
Status: Point in time view as at 27/05/2021.

Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)

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

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^{F1}ANNEX A1

Types of traditional term to which Article 32a applies

Textual Amendments

- F1** Annex A1 inserted (31.12.2020) by [The Agricultural Products, Food and Drink \(Amendment etc.\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2020 \(S.I. 2020/1637\)](#), regs. 1(7), 26(50), **Sch. 8 Pt. 6** (as amended by [S.I. 2020/1661](#), regs. 1(2)(b), **16(10)(c)**)

PART A

Interpretation

1. In the table in Part C:
 - (a) ‘EU Regulation 2019/34’ means Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/34 laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards applications for protection of designations of origin, geographical indications and traditional terms in the wine sector, the objection procedure, amendments to product specifications, the register of protected names, cancellation of protection and use of symbols, and of Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards an appropriate system of checks as it had effect before IP completion day;
 - (b) ‘the European Commission's Traditional Terms Register’ means the register maintained by the European Commission under Article 25 of EU Regulation 2019/34;
 - (c) ‘grapevine product’ means a product referred to in point 1, 3 to 6, 8, 9, 11, 15 or 16 of Part 2 of Annex 7 to Regulation (EC) No 1308/2013;
 - (d) ‘the paragraph 1 trade mark application’ means the application to register a trade mark referred to in Article 32a(1);
 - (e) ‘the relevant EUIA-based date’ means the date determined in accordance with Part B;
 - (f) ‘the relevant pre-IP completion day legislation’ means:
 - (i) in the case of an application to register a traditional term submitted to the European Commission under Regulation 607/2009, Article 29 of that Regulation;
 - (ii) in the case of an application to register a traditional term submitted to the European Commission under EU Regulation 2019/34, Article 21 of that Regulation;
 - (g) ‘the relevant trade mark application’ means the application to register a trade mark referred to in Article 32a(2) or (3)(a), as relevant.

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PART B

The relevant EUIA-based date

2. In the table in Part C, in a case where the relevant EUIA-based date applies, the relevant EUIA-based date means:
 - (a) the date provided for in paragraph 3, or
 - (b) where paragraph 3 does not apply, the date provided for in the relevant point of paragraph 4, or paragraph 5, as relevant to the traditional term.
3. In a case where the EUIA referred to in paragraph (b) in column 2 of the row of the Types Table relating to a traditional term contained priority provisions that applied to the traditional term, the relevant EUIA-based date is the priority date provided for in the EUIA that applied to that traditional term.
4. In a case of a type 2A, 2B, 3A or 3B traditional term to which paragraph 3 does not apply, the relevant EUIA-based date is:
 - (a) in a case where the traditional term was protected in the European Union immediately before IP completion day pursuant to an amendment made to the EUIA (without the need for further action to be taken under the EUIA), the date on which the amendment entered into force;
 - (b) in a case where the traditional term was protected in the European Union immediately before IP completion day pursuant to a provision in the EUIA that was provisionally applied before IP completion day (without the need for further action to be taken under the EUIA), the date on which the provision was provisionally applied;
 - (c) in a case where the traditional term was protected in the European Union immediately before IP completion day pursuant to an amendment made to the EUIA that was provisionally applied before IP completion day (without the need for further action to be taken under the EUIA), the date on which the amendment was provisionally applied;
 - (d) in a case where the traditional term was protected in the European Union immediately before IP completion day following the submission and processing of a request, or application, for protection or assessment (however described) under a provision in the EUIA providing for such requests, or applications, the date on which the request, or application, for protection or assessment was submitted under the EUIA;
 - (e) in any other case, including a case where the traditional term was protected in the European Union immediately before IP completion day pursuant to provisions in the EUIA that applied from the date that the EUIA entered into force (without the need for further action to be taken under the EUIA), the date on which the relevant EUIA entered into force.
5. In a case of a type 4A or 4B traditional term to which paragraph 3 does not apply and for which a request, or application, for protection or assessment (however described) was submitted before IP completion day in accordance with provisions in the EUIA, the relevant EUIA-based date is the date on which the request, or application, for protection or assessment was submitted in accordance with the EUIA.
6. Any reference in this Part to:

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- (a) ‘the priority date’ means the date provided for in priority provisions in an EUIA as the date that must be taken into account when determining whether an application for a trade mark may be granted, including:
- (i) a calendar date specified in the EUIA;
 - (ii) a date relating to the happening of a specified event;
- (b) ‘priority provisions’ means provisions in an EUIA that governed the relationship between trade marks and traditional terms that provided (however expressed):
- (i) that, in the circumstances specified in the EUIA, an application for a trade mark must be refused if the application for the trade mark was filed after a date provided for in the EUIA,
 - (ii) that, in the circumstances specified in the EUIA, the registration of a trade mark must be invalidated if the application that resulted in the registration of that trade mark was filed after a date provided for in the EUIA, or
 - (iii) for both the refusal of applications for trade marks, and the invalidation of the registration of trade marks, as provided for in points (i) and (ii);
- (c) ‘without the need for further action to be taken under the EUIA’, in relation to a traditional term protected in the European Union immediately before IP completion day pursuant to an EUIA, means that the provisions in the EUIA providing for the traditional term to be protected in the European Union did not require:
- (i) a request or application (however described) to be submitted by the contracting third country under the EUIA in relation to the protection of the traditional term;
 - (ii) an assessment to be carried out under the EUIA in relation to the traditional term.

PART C

Types of traditional term (the Types Table)

<i>Column 1 Row No.</i>	<i>Column 2 Description of the traditional term</i>	<i>Column 3 Type A provisions</i>	<i>Column 4 Type B provisions</i>	<i>Column 5 The column 5 date</i>
1.	Established protected traditional terms.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	1. In relation to a traditional term listed in Annex 3 to Commission Regulation (EC) No 753/2002 laying down certain rules for applying Council Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999 as regards the

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				<p>description, designation, presentation and protection of certain wine sector products when that Regulation was published in the Official Journal of the European Union, 4th May 2002.</p> <p>2. In relation to a traditional term added to Annex 3 to Regulation (EC) No 753/2002 after 4th May 2002, the date on which the addition of the traditional term to that Annex first applies.</p> <p>3. In any other case, the date on which the application that resulted in the first registration of the traditional term was submitted to the European Commission under the relevant pre-IP completion day legislation.</p>
2.	A traditional term that: (a) is used in relation to a grapevine product produced in a third country, (b) was protected in the European Union	1. A traditional term that is in Great Britain's Traditional Terms Register before the day on which the paragraph 1 trade mark application is accepted or	A traditional term that is not in Great Britain's Traditional Terms Register when the relevant trade mark application is accepted but must be protected	The relevant EUIA-based date that applies to the traditional term in relation to the EUIA referred to in point (b) of column 2.

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	<p>immediately before IP completion day pursuant to an EUIA to which the European Union and the third country were contracting parties, and (c) must be protected in Great Britain pursuant to—</p> <p>(i) an international agreement to which the United Kingdom and the third country are contracting parties that enters into force, or</p> <p>(ii) bridging arrangements between the United Kingdom and the third country made, during the relevant period.</p>	<p>refused and is entered in that register pursuant to Article 32c(1) or 39.</p> <p>2. A traditional term that is not in Great Britain's Traditional Terms Register before the day on which the paragraph 1 trade mark application is accepted or refused but must be protected in Great Britain pursuant to—</p> <p>(a) an international agreement to which the United Kingdom and the third country are contracting parties that enters into force, or</p> <p>(b) bridging arrangements between the United Kingdom and the third country made, before the day on which the paragraph 1 trade mark application is accepted or refused.</p>	<p>in Great Britain pursuant to—</p> <p>(a) an international agreement to which the United Kingdom and the third country are contracting parties that enters into force, or</p> <p>(b) bridging arrangements between the United Kingdom and the third country made, on or after the day on which the relevant trade mark application is accepted.</p>	
3.	<p>A traditional term that:</p> <p>(a) is used in relation to a grapevine product produced in a third country, and</p>	<p>1. A traditional term that is in Great Britain's Traditional Terms Register before the day on which the paragraph 1 trade mark</p>	<p>A traditional term:</p> <p>(a) that is not in Great Britain's Traditional Terms Register when the relevant trade</p>	<p>The relevant EUIA-based date that applies to the traditional term in relation to the EUIA referred to in point (b) of column 2.</p>

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Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)

<p>(b) was protected in the European Union immediately before IP completion day pursuant to an EUIA to which the European Union and the third country were contracting parties.</p>	<p>application is accepted or refused and is entered in that register following the approval of an application to register the traditional term submitted to the Secretary of State under Article 21 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/34 during the relevant period.</p> <p>2. A traditional term:</p> <p>(a) that is not in Great Britain's Traditional Terms Register before the day on which the paragraph 1 trade mark application is accepted or refused,</p> <p>(b) for which an application to register the traditional term is submitted to the Secretary of State under Article 21 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/34 during the relevant period, and</p> <p>(c) for which an Article 115(2) approval notice relating to the application is published before the day on which the paragraph</p>	<p>mark application is accepted, and (b) for which an application to register the traditional term is submitted to the Secretary of State under Article 21 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/34 during the relevant period and that application:</p> <p>(i) is not submitted before the relevant trade mark application is accepted, or</p> <p>(ii) is submitted before the relevant trade mark application is accepted but for which a notice published by the Secretary of State under the second subparagraph of Article 115(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 relating to the application to register the traditional term is not published before the relevant trade mark application is accepted.</p>
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		1 trade mark application is accepted or refused.		
4.	A traditional term: (a) that is used in relation to a grapevine product produced in a third country, (b) for which an assessment relating to the protection of the traditional term was being carried out, or a request for protection, or an application for assessment for protection, was submitted, before IP completion day in respect of the traditional term under an EUIA, and (c) for which no decision was made pursuant to the EUIA before IP completion day as to whether the traditional term should be protected in the European Union.	See the entry in row 3 of this column.	See the entry in row 3 of this column.	The relevant EUIA-based date that applies to the traditional term in relation to the EUIA referred to in point (b) of column 2.
5.	A traditional term: (a) that is used in relation to a grapevine product produced in a third country, and	See the entry in row 3 of this column.	See the entry in row 3 of this column.	The date on which the application referred to in point (b) of column 2 was submitted to the European Commission under the

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<p>(b) for which an application to register the traditional term was submitted to the European Commission under Article 29 of Regulation 607/2009, or Article 21 of EU Regulation 2019/34, before IP completion day that was neither refused nor resulted in traditional term being added to the European Commission's Traditional Terms Register before IP completion day.</p>			<p>relevant pre-IP completion day legislation.]</p>
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F2 ANNEX A2

Appeals

Textual Amendments

F2 Annex A2 inserted (31.12.2020) by The Agricultural Products, Food and Drink (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 (S.I. 2020/1637), regs. 1(7), 26(50), **Sch. 8 Pt. 6**

Column 1 Decision	Column 2 Persons and third country authorities who may appeal against the decision	Column 3 FTT powers
<p>Decision of the Secretary of State to approve an application submitted under Article 21 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/34 to protect a traditional term.</p>	<p>The persons are: (a) a person who submits a duly substantiated objection to the application under Article 22 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/34; (b) a person marketing a product that is, or may be, affected by the protection of the traditional term.</p>	<p>Power to: (a) quash the decision and direct the Secretary of State to remove the entry for the traditional term from Great Britain's Traditional Terms Register, or (b) remit the matter to the Secretary of State for</p>

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		reconsideration and fresh decision.
Decision of the Secretary of State to reject an application submitted under Article 21 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/34 to protect a traditional term.	The persons are: (a) the person who submitted the application; (b) a person marketing a product that is, or may be, affected by the decision not to protect the traditional term.	Power to: (a) quash the decision and direct the Secretary of State to register the traditional term by making an entry for the traditional term in Great Britain's Traditional Terms Register, recording the data specified in Article 25(1) of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/34 in that register, or (b) remit the matter to the Secretary of State for reconsideration and fresh decision.
Decision of the Secretary of State to approve a request submitted under Article 34 to modify a traditional term.	The persons are: (a) a person who submits an objection to the modification of the traditional term under Article 22 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/34 (as it applies to a request to modify a traditional term by virtue of the first paragraph of Article 27 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/34); (b) a person marketing a product that is, or may be, affected by the modification of the traditional term.	Power to: (a) quash the decision and direct the Secretary of State to restore the data in the entry for the traditional term in Great Britain's Traditional Terms Register, or (b) remit the matter to the Secretary of State for reconsideration and fresh decision.
Decision of the Secretary of State to reject a request submitted under Article 34 to modify a traditional term.	The persons are: (a) the person who submitted the request; (b) a person marketing a product that is, or may be, affected by the decision not to modify the traditional term.	Power to: (a) quash the decision and direct the Secretary of State to make such change to the data in the entry for the traditional term in Great Britain's Traditional Terms Register as the modification of the traditional terms entails, or (b) remit the matter to the Secretary of State for reconsideration and fresh decision.
Decision of the Secretary of State to approve a request submitted under Article 35	The persons are: (a) a third country authority which, or the applicant	Power to: (a) quash the decision and direct the Secretary of State

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to cancel the protection of a traditional term.	(within the meaning of Article 29(1) of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/34) who, submits observations to the Secretary of State in relation to the cancellation request having been invited to do so by the Secretary of State under the first subparagraph of Article 29(1) of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/34; (b) a person who submits an objection in relation to the request in accordance with the objection in Section 2 of Chapter III (as it applies in relation to a request to cancel the protection of a traditional term by virtue of the second paragraph of Article 35); (c) a person marketing a product that is, or may be, affected by the cancellation of the protection of the traditional term.	to restore the entry for the traditional term in Great Britain's Traditional Terms Register, or (b) remit the matter to the Secretary of State for reconsideration and fresh decision.
Decision of the Secretary of State to reject a request submitted under Article 35 to cancel the protection of a traditional term.	The persons are: (a) the person who submitted the request; (b) a third country authority which, or the applicant (within the meaning of Article 29(1) of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/34) who, submits observations to the Secretary of State in relation to the cancellation request having been invited to do so by the Secretary of State under the first subparagraph of Article 29(1) of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/34; (c) a person marketing a product that is, or may be, affected by the continued protection of the traditional term.	Power to: (a) quash the decision and direct the Secretary of State to remove the entry for the traditional term from Great Britain's Traditional Terms Register, or (b) remit the matter to the Secretary of State for reconsideration and fresh decision.]

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ANNEX I

[^{F3}PART A

Terms referred to in Article 41(1)

Terms concerning sulphites/sulfites:

‘sulphites’ or ‘sulfites’

‘sulphur dioxide’ or ‘sulfur dioxide’

Terms concerning eggs and egg-based products:

‘egg’

‘egg protein’

‘egg product’

‘egg lysozyme’

‘egg albumin’

Terms concerning milk and milk-based products:

‘milk’

‘milk products’

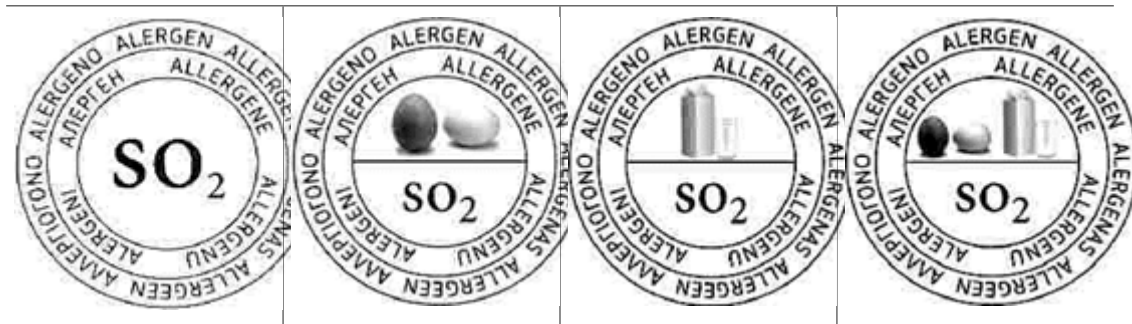
‘milk casein’ or ‘milk protein’]

Textual Amendments

F3 Annex 1 Pt. A substituted (31.12.2020) by The Agricultural Products, Food and Drink (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 (S.I. 2020/1637), regs. 1(7), 26(51), **Sch. 8 Pt. 7**

PART B

Pictograms referred to in Article 41(2)



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Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)

[^{F4}ANNEX II

Words referred to in point (b) of the second subparagraph of Article 46(3)

Textual Amendments

- F4** Annex 2 substituted (31.12.2020) by The Agricultural Products, Food and Drink (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 (S.I. 2020/1637), regs. 1(7), 26(52), **Sch. 8 Pt. 8**

Words authorised instead of ‘producer’: ‘processor’ or ‘winemaker’

Words authorised instead of ‘produced by’: ‘processed by’ or ‘made by’]

[^{F5}ANNEX III

Indication of the sugar content

Textual Amendments

- F5** Annex 3 substituted (31.12.2020) by The Agricultural Products, Food and Drink (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 (S.I. 2020/1637), regs. 1(7), 26(52), **Sch. 8 Pt. 8**

PART A

List of terms referred to in Article 47(1), to be used for sparkling wine, aerated sparkling wine, quality sparkling wine or quality aromatic sparkling wine

<i>Terms</i>	<i>Conditions of use</i>
extra dry	If its sugar content is between 12 and 17 grams per litre.
dry	If its sugar content is between 17 and 32 grams per litre.
medium dry	If its sugar content is between 32 and 50 grams per litre.
mild, sweet	If its sugar content is greater than 50 grams per litre.

Status: Point in time view as at 27/05/2021.

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PART B

List of terms referred to in Article 52(1), to be used for products other than those listed in Part A

Terms	Conditions of use
dry	If its sugar content does not exceed: — 4 grams per litre, or — 9 grams per litre, provided that the total acidity expressed as grams of tartaric acid per litre is not more than 2 grams below the residual sugar content.
medium dry	If its sugar content exceeds the maximum permitted but does not exceed: — 12 grams per litre, or — 18 grams per litre, provided that the total acidity expressed as grams of tartaric acid per litre is not more than 10 grams below the residual sugar content.
medium, medium sweet	If its sugar content exceeds the maximum permitted but does not exceed 45 grams per litre.
sweet	If its sugar content is at least 45 grams per litre.]

ANNEX IV

LIST OF WINE GRAPE VARIETIES AND THEIR SYNONYMS
THAT MAY APPEAR ON THE LABELLING OF WINES⁽¹⁾

PART A

List of wine grape varieties and their synonyms that may appear on the labelling of wines in accordance with Article 50(3)

	Name of a protected designation of origin or geographical indication	Variety name or its synonyms	Countries that may use the variety name or one of its synonyms^a
1	Alba (IT)	Albarossa	Italy ^o
a	For the countries concerned, the derogations provided for in this Annex are authorised only in the case of wines bearing a protected designation of origin or geographical indication produced with the varieties concerned.		
b	Solely for the 'Hrvatska Istra' PDO (PDO-HR-A1652), on condition that 'Hrvatska Istra' and 'Teran' appear in the same visual field and that the font size of the name 'Teran' is smaller than that of the words 'Hrvatska Istra'.		

Status: Point in time view as at 27/05/2021.

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2	Alicante (ES)	Alicante Bouschet	Greece^o, Italy^o, Portugal^o, Algeria^o, Tunisia^o, United States^o, Cyprus^o, South Africa, Croatia NB: <i>The name 'Alicante' may not be used on its own to designate wine.</i>
3		Alicante Branco	Portugal^o
4		Alicante Henri Bouschet	France^o, Serbia and Montenegro (6)
5		Alicante	Italy^o
6		Alikant Buse	Serbia and Montenegro (4)
7	Avola (IT)	Nero d'Avola	Italy
8	Bohotin (RO)	Busuioacă de Bohotin	Romania
9	Borba (PT)	Borba	Spain^o
10	Bourgogne (FR)	Blauburgunder	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (13-20-30), Austria (18-20), Canada (20-30), Chile (20-30), Italy (20-30), Switzerland
11		Blauer Burgunder	Austria (10-13), Serbia and Montenegro (17-30)
12		Blauer Frühburgunder	Germany (24)
13		Blauer Spätburgunder	Germany (30), Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (10-20-30), Austria (10-11), Bulgaria (30), Canada (10-30), Chile (10-30),

a For the countries concerned, the derogations provided for in this Annex are authorised only in the case of wines bearing a protected designation of origin or geographical indication produced with the varieties concerned.

b Solely for the 'Hrvatska Istra' PDO (PDO-HR-A1652), on condition that 'Hrvatska Istra' and 'Teran' appear in the same visual field and that the font size of the name 'Teran' is smaller than that of the words 'Hrvatska Istra'.

Status: Point in time view as at 27/05/2021.

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		Romania (30), Italy (10-30)
14	Burgund Mare	Romania (35, 27, 39, 41)
14a	Borgonja istarska	Croatia
15	Burgundac beli	Serbia and Montenegro (34)
15a	Burgundac bijeli	Croatia
17	Burgundac crni	Serbia and Montenegro (11-30), Croatia
18	Burgundac sivi	Croatia ^o , Serbia and Montenegro ^o
19	Burgundec bel	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ^o
20	Burgundec crn	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (10-13-30)
21	Burgundec siv	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ^o
22	Early Burgundy	United States ^o
23	Fehér Burgundi, Burgundi	Hungary (31)
24	Frühburgunder	Germany (12), Netherlands ^o
25	Grauburgunder	Germany, Bulgaria, Hungary ^o , Romania (26)
26	Grauer Burgunder	Canada, Romania (25), Germany, Austria
27	Grossburgunder	Romania (37, 14 , 40, 42)
28	Kisburgundi kék	Hungary (30)
29	Nagyburgundi	Hungary ^o

a For the countries concerned, the derogations provided for in this Annex are authorised only in the case of wines bearing a protected designation of origin or geographical indication produced with the varieties concerned.

b Solely for the 'Hrvatska Istra' PDO (PDO-HR-A1652), on condition that 'Hrvatska Istra' and 'Teran' appear in the same visual field and that the font size of the name 'Teran' is smaller than that of the words 'Hrvatska Istra'.

Status: Point in time view as at 27/05/2021.

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30		Spätburgunder	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (10-13- 20), Serbia and Montenegro (11- 17), Bulgaria (13), Canada (10-13), Chile, Hungary (29), Moldova ^o , Romania (13), Italy (10-13), United Kingdom , Germany (13)
31		Weißburgunder	South Africa (33), Canada, Chile (32), Hungary (23), Germany (32 , 33), Austria (32), United Kingdom ^o , Italy
32		Weißer Burgunder	Germany (31, 33), Austria (31), Chile (31), Slovenia, Italy
33		Weissburgunder	South Africa (31), Germany (31, 32), United Kingdom, Italy, Switzerland ^o
34		Weisser Burgunder	Serbia and Montenegro (15)
35	Calabria (IT)	Calabrese	Italy
36	Cotnari (RO)	Grasă de Cotnari	Romania
37	Franken (DE)	Blaifränkisch	Czech Republic (39), Austria ^o , Germany, Slovenia (Modra frankinja , Frankinja), Hungary, Romania (14 , 27, 39, 41)
38		Frâncușă	Romania
39		Frankovka	Czech Republic (37), Slovakia (40), Romania (14 , 27, 38, 41), Croatia,

a For the countries concerned, the derogations provided for in this Annex are authorised only in the case of wines bearing a protected designation of origin or geographical indication produced with the varieties concerned.

b Solely for the ‘Hrvatska Istra’ PDO (PDO-HR-A1652), on condition that ‘Hrvatska Istra’ and ‘Teran’ appear in the same visual field and that the font size of the name ‘Teran’ is smaller than that of the words ‘Hrvatska Istra’.

Status: Point in time view as at 27/05/2021.

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40		Frankovka modrá	Slovakia (39)
41		Kékfrankos	Hungary, Romania (37, 14, 27, 39)
42	Friuli (IT)	Friulano	Italy
43	Graciosa (PT)	Graciosa	Portugal^o
44	Мелник (BU) <i>Melnik</i>	Мелник <i>Melnik</i>	Bulgaria
45	Montepulciano (IT)	Montepulciano	Italy^o
46	Moravské (CZ)	Cabernet Moravia	Czech Republic^o
47		Moravia dulce	Spain^o
48		Moravia agria	Spain^o
49		Muškat moravský	Czech Republic^o, Slovakia
50	Odobești (RO)	Galbenă de Odobești	Romania
51	Porto (PT)	Portoghese	Italy^o
52	Rioja (ES)	Torrontés riojano	Argentina^o
53	Sardegna (IT)	Barbera Sarda	Italy
54	Sciaccia (IT)	Sciaccarello	France
55	Teran (SI)	Teran	Croatia ^b

a For the countries concerned, the derogations provided for in this Annex are authorised only in the case of wines bearing a protected designation of origin or geographical indication produced with the varieties concerned.

b Solely for the 'Hrvatska Istra' PDO (PDO-HR-A1652), on condition that 'Hrvatska Istra' and 'Teran' appear in the same visual field and that the font size of the name 'Teran' is smaller than that of the words 'Hrvatska Istra'.

PART B

List of wine grape varieties and their synonyms that may appear on the labelling of wines in accordance with Article 50(4)

	Name of a protected designation of origin or geographical indication	Variety name or its synonyms	Countries that may use the variety name or one of its synonyms^a
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a For the countries concerned, the derogations provided for in this Annex are authorised only in the case of wines bearing a protected designation of origin or geographical indication produced with the varieties concerned.

b Use authorised in accordance with the provisions of Article 22(4) of the Agreement of 1 December 2008 between the European Community and Australia on trade in wine (OJ L 28, 30.1.2009, p. 3).

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1	Mount Athos — Agioritikos (GR)	Agiorgitiko	Greece, Cyprus ^o
2	Aglianico del Taburno (IT)	Aglianico	Italy ^o , Greece ^o , Malta ^o , United States
2a	Aglianico del Taburno	Aglianico crni	Croatia
	Aglianico del Vulture (IT)	Aglianicone	Italy ^o
4	Aleatico di Gradoli (IT) Aleatico di Puglia (IT)	Aleatico	Italy, Australia, United States
5	Ansonica Costa dell'Argentario (IT)	Ansonica	Italy, Australia
6	Conca de Barbera (ES)	Barbera Bianca	Italy ^o
7		Barbera	South Africa ^o , Argentina ^o , Australia ^o , Croatia ^o , Mexico ^o , Slovenia ^o , Uruguay ^o , United States ^o , Greece ^o , Italy ^o , Malta ^o
8		Barbera Sarda	Italy ^o
9	Malvasia di Castelnuovo Don Bosco (IT) Bosco Eliceo (IT)	Bosco	Italy ^o
10	Brachetto d'Acqui (IT)	Brachetto	Italy, Australia
11	Etyek-Buda (HU)	Budai	Hungary ^o
12	Cesanese del Piglio (IT) Cesanese di Olevano Romano (IT) Cesanese di Affile (IT)	Cesanese	Italy, Australia
13	Cortese di Gavi (IT)	Cortese	Italy, Australia, United States

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	Cortese dell'Alto Monferrato (IT)			
14	Duna (HU)	Duna gyöngye	Hungary	
15	Dunajskostredský (SK)	Dunaj	Slovakia	
16	Côte de Duras (FR)	Durasa	Italy	
17	Korinthos-Korinthiakos (GR)	Corinto Nero	Italy^o	
18		Korinthiaki	Greece^o	
19	Fiano di Avellino (IT)	Fiano	Italy, Australia, United States	
20	Fortana del Taro (IT)	Fortana	Italy, Australia	
21	Freisa d'Asti (IT) Freisa di Chieri (IT)	Freisa	Italy, Australia, United States	
22	Greco di Bianco (IT) Greco di Tufo (IT)	Greco	Italy, Australia	
23	Grignolino d'Asti (IT) Grignolino del Monferrato Casalese (IT)	Grignolino	Italy, Australia, United States	
24	Izsáki Arany Sárfehér (HU)	Izsáki Sárfehér	Hungary	
25	Lacrima di Morro d'Alba (IT)	Lacrima	Italy, Australia	
26	Lambrusco Grasparossa di Castelvetro	Lambrusco grasparossa	Italy	
27		Lambrusco	Italy, Australia^b, United States	
28				Lambrusco di Sorbara (IT)
29				Lambrusco Mantovano (IT)
30	Lambrusco Salamino di Santa Croce (IT)	Lambrusco Salamino	Italy	
31				
32	Colli Maceratesi	Maceratino	Italy, Australia	
33	Nebbiolo d'Alba (IT)	Nebbiolo	Italy, Australia, United States, Croatia	

a For the countries concerned, the derogations provided for in this Annex are authorised only in the case of wines bearing a protected designation of origin or geographical indication produced with the varieties concerned.

b Use authorised in accordance with the provisions of Article 22(4) of the Agreement of 1 December 2008 between the European Community and Australia on trade in wine (OJ L 28, 30.1.2009, p. 3).

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34	Colli Orientali del Friuli Picolit (IT)	Picolit	Italy
35		Pikolit	Slovenia
36	Colli Bolognesi Classico Pignoletto (IT)	Pignoletto	Italy, Australia
37	Primitivo di Manduria	Primitivo	Italy, Australia, United States, Croatia
38	Rheingau (DE)	Rajnai rizling	Hungary (41)
39	Rheinhessen (DE)	Rajnski rizling	Serbia and Montenegro (40-41-46), Croatia
40		Renski rizling	Serbia and Montenegro (39-43-46), Slovenia^o (45)
41		Rheinriesling	Bulgaria ^o , Austria, Germany (43), Hungary (38), Czech Republic (49), Italy (43), Greece, Portugal, Slovenia
42		Rhine Riesling	South Africa ^o , Australia ^o , Chile (44), Moldova ^o , New Zealand ^o , Cyprus, Hungary^o
43		Riesling renano	Germany (41), Serbia and Montenegro (39-40-46), Italy (41)
44		Riesling Renano	Chile (42), Malta^o
45		Radgonska ranina	Slovenia, Croatia
46	Rizling rajnski	Serbia and Montenegro (39-40-43)	
47	Rizling Rajnski	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia^o, Croatia^o	

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b Use authorised in accordance with the provisions of Article 22(4) of the Agreement of 1 December 2008 between the European Community and Australia on trade in wine (OJ L 28, 30.1.2009, p. 3).

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48		Rizling rýnsky	Slovakia^o
49		Ryzlink rýnský	Czech Republic (41)
50	Rossese di Dolceacqua (IT)	Rossese	Italy, Australia
51	Sangiovese di Romagna (IT)	Sangiovese	Italy, Australia, United States, Croatia
52	Štajerska Slovenija (SI)	Štajerska belina	Slovenia, Croatia
52a	Štajerska Slovenija (SI)	Štajerka	Croatia
53	Teroldego Rotaliano (IT)	Teroldego	Italy, Australia, United States
54	Vinho Verde (PT)	Verdea	Italy^o
55		Verdeca	Italy
56		Verdese	Italy^o
57	Verdicchio dei Castelli di Jesi (IT) Verdicchio di Matelica (IT)	Verdicchio	Italy, Australia
58	Vermentino di Gallura (IT) Vermentino di Sardegna (IT)	Vermentino	Italy, Australia, United States of America, Croatia
59	Vernaccia di San Gimignano (IT) Vernaccia di Oristano (IT) Vernaccia di Serrapetrona (IT)	Vernaccia	Italy, Australia
60	Zala (HU)	Zalagyöngye	Hungary
a	For the countries concerned, the derogations provided for in this Annex are authorised only in the case of wines bearing a protected designation of origin or geographical indication produced with the varieties concerned.		
b	Use authorised in accordance with the provisions of Article 22(4) of the Agreement of 1 December 2008 between the European Community and Australia on trade in wine (OJ L 28, 30.1.2009, p. 3).		

ANNEX V

Indications authorised for use on wine labelling pursuant to Article 53(2)

barrel fermented	barrel matured	barrel aged
[...]-cask fermented	[...]-cask matured	[...]-cask aged

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[indicate the type of wood]	[indicate the type of wood]	[indicate the type of wood]
cask fermented	cask matured	cask aged

The word ‘cask’ may be replaced with the word ‘barrel’.

ANNEX VI

Terms referred to in Article 54(1)

Member State	Terms
Austria	Burg, Domäne, Eigenbau, Familie, Gutswein, Güterverwaltung, Hof, Hofgut, Kloster, Landgut, Schloss, Stadtgut, Stift, Weinbau, Weingut, Weingärtner, Winzer, Winzermeister
Czech Republic	Sklep, vinařský dům, vinařství
Germany	Burg, Domäne, Kloster, Schloss, Stift, Weinbau, Weingärtner, Weingut, Winzer
France	Abbaye, Bastide, Campagne, Chapelle, Château, Clos, Commanderie, Cru, Domaine, Mas, Manoir, Mont, Monastère, Monopole, Moulin, Prieuré, Tour
Greece	Αγρέπαυλη (Agrepavlis), Αμπελι (Ampeli), Αμπελώνας(-ες) (Ampelonas(-es)), Αρχοντικό (Archontiko), Κάστρο (Kastro), Κτήμα (Ktima), Μετόχι (Metochi), Μοναστήρι (Monastiri), Ορεινό Κτήμα (Orino Ktima), Πύργος (Pyrgos)
Italy	abbazia, abtei, ansitz, burg, castello, kloster, rocca, schlofl, stift, torre, villa
Cyprus	Αμπελώνας (-ες) (Ampelonas (-es)), Κτήμα (Ktima), Μοναστήρι (Monastiri), Μονή (Moni)
Portugal	Casa, Herdade, Paço, Palácio, Quinta, Solar
Slovenia	Klet, Kmetija, Posestvo, Vinska klet
Slovakia	Kaštieľ, Kúria, Pivnica, Vinárstvo, Usadlosť

ANNEX VII

Restrictions on the use of specific types of bottle, as referred to in Article 56

1. ‘Flûte d'Alsace’:

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- (a) type: a glass bottle consisting of a straight cylindrical body with a long neck, with the following approximate proportions:
- total height/diameter at base = 5:1,
 - height of the cylindrical body = total height/3;
- (b) the wines for which this type of bottle is reserved, in the case of wines produced from grapes harvested on French territory, are wines bearing the following protected designations of origin:
- ‘Alsace’ or ‘vin d’Alsace’, ‘Alsace Grand Cru’,
 - ‘Crépy’,
 - ‘Château-Grillet’,
 - ‘Côtes de Provence’, red and rosé,
 - ‘Cassis’,
 - ‘Jurançon’, ‘Jurançon sec’,
 - ‘Béarn’, ‘Béarn-Bellocq’, rosé,
 - ‘Tavel’, rosé.

However, the restriction on the use of bottles of this type shall apply only to wines produced from grapes harvested on French territory.

2. ‘Bocksbeutel’ or ‘Cantil’:

- (a) type: short-necked glass bottle, pot-bellied but flattened in shape; the base and the cross-section of the bottle at the point of greatest convexity are ellipsoidal:
- the ratio between the long and short axes of the ellipsoidal cross-section = 2:1,
 - the ratio of the height of the convex body to the cylindrical neck of the bottle = 2,5:1;
- (b) wines for which this type of bottle is reserved:
- (i) German wines bearing the following protected designations of origin:
- Franken,
 - Baden:
 - originating in Taubertal and Schüpfergrund,
 - originating in the following parts of the local administrative area of Baden-Baden: Neuweier, Steinbach, Umweg and Varnhalt;
- (ii) Italian wines bearing the following protected designations of origin:
- Santa Maddalena (St. Magdalener),
 - Valle Isarco (Eisacktaler), made from the Sylvaner and Müller-Thurgau varieties,
 - Terlaner, made from the Pinot bianco variety,
 - Bozner Leiten,
 - Alto Adige (Südtiroler), made from the Riesling, Müller-Thurgau, Pinot nero, Moscato giallo, Sylvaner, Lagrein, Pinot bianco (Weissburgunder) and Moscato rosa (Rosenmuskateller) varieties,
 - Greco di Bianco,
 - Trentino, made from the Moscato variety;
- (iii) Greek wines:

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- Agioritiko,
 - Rombola Kefalonias,
 - wines from the island of Kefalonia,
 - wines from the island of Paros,
 - wines bearing a protected geographical indication from Peloponnese;
- (iv) Portuguese wines:
- rosé wines and other wines bearing protected designations of origin and geographical indications which can be proven to have already been correctly and traditionally presented in ‘cantil’-type bottles before they were classified as wines with protected designations of origin and geographical indications.
3. ‘Clavelin’:
- (a) type: a short-necked glass bottle containing 0,62 litres, consisting of a cylindrical body with broad shoulders, giving the bottle a squat appearance, with approximately the following proportions:
- total height/diameter at base = 2,75,
 - height of the cylindrical part = total height/2;
- (b) wines for which this type of bottle is reserved:
- French wines bearing the following protected designations of origin:
 - Côte du Jura,
 - Arbois,
 - L'Etoile,
 - Château Chalon.
4. ‘Tokaj’:
- (a) type: a straight, long-necked, colourless glass bottle consisting of a cylindrical body with the following proportions:
- height of cylindrical body/total height = 1:2,7,
 - total height/diameter at base = 1:3,6,
 - capacity: 500 ml; 375 ml, 250 ml, 100 ml or 187,5 ml (in case of exporting to a third country),
 - a seal made of the material of the bottle referring to the wine region or the producer may be placed on the bottle;
- (b) wines for which this type of bottle is reserved:
- Hungarian and Slovak wines bearing the following protected designations of origin:
- Tokaj,
 - Vinohradnícka oblasť Tokaj,
- supplemented by one of the following protected traditional terms:
- aszú/výber,
 - aszúeszencia/výberová esencia,
 - eszencia/esencia,
 - mászas/mászlás,
 - fordítás/forditás,

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— szamorodni/samorodné.

However, the restriction on the use of bottles of this type shall apply only to wines produced from grapes harvested in Hungarian or Slovakian territory.

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(1) LEGEND:

- terms in italic : reference to the synonym for the wine grape variety
- ‘o’ : no synonym
- terms in bold : column 3: name of the wine grape variety
column 4: country where the name corresponds to a variety and reference to the variety
- terms not in bold : column 3: name of the synonym of a vine variety
column 4: name of the country using the synonym of a vine variety

Status:

Point in time view as at 27/05/2021.

Changes to legislation:

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