
Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/934. 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) View outstanding changes

ANNEX I

PART B

THE MAXIMUM SULPHUR DIOXIDE CONTENT OF WINES

A. THE SULPHUR DIOXIDE CONTENT OF WINES

1. The total sulphur dioxide content of wines, other than sparkling wines and liqueur wines, on their release to the market for direct human consumption, may not exceed:
 - (a) 150 milligrams per litre for red wines;
 - (b) 200 milligrams per litre for white and rosé wines.
2. Notwithstanding points 1(a) and (b), the maximum sulphur dioxide content shall be raised, as regards wines with a sugar content, expressed as the sum of glucose and fructose, of not less than five grams per litre, to:
 - (a) 200 milligrams per litre for red wines;
 - (b) 250 milligrams per litre for white and rosé wines;
 - (c) 300 milligrams per litre for:
 - wines entitled to the description ‘Spätlese’ in accordance with Union provisions,
 - white wines entitled to one of the following protected designations of origin: Bordeaux supérieur, Graves de Vayres, Côtes de Bordeaux-Saint-Macaire for the wines so-called ‘moelleux’, Premières Côtes de Bordeaux, Côtes de Bergerac, Côtes de Montravel, Gaillac followed by the terms ‘doux’ or ‘vendanges tardives’, Rosette and Savennières,
 - white wines entitled to the protected designations of origin Allela, Navarra, Penedès, Tarragona and Valencia and wines entitled to a protected designation of origin from the Comunidad Autónoma del País Vasco and described as ‘vendimia tardia’,
 - sweet wines entitled to the protected designation of origin ‘Binissalem-Mallorca’,
 - wines produced from overripe grapes and from raisined grapes entitled to the protected designation of origin ‘Málaga’ with a residual sugar content equal to or more than 45 g/l,
 - wines originating in the United Kingdom produced in accordance with UK legislation where the sugar content is more than 45 g/l,
 - wines from Hungary bearing the protected designation of origin ‘Tokaji’ and described in accordance with Hungarian provisions as ‘Tokaji édes szamorodni’ or ‘Tokaji száraz szamorodni’,
 - wines entitled to one of the following protected designations of origin: Loazzolo, Alto Adige and Trentino described by the terms or one of the terms: ‘passito’ or ‘vendemmia tardiva’,
 - wines entitled to the protected designation of origin: ‘Colli orientali del Friuli’ accompanied by the term ‘Picolit’,
 - wines entitled to the protected designations of origin ‘Moscato di Pantelleria naturale’ and ‘Moscato di Pantelleria’,
 - wines from the Czech Republic entitled to the description ‘pozdní sběr’,

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- wines from Slovakia entitled to a protected designation of origin and described by the term ‘neskorý zber’ and Slovak ‘Tokaj’ wines entitled to the protected designation of origin ‘Tokajské samorodné suché’ or ‘Tokajské samorodné sladké’,
- wines from Slovenia entitled to a protected designation of origin and described by the term ‘vrhunsko vino ZGP — pozna trgatev’,
- white wines with the following protected geographical indications, with a total alcoholic strength by volume of more than 15 % vol. and a sugar content of more than 45 g/l:
 - Franche-Comté,
 - Coteaux de l'Auxois,
 - Saône-et-Loire,
 - Coteaux de l'Ardèche,
 - Collines rhodaniennes,
 - Comté Tolosan,
 - Côtes de Gascogne,
 - Gers,
 - Lot,
 - Côtes du Tarn,
 - Corrèze,
 - Ile de Beauté,
 - Oc,
 - Thau,
 - Val de Loire,
 - Méditerranée,
 - Comtés rhodaniens,
 - Côtes de Thongue,
 - Côte Vermeille,
 - Agenais,
 - Landes,
 - Allobrogie,
 - Var,
- sweet wines originating in Greece with an actual alcoholic strength by volume equal to or more than 15 % vol. and a sugar content equal to or more than 45 g/l and entitled to one of the following protected geographical indications:
 - Άγιο Όρος (Mount Athos — Holy Mount Athos — Holy Mountain Athos — Mont Athos — Άγιο Όρος Άθως),
 - Αργολίδα (Argolida),
 - Αχαΐα (Achaia),
 - Επανομή (Epanomi),
 - Κυκλάδες (Cyclades),
 - Λακωνία (Lakonia),
 - Πιερία (Pieria),
 - Τύρναβος (Tyrnavos),
 - Φλώρινα (Florina),

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- sweet wines originating in Cyprus with an actual alcoholic strength by volume equal to or less than 15 % vol. and a sugar content equal to or more than 45 g/l and entitled to the protected designation of origin Κουμανδαρία (Commandaria),
 - sweet wines originating in Cyprus produced from overripe grapes or from raisined grapes with a total alcoholic strength by volume equal to or more than 15 % vol. and a sugar content equal to or more than 45 g/l and entitled to one of the following protected geographical indications:
 - Τοπικός Οίνος Λεμεσός (Regional wine of Lemesos),
 - Τοπικός Οίνος Πάφος (Regional wine of Pafos),
 - Τοπικός Οίνος Λάρνακα (Regional wine of Larnaka),
 - Τοπικός Οίνος Λευκωσία (Regional wine of Lefkosia),
 - wines originating in Malta with a total alcoholic strength by volume greater than or equal to 13,5 % vol. and a sugar content greater than or equal to 45 g/l and entitled to the protected designation of origin ‘Malta’ and ‘Gozo’,
 - wines from Croatia entitled to a protected designation of origin and described by the term ‘kvalitetno vino KZP — desertno vino’ or ‘vrhunsko vino KZP — desertno vino’ where the sugar content is more than 50 g/l or ‘vrhunsko vino KZP — kasna berba’;
 - wines from raisined grapes bearing the protected designation of origin ‘Ponikve’, where the sugar content is more than 50 g/l,
 - wines bearing the protected designation of origin ‘Muškat momjanski/Moscato di Momiano’ described by the terms ‘kvalitetno vino KZP — desertno vino’ or ‘vrhunsko vino KZP — desertno vino’ where the sugar content is more than 50 g/l;
- (d) 350 milligrams per litre for:
- wines entitled to the description ‘Auslese’ in accordance with Union provisions,
 - Romanian white wines entitled to one of the following protected designations of origin: Murfatlar, Cotnari, Târnave, Pietroasa, Valea Călugărească,
 - wines from the Czech Republic entitled to the description ‘výběr z hroznů’,
 - wines from Slovakia entitled to a protected designation of origin and described by the term ‘výber z hrozna’ and Slovak ‘Tokaj’ wines entitled to the protected designation of origin ‘Tokajský másláš’ or ‘Tokajský forditáš’,
 - wines from Slovenia entitled to a protected designation of origin and described by the term ‘vrhunsko vino ZGP — izbor’,
 - wines entitled to the traditional expression ‘Késői szüretelésű bor’,
 - wines from Italy of the ‘aleatico’ type entitled to the protected designation of origin ‘Pergola’ and the traditional expression ‘passito’,
 - wines from Croatia entitled to a protected designation of origin and described by the term ‘vrhunsko vino KZP — izborna berba’,
 - wines from Hungary entitled to a protected designation of origin and described in accordance with Hungarian provisions as ‘Válogatott szüretelésű bor’ or ‘Főbor’;
- (e) 400 milligrams per litre for:

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- wines entitled to the descriptions ‘Beerenauslese’, ‘Ausbruch’, ‘Ausbruchwein’, ‘Trockenbeerenauslese’, ‘Strohwein’, ‘Schilfwein’ and ‘Eiswein’ in accordance with Union provisions,
- white wines entitled to one of the following protected designations of origin: Sauternes, Barsac, Cadillac, Cérons, Loupiac, Sainte-Croix-du-Mont, Monbazillac, Bonnezeaux, Quarts de Chaume, Coteaux du Layon, Coteaux de l’Aubance, Graves Supérieures, Sainte-Foy Bordeaux, Haut-Montravel, Saussignac, Jurançon except where followed by the term ‘sec’, Anjou-Coteaux de la Loire, Coteaux du Layon followed by the name of the commune of origin, Chaume, Coteaux de Saumur, Coteaux du Layon followed by the term premier cru and completed by the complementary geographical denomination Chaume, Pacherenc du Vic Bilh except where followed by the term ‘sec’, Alsace et Alsace grand cru followed by the term ‘vendanges tardives’ or ‘sélection de grains nobles’,
- sweet wines originating in Greece produced from overripe grapes and from raisined grapes with a residual sugar content, expressed as sugar, equal to or more than 45 g/l and entitled to one of the following protected designations of origin:
 - Δαφνές (Dafnes),
 - Λήμνος (Limnos),
 - Malvasia Πάρος (Malvasia Paros),
 - Malvasia Σητείας (Malvasia Sitia),
 - Malvasia Χάνδακας — Candia,
 - Μονεμβασία- Malvasia (Monemvasia — Malvasia),
 - Μοσχάτος Κεφαλληνίας (Muscat of Kefalonia — Muscat de Céphalonie),
 - Μοσχάτος Λήμνου (Muscat of Limnos),
 - Μοσχάτο Πατρών (Muscat of Patra),
 - Μοσχάτος Ρίου Πάτρας (Muscat of Rio Patra),
 - Μοσχάτος Ρόδου (Muscat of Rodos),
 - Νεμέα (Nemea),
 - Σάμος (Samos),
 - Σαντορίνη (Santorini),
 - Σητεία (Sitia),
 and sweet wines originating in Greece produced from overripe grapes and from raisined grapes entitled to one of the following protected geographical indications:
 - Άγιο Όρος (Mount Athos — Holy Mount Athos — Holy Mountain Athos — Mont Athos — Άγιο Όρος Άθως),
 - Αιγαίο Πέλαγος (Aegean Sea — Aigaio Pelagos),
 - Δράμα (Drama),
 - Ηράκλειο (Iraklio),
 - Καστοριά (Kastoria),
 - Κρήτη (Crete),
 - Μακεδονία (Macedonia),
 - Ρέθυμνο (Rethimno),
 - Σιάτιστα (Siatista),

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- Στερεά Ελλάδα (Stereia Ellada),
 - Χανιά (Chania),
 - wines from the Czech Republic entitled to the descriptions ‘výběr z bobulí’, ‘výběr z cibéb’, ‘ledové víno’ or ‘slámové víno’,
 - wines from Slovakia entitled to a protected designation of origin and described by the terms ‘bobuľový výber’, ‘hroziakový výber’, ‘cibébový výber’, ‘ľadové víno’ or ‘slamové víno’ and Slovak ‘Tokaj’ wines entitled to the protected designation of origin ‘Tokajský výber’, ‘Tokajská esencia’ or ‘Tokajská výberová esencia’,
 - wines from Hungary entitled to a protected designation of origin and described in accordance with Hungarian provisions as ‘Tokaji másolás’, ‘Tokaji fordítás’, ‘Tokaji aszúeszencia’, ‘Tokaji eszencia’, ‘Tokaji aszú’ or ‘Töppedt szőlőből készült bor’ or ‘Jégbor’,
 - wines entitled to the protected designation of origin ‘Albana di Romagna’ and described by the term ‘passito’,
 - Luxembourg wines entitled to a protected designation of origin and described by the terms ‘vendanges tardives’, ‘vin de glace’ or ‘vin de paille’,
 - wines from Portugal entitled to a protected designation of origin or a protected geographical indication and to the statement ‘colheita tardia’,
 - wines from Slovenia entitled to a protected designation of origin and described by the terms ‘vrhunsko vino ZGP — jagodni izbor’, ‘vrhunsko vino ZGP — ledeno vino’ or ‘vrhunsko vino ZGP — suhi jagodni izbor’,
 - wines originating in Canada entitled to the description ‘Icewine’,
 - wines from Croatia entitled to a protected designation of origin and described by the term ‘vrhunsko vino KZP — izborna berba bobica’, ‘vrhunsko vino KZP — izborna berba prosušenih bobica’ or ‘vrhunsko vino KZP — ledeno vino’.
3. The lists of wines bearing a protected designation of origin or a protected geographical indication set out in points 2(c), (d) and (e) may be amended to include new wines or where the production conditions of the wines are amended or the designation of origin or geographical indication is changed. Member States shall send a request for derogation to the Commission in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/1183 and provide all the necessary technical information for the wines concerned, including their product specifications and the annual quantities produced.
 4. In years when climatic conditions make this exceptionally necessary, Member States may authorise an increase of a maximum of 50 milligrams per litre in the maximum total sulphur dioxide levels of less than 300 milligrams per litre for wines produced in certain wine-growing areas within their territory. Member States shall notify those derogations within one month following the granting of the derogation to the Commission in accordance with Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/1183 by specifying the year, the wine growing areas and the wines concerned and providing evidence indicating that the climatic conditions make the increase necessary. The Commission shall then publish the derogation on its website.
 5. Member States may apply more restrictive provisions to wines produced within their territory.

B. THE SULPHUR DIOXIDE CONTENT OF LIQUEUR WINES

The total sulphur dioxide content of liqueur wines, on their release to the market for direct human consumption, may not exceed:

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- (a) 150 mg/l where the sugar content is less than 5 g/l;
 - (b) 200 mg/l where the sugar content is not less than 5 g/l.
- C. THE SULPHUR DIOXIDE CONTENT OF SPARKLING WINES
- 1. The total sulphur dioxide content of sparkling wines, on their release to the market for direct human consumption, may not exceed:
 - (a) 185 mg/l for all categories of quality sparkling wine; and
 - (b) 235 mg/l for other sparkling wines.
 - 2. Where climate conditions make this necessary in certain wine-growing areas of the Union, the Member States concerned may authorise an increase of up to 40 mg/l in the maximum total sulphur dioxide content for the sparkling wines referred to in point 1(a) and (b) produced in their territory, provided that the wines covered by this authorisation are not sent outside the Member State in question.

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Changes and effects yet to be applied to the whole legislation item and associated provisions

- Signature words omitted by [S.I. 2020/1637 reg. 29\(11\)](#)
- Annex 1 Pt. A Appendix 1 point 1 omitted by [S.I. 2021/632 reg. 10\(5\)\(c\)](#)
- Annex 1 Pt. A Appendix 2 omitted by [S.I. 2021/632 reg. 10\(5\)\(d\)](#)
- Annex 1 Pt. A Appendix 3 words omitted by [S.I. 2021/632 reg. 10\(5\)\(e\)\(i\)](#)
- Annex 1 Pt. A Appendix 4 words omitted by [S.I. 2021/632 reg. 10\(5\)\(f\)\(ii\)](#)
- Annex 1 Pt. A Appendix 3 words substituted by [S.I. 2021/632 reg. 10\(5\)\(e\)\(ii\)](#)
- Annex 1 Pt. A Appendix 4 words substituted by [S.I. 2021/632 reg. 10\(5\)\(f\)\(i\)\(aa\)](#)
- Annex 1 Pt. A Appendix 4 words substituted by [S.I. 2021/632 reg. 10\(5\)\(f\)\(i\)\(bb\)](#)
- Annex 1 Pt. A Appendix 8 point 7 words substituted by [S.I. 2021/632 reg. 10\(5\)\(g\)](#)
- Annex 1 Pt. B Appendix 8s. A point 3 omitted by [S.I. 2021/632 reg. 10\(6\)\(a\)\(ii\)](#)
- Annex 1 Pt. B Appendix 8s. A point 2(c) substituted for Pt. B s. A(2)(c)-(e) by [S.I. 2021/632 reg. 10\(6\)\(a\)\(i\)](#)
- Annex 1 Pt. B Appendix 8s. A point 5 word substituted by [S.I. 2021/632 reg. 10\(6\)\(a\)\(iv\)\(bb\)](#)
- Annex 1 Pt. B Appendix 8s. A point 4 words substituted by [S.I. 2021/632 reg. 10\(6\)\(a\)\(iii\)\(aa\)](#)
- Annex 1 Pt. B Appendix 8s. A point 4 words substituted by [S.I. 2021/632 reg. 10\(6\)\(a\)\(iii\)\(bb\)](#)
- Annex 1 Pt. B Appendix 8s. A point 4 words substituted by [S.I. 2021/632 reg. 10\(6\)\(a\)\(iii\)\(cc\)](#)
- Annex 1 Pt. B Appendix 8s. A point 5 words substituted by [S.I. 2021/632 reg. 10\(6\)\(a\)\(iv\)\(aa\)](#)
- Annex 1 Pt. B Appendix 8s. C point 2 words substituted by [S.I. 2021/632 reg. 10\(6\)\(b\)\(i\)](#)
- Annex 1 Pt. B Appendix 8s. C point 2 words substituted by [S.I. 2021/632 reg. 10\(6\)\(b\)\(ii\)](#)
- Annex 3 s. A point 2(b) omitted by [S.I. 2021/632 reg. 10\(14\)\(b\)](#)
- Annex 3 s. A point 4(c) omitted by [S.I. 2021/632 reg. 10\(14\)\(d\)\(ii\)](#)
- Annex 3 s.B omitted by [S.I. 2021/632 reg. 10\(15\)](#)
- Annex 3 Appendix 1-3 omitted by [S.I. 2021/632 reg. 10\(15\)](#)
- Annex 3 s. A point 2(a) word omitted by [S.I. 2021/632 reg. 10\(14\)\(a\)](#)
- Annex 3 s. A point 4(a) words omitted by [S.I. 2021/632 reg. 10\(14\)\(d\)\(i\)](#)
- Annex 3 s. A point 3 words substituted by [S.I. 2021/632 reg. 10\(14\)\(c\)](#)
- Annex 2 s. C point 2 omitted by [S.I. 2021/632 reg. 10\(12\)\(b\)](#)
- Annex 2 s. A point 4(d) substituted by [S.I. 2021/632 reg. 10\(10\)\(b\)](#)
- Annex 2 s. A point 4 word inserted by [S.I. 2021/632 reg. 10\(10\)\(a\)\(ii\)](#)
- Annex 2 s. B point 2 word substituted by [S.I. 2021/632 reg. 10\(11\)\(a\)\(ii\)](#)
- Annex 2 s. B point 4(a) words omitted by [S.I. 2021/632 reg. 10\(11\)\(b\)](#)
- Annex 2 s. C point 1 words omitted by [S.I. 2021/632 reg. 10\(12\)\(a\)\(i\)](#)
- Annex 2 s. C point 1 words omitted by [S.I. 2021/632 reg. 10\(12\)\(a\)\(ii\)](#)
- Annex 2 s. C point 9(a) words omitted by [S.I. 2021/632 reg. 10\(12\)\(c\)](#)
- Annex 2 s. A point 4 words substituted by [S.I. 2021/632 reg. 10\(10\)\(a\)\(i\)](#)
- Annex 2 s. B point 2 words substituted by [S.I. 2021/632 reg. 10\(11\)\(a\)\(i\)](#)
- Art. 1a inserted by [S.I. 2020/1637 reg. 29\(3\)](#)
- Art. 4(1)(a) words inserted by [S.S.I. 2022/361 reg. 11\(2\)\(b\)](#)
- Art. 4(1)(a) words omitted by [S.S.I. 2022/361 reg. 11\(2\)\(a\)](#)
- Art. 4(1)(a) words omitted by [S.I. 2022/1150 reg. 10\(2\)](#)
- Art. 4(1)(a) words omitted by [S.I. 2022/1215 reg. 7\(2\)](#)
- Art. 4(1)(c) words substituted by [S.I. 2020/1637 reg. 29\(5\)\(a\)\(ii\)\(aa\)](#)

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- Art. 4(1)(c) words substituted by [S.I. 2020/1637 reg. 29\(5\)\(a\)\(ii\)\(bb\)](#)
 - Art. 14(6) inserted by [S.I. 2020/1637 reg. 29\(10\)\(f\)](#)