) of the Article 3(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008.~~
- (13) ~~‘Colours’ mean ‘colours’ as defined in point 2 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council²⁶.~~
- (14) ~~‘Colouring’ means using in the preparation of a spirit drink one or more colours, as defined in point 2 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008.~~
- (15) ~~‘Alcoholic strength by volume’ means the ratio of the volume of pure alcohol present in the product in question at 20 C° to the total volume of that product at the same temperature.~~
- (16) ~~‘Volatile substances content’ means the quantity of volatile substances other than ethyl alcohol and methanol contained in a spirit drink obtained exclusively by distillation, as a result solely of the distillation or re-distillation of the raw materials used.~~
- (17) ~~‘Packaging’ means the protective wrappings, cartons, cases, containers and bottles used in the transport or sale of spirit drinks.~~

²⁶ Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on food additives (OJ L 354, 31.12.2008, p. 16).

ANNEX II

CATEGORIES OF SPIRIT DRINKS

PART I

Categories of spirit drinks

1. Rum

- (a) Rum is **a spirit drink produced exclusively by one of the following:** (i) ~~a spirit drink produced exclusively by~~ alcoholic fermentation and distillation, either from molasses or syrup produced in the manufacture of cane sugar or from sugar-cane juice itself and distilled at less than 96 % vol., so that the distillate has the discernible specific organoleptic characteristics of rum;
- (ii) ~~a spirit drink produced exclusively by alcoholic fermentation and distillation of sugar-cane juice which has the aromatic characteristics specific to rum and a volatile substances content equal to or exceeding 225 grams per hectolitre of 100 % vol. alcohol. This spirit drink may be placed on the market with the word ‘agricultural’ qualifying the sales denomination ‘rum’ accompanied by any registered geographical indications of the French Overseas Departments and the Autonomous Region of Madeira.~~
- (b) The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of rum shall be 37,5 %.
- (c) ~~No addition of alcohol as defined in point (4) of Annex I, diluted or not, shall take place.~~
- (d) ~~Rum shall not be flavoured.~~
- (e) ~~Rum may only contain added caramel as a means to adapt colour.~~
- (ea) Rum may be sweetened in order to round off the final taste. However, the final product may not contain more than 20 g of sweetening products per litre, expressed as invert sugar.**

(f) **In the case of geographical indications registered under this Regulation, the legal name may be supplemented by:**

(i) **the term** ~~The word~~ *'traditionnel'* **traditional** ~~may supplement any registered geographical indications for this category where the rum,~~ **provided that the rum:**

- **has been** ~~is~~ produced by distillation at less than 90 % vol., after alcoholic fermentation of alcohol-producing materials originating exclusively ~~from~~ ~~in~~ the place of production considered, **and**
- ~~has.~~ ~~This rum must have~~ a volatile substances content equal to or exceeding 225 grams per hectolitre of 100 % vol. alcohol and must not be sweetened;- ~~The use of the word~~ *'traditionnel'* ~~does not prevent the use of the terms~~ *'from sugar production'* or *'agricultural'* which may be added to the sales denomination *'rum'* accompanying the geographical indications referred to in point (a)(ii).

(ii) **the term** *'agricultural'*, **provided that the 'traditional' rum has been produced exclusively by distillation after alcoholic fermentation of sugar-cane juice. The term 'agricultural' may only be used in the case of a geographical indication of a French Overseas Department or the Autonomous Region of Madeira.**

This provision **is without prejudice to** ~~shall not affect~~ the use of the word *'traditionnel'* ~~for~~ **used in connection with any product** ~~all products~~ not covered by this category, according to their own specific criteria.

2. Whisky ~~Whisky~~ or whiskey ~~Whiskey~~

- (a) *Whisky* or *whiskey* is a spirit drink produced exclusively by carrying out all of the following production operations:
- (i) distillation of a mash made from malted cereals with or without whole grains of ~~other~~ **unmalted** cereals, which has been:
 - saccharified by the diastase of the malt contained therein, with or without other natural enzymes,
 - fermented by the action of yeast;
 - (ii) ~~one or more distillations~~ **each and every distillation shall be carried out** at less than 94,8 % vol., so that the distillate has an aroma and taste derived from the raw materials used;
 - (iii) maturation of the final distillate for at least three years in wooden casks not exceeding 700 litres capacity.
- The final distillate, to which only water and plain caramel (for colouring) may be added, shall retain its colour, aroma and taste derived from the production process referred to in points (i), (ii) and (iii).
- (b) The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of *whisky* or *whiskey* shall be 40 %.
- ~~(c) No addition of alcohol as defined in point (54) of Annex I, diluted or not, shall take place.~~
- (d) *Whisky* or *whiskey* shall not be sweetened, **even for rounding off the taste**, or flavoured, nor contain any additives other than plain caramel (**E 150a**) used for **adjusting the colour** ~~colouring~~.
- (e) **The legal name of 'whisky' or 'whiskey' may be supplemented** ~~supplemented~~ **supplemented by the term 'single malt' only if it has been distilled exclusively from malted barley at a single distillery.**

3. Grain spirit

- (a) Grain spirit is a spirit drink produced exclusively by the distillation of a fermented mash of whole grain cereals and having organoleptic characteristics derived from the raw materials used.
- (b) With the exception of '*Korn*', the minimum alcoholic strength by volume of grain spirit shall be **35 37** %.
- ~~(c) No addition of alcohol as defined in point (4) of Annex I, diluted or not, shall take place.~~
- ~~(d) Grain spirit shall not be flavoured.~~
- ~~(e) Grain spirit may only contain added caramel as a means of adapting colour.~~
- (ea) Grain spirit may be sweetened in order to round off the final taste. However, the final product may not contain more than 10 g of sweetening products per litre, expressed as invert sugar.**
- (f) A grain spirit may bear the **legal name sales denomination** 'grain brandy' if it has been obtained by distillation at less than 95 % vol. from a fermented mash of whole grain cereals, presenting organoleptic features deriving from the raw materials used.
- (g) In the legal name 'grain spirit' or 'grain brandy', the word 'grain' may be replaced with the name of the cereal or of the cereals used in the production of the spirit drink.**

4. Wine spirit

- (a) Wine spirit is a spirit drink which meets the following **requirements** ~~conditions~~:
- (i) it is produced exclusively by the distillation at less than 86 % vol. of wine, **wine fortified for distillation** or wine **distillate** ~~fortified for distillation or by the re-distillation of a wine distillate at less than 86 % vol.~~;
 - (ii) it contains a quantity of volatile substances equal to or exceeding 125 grams per hectolitre of 100 % vol. alcohol;
 - (iii) it has a maximum methanol content of 200 grams per hectolitre of 100 % vol. alcohol;
- (b) The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of wine spirit shall be 37,5 %.
- ~~(c) No addition of alcohol as defined in point (4) of Annex I, diluted or not, shall take place.~~
- (d) Wine spirit shall not be flavoured. This shall not exclude traditional production methods.
- ~~(e) Wine spirit may only contain added caramel as a means to adapt colour.~~
- (ea) Wine spirit may be sweetened in order to round off the final taste. However, the final product may not contain more than 20 g of sweetening products per litre, expressed as invert sugar.**
- (f) Where wine spirit has been matured, it may continue to be placed on the market as 'wine spirit' provided **that** it has been matured for as long as, or longer than, the maturation period **provided** ~~foreseen~~ for the spirit drink defined under category 5.

- (g) The legal name 'wine spirit' may be supplemented by the name of the grape variety accounting for at least 85% of the grapes used to produce the wine, wine fortified for distillation or wine distillate used in the production of the spirit drink.
- (h) This Regulation is without prejudice to the use of the term '*Branntwein*' in combination with the term '*essig*' in the presentation and labelling of vinegar.

5. Brandy ~~Brandy~~ or Weinbrand ~~Weinbrand~~

- (a) *Brandy* or *Weinbrand* is a spirit drink which meets the following requirements conditions:
 - (i) it is produced from wine spirit **to which wine distillate may be added, provided that that wine distillate has been** ~~whether or not wine distillate has been added,~~ distilled at less than 94,8 % vol. **and** ~~provided that wine distillate does not~~ exceed a maximum of 50 % of the alcoholic content of the finished product;
 - (ii) it ~~has~~ is matured for at least:
 - one year in oak receptacles **with a capacity of at least 1 000 litres each;** or
 - ~~for at least~~ six months in oak casks with a capacity of less than 1 000 litres each;
 - (iii) it contains a quantity of volatile substances equal to or exceeding 125 grams per hectolitre of 100 % vol. alcohol, and derived exclusively from the distillation ~~or re-distillation~~ of the raw materials used;
 - (iv) it has a maximum methanol content of 200 grams per hectolitre of 100 % vol. alcohol;
- (b) The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of *brandy* or *Weinbrand* shall be 36 %.
- ~~(c) No addition of alcohol as defined in point (4) of Annex I, diluted or not, shall take place.~~

- (d) *Brandy* or *Weinbrand* shall not be flavoured. This shall not exclude traditional production methods.
- ~~(e) *Brandy* or *Weinbrand* may only contain added caramel as a means of adapting colour.~~
- (f) *Brandy* or *Weinbrand* may be sweetened in order to round off the final taste. However, the final product may not contain more than 35 g of sweetening products per litre, expressed as invert sugar.
- (g) The legal name '*brandy*' or '*Weinbrand*' may be supplemented by the name of the grape variety accounting for at least 85% of the grapes used to produce the wine spirit and wine distillate used in the production of the spirit drink.
- [(h) For *brandy* originating in Spain and Portugal for which a geographical indication has been registered in accordance with Chapter III and that has been aged using the dynamic ageing system or "*criaderas y solera* system" as laid down in Annex IV, the average age may be mentioned in the description, presentation or labelling provided that the ageing of this spirit drink has been subject to the supervision referred to in Article 11(3).

Where the average age is indicated, it shall be accompanied by the words "*criaderas y solera* system" and "average age" in the same visual field.]

6. Grape marc spirit or grape marc

- (a) Grape marc spirit or grape marc is a spirit drink which meets the following conditions:
- (i) it is produced exclusively from grape marc fermented and distilled either directly by water vapour or after water has been added **and both of the following conditions are fulfilled:**
- each and every distillation is carried out at less than 86 % vol.;
 - the first distillation is carried out in the presence of the marc itself;
- (ii) a quantity of lees may be added to the grape marc that does not exceed 25 kg of lees per 100 kg of grape marc used;

- (iii) the quantity of alcohol derived from the lees shall not exceed 35 % of the total quantity of alcohol in the finished product;
 - ~~(iv) the distillation shall be carried out in the presence of the marc itself at less than 86 % vol.;~~
 - ~~(v) re-distillation at the same alcoholic strength is authorised;~~
 - (vi) it contains a quantity of volatile substances equal to or exceeding 140 grams per hectolitre of 100 % vol. alcohol and has a maximum methanol content of 1 000 grams per hectolitre of 100 % vol. alcohol.
- (b) The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of grape marc spirit or grape marc shall be 37,5 %.
- ~~(c) No addition of alcohol as defined in point (4) of Annex I, diluted or not, shall take place.~~
- (d) Grape marc spirit or grape marc shall not be flavoured. This shall not exclude traditional production methods.
- ~~(e) Grape marc spirit or grape marc may only contain added caramel as a means of adapting colour.~~
- (f) Grape marc spirit or grape marc may be sweetened in order to round off the final taste. However, the final product may not contain more than 20 g of sweetening products per litre, expressed as invert sugar.**
- (g) The legal name 'grape marc spirit' or 'grape marc' may be supplemented by the name of the grape variety accounting for at least 85% of the grape marc and lees used in the production of the spirit drink.**

7. Fruit marc spirit

- (a) Fruit marc spirit is a spirit drink which meets the following **requirements conditions**:
- (i) it is obtained exclusively by fermentation and distillation **of fruit marc other than grape marc at less than 86 % vol. of fruit marc except grape marc; and both of the following conditions are fulfilled:**
 - **each and every distillation is carried out at less than 86 % vol.;**
 - **the first distillation is carried out in the presence of the marc itself;**
 - (ii) it contains a minimum quantity of volatile substances of 200 grams per hectolitre of 100 % vol. alcohol;
 - (iii) the maximum methanol content shall be 1 500 grams per hectolitre of 100 % vol. alcohol;
 - (iv) the maximum hydrocyanic acid content shall be 7 grams per hectolitre of 100 % vol. alcohol in the case of stone-fruit marc spirit;
 - ~~(v) re-distillation at the same alcoholic strength according to point (i) is authorised.~~
- (b) The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of fruit marc spirit shall be 37,5 %.
- ~~(c) No addition of alcohol as defined in point (4) of Annex I, diluted or not, shall take place.~~
- ~~(d) Fruit marc spirit shall not be flavoured.~~
- ~~(e) Fruit marc spirit may only contain added caramel as a means to adapt colour.~~
- (ea) Fruit marc spirit may be sweetened in order to round off the final taste. However, the final product may not contain more than 20 g of sweetening products per litre, expressed as invert sugar.**

- (f) The **legal name sales denomination** shall consist of the name of the fruit followed by 'marc spirit'. If marcs of several different fruits are used, the **legal name sales denomination** shall be 'fruit marc spirit' **and may be supplemented by the name of each fruit in decreasing order of the quantity used.**

8. Raisin spirit or raisin brandy ~~raisin brandy~~

- (a) Raisin spirit or *raisin brandy* is a spirit drink produced exclusively by the distillation of the product obtained by the alcoholic fermentation of extract of dried grapes of the 'Corinth Black' or Moscatel of the Alexandria varieties, distilled at less than 94,5 % vol., so that the distillate has an aroma and taste derived from the raw materials used.
- (b) The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of raisin spirit or *raisin brandy* shall be 37,5 %.
- ~~(c) No addition of alcohol as defined in point (4) of Annex I, diluted or not, shall take place.~~
- ~~(d) Raisin spirit or *raisin brandy* shall not be flavoured.~~
- ~~(e) Raisin spirit or *raisin brandy* may only contain added caramel as a means to adapt colour.~~
- (f) **Raisin spirit or *raisin brandy* may be sweetened in order to round off the final taste. However, the final product may not contain more than 20 g of sweetening products per litre, expressed as invert sugar.**
- (g) **The legal name 'raisin spirit' or '*raisin brandy*' may be supplemented by the name of the grape variety accounting for at least 85% of the grapes used in the production of the spirit drink.**

9. Fruit spirit

- (a) Fruit spirit is a spirit drink which meets the following **requirements** ~~conditions~~:
- (i) it is produced exclusively by the alcoholic fermentation and distillation, **with or without stones**, of **fresh and** fleshy fruit, **including bananas**, or must of such fruit, berries or vegetables, ~~with or without stones~~;
 - (ii) **each and every distillation shall be carried out** ~~it is distilled~~ at less than 86 % vol. so that the distillate has an aroma and taste derived from the raw materials distilled;
 - (iii) it has a quantity of volatile substances equal to or exceeding 200 grams per hectolitre of 100 % vol. alcohol;
 - (iv) in the case of stone-fruit spirits, it has a hydrocyanic acid content not exceeding 7 grams per hectolitre of 100 % vol. alcohol.
- (b) The maximum methanol content of fruit spirit shall be 1 000 grams per hectolitre of 100 % vol. alcohol.
- (i) However, in **the** case of fruit spirits obtained from the fruits or berries mentioned below, the maximum methanol content shall be 1 200 grams per hectolitre of 100 % vol. alcohol:
 - **apple** (*Malus domestica* Borkh.),
 - **apricots** (*Prunus armeniaca* L.),
 - **plum** (*Prunus domestica* L.),
 - **quetsch** (*Prunus domestica* L.),
 - **mirabelle** (*Prunus domestica* L. subsp. *syrriaca* (Borkh.) Janch. ex Mansf.),
 - **peach** (*Prunus persica* (L.) Batsch),

- pear (*Pyrus communis* L.) except for Williams pears (*Pyrus communis* L. cv ‘Williams’),
- blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus* auct. aggr.),
- raspberry (*Rubus idaeus* L.).
- ~~— plum (*Prunus domestica* L.);~~
- ~~— mirabelle (*Prunus domestica* L. subsp. *syriaca* (Borkh.) Janch. ex Mansf.);~~
- ~~— quetsch (*Prunus domestica* L.);~~
- ~~— apple (*Malus domestica* Borkh.);~~
- ~~— pear (*Pyrus communis* L.) except for Williams pears (*Pyrus communis* L. cv ‘Williams’);~~
- ~~— raspberries (*Rubus idaeus* L.);~~
- ~~— blackberries (*Rubus fruticosus* auct. aggr.);~~
- ~~— apricots (*Prunus armeniaca* L.);~~
- ~~— peaches (*Prunus persica* (L.) Batsch);~~

(ii) In **the** case of fruit spirits obtained from the fruits or berries mentioned below, the maximum methanol content shall be 1 350 grams per hectolitre of 100 % vol. alcohol:

- quince (*Cydonia oblonga* Mill.),
- juniper berry (*Juniperus communis* L. or *Juniperus oxicedrus* L.),
- Williams pear (*Pyrus communis* L. cv ‘Williams’),
- blackcurrant (*Ribes nigrum* L.),
- redcurrant (*Ribes rubrum* L.),

- rosehip (*Rosa canina* L.)
- elderberry (*Sambucus nigra* L.),
- rowanberry (*Sorbus aucuparia* L.),
- sorb apple (*Sorbus domestica* L.),
- checkerberry (*Sorbus terminalis* L.).
- ~~— Williams pears (*Pyrus communis* L. cv ‘Williams’),~~
- ~~— redcurrants (*Ribes rubrum* L.),~~
- ~~— blackcurrants (*Ribes nigrum* L.),~~
- ~~— rowanberries (*Sorbus aucuparia* L.),~~
- ~~— elderberries (*Sambucus nigra* L.),~~
- ~~— quinces (*Cydonia oblonga* Mill.),~~
- ~~— juniper berries (*Juniperus communis* L. or *Juniperus oxicedrus* L.).~~

(c) The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of fruit spirit shall be 37,5 %.

(ca) Fruit spirit shall not be coloured.

~~(d) No addition of alcohol as defined in point (4) of Annex I, diluted or not, shall take place.~~

~~(e) Fruit spirit shall not be flavoured.~~

(ea) Fruit spirit may be sweetened in order to round off the final taste. However, the final product may not contain more than 20 g of sweetening products per litre, expressed as invert sugar.

- (f) The **legal name sales denomination** of fruit spirit shall be ‘spirit’ **supplemented** preceded by the name of the fruit, berry or vegetable, such as: cherry spirit, which may also be named *kirsch*, plum spirit, which may also be named *slivovitz*, mirabelle, peach, apple, pear, apricot, fig, citrus or grape spirit or other fruit spirits. **This legal name may be expressed by the name of the fruit, berry or vegetable, supplemented by a suffix when expressed in the Bulgarian, Czech, Greek, Croatian, Polish, Romanian, Slovak and Slovenian languages.**

Alternatively, that legal name ~~it~~ may also be called ‘wasser’, used together with the name of the fruit.

Alternatively, the following legal names may be used in the following cases:

- ‘*kirsch*’ for cherry spirit (*Prunus avium*);
- ‘plum’, ‘quetsch’ or ‘slivovitz’ for plum spirit (*Prunus domestica* L.);
- ‘mirabelle’ for mirabelle spirit (*Prunus domestica* L. subsp. *syriaca* (Borkh.) Janch. ex Mansf.);
- ‘fruit of arbutus’ for fruit of arbutus spirit (*Arbutus unedo* L.);
- ‘Golden Delicious’ for apple spirit (*Malus domestica* var. ‘Golden Delicious’);
- ‘*Obstler*’ for a fruit spirit produced exclusively from different varieties of apples, pears or both.

The name of the fruit may replace ‘spirit’ preceded by the name of the fruit, in the case of the following fruits:

— mirabelle (*Prunus domestica* L. subsp. *syriaca* (Borkh.) Janch. ex Mansf.);

— plum (*Prunus domestica* L.);

— quetsch (*Prunus domestica* L.);

— fruit of arbutus (*Arbutus unedo* L.);

— ‘Golden Delicious’ apple.

The name Williams may be used only to place on the market pear spirit produced solely from pears of the 'Williams' variety.

If there is a risk that the final consumer does not easily understand one of those **legal names sales denominations** not containing the word 'spirit', the labelling and presentation shall include the word 'spirit', which may be supplemented by an explanation.

~~(g) The name *Williams* may be used only to sell pear spirit produced solely from pears of the 'Williams' variety.~~

(h) Whenever two or more fruits, berries or vegetables are distilled together, the product shall be **placed on the market** under the **legal name** 'fruit spirit', ~~or~~ 'vegetable spirit' or '**fruit and vegetable spirit**', as appropriate. The **legal name** may be supplemented by that of each fruit, berry or vegetable, in decreasing order of the quantity used.

10. Cider spirit, perry spirit and cider and perry spirit

(a) Cider spirit, **perry spirit** and **cider and perry spirit** are spirit drinks which meet the following **requirements conditions**:

(i) they are produced exclusively by the distillation at less than 86 % vol. of cider or perry so that the distillate has an aroma and taste derived from the fruits;

(ii) they have a quantity of volatile substances equal to or exceeding 200 grams per hectolitre of 100 % vol. alcohol;

(iii) they have a maximum methanol content of 1 000 grams per hectolitre of 100 % vol. alcohol.

(b) The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of cider spirit, **perry spirit** and **cider and** ~~or~~ perry spirit shall be 37,5 %.

~~(c) No addition of alcohol as defined in point (4) of Annex I, diluted or not, shall take place.~~

- (d) ~~Neither cider~~ **Cider spirit, nor perry spirit and cider and perry spirit shall not be flavoured. This shall not exclude traditional production methods.**
- (e) ~~Cider spirit and perry spirit may only contain added caramel as a means of adapting colour.~~
- (f) **Cider spirit, perry spirit and cider and perry spirit may be sweetened in order to round off the final taste. However, the final product may not contain more than 15 g of sweetening products per litre, expressed as invert sugar.**
- (g) **The legal name shall be**
- **'cider spirit' for spirit drinks exclusively obtained by the distillation of cider;**
 - **'perry spirit' for spirit drinks exclusively obtained by the distillation of perry;**
or
 - **'cider and perry spirit' for spirit drinks obtained by the distillation of cider and perry.**

11. Honey spirit

- (a) Honey spirit is a spirit drink which meets the following **requirements** ~~conditions~~:
- (i) it is produced exclusively by fermentation and distillation of honey mash;
 - (ii) it is distilled at less than 86 % vol. so that the distillate has the organoleptic characteristics derived from the raw materials used.
- (b) The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of honey spirit shall be 35 %.
- (c) ~~No addition of alcohol as defined in point (4) of Annex I, diluted or not, shall take place.~~
- (d) ~~Honey spirit shall not be flavoured.~~
- (e) ~~Honey spirit may only contain added caramel as a means to adapt colour.~~

- (f) Honey spirit may only be sweetened with honey. **However, the final product may not contain more than 20 g of sweetening products per litre, expressed as invert sugar.**

12. Hefebrand ~~Hefebrand~~ or lees spirit

- (a) *Hefebrand* or lees spirit is a spirit drink produced exclusively by the distillation at less than 86 % vol. of lees of wine, **lees of beer** or of **lees of** fermented fruit.
- (b) The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of *Hefebrand* or lees spirit shall be 38 %.
- (c) ~~No addition of alcohol as defined in point (4) of Annex I, diluted or not, shall take place.~~
- (d) ~~*Hefebrand* or lees spirit shall not be flavoured.~~
- (e) ~~*Hefebrand* or lees spirit may only contain added caramel as a means to adapt colour.~~
- (ea) *Hefebrand* or lees spirit may be sweetened in order to round off the final taste. **However, the final product may not contain more than 20 g of sweetening products per litre, expressed as invert sugar.**
- (f) The **legal name** ~~sales denomination~~ '*Hefebrand*' or 'lees spirit' shall be supplemented by the name of the raw materials used.

13. Beer spirit ~~Bierbrand~~ ~~or eau de vie de bière~~

- (a) **Beer spirit** ~~*Bierbrand* or *eau de vie de bière*~~ is a spirit drink obtained exclusively by direct distillation under normal pressure of fresh beer with an alcoholic strength by volume of less than 86 % so that the **resulting** distillate ~~obtained~~ has organoleptic characteristics deriving from the beer.
- (b) The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of **beer spirit** ~~*Bierbrand* or *eau de vie de bière*~~ shall be 38 %.
- (c) ~~No addition of alcohol as defined in point (4) of Annex I, diluted or not, shall take place.~~
- (d) ~~*Bierbrand* or *eau de vie de bière* shall not be flavoured.~~

~~(e) *Bierbrand* or *eau de vie de bière* may only contain added caramel as a means to adapt colour.~~

(f) **Beer spirit may be sweetened in order to round off the final taste. However, the final product may not contain more than 20 g of sweetening products per litre, expressed as invert sugar.**

14. **Topinambur or Jerusalem artichoke spirit ~~Topinambur~~**

(a) *Topinambur* or Jerusalem artichoke spirit is a spirit drink produced exclusively by fermentation and distillation at less than 86 % vol. of Jerusalem artichoke tubers (*Helianthus tuberosus* L.).

(b) The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of *topinambur* or Jerusalem artichoke spirit shall be 38 %.

~~(c) No addition of alcohol as defined in point (4) of Annex I, diluted or not, shall take place.~~

~~(d) *Topinambur* or Jerusalem artichoke spirit shall not be flavoured.~~

~~(e) *Topinambur* or Jerusalem artichoke spirit may only contain added caramel as a means of adapting colour.~~

(f) ***Topinambur* or Jerusalem artichoke spirit may be sweetened in order to round off the final taste. However, the final product may not contain more than 20 g of sweetening products per litre, expressed as invert sugar.**

15. Vodka

(a) Vodka is a spirit drink produced from ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin obtained following fermentation with yeast from either:

- potatoes or cereals or both,
- other agricultural raw materials,

~~distilled or rectified or both~~ so that the organoleptic characteristics of the raw materials used and by-products formed in fermentation are selectively reduced.

This ~~process~~ may be followed by **additional distillation** ~~re-distillation~~ or treatment with appropriate processing aids or both, including treatment with activated charcoal, to give it special organoleptic characteristics.

Maximum levels of residue for **the** ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin **used to produce vodka** shall meet those set out in point (1) of **Article 2b Annex I**, except that the methanol content shall not exceed 10 grams per hectolitre of 100 % vol. alcohol.

(b) The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of vodka shall be 37,5 %.

(c) The only flavourings which may be added are natural flavouring **substances or flavouring preparations that compounds** present in distillate obtained from the fermented raw materials. In addition, the product may be given special organoleptic characteristics, other than a predominant flavour.

(ca) Vodka shall not be coloured.

(d) The description, presentation or labelling of vodka not produced exclusively from potatoes or cereals **or both** shall **prominently** bear the indication ‘produced from ...’, supplemented by the name of the raw materials used to produce the ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin. **This indication shall appear in the same visual field as the legal name.**

- (e) **Vodka may be sweetened in order to round off the final taste. However, the final product may not contain more than 8 g of sweetening products per litre, expressed as invert sugar.**
- (f) **Alternatively, the legal name may be 'vodka' in any Member State.**

16. Spirit (~~preceded~~ supplemented by the name of the fruit, berries or nuts) obtained by maceration and distillation

- (a) Spirit (~~preceded~~ **supplemented** by the name of the fruit, **berries or nuts**) obtained by maceration and distillation is a spirit drink which meets the following ~~conditions~~ **requirements**:

- (i) **it has been** produced by

- maceration of fruit, ~~or~~ **berries or nuts** listed under point (ii), whether partially fermented or unfermented, with the possible addition of a maximum of 20 litres of ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin or of a spirit or ~~of~~ distillate deriving from the same fruit, **berries or nuts**, or of a **combination mixture** thereof, per 100 kg of fermented fruit, ~~or~~ **berries or nuts**,
- followed by distillation ~~at less than 86 % vol.~~; each and every distillation step shall be carried out at less than 86 % vol;

- (ii) obtained from the following fruits, ~~or~~ **berries or nuts**:

- **chokeberry (*Aronia Medik. nom cons.*)**,
- **black chokeberry (*Aronia melanocarpa*)**,
- **chestnut (*Castanea sativa* L.)**,
- **citrus fruits (*Citrus* spp. L.)**,
- **hazelnut (*Corylus avellana* L.)**,
- **crowberry (*Empetrum nigrum* L.)**,

- strawberry (*Fragaria* spp.),
- sea-buckthorn (*Hippophae rhamnoides* L.),
- hollyberry (*Ilex aquifolium* and *Ilex cassine* L.),
- cornel cherry or cornelian cherry (*Cornus mas*),
- walnut (*Juglans regia* L.),
- banana (*Musa* spp.),
- myrtle (*Myrtus communis* L.),
- prickly pear (*Opuntia ficus-indica*)
- passion fruit (*Passiflora edulis* Sims),
- bird cherry (*Prunus padus* L.).
- sloe (*Prunus spinosa* L.),
- blackcurrant (*Ribes nigrum* L.),
- white currant (*Ribes niveum* Lindl.),
- redcurrant (*Ribes rubrum* L.),
- gooseberry (*Ribes uva-crispa* L. syn. *Ribes grossularia*),
- rosehip (*Rosa canina* L.),
- arctic bramble (*Rubus arcticus* L.),
- cloudberry (*Rubus chamaemorus* L.),
- blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus* auct. aggr.),
- raspberry (*Rubus idaeus* L.),

- elderberry (*Sambucus nigra* L.),
- rowanberry (*Sorbus aucuparia* L.),
- sorb apple (*Sorbus domestica* L.),
- checkerberry (*Sorbus torminalis* (L.) Crantz),
- ambarella (*Spondias dulcis* Sol. ex Parkinson),
- hog plum (*Spondias mombin* L.),
- high bush blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum* L.),
- cranberry (*Vaccinium* L. subgenus *Oxycoccus*),
- bilberry/blueberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus* L.),
- lingonberry (*Vaccinium vitis-idaea* L.).
- ~~— blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus* auct. aggr.),~~
- ~~— strawberry (*Fragaria* spp.);~~
- ~~— bilberry/blueberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus* L.);~~
- ~~— raspberry (*Rubus idaeus* L.);~~
- ~~— redcurrant (*Ribes rubrum* L.);~~
- ~~— white currant (*Ribes niveum* Lindl.);~~
- ~~— blackcurrant (*Ribes nigrum* L.);~~
- ~~— sloe (*Prunus spinosa* L.);~~

- ~~== rowanberry (*Sorbus aucuparia* L.);~~
- ~~== service berry (*Sorbus domestica* L.);~~
- ~~== hollyberry (*Ilex aquifolium* and *Ilex cassine* L.);~~
- ~~== checkerberry (*Sorbus torminalis* (L.) Crantz);~~
- ~~== elderberry (*Sambucus nigra* L.);~~
- ~~== gooseberry (*Ribes uva-crispa* L. syn. *Ribes grossularia*);~~
- ~~== cranberry (*Vaccinium* L. subgenus *Oxycoccus*);~~
- ~~== lingonberry (*Vaccinium vitis-idaea* L.);~~
- ~~== high bush blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum* L.);~~
- ~~== sea buckthorn (*Hippophae rhamnoides* L.);~~
- ~~== rosehip (*Rosa canina* L.);~~
- ~~== cloudberry (*Rubus chamaemorus* L.);~~
- ~~== crowberry (*Empetrum nigrum* L.);~~
- ~~== arctic bramble (*Rubus arcticus* L.);~~
- ~~== myrtle (*Myrtus communis* L.);~~
- ~~== banana (*Musa* spp.);~~
- ~~== passion fruit (*Passiflora edulis* Sims);~~
- ~~== ambarella (*Spondias dulcis* Sol. ex Parkinson);~~

- ~~—~~ hog plum (*Spondias mombin* L.);
- ~~—~~ walnut (*Juglans regia* L.);
- ~~—~~ hazelnut (*Corylus avellana* L.);
- ~~—~~ chestnut (*Castanea sativa* L.);
- ~~—~~ citrus fruits (*Citrus* spp. L.);
- ~~—~~ prickly pear (*Opuntia ficus-indica*).

- (b) The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of a **spirit** ~~Spirit~~ (~~preceded~~ **supplemented** by the name of the fruit, **berries or nuts**) obtained by maceration and distillation shall be 37,5 %.
- (c) Spirit (~~preceded~~ **supplemented** by the name of the fruit) obtained by maceration and distillation shall not be flavoured.
- (ca) Spirit (supplemented by the name of the fruit, berries or nuts) obtained by maceration and distillation shall not be coloured.**
- (cb) Spirit (supplemented by the name of the fruit, berries or nuts) obtained by maceration and distillation may be sweetened in order to round off the final taste. However, the final product may not contain more than 10 g of sweetening products per litre, expressed as invert sugar.**
- (d) As regards the labelling and presentation of **spirit** ~~Spirit~~ (~~preceded~~ **supplemented** by the name of the fruit, **berries or nuts**) obtained by maceration and distillation, the wording ‘obtained by maceration and distillation’ must appear in the **description**, presentation or labelling in characters of the same font, size and colour and in the same visual field as the wording ‘**spirit** ~~Spirit~~ (~~preceded~~ **supplemented** by the name of the fruit, **berries or nuts**)’ and, in the case of bottles, on the front label.

17. **Geist Geist (supplemented by ~~with~~ the name of the fruit or the raw materials used)**

- (a) *Geist* (supplemented by ~~with~~ the name of the fruit or the raw materials used) is a spirit drink obtained by maceration of unfermented fruits and berries listed in point (a) (ii) of category 16 or vegetables, nuts, ~~or~~ other plant materials, such as herbs or rose petals, **or mushrooms** in ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin, followed by distillation at less than 86 % vol.
- (b) The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of *Geist* (supplemented by ~~with~~ the name of the fruit or the raw materials used) shall be 37,5 %.
- (c) *Geist* (supplemented by ~~with~~ the name of the fruit or the raw materials used) shall not be flavoured.
- (ca) *Geist* (supplemented by the name of the fruit or the raw materials used) shall not be coloured.**
- (cb) *Geist* (supplemented by the name of the fruit or the raw materials used) may be sweetened in order to round off the final taste. However, the final product may not contain more than 10 g of sweetening products per litre, expressed as invert sugar.**

18. **Gentian**

- (a) Gentian is a spirit drink produced from a distillate of gentian, itself obtained by the fermentation of gentian roots with or without the addition of ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin.
- (b) The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of gentian shall be 37,5 %.
- (c) Gentian shall not be flavoured.

19. Juniper-flavoured spirit drinks

- (a) Juniper-flavoured spirit drinks are spirit drinks produced by flavouring ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin or **of a grain spirit or grain distillate produced from grain or fruit** or a **combination** ~~mixture~~-thereof with juniper (*Juniperus communis* L. or *Juniperus oxicedrus* L.) berries.
- (b) The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of juniper-flavoured spirit drinks shall be 30 %.
- (c) Flavouring substances, flavouring preparations, ~~aromatic~~-plants **with flavouring properties** or parts of ~~aromatic~~-plants **with flavouring properties** or a combination **thereof** ~~them~~ may be used in addition **to juniper berries**, but the organoleptic characteristics of juniper shall be discernible, even if they are sometimes attenuated.
- (d) Juniper-flavoured spirit drinks may bear the **legal names** ~~sales denominations~~ *Wacholder* or *genebra*.

20. Gin ~~Gin~~

- (a) *Gin* is a juniper-flavoured spirit drink produced by flavouring ~~organoleptically suitable~~ ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin with juniper berries (*Juniperus communis* L.).
- (b) The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of *gin* shall be 37,5 %.
- (c) Only flavouring substances or flavouring preparations or both shall be used for the production of gin so that the taste is predominantly that of juniper.
- (d) The term '*gin*' may be supplemented by the term '*dry*' if it does not contain added sweetening exceeding 0,1 ~~gram~~ **grams** of sugars per litre of the final product.

21. Distilled gin ~~gin~~

- (a) Distilled *gin* is one of the following:
- (i) a juniper-flavoured spirit drink produced exclusively by **distilling** ~~re-distilling~~ ~~organoleptically suitable~~ ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin ~~of an appropriate quality with an initial alcoholic strength of at least 96 % vol. in stills traditionally used for gin,~~ in the presence of juniper berries (*Juniperus communis* L.) and of other natural botanicals provided that the juniper taste is predominant;
 - (ii) the **combination** ~~mixture~~ of the product of such distillation and ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin with the same composition, purity and alcoholic strength; flavouring substances or flavouring preparations as specified in point (c) of category 20 or both may also be used to flavour distilled gin.
- (b) The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of distilled *gin* shall be 37,5 %.
- (c) *Gin* obtained simply by adding essences or flavourings to ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin shall not be considered as distilled *gin*.
- (d) The term ‘distilled *gin*’ may be supplemented by the term ‘dry’ if it does not contain added sweetening exceeding 0,1 ~~gram~~ **grams** of sugars per litre of the final product.

22. London gin ~~London gin~~

- (a) *London gin* is ~~a type of~~ distilled *gin* **which meets the following requirements:**
- (i) **it is** obtained exclusively from ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin, with a maximum methanol content of 5 grams per hectolitre of 100 % vol. alcohol, the flavour of which is introduced exclusively through the **distillation** ~~re-distillation~~ ~~in traditional stills~~ of ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin in the presence of all the natural plant materials used;

- (ii) the **resulting** ~~resultant~~ distillate of which contains at least 70 % alcohol by vol.;
 - (iii) ~~where~~ any further ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin **that** is added ~~it must shall~~ **have** ~~comply with the requirements laid down in point (1) of Annex I, but with a~~ maximum methanol content of 5 grams per hectolitre of 100 % vol. alcohol;
 - (iv) ~~it which~~ does not contain ~~added sweetening exceeding 0.1 gram of sugars per litre~~ of the final product nor colours;
 - (iva) **it is not sweetened in excess of 0,1 grams of sweetening products per litre of the final product, expressed as invert sugar;**
 - (v) ~~it which~~ does not contain any **other** ~~added~~ ingredients ~~other~~ than water.
- (b) The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of *London gin* shall be 37,5 %.
 - (c) The term *London gin* may be supplemented by the term ‘dry’.

23. Caraway-flavoured spirit drinks or Kümmel

- (a) Caraway-flavoured spirit drinks **or Kümmel** are spirit drinks produced by flavouring ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin with caraway (*Carum carvi* L.).
- (b) The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of caraway-flavoured spirit drinks **or Kümmel** shall be 30 %.
- (c) Flavouring substances or flavouring preparations or both may additionally be used but there ~~must shall~~ be a predominant taste of caraway.

24. Akvavit Akvavit or aquavit aquavit

- (a) *Akvavit* or *aquavit* is a spirit drink flavoured with caraway or dill seeds or both, produced by using ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin flavoured with a distillate of plants or spices.
- (b) The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of *akvavit* or *aquavit* shall be 37,5 %.
- (c) Natural flavouring substances or flavouring preparations or both may additionally be used, but the flavour of these drinks shall be largely attributable to distillates of caraway (*Carum carvi* L.) or dill (*Anethum graveolens* L.) seeds or both, the use of essential oils being prohibited.
- (d) The bitter substances ~~must~~ **shall** not obviously dominate the taste; the dry extract content shall not exceed 1,5 grams per 100 millilitres.

25. Aniseed-flavoured spirit drinks

- (a) Aniseed-flavoured spirit drinks are spirit drinks produced by flavouring ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin with natural extracts of star anise (*Illicium verum* Hook f.), anise (*Pimpinella anisum* L.), fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare* Mill.), or any other plant which contains the same principal aromatic constituent, using one of the following processes or a combination thereof:
 - (i) maceration or distillation or both;
 - (ii) **distillation** ~~re-distillation~~ of the alcohol in the presence of the seeds or other parts of the plants specified above;
 - (iii) addition of natural distilled extracts of aniseed-flavoured plants.
- ~~(b) The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of aniseed-flavoured spirit drinks shall be 15 %.~~

- (c) **Aniseed-flavoured spirit drinks may only be flavoured with flavouring preparations and** ~~Only natural flavouring substances and flavouring preparations may be used in the preparation of aniseed-flavoured spirit drinks.~~
- (d) Other natural plant extracts or aromatic seed may also be used, but the aniseed taste must remain predominant.

26. Pastis ~~Pastis~~

- (a) *Pastis* is an aniseed-flavoured spirit drink which also contains natural extracts of liquorice root (*Glycyrrhiza* spp.), which implies the presence of the colorants known as ‘chalcones’ as well as glycyrrhizic acid, the minimum and maximum levels of which must be 0,05 and 0,5 grams per litre, respectively.
- (b) The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of *pastis* shall be 40 %.
- (c) ***Pastis* may only be flavoured with flavouring preparations and** ~~Only natural flavouring substances and flavouring preparations may be used in the preparation of *pastis*.~~
- (d) *Pastis* contains less than 100 grams of **sweetening products** ~~sugars~~ per litre, expressed as invert sugar, and has a minimum and maximum anethole level of 1,5 and 2 grams per litre, respectively.

27. Pastis de Marseille ~~Pastis de Marseille~~

- (a) *Pastis de Marseille* is a *pastis* with **a pronounced anise taste with** an anethole content ~~of 2~~ **between 1,9 and 2,1** grams per litre.
- (b) The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of *pastis de Marseille* shall be 45 %.
- (c) ***Pastis de Marseille* may only be flavoured with flavouring preparations and** ~~Only natural flavouring substances and flavouring preparations may be used in the preparation of *pastis de Marseille*.~~

28. Anis ~~Anis~~

- (a) *Anis* is an aniseed-flavoured spirit drink whose characteristic flavour is derived exclusively from anise (*Pimpinella anisum* L.), star anise (*Illicium verum* Hook f.) or fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare* Mill.) or a combination of them.
- (b) The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of *anis* shall be **35** ~~37~~ %.
- (c) ***Anis* may only be flavoured with flavouring preparations and** Only natural flavouring substances ~~and flavouring preparations may be used in the preparation of~~ *anis*.

29. Distilled anis ~~anis~~

- (a) Distilled *anis* is *anis* which contains alcohol distilled in the presence of the seeds referred to in point (a) of category 28 and in the case of geographical indications mastic and other aromatic seeds, plants or fruits, provided such alcohol constitutes at least 20 % of the alcoholic strength of the distilled *anis*.
- (b) The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of distilled *anis* shall be 35 %.
- (c) **Distilled *anis* may only be flavoured with flavouring preparations and** Only natural flavouring substances ~~and flavouring preparations may be used in the preparation of~~ distilled *anis*.

30. Bitter-tasting spirit drinks or bitter ~~bitter~~

- (a) Bitter-tasting spirit drinks or *bitter* are spirit drinks with a predominantly bitter taste produced by flavouring ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin **or distillate of agricultural origin** with flavouring substances **or flavouring preparations or both**.
- ~~(b) The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of bitter-tasting spirit drinks or *bitter* shall be 15 %.~~

- (c) **Without prejudice to the use of such terms in the presentation and labelling of foodstuffs other than spirit drinks, bitter-tasting** ~~Bitter-tasting~~ spirit drinks or *bitter* may also be **placed on the market** ~~sold~~ under the names '~~amer~~' '**bitter**' or '*bitter*' with or without another term.
- (d) **Notwithstanding point (c), the terms 'bitter' or '*bitter*' may be used in the description, presentation and labelling of bitter-tasting liqueurs.**

31. Flavoured vodka

- (a) Flavoured vodka is vodka which has been given a predominant flavour other than that of the raw materials **used to produce the vodka.**
- (b) The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of flavoured vodka shall be 37,5 %.
- (c) **When sweetened, the final product shall contain less than 100 g of sweetening products per litre, expressed as invert sugar.** ~~Flavoured vodka may be sweetened, blended, flavoured, matured or coloured.~~
- (d) **The legal name of flavoured** ~~Flavoured~~ vodka may also be ~~sold under~~ the name of any predominant flavour **combined** with the word 'vodka'. **The term 'vodka' in any official Union language may be replaced by 'vodka'.**

31a. Sloe-aromatised spirit drink or *Pacharán*

Sloe-aromatised spirit drink or *Pacharán* is a spirit drink:

- (a) **which has a predominant sloe taste and is obtained by the maceration of sloes (*Prunus spinosa*) in ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin, with the addition of natural extracts of anise or distillates of anise or both;**
- (b) **which has a minimum alcoholic strength by volume of 25 %;**
- (c) **for the production of which a minimum quantity of 125 grams of sloe fruits per litre of final product has been used;**

- (d) which has sugar content, expressed as invert sugar between 80 and 250 grams per litre of the final product;
- (e) the organoleptic characteristics, colour and taste of which are provided exclusively by the fruit used and the anise.

The term '*Pacharán*' may be used as a legal name only when the product is produced in Spain. When the product is produced outside Spain, '*Pacharán*' may only be used to supplement the legal name 'Sloe-aromatised spirit drink', provided that it is accompanied by the words: 'produced in ...', followed by the name of the Member State or third country of production.

32. Liqueur

- (a) Liqueur is a spirit drink:
 - (i) having a minimum sugar content, expressed as invert sugar, of:
 - 70 grams per litre for cherry **or sour cherry** liqueurs the ethyl alcohol of which consists exclusively of cherry **or sour cherry** spirit,
 - 80 grams per litre for **liqueurs whose sole aromatic substance is** gentian or similar **plants or wormwood** ~~liqueurs prepared with gentian or similar plants as the sole aromatic substance,~~
 - 100 grams per litre in all other cases;
 - (ii) produced using ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin or a distillate of agricultural origin or one or more spirit drinks or a **combination** ~~mixture~~ thereof, which has been sweetened and to which one or more flavourings, products of agricultural origin or foodstuffs have been added.
- ~~(b) The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of liqueur shall be 15 %.~~

- (c) Flavouring substances and flavouring preparations may be used in the preparation of liqueur.

However, **the following liqueurs may only be flavoured with flavouring preparations and natural flavouring substances** ~~natural flavouring substances and flavouring preparations shall be used in the preparation of the following liqueurs:~~

- (i) fruit liqueurs:

- **pineapple (*Ananas*),**
- **citrus fruit (*Citrus* L.),**
- **sea buckthorn (*Hippophae rhamnoides* L.),**
- **mulberry (*Morus alba*, *Morus rubra*),**
- **sour cherry (*Prunus cerasus*),**
- **cherry (*Prunus avium*),**
- **blackcurrant (*Ribes nigrum* L.),**
- **arctic bramble (*Rubus arcticus* L.),**
- **cloudberry (*Rubus chamaemorus* L.),**
- **raspberry (*Rubus idaeus* L.),**
- **cranberry (*Vaccinium* L. subgenus *Oxycoccus*),**
- **bilberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus* L.),**
- **lingonberry (*Vaccinium vitis-idaea* L.);**

~~blackcurrant,~~
~~cherry,~~
~~raspberry,~~
~~mulberry,~~
~~bilberry,~~
~~citrus fruit,~~
~~cloudberry,~~
~~arctic bramble,~~
~~cranberry,~~
~~lingonberry,~~
~~sea buckthorn,~~
~~pineapple;~~

(ii) plant liqueurs:

– **génépi (*Artemisia genepi*),**
– **gentian (*Gentiana* L.),**
– **mint (*Mentha* L.),**
– **aniseed (*Pimpinella anisum* L.),**
~~mint,~~
~~gentian,~~

- ~~— aniseed,~~
- ~~— g n pi,~~
- vulnerary (*Anthyllis vulneraria* L.).

(d) The following ~~compound~~ terms may be used in the **description, presentation and labelling** of liqueurs produced in the Union where ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin **or distillate of agricultural origin** is used to mirror established production methods:

- *prune brandy*;;
- *orange brandy*;;
- *apricot brandy*;;
- *cherry brandy*;;
- *solbaerrom*, ~~also called~~ **or** blackcurrant rum.

As regards the labelling and presentation of those liqueurs, **those terms shall** ~~the compound term must appear on the labelling and in the presentation~~ in one line in uniform characters of the same font and colour and the word ‘liqueur’ **shall** ~~must~~ appear in immediate proximity in characters no smaller than that font. ~~If the alcohol does not come from the spirit drink indicated, its origin must be shown on the labelling in the same visual field as the compound term and the word ‘liqueur’ either by stating the type of agricultural alcohol or by the words ‘agricultural alcohol’ preceded on each occasion by ‘made from’ or ‘made using’.~~

(e) The legal name 'liqueur' may be supplemented by the name of a foodstuff that **confers the predominant flavour of the spirit drink, provided that only flavouring preparations and natural flavouring substances have been used in the production of the spirit drink.**

- (f) Alternatively, the legal name may be '*liqueur*' in any Member State and:
- for liqueurs obtained by maceration of sour cherries or cherries (*Prunus cerasus* or *Prunus avium*) in ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin, the legal name may be '*Guignolet*' with or without the term '*liqueur*';
 - for liqueurs obtained by maceration of sour cherries (*Prunus cerasus*) in ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin, the legal name may be '*Ginja*' or '*Ginjinha*' with or without the term '*liqueur*';
 - for liqueurs for which the alcohol content is provided exclusively by rum, the legal name may be '*Punch au rhum*' with or without the term '*liqueur*'.

33. Crème de ~~(followed~~ **supplemented** by the name of a fruit or the **other** raw material used)

- (a) ~~Liqueurs Spirit drinks known as Crème de~~ **supplemented** ~~(followed by the name of the~~ a fruit or **any other** ~~the~~ raw material used **conferring on the liquor its predominant flavour** ~~), excluding milk products, are liqueurs which:~~
- (i) ~~with~~ **have** a minimum sugar content of 250 grams per litre expressed as invert sugar; or
 - (ii) **contain milk products; however, in this case the names of the milk products may not supplement the legal name.**
- (aa) **For liqueurs produced with blackcurrant which have a minimum sugar content of 400 grams per litre expressed as invert sugar, the legal name may be '*Crème de cassis*'.**
- ~~(b) The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of Crème de (followed by the name of a fruit or the raw material used) shall be 15 %.~~
- ~~(c) The rules on flavouring substances and flavouring preparations for liqueurs laid down under category 32 shall apply to this spirit drink.~~
- ~~(d) The sales denomination may be supplemented by the term 'liqueur'.~~

34.—Crème de cassis

- (a) ~~Crème de cassis is a blackcurrant liqueur with a minimum sugar content of 400 grams per litre expressed as invert sugar.~~
- (b) ~~The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of *crème de cassis* shall be 15 %.~~
- (c) ~~The rules on flavouring substances and flavouring preparations for liqueurs laid down under category 32 shall apply to *crème de cassis*.~~
- (d) ~~The sales denomination may be supplemented by the term ‘liqueur’.~~

35.—Guignolet

- (a) ~~Guignolet is a liqueur obtained by maceration of cherries in ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin.~~
- (b) ~~The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of *guignolet* shall be 15 %.~~
- (c) ~~The rules on flavouring substances and flavouring preparations for liqueurs laid down under category 32 shall apply to *guignolet*.~~
- (d) ~~The sales denomination may be supplemented by the term ‘liqueur’.~~

36.—Punch au rhum

- (a) ~~Punch au rhum is a liqueur for which the alcohol content is provided exclusively by rum.~~
- (b) ~~The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of *punch au rhum* shall be 15 %.~~
- (c) ~~The rules on flavouring substances and flavouring preparations for liqueurs laid down under category 32 shall apply to *punch au rhum*.~~
- (d) ~~The sales denomination may be supplemented by the term ‘liqueur’.~~

37. *Sloe gin* ~~Sloe gin~~

- (a) *Sloe gin* is a liqueur produced by maceration of sloes in *gin* with the possible addition of sloe juice.
- (b) The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of *sloe gin* shall be 25 %.
- (c) Only natural flavouring substances and flavouring preparations may be used in the preparation of *sloe gin*.

~~(d) The sales denomination may be supplemented by the term 'liqueur'.~~

38. ~~'Sloe aromatised spirit drink or Pacharán'~~

~~Sloe aromatised spirit drink or *Pacharán* is a spirit drink:~~

- ~~(a) which has a predominant sloe taste and is obtained by the maceration of sloes (*Prunus spinosa*) in ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin, with the addition of natural extracts of anise or distillates of anise or both;~~
- ~~(b) which has a minimum alcoholic strength by volume of 25 %;~~
- ~~(c) for the production of which a minimum quantity of 125 grams of sloe fruits per litre of final product has been used;~~
- ~~(d) which has sugar content, expressed as invert sugar between 80 and 250 grams per litre of the final product;~~
- ~~(e) the organoleptic characteristics, colour and taste of which are provided exclusively by the fruit used and the anise.~~

~~The term '*Pacharán*' may be used as a sales denomination only when the product is produced in Spain. When the product is produced outside Spain, '*Pacharán*' may only be used to supplement the sales denomination 'Sloe aromatised spirit drink', provided that it is accompanied by the words: 'produced in ...', followed by the name of the Member State or third country of production.~~

39. Sambuca ~~Sambuca~~

- (a) *Sambuca* is a colourless aniseed-flavoured liqueur which meets the following **requirements** ~~conditions~~:
- (i) it contains distillates of anise (*Pimpinella anisum* L.), star anise (*Illicium verum* L.) or other aromatic herbs;
 - (ii) it has a minimum sugar content of ~~370~~ **350** grams per litre expressed as invert sugar;
 - (iii) it has a natural anethole content of not less than 1 gram and not more than 2 grams per litre.
- (b) The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of *sambuca* shall be 38 %.
- ~~(c) The rules on flavouring substances and flavouring preparations for liqueurs laid down under category 32 apply to *sambuca*.~~
- ~~(d) The sales denomination may be supplemented by the term 'liqueur'.~~

40. Maraschino, Marrasquino or Maraskino ~~Maraschino, Marrasquino or Maraskino~~

- (a) *Maraschino, marrasquino* or *maraskino* is a colourless liqueur the flavour of which is given mainly by a distillate of marasca cherries or of the product obtained by macerating cherries or parts of cherries in **ethyl** alcohol of agricultural origin **or in distillates of marasca cherries**, with a minimum sugar content of 250 grams per litre expressed as invert sugar.
- (b) The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of *maraschino, marrasquino* or *maraskino* shall be 24 %.
- ~~(c) The rules on flavouring substances and flavouring preparations for liqueurs laid down under category 32 shall apply to *maraschino, marrasquino* or *maraskino*.~~
- ~~(d) The sales denomination may be supplemented by the term 'liqueur'.~~

41. **Nocino ~~Nocino~~**

- (a) *Nocino* is a liqueur the flavour of which is given mainly by maceration or **by maceration and distillation** ~~or both~~ of whole green walnuts (*Juglans regia* L.) ~~with a minimum sugar content of 100 grams per litre expressed as invert sugar.~~
- (b) The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of *nocino* shall be 30 %.
- ~~(c) The rules on flavouring substances and flavouring preparations for liqueurs laid down under category 32 shall apply to *nocino*.~~
- ~~(d) The sales denomination may be supplemented by the term 'liqueur'.~~

42. **Egg liqueur or advocaat ~~advocaat~~ or avocat ~~avocat~~ or advokat ~~advokat~~**

- (a) Egg liqueur or *advocaat* or *avocat* or *advokat* is a **liqueur** ~~spirit drink, whether or not flavoured, obtained from ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin, distillate or spirit, or a mixture thereof,~~ the ingredients of which are quality egg yolk, egg white and sugar or honey **or both**. The minimum sugar or honey content must be 150 grams per litre expressed as invert sugar. The minimum content of pure egg yolk must be 140 grams per litre of the final product.
- (b) The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of egg liqueur or *advocaat* or *avocat* or *advokat* shall be 14 %.
- (c) Only flavouring substances and flavouring preparations may be used in the preparation of egg liqueur or *advocaat* or *avocat* or *advokat*.

43. Liqueur with egg

- (a) Liqueur with egg is a **liqueur** spirit drink, ~~whether or not flavoured, obtained from ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin, distillate or spirit drink, or a mixture thereof,~~ the characteristic ingredients of which are quality egg yolk, egg white and sugar or honey **or both**. The minimum sugar or honey content must be 150 grams per litre expressed as invert sugar. The minimum egg yolk content must be 70 grams per litre of the final product.
- ~~(b) The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of liqueur with egg shall be 15 %.~~
- (c) Only natural flavouring substances and flavouring preparations may be used in the preparation of liqueur with egg.

44. Mistrà ~~Mistrà~~

- (a) *Mistrà* is a colourless spirit drink flavoured with aniseed or natural anethole which meets the following **requirements** ~~conditions~~:
- (i) it has an anethole content of not less than 1 gram and not more than 2 grams per litre;
 - (ii) it may also contain a distillate of aromatic herbs;
 - (iii) it has **not been sweetened** ~~no added sugar~~.
- (b) The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of *mistrà* shall be 40 % and the maximum alcoholic strength by volume shall be 47 %.
- (c) ***Mistrà* may only be flavoured with flavouring preparations and** Only natural flavouring substances ~~and flavouring preparations may be used in the preparation of *mistrà*.~~

45. Väkevä glögi ~~Väkevä glögi~~ or spritglögg ~~spritglögg~~

- (a) *Väkevä glögi* or *spritglögg* is a spirit drink produced by flavouring **wine or wine products and** ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin with flavour of cloves or cinnamon or both, using one of the following processes: Maceration or distillation, **distillation re-distillation** of the alcohol in the presence of parts of the plants specified above, addition of natural flavouring substances of cloves or cinnamon or a combination of these processes.
- ~~(b) The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of *väkevä glögi* or *spritglögg* shall be 15 %.~~
- (c) *Väkevä glögi* or *spritglögg* **may only be flavoured with flavouring** Flavouring substances, flavouring preparations or other flavourings ~~may also be used,~~ but the flavour of the ~~specified~~ spices **specified in point (a)** ~~must~~ **shall** be predominant.
- (d) The content of wine or wine products shall not exceed 50 % of the final product.

46. Berenburg ~~Berenburg~~ or Beerenburg ~~Beerenburg~~

- (a) *Berenburg* or *Beerenburg* is a spirit drink which meets the following **requirements conditions**:
- (i) it is produced using ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin;
- (ii) it is produced by the maceration of fruit or plants or parts thereof;
- (iii) it contains as specific flavour distillate of gentian root (*Gentiana lutea* L.), of juniper berries (*Juniperus communis* L.) and of laurel leaves (*Laurus nobilis* L.);
- (iv) it varies in colour from light to dark brown;
- (v) it ~~is may be~~ sweetened to a maximum of 20 grams **of sweetening products** per litre expressed as invert sugar.
- (b) The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of *Berenburg* or *Beerenburg* shall be 30 %.

- (c) ***Berenburg* or *Beerenburg* may only be flavoured with flavouring preparations and**
~~Only natural flavouring substances and flavouring preparations may be used in the
preparation of *Berenburg* or *Beerenburg*.~~

47. Honey or mead nectar

- (a) Honey or mead nectar is a spirit drink produced by flavouring the mixture of fermented honey mash and honey distillate or ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin or both, which contains at least 30 % vol. of fermented honey mash.
- (b) The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of honey or mead nectar shall be 22 %.
- (c) **Honey or mead nectar may only be flavoured with flavouring preparations and**
~~Only natural flavouring substances, and flavouring preparations may be used in the
preparation of honey or mead nectar provided that the honey taste is predominant.~~
- (d) Honey or mead nectar may be sweetened only with honey.

ANNEX III PART II

SPECIFIC RULES CONCERNING CERTAIN SPIRIT DRINKS

OTHER THAN THOSE LISTED IN ANNEX II Part I

1. *Rum-Verschnitt* is produced in Germany and obtained by mixing rum and **ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin**, whereby a minimum proportion of 5 % of the alcohol contained in the final product must come from rum. The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of *Rum-Verschnitt* shall be 37,5 %. As regards the labelling and presentation, the word *Verschnitt* must appear in the **description**, presentation and labelling in characters of the same font, size and colour as, and on the same line as, the word '*Rum*' and, in the case of bottles, on the front label. The **legal name sales denomination** of this product shall be 'spirit drink'. Where this product is **placed on the market** sold outside Germany, its alcoholic composition must appear on the label.
2. *Slivovice* is produced in the Czech Republic and obtained by the addition to the plum distillate, before the final distillation, of ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin, whereby a minimum proportion of 70 % of the alcohol contained in the final product must come from plum distillate. The **legal name sales denomination** of this product shall be 'spirit drink'. The name *slivovice* may be added if it appears in the same visual field on the front label. If *slivovice* is **placed on the market** sold outside the Czech Republic, its alcoholic composition must appear on the label. This provision is without prejudice to the use of the **legal names name *slivovitz*** for fruit spirits **in accordance to category 9 of Part I of this Annex II**.
3. ***Guignolet Kirsch* is produced in France and obtained by mixing *Guignolet* and *Kirsch*, whereby a minimum proportion of 3% of the total pure alcohol contained in the final product must come from kirsch. The word '*Guignolet*' must appear in the description, presentation and labelling in characters of the same font, size and colour as, and on the same line as, the word '*Kirsch*' and, in case of bottles, on the front label. The legal name of this product shall be 'liqueur'. Its alcoholic composition must indicate the percentage by volume of pure alcohol that *Guignolet* and *Kirsch* represent in the total pure alcohol content by volume of *Guignolet Kirsch*.**

[ANNEX IV

DYNAMIC OR 'CRIADERAS Y SOLERA' AGEING SYSTEM

The dynamic or '*criaderas y solera*' ageing system consists in the execution of periodical extractions of a portion of the brandy contained in each of the oak casks and containers that form an ageing scale and the corresponding replenishments with brandy extracted from the preceding ageing scale.

Definitions

'Ageing scales' mean each group of oak casks and containers with the same level of maturation, through which the brandy progresses in the course of its ageing process. Each scale is known as '*criadera*', except the last one, previous to the expedition of the brandy, known as the '*solera*'.

'Extraction' means partial volume of brandy drawn from each oak cask and container in an ageing scale, for its incorporation to the oak casks and containers in the next ageing scale or, in the case of the solera, for its expedition.

'Replenishment' means the volume of brandy from the oak casks and containers of a given ageing scale that is incorporated to and blended with the content of the oak casks and containers of the following scale in terms of age.

'Average age' means the period of time corresponding to the rotation of the total stock of brandy that is undergoing the ageing process, calculated as the fraction between the total volume of brandy contained in all the ageing scales and the volume of the extractions made from the last scale –the solera– in one year.

The average age of the brandy drawn from the solera can be calculated using the following formula: $\bar{t} = Vt / V e$, in which:

- **t** is the average age, expressed in years;
- **Vt** is the total volume of stocks in the ageing system, expressed in litres of pure alcohol;
- **Ve** is the total volume of product extracted for shipping during a year, expressed in litres of pure alcohol.

In the case of oak casks and containers of less than 1 000 litres, the number of annual extractions and replenishments shall be equal to or lower than twice the number of scales in the system, in order to guarantee that the youngest component has an age equal to or higher than 6 months.

In the case of oak casks and containers of 1.000 litres or more, the number of annual extractions and replenishments shall be equal to or lower than the number of scales in the system, in order to guarantee that the youngest component has an age equal to or higher than 1 year.]

CORRELATION TABLE

[To be completed at a later stage]
