Authorised oenological practices

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This **Commission Delegated Regulation** amends Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/934 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards authorised oenological practices to take account of technical progress, in particular new resolutions adopted by the International Organisation of Vine and Wine (OIV) in 2019, 2020 and 2021, as well as to improve their clarity and coherence, where appropriate.

Background

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/934 lays down rules concerning wine-growing areas where the alcoholic strength may be increased, authorised oenological practices and restrictions applicable to the production and conservation of grapevine products, the minimum percentage of alcohol for by-products and their disposal, and publication of OIV files.

Consultations involving experts from the 27 Member States have been carried out since February 2020 within the Group of Experts under the single common organisation of the markets. European Parliament experts have been involved in these discussions as observers. This consultation process has led to a broad consensus on the draft delegated regulation.

Content

With a view to ensuring the proper functioning of the internal market in grapevine products, the delegated regulation incorporates new oenological practices recently adopted by the OIV and amends existing practices listed in Part A of Annex I to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/934. It also introduces amendments to Part B of Annex I as well as to Annex III with regard to wines from Spain and Cyprus.

The amendments mainly concern the following points:

- Article 2 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/934 defines the **wine-growing areas where wines may have a maximum total alcoholic strength of 20 % vol**. The wines ‘Vin de pays de Franche-Comté’ and ‘Vin de pays du Val de Loire’ referred to in that Article have changed names.

This Article is amended accordingly:

- to improve clarity and better inform the producers of grapevine products using authorised oenological processes, an additional column should be added in Table 1 of **Part A of Annex I** to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/934. That column should list the categories of wine products in the production of which an oenological process may be used;

- **Part B of Annex I** to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/934 defines the maximum sulphur dioxide content of wines. The names of the wines ‘Côteaux de l’Ardèche’, ‘Lot’, ‘Corrèze’, ‘Oc’, ‘Thau’ and ‘Allobrogie’ referred to in that Part have been changed. In addition, Slovenia has requested to add the wine ‘vrhunsko vino ZGP — slamno vino (vino iz sušenega grozdja)’ among the list of wines for which the maximum sulphur dioxide content may be raised up to 400 mg/l. Part B of Annex I should be amended accordingly;

- **Spain** has requested the amendment of provisions in Annex III to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/934 relating to Spanish liqueur wines. Upon request of its wine producers, Spain also requested the addition of

the Garnacha roja and Mazuela varieties to the list of varieties in Appendix 3 of Annex III to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/934;

- lastly, as changes had been made to the specifications of the wine bearing the protected designation of origin ' (Commandaria)', **Cyprus** requested that this wine be added to points 5 and 6 of Part B of Appendix 1 to Annex III to the said delegated regulation.