Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 203/2012, ANNEX. (See end of Document for details)

ANNEX

'ANNEXProducts and substances authorised for use or addition in organic products of the wine sector referred to in Article 29cFor the individual yeast strains: if available, derived from organic raw material. Derived from organic raw material if available. 'Type of treatment in accordance with Annex I A to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009Name of products or substances Specific conditions, restrictions within the limits and conditions set out in Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 and Regulation (EC) No 606/2009Point 1:

Use for aeration or oxygenation

AirGaseous oxygenPoint 3:

Centrifuging and filtration

PerliteCelluloseDiatomeceous earthUse only as an inert filtering agentPoint 4:

Use in order to create an inert atmosphere and to handle the product shielded from

NitrogenCarbon dioxideArgonPoints 5, 15 and 21:

Use

Yeasts^a

Point 6:

Use

Di-ammonium phosphateThiamine hydrochloridePoint 7:

Sulphur dioxidePotassium bisulphite or potassium metabisulphiteThe maximum sulphur dioxide content shall not exceed 100 milligrams per litre for red wines as referred to in point 1(a) of Part A of Annex I B to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009 and with a residual sugar level lower than 2 grams per litre; The maximum sulphur dioxide content shall not exceed 150 milligrams per litre for white and rosé wines as referred to in point 1(b) of Part A of Annex I B to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009 and with a residual sugar level lower than 2 grams per litre; For all other wines, the maximum sulphur dioxide content applied in accordance with Annex I B to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009 on 1 August 2010, shall be reduced by 30 milligrams per litre. Point 9:

Use

Charcoal for oenological use

Point 10:

Clarification

Edible gelatinePlant proteins from wheat or peasIsinglassEgg albuminTanninsCaseinPotassium caseinateSilicon dioxideBentonitePectolytic enzymesPoint 12:

Use for acidification purposes

Lactic acidL(+)Tartaric acidPoint 13:

Use for deacidification purposes

acidCalcium L(+)Tartaric carbonateNeutral potassium tartratePotassium bicarbonatePoint 14:

Addition

Aleppo pine resin

Point 17:

Use

Lactic bacteria

Point 19:

Addition

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L-Ascorbic acid Point 22: Use for bubbling Nitrogen Point 23: Addition Carbon dioxide Point 24: Addition for wine stabilisation purposes Citric acid Point 25: Addition Tannins^b Point 27: Addition Meta-tartaric acid Point 28: Use Acacia gum^b (= gum arabic) Point 30: Use Potassium bitartrate Point 31: Use Cupric citrate Point 31: Use Copper sulphate Authorised until 31 July 2015Point 38: Use Oak chips Point 39: Use Potassium alginate Type of treatment in accordance with Annex III, point A(2)(b) to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009— Calcium sulphate Only for "vino generoso" or vino generoso de licor

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