

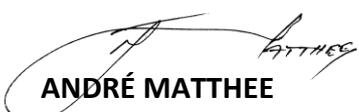


INFORMATION

EU WINE LABELLING GUIDE, UPDATED FOR ALLERGENS

As promised in our previous newsletter, please find our EU Wine Labelling Guide, as updated for allergens (see paragraph 15 of the guide), below.

The guide can also be downloaded from: <http://www.sawis.co.za/winelaw/international.php>



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WINE OF ORIGIN (WO) · INTEGRATED PRODUCTION OF WINE (IPW) · ESTATE BRANDY

LABELLING REQUIREMENTS FOR BOTTLED SOUTH AFRICAN WINE INTENDED FOR THE EUROPEAN UNION

These requirements apply as from **1 August 2009**. Wines placed on the market or labelled before **31 December 2010**, that comply with the relevant provisions applicable before 1 August 2009 may be marketed until stocks are exhausted.

Languages: Previous EU legislation required that labelling information be given in one or more official languages of the Community *so that the final consumer can easily understand each of these items of information*. Some EU countries (e.g. Germany) have interpreted this to mean that compulsory items must be in the official language of the target market – a costly exercise. The new legislation omits the part in italics, making it clear that compulsory and optional items may appear in any one or more of the official languages of the EU. The exceptions to this rule are the allergens statement (see [paragraph 15](#)) and the health warning for France (see [paragraph 12](#)).

Supplementary labelling items other than compulsory or optional items set out below "must not be such as could mislead the purchaser to a material degree, particularly: (i) as to the characteristics of the foodstuff and, in particular, as to its nature, identity, properties, composition, quantity, durability, origin or provenance, method of manufacture or production; (ii) by attributing to the foodstuff effects or properties which it does not possess; (iii) by suggesting that the foodstuff possesses special characteristics when in fact all similar foodstuffs possess such characteristics;".

"**Certified wine**" means wine produced in terms of the provisions of the South African Wine of Origin Scheme, and "**uncertified wine**" has the opposite meaning.

It is important for exporters to consult with their importers/agents to ensure that their labelling and packaging is acceptable in the EU country of destination.

Par.	Item	Minimum character height
	SAME FIELD OF VISION COMPULSORY ITEMS - See paragraph 1	
2	DESIGNATION of the grapevine PRODUCT in the case of uncertified wine (e.g. "wine", "sparkling wine", "liqueur wine")	Not prescribed
3	EXPRESSION "Wine of Origin" or "W.O.", in the case of certified wine	1 mm if < 250 ml / 1,5 mm from 250 to 375 ml / 2 mm if > 375 mm
4	NAME OF ORIGIN AREA, in the case of certified wine (e.g. "Paarl", "Coastal Region", "Western Cape", etcetera)	1 mm if < 250 ml / 1.5 mm from 250 to 375 ml / 2 mm if > 375 mm
5	ALCOHOL CONTENT in percentage units or half units (e.g. "11 % vol " or "11,5 % vol")	2 mm if ≤ 200 ml / 3 mm if > 200 ml and ≤ 1 L / 5 mm if > 1 L
6	PROVENANCE INDICATION (e.g. "wine of South Africa", "produced in South Africa" or "product of South Africa")	Not prescribed
7	BOTTLER STATEMENT, in the case of wine other than sparkling wine, aerated sparkling wine, quality sparkling wine and quality aromatic sparkling wine [No longer compulsory]	If the statement includes the name of a protected EU origin area, the characters thereof may not be more than half the size of the characters of the product designation or the name of the origin area.
8	PRODUCER STATEMENT, in the case of sparkling wine, aerated sparkling wine, quality sparkling wine and quality aromatic sparkling wine	If the statement includes the name of a protected EU origin area, the characters thereof may not be more than half the size of the characters of the product designation or the name of the origin area.
9	NOMINAL VOLUME, using the unit litre, centilitre or millilitre (e.g. "750 ml")	2 mm if ≤ 50 ml / 3 mm if > 50 ml and ≤ 200 ml / 4 mm if > 200 ml and ≤ 1 L / 6 mm if > 1 L
10	SUGAR CONTENT INDICATOR, in the case of sparkling wines (e.g. "brut", "extra dry", "sec", etcetera)	Not prescribed
11	CODE NUMBER or name and address of responsible seller	1 mm if < 250 ml / 1.5 mm from 250 to 375 ml / 2 mm if > 375 mm
12	HEALTH WARNING (only for France)	Not prescribed
	OTHER COMPULSORY ITEMS - See paragraph 13	
14	IMPORTER STATEMENT (e.g. "imported by" followed by the importer's name, head office address, local administrative area and EU country concerned)	If the statement includes the name of a protected EU origin area, the characters thereof may not be more than half the size of the characters of the product designation or the name of the origin area.
15	ALLERGENS STATEMENT (e.g. "contains sulphites, egg and milk")	Not prescribed
16	LOT NUMBER (e.g. "L8309")	Not prescribed
	OPTIONAL ITEMS – See paragraph 17	
18	VINTAGE YEAR	Not prescribed
19	CULTIVAR/VARIETY	Not prescribed
20	SWEET/DRY DESCRIPTIONS	Not prescribed
21	PRODUCTION METHODS (e.g. "bottle-fermented", "rosé", "cask aged", etcetera)	Not prescribed

Par.	Item	Minimum character height
	PROHIBITED ITEMS - See paragraph 22	
23	NAMES OF EU ORIGIN AREAS, regardless of the context in which they may be used	
24	EU TRADITIONAL TERMS	
25	TERMS REFERRING TO A HOLDING (e.g. "Clos", "Château", "Cru", "Burg", etcetera)	
26	HEALTH & NUTRITION CLAIMS, other than reduced alcohol or energy content	

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These compulsory items must appear in the same field of vision on the container, in such a way as to be simultaneously readable without having to turn the container. All mandatory items must be presented in indelible characters and must be legible and clearly distinguishable from surrounding text or graphics.

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The EU legislation lists some 17 categories of grapevine products, some of which are: wine (our natural still wine), liqueur wine (our fortified wine), sparkling wine (no added carbon dioxide, pressure of not less than 3 bar), quality sparkling wine (no added carbon dioxide, pressure of not less than 3,5 bar), aerated sparkling wine (added carbon dioxide, only for uncertified wine), semi-sparkling wine (our perlé wine, no added carbon dioxide), aerated semi-sparkling wine (our perlé wine, added carbon dioxide), must, wine from raisined grapes, wine of overripe grapes, etcetera.

The European Commission has advised that the product designation need not be indicated on our Wine of Origin (certified wine). A similar derogation exists for EU wine "whose labels include the protected name of a designation of origin or geographical indication.". This derogation does not, however, apply to aerated sparkling wine and aerated semi-sparkling wine. The designation of these two products must be supplemented, in characters of the same type and size, by the expression "*obtained by adding carbon dioxide*". Thus, for example: "*aerated semi-sparkling wine obtained by adding carbon dioxide*".

Please note that the product name included in the compulsory provenance indication (e.g. "*wine of South Africa*") does not satisfy this requirement. Thus, in the case of uncertified wine, you must have both the provenance indication and the product designation (e.g. "*wine of South Africa*" and "*wine*"). However, in the case of uncertified quality sparkling wine, if you show the provenance indication as "*sekt of South Africa*" you need not also show "*quality sparkling wine*" as the product designation. However, even though the provenance indication for an uncertified sparkling wine may be shown as "*sekt of South Africa*", you still have to also show "*sparkling wine*" as the product designation.

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Indication of the expression "*Wine of Origin*" or "*W.O.*" is a requirement for certified wines under the provisions of the South African Wine of Origin legislation and not a requirement of EU legislation. This expression must appear immediately above or below or next to the name of the origin area.

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Indication of the name of the origin area is a requirement for certified wines under the provisions of the South African Wine of Origin legislation and not a requirement of EU legislation. The expression "*Wine of Origin*" or "*W.O.*" must appear immediately above or below or next to the name of the origin area.

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The actual alcoholic strength by volume must be indicated in percentage units or half units (e.g. "10 % vol" or "10,5 % vol", but not "10,6 % vol"). The figure must be followed by "% vol" and may (not compulsory) be preceded by "actual alcoholic strength", "actual alcohol" or "alc".

The strength shown may not differ by more than 0,5 % vol from that given by analysis - except in the case of sparkling wines, quality sparkling wines, aerated sparkling wines, semi-sparkling wines, aerated semi-sparkling wines, liqueur wines and wines of overripe grapes where the difference may be up to 0,8 % vol.

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In the case of uncertified wine, the provenance indication for wine, liqueur wine, aerated sparkling wine, semi-sparkling wine, aerated semi-sparkling wine, wine from raisined grapes and wine of overripe grapes, must be one of the following (as is applicable):

- (a) the words "wine of South Africa", "produced in South Africa", or "product of South Africa", or expressed in equivalent terms;
- (b) the words "blend of wines from different countries outside the European Community" or "blend from (...)" citing the names of the non-EU countries in question, in the case if wine resulting from a blending of wines originating in a number of non-EU countries;
- (c) the words "wine obtained in (...) from grapes harvested in (...)" citing the names of the non-EU countries in question, for wines made in a non-EU country from grapes harvested in another non-EU country.

Note that you may not, in the territory of the EU, blend an EU wine with a non-EU wine or blend two non-EU wines.

In the case of uncertified wine, the provenance indication for sparkling wine and quality sparkling wine, must be the words "wine of South Africa", "produced in South Africa", "product of South Africa" or "sekt of South Africa", or expressed in equivalent terms.

In the case of all certified wine, the provenance indication must be the words "wine of South Africa", "produced in South Africa", or "product of South Africa", or expressed in equivalent terms

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~~If you do your own bottling, the bottler statement must be in the form of "bottled by" or "bottler" followed by your name and head office address, which should include "South Africa". In the case of contract bottling (where, for example, a bottling company does your bottling), the bottler statement must be in the form of "bottled for" followed by your name and head office address, which should include "South Africa". Note that your details, not the details of the contractor, must be indicated. You could indicate both using the format "bottled for (...) by (...).~~

~~In the case of containers other than bottles, use the words "packager", "packaged by" and "packaged for", as the case may be. **[No longer compulsory.]**~~

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The producer statement must be in the form of "producer" or "produced by" followed by the producer's name and head office address, which should include "South Africa". "Producer" is defined as "a natural or legal person or a group of such persons by whom or on whose behalf the processing of the grapes, grape musts and wine into sparkling wines, aerated sparkling wine, quality sparkling wine or quality aromatic sparkling wines is carried out".

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The products listed below may only be packed, on the interval from 100 ml to 1500 ml, in the nominal quantities set out opposite thereto:

Still wine: 100 — 187 — 250 — 375 — 500 — 750 — 1 000 — 1 500

Sparkling wines: 125 — 200 — 375 — 750 — 1 500

Liqueur wine: 100 — 200 — 375 — 500 — 750 — 1 000 — 1 500

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The sugar content indicator is compulsory for sparkling wine, quality sparkling wine and aerated sparkling wine. The terms to be used, are listed in the table below. If the sugar content of a product justifies the use of two of the listed terms, only one of those two terms must be chosen and used. Please note that the EU does not have our English "semi-sweet" – rather use "medium dry" or one of the other alternatives for "medium dry". The English term "off dry" does not exist – neither for the local market, nor for the EU. The sugar content may not differ by more than 3 grams per litre from what appears on the product label.

<u>brut nature</u> , naturherb, bruto natural, pas dosé, dosage zéro, natūralusis briutas, ģists bruts, přírodně tvrdé, popolnoma suho, dosaggio zero, брют натюр, brut natur	If its sugar content is less than 3 grams per litre; these terms may be used only for products to which no sugar has been added after the secondary fermentation.
<u>extra brut</u> , extra herb, ekstra briutas, ekstra brut, ekstra bruts, zvláště tvrdé, extra bruto, izredno suho, ekstra wytrawne, екстра брют	If its sugar content is between 0 and 6 grams per litre.
<u>brut</u> , herb, briutas, bruts, tvrdé, bruto, zelo suho, bardzo wytrawne, брют	If its sugar content is less than 12 grams per litre.
<u>extra dry</u> , extra trocken, extra seco, labai sausas, ekstra kuiv, ekstra sausais, különlegesen száraz, wytrawne, suho, zvláště suché, extra suché, екстра цыхо, extra sec, ekstra tørt	If its sugar content is between 12 and 17 grams per litre.
sec, trocken, secco, asciutto, <u>dry</u> , tørt, ξηρός, seco, torr, kuiva, sausas, kuiv, sausais, száraz, półwytrawne, polsuho, suché, цыхо	If its sugar content is between 17 and 32 grams per litre.
demi-sec, halbtrocken, abboccato, <u>medium dry</u> , halvtør, ημίξηρος, semi seco, meio seco, halvtorr, puolikuiva, pusiau sausas, poolkuiv, pussausais, félszáraz, półsłodkie, polsladko, polosuché, polosladké, полусыхо	If its sugar content is between 32 and 50 grams per litre.
doux, mild, dolce, <u>sweet</u> , sød, γλυκός, dulce, doce, söt, makea, saldus, magus, édes, ģelu, słodkie, sladko, sladké, сладко, dulce, saldais	If its sugar content is greater than 50 grams per litre.

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Indication of the details of the responsible seller is a requirement under the provisions of South African legislation and not a requirement of EU legislation. A responsible seller is defined as someone by or for whom wine is bottled with a view to the sale thereof. The name of a judicial person must be indicated in full (XYZ Pty. Ltd). Where the address includes the name of an area of origin or generally known viticultural area, that name may not be accentuated or leave any doubt as to the origin of the wine concerned.

A code number may be used in place of above-mentioned name and address. Code numbers are issued by the administering officer, Department of Agriculture, Directorate Plant Health and Quality, Private Bag X5015, Stellenbosch, 7599, (Marian Honing 021- 809 1687).

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For France the message or picture below must appear within the same field of vision as the alcohol statement. The picture should be accepted in most, if not all, EU countries.

The prescribed message is: "La consommation de boissons alcoolisées pendant la grossesse, même en faible quantité, peut avoir des conséquences graves sur la santé de l'enfant.". (This translates to: "The consumption of alcoholic beverages during pregnancy, even in small quantities, can have serious effects on the health of the child.".)

The picture can either be



or

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These items are compulsory, but need not be in the same field of vision as the compulsory items under paragraphs 2 to 12. All mandatory items must be presented in indelible characters and must be legible and clearly distinguishable from surrounding text or graphics.

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The importer statement must be in the form of "imported by" or "importer" followed by the importer's name, head office address, local administrative area and EU country concerned. The term "imported for" is not permissible.

"Importer" is defined as "*a natural or legal person or group of such persons established within the Community assuming responsibility for bringing into circulation non-Community goods...*". The facts and documentation must bear this out.

The European Commission has confirmed that the details of the first importer into the EU is sufficient. Thus, if the wine is brought into Germany by Company XYZ, then reference to Company XYZ must be on the label. If the wine is then sent on to another EU member state, there will be no need to re-label.

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The statement "contains sulphites" (for wines containing more than 10 milligrams per litre of sulphur dioxide and sulphites, expressed as SO₂) is compulsory. From 1 July 2012 the presence of egg and milk allergens must also be declared on the label, unless the wine has tested negative for the presence of these residual allergens using a technique with a detection limit of 0.25 mg/L. Wine from the harvests of 2011 and before are exempt from mandatory egg/milk allergen labelling. Wine of the 2012 harvest, labelled before 30 June 2012, are also exempt. It follows that wine of the 2012 harvest, labelled after 30 June 2012, are not exempt. Allergens must be shown in the language(s) stipulated by the destination market. Therefore, if your wine is destined for a number of different markets within the EU, with varying language requirements, the allergens statement will either need to be in the specific language of each market or the label will need to include the statement in all the languages necessary for the various markets. You may show the statement in as many languages as you wish. The "contains" need only be used once, e.g. "Contains sulphites, egg and milk". See [ANNEX A](#) for the languages stipulated. [ANNEX B1](#) gives you the expression "contains" in the various EU languages. [ANNEX B2](#) supplies the terms allowed for these allergens in the various EU languages. The allergens statement may be accompanied (but not replaced) by a relevant pictogram shown in [ANNEX B3](#). A pictogram may also be in black and white or grayscale. Do note, however, that if you use a pictogram, the language(s) requirement for the statement in words is less stringent for some countries. The list of allergens is attached as [ANNEX C](#). Exemptions are also indicated therein. For example, fish gelatine or isinglass used as a fining agent in wine, need not be shown in your allergens statement.

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EU legislation demands an "indication which allows identification of the lot to which a foodstuff belongs". A "lot" is defined as "a batch of sales units of a foodstuff produced, manufactured or packaged under practically the same conditions" – a homogenous batch. You decide the size of a lot most appropriate to your operational pattern. However, as the lot number is also used for traceability and recall purposes in the EU, do not use different lot numbers for the same lot of wine, regardless of the label indications the wine will be marketed under, and do not use the same lot number for different lots of wine even if they carry the same label indications.

The lot number can be in any format, but must be readily intelligible by anyone and may not require a decoder of other aid. EU legislation requires the lot number to be "preceded by the letter 'L' except in cases where it is clearly distinguishable from the other indications on the label". Most, if not all, operators do use the "L" usually followed (in the Julian calendar format) by at least the filling date. For example: L9021, where 9 is the year (2009) and 021 denotes the day (21st day of the year).

The lot mark may appear anywhere on the package, but not where it is not easily visible, e.g. on a cork covered by a capsule. The certification seal number could be used as the lot number, but consider: (a) it is not currently preceded by an "L" and can, thus, be seen as not "clearly distinguishable from other indications on the label" (the Wine and Spirit Board is considering a new certification seal, which will have an "L"); and (2) if the certification seal is destroyed or damaged when the bottle is opened (e.g. when the seal is attached or partly attached to the capsule) product recall will be obstructed and the certification seal can, thus, not be used as a lot number in such a case – should be fine with screw tops or where capsules are not used.

The main function of the lot number is for purposes of traceability, a legal requirement within the EU. To ensure compliance (on behalf of your importer on whom the onus rests) with this requirement it is strongly recommended that you have lot numbers/ranges not only on bottles, but also on cases and applicable delivery documents.

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Obviously, these items are not compulsory, but the conditions set out below must be complied with before they may be used.

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Only allowed for certified wine. Vintage year can be indicated if at least 85 % of the wine consist of wine produced from grapes harvested during the year indicated. The vintage year (e.g. "2006") must be so indicated that it is clear that it relates to the vintage year of the wine. If not (e.g. other dates also appear on the label), the word "vintage" must be indicated together with the vintage year.

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Only allowed for certified wine. Where a single variety is claimed, at least 85 % of the wine must have been made of the stated variety. Where the varieties in a blended wine are indicated, 100 % of the wine must have been made from these varieties, and these varieties must appear in descending order of the proportion used and in characters of the same size.

Variety names used must be mentioned in the list of the OIV (International Organisation of the Vine and Wine) and must appear in our Wine of Origin legislation. However, some variety names consist of or contain or partly consist of or contain the names of protected EU origin areas. Only certain of these variety names may

be used. Some of these variety names not allowed for South include Henri Bouschet, Nebbiolo, Primitivo and Sangiovese. [ANNEX D](#) (adapted from the list in our Wine of Origin Scheme and the OIV's list) lists our variety names allowed for the EU.

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The expressions mentioned in the table below may be used on wine (excluding fortified wine and our sparkling wines) if the residual sugar content requirements (as set out in the table below) are met. If the sugar content (expressed as glucose and fructose) of your wine justifies the use of two of the expressions listed, only one of those two terms shall be chosen. The sugar content may not differ by more than 1 gram per litre from what appears on the product label.

сухо, seco, suché, tør, trocken, kuiv, ξηρός, <u>dry</u> , sec, secco, asciuttto, sausais, sausas, száraz, droog, wytrawne, seco, sec, suho, kuiva	The sugar content may not exceed – (a) 4 grams per litre; or (b) 9 g/l, provided that the total acidity expressed as grams of tartaric acid per litre is not more than 2 grams below the residual sugar content.
полусухо, semiseco, polosuché, halvtør, halbtrocken, poolkuiv, ημίξηρος, <u>medium dry</u> , demi-sec, abboccato, pussausais, pusiau sausas, félszáraz, halfdroog, półwytrawne, meio seco, adamado, demisec, polsuho, puolikuiva, halvtorrt	The sugar content must exceed the maximum for "dry", but may not exceed – (a) 12 grams per litre; or (b) 18 g/l, provided that the total acidity expressed as grams of tartaric acid per litre is not more than 10 grams below the residual sugar content.
полусладко, semidulce, polosladké, halvsød, lieblich, poolmagus, ημίγλυκος, <u>medium</u> , <u>medium sweet</u> , moelleux, amabile, pussaldais, pusiau saldus, félédés, halfzoet, półsłodkie, meio doce, demidulce, polsladko, puolimakea, halvsött	The sugar content must be higher than for "medium dry", but may not be more than 45 grams per litre.
сладко, dulce, sladké, sød, süss, magus, γλυκός, <u>sweet</u> , doux, dolce, saldais, saldus, édes, ħelu, zoet, słodkie, doce, dulce, sladko, makea, sött	The sugar content must be at least 45 grams per litre.

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The indications listed in the table below are the only terms which may be used to describe a certified wine that has been **fermented, matured or aged in a wood container**. These indications may not be used to describe a wine that has been produced with the aid of oak chips, even in association with the use of a wood container(s).

barrel fermented	barrel matured	barrel aged
[...]-cask fermented <i>[indicate the type of wood]</i>	[...]-cask matured <i>[indicate the type of wood]</i>	[...]-cask aged <i>[indicate the type of wood]</i>
cask fermented	cask matured	cask aged

The expression "**bottle-fermented**" may only be used for certified sparkling wines or quality sparkling wines, and on condition that –

- (a) the product was made sparkling by a second alcoholic fermentation in the bottle;
- (b) the length of the production process, including ageing in the undertaking where the product was made, calculated from the start of the fermentation process designed to make the *cuvée* sparkling, has not been less than nine months;
- (c) the process of fermentation designed to make the *cuvée* sparkling and the presence of the *cuvée* on the lees lasted at least 90 days; and
- (d) the product was separated from the lees by filtering in accordance with the racking method or by disgorging.

The expressions "**bottle-fermented by the traditional method**" or "**traditional method**" or "**classical method**" or "**classical traditional method**" may only be used for certified sparkling wines or quality sparkling wines, and on condition that the product –

- (a) was made sparkling by a second alcoholic fermentation in the bottle;
- (b) stayed without interruption in contact with the lees for at least nine months in the same undertaking from the time when the *cuvée* was constituted; and
- (c) was separated from the lees by disgorging.

The expression "**Crémant**" may only be used for white or rosé certified quality sparkling wines made according to the traditional method, and on condition that –

- (a) the grapes shall be harvested manually;
- (b) it is made from must obtained by pressing whole or destemmed grapes. The quantity of must obtained shall not exceed 100 litres for every 150 kg of grapes;
- (c) the maximum sulphur dioxide content does not exceed 150 mg/l;
- (d) the sugar content is less than 50 g/l; and
- (e) the term "Crémant" shall be indicated on labels in combination with the name of the origin area concerned (e.g. "Paarl Crémant", "Stellenbosch Crémant").

The term "**rosé**" may be used for all rosé wines, irrespective of the production method (e.g. bleeding, blending, short maceration). This term does not refer to a specific production method but to the colour of the wine.

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The items mentioned under this subheading ("PROHIBITED ITEMS") are prohibited on all our wines unless specifically otherwise stated.

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The European Commission has established and maintains an electronic register of the names EU protected designations of origin and geographical indications. Use the following link to get to this electronic register - <http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/markets/wine/e-bacchus/index.cfm?&language=EN>.

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The traditional terms currently protected, can be downloaded at www.sawis.co.za, look under Wine Law/International . These traditional terms are protected only in the language and for the categories of products as listed. Thus, for example, although the terms "vintage" is protected, it is only protected for fortified (liqueur) wines. In the same way "classic" and "reserve" are only protected in German. As long as these words are used in English, which must be clear from the context in which they are used, the European Commission has confirmed that there is no restriction on their use by non-EU countries. The terms "Cape vintage", "Cape tawny"

and "Cape ruby" are allowed in the EU as traditional terms for South Africa.

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The terms referring to a holding are listed in the table below. These terms are available, under certain prescribed conditions, to the countries shown in the table.

Countries	Terms referring to a holding
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
Slovakia	Kaštieľ, Kúria, Pivnica, Vinárstvo, Usadlosť
Slovenia	Klet, Kmetija, Posestvo, Vinska klet

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Health and nutrition claims, other than nutrition claims which refer to a reduction in the alcohol or energy content, are prohibited. The following conditions apply:

- **Reduced** alcohol, energy, etcetera: May only be made where the reduction in content is at least 30 % compared to a similar product.
- **Lite/Light**: May only be made where the reduction in content is at least 30 % compared to a similar product. The claim must also be accompanied by an indication of the characteristic(s) which make(s) the food 'light' or 'lite' – for example "light alcohol wine", not just "light wine".

LANGUAGES STIPULATED BY THE EU STATES FOR THE ALLERGENS STATEMENT

<i>Member State</i>	<i>Authorised languages</i>		<i>Contact point</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
Belgium	Dutch, French, German or English	or Dutch, French, German or English + Pictogram	Ministère Santé Publique - Tel.: +32 2 5247371 Ministère Economie – Tel.: +32 2 2777481
Bulgaria	Bulgarian	or Bulgarian + Pictogram	Executive Agency on vine and wine 125, Tsarigradsko chaussee, blvd, bl.1 1113 Sofia, Bulgaria tel: +359 2 9708 111 fax: +359 2 9708 122
Czech Republic	Czech	or Czech + Pictogram	Ministerstvo zemědělství České republiky, oddělení pro víno Tel.: +420 221 812 332 +420 221 812 354 e-mail: simona.hrabetova@mze.cz
Denmark	Danish or Swedish	or Danish or Swedish + Pictogram	Danish Veterinary and Food Administration Mørkhøj Bygade 19 – 2860 Søborg Tel.: +45 33 95 60 00 e-mail: fa04@fvst.dk
Germany	German and any other EU language(s)	or German + Pictogram or German + any other EU language(s) + Pictogram	Bundesministerium für Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Verbraucherschutz (BMELV) Referat 425 - Wein, Bier, Getränkewirtschaft Rochusstraße 1, 53123 Bonn Telefon: +49 (0) 228 99529 3755 Fax: +49 (0) 228 99529 4432 e-Mail: 425@bmelv.bund.de
Estonia	Any EU language	or One of the EU languages + Pictogram	Ministry of Agriculture Tel.: +372 6256 512
Ireland	English	or English + Pictogram	Food Division, Department of Agriculture and Food Kildare Street, Dublin 2 Tel: +353 1 6072303

Greece	Greek	or Greek + Pictogram	HELLENIC MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND FOOD DIRECTORATE FOR PROCESSING, STANDARDIZATION AND QUALITY CONTROL SECTION OF WINES AND SPIRITS TEL:++30 210 2124287, :++30 210 2124289 FAX:++30 210 5238337 e-mail : ax2u086@minagric.gr, ax2u172@minagric.gr
Spain	Spanish, for milk or egg Spanish, English, French, Italian or Portuguese, if only sulfites	or <i>for milk and egg</i> Spanish + Pictogram or Spanish + (English or French or Italian or Portuguese) + Pictogram <i>for sulphites</i> Spanish, English, French, Italian or Portuguese + Pictogram	Ministerio de Sanidad y Consumo Paseo del Prado, 18-20. E-28071 – Madrid Tel. +34 91 596 10 00
France	French, for milk and milk-based products, egg and egg-based products French or English, for sulfites	or French and/or English and/or any other EU language + Pictogram	Ministère de l'Economie, des Finances et du Commerce Extérieur Bureau 4C , Teledoc 251, Boulevard Vincent Auriol n° 59 75703 Paris Cedex 13 Tél. +33(0)144973067 – Fax +33(0)144973039 e-mail: Bureau-4C@dgccrf.finances.gouv.fr
Italy	Italian	or Italian and/or English and/or any other EU language + Pictogram	Ministero Attività Produttive Tel.: +39 06 47887729 – Fax: +39 06 47887797 e-mail: giuseppe.degiovanni@minindustria.it
Cyprus	Greek	or Greek + Pictogram	Wine Products Council P.O. Box 71011 – 3840 Limassol Tel.: +357 25892892 – Fax: +357 25819305 e-mail: cwpc@wpc.org.cy
Latvia	Latvian	or Latvian + Pictogram	Ministry of Agriculture Address: Republikas laukums 2, Riga, Latvia Post code: LV-1981 E-mail: zm@zm.gov.lv Phone: +37167027010 Fax: +37167027512

Lithuania	Lithuanian	or Lithuanian + Pictogram	Ministry of Health of the Republic of Lithuania Free telephone line 8 800 66 004 Vilnius str. 33, LT-01506 Vilnius, Lithuania Tel. +370 5 268 5110 Fax. +370 5 266 1402 E-mail: ministerija@sam.lt
Luxembourg	French or German	or French or German + Pictogram	Lux Institut Vitivinicole B.P. 50 – 5501 Remich Tel.: +35 2 236121
Hungary	Hungarian	or Hungarian + Pictogram	National Institute for Wine Qualification Bem József tér 2 - 1027 Budapest Fax: 0036 1 2124978
Malta	Maltese, English or Italian	or Maltese, English or Italian + Pictogram	Ministry for Rural Affairs and the Environment Valletta e-mail: gilbert.camilleri@gov.mt tel.: 00356 25904192 fax: 00356 25904225
The Netherlands	Dutch	or Dutch + Pictogram	Nederlandse Voedsel- en Waren Autoriteit Catharijnesingel 59 3511 GG Utrecht T: (088) 223 33 33 F: (088) 223 33 34 E.mail: info@vwa.nl
Austria	German	or English + Pictogram	Bundesministerium für Land- und Forstwirtschaft Stubenring 12 – 1010 Wien Tel.: +431 71100 2840 - Fax: +431 71100 2725 e-mail: abteilung.38@lebensministerium.at
Poland	Polish	or Polish + Pictogram	Ministerstwo Rolnictwa i Rozwoju Wsi Departament Rynków Rolnych ul. Wspólna 30 00-930 Warszawa tel.: +48 22 623 16 32 e-mail: sekretariatRR@minrol.gov.pl
Portugal	Portuguese, English, French or Spanish	or Portuguese and/or English and/or any other EU language + Pictogram	Instituto da Vinha do Vinho Rua Mouzinho da Silveira n° 5 - 1250 165 Lisboa Tel.: +351 213 506 710 - Fax: +351 213 534 820 e-mail: presidencia@ivv.min-agricultura.pt

Romania	Romanian	or Romanian, French, German or English + Pictogram	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (M.A.R.D.) State Inspection for Technical Vine and Wine Control 24 Carol I Bld, district 3, Bucharest - Romania +40 21 307 23 40 +40 21 307 86 18 e-mail: inspectii.isctv@madr.ro
Slovenia	Slovene	or Slovene + Pictogram	Ministrstvo za kmetijstvo in okolje Dunajska 22 - 1000 Ljubljana Tel.: ++386 1 478 9000 Fax.: ++386 1 478 9021 e-mail: gp.mko@gov.si
Slovakia	Slovak	or Slovak + Pictogram	Ministry of Agriculture Dobrovičova 12 – 81266 Bratislava e-mail: adriana.varinska@land.gov.sk
Finland	Finnish and Swedish (Swedish can be replaced by Danish or Norwegian)	or Finnish+Swedish + Pictogram	National Supervisory Authority for Welfare and Health Lintulahdenkuja 4 – FI-00531 Helsinki Tel.: +358 295 209 111 – e-mail: alkoholi@valvira.fi
Sweden	Swedish	or Swedish + Pictogram	National Food Administration Box 622 – 75126 Uppsala Tel.: 018-175593 e-mail: amoa@slv.se
United Kingdom	English	or English + Pictogram	Food Standards Agency Room 115, Aviation House, 125 Kingsway, London Phone: +44 (0) 207 276 8351 e-mail: john.boodle@foodstandards.gsi.gov.uk

"CONTAINS" IN EU LANGUAGES

Bulgarian	Съдържа
Czech	Obsahuje
Danish	Indeholder
Dutch	Bevat
English	Contains
Estonian	Sisaldab
Finnish	Sisältää
French	Contient
German	Enthält
Greek	Περιέχει
Hungarian	Tartalmaz
Italian	Contiene
Latvian	Satur
Lithuanian	Sudėtyje yra
Maltese	Fih
Polish	Zawiera
Portuguese	Contém
Romanian	Conține
Slovenian	Vsebuje
Slovak	Obsahuje
Spanish	Contiene
Swedish	Innehåller

TERMS ALLOWED FOR SULPHITES, EGG AND MILK IN THE VARIOUS EU LANGUAGES

<u>Language</u>	<u>Terms concerning sulphites/sulfites</u> 'sulphites', 'sulfites', 'sulphur dioxide' or 'sulfur dioxide'	<u>Terms concerning eggs and egg-based products</u> 'egg', 'egg protein', 'egg product', 'egg lysozyme' or 'egg albumin'	<u>Terms concerning milk and milk-based products</u> 'milk', 'milk products', 'milk casein' or 'milk protein'
in Bulgarian	„сулфити“ or „серен диоксид“	„яйце“, „яйчен протеин“, „яйчен продукт“, „яйчен лизохим“ or „яйчен албумин“	„мляко“, „млечни продукти“, „млечен казеин“ or „млечен протеин“
in Spanish	«sulfitos» or «dióxido de azufre»	«huevo», «proteína de huevo», «ovoproducto», «lisozima de huevo» or «ovoalbúmina»	«leche», «productos lácteos», «caseína de leche» or «proteína de leche»
in Czech	„siřičitany“ or „oxid siřičitý“	„vejce“, „vaječná bílkovina“, „výrobky z vajec“, „vaječný lysozym“ or „vaječný albumin“	„mléko“, „výrobky z mléka“, „mléčný kasein“ or „mléčná bílkovina“
in Danish	»sulfitter« or »svovldioxid«.	“æg”, “ægprotein”, “ægprodukt”, “æglysozym”, or “ægalbumin”	“mælk”, “mælkeprodukt”, “mælkecasein” or “mælkeprotein”,
in German	„Sulfite“ or „Schwefeldioxid“	„Ei“, „Eiprotein“, „Eiprodukt“, „Lysozym aus Ei“ or „Albumin aus Ei“	„Milch“, „Milcherzeugnis“, „Kasein aus Milch“ or „Milchprotein“
in Estonian	„sulfitid“ or „vääveldioksiid“	„muna“, „munaproteiin“, „munatooted“, „munalüsoosium“ or „munaalbumiin“...	„piim“, „piimatooted“, „piimakaseiin“ or „piimaproteiin“
in Greek	«θειώδη», «διοξειδίο του θείου» or «ανυδρίτης του θειώδους οξέος»	«αυγό», «πρωτεΐνη αυγού», «προϊόν αυγού», «λυσοζύμη αυγού» or «αλβουμίνη αυγού»	«γάλα», «προϊόντα γάλακτος», «καζεΐνη γάλακτος» or «πρωτεΐνη γάλακτος»
in English	'sulphites', 'sulfites', 'sulphur dioxide' or 'sulfur dioxide'	'egg', 'egg protein', 'egg product', 'egg lysozyme' or 'egg albumin'	'milk', 'milk products', 'milk casein' or 'milk protein'
in French	«sulfités» or «anhydride sulfureux»	«œuf», «protéine de l'œuf», «produit de l'œuf», «lysozyme de l'œuf» or «albumine de l'œuf»	«lait», «produits du lait», «caséine du lait» or «protéine du lait»
in Italian	«solfiti», or «anidride solforosa»	«uovo», «proteina dell'uovo», «derivati dell'uovo», «lisozima da uovo» or «ovoalbumina»	«latte», «derivati del latte», «caseina del latte» or «proteina del latte»
in Latvian	„sulfiti“ or „sēra dioksīds“	„olas“, „olu olbaltumviela“, „olu produkts“, „olu lizocīms“ or „olu albumīns“	„piens“, „piena produkts“, „piena kazeīns“ or „piena olbaltumviela“

in Lithuanian	„sulfitai“ or „sieros dioksidas“	„kiaušiniai“, „kiaušinių baltymai“, „kiaušinių produktai“, „kiaušinių lizocimas“ or „kiaušinių albuminas“	„pienas“, „pieno produktai“, „pieno kazeinas“ or „pieno baltymai“
in Hungarian	„szulfitok” or „kén-dioxid”	„tojás”, „tojásból származó fehérje”, „tojástermék”, „tojásból származó lizozim” or „tojásból származó albumin”	„tej”, „tejtermékek”, „tejkazein” or „tejfehérje”
in Maltese	‘sulfiti’, or ‘diossidu tal-kubrit’	‘bajd’, ‘proteina tal-bajd’, ‘prodott tal-bajd’, ‘lizożima tal-bajd’ or ‘albumina tal-bajd’	‘halib’, ‘prodotti tal-halib’, ‘kaseina tal-halib’ or ‘proteina tal-halib’
in Dutch	"sulfiten" or "zwaveldioxide"	"ei", "eiproteïne", "eiderivaat", "eilysozym" or "eialbumine"	"melk", "melkderivaat", "melkcaseïne" or "melkproteïnen"
in Polish	„siarczyny”, „dwutlenek siarki” or „dítlenek siarki”	"jajo", "białko jaja", „produkty z jaj”, "lizozym z jaja" or "albuminę z jaja"	"mleko", "produkty mleczne", "kazeinę z mleka" or "białko mleka"
in Portuguese	«sulfitos» or «dióxido de enxofre»	«ovo», «proteína de ovo», «produto de ovo», «lisożima de ovo» or «albumina de ovo»	«leite», «produtos de leite», «caseína de leite» or «proteína de leite»
in Romanian	„sulfiți” or „dioxid de sulf”	„ouă”, „proteine din ouă”, „produse din ouă”, „lizozimă din ouă” or „albumină din ouă”	„lapte”, „produse din lapte”, „cazeină din lapte” or „proteine din lapte”
in Slovak	„siričitany“ or „oxid siričitý“	„vajce“, „vaječná bielkovina“, „výrobok z vajec“, „vaječný lyozým“ or „vaječný albumín“	„mlieko“, „výrobky z mlieka“, „mliečne výrobky“, „mliečny kazeín“ or „mliečna bielkovina“
in Slovene	‘sulfiti’ or ‘žveplov dioksid’	‘jajce’, ‘jajčne beljakovine’, ‘proizvod iz jajc’, ‘jajčni lizocim’ or ‘jajčni albumin’	‘mleko’, ‘proizvod iz mleka’, ‘mlečni kazein’ or ‘mlečne beljakovine’
in Finnish	‘sulfiittia’, ‘sulfitteja’ or ‘rikkidioksidia’	‘kananmunaa’, ‘kananmunaproteiinia’, ‘kananmunatuotetta’, ‘lysotsyymiä (kananmunasta)’ or ‘kananmuna-albumiinia’	‘maitoa’, ‘maitotuotteita’, ‘kaseiinia (maidosta)’ or ‘maitoproteiinia’
in Swedish	”sulfiten” or ”svaveldioxid”	”ägg”, ”äggprotein”, ”äggprodukt”, ”ägglysozym” or ”äggalbumin”	”mjölk”, ”mjölkprodukter”, ”mjölkcasein” or ”mjölkprotein”

LIST OF ALLERGENS

1. Cereals containing gluten (i.e. wheat, rye, barley, oats, spelt, kamut or their hybridised strains) and products thereof, except:
 - (a) wheat-based glucose syrups including dextrose ⁽¹⁾;
 - (b) wheat-based maltodextrins ⁽¹⁾;
 - (c) glucose syrups based on barley;
 - (d) cereals used for making distillates or ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin for spirit drinks and other alcoholic beverages.
2. Crustaceans and products thereof.
3. Eggs and products thereof.
4. Fish and products thereof, except:
 - (a) fish gelatine used as carrier for vitamin or carotenoid preparations;
 - (b) fish gelatine or Isinglass used as fining agent in beer and wine.
5. Peanuts and products thereof.
6. Soybeans and products thereof, except:
 - (a) fully refined soybean oil and fat ⁽¹⁾;
 - (b) natural mixed tocopherols (E306), natural D-alpha tocopherol, natural D-alpha tocopherol acetate, natural D-alpha tocopherol succinate from soybean sources;
 - (c) vegetable oils derived phytosterols and phytosterol esters from soybean sources;
 - (d) plant stanol ester produced from vegetable oil sterols from soybean sources.

7. Milk and products thereof (including lactose), except:

(a) when used for making distillates or ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin for spirit drinks and other alcoholic beverages;

(b) lactitol.

8. Nuts, i.e. almonds (*Amygdalus communis* L.), hazelnuts (*Corylus avellana*), walnuts (*Juglans regia*), cashews (*Anacardium occidentale*), pecan nuts (*Carya illinoensis* (Wangenh.) K. Koch), Brazil nuts (*Bertholletia excelsa*), pistachio nuts (*Pistacia vera*), macadamia nuts and Queensland nuts (*Macadamia ternifolia*), and products thereof, except:

(a) nuts used for making distillates or ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin for spirit drinks and other alcoholic beverages.

⁽¹⁾ And products thereof, insofar as the process that they have undergone is not likely to increase the level of allergenicity assessed by the EFSA for the relevant product from which they originated.

9. Celery and products thereof.

10. Mustard and products thereof.

11. Sesame seeds and products thereof.

12. Sulphur dioxide and sulphites at concentrations of more than 10 mg/kg or 10 mg/litre expressed as SO₂.

13. Lupin and products thereof.

14. Molluscs and products thereof.

LIST OF SOUTH AFRICAN VARIETY NAMES ALLOWED FOR THE EUROPEAN UNION

Alicante Bouschet	Graca de Cotnari	Pinot noir
Auxerrois	Grachen	Pontak (Teinturier male)
Barbera	Graciano	Riesling (Weisser Riesling; Rhine Riesling)
Bastardo do Castelo	Grenache (Red Grenache)	Roobernet
Bastardo do Menudo	Grenache blanc (White Grenache)	Ruby Cabernet
Bukettraube	Harslevelü	Sauvignon blanc (Blanc Fumé)
Cabernet Franc	Irsay Oliver	Schönburger
Cabernet Sauvignon	Kerner	Sémillon
Carignan	Malbec	Shiraz (Syrah)
Chardonnay	Merlot	Souzão
Chenel	Meunier (Pinot Meunier)	Sultana (Sultanina; Thompson's Seedless)
Chenin blanc (Steen)	Morio Muscat (Muscat, Moscato)	Sylvaner
Cinsaut (Cinsault)	Mourisco tinto	Tannat
Clairette blanche	Mourvèdre (Monastrell, Monastrel, Mataro)	Tempranillo (Tinta Roriz)
Colombar (Colombard)	Müller-Thurgau	Therona
Cornifesto	Muscat d' Alexandrie (Muscat, Moscato, Hanepoot)	Tinta Amarella (Trincadeira, Trincadeira Preta, Tinta Amarela)
Crouchen (Cape Riesling)	Muscat de Frontignan (Muscat, Moscato, Muscadel)	Tinta Barocca
Donzellinho do Castelo	Muscat de Hambourg (Muscat, Moscato)	Tinta Francisca
Donzellinho do Gallego	Muscat Ottonel (Muscat, Moscato)	Touriga Franca
Durif (Petite Sirah)	Nouvelle	Touriga Nacional.
Emerald Riesling	Olasz	Ugni blanc (Trebbiano)
Erlihane	Palomino (White French)	Verdelho
Fernão Pires	Petit Verdot (Verdot)	Viura
Furmint	Pinotage	Viognier
Gamay noir	Pinot blanc (Weissburgunder)	Weisser Riesling (Rhine Riesling)
Gewürztraminer	Pinot gris (Pinot grigio)	Zinfandel