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**Changes to legislation:** Council Regulation (EC) No 491/2009, ANNEX I is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 15 February 2024. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details) View outstanding changes

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## ANNEX I

**Part** Vine-related1.

**IIIa:**

**Definitions** “Grubbing-up” means the complete elimination of all vine stocks on an area planted with vines.

**concerning** 2.

**the**

**wine** “Planting” means the definitive establishment of vine plants or parts of vine plants, whether or not grafted, with a view to producing grapes or to establishing a graft nursery.

**sector** 3.

“Grafting-on” means the grafting of a vine which has already been subject to a previous grafting.

*Produce-related*

4. “Fresh grapes” means the fruit of the vine used in making wine, ripe or even slightly raisined, which may be crushed or pressed by normal wine-cellar means and which may spontaneously produce alcoholic fermentation.

5. “Fresh grape must with fermentation arrested by the addition of alcohol” means a product which:

(a) has an actual alcoholic strength of not less than 12 % volume and not more than 15 % volume;

(b) is obtained by addition to unfermented grape must, which has a natural alcoholic strength of not less than 8,5 % volume and is exclusively derived from wine grape varieties classifiable according to Article 120a(2):

(i) either of neutral alcohol of vinous origin, including alcohol obtained from the distillation of dried grapes, having an actual alcoholic strength of not less than 96 % volume;

(ii) or of an unrectified product derived from the distillation of wine and having an actual alcoholic strength of not less than 52 % volume and not more than 80 % volume.

6. “Grape juice” means the unfermented but fermentable liquid product which:

(a) is obtained by appropriate treatment rendering it fit for consumption as it is;

(b) is obtained from fresh grapes or from grape must or by reconstitution. Where obtained by reconstitution, it shall be reconstituted from concentrated grape must or concentrated grape juice.

An actual alcoholic strength of the grape juice of not more than 1 % volume is permissible.

7. “Concentrated grape juice” means uncaramelised grape juice obtained by partial dehydration of grape juice carried out by any authorised method other than by direct heat in such a way that the figure indicated by a refractometer used in accordance with a method to be prescribed at a temperature of 20 °C is not less than 50,9 %.

An actual alcoholic strength of the concentrated grape juice of not more than 1 % volume is permissible.

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8. “Wine lees” means the residue:
- (a) accumulating in vessels containing wine after fermentation, during storage or after authorised treatment;
  - (b) obtained from filtering or centrifuging the product referred to in (a);
  - (c) accumulating in vessels containing grape must during storage or after authorised treatment; or
  - (d) obtained from filtering or centrifuging the product referred to in (c).
9. “Grape marc” means the residue from the pressing of fresh grapes, whether or not fermented.
10. “Piquette” means a product obtained by:
- (a) the fermentation of untreated grape marc macerated in water; or
  - (b) leaching fermented grape marc with water.
11. “Wine fortified for distillation” means a product which:
- (a) has an actual alcoholic strength of not less than 18 % volume and not more than 24 % volume;
  - (b) is obtained exclusively by the addition to wine containing no residual sugar of an unrectified product derived from the distillation of wine and having a maximum actual alcoholic strength of 86 % volume; or
  - (c) has a maximum volatile acidity of 1,5 grams per litre, expressed as acetic acid.
12. “Cuvée” means:
- (a) the grape must;
  - (b) the wine; or
  - (c) the mixture of grape musts and/or wines with different characteristics, intended for the preparation of a specific type of sparkling wine.

*Alcoholic strength*

13. “Actual alcoholic strength by volume” means the number of volumes of pure alcohol contained at a temperature of 20 °C in 100 volumes of the product at that temperature.
14. “Potential alcoholic strength by volume” means the number of volumes of pure alcohol at a temperature of 20 °C capable of being produced by total fermentation of the sugars contained in 100 volumes of the product at that temperature.
15. “Total alcoholic strength by volume” means the sum of the actual and potential alcoholic strengths.
16. “Natural alcoholic strength by volume” means the total alcoholic strength by volume of a product before any enrichment.
17. “Actual alcoholic strength by mass” means the number of kilograms of pure alcohol contained in 100 kilograms of product.

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18. “Potential alcoholic strength by mass” means the number of kilograms of pure alcohol capable of being produced by total fermentation of the sugars contained in 100 kilograms of product.
19. “Total alcoholic strength by mass” means the sum of the actual and potential alcoholic strength.

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**Changes and effects yet to be applied to :**

- Regulation partial repeal by [EUR 2013/1308](#) Regulation