WINE LAW

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1 AMENDMENT TO EU LABELLING GUIDE – BOTTLER STATEMENT

In Wine Law 9 of 2009 we informed you that, despite our interpretation to the contrary, the European Commission has ruled that indication of the bottler will be obligatory as from 31 December 2010. It has now come to our attention that the EU has authorised an amendment to the Regulation concerned to the effect that indication of the bottler will NOT be compulsory.

Obviously, this only applies to bottled exports and not to bulk wine bottled in the EU. Also, for sparkling wines, indication of the producer remains compulsory.

Below please find the labelling guide amended accordingly – the relevant provisions struck through.

2 FRANCE'S GRENELLE LAW

Below an excerpt from a presentation at a recent FIVS conference by Dr. Philippe Diercxsens of Danone Beverages (France), explaining this subject:

- The draft law Grenelle adopted by government on 7.01.2009 foresees in article 85 the following additions to the consumer code:

- *"As from **1 January 2011** the consumer shall be informed by way of marking, labelling, presentation or any other appropriate means, of the **carbon equivalent** content of the products and their packaging as well as of the **consumption of natural resources** or the **impact on the natural surroundings** which are attributable to these products during their life cycle. Government decrees will specify the modalities and implementation conditions for each category of products and according to their mode of distribution."*

- *The objective of the environmental communication is to allow the consumer to use the information concerning the environmental impacts of a product throughout its **life cycle** as a **choice criterion when deciding on a purchase**.*

Recent media reports are of opposition to this law as being in contravention of European Union packaging regulations. This law might, thus, not be implemented as foreseen, but underlines the growing importance of environmental issues and, consequently, of our own Integrated Production of Wine (IPW) scheme as part of Sustainable Wine South Africa (www.swsa.co.za).

3 WORLD WINE TRADE GROUP (WWTG) AGREEMENTS

The WWTG is an informal association of government and industry representatives of wine producing countries interested in participating in networking and information sharing to provide better access to

international wine markets. Participating countries are: Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, Mexico, New Zealand, South Africa and the USA (Georgia to join shortly).

Parliament has just approved South Africa to become a signatory to the WWTG Mutual Acceptance Agreement on Oenological Practices and the WWTG Agreement on the Requirements for Wine Labelling. The former agreement will, in short, assure access to WWTG markets without the costs and frustrations of barriers to trade based on differences in oenological practices. For example, on signing, we will no longer have to comply with the USA's certification requirements. The labelling agreement will help reduce costs relating to the production, application and warehousing of labels destined for WWTG markets.

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Disclaimer: This document has been prepared primarily for the general information of the South African wine industry and does not represent any form of legal advice. Accordingly, readers should not rely on the comments contained herein, whether express or implied, and should consult the legislation concerned and obtain specific advice on these matters from their own legal advisers. Writer or his employer does not accept responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of any recommendations, comments, information or advice contained herein, and will not be held liable for any loss or damage that may arise as a result of the use of the information.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The picture can either be or

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These items are compulsory, but need not be in the same field of vision as the compulsory items under paragraphs 2 to 12.

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

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

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

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At this stage only "contains sulphites" (for wines containing more than 10 milligrams per litre of sulphur dioxide and sulphites, expressed as SO_2) is compulsory. This must be in the language(s) stipulated by the destination market. Therefore, if your wine is destined for a number of different markets within the EU, with varying language requirements, the allergen statement will either need to be in the specific language of each market or the label will need to include the statement in all the languages necessary for the various markets. You may show the statement in as many languages as you wish. See ANNEX A for the languages stipulated. ANNEX B gives you the expression "contains sulphites" in the various EU languages. The "contains sulphites" may be accompanied (but not replaced by) the pictogram showed in ANNEX B.

As from 31 December 2010 other allergens (mainly "milk" and "egg" in the case of wine) must also be indicated. The list of ingredients is attached as ANNEX C. Exemptions are also indicated therein. For example, fish gelatine or isinglass used as a fining agent in wine, need not be shown in your allergen statement. We are awaiting EU directions on how exactly these other allergens will have to be indicated (e.g. contains "milk", "milk product(s)", "milk protein(s)", "casein", "albumin", "lysozyme", etcetera), the language(s) stipulated by each EU country and official translations of the statements decided upon. Wine placed on the EU market or labelled before 31 December 2010, and which do not show the other allergens statement, may be marketed until stocks are exhausted. We do know, however, that

research is being done with a view to have milk and egg exempted as well. We shall keep you abreast of progress in this regard.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Variety names used must be mentioned in the list of the OIV (International Organisation of the Vine and Wine) and must appear in our Wine of Origin legislation. However, some variety names consist of or contain or partly consist of or contain the names of protected EU origin areas. Only certain of these variety names may be used. Some of these variety names not allowed for South include Henri Bouschet, Nebbiolo, Primitivo and Sangiovese. ANNEX D (adapted from the list in our Wine of Origin Scheme and the OIV's list) lists our variety names allowed for the EU.

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

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

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

barrel fermented	**barrel matured**	**barrel aged**
[…]-cask fermented [*indicate the type of wood*]	[…]-cask matured [*indicate the type of wood*]	[…]-cask aged [*indicate the type of wood*]
cask fermented	cask matured	cask aged

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The traditional terms currently protected, can be downloaded at www.sawis.co.za, look under Wine Law/International . These traditional terms are protected only in the language and for the categories of products as listed. Thus, for example, although the terms "vintage" is protected, it is only protected for fortified (liqueur) wines. In the same way "classic" and "reserve" are only protected in German. As long as these words are used in English, which must be clear from the context in

which they are used, the European Commission has confirmed that there is no restriction on their use by non-EU countries. The terms "Cape vintage", "Cape tawny" and "Cape ruby" are allowed in the EU as traditional terms for South Africa.

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

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

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

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

ANNEX A

LANGUAGES STIPULATED BY THE EU STATES FOR THE ALLERGENS STATEMENT

Member State	Language(s)	Competent Authority
Austria	German	Bundesministerium für Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Stubenring 12 – 1010 Wien Tel.: +431 71100 2840 – Fax: +431 71100 2725
Belgium	Dutch or French or German or English	Ministère Santé Publique – Tel.: +32 2 5247371, Ministère Economie – Tel.: +32 2 2777481
Bulgaria	Bulgarian	Executive Agency on vine and wine, 125, Tsarigradsko chaussee, blvd, bl.1, 1113 Sofia, Bulgaria tel: +359 2 9708 111 fax: +359 2 9708 122
Cyprus	Greek	Wine Products Council, P.O. Box 71011 – 3840 Limassol, Tel.: +357 25892892 – Fax: +357 25819305 e-mail: cwpc@wpc.org.cy
Czech Republic	Czech	Ministerstvo zemědělství České republiky, oddělení pro víno, Tel.: +420 221812 332 e-mail: heimlich@mze.cz
Denmark	Danish or Swedish	Danish Veterinary and Food Administration, Mørkhøj Bygade 19 – 2860 Søborg Tel.: +45 33 95 60 00 e-mail: fa04@fvst.dk
Estonia	Any EU language	Ministry of Agriculture, Tel.: +372 6256 512
Finland	Finnish and Swedish (Swedish can be replaced by Danish or Norwegian)	National Product Control Agency for Welfare and Health, Säästöpankinranta 2 A – 00531 Helsinki Tel.: +358 9 3967 2761 – e-mail: satu.pekkarinen@sttv.fi
France	French or English	Ministère de l'Economie, Bureau D2, Teledoc 251, Boulevard Vincent Auriol n° 59, 75703 Paris Cedex 13, Tél. +33(0)144972907 – Fax +33(0)144973039, e-mail: d2@dgccrf.finances.gouv.fr
Germany	German	Referat für Wein, Marktangelegenheiten bei Hopfen, Bier, Mineralwasser und Erfrischungsgetränken Rochusstraße 1 _ 53123 Bonn, Tel: +49 228 529 3402 – Fax: +49 228 529 3375
Greece	Greek	Ministry of Agriculture, Tel. +30 210 2124173 e-mail: ax2u043@minagric.gr
Hungary	Hungarian	National Institute for Wine Qualification, Bem József tér 2 – 1027 Budapest, Fax: 0036 1 2124978
Ireland	English	Food Division, Department of Agriculture and Food, Kildare Street, Dublin 2, Tel: +353 1 6072303
Italy	Italian	Ministero Attività Produttive, Tel.: +39 06 47887729 – Fax: +39 06 47887797 e-mail: giuseppe.degiovanni@minindustria.it
Latvia	Latvian	Ministry of Economics – Department of Internal Market, Consumer Rights Protection Division, Brivibas str. 55, Riga, LV – 1519, Tel.: +37 1 7013101 e-mail: pasts@em.gov.lv
Lithuania	Lithuanian	Ministry of Agriculture, Gedimino av. 19 – 01103 Vilnius, Fax: +370 5 2391212 e-mail: zum@zum.lt
Luxembourg	French or German or Luxembourgian	Institut Vitivinicole, B.P. 50 – 5501 Remich, Tel.: +35 2 236121
Malta	Maltese or English or Italian	Ministry for Rural Affairs and the Environment, Valletta e-mail: randall.caruana@gov.mt, tel.: 00356 25904151 fax: 00356 25904225
Poland	Polish	Wydział Kontroli Jakości Handlowej Artykułów Rolno-Spożywczych i Środków Produkcji tel.: +48 22 6232915, e-mail: dbalinska@ijhars.gov.pl

Member State	Language(s)	Competent Authority
Portugal	Portuguese or English or French or Spanish	Instituto da Vinha do Vinho, Rua Mouzinho da Silveira n° 5 – 1250 165 Lisboa Tel.: +351 213 506 710 – Fax: +351 213 534 820, e-mail: presidência@ivv.min-agricultura.pt
Romania	Romanian	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, State Inspection for Vine and Wine Technical Control
Slovakia	Slovak	Ministry of Agriculture, Dobrovičova 12 – 81266 Bratislava, e-mail: adriana.varinska@land.gov.sk
Slovenia	Slovenian	Ministrstvo za Kmetijstvo, Dunajska 58 – 1000 Ljubljana Tel.: ++386 1 478 9000, Fax.:++386 1 478 9021, e-mail: gp.mkgp@gov.si
Spain	Spanish or English or French or Italian or Portuguese	Ministerio de Sanidad y Consumo, Paseo del Prado, 18-20., E-28071 – Madrid Tel. +34 91 596 10 00
Sweden	Swedish or English	National Food Administration, Box 622 – 75126 Uppsala, Tel.: 018-175593, e-mail: amoa@slv.se
The Netherlands	Dutch	Voedsel-en Warenautoriteit (VWA), CentreCourt – Prinses Beatrixlaan 2 – 2595 AL Den Haag Telefoon (070) 448 48 48 – Fax (070) 448 47 47, e-mail: info@vwa.nl
United Kingdom	English	Food Standards Agency, Room 115, Aviation House, 125 Kingsway, London Phone: +44 (0) 207 276 8192, e-mail: theresa.ekong@foodstandards.gsi.gov.uk

ANNEX B

"CONTAINS SULPHITES" IN EU LANGUAGES

Bulgarian	Съдържа сулфити
Czech	Obsahuje siřičitany
Danish	Indeholder sulfitter
Dutch	Bevat sulfieten
English	Contains sulphites
Estonian	Sisaldab sulfitid
Finnish	Sisältää sulfiitteja
French	Contient sulfites
German	Enthält Sulfite
Greek	Περιέχει θειώδη
Hungarian	Tartalmaz szulfitok
Italian	Contiene solfiti
Latvian	Satur sulfiti
Lithuanian	Sudėtyje yra sulfitai
Maltese	Fih sulfiti
Polish	Zawiera siarczyny
Portuguese	Contém sulfitos
Romanian	Conține sulfiți
Slovenian	Vsebuje sulfit
Slovak	Obsahuje siričitany
Spanish	Contiene sulfitos
Swedish	Innehåller sulfiter

ALLOWED ACCOMPANYING PICTOGRAM

ANNEX C

LIST OF ALLERGENS

1. Cereals containing gluten (i.e. wheat, rye, barley, oats, spelt, kamut or their hybridised strains) and products thereof, except:

   (a) wheat-based glucose syrups including dextrose [1];

   (b) wheat-based maltodextrins [1];

   (c) glucose syrups based on barley;

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

2. Crustaceans and products thereof.

3. Eggs and products thereof.

4. Fish and products thereof, except:

   (a) fish gelatine used as carrier for vitamin or carotenoid preparations;

   (b) fish gelatine or Isinglass used as fining agent in beer and wine.

5. Peanuts and products thereof.

6. Soybeans and products thereof, except:

   (a) fully refined soybean oil and fat [1];

   (b) natural mixed tocopherols (E306), natural D-alpha tocopherol, natural D-alpha tocopherol acetate, natural D-alpha tocopherol succinate from soybean sources;

   (c) vegetable oils derived phytosterols and phytosterol esters from soybean sources;

   (d) plant stanol ester produced from vegetable oil sterols from soybean sources.

9. Celery and products thereof.

10. Mustard and products thereof.

11. Sesame seeds and products thereof.

12. Sulphur dioxide and sulphites at concentrations of more than 10 mg/kg or 10 mg/litre expressed as SO_2.

13. Lupin and products thereof.

14. Molluscs and products thereof.'

ANNEX D

LIST OF SOUTH AFRICAN VARIETY NAMES ALLOWED FOR THE EUROPEAN UNION

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