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DISCLAIMER: *The EU reserves the right to make subsequent modifications to this text and to complement its proposals at a later stage, by modifying, supplementing or withdrawing all, or any part, at any time.*

ANNEX X-Y

TRADE IN WINE, AROMATISED WINE PRODUCTS AND SPIRIT DRINKS

ARTICLE X.1

Objectives

The Parties agree, on the basis of non-discrimination and reciprocity, to facilitate trade in wine, aromatised wine products and spirit drinks originating in New Zealand and the European Union, under the condition provided for in this Annex.

ARTICLE X.2

Scope and coverage

This Annex applies to wines falling under heading 22.04, aromatised wine products falling under heading 22.05 and spirit drinks falling under heading 22.08 of the Harmonized System of the International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity, Description and Coding System, done at Brussels on 14 June 1983.

ARTICLE X.3

Definitions

For the purposes of this Annex the following definitions shall apply:

- (a) "compulsory particulars" means information that must be put on the label of products originating in each Party;
- (b) "description" means the terms used in the labelling, in the presentation and on the packaging of a given product on the documents accompanying the transport of a given product, on the commercial documents, particularly the invoices and delivery notes, and in the advertising of a given product;
- (c) "labelling" means any words, particulars, trademarks, brand name, pictorial matter or symbol placed on any packaging, document, notice, label, ring or collar accompanying or referring to a given product;
- (d) "oenological practices" relate to wine-making treatments and techniques such as wine additives and processing aids permitted by law in each Party, but do not include labelling, bottling or packaging for final sale;
- (e) "OIV" means the International Organisation of Vine and Wine established by the Agreement of 3 April 2001;
- (f) "optional particulars" means information that may be put on the label of products originating in each Party;
- (g) "packaging" means the protective wrappings, cartons, cases, containers and bottles used in the transport or sale of a give product;
- (h) "presentation" means any information conveyed to consumers by virtue of the packaging of the product concerned, including the form and type of bottles;
- (i) "single field of vision" means any part of the surface of a primary container, excluding its base and cap, that can be seen without having to turn the container;
- (j) "traditional term" means a traditionally used name referring in particular to the method of production or to the quality, colour or type of place or particular event linked to the history of a wine with a protected geographical indication for the purpose of the description and presentation of a wine originating in the territory of the Union;
- (k) "variety" means the cultivar of grape from which the wine is made, as expressed in commonly understood and accepted terms which are permitted for use in the exporting Party;
- (l) "vintage" means the year of harvest of the grapes used to make the wine;
- (m) "wine" means the product obtained exclusively from the total or partial alcoholic fermentation of fresh grapes, whether or not crushed, or of grape must;

- (n) "wine originating in" means, 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;
- (o) "WTO Agreement" means the Marrakesh Agreement establishing the World Trade Organization done on 15 April 1994.

ARTICLE X.4 (NZ X.3)

General rules

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

PART I

PRODUCT DEFINITIONS AND OENOLOGICAL PRACTICES AND PROCESSES FOR WINE

ARTICLE X.5 [NZ X.4&5])

Product definitions and oenological practices and processes

1. The European Union shall authorise the importation and marketing in its territory for human consumption of wine originating in New Zealand, which is produced in accordance with:
 - (a) Product definitions authorised in New Zealand by laws and regulations as referred to in the following list:
 - (i)
 - (ii)
 - (...);

- (b) Oenological practices and restrictions authorised in New Zealand by laws and regulations as referred to in the following list, in so far as they are recommended and published by the OIV:
 - (i)
 - (ii)
 - (...);
 - (c) Additional oenological practices and restrictions jointly accepted by the Parties under the conditions provided for in the following list:
 - (i)
 - (ii)
 - (...);
2. New Zealand shall authorise the importation and marketing in its territory for human consumption of wine products originating in the European Union and produced in accordance with:
- (a) Product definitions authorised in the European Union by laws and regulations as referred to in the following list:
 - (i) Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹, in particular production rules in the wine sector, in accordance with Articles 75, 81 and 91, Part IV of Annex II and Part II of Annex VII to that Regulation;
 - (ii) Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33², in particular Articles 47, 52 to 54 and Annexes III, V and VI to that Regulation;
 - (b) Oenological practices and restrictions authorised in the European Union by laws and regulations referred to in the following list, in so far as they are recommended and published by the OIV:

¹ Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 922/72, (EEC) No 234/79, (EC) No 1037/2001 and (EC) No 1234/2007 (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 671).

² Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33 of 17 October 2018 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards applications for protection of designations of origin, geographical indications and traditional terms in the wine sector, the objection procedure, restriction of use, amendments to product specifications, cancellation of protection, and labelling and presentation (OJ L 9, 11.1.2019, p. 2).

- (i) Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013, in particular oenological practices and restrictions in accordance with Articles 80 and 83 and Annex VIII to that Regulation, including subsequent modifications;
 - (ii) Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/...³ Supplementing Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and the European Council, including subsequent modifications.
- (c) Additional oenological practices and restrictions jointly accepted by the Parties under the conditions provided for as follows:
- (i) concentrated grape must, rectified concentrated grape must and sucrose may be used for enrichment and sweetening under the specific and limited conditions set out in Part I of Annex VIII to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013, subject to the exclusion of use of these products in a reconstituted form in wines covered by this Agreement;
 - (ii) the addition of water in winemaking is excluded, except where required on account of a specific technical necessity;
 - (iii) fresh lees may be used under the specific and limited conditions set out in line item 11.2 of Table 2 of Part A of Annex I to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/....

PART II

PROTECTION OF WINE NAMES AND RELATED PROVISIONS ON DESCRIPTION AND PRESENTATION

ARTICLE X.6

Protected names

1. Without prejudice to Articles [e.g. future articles on transitional arrangements], the following names are protected:

³ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/... [= Regulation on the OP replacing R606/2009].

- (a) as regards wines originating in the Union:
 - (i) references to the Member State in which the wine originates or other names used to indicate the Member State;
 - (ii) the traditional terms listed in Appendix A;
 - (b) as regards wines originating in New Zealand, references to New Zealand or other names used to indicate this country.
2. The Parties shall take all necessary measures to prevent, in cases where wines originating in the Parties are exported and marketed outside of their territories, the use of protected names of one Party referred to in this Article to describe and present a wine originating in the other Party, except as provided for in this Annex.

ARTICLE X.7

Traditional terms

1. Unless as otherwise provided for in this Annex, in New Zealand, the traditional terms for the Union listed in Appendix A:
- (a) shall not be used for the description or presentation of wine originating in New Zealand; and
 - (b) may not be used for the description or presentation of wine originating in the Union otherwise than in relation to the wines of the origin and the category and in the language as listed in Appendix A and under the conditions provided for by the laws and regulations of the Union.
2. New Zealand shall take the measures necessary, in accordance with this Annex, for the protection in accordance with this Article of the traditional terms listed in Appendix A which are used for the description and presentation of wines originating in the territory of the Union. To that end, New Zealand shall provide appropriate legal means to ensure effective protection and prevent the traditional terms from being used to describe wine not entitled to those traditional terms, even where the traditional terms used are accompanied by terms such as 'kind', 'type', 'style', 'imitation', 'method' or the like.
3. The protection provided for in paragraph 2 is without prejudice to Articles [e.g. article on transitional arrangements].
4. The protection of a traditional term shall apply only:

- (a) to the language or languages in which it appears in Appendix A; and
 - (b) for a category of wine in relation to which it is protected for the Union as set out in Appendix A.
5. This Annex 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.
6. New Zealand shall not permit within its territory the registration or use of a trade mark which contains or consists of a traditional term listed in Appendix A to describe and present a wine, unless this Annex permits the use of the traditional term in relation to the wine concerned. However, this requirement:
- (a) does not apply in relation to trade marks legally registered in good faith in New Zealand, or that have legitimately acquired rights in New Zealand by being used in good faith, before the date of signature of this Agreement;
 - (b) in the case of traditional terms included in Appendix A after the date of signature of this Agreement, does not apply in relation to trademarks registered in good faith in New Zealand, or that have legitimately acquired rights in New Zealand by being used in good faith, before the relevant traditional terms are 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 Union to use the relevant traditional term in conformity with paragraph (1)(b).

7. Without limiting paragraphs 5 and 6 and Article [e.g. article on transitional arrangements...], New Zealand shall not permit within its territory the use of a business name which contains or consists of a traditional term listed in Appendix A of this Annex to describe and present a wine. However, this requirement:
- (a) does not apply in relation to business names legally registered in good faith in New Zealand before the date of signature of this Agreement;
 - (b) in the case of traditional terms included in Appendix A after the date of signature, does not apply in relation to business names legally registered in good faith in New Zealand before the relevant traditional term 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.

8. Nothing in this Annex shall oblige New Zealand to protect a traditional term listed in Appendix A which is not or ceases to be protected in its country of origin or which has fallen into disuse in the Union.

ARTICLE X.8

Wine categories and sales descriptions

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

PART III

SPECIFIC PROVISIONS ON PRESENTATION AND DESCRIPTION FOR WINE

ARTICLE X.9 [NZ X.6]

Labelling – General requirements

1. All information on a label shall be clear, accurate, truthful, able to be substantiated, easy to understand and not misleading to the consumer about the character, composition, quality or origin of a product.

2. The importing Party may require that Compulsory particulars and Optional particulars appear in one of the languages in official use in the territory of that Party as provided for in its laws, regulations and requirements.
3. Where Compulsory particulars and Optional particulars are presented in more than one language, the information presented in those languages shall be consistent and not contradictory.
4. The importing Party may require that Compulsory particulars and Optional particulars be written or set out legibly and clearly so as to be clearly distinguishable from the background.
5. Each importing Party shall permit information on a label to be repeated on the container, whether or not in the same form.
6. The importing Party may prohibit the use of certain label claims where such a measure serves a legitimate human health and safety objective.

ARTICLE X.10 [NZ X.7]

Placement of compulsory particulars

1. The compulsory particulars shall be presented in the same Single Field of Vision, in indelible characters and shall be clearly distinguishable for surrounding text or graphics.
2. The importing Party shall accept compulsory particulars that appears outside of a Single Field of Vision provided its laws, regulations and requirements have been satisfied.
3. Each Party shall permit Compulsory particulars, including translations, to be displayed on a supplementary label affixed to the container. Supplementary labels may be affixed to an imported container after importation but prior to the product being offered for sale in the territory of the importing Party, provided that the mandatory information of the original label is fully and accurately reflected.

ARTICLE X.11 [NZ X.8]

Compulsory particulars – Less restrictive rules

Where the importing Party adopts or maintains for its market labelling rules in respect of Compulsory particulars that are less restrictive than the rules specified in this Annex, nothing in this

Annex shall allow the other Party to prevent exporters exporting to that market from labelling in accordance with the importing Party's rules.

ARTICLE X.12 [NZ X.9]

Compulsory particulars – Specifications

1. Country of origin

- (a) For wines originating in New Zealand and imported into the EU, the reference to the country of origin shall be indicated as follows:
 - (i) the words “wine of (...)”, “produced in (...)” or “product of (...)” shall be used, or expressed in equivalent terms supplemented by the name of New Zealand where the grapes are harvest and turned into wine in the territory of New Zealand;
 - (ii) the words “blend from (...)”, or expressed in equivalent terms, supplemented by the names of the countries in question, in the case of wine made in New Zealand resulting from a blending of wines originating in a number of countries;
 - (iii) the words “wine obtained in (...) from grapes harvested in (...)” citing the names of the countries in question, for wine made in New Zealand from grapes harvested in another country.
- (b) For wines originating in the EU and imported to New Zealand, the reference to the country of origin shall be indicated as follows:
 - (i) the words “wine of (...)”, “produced in (...)” or “product of (...)” or ‘sekt of (...)’ shall be used, or expressed in equivalent terms supplemented by the name of the Member State where the grapes are harvest and turned into wine;
 - (ii) the words “European Union wine” or “blend of wines from different countries of the European Union”, or expressed in equivalent terms in the case of wine resulting from a blending of wines originating in a number of Member States;
 - (iii) the words “European Union wine” or “wine obtained in (...) from grapes harvested in (...)” citing the names of the Member States in question, for wine made in a Member State from grapes harvested in another Member State.
 - (iv) For sparkling wines, quality sparkling wines and aromatic sparkling wines that do not bear a protected designation of origin or geographical indication, the indication referred to in point (1) may be replaced by the indication ‘produced

in (...)', or expressed in equivalent terms, supplemented by the name of the Member State where the second fermentation took place.

- (c) If the importing Party maintains type-size requirements for country of origin labelling for wine, it shall permit country of origin labelling information to appear on a label in type-size not less than 1.2mm, in which case the importing Party's requirements would be deemed to have been met in this respect.
2. Product name including category of grapevine products
- (a) The importing Party shall permit the use of the term "wine" as the product name.
 - (b) If the importing Party maintains type-size requirements regarding product name labelling for wine, that Party shall permit product name labelling to appear on a label in type-size not less than 1.2mm in which case the importing Party's requirements would be deemed to have been met in this respect.
 - (c) As regards wines with geographical indications the name of the protected geographical indication shall be presented with the product name.
3. Net contents
- (a) The importing Party shall permit the net quantity of a wine to be expressed on the label using litres, centilitres and millilitres in units of volume.
 - (b) If the importing Party maintains type-size requirements for net content labelling for wine, that Party shall permit the net content to appear on a label in type-size of not less than 1.2mm, in which case the importing Party's requirements would be deemed to have been met in this respect.
4. Actual alcohol strength by volume
- (a) The importing Party shall permit the actual alcoholic strength by volume to be indicated on the label in percentage units or half units.
 - (b) The figure shall be followed by "% vol" symbol and may be preceded by the words "actual alcoholic strength", "actual alcohol" or "alc".
 - (c) If the importing Party maintains type-size requirements in relation to actual alcohol content labelling for wine, that Party shall permit actual alcohol content labelling to appear on a label in type-size of not less than 1.2mm, in which case the importing Party's requirements would be deemed to have been met in this respect.
 - (d) The importing Party shall permit the actual alcohol strength by volume of wines imported from the exporting Party and indicated on the label to vary by up to 0,5% vol from that given by analysis from the indication of alcohol content on the label.

5. Allergens statement

- (a) The display of ingredients causing allergies or intolerances on the label shall comprise the word "contains" followed by the name of the ingredient.
- (b) For wines originating in New Zealand and imported into the EU, the ingredient to appear on the label shall be any ingredient listed in or derived from a substance listed in Part A of Appendix D which is used in the production of the wine and still present in the finished product, even if in an altered form.
- (c) For wines originating in New Zealand and imported into the EU, the terms concerning sulphites/sulphites, eggs and egg-based products and milk and milk-based products that shall be used on a label are those listed in Part B of Appendix D.
- (d) For wines originating in the EU and imported into New Zealand [to be filled in by NZL if applicable].
- (e) If the importing Party maintains type-size requirements for the allergens labelling for wine, that Party shall permit the allergens to appear on a label in type-size of not less than 1.2mm, in which case the importing Party's requirements would be deemed to have been met in this respect.
- (f) The importing Party shall not require the display on the label of allergens which have been used in the production of wine and which are not present in the final product.

6. Indication of the bottler

The importing Party shall permit to replace the indication of the bottler with an indication of the importer, the producer or vendor.

7. Indication of importer

For wines originating in New Zealand and imported into the EU, the importer shall be a natural or legal person established in the EU assuming responsibility for bringing into circulation the product.

8. Indication of sugar content

- (a) The sugar content shall be a compulsory particular to be indicated on the label of sparkling wine, aerated sparkling wine, quality sparkling wine or quality aromatic sparkling wine.
- (b) The terms listed in Appendix [E] to this Annex shall be used to indicate the sugar content referred to in point (a).

ARTICLE X.13 [NZ X.11]
Optional Labelling Information

1. Without prejudice to Article X.9, the importing Party shall permit labels to contain information other than Compulsory particulars.
2. Neither importing Party shall restrict the placement of optional information.

ARTICLE X.14 [NZ X.12]
Optional Information – Vintage and Variety

1. Vintage

The importing Party shall permit the importation and sale of wine which is labelled with a vintage if:

- (a) the wine conforms to the exporting Party's laws, regulations and requirements in respect of a vintage; and
- (b) at least 85 % of the wine is derived from grapes harvested in the year concerned.

By way of derogation, for EU wines traditionally obtained from grapes harvested in January or February, the vintage year to appear on the label shall be that of the previous calendar year.

2. Variety

- (a) The importing Party shall permit the importation and sale of wine which is labelled as being of a single grape variety, if:
 - (i) the wine conforms to the exporting Party's laws, regulations and requirements in respect of varietal composition, and
 - (ii) if at least 85 % of the wine so labelled is obtained from grapes of that variety.
- (b) The importing Party shall permit the importation and sale of wine which is labelled as being of multiple grape varieties, if:
 - (i) the wine conforms to the exporting Party's laws, regulations and requirements in respect of varietal composition;
 - (ii) 100 % of the wine is obtained from those varieties; and
 - (iii) the varieties are listed on the label in descending order of their proportions in the wine and in characters of the same size.

ARTICLE X.15 [NZ X.15]

Standard drinks labelling

1. The European Union agrees that a wine originating in New Zealand may be described or presented in the European Union 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 New Zealand, and in particular the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code.
2. Wine originating in the EU and imported in New Zealand shall not be subject to any labelling requirement concerning the number of standard drinks.

ARTICLE X.16

Food information and lot codes

1. No Party shall require any of the following dates or their equivalent to appear on the container, label, or packaging of a wine:
 - (a) date of packaging;
 - (b) date of bottling;
 - (c) date of production or manufacture;
 - (d) date of expiration, use by date, use or consume by date, expire by date;
 - (e) date of minimum durability best-by-date, best quality before date; or
 - (f) sell-by-date,

By way of derogation to point (e), a Party may require the display of a date of minimum durability on products that on account of the addition of perishable ingredients could have a shorter date of minimum durability than would normally be expected by the consumer.
2. The Parties agree to indicate on the label of packaged products a code allowing for the identification of the lot to which the product belongs in line with the legislation of the Party exporting the packaged product. The lot code shall be easily visible, clearly legible and indelible. It shall not be removed, erased, defaced or damaged in any way which make it difficult to identify the code. No Party shall allow the marketing of packaged products which are not compliant with this requirement.

ARTICLE X.17

Presentation and description of aromatised wine products and spirit drinks

Articles X.9, X.12.5 (f), X.15 and X.16 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the presentation and description of aromatized wine products and spirit drinks.

PART IV

CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

ARTICLE X.18 [NZ X.13]

Certification of wine

1. The wine originating in the EU and imported in New Zealand shall not be subject to routine certification or certificates of free sale or analytical reports on wine constituents for imported wine, unless necessary to protect human health and safety.
2. The wine originating in New Zealand and imported into the EU shall not be subject to a more restrictive or far-reaching system of certification than that the one which applies to wines imported into EU from other non-EU countries.
3. Each Party shall recognise as reference methods, in case of a dispute, the methods of analysis complying with the standards recommended by OIV, or, in case those methods do not exist, the methods of the International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO).

ARTICLE X.19

Temporary certification

1. The 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 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.

PART V

MANAGEMENT OF THE AGREEMENT

ARTICLE X.20

[Committee / working group under the hospices of...] for wine, aromatised wine products and spirit drinks

1. A [Committee / working group] for wine, aromatised wine products and spirit drinks shall be established, consisting of representatives of the Parties.
2. The [Committee / working group] may make recommendations and adopt decisions by consensus. It may determine its own rules of procedure. It shall meet at the request of either of the Contracting Parties, alternately in the Union and in New Zealand, at a time and a place and in a manner (which may include by videoconference) mutually determined by the Parties, but no later than 90 days after the request.
3. The [Committee / working group] may decide to modify the Appendix. The Appendix shall be deemed to be modified from the date agreed in [Committee / working group];
4. The Joint Committee shall also monitor to the proper functioning of this Annex and may consider any matter related to its implementation and operation. In particular, it shall be responsible for:
 - (a) exchanging information between the Parties to optimise the operation of this Annex:
 - (b) recommending proposals on issues of mutual interest to the Parties in the wine, aromatised wine products or spirit drinks sector.
5. The [Committee / working group] may discuss any matter of mutual interest in the wine, aromatised wine products and spirit drinks sector.
6. The [Committee / working group] may facilitate the contacts between wine, aromatised wine products and spirit drinks producers and industry representatives of the Parties.

ARTICLE X.21

Mutual assistance between the Parties

1. If a Party has reason to suspect that:
 - (a) a wine, aromatised wine product or spirit drink or batch thereof, being or having been traded between New Zealand and the Union, does not comply with the rules governing the wine sector in the Union or in New Zealand or with this Annex; and
 - (b) this non-compliance is of particular interest to the other Party and could result in administrative measures or legal proceedings being taken,that Party shall, through its designated contact point, immediately inform the contact point or other relevant bodies of the other 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, aromatised wine product or spirit drink or batch thereof;
 - (b) the composition and organoleptic characteristics of the wine, aromatised wine product or spirit drink or batch thereof;
 - (c) the description and presentation of the wine, aromatised wine product or spirit drink or batch thereof;
 - (d) details of the non-compliance with the rules concerning production and marketing.

PART VI

GENERAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE X.22

Existing stocks

Product which, at the date of entry into force, has been produced, labelled and presented in accordance with the internal laws and regulations of the Parties and their bilateral obligations to each other, but in a manner not compliant with the provisions of this Annex may be marketed under the following conditions:

- (a) by wholesalers or producers, for a period of three years;
- (b) by retailers, until stocks are exhausted.

ARTICLE X.23

WTO Agreement

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

ARTICLE X.24

Sanitary and phytosanitary measures

1. The provisions of this Annex shall be without prejudice to the right of the 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 X.Y [Consultations] 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 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, that Party shall communicate with the other Party, either through their respective representative bodies or the [Committee/ Working group] for wines, aromatised wine products and spirit drinks, within 30 days after

Without prejudice

the urgent measure is taken or proposed, as the case requires, with a view to agreeing a common approach.

Appendix A

TRADITIONAL TERMS FOR UNION WINES AS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE X.7

Source :<http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/markets/wine/e-bacchus/index.cfm?event=searchPTradTerms&language=EN>

[List of all the 371 traditional terms contained in e-Bacchus, see following three examples for information purpose and attached list]

Austria

Ausbruch / Ausbruchwein

Traditional term: In place of PDO/PGI.

Language: German

Grapevine product category or categories concerned by the protection: Wine

Quality specification: Wine with a protected designation of origin (PDO)

Auslese / Auslesewein

Traditional term: In place of PDO/PGI.

Language: German

Grapevine product category or categories concerned by the protection: Wine

Quality specification: Wine with a protected designation of origin (PDO)

Beerenauslese / Beerenauslesewein

Traditional term: In place of PDO/PGI.

Language: German

Grapevine product category or categories concerned by the protection: Wine

Quality specification: Wine with a protected designation of origin (PDO)

(...)

Without prejudice

Appendix B

WINE CATEGORIES AS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE X.8

1. quality sparkling wine
2. quality aromatic sparkling wine

Without prejudice

Appendix C

SALES DESCRIPTIONS AS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE X.8

1. Sekt bestimmter Anbauggebiete
 2. Sekt b.A.
- in German.

Appendix D

**A. SUBSTANCES OR PRODUCTS CAUSING ALLERGIES OR INTOLERANCES AS
REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE X.12.5**

1. Eggs and products thereof
2. Fish and products thereof, except fish gelatine or Isinglass used as finishing agent in wine
3. Milk and products thereof
4. Sulphur dioxide and sulphites at concentrations of more than 10 mg/litre in terms of the total SO₂ which are to be calculated for products as proposed ready for consumption

B. TERMS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE X.12.6

Language	Terms concerning sulphites/sulfites	Terms concerning eggs and egg-based products	Terms concerning milk and milk-based products
in Bulgarian	‘сулфити’ or ‘серен диоксид’	‘яйце’, ‘яйчен протеин’, ‘яйчен продукт’, ‘яйчен лизозим’ or ‘яйчен албумин’	‘мляко’, ‘млечни продукти’, ‘млечен казеин’ or ‘млечен протеин’
in Spanish	‘sulfitos’ or ‘dióxido de azufre’	‘huevo’, ‘proteína de huevo’, ‘ovoproducto’, ‘lisozima de huevo’ or ‘ovoalbúmina’	‘leche’, ‘productos lácteos’, ‘caseína de leche’ or ‘proteína de leche’
in Czech	‘siřičitany’ or ‘oxid siřičitý’	‘vejce’, ‘vaječná bílkovina’, ‘výrobky z vajec’, ‘vaječný lysozym’ or ‘vaječný albumin’	‘mléko’, ‘výrobky z mléka’, ‘mléčný kasein’ or ‘mléčná bílkovina’
in Danish	‘sulfitter’ or ‘svovldioxid’	‘æg’, ‘ægprotein’, ‘ægprodukt’, ‘æglysozym’, or ‘ægalbumin’	‘mælk’, ‘mælkeprodukt’, ‘mælkecasein’ or ‘mælkeprotein’
in German	‘Sulfite’ or ‘Schwefeldioxid’	‘Ei’, ‘Eiprotein’, ‘Eiprodukt’, ‘Lysozym aus Ei’ or ‘Albumin aus Ei’	‘Milch’, ‘Milcherzeugnis’, ‘Kasein aus Milch’ or ‘Milchprotein’
in Estonian	‘sulfitid’ or ‘vääveldioksiid’	‘muna’, ‘munaproteiin’, ‘munatooted’, ‘munalüsosüüm’ or	‘piim’, ‘piimatooted’, ‘piimakaseiin’ or ‘piimaproteiin’

Language	Terms concerning sulphites/sulfites	Terms concerning eggs and egg-based products	Terms concerning milk and milk-based products
		‘munaalbumiin’	
in Greek	‘θειώδη’, ‘διοξειδίο του θείου’ or ‘ανυδρίτης του θειώδους οξέος’	‘αυγό’, ‘πρωτεΐνη αυγού’, ‘προϊόν αυγού’, ‘λυσσοζύμη αυγού’ or ‘αλβουμίνη αυγού’	‘γάλα’, ‘προϊόντα γάλακτος’, ‘καζεΐνη γάλακτος’ or ‘πρωτεΐνη γάλακτος’
in English	‘sulphites’, ‘sulfites’, ‘sulphur dioxide’ or ‘sulfur dioxide’	‘egg’, ‘egg protein’, ‘egg product’, ‘egg lysozyme’ or ‘egg albumin’	‘milk’, ‘milk products’, ‘milk casein’ or ‘milk protein’
in French	‘sulfites’ or ‘anhydride sulfureux’	‘œuf’, ‘protéine de l’œuf’, ‘produit de l’œuf’, ‘lysozyme de l’œuf’ or ‘albumine de l’œuf’	‘lait’, ‘produits du lait’, ‘caséine du lait’ or ‘protéine du lait’
in Croatian	‘sulfiti’ or ‘sumporov dioksid’	‘jaje’, ‘bjelančevine iz jaja’, ‘proizvodi od jaja’, ‘lizozim iz jaja’ or ‘albumin iz jaja’;	‘mlijeko’, ‘mliječni proizvodi’, ‘kazein iz mlijeka’ or ‘mliječne bjelančevine’
in Italian	‘solfiti’, or ‘anidride solforosa’	‘uovo’, ‘proteina dell'uovo’, ‘derivati dell'uovo’, ‘lizozima da uovo’ or ‘ovoalbumina’	‘latte’, ‘derivati del latte’, ‘caseina del latte’ or ‘proteina del latte’
in Latvian	‘sulfiti’ or ‘sēra dioksīds’	‘olas’, ‘olu olbaltumviela’, ‘olu produkts’, ‘olu lizocīms’ or ‘olu albumīns’	‘piens’, ‘piena produkts’, ‘piena kazeīns’ or ‘piena olbaltumviela’
in Lithuanian	‘sulfitai’ or ‘sieros dioksidas’	‘kiaušiniai’, ‘kiaušinių baltymai’, ‘kiaušinių produktai’, ‘kiaušinių lizocimas’ or ‘kiaušinių albuminas’	‘pienas’, ‘pieno produktai’, ‘pieno kazeinas’ or ‘pieno baltymai’
in Hungarian	‘szulfitok’ or ‘kén-dioxid’	‘tojás’, ‘tojásból származó fehérje’, ‘tojástermék’, ‘tojásból származó lizozim’ or ‘tojásból származó albumin’	‘tej’, ‘tejtermékek’, ‘tejkazein’ or ‘tejfehérje’
in Maltese	‘sulfiti’, or ‘diossidu tal-kubrit’	‘bajd’, ‘proteina tal-bajd’, ‘prodott tal-bajd’, ‘lizożima tal-bajd’ or ‘albumina tal-bajd’	‘ħalib’, ‘prodotti tal-ħalib’, ‘kaseina tal-ħalib’ or ‘proteina tal-ħalib’
in Dutch	‘sulfiten’ or	‘ei’, ‘eiproteïne’,	‘melk’, ‘melkderivaat’,

Language	Terms concerning sulphites/sulfites	Terms concerning eggs and egg-based products	Terms concerning milk and milk-based products
	‘zwaveldioxide’	‘eiderivaat’, ‘eilysozym’ or ‘eialbumine’	‘melkcaseïne’ or ‘melkproteïnen’
in Polish	‘siarczyny’, ‘dwutlenek siarki’ or ‘dITLENEK siarki’	‘jajo’, ‘białko jaja’, ‘produkty z jaj’, ‘lizozym z jaja’ or ‘albuminę z jaja’	‘mleko’, ‘produkty mleczne’, ‘kazeinę z mleka’ or ‘białko mleka’
in Portuguese	‘sulfitos’ or ‘dióxido de enxofre’	‘ovo’, ‘proteína de ovo’, ‘produto de ovo’, ‘lizozima de ovo’ or ‘albumina de ovo’	‘leite’, ‘produtos de leite’, ‘caseína de leite’ or ‘proteína de leite’
in Romanian	‘sulfiți’ or ‘dioxid de sulf’	‘ouă’, ‘proteine din ouă’, ‘produse din ouă’, ‘lizozimă din ouă’ or ‘albumină din ouă’	‘lapte’, ‘produse din lapte’, ‘cazeină din lapte’ or ‘proteine din lapte’
in Slovak	‘siričitany’ or ‘oxid siričitý’	‘vajce’, ‘vaječná bielkovina’, ‘výrobok z vajec’, ‘vaječný lyzozým’ or ‘vaječný albumín’	‘mlieko’, ‘výrobky z mlieka’, ‘mliečne výrobky’, ‘mliečny kazeín’ or ‘mliečna bielkovina’
in Slovenian	‘sulfiti’ or ‘žveplov dioksid’	‘jajce’, ‘jajčne beljakovine’, ‘proizvod iz jajc’, ‘jajčni lizocim’ or ‘jajčni albumin’	‘mleko’, ‘proizvod iz mleka’, ‘mlečni kazein’ or ‘mlečne beljakovine’
in Finnish	‘sulfiittia’, ‘sulfiitteja’ or ‘rikkidioksidia’	‘kananmunaa’, ‘kananmunaproteiinia’, ‘kananmunatuotetta’, ‘lysotsyymiä (kananmunasta)’ or ‘kananmunaalbumiinia’	‘maitoa’, ‘maitotuotteita’, ‘kaseiinia (maidosta)’ or ‘maitoproteiinia’
in Swedish	‘sulfiter’ or ‘svaveldioxid’	‘ägg’, ‘äggprotein’, ‘äggprodukt’, ‘ägglysozym’ or ‘äggalbumin’	‘mjölk’, ‘mjölkprodukter’, ‘mjölkcasein’ or ‘mjölkprotein’

Appendix E

TERMS TO BE USED FOR SPARKLING WINE, AERATED SPARKLING WINE, QUALITY SPARKLING WINE OR QUALITY AROMATIC SPARKLING WINE AS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE X.12.7

Terms	Conditions of use
brut nature, naturherb, bruto natural, pas dosé, dosage zéro, natūralusis briutas, ĭsts bruts, přírodně tvrdé, popolnoma suho, dosaggio zero, бpют нaтyр, 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, екстpa бpют	If its sugar content is between 0 and 6 grams per litre.
brut, herb, briutas, bruts, tvrdé, bruto, zelo suho, bardzo wytrawne, бpют	If its sugar content is less than 12 grams per litre.
extra dry, extra trocken, extra seco, labai sausas, ekstra kuiv, ekstra sausais, küllönleges száraz, wytrawne, suho, zvláště suché, extra suché, екстpa cyxo, extra sec, ekstra tør, vrlo suho	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, cyxo, suho	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, полусyxo, polusuho	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, slatko	If its sugar content is greater than 50 grams per litre.