



COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Brussels, 20.11.2007
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2007/0246 (ACC)

Proposal for a

COUNCIL DECISION

**on the conclusion of the Agreement between the European Community and Australia
on trade in wine**

(presented by the Commission)

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

The new EC/Australia wine Agreement will, once approved, replace the 1994 Agreement.

As soon as the 1994 Agreement entered into force, further bilateral discussions were held on the basis of a built-in requirement as regards the phasing out by Australia of certain EC wine names. It was on the basis of the Council conclusions of October 2000 concerning bilateral wine Agreements that these discussions were replaced by negotiations for a new Agreement.

These negotiations have been concluded and a new draft wine Agreement between the EC and Australia was initialled by both Parties on 5 June 2007.

This conclusion of negotiations results in a balanced outcome with clear improvements to the 1994 Agreement to the benefit of each Party.

It foresees for an "ex officio" protection for each other's geographical indications and it will provide for the phasing out by Australia of the use of a number of important EU names such as Champagne and Port during the year following the entering into force of the new Agreement.

The Agreement will safeguard the EC wine labelling regime by inter alia listing the optional particulars which may be used by Australian wines, by regulating the indication of vine varieties on wine labels and by eliminating for wines originating in Australia the use of 'Hermitage' and 'Lambrusco' within one year following the entering into force of the new Agreement.

The Agreement provides for protection in Australia of EC traditional expressions. While the Australian use of some of these expressions will be phased out during a period of one year following the entering into force of the Agreement, a limited number of some other expressions will be authorised to be used by Australia under clear conditions as far as production methods are concerned.

The Agreement provides for an improvement of the oenological practices' regime, including clear time frames, and objection and arbitration procedures, as well as clearer criteria for the evaluation of new practices, including sanitary and phyto-sanitary requirements.

Australia will benefit from simplified certification procedures as provided for under EC legislation.

Following a process of verification of registered trademarks in one Party with geographical indications protected by the other Party after 1994, a limited number of trademarks in each Party may continue to be used as long as consumers are not misled as to the true origin of the wine concerned. This process of verification of registered trademarks and geographical indications has been agreed on by means of exchange of letters attached to the new Agreement.

Each Party, however, will have to carry out a further verification process of registered trademarks as new geographical indications have been introduced by each Party between the previous verification and the initialling. Annexes of geographical indications to be protected under the new Agreement will therefore have to be updated with these new geographical indications in function of the outcome of above mentioned verifications. New geographical indications introduced by the EC contain *inter alia* those listed by Romania and Bulgaria which, subject to the outcome of the above mentioned verification process, will be added to Annex II of the agreement before signature. The parties have identified certain issues on which further negotiations will be required. These issues are outlined in two Consolidated Negotiators' Side Letters, which do not form part of the Agreement.

Proposal for a

COUNCIL DECISION

**on the conclusion of the Agreement between the European Community and Australia
on trade in wine**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 133, in conjunction with the first sentence of the first subparagraph of Article 300(2) and with Article 300(4) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Whereas:

- (1) The Agreement between the European Community and Australia on trade in wine¹, approved by Council Decision 94/184/EC², required further negotiations on transitional periods for the names referred to in Articles 8 and 11 of that Agreement.
- (2) On 23 October 2000 the Council authorised the Commission to negotiate a new Agreement on trade in wine between the Community and Australia.
- (3) Those negotiations have been concluded and the new Agreement between the European Community and Australia on trade in wine (hereinafter referred to as "the Agreement") was initialled by both Parties on 5 June 2007.
- (4) The Agreement should therefore be approved.
- (5) In order to facilitate the implementation and possible amendment of the Annexes to the Agreement the Commission should be authorised to adopt the necessary measures in accordance with the procedure referred to in Council Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999 of 17 May 1999 on the common organisation of the market in wine³.
- (6) As from the date of entry into force of the Agreement, the Agreement between the European Community and Australia on trade in wine, its Protocol and the related exchange of letters, done at Brussels and Canberra (26-31 January 1994), shall be terminated,

¹ OJ L 86, 31.3.1994, p. 3.

² OJ L 86, 31.3.1994, p. 1.

³ OJ L 179, 14.7.1999, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1791/2006 (OJ L 363, 20.12.2006, p. 1).

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

The Agreement between the European Community and Australia on trade in wine including its Annexes, Protocol, Declarations and Consolidated Exchange of Letters (hereinafter referred to as the "Agreement") is hereby approved on behalf of the Community.

The text of the Agreement as approved by this Decision is attached to this Decision.

Article 2

The President of the Council is hereby authorised to designate the person(s) empowered to sign the Agreement in order to bind the Community.

Article 3

For the purpose of applying Article 29(3) of the Agreement, the Commission is hereby authorised to adopt, in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 75(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999, the measures necessary to implement the Agreement and to amend its Annexes and the Protocol, in accordance with Articles 29 and 30 of the Agreement.

Article 4

This Decision shall be published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Done at Brussels, ...

*For the Council
The President*

AGREEMENT

between the European Community and Australia on trade in wine

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY, hereinafter called ‘the Community’,

of the one part, and

AUSTRALIA,

of the other part,

hereinafter called ‘the Contracting Parties’,

DESIROUS of improving conditions for the favourable and harmonious development of trade and the promotion of commercial cooperation in the wine sector on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and reciprocity,

RECOGNISING that the Contracting Parties desire to establish closer links in the wine sector to help facilitate trade between the Contracting Parties,

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1 **Objectives**

The Contracting Parties agree, on the basis of non-discrimination and reciprocity, to facilitate and promote trade in wine originating in the Community and in Australia on the conditions provided for in this Agreement.

Article 2 **Scope and coverage**

This Agreement applies to wines falling under heading 22.04 of the Harmonized System of the International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity, Description and Coding System, done at Brussels on 14 June 1983⁴.

Article 3 **Definitions**

For the purposes of this Agreement, unless the contrary intention appears:

- (a) “wine originating in” shall mean, when used in relation to the name of a Contracting Party, a wine that is produced within the territory of the Contracting Party solely from grapes which have been wholly harvested in the territory of that Contracting Party;
- (b) “geographical indication” shall mean an indication as defined in Article 22(1) of the TRIPs Agreement;

⁴ ATS 1988 No 30 (without Annex); UNTS 1503 p. 168 (with Annex).

- (c) “traditional expression” shall mean a traditionally used name referring in particular to the method of production or to the quality, colour or type of a wine, which is recognised in the laws and regulations of the Community for the purpose of the description and presentation of a wine originating in the territory of the Community;
- (d) “description” shall mean the words used on the labelling, on the documents accompanying the transport of the wine, on the commercial documents particularly the invoices and delivery notes, and in advertising;
- (e) “labelling” shall mean all descriptions and other references, signs, designs, geographical indications or trade marks which distinguish the wine and which appear on the same container, including its sealing device or the tag attached to the container and the sheathing covering the neck of bottles;
- (f) “presentation” shall mean the words used on the containers, including the closure, on the labelling and on the packaging;
- (g) “packaging” shall mean the protective wrappings, such as papers, straw envelopes of all kinds, cartons and cases, used in the transport of one or more containers or for sale to the ultimate consumer;
- (h) “TRIPs Agreement” means the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, attached as Annex 1C to the WTO Agreement;
- (i) “WTO Agreement” means the Marrakesh Agreement establishing the World Trade Organization done on 15 April 1994;
- (j) subject to Articles 29(3)(e) and 30(3)(c), a reference to a law, legislation or regulation is a reference to that law, legislation or regulation as amended at the date of signature of the Agreement. If, at the time of signature, one Contracting Party notifies the other Contracting Party that it needs to adopt laws, legislation or regulations to implement its obligations under this Agreement, then a reference to such laws, legislation or regulations shall be a reference to those laws, legislation or regulations as in force on the date such Contracting Party notifies the other Contracting Party that its requirements for the entry into force of this Agreement have been complied with.

Article 4
General rules

1. Unless otherwise specified in this Agreement, importation and marketing of wine shall be conducted in compliance with the laws and regulations applying in the territory of the importing Contracting Party.
2. The Contracting Parties shall take the measures necessary to ensure that the obligations laid down by this Agreement are fulfilled. They shall ensure that the objectives set out in this Agreement are attained.

TITLE I
OENOLOGICAL PRACTICES AND PROCESSES AND COMPOSITIONAL
REQUIREMENTS FOR WINE

Article 5

Existing oenological practices and processes and compositional requirements for wine

1. The Community shall authorise the importation into and marketing in its territory for direct human consumption of all wines originating in Australia and produced in accordance with:
 - (a) one or more of the oenological practices or processes listed in paragraph 1 of Annex I, Part A; and
 - (b) the compositional requirements as provided for in point I.1 of the Protocol to the Agreement.
2. Australia shall authorise the importation into and marketing in its territory for direct human consumption of all wines originating in the Community and produced in accordance with one or more of the oenological practices or processes listed in paragraph 1 of Annex I, Part B.
3. The Contracting Parties recognise that the oenological practices and processes listed in Annex I and compositional requirements provided for in the Protocol meet the objectives and requirements set out in Article 7.

Article 6

New oenological practices, processes, compositional requirements or modifications

1. If one Contracting Party proposes to authorise a new, or modify an existing, oenological practice, process or a compositional requirement for commercial use in its territory which is not authorised by the other Contracting Party by virtue of Article 5 and which requires modifications of Annex I pursuant to Article 11, it shall notify the other Contracting Party in writing as soon as possible and provide a reasonable opportunity for comment prior to the final authorisation of that new or modified oenological practice, process or compositional requirement.
2. The Contracting Party shall also provide upon request a technical dossier supporting the proposed authorisation of the new or modified oenological practice, process or compositional requirement, with regard to the objectives and requirements set out in Article 7, to facilitate the consideration by the other Contracting Party.
3. The consideration of a proposed new or modified oenological practice or process or compositional requirement as referred to in paragraph 1 shall be undertaken by the other Contracting Party taking account of the objectives and requirements set out in Article 7.
4. A Contracting Party shall notify the other Contracting Party within 30 days after the entry into force of the authorisation of a proposed new or modified oenological practice, process or compositional requirement.

5. The notification referred to in paragraph 4 shall comprise a description of the new or modified oenological practice, process or compositional requirement.
6. If a technical dossier has not been provided under paragraph 2, the notifying Contracting Party shall, if requested by the other Contracting Party, provide the technical dossier as specified under that paragraph.
7. This Article does not apply if a Contracting Party adapts an oenological practice or process referred to in Annex I, Part C solely in order to take into account particular climate conditions of a marketing year, provided that the adaptation is minor and does not substantially change the oenological practice or process or compositional requirement concerned ('technical adaptation'). The Contracting Party proposing to make the technical adaptation shall notify the other Contracting Party as soon as practicable, but at least prior to the marketing in the territory of the other Contracting Party.

Article 7

Objectives and requirements

1. New or modified oenological practices, processes or compositional requirements used for the production of wine shall meet the following objectives:
 - (a) the protection of human health;
 - (b) the protection of the consumer against deceptive practices;
 - (c) meeting the standards of good oenological practice as outlined in paragraph 2.
2. A good oenological practice is one that meets the following requirements:
 - I. is not prohibited in the laws and regulations of the originating country;
 - II. protects the authenticity of the product by safeguarding the concept that the typical features of the wine arise in the grapes harvested;
 - III. takes into account the region of cultivation, and in particular, climatic, geological and other production conditions;
 - IV. is based on a reasonable technological or practical need to, among other things, enhance the keeping qualities, stability or consumer acceptance of the wine;
 - V. ensures that the processes or additions are limited to the minimum necessary to achieve the desired effect.

Article 8

Provisional authorisation

Without prejudice to measures foreseen in Article 35, wines produced with the new or modified oenological practice, process or compositional requirement notified by a Contracting Party under Article 6(4) shall be provisionally authorised for import and marketing in the territory of the other Contracting Party.

Article 9
Objection procedure

1. Within 6 months after a Contracting Party receives notification from the other Contracting Party under Article 6(4), the first Contracting Party may object in writing to the notified new or modified oenological practice, process or compositional requirement on the ground that it does not meet the objective set out in Article 7(1)(b) and/or (c). If an objection is made by a Contracting Party, either Contracting Party may seek consultations provided for in Article 37. Should the matter not be resolved within 12 months after the Contracting Party receives notification under Article 6(4), either Contracting Party may invoke arbitration under Article 10.
2. Within two months after receiving the notification referred to in paragraph 1, the Contracting Party may seek information or an opinion from the Organisation Internationale de la Vigne et du Vin (OIV) or another relevant international body. If such information or opinion is sought, and without prejudice to the other time limits provided for in paragraph 1, the Contracting Parties may mutually agree to extend the 6 month period for an objection to be made by the Contracting Party.
3. The arbitrators referred to in Article 10 shall make the determination as to whether the notified new or modified oenological practice or process or compositional requirement fulfils the objective set out in Article 7(1)(b) and/or(c).
4. In relation to a request by a Contracting Party for authorisation of an oenological practice, process or compositional requirement that has been authorised by the other Contracting Party for commercial use by a third country, the time limits provided for in paragraph 1 shall be reduced by half.

Article 10
Oenological practices arbitration

1. A Contracting Party may invoke arbitration pursuant to Article 9 by notifying the other Contracting Party in writing of the submission of the issue to arbitration.
2. Within 30 days after the receipt of the notification referred to in paragraph 1, each of the Contracting Parties shall appoint an arbitrator applying the criteria of paragraph 6 and notify the other Contracting Party of the selection.
3. Within 30 days of the date of the appointment of the second arbitrator, the two arbitrators appointed in accordance with paragraph 2 shall by mutual agreement appoint a third arbitrator. If the first two arbitrators are unable to agree on a third arbitrator, the Contracting Parties shall jointly agree on the appointment of the third arbitrator within 30 days.
4. If the Contracting Parties are unable to select jointly a third arbitrator within the 30-day period referred to in paragraph 3, the necessary appointment shall be made within a further 60 days, at the request of either Contracting Party, by the President or a Member of the International Court of Justice (considered in the order of seniority), applying the criteria of paragraph 5, in accordance with the practice of the Court.

5. The third arbitrator appointed shall preside over the arbitration and shall have legal qualifications.
6. The arbitrators (other than the presiding member) shall be experts of international standing in the field of oenology whose impartiality is beyond doubt.
7. Within 30 days of the selection of the third arbitrator, the three arbitrators shall jointly determine the rules of working procedure that shall apply to the arbitration, taking into account the Permanent Court of Arbitration Optional Rules for Arbitrating Disputes Between Two States, except that the rules of working procedure may be waived or modified by mutual agreement of the Contracting Parties at any time.
8. The three arbitrators shall arrive at conclusions in relation to the issue in question within a maximum of 90 days of the appointment of the third arbitrator. Such conclusions shall be arrived at by majority decision. Specifically, the arbitrators, in their conclusions, shall set out their determination as provided for by Article 9(3).
9. The costs of the arbitration, including the costs of remuneration of the arbitrators, will be borne equally by the Contracting Parties. The fees and expenses payable to the arbitrators shall be subject to the schedule established by the Joint Committee.
10. The arbitrators shall make a determination which shall be final and binding.

Article 11

Modification of Annex I

1. The Contracting Parties shall modify Annex I or the Protocol in accordance with Article 29(3)(a) or 30(3)(a) to take account of the new or modified oenological practice, process or compositional requirement notified pursuant to Article 6(4) as soon as practicable, but no later than 15 months after the date of such notification.
2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, where a Contracting Party has invoked the objection procedure provided for in Article 9, the Contracting Parties shall act in accordance with the outcome of the consultations, unless the matter is referred to arbitration, in which case:
 - (a) if the arbitrators determine that the notified new or modified oenological practice, process or compositional requirement fulfils the objectives set out in Article 7(1)(b) and/or (c), the Contracting Parties shall modify Annex I or the Protocol in accordance with Article 29(3)(a) or 30(3)(a) to add the new or modified oenological practice, process or compositional requirement, within 90 days of the date of such determination;
 - (b) if however, the arbitrators determine that the notified new or modified oenological practice, process or compositional requirement does not fulfil the objectives set out in Article 7(1)(b) and/or (c), the provisional authorisation for the import and marketing of wines originating in the notifying Contracting Party produced in accordance with the oenological practice, process or compositional requirement in question, as referred to in Article 8, shall cease 90 days after the date of such determination.

TITLE II
PROTECTION OF WINE NAMES AND RELATED PROVISIONS ON DESCRIPTION AND PRESENTATION

Article 12
Protected names

1. Without prejudice to Articles 15, 17 and 22, and the Protocol, the following names are protected:
 - (a) as regards wines originating in the Community:
 - I. the geographical indications listed in Annex II, Part A;
 - II. references to the Member State in which the wine originates or other names used to indicate the Member State;
 - III. the traditional expressions listed in Annex III;
 - IV. the categories of wine referred to in Article 54 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999 on the common organisation of the market in wine relating to quality wines produced in specified regions, and referred to in Annex IV, Part A; and
 - V. the sales descriptions referred to in Annex VIII, Part D, point 2(c) first indent of Council Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999 on the common organisation of the market in wine relating to quality wines produced in specified regions, and referred to in Annex IV, Part B;
 - (b) as regards wines originating in Australia:
 - I. the geographical indications listed in Annex II, Part B; and
 - II. references to 'Australia' or other names used to indicate this country.
2. The Contracting Parties shall take all necessary measures to prevent, in cases where wines originating in the Contracting Parties are exported and marketed outside of their territories, the use of protected names of one Contracting Party referred to in this Article to describe and present a wine originating in the other Contracting Party, except as provided for in this Agreement.

Article 13
Geographical indications

1. Unless as otherwise provided for in this Agreement:
 - (a) in Australia, the geographical indications for the Community which are listed in Annex II, Part A:
 - I. are protected for wines originating in the Community; and
 - II. may not be used by the Community otherwise than under the conditions provided for by the laws and regulations of the Community; and
 - (b) in the Community, the geographical indications for Australia which are listed in Annex II, Part B:

- I are protected for wines originating in Australia; and
 - II may not be used by Australia otherwise than under the conditions provided for by the laws and regulations of Australia.
2. The Contracting Parties shall take the measures necessary, in accordance with this Agreement, for the reciprocal protection of the geographical indications listed in Annex II, which are used for the description and presentation of wines originating in the territory of the Contracting Parties. Each Contracting Party shall provide the legal means for interested parties to prevent the use of a geographical indication listed in Annex II to identify wines not originating in the place indicated by the geographical indication in question.
3. The protection provided for in paragraph 2 applies, even when:
 - (a) the true origin of the wine is indicated;
 - (b) the geographical indication is used in translation; or
 - (c) the indications used are accompanied by expressions such as “kind”, “type”, “style”, “imitation”, “method” or the like.
4. The protection provided for in paragraphs 2 and 3 is without prejudice to Articles 15 and 22.
5. The registration of a trade mark for wines which contains or consists of a geographical indication identifying a wine as listed in Annex II shall be refused, or if domestic legislation so permits and at the request of an interested party shall be invalidated, with respect to such wines not originating in the place indicated by the geographical indication.
6. If geographical indications listed in Annex II are homonymous, protection shall be granted to each indication provided that it has been used in good faith. The Contracting Parties shall mutually decide the practical conditions of use under which the homonymous geographical indications will be differentiated from each other, taking into account the need to ensure equitable treatment of the producers concerned and that consumers are not misled.
7. If a geographical indication listed in Annex II is homonymous with a geographical indication for a third country, Article 23(3) of the TRIPs Agreement applies.
8. The provisions of this Agreement shall in no way prejudice the right of any person to use, in the course of trade, that person’s name or the name of that person’s predecessor in business, except where such name is used in such a manner as to mislead consumers.
9. Nothing in this Agreement shall oblige a Contracting Party to protect a geographical indication of the other Contracting Party listed in Annex II which is not or ceases to be protected in its country of origin or which has fallen into disuse in that country.
10. The Contracting Parties affirm that rights and obligations under this Agreement do not arise for any geographical indications other than those listed in Annex II. Without prejudice to the Agreement’s provisions on the protection of geographical indications,

the TRIPs Agreement applies to the protection of geographical indications in each of the Contracting Parties.

Article 14

Names or reference to Member States and Australia

1. In Australia, references to the Member States of the Community, and other names used to indicate a Member State, for the purpose of identifying the origin of the wine:
 - (a) are reserved for wines originating in the Member State concerned; and
 - (b) may not be used by the Community otherwise than under the conditions provided for by the laws and regulations of the Community.
2. In the Community, references to Australia, and other names used to indicate Australia, for the purpose of identifying the origin of the wine:
 - (a) are reserved for wines originating in Australia; and
 - (b) may not be used by Australia otherwise than under the conditions provided for by the laws and regulations of Australia.

Article 15

Transitional arrangements

The protection of the names referred to in Article 12(1)(a)(I) and Article 13 shall not prevent the use by Australia of the following names to describe and present a wine in Australia, and in third countries where the laws and regulations so permit, during the following transitional periods:

- (a) 12 months after entry into force of this Agreement, for the following names: Burgundy, Chablis, Champagne, Graves, Manzanilla, Marsala, Moselle, Port, Sauterne, Sherry and White Burgundy;
- (b) 10 years after entry into force of this Agreement, for the name Tokay.

Article 16

Traditional expressions

1. Unless as otherwise provided for in this Agreement, in Australia, the traditional expressions for the Community listed in Annex III:
 - (a) shall not be used for the description or presentation of wine originating in Australia; and
 - (b) may not be used for the description or presentation of wine originating in the Community otherwise than in relation to the wines of the origin and the category and in the language as listed in Annex III and under the conditions provided for by the laws and regulations of the Community.
2. Australia shall take the measures necessary, in accordance with this Agreement, for the protection in accordance with this Article of the traditional expressions listed in Annex III which are used for the description and presentation of wines originating in

the territory of the Community. To that end, Australia shall provide appropriate legal means to ensure effective protection and prevent the traditional expressions from being used to describe wine not entitled to those traditional expressions, even where the traditional expressions used are accompanied by expressions such as “kind”, “type”, “style”, “imitation”, “method” or the like.

3. The protection provided for in paragraph 2 is without prejudice to Articles 17 and 23.
4. The protection of a traditional expression shall apply only:
 - (a) to the language or languages in which it appears in Annex III; and
 - (b) for a category of wine in relation to which it is protected for the Community as set out in Annex III.
5. Australia may allow the use in its territory of terms identical with or similar to the traditional expressions listed in Annex III for wine not originating in the territory of the Contracting Parties provided that consumers are not misled, the origin of the product is stated and the use does not constitute unfair competition as that term is understood in Article 10*bis* of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of 20 March 1883 as amended.
6. This Agreement shall in no way prejudice the right of any person to use, in the course of trade, that person’s name or the name of that person’s predecessor in business, except where such name is used in such a manner as to mislead the consumer.
7. Without limiting paragraph 5, Australia shall not permit within its territory the registration or use of a trade mark which contains or consists of a traditional expression listed in Annex III to describe and present a wine, unless this Agreement permits the use of the traditional expression in relation to the wine concerned. However, this requirement:
 - (a) does not apply in relation to trade marks legally registered in good faith in Australia, or that have legitimately acquired rights in Australia by being used in good faith, before the date of signature of this Agreement;
 - (b) in the case of traditional expressions included in Annex III after the date of signature of this Agreement, does not apply in relation to trademarks registered in good faith in Australia, or that have legitimately acquired rights in Australia by being used in good faith, before the relevant traditional expression is protected under this Agreement; and
 - (c) does not prevent the use of trademarks referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) in third countries where the laws and regulations of the third country so permit.

This provision does not prejudice the right of the Community to use the relevant traditional expression in conformity with paragraph (1)(b).

8. Without limiting paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 and Article 23, Australia shall not permit within its territory the use of a business name which contains or consists of a traditional expression listed in Annex III of this Agreement to describe and present a wine. However, this requirement:

- (a) does not apply in relation to business names legally registered in good faith in Australia before the date of signature of this Agreement;
- (b) in the case of traditional expressions included in Annex III after the date of signature, does not apply in relation to business names legally registered in good faith in Australia before the relevant traditional expression is protected under this Agreement; and
- (c) does not prevent the use of such business names in third countries where the laws and regulations of the third country so permit.

Paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) do not permit the business name to be used in a manner so as to mislead the consumer.

9. Nothing in this Agreement shall oblige Australia to protect a traditional expression listed in Annex III which is not or ceases to be protected in its country of origin or which has fallen into disuse in the Community.

Article 17

Transitional arrangements

The protection of the names referred to in Article 12(1)(a)(III) and Article 16 shall not prevent the use by Australia of the following names to describe and present a wine in Australia, and in third countries where the laws and regulations so permit, during the transitional period of 12 months after entry into force of this Agreement: Amontillado, Auslese, Claret, Fino, Oloroso, Spatlese.

Article 18

Wine Categories and sales descriptions

1. Unless as otherwise provided for in this Agreement, in Australia the wine categories listed in Annex IV, Part A and sales descriptions listed in Annex IV, Part B:
- (a) are reserved to the wines originating in the Community; and
 - (b) may not be used by the Community otherwise than under the conditions provided for by the laws and regulations of the Community.
2. Nothing in this Agreement shall oblige Australia to reserve a wine category or sales description listed in Annex IV which is not or ceases to be reserved in its country of origin or which has fallen into disuse in the Community.

TITLE III

SPECIFIC PROVISIONS ON PRESENTATION AND DESCRIPTION

Article 19

General principle

Wines may not be labelled with a term which is false or misleading about the character, composition, quality or origin of a wine.

Article 20

Optional particulars

1. For trade in wine between the Contracting Parties, a wine originating in Australia:
 - (a) that bears a geographical indication listed in Annex II, Part B, may be described or presented in the Community with the optional particulars set out in paragraph 3, provided that use of the particulars conforms to the rules applicable to wine producers in Australia, and in particular the *Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation Act 1980*, *Trade Practices Act 1974*, and the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code; and
 - (b) that does not bear a geographical indication listed in Annex II, Part B, may be described or presented in the Community with the optional particulars set out in paragraphs 3(d), (g), and (l), provided that use of the particulars conforms to the rules applicable to wine producers in Australia, and in particular the *Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation Act 1980*, *Trade Practices Act 1974*, and the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code.

2. For trade in wine between the Contracting Parties, a wine originating in the Community:
 - (a) that bears a geographical indication listed in Annex II, Part A may be described or presented in Australia with the optional particulars set out in paragraph 3, provided that the wine is labelled in conformity with Chapter II of Title V and Annexes VII and VIII of Council Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999, and Commission Regulation (EC) No 753/2002, and use of the particulars is not false or misleading to consumers within the meaning of the *Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation Act 1980* and *Trade Practices Act 1974*; and
 - (b) that does not bear a geographical indication listed in Annex II, Part A, may be described or presented in Australia with the optional particulars set out in paragraphs 3(d), (g), and (l), provided that the wine is labelled in conformity with Chapter II of Title V and Annexes VII and VIII of the Council Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999, and Commission Regulation (EC) No 753/2002, and use of the particulars is not false or misleading to consumers within the meaning of the *Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation Act 1980* and *Trade Practices Act 1974*.

3. Optional particulars referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 are:
 - (a) the vintage year corresponding to the year of harvest of the grapes, provided that at least 85% of the wine is derived from grapes in the year concerned, except for Community wines obtained from grapes harvested in winter, in which case the year of the beginning of the current marketing year shall be shown rather than the vintage year;
 - (b) the name of a vine variety or its synonym in accordance with Article 22;
 - (c) an indication relating to an award, medal or competition, and in the case of an Australian award, medal or competition, the competition has been advised to the competent body of the Community;
 - (d) an indication of the product type as specified in Annex VI;

- (e) the name of the vineyard;
- (f) in the case of a wine originating in the territory of the Community, the name of a wine growing holding provided the grapes are grown on that wine growing holding, and the wine is vinified on that wine growing holding;
- (g) a specific colour of the wine;
- (h) the bottling location of the wine;
- (i) subject to Annex VIII, an indication concerning the method used to produce the wine;
- (j) in the case of the Community, a traditional expression as listed in Annex III;
- (k) in the case of Australia, a quality wine term as listed in Annex V;
- (l) the name, title and address of a person that took part in the marketing of the wine.

Article 21
Presentation

1. The Contracting Parties agree that where particulars are compulsory for inclusion on a wine label in the laws and regulations of the importing Contracting Party, other particulars may be presented in the same field of vision as the compulsory particulars or elsewhere on the wine container.
2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, if a quality wine term listed in Annex V is used as part of the primary sales designation on a wine label it must be used in the same field of vision as a geographical indication for Australia listed in Annex II, Part B, in characters of substantially the same size. For this paragraph, 'primary sales designation' means the designation of the product that appears on the part of the wine container or package intended to be presented to the consumer under normal display conditions.
3. The Contracting Parties agree that the particulars referred to in paragraph 1, including a quality wine term listed in Annex V, may be repeated anywhere on the wine container, whether or not they appear in the same field of vision as a geographical indication listed in Annex II.
4. The Community agrees that a wine originating in Australia may be described or presented in the Community with particulars of the number of standard drinks in the wine, provided that use of the particulars conforms to the rules applicable to wine producers in Australia, and in particular the *Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation Act 1980*, *Trade Practices Act 1974*, and the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code.

Article 22
Vine varieties

1. Each Contracting Party agrees to allow in its territory the use by the other Contracting Party of the names of one or more vine varieties, or, where applicable, their

synonyms, to describe and present a wine, so long as the following conditions are complied with:

- (a) the vine varieties or their synonyms appear in the variety classification drawn up by the Organisation Internationale de la Vigne et du Vin (OIV), Union for the Protection of Plant Varieties (UPOV) or International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (IGPBR);
- (b) where the wine is not composed entirely of the named vine variety (ies), or their synonyms, at least 85% of the wine shall be obtained from the named variety (-ies), after deduction of the quantity of the products used for possible sweetening and cultures of microorganisms (which quantity shall be no more than 5% of the wine);
- (c) each labelled vine variety (-ies) or their synonyms must be in greater proportion in the composition of the wine than any unlabelled variety (-ies);
- (d) where two or more vine varieties or their synonyms are named, they shall be indicated in descending order of the proportion used in the composition of the wine and in characters of any size;
- (e) vine variety (-ies) or their synonyms shall be shown either in the same visual field or outside, depending on the internal legislation of the exporting country;
- (f) the name of the variety (-ies) or their synonyms shall not be used in such a manner as to mislead consumers as to the origin of the wine. For this purpose, the Contracting Parties may determine the practical conditions under which a name may be used.

2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1 and Article 12(1)(a)(I) and Article 12(1)(b)(I), the Contracting Parties agree that:

- (a) if a vine variety or its synonym contains or consists of a geographical indication listed in Annex II, Part A for the Community, Australia may use the vine variety or synonym for the description or presentation of a wine originating in the territory of Australia if the vine variety or synonym is listed in Annex VII; and
- (b) if a vine variety or synonym contains or consists of a geographical indication listed in Annex II, Part B for Australia, the Community may use the vine variety or synonym for the description or presentation of a wine originating in the territory of the Community if the vine variety or synonym was used in good faith before the date of entry into force of this Agreement.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 12 and this Article, the Contracting Parties agree that during a transitional period ending 12 months after entry into force of this Agreement the name "*Hermitage*" may be used for wines originating in Australia as a synonym for the vine variety "*Shiraz*" for sale in countries outside the territory of the Community insofar as the laws and regulations in Australia and other countries permit, provided that this name is not used in such a manner as to mislead consumers.

4. Notwithstanding the provisions of this Article, the Contracting Parties agree that during the transitional period ending 12 months after entry into force of this Agreement the vine variety name "*Lambrusco*" may be used for wines originating in

Australia as a description of a style of wine traditionally made and marketed under that name for sale in countries outside the territory of the Community insofar as the laws and regulations in Australia and other countries permit, provided that the name is not used in such a manner as to mislead consumers.

Article 23

Quality wine terms

Australia may use the terms listed in Annex V to describe and present a wine originating in Australia, in accordance with the conditions of use set out in that Annex and in conformity with Article 20.

Article 24

Wines originating in Australia with a geographical indication

Without prejudice to more restrictive Australian legislation, the Contracting Parties agree that Australia may use a geographical indication listed in Annex II, Part B to describe and present a wine originating in Australia under the following conditions:

- (a) where a single geographical indication is used, at least 85% of the wine shall be obtained from grapes harvested in this geographical unit;
- (b) where up to three geographical indications are used for the same wine:
 - I. at least 95% of the wine shall be obtained from grapes harvested in these geographical units provided there is a minimum of 5% of wine from any of the named geographical indications; and
 - II. the geographical indications shown on the label shall be named in descending order of proportion.

Article 25

Enforcement of the labelling requirements

1. If the description or presentation of a wine, particularly on the label, in the official or commercial documents, or in advertising, is in breach of this Agreement, the Contracting Parties shall apply the necessary administrative measures or legal proceedings in accordance with their respective laws and regulations.
2. The measures and proceedings laid down in paragraph 1 shall be taken in particular in the following cases:
 - (a) where the translation of descriptions provided for by Community or Australian legislation into the language or languages of the other Contracting Party results in the appearance of a word which is misleading as to the origin, nature or quality of the wine thus described or presented;
 - (b) where descriptions, trade marks, names, inscriptions or illustrations directly or indirectly give false or misleading information as to the provenance, origin, nature, vine variety or material qualities of the wine, appear on containers, packaging, in advertising, or in official or commercial documents relating to wines whose names are protected under this Agreement;

- (c) where packaging is used which is misleading as to the origin of the wine.

Article 26

Standstill

The Contracting Parties shall not, under their domestic legislation, impose conditions less favourable than those provided for in this Agreement or in their domestic legislation in force as at the date of signature of this Agreement, in particular the legislation referred to in Annex IX, in relation to the description, presentation, packaging or composition of wines from the other Contracting Party.

TITLE IV

CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

Article 27

Certification

1. The Community shall authorise, without any time limit, the importation of wine originating in Australia in accordance with the simplified certification provisions provided for in the second subparagraph of Article 24(2) and Article 26 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 883/2001 laying down the detailed rules for implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999 as regards trade with third countries in the wine sector. For this purpose, and in accordance with the said provisions, Australia shall:
 - (a) provide the certification documents and analysis report through the competent body; or
 - (b) where the competent body in subparagraph (a) is satisfied that individual producers are competent to carry out these responsibilities:
 - I. individually recognise the producers authorised to draw up the certification documents and the analysis reports;
 - II. supervise and inspect the authorised producers;
 - III. forward to the Commission twice yearly, in the months of January and July, the names and addresses of the authorised producers together with their official registration numbers;
 - IV. inform the Commission without delay of any modification of the names and addresses of authorised producers; and
 - V. notify the Commission without delay when a producer's authorisation is withdrawn.
2. Notwithstanding Article 26 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 883/2001, relating to the simplified VI 1 form, only the following information is required:
 - (a) in box 2 of the certification document, the name and address of the importer or consignee;
 - (b) in box 6 of the certification document, the 'description of the product' comprising: the nominal volume (e.g. 75cl), the sales designation (i.e. 'wine of

Australia'), the protected geographical indication (see Annex II, Part B), the quality wine term (see Annex V), the name of the vine variety(-ies) and the vintage year, if they appear on the label;

- (c) in box 11 of the certification document, the unique analysis number provided by the competent body of Australia.
3. For the purpose of this Article, the competent body in the case of Australia shall be the Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation or such other body that may be designated by Australia to be a competent body or bodies.
4. Subject to Article 28, the Community shall not submit the import of wine originating in Australia to a more restrictive or far-reaching system of certification than that which applied to such imports in the Community on 1 March 1994, and that which may be applied to wines imported from other countries applying equivalent supervision and control measures.
5. Subject to Article 28, Australia shall not submit the import of wine originating in the Community to a more restrictive or far-reaching system of certification than that which applied to such imports in Australia on 1 January 1992, and that which may be applied to wines imported from other countries applying equivalent supervision and control measures.

Article 28

Temporary certification

1. The Contracting Parties reserve the right to introduce temporary additional certification requirements in response to legitimate public policy concerns, such as health or consumer protection or in order to act against fraud. In this case the other Contracting Party shall be given adequate information in sufficient time to permit the fulfilment of the additional requirements.
2. The Contracting Parties agree that such requirements shall not extend beyond the period of time necessary to respond to the particular public policy concern in response to which they were introduced.

TITLE V

MANAGEMENT OF THE AGREEMENT

Article 29

Cooperation between the Contracting Parties

1. The Contracting Parties shall directly through their representative bodies, and through the Joint Committee established under Article 30, maintain contact on all matters relating to this Agreement. In particular, the Contracting Parties shall seek to resolve any issue between them arising from this Agreement through their representative bodies or the Joint Committee, in the first instance.
2. Australia designates the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (or any successor agency of the Australian Government that assumes the relevant functions of that Department) as its representative body. The Community designates the

Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development of the European Commission as its representative body. A Contracting Party shall notify the other Contracting Party if it changes its representative body.

3. Australia, represented by the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, and the Community:
 - (a) may agree that the Annexes or the Protocol to this Agreement should be modified. The Annex or Protocol shall be deemed to be modified from the date agreed by the Contracting Parties;
 - (b) may agree the practical conditions referred to in Articles 13(6) and 22(1)(f);
 - (c) shall communicate in writing to each other the intention to decide new regulations or amendments of existing regulations of public policy concern, such as health or consumer protection, with implications for the wine sector;
 - (d) shall communicate in writing to each other any legislative or administrative measures and judicial decisions concerning the application of this Agreement and inform each other of measures adopted on the basis of such decisions; and
 - (e) may agree that a reference to a law or regulation in a provision of this Agreement should be taken to be a reference to that law or regulation as amended and in force at a particular date after the date of signature of this Agreement.

Article 30

Joint Committee

1. A Joint Committee shall be established, consisting of representatives of the Community and of Australia.
2. The Joint Committee may make recommendations and adopt decisions by consensus. It shall determine its own rules of procedure. It shall meet at the request of either of the Contracting Parties, alternately in the Community and in Australia, at a time and a place and in a manner (which may include by videoconference) mutually determined by the Contracting Parties, but no later than 90 days after the request.
3. The Joint Committee may decide:
 - (a) to modify the Annexes or the Protocol to this Agreement. The Annex or Protocol shall be deemed to be modified from the date agreed by the Contracting Parties;
 - (b) the practical conditions referred to in Articles 13(6) and Article 22(1)(f); and
 - (c) that a reference to a law or regulation in a provision of this Agreement should be taken to be a reference to that law or regulation as amended and in force at a particular date after the date of signature of this Agreement.
4. The Joint Committee shall also see to the proper functioning of this Agreement and may consider any matter related to its implementation and operation. In particular, it shall be responsible for:

- (a) exchanging information between the Contracting Parties to optimise the operation of this Agreement;
 - (b) recommending proposals on issues of mutual interest to the Contracting Parties in the wine or spirits sector;
 - (c) establishing the schedule of fees and expenses referred to in Articles 10(9) and 38(7).
5. The Joint Committee may discuss any matter of mutual interest in the wine sector.
6. The Joint Committee may facilitate the contacts between wine producer and industry representatives of the Contracting Parties.

Article 31

Application and operation of the Agreement

The Contracting Parties designate the contact points set out in Annex X to be responsible for the application and operation of this Agreement.

Article 32

Mutual assistance between the Contracting Parties

1. If a Contracting Party has reason to suspect that:
- (a) a wine or batch of wines as defined in Article 2, being or having been traded between Australia and the Community, does not comply with the rules governing the wine sector in the Community or in Australia or with this Agreement; and
 - (b) this non-compliance is of particular interest to the other Contracting Party and could result in administrative measures or legal proceedings being taken,
- that Contracting Party shall, through its designated contact point, immediately inform the contact point or other relevant bodies of the other Contracting Party.
2. The information to be provided in accordance with paragraph 1 shall be accompanied by official, commercial or other appropriate documents; there should also be an indication of what administrative measures or legal proceedings may, if necessary, be taken. The information shall include, in particular, the following details of the wine concerned:
- (a) the producer and the person who has power of disposal over the wine;
 - (b) the composition and organoleptic characteristics of the wine;
 - (c) the description and presentation of the wine;
 - (d) details of the non-compliance with the rules concerning production and marketing.

TITLE VI GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 33 **Wines in transit**

Titles I, II, III and IV shall not apply to wines that:

- (a) are in transit through the territory of one of the Contracting Parties; or
- (b) originate in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties and which are consigned in small quantities between the Contracting Parties under the conditions and according to the procedures provided for in point II of the Protocol.

Article 34 **WTO Agreement**

This Agreement shall apply without prejudice to the rights and obligations of the Contracting Parties under the WTO Agreement.

Article 35 **Sanitary and phytosanitary measures**

1. The provisions of this Agreement shall be without prejudice to the right of the Contracting Parties to take sanitary and phytosanitary measures necessary for the protection of human, animal or plant life or health, provided that such measures are not inconsistent with the provisions of the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures contained in Annex 1A of the WTO Agreement.
2. Each Party shall endeavour to inform the other Party under the procedures set out in Article 29 at the earliest reasonable opportunity of developments which could lead, in relation to wine marketed in its territory, to the adoption of measures necessary for the protection of human, animal or plant life or health, especially those concerning the setting of specific limits on contaminants and residues with a view to agreeing a common approach.
3. Without prejudice to paragraph 2, in a case where one Contracting Party takes or proposes to take urgent sanitary and phytosanitary measures on the grounds that an authorised oenological practice, process or compositional requirement endangers human health, the Contracting Party shall communicate with the other Contracting Party, either through their respective representative bodies or the Joint Committee, within 30 days after the urgent measure is taken or proposed, as the case requires, with a view to agreeing a common approach.

Article 36 **Territorial scope**

This Agreement shall apply, on the one hand, to the territories in which the Treaty establishing the European Community is applied and under the conditions laid down in that Treaty and, on the other hand, to the territory of Australia.

Article 37
Consultations

1. If a Contracting Party considers that the other Contracting Party has failed to fulfil an obligation under this Agreement, and it has not been possible to resolve the issue pursuant to Article 29(1), it may request in writing consultations with the other Contracting Party. Within 30 days after receipt of the request, the Contracting Parties shall consult each other with a view to resolving the issue.
2. The Contracting Party requesting the consultations shall provide the other Contracting Party with all the information necessary for a detailed examination of the issue in question.
3. In cases where any delay could endanger human health or impair the effectiveness of measures to control fraud, appropriate interim protective measures may be taken by a Contracting Party provided that such consultations are held immediately after the taking of these measures.
4. If the issue has not been resolved within 60 days after receipt of the request for consultations, the Contracting Parties may, by mutual agreement:
 - (a) extend the consultation period; or
 - (b) refer the issue to a relevant body for its consideration.

Article 38
Arbitration

1. If it is not possible to resolve an issue in accordance with Article 37 (other than an objection under Article 9), the Contracting Parties may, by mutual agreement, submit the issue to arbitration in which case they will each notify the other of the appointment of an arbitrator within 60 days applying the criteria set out in paragraph 4.
2. Within 30 days of the date of the appointment of the second arbitrator, the two arbitrators appointed in accordance with paragraph 1 shall by mutual agreement appoint a third arbitrator. If the first two arbitrators are unable to agree on a third arbitrator, the Contracting Parties shall jointly agree on the appointment of the third arbitrator within 30 days.
3. If the Contracting Parties are unable to select jointly a third arbitrator within the 30-day period referred to in paragraph 2, the necessary appointment shall be made within a further 60 days, at the request of either Contracting Party, by the President or a Member of the International Court of Justice (considered in the order of seniority), applying the criteria of paragraph 4 of this Article, in accordance with the practice of the Court.
4. The third arbitrator appointed shall preside over the arbitration and shall have legal qualifications. The arbitrators (other than the presiding member) shall be suitably qualified in the field being considered by the arbitration panel.

5. Within 30 days of the selection of the third arbitrator, the three arbitrators shall jointly determine the rules of working procedure that shall apply to the arbitration, taking into account the Permanent Court of Arbitration Optional Rules for Arbitrating Disputes Between Two States, except that the rules of working procedure may be waived or modified by mutual agreement of the Contracting Parties at any time.
6. The three arbitrators shall arrive at conclusions in relation to the issue in question within a maximum of 90 days of the appointment of the third arbitrator. Such conclusions shall be arrived at by majority decision.
7. The costs of the arbitration, including the costs of remuneration of the arbitrators, will be borne equally by the Contracting Parties. The fees and expenses payable to the arbitrators shall be subject to the schedule established by the Joint Committee.
8. The arbitrators shall make a determination which shall be final and binding.
9. The Contracting Parties may, by mutual agreement, submit to arbitration under this Article any other issue relating to bilateral trade in wine.

Article 39

Cooperation in the wine sector

1. The Contracting Parties may by mutual consent amend this Agreement in order to enhance the level of cooperation in the wine sector. They agree to initiate consultations with a view to harmonising rules on wine labelling requirements.
2. Within the framework of this Agreement, either of the Contracting Parties may put forward suggestions for widening the scope of their cooperation, taking into account the experience gained in its application.

Article 40

Existing stocks

Wines which, at the time of entry into force of this Agreement or at the end of the relevant transitional periods provided for in Articles 15, 17 or 22(3) and (4), have been legally produced, described and presented in a manner prohibited by the Agreement, may be marketed under the following conditions:

- (a) where the wine has been produced using one or more oenological practices or processes not referred to in Annex I, the wines may be marketed until stocks are exhausted;
- (b) where wines are described and presented using terms prohibited by this Agreement, the wines may be marketed:
 - I. by wholesalers:
 - A. for liqueur wines, for a period of five years;
 - B. for other wines, for a period of three years;
 - II. by retailers until stocks are exhausted.

Article 41
Agreement

The Protocol and Annexes appended to this Agreement shall form an integral part thereof.

Article 42
Authentic languages

This Agreement is drawn up in duplicate in the Bulgarian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Estonian, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Maltese, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Slovak, Slovenian, Spanish and Swedish languages, all these texts being equally authentic.

Article 43
Termination of 1994 Agreement

The Contracting Parties agree that on and from the date of entry into force of this Agreement, the following instruments are terminated:

- (a) the Agreement between Australia and the European Community on Trade in Wine, and Protocol, done at Brussels and Canberra (26-31 January 1994);
- (b) the related exchanges of letters done at Brussels and Canberra (26-31 January 1994) titled as follows:
 - I. on the conditions governing the production and labelling of ‘bottle fermented’ sparkling wines originating in Australia;
 - II. on the conditions governing the production and labelling of Australian wines described by and presented with the terms ‘botrytis’ or like, ‘noble late harvested’ or ‘special late harvested’;
 - III. concerning Articles 8 and 14 of the Agreement between the European Community and Australia [Australia and the European Community] on trade in wine;
 - IV. concerning the relationship between the Agreement between the European Community and Australia [Australia and the European Community] on trade in wine and Article 24(1) of the Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs);
 - V. regarding the Agreement between the European Community and Australia [Australia and the European Community] on trade in wine;
 - VI. on the use in Australia of the term ‘Frontignac’.

Article 44
Entry into force

1. This Agreement shall enter into force on the first day of the second month after the date on which the Contracting Parties have notified each other in writing that their respective requirements for the entry into force of this Agreement have been complied with.

2. Either Contracting Party may terminate this Agreement by giving one year's written notice to the other Contracting Party.

ANNEX I

Oenological practices as referred to in Article 5

PART A For wines originating in Australia

1. List of oenological practices and processes authorised for wines originating in Australia, under conditions laid down in Australian rules and in particular the Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation Act 1980, Trade Practices Act 1974, and the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code (unless otherwise stated in this Annex), with the following prescriptions:

1. aeration or bubbling using argon, nitrogen or oxygen;
2. heat treatment;
3. use in dry wines, and in quantities not exceeding 5%, of fresh lees which are sound and undiluted and contain yeasts resulting from the recent vinification of dry wine;
4. centrifuging and filtration, with or without an inert filtering agent, on condition that no undesirable residue is left in the products so treated;
5. use of yeasts for wine production;
6. use of carbon dioxide, argon or nitrogen, either alone or combined, solely in order to create an inert atmosphere and to handle the product shielded from the air;
7. addition of cultures of microorganisms including yeast ghosts with or without one or more of the following substances to encourage the growth of yeasts:
 - diammonium phosphate or ammonium sulphate,
 - ammonium sulphite or ammonium bisulphite,
 - thiamin hydrochloride;
8. use of lactic acid bacteria in a vinous suspension;
9. addition of carbon dioxide, provided that the carbon dioxide content of wine so treated does not exceed 2 grams per litre;
10. use, under the conditions laid down in Community rules, of sulphur dioxide, potassium bisulphite or potassium metabisulphite, which may also be called potassium disulphite or potassium pyrosulphite;
11. addition of sorbic acid or potassium sorbate provided that the final sorbic acid content of the treated product on its release to the market for direct human consumption does not exceed 200 milligrams per litre;
12. addition of up to 300 milligrams per litre of L-ascorbic acid or erythorbic acid (iso-ascorbic acid);
13. addition of citric acid for wine stabilisation purposes, provided that the final content in the treated wine does not exceed 1 gram per litre;

14. use of tartaric acid, lactic acid or malic acid for acidification purposes, provided that the initial acidity content is not raised by more than 4,0 grams per litre expressed as tartaric acid;
15. clarification by means of one or more of the following substances for oenological use:
 - edible gelatine,
 - isinglass,
 - casein and potassium caseinate,
 - milk or evaporated milk,
 - animal albumin,
 - bentonite,
 - silicon dioxide as a gel or colloidal solution,
 - kaolin,
 - tannin,
 - pectolytic enzymes,
 - enzymes approved for food usage;
16. addition of tannin;
17. treatment with charcoal for oenological use (activated carbon);
18. treatment:
 - of white wines and rosé wines, with potassium ferrocyanide,
 - of red wines with potassium ferrocyanide or with calcium phytate, provided that the wine so treated contains residual iron;
19. addition of up to 100 milligrams per litre of metatartaric acid;
20. use, for the manufacture of sparkling wine obtained by fermentation in bottle and with the lees separated by disgorging:
 - of calcium alginate, or
 - of potassium alginate;
21. addition of potassium bitartrate to assist the precipitation of tartar;
22. use of preparations of yeast cell wall, up to a maximum of 40 grams per hectolitre;
23. use of polyvinylpyrrolidone, provided that the wine so treated does not contain more than 100 milligrams per litre polyvinylpyrrolidone;
24. use of copper sulphate to eliminate defects of taste or smell in the wine, up to a maximum of 1 gram per hectolitre, provided that the copper content of the wine so treated does not exceed 1 milligram per litre;
25. addition of caramel to reinforce the colour of liqueur wines;
26. addition of wine or dried grape distillate or of neutral alcohol of vinous origin for the manufacture of liqueur wines;

27. addition of grape must and concentrated grape must for sweetening of wine;
28. use for deacidification purposes of calcium carbonate;
29. use of cation exchange resins for wine stabilisation purposes provided that the resins are sufficiently stable not to transfer substances to the wine in quantities which could endanger human health⁵;
30. use of pieces of oak;
31. use of spinning cone technology;
32. use of gum Arabic/Acacia;
33. use of calcium tartrate for deacidification purposes;
34. use of electro dialysis;
35. use of urease to reduce the urea content in the wine;
36. use of lysozyme;
37. use of reverse osmosis;
38. use of dimethyl dicarbonate;
39. use of hydrogen peroxide in grape juice, grape concentrate or grape must;
40. use of counter current extraction;
41. use of plant proteins;
42. use of copper citrate;
43. addition of grape spirit, brandy, and sugars to sparkling wine;
44. addition of mistelle.

2. *New or modified oenological practices and processes mutually decided by the Contracting Parties or the Joint Committee in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 29 or 30.*

⁵ This oenological practice is authorised from 1 March 1994.

PART B For wines originating in the Community

1. List of oenological practices and processes authorised for wines originating in the Community, under conditions laid down in Community rules and in particular of Council Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999, and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1622/2000, (unless otherwise stated) with the following prescriptions:

1. aeration or bubbling using argon, nitrogen or oxygen;
2. heat treatment;
3. use in dry wines, and in quantities not exceeding 5%, of fresh lees which are sound and undiluted and contain yeasts resulting from the recent vinification of dry wine;
4. centrifuging and filtration, with or without an inert filtering agent, on condition that no undesirable residue is left in the products so treated;
5. use of yeasts for wine production;
6. use of preparations of yeast cell wall, up to a maximum of 40 grams per hectolitre;
7. use of polyvinylpolypyrrolidone up to a maximum of 80 grams per hectolitre;
8. use of lactic acid bacteria in a vinous suspension;
9. addition of one or more of the following substances to encourage the growth of yeasts:
 - addition of:
 - (i) diammonium phosphate or ammonium sulphate up to 0,3 grams per litre,
 - (ii) ammonium sulphite or ammonium bisulphite up to 0,2 grams per litre.These products may also be used together up to a total of 0,3 grams per litre, without prejudice to the abovementioned limit of 0,2 grams per litre;
 - addition of thiamin hydrochloride up to 0,6 mg/l expressed as thiamin;
10. use of carbon dioxide, argon or nitrogen, either alone or combined, solely in order to create an inert atmosphere and to handle the product shielded from the air;
11. addition of carbon dioxide, provided that the carbon dioxide content of wine so treated does not exceed 2 grams per litre;
12. use, under the conditions laid down in Australian rules, of sulphur dioxide, potassium bisulphite or potassium metabisulphite, which may also be called potassium disulphite or potassium pyrosulphite;
13. addition of sorbic acid or potassium sorbate provided that the final sorbic acid content of the treated product on its release to the market for direct human consumption does not exceed 200 milligrams per litre;
14. addition of up to 250 milligrams per litre of L-ascorbic acid;

15. addition of citric acid for wine stabilisation purposes, provided that the final content in the treated wine does not exceed 1 gram per litre;
16. use of tartaric acid for acidification purposes, provided that the initial acidity content of the wine is not raised by more than 2.5g/l expressed as tartaric acid;
17. use of one or more of the following substances for deacidification purposes:
 - neutral potassium tartrate,
 - potassium bicarbonate,
 - calcium carbonate, which may contain small quantities of the double calcium salt of L (+) tartaric and L (–) malic acids,
 - calcium tartrate or tartaric acid,
 - a homogenous preparation of tartaric acid and calcium carbonate in equivalent proportions and finely pulverised;
18. clarification by means of one or more of the following substances for oenological use:
 - edible gelatine,
 - plant proteins,
 - isinglass,
 - casein and potassium caseinate,
 - egg albumin, milk albumin,
 - bentonite,
 - silicon dioxide as a gel or colloidal solution,
 - kaolin,
 - tannin,
 - pectolytic enzymes,
 - enzymatic preparations of betaglucanase;
19. addition of tannin;
20. treatment with charcoal for oenological use (activated carbon) up to a maximum of 100 grams of dry product per hectolitre;
21. treatment:
 - of white wines and rosé wines, with potassium ferrocyanide,
 - of red wines, with potassium ferrocyanide or with calcium phytate, provided that the wine so treated contains residual iron;
22. addition of up to 100 milligrams per litre of metatartaric acid;
23. use of acacia after completion of fermentation;
24. use of DL-tartaric acid, also called racemic acid, or of its neutral salt of potassium for precipitating excess calcium;

25. use for the manufacture of sparkling wines obtained by fermentation in bottle and with the lees separated by disgorging:
 - of calcium alginate, or
 - of potassium alginate;
26. use of copper sulphate to eliminate defects of taste or smell in the wine, up to a maximum of 1 gram per hectolitre, provided that the copper content of the wine so treated does not exceed 1 milligram per litre;
27. addition of potassium bitartrate or calcium tartrate to assist the precipitation of tartar;
28. use of Aleppo pine resin only for the purpose of obtaining a 'retsina' wine which may be produced only in Greece;
29. addition of caramel to reinforce the colour of liqueur wines;
30. use of calcium sulphate for the production of certain liqueur wines psr, provided that the sulphate content of the wine so treated does not exceed 2,5 grams per litre expressed as potassium sulphate;
31. addition of wine or dried grape distillate or of neutral alcohol of vinous origin for the production of liqueur wines;
32. addition of sucrose, concentrated grape must or rectified concentrated grape must to increase the natural alcoholic strength of grapes, grape must or wine;
33. addition of grape must or rectified concentrated grape must for sweetening of wine;
34. electrodialysis to guarantee tartaric stabilisation of the wine;
35. use of urease to reduce the urea content in the wine.
36. addition of lysozyme;
37. partial concentration by physical process, including reverse osmosis, to increase the natural alcoholic strength of grape must or wine;
38. addition of dimethyldicarbonate (DMDC) to wine for microbiological stabilisation;
39. use of pieces of oak wood in winemaking.

2. *New or modified oenological practices and processes mutually decided by the Contracting Parties or the Joint Committee in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 29 or 30.*

PART C Technical adaptations of oenological practices and process, as referred to in Article 6(7)

For the Community, oenological practices and processes as set out in Annex I, Part B:

16. use of tartaric acid for acidification purposes, provided that the initial acidity content of the wine is not raised by more than 2.5 g/l expressed as tartaric acid;
32. addition of sucrose, concentrated grape must or rectified concentrated grape must to increase the natural alcoholic strength of grapes, grape must or wine;
37. partial concentration by physical process, including reverse osmosis, to increase the natural alcoholic strength of grape must or wine.

For Australia, oenological practices and processes as set out in Annex I, Part A:

Nil

ANNEX II

Geographical indications as referred to in Article 12

The geographical indications covered by this Agreement are the following:

PART A. WINES ORIGINATING IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

1. Geographical indications of the Member States:

AUSTRIA

1. *Quality wines produced in a specified region*

<i>Specified regions</i>
Burgenland
Carnuntum
Donauland
Kamptal
Kärnten
Kremstal
Mittelburgenland
Neusiedlersee
Neusiedlersee-Hügelland
Niederösterreich
Oberösterreich
Salzburg
Steiermark
Südburgenland
Süd-Oststeiermark
Südsteiermark
Thermenregion
Tirol
Traisental
Vorarlberg
Wachau
Weinviertel
Weststeiermark
Wien

2. *Table wines with a geographical indication*

Bergland
Steirerland
Weinland
Wien

BELGIUM

1. *Quality wines produced in a specified region*

<i>Names of specified regions</i>
Côtes de Sambre et Meuse Hagelandse Wijn Haspengouwse Wijn

2. *Table wines with a geographical indication*

Vin de pays des jardins de Wallonie

CYPRUS

1. Quality wines produced in a specified region

<i>In Greek</i>		<i>In English</i>	
<i>Specified regions</i>	<i>Sub-regions</i>	<i>Specified regions</i>	<i>Sub-regions</i>
Κουμανδαρία Λαόνα Ακάμα Βουνί Παναγιάς – Αμπελίτης Πιτσιλιά Κρασοχώρια Λεμεσού.....	Αφάμης <i>or</i> Λαόνα	Commandaria Laona Akama Vouni Panayia – Ambelitis Pitsilia Krasohoria Lemesou.....	Afames <i>or</i> Laona

2. Table wines with a geographical indication

<i>In Greek</i>	<i>In English</i>
Λεμεσός Πάφος Λευκωσία Λάρνακα	Lemesos Pafos Lefkosia Larnaka

CZECH REPUBLIC

1. *Quality wines produced in a specified region*

<i>Specified regions</i>	<i>Sub-regions followed or not by either the name of a wine- growing commune and/or the name of a vineyard estate</i>
Čechy	litoměřická mělnická
Morava	mikulovská slovácká velkopavlovická znojemská

2. *Table wines with a geographical indication*

české zemské víno moravské zemské víno

FRANCE

1. *Quality wines produced in a specified region*

Alsace Grand Cru, *followed by the name of a smaller geographical unit*

Alsace, *whether or not followed by the name of a smaller geographical unit*

Alsace or Vin d'Alsace, *whether or not followed by 'Edelzwicker' or the name of a vine variety or the name of a smaller geographical unit*

Ajaccio

Aloxe-Corton

Anjou, *whether or not followed by Val de Loire or Coteaux de la Loire, or Villages Brissac*

Anjou, *whether or not followed by 'Gamay', 'Mousseux' or 'Villages'*

Arbois

Arbois Pupillin

Auxey-Duresses *or* Auxey-Duresses Côte de Beaune *or* Auxey-Duresses Côte de Beaune-Villages

Bandol

Banyuls

Barsac

Bâtard-Montrachet

Béarn *or* Béarn Bellocq

Beaujolais Supérieur

Beaujolais, *whether or not followed by the name of a smaller geographical unit*

Beaujolais-Villages

Beaumes-de-Venise *whether or not preceded by 'Muscat de'*

Beaune

Bellet *or* Vin de Bellet

Bergerac

Bienvenues Bâtard-Montrachet

Blagny

Blanc Fumé de Pouilly

Blanquette de Limoux

Blaye

Bonnes Mares

Bonnezeaux

Bordeaux Côtes de Francs

Bordeaux Haut-Benauges

Bordeaux, *whether or not followed or not by 'Claret' or 'Supérieur' or 'Rosé' or 'mousseux'*

Bourg

Bourgeais

Bourgogne, *whether or not followed by 'Claret' or 'Rosé' or the name of a smaller geographical unit*

Bourgogne Aligoté

Bourgueil

Bouzeron

Brouilly

Buzet
 Cabardès
 Cabernet d'Anjou
 Cabernet de Saumur
 Cadillac
 Cahors
 Canon-Fronsac
 Cap Corse, *preceded by 'Muscat du'*
 Cassis
 Cérons
 Chablis Grand Cru, *whether or not followed by the name of a smaller geographical unit*
 Chablis, *whether or not followed by the name of a smaller geographical unit*
 Chambertin
 Chambertin Clos de Bèze
 Chambolle-Musigny
 Champagne
 Chapelle-Chambertin
 Charlemagne
 Charmes-Chambertin
 Chassagne-Montrachet *or* Chassagne-Montrachet Côte de Beaune *or* Chassagne-Montrachet Côte de
 Beaune-Villages
 Château Châlon
 Château Grillet
 Châteaumeillant
 Châteauneuf-du-Pape
 Châtillon-en-Diois
 Chenas
 Chevalier-Montrachet
 Cheverny
 Chinon
 Chiroubles
 Chorey-lès-Beaune *or* Chorey-lès-Beaune Côte de Beaune *or* Chorey-lès-Beaune Côte de Beaune-
 Villages
 Clairette de Bellegarde
 Clairette de Die
 Clairette du Languedoc, *whether or not followed by the name of a smaller geographical unit*
 Clos de la Roche
 Clos de Tart
 Clos des Lambrays
 Clos Saint-Denis
 Clos Vougeot
 Collioure
 Condrieu
 Corbières, *whether or not followed by Boutenac*
 Cornas

Corton
Corton-Charlemagne
Costières de Nîmes
Côte de Beaune, *whether or not followed by the name of a smaller geographical unit*
Côte de Beaune-Villages
Côte de Brouilly
Côte de Nuits
Côte Roannaise
Côte Rôtie
Coteaux Champenois, *whether or not followed by the name of a smaller geographical unit*
Coteaux d'Aix-en-Provence
Coteaux d'Ancenis, *whether or not followed by the name of a vine variety*
Coteaux de Die
Coteaux de l'Aubance
Coteaux de Pierrevert
Coteaux de Saumur
Coteaux du Giennois
Coteaux du Languedoc Picpoul de Pinet
Coteaux du Languedoc, *whether or not followed by the name of a smaller geographical unit*
Coteaux du Layon or Coteaux du Layon Chaume
Coteaux du Layon, *whether or not followed by the name of a smaller geographical unit*
Coteaux du Loir
Coteaux du Lyonnais
Coteaux du Quercy
Coteaux du Tricastin
Coteaux du Vendômois
Coteaux Varois
Côte-de-Nuits-Villages
Côtes Canon-Fronsac
Côtes d'Auvergne, *whether or not followed by the name of a smaller geographical unit*
Côtes de Beaune, *whether or not followed by the name of a smaller geographical unit*
Côtes de Bergerac
Côtes de Blaye
Côtes de Bordeaux Saint-Macaire
Côtes de Bourg
Côtes de Brulhois
Côtes de Castillon
Côtes de Duras
Côtes de la Malepère
Côtes de Millau
Côtes de Montravel
Côtes de Provence, *whether or not followed by Sainte Victoire*
Côtes de Saint-Mont
Côtes de Toul
Côtes du Frontonnais, *whether or not followed by Fronton or Villaudric*

Côtes du Jura
Côtes du Lubéron
Côtes du Marmandais
Côtes du Rhône
Côtes du Rhône Villages, *whether or not followed by the name of a smaller geographical unit*
Côtes du Roussillon
Côtes du Roussillon Villages, *whether or not followed by the following communes Caramany or Latour de France or Lesquerde or Tautavel*
Côtes du Ventoux
Côtes du Vivarais
Cour-Cheverny
Crémant d'Alsace
Crémant de Bordeaux
Crémant de Bourgogne
Crémant de Die
Crémant de Limoux
Crémant de Loire
Crémant du Jura
Crépy
Criots Bâtard-Montrachet
Crozes Ermitage
Crozes-Hermitage
Echezeaux
Entre-Deux-Mers *or* Entre-Deux-Mers Haut-Benauge
Ermitage
Faugères
Fiefs Vendéens, *whether or not followed by Mareuil or Brem or Vix or Pissotte*
Fitou
Fixin
Fleurie
Floc de Gascogne
Fronsac
Frontignan
Gaillac
Gaillac Premières Côtes
Gevrey-Chambertin
Gigondas
Givry
Grand Roussillon
Grands Echezeaux
Graves
Graves de Vayres
Griotte-Chambertin
Gros Plant du Pays Nantais
Haut Poitou

Haut-Médoc
Haut-Montravel
Hermitage
Irancy
Iroulégu
Jasnières
Juliéna
Jurançon
L'Etoile, *whether or not followed by 'mousseux'*
La Grande Rue
Ladoix *or* Ladoix Côte de Beaune *or* Ladoix Côte de Beaune-Villages
Lalande de Pomerol
Languedoc, *whether or not followed by the name of a smaller geographical unit*
Latricières-Chambertin
Les-Baux-de-Provence
Limoux
Lirac
Lustrac-Médoc
Loupjac
Lunel, *whether or not preceded by 'Muscat de'*
Lussac Saint-Émilion
Mâcon *or* Pinot-Chardonnay-Macôn
Mâcon, *whether or not followed by the name of a smaller geographical unit*
Mâcon-Villages
Macvin du Jura
Madiran
Maranges Côte de Beaune *or* Maranges Côtes de Beaune-Villages
Maranges, *whether or not followed by the name of a smaller geographical unit*
Marcillac
Margaux
Marsannay
Maury
Mazis-Chambertin
Mazoyères-Chambertin
Médoc
Menetou Salon, *whether or not followed by the name of a smaller geographical unit*
Mercurey
Meursault *or* Meursault Côte de Beaune *or* Meursault Côte de Beaune-Villages
Minervois
Minervois-la-Livinière
Mireval
Monbazillac
Montagne Saint-Émilion
Montagny
Monthélie *or* Monthélie Côte de Beaune *or* Monthélie Côte de Beaune-Villages

Montlouis, *whether or not followed by 'mousseux' or 'pétillant'*
 Montrachet
 Montravel
 Morey-Saint-Denis
 Morgon
 Moselle
 Moulin-à-Vent
 Moulis
 Moulis-en-Médoc
 Muscadet
 Muscadet Coteaux de la Loire
 Muscadet Côtes de Grandlieu
 Muscadet Sèvre-et-Maine
 Musigny
 Néac
 Nuits
 Nuits-Saint-Georges
 Orléans
 Orléans-Cléry
 Pacherenc du Vic-Bilh
 Palette
 Patrimonio
 Pauillac
 Pécharmant
 Pernand-Vergelesses *or* Pernand-Vergelesses Côte de Beaune *or* Pernand-Vergelesses Côte de
 Beaune-Villages
 Pessac-Léognan
 Petit Chablis, *whether or not followed by the name of a smaller geographical unit*
 Pineau des Charentes
 Pomerol
 Pommard
 Pouilly Fumé
 Pouilly-Fuissé
 Pouilly-Loché
 Pouilly-sur-Loire
 Pouilly-Vinzelles
 Premières Côtes de Blaye
 Premières Côtes de Bordeaux, *whether or not followed by the name of a smaller geographical unit*
 Puisseguin Saint-Émilion
 Puligny-Montrachet *or* Puligny-Montrachet Côte de Beaune *or* Puligny-Montrachet Côte de Beaune-
 Villages
 Quarts-de-Chaume
 Quincy
 Rasteau
 Rasteau Rancio

Régnié
Reuilly
Richebourg
Rivesaltes, *whether or not preceded by 'Muscat de'*
Rivesaltes Rancio
Romanée (La)
Romanée Conti
Romanée Saint-Vivant
Rosé des Riceys
Rosette
Roussette de Savoie, *whether or not followed by the name of a smaller geographical unit*
Roussette du Bugey, *whether or not followed by the name of a smaller geographical unit*
Ruchottes-Chambertin
Rully
Saint Julien
Saint-Amour
Saint-Aubin *or* Saint-Aubin Côte de Beaune, *or* Saint-Aubin Côte de Beaune-Villages
Saint-Bris
Saint-Chinian
Sainte-Croix-du-Mont
Sainte-Foy Bordeaux
Saint-Émilion
Saint-Emilion Grand Cru
Saint-Estèphe
Saint-Georges Saint-Émilion
Saint-Jean-de-Minervois, *whether or not preceded by 'Muscat de'*
Saint-Joseph
Saint-Nicolas-de-Bourgueil
Saint-Péray
Saint-Pourçain
Saint-Romain *or* Saint-Romain Côte de Beaune *or* Saint-Romain Côte de Beaune-Villages
Saint-Véran
Sancerre
Santenay *or* Santenay Côte de Beaune, *or* Santenay Côte de Beaune-Villages
Saumur Champigny
Saussignac
Sauternes
Savennières
Savennières-Coulée-de-Serrant
Savennières-Roche-aux-Moines
Savigny *or* Savigny-lès-Beaune
Seyssel
Tâche (La)
Tavel
Thouarsais

Touraine Amboise
 Touraine Azay-le-Rideau
 Touraine Mesland
 Touraine Noble Joue
 Touraine, *whether or followed by 'mousseux' or 'pétillant'*
 Tursan
 Vacqueyras
 Valençay
 Vin d'Entraygues et du Fel
 Vin d'Estaing
 Vin de Corse, *whether or not followed by the name of a smaller geographical unit*
 Vin de Lavilledieu
 Vin de Savoie or Vin de Savoie-Ayze, *whether or not followed by the name of a smaller geographical unit*
 Vin du Bugey, *whether or not followed by the name of a smaller geographical unit*
 Vin Fin de la Côte de Nuits
 Viré Clessé
 Volnay
 Volnay Santenots
 Vosne-Romanée
 Vougeot
 Vouvray, *whether or not followed by 'mousseux' or 'pétillant'*

2. *Table wines with a geographical indication*

Vin de pays de l'Agenais
 Vin de pays d'Aigues
 Vin de pays de l'Ain
 Vin de pays de l'Allier
 Vin de pays d'Allobrogie
 Vin de pays des Alpes de Haute-Provence
 Vin de pays des Alpes Maritimes
 Vin de pays de l'Ardèche
 Vin de pays d'Argens
 Vin de pays de l'Ariège
 Vin de pays de l'Aude
 Vin de pays de l'Aveyron
 Vin de pays des Balmes dauphinoises
 Vin de pays de la Bénovie
 Vin de pays du Bérange
 Vin de pays de Bessan
 Vin de pays de Bigorre
 Vin de pays des Bouches du Rhône
 Vin de pays du Bourbonnais
 Vin de pays du Calvados

Vin de pays de Cassan
Vin de pays Cathare
Vin de pays de Caux
Vin de pays de Cessenon
Vin de pays des Cévennes, *whether or not followed by Mont Bouquet*
Vin de pays Charentais, *whether or not followed by Ile de Ré or Ile d'Oléron or Saint-Sornin*
Vin de pays de la Charente
Vin de pays des Charentes-Maritimes
Vin de pays du Cher
Vin de pays de la Cité de Carcassonne
Vin de pays des Collines de la Moure
Vin de pays des Collines rhodaniennes
Vin de pays du Comté de Grignan
Vin de pays du Comté tolosan
Vin de pays des Comtés rhodaniens
Vin de pays de la Corrèze
Vin de pays de la Côte Vermeille
Vin de pays des coteaux charitois
Vin de pays des coteaux d'Enserune
Vin de pays des coteaux de Besilles
Vin de pays des coteaux de Cèze
Vin de pays des coteaux de Coiffy
Vin de pays des coteaux Flaviens
Vin de pays des coteaux de Fontcaude
Vin de pays des coteaux de Glanes
Vin de pays des coteaux de l'Ardèche
Vin de pays des coteaux de l'Auxois
Vin de pays des coteaux de la Cabrerisse
Vin de pays des coteaux de Laurens
Vin de pays des coteaux de Miramont
Vin de pays des coteaux de Montélimar
Vin de pays des coteaux de Murviel
Vin de pays des coteaux de Narbonne
Vin de pays des coteaux de Peyriac
Vin de pays des coteaux des Baronnie
Vin de pays des coteaux du Cher et de l'Arnon
Vin de pays des coteaux du Grésivaudan
Vin de pays des coteaux du Libron
Vin de pays des coteaux du Littoral Audois
Vin de pays des coteaux du Pont du Gard
Vin de pays des coteaux du Salagou
Vin de pays des coteaux de Tannay
Vin de pays des coteaux du Verdon
Vin de pays des coteaux et terrasses de Montauban
Vin de pays des côtes catalanes

Vin de pays des côtes de Gascogne
Vin de pays des côtes de Lastours
Vin de pays des côtes de Montestruc
Vin de pays des côtes de Pérignan
Vin de pays des côtes de Prouilhe
Vin de pays des côtes de Thau
Vin de pays des côtes de Thongue
Vin de pays des côtes du Brian
Vin de pays des côtes de Ceressou
Vin de pays des côtes du Condomois
Vin de pays des côtes du Tarn
Vin de pays des côtes du Vidourle
Vin de pays de la Creuse
Vin de pays de Cucugnan
Vin de pays des Deux-Sèvres
Vin de pays de la Dordogne
Vin de pays du Doubs
Vin de pays de la Drôme
Vin de pays Duché d'Uzès
Vin de pays de Franche-Comté, *whether or not followed by Coteaux de Champlitte*
Vin de pays du Gard
Vin de pays du Gers
Vin de pays des Hautes-Alpes
Vin de pays de la Haute-Garonne
Vin de pays de la Haute-Marne
Vin de pays des Hautes-Pyrénées
Vin de pays d'Hauterive, *whether or not followed by Val d'Orbieu or Coteaux du Termenès or Côtes de Lézignan*
Vin de pays de la Haute-Saône
Vin de pays de la Haute-Vienne
Vin de pays de la Haute vallée de l'Aude
Vin de pays de la Haute vallée de l'Orb
Vin de pays des Hauts de Badens
Vin de pays de l'Hérault
Vin de pays de l'Île de Beauté
Vin de pays de l'Indre et Loire
Vin de pays de l'Indre
Vin de pays de l'Isère
Vin de pays du Jardin de la France, *whether or not followed by Marches de Bretagne or Pays de Retz*
Vin de pays des Landes
Vin de pays de Loire-Atlantique
Vin de pays du Loir et Cher
Vin de pays du Loiret
Vin de pays du Lot
Vin de pays du Lot et Garonne

Vin de pays des Maures
Vin de pays de Maine et Loire
Vin de pays de la Mayenne
Vin de pays de Meurthe-et-Moselle
Vin de pays de la Meuse
Vin de pays du Mont Baudile
Vin de pays du Mont Caume
Vin de pays des Monts de la Grage
Vin de pays de la Nièvre
Vin de pays d’Oc
Vin de pays du Périgord, *followed or not by* Vin de Domme
Vin de pays de la Petite Crau
Vin de pays des Portes de Méditerranée
Vin de pays de la Principauté d’Orange
Vin de pays du Puy de Dôme
Vin de pays des Pyrénées-Atlantiques
Vin de pays des Pyrénées-Orientales
Vin de pays des Sables du Golfe du Lion
Vin de pays de la Sainte Baume
Vin de pays de Saint Guilhem-le-Désert
Vin de pays de Saint-Sardos
Vin de pays de Sainte Marie la Blanche
Vin de pays de Saône et Loire
Vin de pays de la Sarthe
Vin de pays de Seine et Marne
Vin de pays du Tarn
Vin de pays du Tarn et Garonne
Vin de pays des Terroirs landais, *whether or not followed by* Coteaux de Chalosse *or* Côtes de L’Adour *or* Sables Fauves *or* Sables de l’Océan
Vin de pays de Thézac-Perricard
Vin de pays du Torgan
Vin de pays d’Urfé
Vin de pays du Val de Cesse
Vin de pays du Val de Dagne
Vin de pays du Val de Montferrand
Vin de pays de la Vallée du Paradis
Vin de pays du Var
Vin de pays du Vaucluse
Vin de pays de la Vaunage
Vin de pays de la Vendée
Vin de pays de la Vicomté d’Aumelas
Vin de pays de la Vienne
Vin de pays de la Vistrenque
Vin de pays de l’Yonne

GERMANY

1. *Quality wines produced in a specified region*

<i>Names of specified regions</i>	<i>Sub-regions</i>
Ahr.....	Walporzheim <i>or</i> Ahrtal
Baden.....	Badische Bergstraße Tauberfranken Bodensee Breisgau Kaiserstuhl Kraichgau Tuniberg Markgräflerland Ortenau
Franken.....	Maindreieck Mainviereck Steigerwald
Hessische Bergstraße.....	Starkenburg Umstadt
Mittelrhein.....	Loreley Siebengebirge
Mosel-Saar-Ruwer <i>or</i> Mosel <i>or</i> Saar <i>or</i> Ruwer....	Bernkastel Burg Cochem Moseltor Obermosel Saar Ruwertal
Nahe.....	Nahetal
Pfalz.....	Mittelhaardt Deutsche Weinstraße (Weinstrasse) Südliche Weinstraße (Weinstrasse) Johannisberg
Rheingau.....	Bingen
Rheinessen.....	Nierstein Wonnegau Schloß Neuenburg
Saale-Unstrut.....	Thüringen Mansfelder Seen

Sachsen.....	Elstertal Meißen
Württemberg.....	Württembergischer Bodensee Kocher-Jagst-Tauber Oberer Neckar Remstal-Stuttgart Württembergisch Unterland Bayerischer Bodensee

2. *Table wines with a geographical indication*

<i>Landwein</i>	<i>Tafelwein</i>
Ahrtaler Landwein	Albrechtsburg
Badischer Landwein	Bayern
Bayerischer Bodensee-Landwein	Burgengau
Landwein der Mosel	Donau
Landwein der Ruwer	Lindau
Landwein der Saar	Main
Mecklenburger Landwein	Mosel
Mitteldeutscher Landwein	Neckar
Nahegauer Landwein	Oberrhein
Pfälzer Landwein	Rhein
Regensburger Landwein	Rhein-Mosel
Rheinburgen-Landwein	Römertor
Rheingauer Landwein	Stargarder Land
Rheinischer Landwein	
Saarländischer Landwein der Mosel	
Sächsischer Landwein	
Schwäbischer Landwein	
Starkenburger Landwein	
Taubertäler Landwein	

GREECE

1. *Quality wines produced in a specified region*

<i>Specified regions</i>	
<i>In Greek</i>	<i>In English</i>
Σάμος	Samos
Μοσχάτος Πατρών	Moschatos Patra
Μοσχάτος Ρίου – Πατρών	Moschatos Riou Patra
Μοσχάτος Κεφαλληνίας	Moschatos Kefhalinia
Μοσχάτος Λήμνου	Moschatos Lemnos
Μοσχάτος Ρόδου	Moschatos Rhodos
Μαυροδάφνη Πατρών	Mavrodafni Patra
Μαυροδάφνη Κεφαλληνίας	Mavrodafni Kefhalinia
Σητεία	Sitia
Νεμέα	Nemea
Σαντορίνη	Santorini
Δαφνές	Dafnes
Ρόδος	Rhodos
Νάουσα	Naoussa
Ρομπόλα Κεφαλληνίας	Robola Kefhalinia
Ραψάνη	Rapsani
Μαντινεία	Mantinia
Μεσενικόλα	Mesenicola
Πεζά	Peza
Αρχάνες	Archanes
Πάτρα	Patra
Ζίτσα	Zitsa
Αμύνταιο	Amynteon
Γουμένισσα	Goumenissa
Πάρος	Paros
Λήμνος	Lemnos
Αγχιάλος	Anchialos
Πλαγιές Μελίτων	Slopes of Melitona

2. *Table wines with a geographical indication*

<i>In Greek</i>	<i>In English</i>
Ρετσίνα Μεσογείων, <i>whether or not followed by</i> Αττικής	Retsina of Mesogia, <i>whether or not followed by</i> Attika
Ρετσίνα Κρωπίας <i>or</i> Ρετσίνα Κορωπίου, <i>whether or not followed by</i> Αττικής	Retsina of Kropia <i>or</i> Retsina Koropi, <i>whether or not followed by</i> Attika
Ρετσίνα Μαρκοπούλου, <i>whether or not followed by</i> Αττικής	Retsina of Markopoulou, <i>whether or not followed by</i> Attika
Ρετσίνα Μεγάρων, <i>whether or not followed by</i> Αττικής	Retsina of Megara, <i>whether or not followed by</i> Attika
Ρετσίνα Παιανίας <i>or</i> Ρετσίνα Λιοπεσίου, <i>whether or not followed by</i> Αττικής	Retsina of Peania <i>or</i> Retsina of Liopesi, <i>whether or not followed by</i> Attika
Ρετσίνα Παλλήνης, <i>whether or not followed by</i> Αττικής	Retsina of Pallini, <i>whether or not followed by</i> Attika
Ρετσίνα Πικερμίου, <i>whether or not followed by</i> Αττικής	Retsina of Pikermi, <i>whether or not followed by</i> Attika
Ρετσίνα Σπάτων, <i>whether or not followed by</i> Αττικής	Retsina of Spata, <i>whether or not followed by</i> Attika
Ρετσίνα Θηβών, <i>whether or not followed by</i> Βοιωτίας	Retsina of Thebes, <i>whether or not followed by</i> Viotias
Ρετσίνα Γιάλτρων, <i>whether or not followed by</i> Ευβοίας	Retsina of Gialtra, <i>whether or not followed by</i> Evvia
Ρετσίνα Καρύστου, <i>whether or not followed by</i> Ευβοίας	Retsina of Karystos, <i>whether or not followed by</i> Evvia
Ρετσίνα Χαλκίδας, <i>whether or not followed by</i> Ευβοίας	Retsina of Halkida, <i>whether or not followed by</i> Evvia
Βερντεα Ζακύνθου	Verntea Zakynthou
Αγιορείτικος Τοπικός Οίνος	Regional wine of Mount Athos Agioritikos
Τοπικός Οίνος Αναβύσσου	Regional wine of Anavyssos
Αττικός Τοπικός Οίνος	Regional wine of Attiki-Attikos
Τοπικός Οίνος Βιλίτσας	Regional wine of Vilitsas
Τοπικός Οίνος Γρεβενών	Regional wine of Grevena
Τοπικός Οίνος Δράμας	Regional wine of Drama
Δωδεκανησιακός Τοπικός Οίνος	Regional wine of Dodekanese - Dodekanissiakos
Τοπικός Οίνος Επανομής	Regional wine of Epanomi
Ηρακλειώτικος Τοπικός Οίνος	Regional wine of Heraklion - Herakliotikos
Θεσσαλικός Τοπικός Οίνος	Regional wine of Thessalia - Thessalikos
Θηβαϊκός Τοπικός Οίνος	Regional wine of Thebes - Thivaikos
Τοπικός Οίνος Κισσάμου	Regional wine of Kissamos
Τοπικός Οίνος Κρανιάς	Regional wine of Krania
Κρητικός Τοπικός Οίνος	Regional wine of Crete - Kritikos

Λασιθιώτικος Τοπικός Οίνος	Regional wine of Lasithi - Lassithiotikos
Μακεδονικός Τοπικός Οίνος	Regional wine of Macedonia - Macedonikos
Μεσημβριώτικος Τοπικός Οίνος	Regional wine of Nea Messimvria
Μεσσηνιακός Τοπικός Οίνος	Regional wine of Messinia - Messiniakos
Παιανίτικος Τοπικός Οίνος	Regional wine of Peanea
Παλληγιώτικος Τοπικός Οίνος	Regional wine of Pallini - Palliniotikos
Πελοποννησιακός Τοπικός Οίνος	Regional wine of Peloponnese - Peloponnisiakos
Τοπικός Οίνος Πλαγιές Αμπέλου	Regional wine of Slopes of Ambelos
Τοπικός Οίνος Πλαγιές Βερτίσκου	Regional wine of Slopes of Vertiskos
Τοπικός Οίνος Πλαγιών Κιθαιρώνα	Regional wine of Slopes of Kitherona
Κορινθιακός Τοπικός Οίνος	Regional wine of Korinthos - Korinthiakos
Τοπικός Οίνος Πλαγιών Πάρνηθας	Regional wine of Slopes of Parnitha
Τοπικός Οίνος Πυλίας	Regional wine of Pylia
Τοπικός Οίνος Τριφυλίας	Regional wine of Trifilia
Τοπικός Οίνος Τυρνάβου	Regional wine of Tyrnavos
Σιατιστινός Τοπικός Οίνος	Regional wine of Siastista
Τοπικός Οίνος Ριτσώνας Αυλίδος	Regional wine of Ritsona Avlidas
Τοπικός Οίνος Λετρίνων	Regional wine of Letrines
Τοπικός Οίνος Σπάτων	Regional wine of Spata
Τοπικός Οίνος Βορείων Πλαγιών Πεντελικού	Regional wine of Slopes of Penteliko
Αιγαιοπελαγίτικος Τοπικός Οίνος	Regional wine of Aegean Sea
Τοπικός Οίνος Ληλάντιου πεδίου	Regional wine of Lilantio Pedio
Τοπικός Οίνος Μαρκόπουλου	Regional wine of Markopoulo
Τοπικός Οίνος Τεγέας	Regional wine of Tegea
Τοπικός Οίνος Ανδριανής	Regional wine of Adriana
Τοπικός Οίνος Χαλικούνας	Regional wine of Halikouna
Τοπικός Οίνος Χαλκιδικής	Regional wine of Halkidiki
Καρυστινός Τοπικός Οίνος	Regional wine of Karystos - Karystinos
Τοπικός Οίνος Πέλλας	Regional wine of Pella
Τοπικός Οίνος Σερρών	Regional wine of Serres
Συριανός Τοπικός Οίνος	Regional wine of Syros - Syrianos
Τοπικός Οίνος Πλαγιών Πετρωτού	Regional wine of Slopes of Petroto
Τοπικός Οίνος Γερανείων	Regional wine of Gerania
Τοπικός Οίνος Οπουντίας Λοκρίδος	Regional wine of Opountias Lokridos
Τοπικός Οίνος Στερεάς Ελλάδος	Regional wine of Sterea Ellada
Τοπικός Οίνος Αγοράς	Regional wine of Agora
Τοπικός Οίνος Κοιλιάδος Αταλάντης	Regional wine of Valley of Atalanti

Τοπικός Οίνος Αρκαδίας	Regional wine of Arkadia
Παγγαιορειτικός Τοπικός Οίνος	Regional wine of Pangeon - Pangeoritikos
Τοπικός Οίνος Μεταξάτων	Regional wine of Metaxata
Τοπικός Οίνος Ημαθίας	Regional wine of Imathia
Τοπικός Οίνος Κλημέντι	Regional wine of Klimenti
Τοπικός Οίνος Κέρκυρας	Regional wine of Corfu
Τοπικός Οίνος Σιθωνίας	Regional wine of Sithonia
Τοπικός Οίνος Μαντζαβινάτων	Regional wine of Mantzavinata
Ισμαρικός Τοπικός Οίνος	Regional wine of Ismaros - Ismarikos
Τοπικός Οίνος Αβδήρων	Regional wine of Avdira
Τοπικός Οίνος Ιωαννίνων	Regional wine of Ioannina
Τοπικός Οίνος Πλαγιές Αιγιαλείας	Regional wine of Slopes of Egialia
Τοπικός Οίνος Πλαγιές του Αίνου	Regional wine of Slopes of Enos
Θρακικός Τοπικός Οίνος <i>or</i> Τοπικός Οίνος Θράκης	Regional wine of Thrace - Thrakikos <i>or</i> Regional wine of Thrakis
Τοπικός Οίνος Ιλίου	Regional wine of Ilion
Μετσοβίτικος Τοπικός Οίνος	Regional wine of Metsovo - Metsovitikos
Τοπικός Οίνος Κορωπίου	Regional wine of Koropi
Τοπικός Οίνος Φλώρινας	Regional wine of Florina
Τοπικός Οίνος Θαψανάων	Regional wine of Thapsana
Τοπικός Οίνος Πλαγιών Κνημίδος	Regional wine of Slopes of Knimida
Ηπειρωτικός Τοπικός Οίνος	Regional wine of Epirus - Epirotikos
Τοπικός Οίνος Πισάτιδος	Regional wine of Pisatis
Τοπικός Οίνος Λευκάδας	Regional wine of Lefkada
Μονεμβάσιος Τοπικός Οίνος	Regional wine of Monemvasia - Monemvasios
Τοπικός Οίνος Βελβεντού	Regional wine of Velvendos
Λακωνικός Τοπικός Οίνος	Regional wine of Lakonia – Lakonikos
Τοπικός Οίνος Μαρτίνου	Regional wine of Martino
Αχαϊκός Τοπικός Οίνος	Regional wine of Achaia
Τοπικός Οίνος Ηλιείας	Regional wine of Ilia

HUNGARY

1. Quality wines produced in a specified region

<i>Specified regions</i>	<i>Sub-regions</i>
Ászár-Neszmély(-i).....	Ászár(-i) Neszmély(-i)
Badacsony(-i)	
Balatonboglár(-i).....	Balatonlelle(-i) Mareali
Balatonfelvidék(-i).....	Balatonederics-Lesence(-i) Cserszeg(-i) Kál(-i)
Balatonfüred-Csopak(-i).....	Zánka(-i)
Balatonmelléke <i>or</i> Balatonmelléki.....	Muravidéki
Bükkalja(-i)	
Csongrád(-i).....	Kistelek(-i) Mórahalom <i>or</i> Móraalmi Pusztamérges(-i)
Eger <i>or</i> Egri.....	Debrő(-i), <i>followed or not by</i> Andornaktálya(-i) <i>or</i> Demjén(-i) <i>or</i> Egerbakta(-i) <i>or</i> Egerszalók(-i) <i>or</i> Egerszólát(-i) <i>or</i> Felsőtárkány(-i) <i>or</i> Kerecsend(-i) <i>or</i> Maklár(-i) <i>or</i> Nagytálya(-i) <i>or</i> Noszvaj(-i) <i>or</i> Novaj(-i) <i>or</i> Ostoros(-i) <i>or</i> Szomolya(-i) <i>or</i> Aldebrő(-i) <i>or</i> Feldebrő(-i) <i>or</i> Tófalu(-i) <i>or</i> Verpelét(-i) <i>or</i> Kompolt(-i) <i>or</i> Tarnaszentmária(-i)
Etyek-Buda(-i).....	Buda(-i) Etyek(-i) Velence(-i)
Hajós-Baja(-i)	
Kőszegi	
Kunság(-i).....	Bácska(-i) Cegléd(-i) Duna mente <i>or</i> Duna menti Izsák(-i) Jászság(-i) Kecskemét-Kiskunfélegyháza <i>or</i> Kecskemét- Kiskunfélegyházi Kiskunhalas-Kiskunmajsa(-i)

Mátra(-i)	Kiskőrös(-i)
Mór(-i)	Monor(-i)
Pannonhalma (Pannonhalmi)	Tisza mente <i>or</i> Tisza menti
Pécs(-i).....	Versend(-i)
	<i>Szigetvár(-i)</i>
Szekszárd(-i)	Kapos(-i)
Somló(-i).....	Kissomlyó-Sághegyi
Sopron(-i).....	Köszeg(-i)
Tokaj(-i).....	Abaujszántó(-i) <i>or</i> Bekecs(-i) <i>or</i> Bodrogkeresztúr(-i) <i>or</i> Bodrogkisfalud(-i) <i>or</i> Bodrogolaszi <i>or</i> Erdőbénye(-i) <i>or</i> Erdőhorváti <i>or</i> Golop(-i) <i>or</i> Hercegkút(-i) <i>or</i> Legyesbénye(-i) <i>or</i> Makkoshotyka(-i) <i>or</i> Mád(-i) <i>or</i> Mezőzombor(-i) <i>or</i> Monok(-i) <i>or</i> Olaszliszka(-i) <i>or</i> Rátka(-i) <i>or</i> Sárazsádány(-i) <i>or</i> Sárospatak(-i) <i>or</i> Sátoraljaújhely(-i) <i>or</i> Szegi <i>or</i> Szegilong(-i) <i>or</i> Szerencs(-i) <i>or</i> Tarcal(-i) <i>or</i> Tállya(-i) <i>or</i> Tolcsva(-i) <i>or</i> Vámosújfalú(-i)
Tolna(-i).....	Tamási
Villány(-i).....	Völgység(-i)
	Siklós(-i), <i>followed or not by</i> Kisharsány(-i) <i>or</i> Nagyharsány(-i) <i>or</i> Palkonya(-i) <i>or</i> Villánykövesd(-i) <i>or</i> Bisse(-i) <i>or</i> Csarnóta(-i) <i>or</i> Diósvizlő(-i) <i>or</i> Harkány(-i) <i>or</i> Hegyszentmárton(-i) <i>or</i> Kistótfalu(-i) <i>or</i> Márfa(-i) <i>or</i> Nagytótfalu(-i) <i>or</i> Szava(-i) <i>or</i> Túrony(-i) <i>or</i> Vokány(-i)

ITALY

1. Quality wines produced in a specified region

<i>D.O.C.G. (Denominazioni di Origine Controllata e Garantita)</i>
Albana di Romagna Asti <i>or</i> Moscato d'Asti <i>or</i> Asti Spumante Barbaresco Bardolino superiore Barolo Brachetto d'Acqui <i>or</i> Acqui Brunello di Montalcino Carmignano Chianti, <i>whether or not followed by</i> Colli Aretini <i>or</i> Colli Fiorentini <i>or</i> Colline Pisane <i>or</i> Colli Senesi <i>or</i> Montalbano <i>or</i> Montespertoli <i>or</i> Rufina Chianti Classico Fiano di Avellino Franciacorta Gattinara Gavi <i>or</i> Cortese di Gavi Ghemme Greco di Tufo Montefalco Sagrantino Montepulciano d'Abruzzo Colline Tramane Ramandolo Recioto di Soave Sforzato di Valtellina <i>or</i> Sfursat di Valtellina Soave superiore Taurasi Torgiano Valtellina Superiore, <i>whether or not followed by</i> Grumello <i>or</i> Inferno <i>or</i> Maroggia <i>or</i> Sassella <i>or</i> Vagella Vermentino di Gallura <i>or</i> Sardegna Vermentino di Gallura Vernaccia di San Gimignano Vernaccia di Serrapetrona Vino Nobile di Montepulciano
<i>D.O.C. (Denominazioni di Origine Controllata)</i>
Aglianico del Taburno <i>or</i> Taburno Aglianico del Vulture Albugnano Alcama <i>or</i> Alcama classico Aleatico di Gradoli Aleatico di Puglia

Alezio

Alghero *or* Sardegna Alghero

Alta Langa

Alto Adige *or* dell'Alto Adige (Südtirol *or* Südtiroler), *whether or not followed by*:

- Colli di Bolzano (Bozner Leiten),
- Meranese di Collina *or* Meranese (Meraner Hügel *or* Meraner),
- Santa Maddalena (St.Magdalener),
- Terlano (Terlaner),
- Valle Isarco (Eisacktal *or* Eisacktaler),
- Valle Venosta (Vinschgau)

Ansonica Costa dell'Argentario

Aprilia

Arborea *or* Sardegna Arborea

Arcole

Assisi

Atina

Aversa

Bagnoli di Sopra *or* Bagnoli

Barbera d'Asti

Barbera del Monferrato

Barbera d'Alba

Barco Reale di Carmignano *or* Rosato di Carmignano *or* Vin Santo di Carmignano *or* Vin Santo Carmignano Occhio di Pernice

Bardolino

Bianchetto del Metauro

Bianco Capena

Bianco dell'Empolese

Bianco della Valdinievole

Bianco di Custoza

Bianco di Pitigliano

Bianco Pisano di S. Torpè

Biferno

Bivongi

Boca

Bolgheri e Bolgheri Sassicaia

Bosco Eliceo

Botticino

Bramaterra

Breganze

Brindisi

Cacc'e mmitte di Lucera

Cagnina di Romagna

Caldaro (Kalterer) *or* Lago di Caldaro (Kalterersee), *whether or not followed by* 'Classico'

Campi Flegrei

Campidano di Terralba *or* Terralba *or* Sardegna Campidano di Terralba *or* Sardegna Terralba
 Canavese
 Candia dei Colli Apuani
 Cannonau di Sardegna, *whether or not followed by* Capo Ferrato *or* Oliena *or* Nepente di Oliena Jerzu
 Capalbio
 Capri
 Capriano del Colle
 Carema
 Carignano del Sulcis *or* Sardegna Carignano del Sulcis
 Carso
 Castel del Monte
 Castel San Lorenzo
 Casteller
 Castelli Romani
 Cellatica
 Cerasuolo di Vittoria
 Cerveteri
 Cesanese del Piglio
 Cesanese di Affile *or* Affile
 Cesanese di Olevano Romano *or* Olevano Romano
 Cilento
 Cinque Terre *or* Cinque Terre Sciacchetrà, *whether or not followed by* Costa de sera *or* Costa de
 Campu *or* Costa da Posa
 Circeo
 Cirò
 Cisterna d'Asti
 Colli Albani
 Colli Altotiberini
 Colli Amerini
 Colli Berici, *whether or not followed by* "Barbarano"
 Colli Bolognesi, *whether or not followed by* Colline di Riposto *or* Colline Marconiane *or* Zola
 Predona *or* Monte San Pietro *or* Colline di Oliveto *or* Terre di
 Montebudello *or* Serravalle
 Colli Bolognesi Classico-Pignoletto
 Colli del Trasimeno *or* Trasimeno
 Colli della Sabina
 Colli dell'Etruria Centrale
 Colli di Conegliano, *whether or not followed by* Refrontolo *or* Torchiato di Fregona
 Colli di Faenza
 Colli di Luni (*Regione Liguria*)
 Colli di Luni (*Regione Toscana*)
 Colli di Parma
 Colli di Rimini
 Colli di Scandiano e di Canossa
 Colli d'Imola

Colli Etruschi Viterbesi
Colli Euganei
Colli Lanuvini
Colli Maceratesi
Colli Martani, *whether or not followed by Todi*
Colli Orientali del Friuli, *whether or not followed by Cialla or Rosazzo*
Colli Perugini
Colli Pesaresi, *whether or not followed by Focara or Roncaglia*
Colli Piacentini, *whether or not followed by Vigoleno or Gutturnio or Monterosso Val d'Arda or
Trebbianino Val Trebbia or Val Nure*
Colli Romagna Centrale
Colli Tortonesi
Collina Torinese
Colline di Levanto
Colline Lucchesi
Colline Novaresi
Colline Saluzzesi
Collio Goriziano *or* Collio
Conegliano-Valdobbiadene, *whether or not followed by Cartizze*
Conero
Contea di Sclafani
Contessa Entellina
Controguerra
Copertino
Cori
Cortese dell'Alto Monferrato
Corti Benedettine del Padovano
Cortona
Costa d'Amalfi, *whether or not followed by Furore or Ravello or Tramonti*
Coste della Sesia
Delia Nivolelli
Dolcetto d'Acqui
Dolcetto d'Alba
Dolcetto d'Asti
Dolcetto delle Langhe Monregalesi
Dolcetto di Diano d'Alba *or* Diano d'Alba
Dolcetto di Dogliani superior *or* Dogliani
Dolcetto di Ovada
Donnici
Elba
Eloro, *whether or not followed by Pachino*
Erbaluce di Caluso *or* Caluso
Erice
Esino
Est! Est!! Est!!! Di Montefiascone

Etna
Falerio dei Colli Ascolani *or* Falerio
Falerno del Massico
Fara
Faro
Frascati
Freisa d'Asti
Freisa di Chieri
Friuli Annia
Friuli Aquileia
Friuli Grave
Friuli Isonzo *or* Isonzo del Friuli
Friuli Latisana
Gabiano
Galatina
Galluccio
Gambellara
Garda (*Regione Lombardia*)
Garda (*Regione Veneto*)
Garda Colli Mantovani
Genazzano
Gioia del Colle
Girò di Cagliari *or* Sardegna Girò di Cagliari
Golfo del Tigullio
Gravina
Greco di Bianco
Greco di Tufo
Grignolino d'Asti
Grignolino del Monferrato Casalese
Guardia Sanframondi o Guardiolo
Irpinia
I Terreni di Danseverino
Ischia
Lacrima di Morro *or* Lacrima di Morro d'Alba
Lago di Corbara
Lambrusco di Sorbara
Lambrusco Grasparossa di Castelvetro
Lambrusco Mantovano, *whether or not followed by*: Oltrepò Mantovano *or* Viadanese-Sabbionetano
Lambrusco Salamino di Santa Croce
Lamezia
Langhe
Lessona
Leverano
Lison-Pramaggiore
Lizzano

Loazzolo
 Locorotondo
 Lugana (*Regione Veneto*)
 Lugana (*Regione Lombardia*)
 Malvasia delle Lipari
 Malvasia di Bosa *or* Sardegna Malvasia di Bosa
 Malvasia di Cagliari *or* Sardegna Malvasia di Cagliari
 Malvasia di Casorzo d'Asti
 Malvasia di Castelnuovo Don Bosco
 Mandrolisai *or* Sardegna Mandrolisai
 Marino
 Marsala
 Martina *or* Martina Franca
 Matera
 Matino
 Melissa
 Menfi, *whether or not followed by* Feudo *or* Fiori *or* Bonera
 Merlara
 Molise
 Monferrato, *whether or not followed by* Casalese
 Monica di Cagliari *or* Sardegna Monica di Cagliari
 Monica di Sardegna
 Monreale
 Montecarlo
 Montecompatri Colonna *or* Montecompatri *or* Colonna
 Montecucco
 Montefalco
 Montello e Colli Asolani
 Montepulciano d'Abruzzo
 Monteregio di Massa Marittima
 Montescudaio
 Monti Lessini *or* Lessini
 Morellino di Scansano
 Moscadello di Montalcino
 Moscato di Cagliari *or* Sardegna Moscato di Cagliari
 Moscato di Noto
 Moscato di Pantelleria *or* Passito di Pantelleria *or* Pantelleria
 Moscato di Sardegna, *whether or not followed by:* Gallura *or* Tempio Pausania *or* Tempio
 Moscato di Siracusa
 Moscato di Sorso-Sennori *or* Moscato di Sorso *or* Moscato di Sennori *or* Sardegna Moscato di Sorso-
 Sennori *or* Sardegna Moscato di Sorso *or* Sardegna Moscato di
 Sennori
 Moscato di Trani
 Nardò
 Nasco di Cagliari *or* Sardegna Nasco di Cagliari

Nebiolo d'Alba
Nettuno
Nuragus di Cagliari *or* Sardegna Nuragus di Cagliari
Offida
Oltrepò Pavese
Orcia
Orta Nova
Orvieto (*Regione Umbria*)
Orvieto (*Regione Lazio*)
Ostuni
Pagadebit di Romagna, *whether or not followed by* Bertinoro
Parrina
Penisola Sorrentina, *whether or not followed by* Gragnano *or* Lettere *or* Sorrento
Pentro di Isernia *or* Pentro
Piemonte
Pinerolese
Pollino
Pomino
Pornassio *or* Ormeasco di Pornassio
Primitivo di Manduria
Reggiano
Reno
Riviera del Brenta
Riesi
Riviera del Garda Bresciano *or* Garda Bresciano
Riviera Ligure di Ponente, *whether or not followed by*: Riviera dei Fiori *or* Albenga *o* Albenganese *or* Finale *or* Finalese *or* Ormeasco
Romagna Albana spumante
Rossese di Dolceacqua *or* Dolceacqua
Rosso Barletta
Rosso Canosa *or* Rosso Canosa Canusium
Rosso Conero
Rosso di Cerignola
Rosso di Montalcino
Rosso di Montepulciano
Rosso Orvietano *or* Orvietano Rosso
Rosso Piceno
Rubino di Cantavenna
Ruchè di Castagnole Monferrato
Salice Salentino
Sambuca di Sicilia
San Colombano al Lambro *or* San Colombano
San Gimignano
San Martino della Battaglia (*Regione Veneto*)
San Martino della Battaglia (*Regione Lombardia*)

San Severo
San Vito di Luzzi
Sangiovese di Romagna
Sannio
Sant'Agata de Goti
Santa Margherita di Belice
Sant'Anna di Isola di Capo Rizzuto
Sant'Antimo
Sardegna Semidano, *whether or not followed by Mogoro*
Savuto
Scanzo *or* Moscato di Scanzo
Scavigna
Sciaccia, *whether or not followed by Rayana*
Serrapetrona
Sizzano
Soave
Solopaca
Sovana
Squinzano
Tarquinia
Teroldego Rotaliano
Terre di Franciacorta
Torgiano
Trebiano d'Abruzzo
Trebiano di Romagna
Trentino, *whether or not followed by Sorni or Isera or d'Isera or Ziresi or dei Ziresi*
Trento
Val d'Arbia
Val di Cornia, *whether or not followed by Suvereto*
Val Polcevera, *whether or not followed by Coronata*
Valcalegio
Valdadige (Etschaler) (*Regione Trentino Alto Adige*)
Valdadige (Etschtaler) , *whether or not followed by Terra dei Forti (Regione Veneto)*
Valdichiana
Valle d'Aosta *or* Vallée d'Aoste, *whether or not followed by: Arnad-Montjovet or Donnas or Enfer
d'Arvier or Torrette or*
Blanc de Morgex et de la Salle *or* Chambave *or* Nus
Valpolicella, *whether or not followed by Valpantena*
Valsusa
Valtellina
Velletri
Verbicaro
Verdicchio dei Castelli di Jesi
Verdicchio di Matelica
Verduno Pelaverga *or* Verduno

Vermentino di Sardegna
Vernaccia di Oristano or Sardegna Vernaccia di Oristano
Vesuvio
Vicenza
Vignanello
Vin Santo del Chianti
Vin Santo del Chianti Classico
Vin Santo di Montepulciano
Vini del Piave *or* Piave
Zagarolo

2. *Table wines with a geographical indication*

Allerona
Alta Valle della Greve
Alto Livenza (*Regione veneto*)
Alto Livenza (*Regione Friuli Venezia Giulia*)
Alto Mincio
Alto Tirino
Arghillà
Barbagia
Basilicata
Benaco bresciano
Beneventano
Bergamasca
Bettona
Bianco di Castelfranco Emilia
Calabria
Camarro
Campania
Cannara
Civitella d'Agliano
Colli Aprutini
Colli Cimini
Colli del Limbara
Colli del Sangro
Colli della Toscana centrale
Colli di Salerno
Colli Trevigiani
Collina del Milanese
Colline del Genovesato
Colline Frentane
Colline Pescaresi
Colline Savonesi
Colline Teatine

Condoleo
Conselvano
Costa Viola
Daunia
Del Vastese *or* Histonium
Delle Venezie (*Regione Veneto*)
Delle Venezie (*Regione Friuli Venezia Giulia*)
Delle Venezie (*Regione Trentino – Alto Adige*)
Dugenta
Emilia *or* dell'Emilia
Epomeo
Esaro
Fontanarossa di Cerda
Forlì
Fortana del Taro
Frusinate *or* del Frusinate
Golfo dei Poeti La Spezia *or* Golfo dei Poeti
Grottino di Roccanova
Isola dei Nuraghi
Lazio
Lipuda
Locride
Marca Trevigiana
Marche
Maremma toscana
Marmilla
Mitterberg *or* Mitterberg tra Cauria e Tel *or* Mitterberg zwischen Gfrill und Toll
Modena *or* Provincia di Modena
Montenetto di Brescia
Murgia
Narni
Nurra
Ogliastra
Osco *or* Terre degli Osci
Paestum
Palizzi
Parteolla
Pellaro
Planargia
Pompeiano
Provincia di Mantova
Provincia di Nuoro
Provincia di Pavia
Provincia di Verona *or* Veronese
Puglia

Quistello
Ravenna
Roccamonfina
Romangia
Ronchi di Brescia
Rotae
Rubicone
Sabbioneta
Salemi
Salento
Salina
Scilla
Sebino
Sibiola
Sicilia
Sillaro *or* Bianco del Sillaro
Spello
Tarantino
Terrazze Retiche di Sondrio
Terre del Volturno
Terre di Chieti
Terre di Veleja
Tharros
Toscana *or* Toscano
Trexenta
Umbria
Val di Magra
Val di Neto
Val Tidone
Valdamato
Vallagarina (*Regione Trentino – Alto Adige*)
Vallagarina (*Regione Veneto*)
Valle Belice
Valle del Crati
Valle del Tirso
Valle d'Itria
Valle Peligna
Valli di Porto Pino
Veneto
Veneto Orientale
Venezia Giulia
Vigneti delle Dolomiti *or* Weinberg Dolomiten (*Regione Trentino – Alto Adige*)
Vigneti delle Dolomiti *or* Weinberg Dolomiten (*Regione Veneto*)

LUXEMBOURG

Quality wines produced in a specified region

<i>Specified regions</i>	<i>Names of communes or parts of communes</i>
Moselle Luxembourgeoise.....	Ahn Assel Bech-Kleinmacher Born Bous Burmerange Canach Ehnen Ellingen Elvange Erpeldingen Gostingen Greiveldingen Grevenmacher Lenningen Machtum Mertert Moersdorf Mondorf Niederdonven Oberdonven Oberwormeldingen Remerschen Remich Rolling Rosport Schengen Schwebsingen Stadtbredimus Trintingen Wasserbillig Wellenstein Wintringen Wormeldingen

MALTA

1. *Quality wines produced in a specified region*

<i>Specified regions</i>	<i>Sub-regions</i>
Island of Malta.....	Rabat Mdina or Medina Marsaxlokk Marnisi Mgarr Ta' Qali Siggiewi
Gozo.....	Ramla Marsalforn Nadur Victoria Heights

2. *Table wines with a geographical indication*

<i>In Maltese</i>	<i>In English</i>
Gzejjer Maltin	Maltese Islands

PORTUGAL

1. *Quality wines produced in a specified region*

<i>Specified regions</i>	<i>Sub-regions</i>
Alenquer	
Alentejo.....	Borba Évora Granja-Amareleja Moura Portalegre Redondo Reguengos Vidigueira
Arruda	
Bairrada	
Beira Interior.....	Castelo Rodrigo Cova da Beira Pinhel
Biscoitos	
Bucelas	
Carcavelos	
Chaves	
Colares	
Dão.....	Alva Besteiros Castendo Serra da Estrela Silgueiros Terras de Azurara Terras de Senhorim
Douro, <i>whether or not preceded by Vinho do or</i> <i>Moscatel do</i>	Baixo Corgo Cima Corgo Douro Superior
Encostas d'Aire.....	Alcobaça Ourém
Graciosa	

Lafões	
Lagoa	
Lagos	
Lourinhã	
Madeira <i>or</i> Madère <i>or</i> Madera <i>or</i> Vinho da Madeira <i>or</i> Madeira Weine <i>or</i> Madeira Wine <i>or</i> Vin de Madère <i>or</i> Vino di Madera <i>or</i> Madera Wijn	
Óbidos	
Palmela	
Pico	
Planalto Mirandês	
Portimão	
Port <i>or</i> Porto <i>or</i> Oporto <i>or</i> Portwein <i>or</i> Portvin <i>or</i> Portwijn <i>or</i> Vin de Porto <i>or</i> Port Wine <i>or</i> Vinho do Porto	
Ribatejo.....	Almeirim
	Cartaxo
	Chamusca
	Coruche
	Santarém
	Tomar
Setúbal, <i>whether or not preceded by</i> Moscatel	
Tavira	
Távora-Vorosa	
Torres Vedras	
	Chaves
	Planalto Mirandês
	Valpaços
Vinho Verde.....	Amarante
	Ave
	Baião
	Basto
	Cávado
	Lima
	Monção
	Paiva
	Sousa

2. *Table wines with a geographical indication*

<i>Specified regions</i>	<i>Sub-regions</i>
Açores	
Alentejano	
Algarve	
Beiras.....	Beira Alta Beira Litoral Terras de Sico
Duriense	
Estremadura.....	Alta Estremadura Palhete de Ourém
Minho	
Ribatejano	
Terras do Sado	

SLOVAKIA

Quality wines produced in a specified region

<i>Specified regions (followed by the term “vinohradnícka oblasť”)</i>	<i>Sub-regions (followed by the term “vinohradnícky rajón”)</i>
Južnoslovenská.....	Dunajskostredský Galantský Hurbanovský Komárňanský Palárikovský Šamorínsky Strekovský Štúrovský
Malokarpatská.....	Bratislavský Doľanský Hlohovecký Modranský Orešanský Pezinský Senecký Skalický Stupavský Trnavský Vrbovský Záhorský
Nitrianska.....	Nitriansky Pukanecký Radošinský Šintavský Tekovský Vrábeľský Želiezovský Žitavský Zlatomoravecký
Stredoslovenská.....	Fiľakovský Gemerský Hontiansky

Tokaj / ská/-ský/ ské.....	Ipeľský Modrokamenický Tornaľský Vinický Čerhov Černochovo Malá Tŕňa Slovenské Nové Mesto Veľká Bara Veľká Tŕňa Viničky
Východoslovenská.....	Kráľovskohlmecký Michalovský Moldavský Sobranský

SLOVENIA

1. *Quality wines produced in a specified region*

<i>Specified regions followed or not by either the name of a wine-growing commune and/or the name of a vineyard estate</i>
Bela krajina <i>or</i> Belokranjec Bizeljsko-Sremič <i>or</i> Sremič-Bizeljsko Dolenjska Dolenjska, cviček Goriška Brda <i>or</i> Brda Haloze <i>or</i> Haložan Koper <i>or</i> Koprčan Kras Kras, teran Ljutomer-Ormož <i>or</i> Ormož-Ljutomer Maribor <i>or</i> Mariborčan Radgona-Kapela <i>or</i> Kapela Radgona Prekmurje <i>or</i> Prekmurčan Šmarje-Virštanj <i>or</i> Virštanj-Šmarje Srednje Slovenske gorice Vipavska dolina <i>or</i> Vipavec <i>or</i> Vipavčan

2. *Table wines with a geographical indication*

Podravje Posavje Primorska

SPAIN

1. Quality wines produced in a specified region

<i>Specified regions</i>	<i>Sub-regions</i>
Abona	
Alella	
Alicante.....	Marina Alta
Almansa	
Ampurdán-Costa Brava	
Arabako Txakolina-Txakolí de Álava <i>or</i> Chacolí de Álava	
Arlanza	
Arribes	
Bierzo	
Binissalem-Mallorca	
Bullas	
Calatayud	
Campo de Borja	
Cariñena	
Cataluña	
Cava	
Chacolí de Bizkaia-Bizkaiko Txakolina	
Chacolí de Getaria-Getariako Txakolina	
Cigales	
Conca de Barberá	
Condado de Huelva	
Costers del Segre.....	Artesa Les Garrigues Rimat Valls de Riu Corb
Dominio de Valdepusa	
El Hierro	
Guijoso	
Jerez-Xérès-Sherry <i>or</i> Jerez <i>or</i> Xérès <i>or</i> Sherry	
Jumilla	
La Mancha	
La Palma.....	Fuencaliente Hoyo de Mazo Norte de la Palma
Lanzarote	
Málaga	
Manchuela	
Manzanilla	
Manzanilla-Sanlúcar de Barrameda	
Méntrida	

Mondéjar	
Monterrei.....	Ladera de Monterrei Val de Monterrei
Montilla-Moriles	
Montsant	
Navarra.....	Baja Montaña Ribera Alta Ribera Baja Tierra Estella Valdizarbe
Penedés	
Pla de Bages	
Pla i Llevant	
Priorato	
Rías Baixas.....	Condado do Tea O Rosal Ribeira do Ulla Soutomaior Val do Salnés
Ribeira Sacra.....	Amandi Chantada Quiroga-Bibei Ribeiras do Miño Ribeiras do Sil
Ribeiro	
Ribera del Duero	
Ribera del Guadiana.....	Cañamero Matanegra Montánchez Ribera Alta Ribera Baja Tierra de Barros
Ribera del Júcar	
Rioja.....	Rioja Alavesa Rioja Alta Rioja Baja
Rueda	
Sierras de Málaga.....	Serranía de Ronda
Somontano	
Tacoronte-Acentejo.....	Anaga
Tarragona	
Terra Alta	
Tierra de León	
Tierra del Vino de Zamora	
Toro	
Utiel-Requena	

Valdeorras Valdepeñas Valencia..... Valle de Güímar Valle de la Orotava Valles de Benavente Vinos de Madrid..... Ycoden-Daute-Isora Yecla	Alto Turia Clariano Moscatel de Valencia Valentino Arganda Navalcarnero San Martín de Valdeiglesias
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2. *Table wines with a geographical indication*

Vino de la Tierra de Abanilla Vino de la Tierra de Bailén Vino de la Tierra de Bajo Aragón Vino de la Tierra de Betanzos Vino de la Tierra de Cádiz Vino de la Tierra de Campo de Belchite Vino de la Tierra de Campo de Cartagena Vino de la Tierra de Cangas Vino de la Terra de Castelló Vino de la Tierra de Castilla Vino de la Tierra de Castilla y León Vino de la Tierra de Contraviesa-Alpujarra Vino de la Tierra de Córdoba Vino de la Tierra de Desierto de Almería Vino de la Tierra de Extremadura Vino de la Tierra Formentera Vino de la Tierra de Gálvez Vino de la Tierra de Granada Sur-Oeste Vino de la Tierra de Ibiza Vino de la Tierra de Illes Balears Vino de la Tierra de Isla de Menorca Vino de la Tierra de La Gomera Vino de la Tierra de Laujar-Alpujarra Vino de la Tierra de Los Palacios Vino de la Tierra de Norte de Granada Vino de la Tierra de Sierra Norte de Sevilla Vino de la Tierra de Pozohondo Vino de la Tierra de Ribera del Andarax

Vino de la Tierra de Ribera del Gállego-Cinco Villas
Vino de la Tierra de Ribera del Queiles
Vino de la Tierra de Serra de Tramuntana-Costa Nord
Vino de la Tierra de Sierra de Alcaraz
Vino de la Tierra de Valdejalón
Vino de la Tierra de Valle del Cinca
Vino de la Tierra de Valle del Jiloca
Vino de la Tierra del Valle del Miño-Ourense
Vino de la Tierra Valles de Sadacia

UNITED KINGDOM

1. *Quality wines produced in a specified region*

English Vineyards

Welsh Vineyards

2. *Table wines with a geographical indication*

England *or* Cornwall

Devon

Dorset

East Anglia

Gloucestershire

Hampshire

Herefordshire

Isle of Wight

Isles of Scilly

Kent

Lincolnshire

Oxfordshire

Shropshire

Somerset

Surrey

Sussex

Worcestershire

Yorkshire

Wales *or* Cardiff

Cardiganshire

Carmarthenshire

Denbighshire

Gwynedd

Monmouthshire

Newport

Pembrokeshire

Rhondda Cynon Taf

Swansea

The Vale of Glamorgan

Wrexham

2. Changes to the list of geographical indications mutually agreed by the Contracting Parties or the Joint Committee in accordance with the procedures set out in Article 29 or 30.

PART B. WINES ORIGINATING IN AUSTRALIA

1. Geographical indications of Australia:

STATE / ZONE	REGION	SUB-REGION
South Eastern Australia		
NEW SOUTH WALES		
Big Rivers		
	Perricoota	
	Riverina	
Western Plains		
Central Ranges		
	Cowra	
	Mudgee	
	Orange	
Southern New South Wales		
	Canberra District	
	Gundagai	
	Hilltops	
	Tumbarumba	
South Coast		
	Shoalhaven Coast	
	Southern Highlands	
Northern Slopes		
Northern Rivers		
	Hastings River	
Hunter Valley		
	Hunter	
		Broke Fordwich
QUEENSLAND		
	Granite Belt	
	South Burnett	
SOUTH AUSTRALIA		
Adelaide		
Mount Lofty Ranges		
	Adelaide Hills	
		Lenswood
		Piccadilly Valley
	Adelaide Plains	

	Clare Valley	
Barossa		
	Barossa Valley	
	Eden Valley	
		High Eden
Fleurieu		
	Currency Creek	
	Kangaroo Island	
	Langhorne Creek	
	McLaren Vale	
	Southern Fleurieu	
Limestone Coast		
	Coonawarra	
	Mount Benson	
	Padthaway	
Lower Murray		
	Riverland	
The Peninsulas		
Far North		
	Southern Flinders Ranges	
VICTORIA		
North West Victoria		
	Murray Darling	
	Swan Hill	
North East Victoria		
	Alpine Valleys	
	Beechworth	
	Glenrowan	
	King Valley	
	Rutherglen	
Central Victoria		
	Bendigo	
	Goulburn Valley	
		Nagambie Lakes
	Heathcote	
	Strathbogie Ranges	
	Upper Goulburn	
Western Victoria		
	Grampians	
		Great Western

	Henty	
	Pyrenees	
Port Phillip		
	Geelong	
	Macedon Ranges	
	Mornington Peninsula	
	Sunbury	
	Yarra Valley	
Gippsland		
WESTERN AUSTRALIA		
Greater Perth		
	Perth Hills	
	Swan District	
		Swan Valley
	Peel	
Central Western Australia		
South West Australia		
	Blackwood Valley	
	Geographe	
	Great Southern	
		Albany
		Denmark
		Frankland River
		Mount Barker
		Porongurup
	Margaret River	
	Manjimup	
	Pemberton	
West Australian South East Coastal		
Eastern Plains, Inland and North of Western Australia		
TASMANIA		
NORTHERN TERRITORY		
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY		

2. Changes to the list of geographical indications mutually agreed by the Contracting Parties in accordance with the procedures set out in Article 29 or 30.

ANNEX III

Traditional expressions as referred to in Article 12

1. Traditional expressions of the Member States:

Traditional expressions	Wines concerned	Wine category	Language
GERMANY			
Qualitätswein	All	Quality wine psr	German
Qualitätswein garantierten Ursprungs/ Q.g.U	All	Quality wine psr	German
Qualitätswein mit Prädikat/ Q.b.A.m.Pr <i>or</i> Prädikatswein	All	Quality wine psr	German
Qualitätsschaumwein garantierten Ursprungs/Q.g.U	All	Quality sparkling wine psr	German
Auslese	All	Quality wine psr	German
Beerenauslese	All	Quality wine psr	German
Eiswein	All	Quality wine psr	German
Kabinett	All	Quality wine psr	German
Spätlese	All	Quality wine psr	German
Trockenbeerenauslese	All	Quality wine psr	German
Landwein	All	Table wine with GI	German
Affentaler	Altschweier, Bühl, Eisental, Neusatz/Bühl, Bühlertal, Neuweier/Baden-Baden	Quality wine psr	German
Badisch Rotgold	Baden	Quality wine psr	German
Ehrentrudis	Baden	Quality wine psr	German
Hock	Rhein, Ahr, Hessische Bergstraße, Mittelrhein, Nahe, Rheinhessen, Pfalz, Rheingau	Table wine with GI	German
Klassik / Classic	All	Quality wine psr	German
Liebfrau(en)milch	Nahe, Rheinhessen, Pfalz, Rheingau	Quality wine psr	German
Moseltaler	Mosel-Saar-Ruwer	Quality wine psr	German
Riesling-Hochgewächs	All	Quality wine psr	German

Schillerwein	Württemberg	Quality wine psr	German
Weißherbst	All	Quality wine psr	German
Winzersekt	All	Quality sparkling wine psr	German

AUSTRIA			
Qualitätswein	All	Quality wine psr	German
Qualitätswein besonderer Reife und Leseart <i>or</i> Prädikatswein	All	Quality wine psr	German
Qualitätswein mit staatlicher Prüfnummer	All	Quality wine psr	German
Ausbruch / Ausbruchwein	All	Quality wine psr	German
Auslese / Auslesewein	All	Quality wine psr	German
Beerenauslese (wein)	All	Quality wine psr	German
Eiswein	All	Quality wine psr	German
Kabinett / Kabinettwein	All	Quality wine psr	German
Schilfwein	All	Quality wine psr	German
Spätlese / Spätlesewein	All	Quality wine psr	German
Strohwein	All	Quality wine psr	German
Trockenbeerenauslese	All	Quality wine psr	German
Landwein	All	Table wine with GI	
Ausstich	All	Quality wine psr and table wine with GI	German
Auswahl	All	Quality wine psr and table wine with GI	German
Bergwein	All	Quality wine psr and table wine with GI	German
Klassik / Classic	All	Quality wine psr and table wine with GI	German
Erste Wahl	All	Quality wine psr and table wine with GI	German
Hausmarke	All	Quality wine psr and table wine with GI	German
Heuriger	All	Quality wine psr and table wine with GI	German
Jubiläumsw Wein	All	Quality wine psr and table wine with GI	German
Schilcher	Steiermark	Quality wine psr and table wine with GI	German
Sturm	All	Partial fermented grape must with GI	German

SPAIN			
Denominación de origen (DO)	All	Quality wine psr, quality sparkling wine psr, quality semi sparkling wine psr, quality liqueur wine psr	Spanish
Denominación de origen calificada (DOCa)	All	Quality wine psr, quality sparkling wine psr, quality semi sparkling wine psr, quality liqueur wine psr	Spanish
Vino dulce natural	All	Quality liquor wine psr	Spanish
Vino generoso	⁶	Quality liquor wine psr	Spanish
Vino generoso de licor	⁷	Quality liquor wine psr	Spanish
Vino de la Tierra	All	Table wine with GI	
Aloque	DO Valdepeñas	Quality wine psr	Spanish
Amontillado	DDOO Jerez-Xérès-Sherry y Manzanilla Sanlúcar de Barrameda DO Montilla Moriles	Quality liquor wine psr	Spanish
Añejo	All	Quality wine psr, table wine with GI	Spanish
Añejo	DO Malaga	Quality liquor wine psr	Spanish
Chacoli / Txakolina	DO Chacoli de Bizkaia DO Chacoli de Getaria DO Chacoli de Alava	Quality wine psr	Spanish
Clásico	DO Abona DO El Hierro DO Lanzarote DO La Palma DO Tacoronte-Acentejo DO Tarragona DO Valle de Güimar DO Valle de la Orotava DO Ycoden-Daute-Isora	Quality wine psr	Spanish
Cream	DDOO Jerez-Xérès-Sherry y Manzanilla Sanlúcar de Barrameda	Quality liquor wine psr	English

⁶ The wines concerned are quality liqueur wines psr foreseen in Annex VI, point L, paragraph 8 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999.

⁷ The wines concerned are quality liqueur wines psr foreseen in Annex VI, point L, paragraph 11 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999.

	DO Montilla Moriles DO Málaga DO Condado de Huelva		
Criadera	DDOO Jerez-Xerès-Sherry y Manzanilla Sanlúcar de Barrameda DO Montilla Moriles DO Málaga DO Condado de Huelva	Quality liquor wine psr	Spanish
Criaderas y Soleras	DDOO Jerez-Xerès-Sherry y Manzanilla Sanlúcar de Barrameda DO Montilla Moriles DO Málaga DO Condado de Huelva	Quality liquor wine psr	Spanish
Crianza	All	Quality wine psr	Spanish
Dorado	DO Rueda DO Malaga	Quality liqueur wine psr	Spanish
Fino	DO Montilla Moriles DDOO Jerez-Xerès-Sherry y Manzanilla Sanlúcar de Barrameda	Quality liqueur wine psr	Spanish
Fondillón	DO Alicante	Quality wine psr	Spanish
Gran Reserva	All quality wines psr Cava	Quality wine psr quality sparkling wine psr	Spanish
Lágrima	DO Málaga	Quality liqueur wine psr	Spanish
Noble	All	Quality wine psr, table wine with GI	Spanish
Noble	DO Malaga	Quality liquor wine psr	Spanish
Oloroso	DDOO Jerez-Xerès-Sherry y Manzanilla Sanlúcar de Barrameda DO Montilla- Moriles	Quality liquor wine psr	Spanish
Pajarete	DO Málaga	Quality liquor wine psr	Spanish
Pálido	DO Condado de Huelva DO Rueda DO Málaga	Quality liquor wine psr	Spanish
Palo Cortado	DDOO Jerez-Xerès-Sherry y Manzanilla Sanlúcar de Barrameda DO Montilla- Moriles	Quality liquor wine psr	Spanish
Primero de cosecha	DO Valencia	Quality wine psr	Spanish
Rancio	All	Quality wine psr, quality liqueur wine psr	Spanish

Raya	DO Montilla-Moriles	Quality liquor wine psr	Spanish
Reserva	All	Quality wine psr	Spanish
Sobremadre	DO vinos de Madrid	Quality wine psr	Spanish
Solera	DDOO Jerez-Xerès-Sherry y Manzanilla Sanlúcar de Barrameda DO Montilla Moriles DO Málaga DO Condado de Huelva	Quality liqueur wine psr	Spanish
Superior	All	Quality wine psr	Spanish
Trasañejo	DO Málaga	Quality liquor wine psr	Spanish
Vino Maestro	DO Málaga	Quality liquor wine psr	Spanish
Vendimia inicial	DO Utiel-Requena	Quality wine psr	Spanish
Viejo	All	Quality wine psr, quality liqueur wine psr, table wine with GI	Spanish
Vino de tea	DO La Palma	Quality wine psr	Spanish

FRANCE			
Appellation d'origine contrôlée	All	Quality wine psr, quality sparkling wine psr, quality semi sparkling wine psr, quality liqueur wine psr	French
Appellation contrôlée	All	Quality wine psr, quality sparkling wine psr, quality semi sparkling wine psr, quality liqueur wine psr	French
Appellation d'origine / vin délimité de qualité supérieure	All	Quality wine psr, quality sparkling wine psr, quality semi sparkling wine psr, quality liqueur wine psr	French
Vin doux naturel	AOC Banyuls, Banyuls Grand Cru, Muscat de Frontignan, Grand Roussillon, Maury, Muscat de Beaume de Venise, Muscat du Cap Corse, Muscat de Lunel, Muscat de Mireval, Muscat de Rivesaltes, Muscat de St Jean de Minervois, Rasteau,	Quality wine psr	French

	Rivesaltes		
Vin de pays	All	Table wine with GI	French
Ambré	All	Quality liqueur wine psr, table wine with GI	French
Château	All	Quality wine psr, quality liqueur wine psr, quality sparkling wine psr	French
Clairnet	AOC Bourgogne, AOC Bordeaux	Quality wine psr	French
Claret	AOC Bordeaux	Quality wine psr	French
Clos	All	Quality wine psr, quality sparkling wine psr, quality liqueur wine psr	French
Cru Artisan	AOC Médoc, Haut- Médoc, Margaux, Moulis, Listrac, St Julien, Pauillac, St Estèphe	Quality wine psr	French
Cru Bourgeois	AOC Médoc, Haut- Médoc, Margaux, Moulis, Listrac, St Julien, Pauillac, St Estèphe	Quality wine psr	French
Cru Classé, <i>preceded by:</i> Grand, Premier Grand, Deuxième, Troisième, Quatrième, Cinquième	AOC Côtes de Provence, Graves, St Emilion Grand Cru, Haut-Médoc, Margaux, St Julien, Pauillac, St Estèphe, Sauternes, Pessac Léognan, Barsac	Quality wine psr	French
Edelzwicker	AOC Alsace	Quality wine psr	German
Grand Cru	AOC Alsace, Banyuls, Bonnes Mares, Chablis, Chambertin, Chapelle Chambertin, Chambertin Clos-de- Bèze, Mazoyeres ou Charmes Chambertin, Latricières- Chambertin, Mazis Chambertin, Ruchottes Chambertin, Griottes- Chambertin, , Clos de la Roche, Clos Saint Denis, Clos de Tart, Clos de Vougeot, Clos des Lambray, Corton, Corton Charlemagne, Charlemagne,	Quality wine psr	French

	Echézeaux, Grand Echézeaux, La Grande Rue, Montrachet, Chevalier-Montrachet, Bâtard-Montrachet, Bienvenues-Bâtard-Montrachet, Criots-Bâtard-Montrachet, Musigny, Romanée St Vivant, Richebourg, Romanée-Conti, La Romanée, La Tâche, St Emilion		
Grand Cru	Champagne	Quality sparkling wine psr	French
Hors d'âge	AOC Rivesaltes	Quality liqueur wine psr	French
Passe-tout-grains	AOC Bourgogne	Quality wine psr	French
Premier Cru	AOC Aloxe Corton, Auxey Duresses, Beaune, Blagny, Chablis, Chambolle Musigny, Chassagne Montrachet, Champagne, , Côtes de Brouilly, Fixin, Gevrey Chambertin, Givry, Ladoix, Maranges, Mercurey, Meursault, Monthélie, Montagny, Morey St Denis, Musigny, Nuits, Nuits-Saint-Georges, Pernand-Vergelesses, Pommard, Puligny-Montrachet, Rully, Santenay, Savigny-les-Beaune, St Aubin, Volnay, Vougeot, Vosne-Romanée	Quality wine psr, quality sparkling wine psr	French
Primeur	All	Quality wine psr, table wine with GI	French
Rancio	AOC Grand Roussillon, Rivesaltes, Banyuls, Banyuls grand cru, Maury, Clairette du Languedoc, Rasteau	Quality liqueur wine psr	French
Sélection de grains nobles	AOC Alsace, Alsace Grand cru, Monbazillac, Graves supérieures, Bonnezeaux, Jurançon,	Quality wine psr	French

	Cérons, Quarts de Chaume, Sauternes, Loupiac, Côteaux du Layon, Barsac, Ste Croix du Mont, Coteaux de l'Aubance, Cadillac		
Sur lie	AOC Muscadet, Muscadet-Coteaux de la Loire, Muscadet-Côtes de Grandlieu, Muscadet-Sèvres et Maine, AOVDQS Gros Plant du Pays Nantais, VDT avec IG Vin de pays d'Oc et Vin de pays des Sables du Golfe du Lion	Quality wine psr, table wine with GI	French
Tuilé	AOC Rivesaltes	Quality liqueur wine psr	French
Vendanges tardives	AOC Alsace, Jurançon	Quality wine psr	French
Villages	AOC Anjou, Beaujolais, Côte de Beaune, Côte de Nuits, Côtes du Rhône, Côtes du Roussillon, Mâcon	Quality wine psr	French
Vin de paille	AOC Côtes du Jura, Arbois, L'Etoile, Hermitage	Quality wine psr	French
Vin jaune	AOC du Jura (Côtes du Jura, Arbois, L'Etoile, Château-Châlon)	Quality wine psr	French

GREECE			
Όνομασία Προελεύσεως Ελεγχόμενη (ΟΠΕ) (appellation d'origine contrôlée)	All	Quality wine psr	Greek
Όνομασία Προελεύσεως Ανωτέρας Ποιότητας (ΟΠΑΠ) (appellation d'origine de qualité supérieure)	All	Quality wine psr	Greek
Όινος γλυκός φυσικός (vin doux naturel)	Μοσχάτος Κεφαλληνίας (Muscat de Céphalonie), Μοσχάτος Πατρών (Muscat de Patras), Μοσχάτος Ρίου-	Quality liqueur wine psr	Greek

	Πατρών (Muscat Rion de Patras), Μοσχάτος Λήμνου (Muscat de Lemnos), Μοσχάτος Ρόδου (Muscat de Rhodos), Μαυροδάφνη Πατρών (Mavrodaphne de Patras), Μαυροδάφνη Κεφαλληνίας (Mavrodaphne de Céphalonie), Σάμος (Samos), Σητεία (Sitia), Δαφνες (Dafnès), Σαντορίνη (Santorini)		
Οίνος φυσικός γλυκός (vin naturellement doux)	Vins de paille : Κεφαλληνίας (de Céphalonie), Δαφνες (de Dafnès), Λήμνου (de Lemnos), Πατρών (de Patras), Ρίου-Πατρών (de Rion de Patras), Ρόδου (de Rhodos), Σάμος (de Samos), Σητεία (de Sitia), Σαντορίνη (Santorini)	Quality wine psr	Greek
Ονομασία κατά παράδοση (Onomasia kata paradosi)	All	Table wine with GI	Greek
Τοπικός Οίνος (vin de pays)	All	Table wine with GI	Greek
Αγρέπαυλη (Agrepavlis)	All	Quality wine psr, table wine with GI	Greek
Αμπέλι (Ampeli)	All	Quality wine psr, table wine with GI	Greek
Αμπελώνας (ες) (Ampelonas ès)	All	Quality wine psr, table wine with GI	Greek
Αρχοντικό (Archontiko)	All	Quality wine psr, table wine with GI	Greek
Κάβα ⁸ (Cava)	All	Table wine with GI	Greek
Από διαλεκτούς αμπελώνες (Grand Cru)	Μοσχάτος Κεφαλληνίας (Muscat de Céphalonie), Μοσχάτος Πατρών (Muscat de Patras), Μοσχάτος Ρίου-Πατρών (Muscat Rion	Quality liqueur wine psr	Greek

⁸ The protection of the term «cava» foreseen in Council Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999 is without prejudice to the protection of the geographical indication applicable to quality sparkling wines psr «Cava».

	de Patras), Μοσχάτος Λήμνου (Muscat de Lemnos), Μοσχάτος Ρόδου (Muscat de Rhodos), Σάμος (Samos)		
Ειδικά Επιλεγμένος (Grand réserve)	All	Quality wine psr, quality liqueur wine psr	Greek
Κάστρο (Kastro)	All	Quality wine psr, table wine with GI	Greek
Κτήμα (Ktima)	All	Quality wine psr, table wine with GI	Greek
Λιαστός (Liaustos)	All	Quality wine psr, table wine with GI	Greek
Μετόχι (Metochi)	All	Quality wine psr, table wine with GI	Greek
Μοναστήρι (Monastiri)	All	Quality wine psr, table wine with GI	Greek
Νάμα (Nama)	All	Quality wine psr, table wine with GI	Greek
Νυχτέρι (Nychteri)	ΟΠΑΠ Santorini	Quality wine psr	Greek
Ορεινό κτήμα (Orino Ktima)	All	Quality wine psr, table wine with GI	Greek
Ορεινός αμπελώνας (Orinos Ampelonas)	All	Quality wine psr, table wine with GI	Greek
Πύργος (Pyrgos)	All	Quality wine psr, table wine with GI	Greek
Επιλογή ή Επιλεγμένος (Réserve)	All	Quality wine psr, quality liqueur wine psr	Greek
Παλαιωθείς επιλεγμένος (Vieille réserve)	All	Quality liqueur wine psr	Greek
Βερντέα (Verntea)	Zakynthos	Table wine with GI	Greek
Vinsanto	ΟΠΑΠ Santorini	Quality wine psr, quality liqueur wine psr	Greek

ITALY			
Denominazione di Origine Controllata	All	Quality wine psr, quality sparkling wine psr, quality semi sparkling wine psr, quality liqueur wine psr, partial fermented grape musts with GI	Italian
Denominazione di Origine Controllata e Garantita	All	Quality wine psr, quality sparkling wine psr,	Italian

		quality semi sparkling wine psr, quality liqueur wine psr, partial fermented grape musts with GI	
Vino Dolce Naturale	All	Quality wine psr, quality liqueur wine psr	Italian
Inticazione geografica tipica (IGT)	All	Table wine, « vin de pays », wine of over-ripe grapes and grape ; must partially fermented with GI	Italian
Landwein	Wine with GI of the autonomous province of Bolzano	Table wine, « vin de pays », wine of over-ripe grapes and grape ; must partially fermented with GI	German
Vin de pays	Wine with GI of Aosta region	Table wine, « vin de pays », wine of over-ripe grapes and grape ; must partially fermented with GI	French
Alberata o vigneti ad alberata	DOC Aversa	Quality wine psr, quality sparkling wine psr	Italian
Amarone	DOC Valpolicella	Quality wine psr	Italian
Ambra	DOC Marsala	Quality wine psr	Italian
Ambrato	DOC Malvasia delle Lipari DOC Vernaccia di Oristano	Quality wine psr, quality liqueur wine psr	Italian
Annoso	DOC Controguerra	Quality wine psr	Italian
Apianum	DOC Fiano di Avellino	Quality wine psr	Latin
Auslese	DOC Caldaro e Caldaro classico- Alto Adige	Quality wine psr	German
Barco Reale	DOC Barco Reale di Carmignano	Quality wine psr	Italian
Brunello	DOC Brunello di Montalcino	Quality wine psr	Italian
Buttafuoco	DOC Oltrepò Pavese	Quality wine psr, quality semi sparkling wine psr	Italian
Cacc'e mitte	DOC Cacc'e Mitte di Lucera	Quality wine psr	Italian
Cagnina	DOC Cagnina di Romagna	Quality wine psr	Italian
Cannellino	DOC Frascati	Quality wine psr	Italian

Cerasuolo	DOC Cerasuolo di Vittoria DOC Montepulciano d'Abruzzo	Quality wine psr	Italian
Chiaretto	All	Quality wine psr, quality sparkling wine psr, quality liqueur wine psr, table wine with GI	Italian
Ciaret	DOC Monferrato	Quality wine psr	Italian
Château	DOC de la région Valle d'Aosta	Quality wine psr, quality sparkling wine psr, quality semi sparkling wine psr, quality liqueur wine psr	French
Classico	All	Quality wine psr, quality semi sparkling wine psr, quality liqueur wine psr	Italian
Dunkel	DOC Alto Adige DOC Trentino	Quality wine psr	German
Est !Est ! !Est !!!	DOC Est !Est ! !Est !!! di Montefiascone	Quality wine psr, quality sparkling wine psr	Latin
Falerno	DOC Falerno del Massico	Quality wine psr	Italian
Fine	DOC Marsala	Quality liqueur wine psr	Italian
Fior d'Arancio	DOC Colli Euganei	Quality wine psr, quality sparkling wine psr, table wine with GI	Italian
Falerio	DOC Falerio dei colli Ascolani	Quality wine psr	Italian
Flétri	DOC Valle d'Aosta o Vallée d'Aoste	Quality wine psr	Italian
Garibaldi Dolce (<i>or</i> GD)	DOC Marsala	Quality liqueur wine psr	Italian
Governo all'uso toscano	DOCG Chianti / Chianti Classico IGT Colli della Toscana Centrale	Quality wine psr, table wine with GI	Italian
Gutturnio	DOC Colli Piacentini	Quality wine psr, quality semi-sparkling wine psr	Italian
Italia Particolare (<i>or</i> IP)	DOC Marsala	Quality liqueur wine psr	Italian
Klassisch / Klassisches Ursprungsgebiet	DOC Caldaro DOC Alto Adige (avec la dénomination Santa Maddalena e Terlano)	Quality wine psr	German
Kretzer	DOC Alto Adige DOC Trentino DOC Teroldego Rotaliano	Quality wine psr	German

Lacrima	DOC Lacrima di Morro d'Alba	Quality wine psr	Italian
Lacryma Christi	DOC Vesuvio	Quality wine psr, quality liqueur wine psr	Italian
Lambiccato	DOC Castel San Lorenzo	Quality wine psr	Italian
London Particular (<i>or</i> LP / Inghilterra)	DOC Marsala	Quality liqueur wine psr	Italian
Morellino	DOC Morellino di Scansano	Quality wine psr	Italian
Occhio di Pernice	DOC Bolgheri, Vin Santo Di Carmignano, Colli dell'Etruria Centrale, Colline Lucchesi, Cortona, Elba, Montecarlo, Monteregio di Massa Maritima, San Gimignano, Sant'Antimo, Vin Santo del Chianti, Vin Santo del Chianti Classico, Vin Santo di Montepulciano	Quality wine psr	Italian
Oro	DOC Marsala	Quality liqueur wine psr	Italian
Pagadebit	DOC pagadebit di Romagna	Quality wine psr, quality liqueur wine psr	Italian
Passito	All	Quality wine psr, quality liqueur wine psr, table wine with GI	Italian
Ramie	DOC Pinerolese	Quality wine psr	Italian
Rebola	DOC Colli di Rimini	Quality wine psr	Italian
Recioto	DOC Valpolicella DOC Gambellara DOCG Recioto di Soave	Quality wine psr, quality sparkling wine psr	Italian
Riserva	All	Quality wine psr, quality sparkling wine psr, quality semi sparkling wine psr, quality liqueur wine psr	Italian
Rubino	DOC Garda Colli Mantovani DOC Rubino di Cantavenna DOC Teroldego Rotaliano DOC Trentino	Quality wine psr	Italian
Rubino	DOC Marsala	Quality liqueur wine psr	Italian

Sangue di Giuda	DOC Oltrepò Pavese	Quality wine psr, quality semi sparkling wine psr	Italian
Scelto	All	Quality wine psr	Italian
Sciacchetrà	DOC Cinque Terre	Quality wine psr	Italian
Sciac-trà	DOC Pornassio or Ormeasco di Pornassio	Quality wine psr	Italian
Sforzato, Sfursàt	DO Valtellina	Quality wine psr	Italian
Spätlese	DOC and IGT de Bolzano	Quality wine psr, table wine with GI	German
Soleras	DOC Marsala	Quality liqueur wine psr	Italian
Stravecchio	DOC Marsala	Quality liqueur wine psr	Italian
Strohwein	DOC and IGT de Bolzano	Quality wine psr, table wine with GI	German
Superiore	All	Quality wine psr, quality sparkling wine psr, quality semi sparkling wine psr, quality liqueur wine psr	Italian
Superiore Old Marsala (<i>or</i> SOM)	DOC Marsala	Quality liqueur wine psr	Italian
Torchiato	DOC Colli di Conegliano	Quality wine psr	Italian
Torcolato	DOC Breganze	Quality wine psr	Italian
Vecchio	DOC Rosso Barletta, Aglianico del Vulture, Marsala, Falerno del Massico	Quality wine psr, quality liqueur wine psr	Italian
Vendemmia Tardiva	All	Quality wine psr, quality semi sparkling wine psr, table wine with GI	Italian
Verdolino	All	Quality wine psr, table wine with GI	Italian
Vergine	DOC Marsala DOC Val di Chiana	Quality wine psr, quality liqueur wine psr	Italian
Vermiglio	DOC Colli dell'Etruria Centrale	Quality liqueur wine psr	Italian
Vino Fiore	All	Quality wine psr	Italian
Vino Nobile	Vino Nobile di Montepulciano	Quality wine psr	Italian
Vino Novello o Novello	All	Quality wine psr, table wine with GI	Italian
Vin santo / Vino Santo / Vinsanto	DOC et DOCG Bianco dell'Empolese, Bianco della Valdinievole, Bianco Pisano di San Torpé, Bolgheri,	Quality wine psr	Italian

	Candia dei Colli Apuani, Capalbio, Carmignano, Colli dell'Etruria Centrale, Colline Lucchesi, Colli del Trasimeno, Colli Perugini, Colli Piacentini, Cortona, Elba, Gambellera, Montecarlo, Monteregio di Massa Maritima, Montescudaio, Offida, Orcia, Pomino, San Gimignano, San'Antimo, Val d'Arbia, Val di Chiana, Vin Santo del Chianti, Vin Santo del Chianti Classico, Vin Santo di Montepulciano, Trentino		
Vivace	All	Quality wine psr, quality liqueur wine psr, table wine with GI	Italian

LUXEMBOURG			
Marque nationale	All	Quality wine psr, quality sparkling wine psr	French
Appellation contrôlée	All	Quality wine psr, quality sparkling wine psr	French
Appellation d'origine contrôlée	All	Quality wine psr, quality sparkling wine psr	French
Vin de pays	All	Table wine with GI	French
Grand premier cru	All	Quality wine psr	French
Premier cru	All	Quality wine psr	French
Vin classé	All	Quality wine psr	French
Château	All	Quality wine psr, quality sparkling wine psr	French

PORTUGAL			
Denominação de origem (DO)	All	Quality wine psr, quality sparkling wine psr, quality semi sparkling wine psr, quality liqueur wine psr	Portuguese

Denominação de origem controlada (DOC)	All	Quality wine psr, quality sparkling wine psr, quality semi sparkling wine psr, quality liqueur wine psr	Portuguese
Indicação de proveniência regulamentada (IPR)	All	Quality wine psr, quality sparkling wine psr, quality semi sparkling wine psr, quality liqueur wine psr	Portuguese
Vinho doce natural	All	Quality liqueur wine psr	Portuguese
Vinho generoso	DO Porto, Madeira, Moscatel de Setubal, Carcavelos	Quality liqueur wine psr	Portuguese
Vinho regional	All	Table wine with GI	Portuguese
Canteiro	DO Madeira	Quality liqueur wine psr	Portuguese
Colheita Seleccionada	All	Quality wine psr, table wine with GI	Portuguese
Crusted / Crusting	DO Porto	Quality liqueur wine psr	English
Escolha	All	Quality wine psr, table wine with GI	Portuguese
Escuro	DO Madeira	Quality liqueur wine psr	Portuguese
Fino	DO Porto DO Madeira	Quality liqueur wine psr	Portuguese
Frasqueira	DO Madeira	Quality liqueur wine psr	Portuguese
Garrafeira	All	Quality wine psr, table wine with GI Quality liqueur wine psr	Portuguese
Lágrima	DO Porto	Quality liqueur wine psr	Portuguese
Leve	Table wine with GI Estremadura et Ribatejano DO Madeira, DO Porto	Table wine with GI quality liqueur wine psr	Portuguese
Nobre	DO Dão	Quality wine psr	Portuguese
Reserva	All	Quality wine psr, quality sparkling wine psr, quality liqueur wine psr, table wine with GI	Portuguese
Reserva velha (<i>or</i> grande reserva)	DO Madeira	Quality sparkling wine psr, quality liqueur wine psr	Portuguese
Ruby	DO Porto	Quality liqueur wine psr	English
Solera	DO Madeira	Quality liqueur wine psr	Portuguese
Super reserva	All	Quality sparkling wine psr	Portuguese

Superior	All	Quality wine psr, quality liqueur wine psr, table wine with GI	Portuguese
Tawny	DO Porto	Quality liqueur wine psr	English
Vintage whether or not supplemented by Late Bottle (LBV) or Character	DO Porto	Quality liqueur wine psr	English

CZECH REPUBLIC

pozdní sběr	All	Quality wine psr	Czech
archivní víno	All	Quality wine psr	Czech
panenskéé víno	All	Quality wine psr	Czech

CYPRUS

Τοπικός Οίνος	All	Table wine with GI	Greek
Μοναστήρι (Monastiri)	All	Quality wine psr and table wine with GI	Greek
Οίνος Ελεγχόμενης Ονομασίας Προέλευσης	All	Quality wine psr	Greek
Κτήμα (Ktima)	All	Quality wine psr and table wine with GI	Greek

HUNGARY

minőségi bor	All	Quality wine psr	Hungarian
különleges minőségű bor	All	Quality wine psr	Hungarian
fordítás	Tokaj / i	Quality wine psr	Hungarian
máslás	Tokaj / i	Quality wine psr	Hungarian
szamorodni	Tokaj / i	Quality wine psr	Hungarian
aszú ... puttonyos, <i>completed by the numbers 3-6</i>	Tokaj / i	Quality wine psr	Hungarian
aszúeszencia	Tokaj / i	Quality wine psr	Hungarian
eszencia	Tokaj / i	Quality wine psr	Hungarian
tájbor	All	Table wine with GI	Hungarian
bikavér	Eger, Szekszárd	Quality wine psr	Hungarian
késői szüretelésű bor	All	Quality wine psr	Hungarian
válogatott szüretelésű bor	All	Quality wine psr	Hungarian
muzeális bor	All	Quality wine psr	Hungarian
siller	All	Table wine with GI, and quality wine psr	Hungarian

SLOVAKIA			
forditáš	Tokaj / ská	Quality wine psr	Slovak
mášlaš	Tokaj / ská	Quality wine psr	Slovak
samorodné	Tokaj / ská	Quality wine psr	Slovak
výber ... putňový, <i>completed by the numbers 3-6</i>	Tokaj / ská	Quality wine psr	Slovak
výberová esencia	Tokaj / ská	Quality wine psr	Slovak
esencia	Tokaj / ská	Quality wine psr	Slovak

SLOVENIA			
Penina	All	Quality sparkling wine psr	Slovenian
pozna trgatev	All	Quality wine psr	Slovenian
izbor	All	Quality wine psr	Slovenian
jagodni izbor	All	Quality wine psr	Slovenian
suhi jagodni izbor	All	Quality wine psr	Slovenian
ledeno vino	All	Quality wine psr	Slovenian
arhivsko vino	All	Quality wine psr	Slovenian
mlado vino	All	Quality wine psr	Slovenian
Cviček	Dolenjska	Quality wine psr	Slovenian
Teran	Kras	Quality wine psr	Slovenian”

2. Changes to the list of traditional expressions mutually agreed by the Contracting Parties or the Joint Committee in accordance with the procedures set out in Article 29 or 30.

ANNEX IV

Categories of wine and sales descriptions as referred to in Article 12(1)(a)(IV) and (V)

PART A Categories of wine

- quality wine produced in a specified region,
- quality wine psr,
- quality sparkling wine produced in a specified region,
- quality sparkling wine psr,
- quality semi-sparkling wine produced in a specified region,
- quality semi-sparkling wine psr,
- quality liqueur wine produced in a specified region,
- quality liqueur wine psr,

and the equivalent terms and abbreviations in other Community languages.

PART B Sales descriptions

- Sekt bestimmter Anbaugebiete,
- Sekt b.A.,
- in German.

ANNEX V

Quality wine terms as referred to in Article 23

1. Quality wine terms of Australia:

Term	Conditions of use	Wine type⁹
Cream	<p>‘Cream’ describes a style of Australian fortified sweet wine of not less than 5 beaume. The wine will be pale yellow to light amber in colour, rich and sweet to taste and typically with a vinous to fruity aroma. The wine can be blended from more than one vintage and typically does not exhibit age-derived characters. Ageing takes place in a variety of vessels. Fortification must be from Australian grape spirit.</p> <p>In addition, for the export market, the wine will be produced using the solera system, including being aged in oak barrels for at least three years.</p>	Australian fortified wine
Crusted / Crusting	Crusted / Crusting describes a fortified wine in which deposits may develop in the bottle.	Australian fortified wine
Ruby	<p>Ruby describes a style of Australian fortified wine that receives only a few years of ageing prior to bottling. At bottling the wine retains a deep ruby colour and tends to be robust in character, full bodied and fruity. The wine can be blended from more than one vintage, with a view to sustaining the primary characteristics of colour and aroma. Fortification must be from grape spirit.</p> <p>In addition, for the export market, the ageing of the wine will include, as a minimum, ageing in oak barrels for four months.</p>	Australian fortified wine
Term	Conditions of use	Wine type
Solera	Solera describes a system of using casks/barrels containing wines of varying ages. The wines from the barrel containing the oldest mix of vintages is taken from the solera. All of the wines in the barrels of the solera then cascade in order of age and the	Australian fortified wine

⁹ The Contracting Parties acknowledge that the Australian wine type ‘fortified wine’ is equivalent to the Community product ‘liqueur wine’ as defined in point 14 of Annex I to Council Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999.

	barrel containing the youngest mix of wines refreshed with new wine. The process gives a blended product, ranging from pale straw to a dark amber colour depending on the style being produced. This process is reserved for the production of fortified wines.	
Tawny	Tawny describes a style of Australian fortified wine that receives varying years of ageing prior to bottling. At bottling the wine has a red-gold or 'tawny' hue. The wines should reflect the characteristics of careful aging showing 'developed' rather than 'fresh' fruit characters. However, many show the fresh well developed 'fruit' characteristics of younger wine. The wine is usually blended from more than one vintage, may be matured in oak containers and reaches an optimal age before sale. Fortification must be from grape spirit.	Australian fortified wine
Vintage	Vintage describes a style of Australian fortified wine that is produced from a single vintage year. These high quality wines are characterised by relatively long periods of bottle maturation. They are generally deep in colour, full bodied and smooth. They are entitled to bear the designation 'vintage' and the corresponding year. These wines are characterised by the ability to improve with age in bottle and benefit from prolonged cellaring. Such wines are aged for a minimum of twenty months prior to release. Fortification must be from Australian grape spirit. In addition, for the export market, the ageing of the wine will include, as a minimum, ageing in oak barrels for four months.	Australian fortified wine

2. Changes to the list of quality wine terms mutually agreed by the Contracting Parties or the Joint Committee in accordance with the procedures set out in Article 29 or 30.

ANNEX VI

Product type as referred to in Article 20(3)(d)

Terms	Limit of residual sugar for still wines
Dry	< 4 g / l, or < 9 g / l if total acidity expressed as grams of tartaric acid per litre is < 2 g below the residual sugar content
Medium dry	between 4 and 12 g / l
Medium sweet	between 12 and 45 g / l
Sweet	> 45 g / l

Terms	Limit of residual sugar for sparkling wines
Brut nature	< 3 g / l
Extra brut	between 0 and 6 g / l
Brut	between 0 and 15 g / l
Extra dry	between 12 and 20 g / l
Dry	between 17 and 35 g / l
Medium dry	between 35 and 50 g / l
Sweet	> 50 g / l

ANNEX VII

List of vine varieties or their synonyms that contain or consist of a Community GI that may appear on the labelling of wines originating in Australia

in accordance with Article 22(2)

1. Vine varieties or their synonyms:

Alicante Bouchet

Auxerrois

Barbera

Carignan

Carignane

Chardonnay

Pinot Chardonnay

Orange Muscat

Rhine Riesling

Trebbiano

Verdelho

2. Changes to the list of vine varieties or their synonyms mutually agreed by the Contracting Parties or the Joint Committee in accordance with the procedures set out in Article 29 or 30.

ANNEX VIII

Definition of certain production methods

as referred to in Article 20(3)(i)

1. If the following terms are used for the description and presentation of a wine, the wine must have been matured, fermented or aged in oak barrels:

'barrel aged'	'oak aged'	'wood aged'
'barrel fermented'	'oak fermented'	'wood fermented'
'barrel matured'	'oak matured'	'wood matured'

2. The following terms may be used for the description and presentation of a wine originating in Australia under the following conditions of use:

botrytis (or similar expression)	the wine must be made from fresh ripe grapes of which a significant proportion have been affected under natural conditions by the mould <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> in a manner which favours the concentration of sugars in the berries
bottle fermented	the wine must be a sparkling wine produced by the fermentation in a bottle not exceeding 5 litres in capacity and aged on its lees for not less than 6 months
noble late harvested	the wine must be made from fresh ripe grapes of which a significant proportion have been affected under natural conditions by the mould <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> in a manner which favours the concentration of sugars in the berries.
special late harvested	the wine must be made from fresh ripe grapes of which a significant proportion have been desiccated under natural conditions in a manner which favours the concentration of sugars in the berries.

3. If other terms related to the making of a wine are used for the description and presentation of the wine, the wine must have been made in accordance with the meaning of those terms as generally used and understood by professional winemakers in the wine producing country.

ANNEX IX

Domestic legislation relating to description, presentation, packaging or composition of wine as referred to in Article 26

FOR AUSTRALIA

Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation Act 1980, and subordinate legislation,

Trade Practices Act 1974,

Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code.

FOR THE COMMUNITY

Title V and Annexes VII and VIII of Council Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999 on the common organisation of the market in wine,

Commission Regulation (EC) No 753/2002 laying down certain rules for applying Council Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999 as regards the description, designation, presentation and protection of certain wine sector products.

ANNEX X

Contact points as referred to in Article 31

Changes to contact information shall be notified in a timely manner.

(a) AUSTRALIA

The Chief Executive
Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation
National Wine Centre
Botanic Road
ADELAIDE SA 5000
Australia

(PO Box 2733
KENT TOWN SA 5071
Australia)

Tel: (+61) (8) 8228 2000
Fax: (+61) (8) 8228 2022
e-mail: awbc@awbc.com.au

(b) COMMUNITY

European Commission

The Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development
(EC-Australia Agreement on Trade in Wine)
B-1049 Bruxelles / B-1049 Brussel
Belgium

Tel : (+32)(2) 295-3240
Fax : (+32)(2) 295-7540
e-mail: agri-library@ec.europa.eu

PROTOCOL

THE CONTRACTING PARTIES HEREBY AGREE AS FOLLOWS:

- I. 1. Pursuant to Article 5(1)(b) of the Agreement, the Community shall authorise the import and the marketing on its territory of wines originating in Australia that:
- (a) have a mineral content which reflects the naturally occurring levels found in Australian agricultural soils and which content arises during production from practices which conform with good oenological practice;
 - (b) have a total acidity content, expressed in tartaric acid, lower than 3.5 but exceeding 3.0 grams per litre, provided that the wine bears a protected geographical indication referred to in Annex II;
 - (c) have, as regards wines which are described by and presented with, in accordance with Australian legislation, the terms 'botrytis' or words to similar effect, 'noble late harvested' or 'special late harvested':
 - an actual alcoholic strength by volume of 8.5% vol or more or a total alcoholic strength by volume exceeding 15% vol, without any enrichment,
 - a volatile acid content not exceeding 25 milliequivalents per litre (1.5 grams per litre),
 - a sulphur dioxide content not exceeding 300 milligrams per litre,provided the wine in question bears a geographical indication for Australia listed in Annex II;
 - (d) without prejudice to the first indent of paragraph (c), have a total alcohol strength by volume not exceeding 20% vol without any enrichment and, without prejudice to the tolerances set for the reference analysis method used, an actual alcoholic strength by volume that differs by no more than 0.8% vol from that given by analysis;
 - (e) have a total alcohol strength expressed as a percentage by volume to a tenth of a unit;
 - (f) are composed in accordance with new or modified requirements mutually decided by the Contracting Parties or the Joint Committee in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 29(3)(a) or Article 30(3)(a), as the case requires.
2. For the purpose of paragraph 1, the wine must be accompanied by a certificate issued by the Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation or another competent body designated by Australia, certifying that the wine has been made according to Australian laws and regulations.
- II. Pursuant to Article 33(b) of the Agreement, the Agreement shall not apply to:
1. wine in labelled containers of not more than five litres fitted with a non-reusable closing device where the total quantity transported, whether or not made up of separate consignments, does not exceed 100 litres;

2.
 - (a) quantities of wine not exceeding 30 litres per traveller contained in the personal luggage of travellers;
 - (b) quantities of wine not exceeding 30 litres, sent in consignments from one private individual to another;
 - (c) wine forming part of the belongings of private individuals who are moving house;
 - (d) wine for trade fairs as defined in the customs provisions applicable, provided that the products in question are put up in labelled containers of not more than two litres fitted with a non-reusable closing device;
 - (e) quantities of wine, imported for the purpose of scientific or technical experiments, subject to a maximum of 1 hectolitre;
 - (f) wine for diplomatic, consular or similar establishments imported as part of their duty-free allowance;
 - (g) wine held on board international means of transport as victualling supplies.

The case of exemption referred to in paragraph 1 may not be combined with one or more of the cases of exemption referred to in this paragraph.

Joint Declaration

on future discussions on oenological practices

In consideration of the different forms of regulation of oenological practices, processes and compositional requirements for wine internationally, the Contracting Parties will examine ways of moving towards a less restrictive and more flexible method of agreeing to the use of new oenological practices, processes and compositional requirements for wine than the procedures set out in Title I of the Agreement.

The Contracting Parties will pursue discussions on this issue in the first meeting of the Joint Committee after the date of this Joint Declaration.

Joint Declaration

on allergens labelling

1. Without prejudice to Article 26 of the Agreement, the Contracting Parties acknowledge that:
 - (a) the Community may require to be included in the description and presentation of a wine, mandatory particulars relating to allergens as foreseen in Directive 2000/13/EC of the European Parliament and Council, dated 20 March 2000, as amended; and
 - (b) Australia may require to be included in the description and presentation of a wine, mandatory particulars concerning certain ingredients or substances as required by Food Standard 1.2.3, Volume 2, Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code (as amended).
2. Without limiting Article 4 of the Agreement:
 - (a) the Community will authorise the importation of wine originating in the territory of Australia that is described and presented in accordance with the requirements set out paragraph 1(a); and
 - (b) Australia will authorise the importation of wine originating in the territory of the Community that is described and presented in accordance with the requirements set out paragraph 1(b).
3. The Contracting Parties will work cooperatively with the aim of harmonising their respective regulatory requirements in relation to the indication of ingredients in wine.

Joint Declaration

on a dialogue on issues related to international trade in wine

As the largest global exporters of wine, Australia and the European Union have a shared interest in increasing access to and expanding international wine markets, and are committed to exploring ways in which to work together to identify possible areas for common action.

The Contracting Parties will build an enhanced dialogue with each other on issues that could help facilitate and expand the global trade in wine. This dialogue could include discussions on the current Doha round of WTO trade negotiations and negotiations in other international fora affecting the global trade in wine.

Joint Declaration

on use of production methods

The Contracting Parties will consider further the use of certain production method terms as listed in Annex VIII in light of any recommendations issued by the Organisation Internationale de la Vigne et du Vin (OIV).

Joint Declaration

on labelling issues

The Contracting Parties welcome the resolution of wine labelling issues that has been achieved through this Agreement.

The Contracting Parties underline the importance they attach to the framework provided under this Agreement for the resolution of issues that could arise in the future relating to trade in wine.

Joint Declaration

concerning Article 13(3)(c) of the Agreement

The Contracting Parties confirm their understanding that the protection foreseen in Article 13(3)(c) of the Agreement includes expressions such as ‘*méthode champenoise*’.

Joint Declaration

on certification

The Contracting Parties confirm their understanding that the simplified certification provisions referred to in Article 27(1) of the Agreement do not cover bulk wine exported to the Community.

Joint Declaration

on Retsina

The Contracting Parties note the following:

- according to Annex 1(13) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999, a 'Retsina' wine is a wine produced exclusively in the territory of Greece using grape must treated with resin from Aleppo pine. The use of Aleppo pine resin is permitted solely for the purpose of obtaining 'Retsina' wine under the conditions laid down in the applicable Greek provisions;
- according to Annex IV(1)(n) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999, use of Aleppo pine resin is an authorised oenological practice in the Community under the conditions laid down in Article 9 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1622/2000;
- wines bearing the label 'Retsina' and produced in Greece in conformity with the above mentioned provisions may continue to be exported to Australia.

Consolidated European Community Declaration

Australia's use of compulsory particulars

The European Community recalls that Article 3 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 753/2002 as amended, requires, among other things, the presentation of compulsory particulars to be grouped in the same visual field on the container. For wine originating in Australia, the European Community acknowledges that presentation of the compulsory particulars in a single field of vision would meet this requirement, as long as the particulars were simultaneously readable without having to turn the bottle and were clearly distinguishable from surrounding text or graphics. The European Community confirms that the compulsory particulars may be separated by text or graphics and may be presented on one or more labels within the single field of vision.

The European Community also acknowledges that Australia may, but is not required to, also present the compulsory particulars referring to the importer and the lot number in that single field of vision.

Australia's use of certain particulars

The European Community recalls that Community regulations as provided for in Articles 34(1) and (2) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 753/2002, as amended, require or permit the use of particulars as to the address of certain persons involved in the marketing of the wine to be included on a wine label. In addition, the European Community acknowledges that common English words such as 'doctor', 'mountain' and 'sun' etc could be used for the description and presentation of Australian wines.

Australia's use of free terms

The European Community recalls that Community wine legislation, in particular, Annexes VII and VIII of Council Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 753/2002 as amended, regulates the conditions of use of compulsory and optional particulars on the Community market. The Community legislation allows the use of other terms than those expressly covered by the Community legislation, provided that they are accurate, there is no risk of confusion with the terms covered by the Community legislation and the operators can prove their accuracy where there is any doubt.

Consistent with this legislation, the European Community acknowledges that Australia may use terms other than those regulated by the Agreement to describe and present its wine as long as the use of the terms conforms with the rules applicable to wine producers in Australia.

Consolidated Exchange of Letters

Letter No 1

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to refer to the negotiations recently undertaken between our respective delegations for the purpose of reaching agreement between the European Community and Australia on trade in wine ('the Agreement').

Concerning the relationship between the Agreement and Article 24(1) of the TRIPs Agreement

The Contracting Parties understand that the negotiation and operation of the Agreement fulfils in respect of wine each Contracting Party's respective obligation to the other Contracting Party in respect of Article 24(1) of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights ('the TRIPs Agreement').

On the status of certain protected names

The Contracting Parties acknowledge that the provisions of the Agreement relating to traditional expressions, categories of wine, sales descriptions and quality wine terms do not in and of themselves constitute nor create intellectual property rights.

Concerning the protection of Geographical Indications

The Contracting Parties confirm their common understanding that the Agreement is without prejudice to each Contracting Party's rights and obligations pursuant to Article 24(3) of the TRIPs Agreement.

Australia confirms that it will continue to ensure that, once a Community geographical indication protected by Australia pursuant to this Agreement is entered on the Register of Protected Names, a trademark containing or consisting of that geographical indication identifying a wine as listed in Annex II cannot be used or entered on the Register of Trademarks in relation to wine unless that wine satisfies the requirements pertaining to use of the Community geographical indication.

Australia confirms that, subject to Article 19 of the Agreement, a geographical indication listed in Article 15 of the Agreement may be used in Australia to describe and present a wine originating in the Community during the transitional period set out in that Article if the wine satisfies the requirements pertaining to use of the geographical indication.

Concerning the relationship between certain Geographical Indications and Registered Trademarks

1. As far as geographical indications protected in their respective territories after 26 January 1994 are concerned, and insofar as consumers are not misled as to the origin of the wine, the Contracting Parties agree to the following:

1.1. The trademarks "*Ilya*", "*Lienert of Mecklenburg*", "*Lindauer*", "*Salena Estate*", and "*The Bissy*" registered in Australia can continue to be used in Australia.

1.2. Notwithstanding Articles 13(2) and (5) of the Agreement and the second paragraph of the Exchange of Letters 'Concerning the protection of Geographical Indications', attached to

the Agreement, the trademarks "*Stonehaven Limestone Coast*", "*John Peel*", "*William Peel*", "*Old Peel*", "*South Coast*" and "*Domaine de Fleurieu*" registered in the Community and/or one or more of its Member States can continue to be used in the Community and / or in the territory of the Member State concerned.

1.3. Nothing in the Agreement shall be deemed to prevent the trademark right holders from using these trademarks elsewhere where laws and regulations so permit.

2.1. The Contracting Parties note that trademarks that do not contain or consist of a geographical indication as listed in the respective annexes to the Agreement are not affected by the provisions of Articles 13(2) and (5) of the Agreement and can therefore continue to be used as far as the Agreement is concerned.

2.2. The Contracting Parties agree on discussing this issue, if needed, in the framework of the EC/Australia Joint Committee, established by Article 30 of the Agreement.

Duration

The Contracting Parties agree that the present exchange of letters shall remain in force as long as the Agreement remains in force.

I have the honour to propose that this letter and your letter in reply confirming that the Government of Australia shares this understanding shall together constitute an Agreement between the European Community and the Government of Australia.

Your sincerely,

Dear Sir

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of this date which reads as follows:

“Concerning the relationship between the Agreement and Article 24(1) of the TRIPs Agreement

The Contracting Parties understand that the negotiation and operation of the Agreement fulfils in respect of wine each Contracting Party’s respective obligation to the other Contracting Party in respect of Article 24(1) of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (‘the TRIPs Agreement’).

On the status of certain protected names

The Contracting Parties acknowledge that the provisions of the Agreement relating to traditional expressions, categories of wine, sales descriptions and quality wine terms do not in and of themselves constitute nor create intellectual property rights.

Concerning the protection of Geographical Indications

The Contracting Parties confirm their common understanding that the Agreement is without prejudice to each Contracting Party’s rights and obligations pursuant to Article 24(3) of the TRIPs Agreement.

Australia confirms that it will continue to ensure that, once a Community geographical indication protected by Australia pursuant to this Agreement is entered on the Register of Protected Names, a trademark containing or consisting of that geographical indication identifying a wine as listed in Annex II cannot be used or entered on the Register of Trademarks in relation to wine unless that wine satisfies the requirements pertaining to use of the Community geographical indication.

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1.1. The trademarks *"Ilya"*, *"Lienert of Mecklenburg"*, *"Lindauer"*, *"Salena Estate"*, and *"The Bissy"* registered in Australia can continue to be used in Australia.

1.2. Notwithstanding Articles 13 (2) and (5) of the Agreement and the second paragraph of the Exchange of Letters 'Concerning the protection of Geographical Indications', attached to the Agreement, the trademarks *"Stonehaven Limestone Coast"*, *"John Peel"*, *"William Peel"*, *"Old Peel"*, *"South Coast"* and *"Domaine de Fleurieu"* registered in the Community and/or one or more of its Member States can

continue to be used in the Community and / or in the territory of the Member State concerned.

1.3. Nothing in the Agreement shall be deemed to prevent the trademark right holders from using these trademarks elsewhere where laws and regulations so permit.

2.1. The Contracting Parties note that trademarks that do not contain or consist of a geographical indication as listed in the respective annexes to the Agreement are not affected by the provisions of Articles 13(2) and (5) of the Agreement and can therefore continue to be used as far as the Agreement is concerned.

2.2. The Contracting Parties agree on discussing this issue, if needed, in the framework of the EC/Australia Joint Committee, established by Article 30 of the Agreement.

Duration

The Contracting Parties agree that the present exchange of letters shall remain in force as long as the Agreement remains in force.”

I have the honour to confirm that the Government of Australia shares this understanding and that your letter and this reply shall together constitute an Agreement between the Government of Australia and the European Community.

Yours sincerely,