

Commission regulation (EC) No 607/2009 of 14 July 2009 laying down certain detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 479/2008 as regards protected designations of origin and geographical indications, traditional terms, labelling and presentation of certain wine sector products (repealed)

CHAPTER II **U.K.**

PROTECTED DESIGNATIONS OF ORIGIN AND GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS

SECTION 1 **U.K.**

Application for protection

Article 2 **U.K.**

Applicant

1 A single producer may be an applicant within the meaning of Article 37(1) of Regulation (EC) No 479/2008 if it is shown that:

- a the person in question is the only producer in the demarcated geographical area; and
- b where the relevant demarcated geographical area is surrounded by areas with designations of origin or geographical indications, this relevant area possesses features which are substantially different from those of the surrounding demarcated areas or characteristics of the product differ from those of the products obtained in the surrounding demarcated areas.

2 A Member State or third country, or the respective authorities thereof shall not be an applicant within the meaning of Article 37 of Regulation (EC) No 479/2008.

^{F1}Article 3 **U.K.**

Application for protection

An application for the protection of a designation of origin or of a geographical indication shall comprise the documents required in Articles 118c and 118d of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007, the product specification and the single document.

The application and the single document shall be communicated to the Commission in accordance with Article 70a(1) of this Regulation.]

Textual Amendments

- F1** Substituted by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 670/2011 of 12 July 2011 amending Regulation (EC) No 607/2009 laying down certain detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 479/2008 as regards protected designations of origin and geographical indications, traditional terms, labelling and presentation of certain wine sector products.

Status: Point in time view as at 16/07/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission regulation (EC) No 607/2009 (repealed), CHAPTER II. (See end of Document for details)

Article 4 U.K.

Name

- 1 The name to be protected shall be registered only in the language(s) used to describe the product in question in the demarcated geographical area.
- 2 The name shall be registered with its original spelling(s).

Article 5 U.K.

Demarcation of the geographical area

The area shall be demarcated in a detailed, precise and unambiguous manner.

Article 6 U.K.

Production in the demarcated geographical area

1 For the purpose of application of Article 34(1)(a)(iii) and (b)(iii) of Regulation (EC) No 479/2008 and of this Article ‘*production*’ covers all the operations involved, from the harvesting of the grapes to the completion of the wine-making process, with the exception of any post-production processes.

2 For products with a protected geographical indication, the portion of grapes, of up to 15 %, which may originate outside the demarcated geographical area as provided for in Article 34(1)(b)(ii) of Regulation (EC) No 479/2008, shall come from the Member State or third country concerned in which the demarcated area lies.

3 By way of derogation from Article 34(1)(a)(ii) of Regulation (EC) No 479/2008, Annex III, Part B, paragraph 3 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 606/2009⁽¹⁾ on wine-making practices and restrictions applies.

4 By way of derogation from Article 34(1)(a)(iii) and (1)(b)(iii) of Regulation (EC) No 479/2008, and on condition that the product specification so provides, a product with a protected designation of origin or geographical indication may be made into wine either:

- a in an area in the immediate proximity of the demarcated area concerned; or
- b in an area located within the same administrative unit or within a neighbouring administrative unit, in conformity with national rules; or
- c in the case of a trans-border designation of origin or geographical indication, or where an agreement on control measures exists between two or more Member States or between one or more Member State(s) and one or more third country(-ies), a product with a protected designation of origin or geographical indication may be made into wine in an area situated in the immediate proximity of the demarcated area in question.

By way of derogation from Article 34(1)(b)(iii) of Regulation (EC) No 479/2008, and on condition that the product specification so provides, wines with a protected geographical indication may continue to be made into wine beyond the immediate proximity of the demarcated area in question until 31 December 2012.

By way of derogation from Article 34(1)(a)(iii) of Regulation (EC) No 479/2008, and on condition that the product specification so provides, a product may be made into sparkling wine or semi-sparkling wine with a protected designation of origin beyond

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the immediate proximity of the demarcated area in question if this practice was in use prior to 1 March 1986.

Article 7 **U.K.**

Link

1 The details bearing out the geographical link referred to in Article 35(2)(g) of Regulation (EC) No 479/2008 shall explain to what extent the features of the demarcated geographical area influence the final product.

In case of applications covering different categories of grapevine products, the details bearing out the link shall be demonstrated for each of the grapevine products concerned.

- 2 In the case of a designation of origin, the product specification shall set out:
- a details of the geographical area, and in particular natural and human factors, relevant to the link;
 - b details of the quality or characteristics of the product essentially or exclusively attributable to the geographical environment;
 - c a description of the causal interaction between the details referred to in point (a) and those referred to in point (b).
- 3 In the case of a geographical indication, the product specification shall set out:
- a details of the geographical area relevant to the link;
 - b details of the quality, reputation or other specific characteristics of the product attributable to its geographical origin;
 - c a description of the causal interaction between the details referred to in point (a) and those referred to in point (b).
- 4 The product specification for a geographical indication shall state whether it is based on a specific quality or reputation or other characteristics linked to its geographical origin.

Article 8 **U.K.**

Packaging in the demarcated geographical area

If a product specification indicates that packaging of the product must take place within the demarcated geographical area or in an area in the immediate proximity of the demarcated area in question, in accordance with a requirement referred to in Article 35(2)(h) of Regulation (EC) No 479/2008, justification for this requirement shall be given in respect of the product concerned.

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Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission regulation (EC) No 607/2009 (repealed), CHAPTER II. (See end of Document for details)

SECTION 2 **U.K.**

Commission examination procedure

f¹ Article 9 **U.K.**

Filing of the application

1 The date of submission of an application to the Commission shall be the date on which the application is received by the Commission.

2 The Commission shall confirm receipt of the application to the competent authorities of the Member State or those of the third country or the applicant established in the third country in question and shall attribute a file number to the application.

The confirmation of receipt shall include at least the following:

- a the file number;
- b the name to be registered;
- c the date of receipt of the request.]

Textual Amendments

- F1** Substituted by [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) No 670/2011 of 12 July 2011 amending Regulation \(EC\) No 607/2009 laying down certain detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation \(EC\) No 479/2008 as regards protected designations of origin and geographical indications, traditional terms, labelling and presentation of certain wine sector products.](#)

Article 10 **U.K.**

Submission of a trans-border application

1 In the case of a trans-border request, a joint application may be submitted for a name designating a trans-border geographical area by more than one group of producers representing that area.

2 Where only Member States are concerned, the preliminary national procedure referred to in Article 38 of Regulation (EC) No 479/2008 applies in all the Member States concerned.

For the purposes of application of Article 38(5) of Regulation (EC) No 479/2008, a trans-border application shall be forwarded to the Commission by one Member State on behalf of the others, and shall include an authorisation from each of the other Member States concerned authorising the Member State forwarding the application to act on its behalf.

3 Where a trans-border application involves only third countries, the application shall be forwarded to the Commission either by one of the applicant groups on behalf of the others or by one of the third countries on behalf of the others and shall include:

- a the elements proving that the conditions laid down in Articles 34 and 35 of Regulation (EC) No 479/2008 are fulfilled;
- b the proof of protection in the third countries concerned; and
- c an authorisation as referred to in paragraph 2 from each of the other third countries concerned.

Status: Point in time view as at 16/07/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission regulation (EC) No 607/2009 (repealed), CHAPTER II. (See end of Document for details)

4 Where a trans-border application involves at least one Member State and at least one third country, the preliminary national procedure referred to in Article 38 of Regulation (EC) No 479/2008 applies in all the Member States concerned. The application shall be forwarded to the Commission by one of the Member States or third countries or by one of the third-country applicant groups and shall include:

- a the elements proving that the conditions laid down in Articles 34 and 35 of Regulation (EC) No 479/2008 are fulfilled;
- b the proof of protection in the third countries concerned; and
- c an authorisation as referred to in paragraph 2 from each of the other Member States or third countries concerned.

5 The Member State, third countries or groups of producers established in third countries which forwards to the Commission a trans-border application as referred to in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of this Article, becomes the consignee of any notification or decision issued by the Commission.

[^{F1}Article 11 U.K.]

Admissibility of the application

1 An application shall be admissible when the single document is duly completed and the supporting documents are enclosed. The single document shall be considered to be duly completed when all the mandatory fields, as presented in the information systems referred to in Article 70a, have been filled in.

In this case, the application shall be considered admissible on the date on which it is received by the Commission. The applicant shall be informed.

This date shall be made known to the public.

2 If the application has not been completed or has been partially completed, or if the supporting documents referred to in paragraph 1 have not been submitted at the same time as the application or some are missing, the application shall be inadmissible.

3 Where the application is inadmissible, the competent authorities of the Member State or those of the third country or the applicant established in the third country in question shall be informed of the reasons for its inadmissibility and that they are entitled to submit another application duly completed.]

Textual Amendments

- F1** Substituted by [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) No 670/2011 of 12 July 2011 amending Regulation \(EC\) No 607/2009 laying down certain detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation \(EC\) No 479/2008 as regards protected designations of origin and geographical indications, traditional terms, labelling and presentation of certain wine sector products.](#)

Article 12 U.K.]

Scrutiny of the conditions of validity

[^{F1}1 If an admissible application does not meet the requirements laid down in Articles 118b and 118c of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007, the Commission shall inform the Member State or

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authorities of the third country or the applicant established in the third country in question of the grounds for refusal, setting a deadline of at least 2 months for the withdrawal or amendment of the application or for the submission of comments.]

2 If the obstacles to registration are not remedied by the Member State or third-country authorities or the applicant established in the third country in question within the deadline, the Commission shall reject the application in accordance with Article 39(3) of Regulation (EC) No 479/2008.

3 Any decision to reject the designation of origin or geographical indication concerned shall be taken by the Commission on the basis of the documents and information available to it. Such decision on rejection shall be notified to the Member State or the third-country authorities or the applicant established in the third country in question.

Textual Amendments

- F1** Substituted by [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) No 670/2011 of 12 July 2011 amending Regulation \(EC\) No 607/2009 laying down certain detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation \(EC\) No 479/2008 as regards protected designations of origin and geographical indications, traditional terms, labelling and presentation of certain wine sector products.](#)

SECTION 3 **U.K.**

Objection procedures

Article 13 **U.K.**

National objection procedure in case of trans-border applications

For the purposes of Article 38(3) of Regulation (EC) No 479/2008 where a trans-border application involves only Member States or at least one Member State and at least one third country, the objection procedure shall be applied in all the Member States concerned.

[^{F1}Article 14 **U.K.**

Submission of objections under Community procedure

1 The objections referred to in Article 118h of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 shall be communicated in accordance with Article 70a(1) of this Regulation. The date of submission of an objection to the Commission shall be the date on which the objection is received by the Commission. This date shall be made known to the authorities and persons concerned by the present Regulation.

2 The Commission shall confirm receipt of the objection and assign a file number to the objection.

The confirmation of receipt shall include at least the following:

- a the file number;
- b the date of receipt of the objection.]

Status: Point in time view as at 16/07/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission regulation (EC) No 607/2009 (repealed), CHAPTER II. (See end of Document for details)

Textual Amendments

- F1** Substituted by [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) No 670/2011 of 12 July 2011 amending Regulation \(EC\) No 607/2009 laying down certain detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation \(EC\) No 479/2008 as regards protected designations of origin and geographical indications, traditional terms, labelling and presentation of certain wine sector products.](#)

Article 15 **U.K.**

Admissibility under Community procedure

1 For the purposes of determining whether an objection is admissible, in accordance with Article 40 of Regulation (EC) No 479/2008, the Commission shall verify that the objection mentions the prior right(s) claimed and the ground(s) for the objection and was received by the Commission within the deadline.

2 If the objection is based on the existence of an earlier trademark of reputation and renown, in accordance with Article 43(2) of Regulation (EC) No 479/2008, the objection shall be accompanied by proof of the filing, registration or use of that earlier trademark, such as the certificate of registration or proof of its use, and proof of its reputation and renown.

3 Any duly substantiated objection shall contain details of the facts, evidence and comments submitted in support of the objection, accompanied by the relevant supporting documents.

The information and evidence to be produced in support of the use of an earlier trademark shall comprise particulars of the location, duration, extent and nature of the use made of the earlier trademark, and of its reputation and renown.

4 If the details of the prior right(s) claimed, ground(s), facts, evidence or comments, or the supporting documents, as referred to in paragraphs 1 to 3, have not been produced at the same time as the objection or if some are missing, the Commission shall inform the opponent accordingly and shall invite him to remedy the deficiencies noted within a period of two months. If the deficiencies are not remedied before the time limit expires, the Commission shall reject the objection as inadmissible. The decision on inadmissibility shall be notified to the objector and to the Member State or the third-country authorities or the applicant established in the third country in question.

5 An objection that is deemed admissible shall be notified to the Member State or the third-country authorities or the applicant established in the third country in question.

Article 16 **U.K.**

Scrutiny of an objection under Community procedure

1 If the Commission has not rejected the objection in accordance with Article 15(4), it shall communicate the objection to the Member State or the third-country authorities or the applicant established in the third country in question and shall invite him to file observations within two months from the issuance date of such communication. Any observations received within this two months period shall be communicated to the objector.

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Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission regulation (EC) No 607/2009 (repealed), CHAPTER II. (See end of Document for details)

In the course of the scrutiny of an objection, the Commission shall request the parties to submit comments, if appropriate, within a period of two months from the issuance date of such request, on the communications received from the other parties.

2 If the Member State or the third-country authorities or the applicant established in the third country in question or the objector files no observations in response, or does not respect the time periods, the Commission gives a ruling on the opposition.

3 Any decision to reject or register the designation of origin or geographical indication concerned shall be taken by the Commission on the basis of the evidence available to it. The decision on rejection shall be notified to the objector and to the Member State or the third-country authorities or the applicant established in the third country in question.

4 In the event of multiple objectors, following a preliminary examination of one or more such objections, it may not be possible to accept the application for registration; in such cases, the Commission may suspend the other objection procedures. The Commission shall inform the other objectors of any decision affecting them which was taken in the course of the procedure.

Where an application is rejected, objection procedures which have been suspended shall be deemed to be closed and the objectors concerned shall be duly informed.

SECTION 4 U.K.

Protection

Article 17 U.K.

Decision on protection

1 Unless applications for protection of designations of origin or geographical indications are rejected pursuant to Articles 11, 12, 16 and 28, the Commission shall decide to protect the designations of origin or geographical indications.

2 Decisions on protection taken pursuant to Article 41 of Regulation (EC) No 479/2008 shall be published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

^{F1} Article 18 U.K.

Register

1 A ‘register of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications’, hereinafter ‘the Register’, is established and kept updated by the Commission in accordance with Article 118n of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007. It is established in the electronic database ‘E-Bacchus’ on the basis of the decisions granting protection to the designations in question.

2 A designation of origin or geographical indication that has been accepted shall be recorded in the Register.

In the case of names registered under Article 118s(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007, the Commission shall enter in the Register the data provided for in paragraph 3 of this Article.

3 The Commission shall enter the following data in the Register:

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Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission regulation (EC) No 607/2009 (repealed), CHAPTER II. (See end of Document for details)

- a the protected designation;
 - b the file number;
 - c a record of the fact that the name is protected as either a geographical indication or designation of origin;
 - d the name of the country or countries of origin;
 - e the date of registration;
 - f the reference to the legal instrument protecting the name;
 - g the reference to the single document.
- 4 The register shall be made available to the public.]

Textual Amendments

- F1** Substituted by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 670/2011 of 12 July 2011 amending Regulation (EC) No 607/2009 laying down certain detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 479/2008 as regards protected designations of origin and geographical indications, traditional terms, labelling and presentation of certain wine sector products.

Article 19 **U.K.**

Protection

- 1 Protection of a designation of origin or geographical indication shall run from the date on which it is entered in the Register.
- 2 In the event of unlawful use of a protected designation of origin or geographical indication, the competent authorities of the Member States shall on their own initiative, pursuant to Article 45(4) of Regulation (EC) No 479/2008, or at the request of a party, take the steps necessary to stop such unlawful use and to prevent any marketing or export of the products at issue.
- 3 The protection of a designation of origin or geographical indication shall apply to the whole denomination including its constitutive elements provided they are distinctive in themselves. A non-distinctive or generic element of a protected designation of origin or geographical indication shall not be protected.

SECTION 5 **U.K.**

Amendments and cancellation

Article 20 **U.K.**

Amendment to the product specification or single document

- [^{F11} An application for approval of amendments to the product specification submitted by an applicant as referred to in Article 118e of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 of a protected designation of origin or geographical indication shall be communicated in accordance with Article 70a(1) of this Regulation.

Status: Point in time view as at 16/07/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission regulation (EC) No 607/2009 (repealed), CHAPTER II. (See end of Document for details)

2 An application for the approval of the amendment of a product specification under Article 118q(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 shall be admissible if the information required under Article 118c(2) of that Regulation and the request duly drawn up have been communicated to the Commission.

3 For the purposes of applying the first sentence of Article 118q(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007, Articles 9 to 18 of this Regulation shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.]

4 An amendment is considered to be minor if:

- a it does not relate the essential characteristics of the product;
- b it does not alter the link;
- c it does not include a change in the name or any part of the name of the product;
- d it does not affect the demarcated geographical area;
- e it does not entail any further restrictions on the marketing of the product.

5 Where the application for approval of amendments to the product specification is submitted by an applicant other than the initial applicant, the commission shall communicate the application to the initial applicant.

6 Where the Commission decides to accept an amendment to the product specification that affects or comprises an amendment to the information recorded in the Register, it shall delete the original data from the Register and enter the new data with effect from the date on which the relevant decision takes effect.

Textual Amendments

- F1** Substituted by [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) No 670/2011 of 12 July 2011 amending Regulation \(EC\) No 607/2009 laying down certain detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation \(EC\) No 479/2008 as regards protected designations of origin and geographical indications, traditional terms, labelling and presentation of certain wine sector products.](#)

[^{F1} Article 21 **U.K.**]

Submission of a request for cancellation

1 A request for cancellation submitted in accordance with Article 118r of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 shall be communicated in accordance with Article 70a(1) of this Regulation. The date of submission of request for cancellation to the Commission shall be the date on which the request is received by the Commission. This date shall be made known to the public.

2 The Commission shall confirm receipt of the request and assign a file number to the request.

The confirmation of receipt shall include at least the following:

- a the file number;
- b the date of receipt of the request.

3 Paragraphs 1 and 2 do not apply when the cancellation is initiated by the Commission.]

Status: Point in time view as at 16/07/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission regulation (EC) No 607/2009 (repealed), CHAPTER II. (See end of Document for details)

Textual Amendments

- F1** Substituted by [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) No 670/2011 of 12 July 2011 amending Regulation \(EC\) No 607/2009 laying down certain detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation \(EC\) No 479/2008 as regards protected designations of origin and geographical indications, traditional terms, labelling and presentation of certain wine sector products.](#)

Article 22 U.K.

Admissibility

1 For the purposes of determining whether a request of cancellation is admissible, in accordance with Article 50 of Regulation (EC) No 479/2008, the Commission shall verify that the request:

- a mentions the legitimate interest, the reasons and justification of the author of the request of cancellation;
- b explains the ground for cancellation; and
- c refers to a statement from the Member State or third country where the residence or registered office of the author of the request is located supporting the request for cancellation.

2 Any request for cancellation shall contain details of the facts, evidence and comments submitted in support of the cancellation, accompanied by the relevant supporting documents.

3 If detailed information concerning the grounds, facts, evidence and comments, as well as the supporting documents referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, have not been produced at the same time as the request of cancellation, the Commission shall inform the author of the request of cancellation accordingly and shall invite him to remedy the deficiencies noted within a period of two months. If the deficiencies are not remedied before the time limit expires, the Commission shall reject the request as inadmissible. The decision on inadmissibility shall be notified to the author of the request of cancellation and to the Member State or the third-country authorities or the author of the request of cancellation established in the third country in question.

4 Any request of cancellation that is deemed admissible, as well as a Commission own-initiative cancellation procedure, shall be notified to the Member State or the third-country authorities or the applicants established in the third country whose designation of origin or geographical indication is affected by the cancellation.

[^{F25} The communications to the Commission referred to in paragraph 3 shall be carried out in accordance with Article 70a(1).]

Textual Amendments

- F2** Inserted by [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) No 670/2011 of 12 July 2011 amending Regulation \(EC\) No 607/2009 laying down certain detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation \(EC\) No 479/2008 as regards protected designations of origin and geographical indications, traditional terms, labelling and presentation of certain wine sector products.](#)

Status: Point in time view as at 16/07/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission regulation (EC) No 607/2009 (repealed), CHAPTER II. (See end of Document for details)

Article 23 **U.K.**

Scrutiny of a cancellation

1 If the Commission has not rejected the request of cancellation in accordance with Article 22(3), it shall communicate the cancellation to the Member State or the third-country authorities or the producers concerned established in the third country in question and shall invite him to file observations within two months from the issuance date of such communication. Any observations received within this two months period shall be communicated, where applicable, to the author of the request of cancellation.

In the course of the scrutiny of a cancellation, the Commission shall request the parties to submit comments, if appropriate, within a period of two months from the issuance date of such request, on the communications received from the other parties.

[^{F2}The communications to the Commission referred to in the first and second subparagraphs shall be carried out in accordance with Article 70a(1).]

2 If the Member State or the third-country authorities or the applicant established in the third country in question or the author of a request of cancellation files no observations in response, or does not respect the time periods, the Commission decides upon the cancellation.

3 Any decision to cancel the designation of origin or geographical indication concerned shall be taken by the Commission on the basis of the evidence available to it. It shall consider whether compliance with the product specification for a wine sector product covered by a protected designation of origin or geographical indication is no longer possible or can no longer be guaranteed, particularly if the conditions laid down in Article 35 of Regulation (EC) No 479/2008 are no longer fulfilled or may no longer be fulfilled in the near future.

Such decision on cancellation shall be notified to the author of the request of cancellation and to the Member State or the third-country authorities or the applicant established in the third country in question.

4 In the event of multiple requests of cancellation, following a preliminary examination of one or more such requests of cancellation, it may not be possible to accept to continue to protect a designation of origin or geographical indication, in which case the Commission may suspend the other cancellation procedures. In this case the Commission shall inform the other authors of the requests of cancellation of any decision affecting them which was taken in the course of the procedure.

Where a protected designation of origin or geographical indication is cancelled, cancellation procedures which have been suspended shall be deemed to be closed and the authors of the request of cancellation concerned shall be duly informed.

5 When a cancellation takes effect, the Commission shall delete the name from the Register.

Textual Amendments

- F2** Inserted by [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) No 670/2011 of 12 July 2011 amending Regulation \(EC\) No 607/2009 laying down certain detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation \(EC\) No 479/2008 as regards protected designations of origin and geographical indications, traditional terms, labelling and presentation of certain wine sector products.](#)

Status: Point in time view as at 16/07/2011.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission regulation (EC) No 607/2009 (repealed), CHAPTER II. (See end of Document for details)

SECTION 6 **U.K.**

Checks

^{F3}Article 24 **U.K.**

Notification of operators

Each operator wishing to participate in all or part of the production or packaging of a product with a protected designation of origin or geographical indication shall be notified to the competent control authority referred to in Article 118o of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007.]

Textual Amendments

- F3** Substituted by [Commission Regulation \(EU\) No 401/2010 of 7 May 2010 amending and correcting Regulation \(EC\) No 607/2009 laying down certain detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation \(EC\) No 479/2008 as regards protected designations of origin and geographical indications, traditional terms, labelling and presentation of certain wine sector products.](#)

Article 25 **U.K.**

Annual verification

1 The annual verification carried out by the competent control authority as referred to in Article 48(1) of Regulation (EC) No 479/2008 shall consist of:

- a an organoleptic and analytical testing for products covered by a designation of origin;
- b either analytical testing only or both organoleptic and analytical testing for products covered by a geographical indication; and
- c a check on the conditions set out in the product specification.

^{F3}The annual verification shall be conducted in the Member State in which production took place in accordance with the product specification and shall be carried out either through:

- a random checks based on a risk analysis; or
- b sampling; or
- c systematically; or
- d a combination of any of the above.]

In the case of random checks, Member States shall select the minimum number of operators to be subjected to those checks.

In the case of sampling, Member States shall ensure that by their number, nature and frequency of controls, they are representative of the whole of the demarcated geographical area concerned and correspond to the volume of wine-sector products marketed or held with a view to their marketing.

^{F4}Random checks may be combined with sampling.]

2 The testing referred to in paragraph 1, first subparagraph, points (a) and (b) shall be performed on anonymous samples, demonstrate that the product tested complies with the characteristics and qualities described in the product specification for the relevant designation of origin or geographical indication, and be carried out at any stage in the production process,

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including even the packaging stage, or later. Each sample taken shall be representative of the relevant wines held by the operator.

3 For the purposes of checking compliance with the product specification referred to in paragraph 1, first subparagraph, point (c), the control authority shall check:

- a the premises of operators, consisting in checking that the operators are actually able to meet the conditions laid down in the product specification; and
- b the products at any stage of the production process, including the packaging stage, on the basis of an inspection plan which is drawn up in advance by the control authority and of which operators are aware, covering every stage of production of the product.

4 The annual verification shall ensure that a product cannot use the protected designation of origin or geographical indication relating to it unless:

- [^{F3}a the results of the testing referred to in paragraph 1, first subparagraph, points (a) and (b) and in paragraph 2 prove that the product in question complies with the conditions in the specification and possesses all the appropriate characteristics of the designation of origin or geographical indication concerned;]
- b the other conditions listed in the product specification are met in accordance with the procedures laid down in paragraph 3.

5 Any product failing to meet the conditions set out in this Article may be placed on the market, but without the relevant designation of origin or geographical indication, provided that the other legal requirements are satisfied.

6 In the case of a protected trans-border designation of origin or geographical indication, the verification may be performed by a control authority of either of the Member States affected by this designation of origin or geographical indication.

7 In the case where annual verification is carried out at the packaging stage of the product in the territory of a Member State which is not the Member State where the production took place, Article 84 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 555/2008⁽²⁾ applies.

8 Paragraphs 1 to 7 apply to wines bearing a designation of origin or a geographical indication, whose designation of origin or geographical indication concerned meet the requirements as referred to in Article 38(5) of Regulation (EC) No 479/2008.

Textual Amendments

- F3** Substituted by Commission Regulation (EU) No 401/2010 of 7 May 2010 amending and correcting Regulation (EC) No 607/2009 laying down certain detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 479/2008 as regards protected designations of origin and geographical indications, traditional terms, labelling and presentation of certain wine sector products.
- F4** Deleted by Commission Regulation (EU) No 401/2010 of 7 May 2010 amending and correcting Regulation (EC) No 607/2009 laying down certain detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 479/2008 as regards protected designations of origin and geographical indications, traditional terms, labelling and presentation of certain wine sector products.

Article 26 **U.K.**

Analytical and organoleptic testing

The analytical and organoleptic testing referred to in the first subparagraph of paragraph 1 under (a) and (b) of Article 25 consists of:

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- (a) an analysis of the wine in question measuring the following characteristic properties:
- (i) determined on the basis of a physical and chemical analysis:
 - total and actual alcoholic strength,
 - total sugars expressed in terms of fructose and glucose (including any sucrose, in the case of semi-sparkling and sparkling wines),
 - total acidity,
 - volatile acidity,
 - total sulphur dioxide;
 - (ii) determined on the basis of an additional analysis:
 - carbon dioxide (semi-sparkling and sparkling wines, excess pressure in bar at 20 °C),
 - any other characteristic properties provided for in Member States legislation or product specifications of protected designations of origin and geographical indications concerned;
- (b) an organoleptic test covering visual appearance, odour and taste.

Article 27 **U.K.**

Checks on products originating in third countries

If third country's wines benefit from the protection of a protected designation of origin or geographical indication, the third country concerned shall send the Commission, at its request, information on the competent authorities referred to in Article 48(2) of Regulation (EC) No 479/2008 and on the aspects covered by the check, as well as proof that the wine in question fulfils the conditions of the relevant designation of origin or geographical indication.

SECTION 7 **U.K.**

Conversion into a geographical indication

Article 28 **U.K.**

Request

1 A Member State or third country authority or the applicant established in the third country in question may request the conversion of a protected designation of origin into a protected geographical indication if the compliance with the product specification of a protected designation of origin is no longer possible or can no longer be guaranteed.

[^{F1}The application shall be communicated in accordance with Article 70a(1). The date of submission of an application for conversion to the Commission shall be the date on which the application is received by the Commission.]

2 If the request for conversion into a geographical indication does not meet the requirements laid down in Articles 34 and 35 of Regulation (EC) No 479/2008, the Commission shall inform the Member State or the third-country authorities or the applicant established in the

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third country in question of the grounds for refusal, and shall invite him to withdraw or amend the request or submit comments within a period of two months.

3 If the obstacles to the conversion into a geographical indication are not remedied by the Member State or third-country authorities or the applicant established in the third country in question before the time limit expires, the Commission shall reject the request.

4 Any decision to reject the conversion request shall be taken by the Commission on the basis of the documents and information available to it. Such decision on rejection shall be notified to the Member State or the third-country authorities or the applicant established in the third country in question.

5 Articles 40 and 49(1) of Regulation (EC) No 479/2008 shall not apply.

Textual Amendments

- F1** Substituted by [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) No 670/2011 of 12 July 2011 amending Regulation \(EC\) No 607/2009 laying down certain detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation \(EC\) No 479/2008 as regards protected designations of origin and geographical indications, traditional terms, labelling and presentation of certain wine sector products.](#)

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Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission regulation (EC) No 607/2009 (repealed), CHAPTER II. (See end of Document for details)

- (1) See page 1 of this Official Journal.
- (2) [OJ L 170, 30.6.2008, p. 1.](#)

Status:

Point in time view as at 16/07/2011.

Changes to legislation:

There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission regulation (EC) No 607/2009 (repealed), CHAPTER II.