

## ANNEX I B

## THE MAXIMUM SULPHUR DIOXIDE CONTENT OF WINES

## A. THE SULPHUR DIOXIDE CONTENT OF WINES

1. The total sulphur dioxide content of wines, other than sparkling wines and liqueur wines, on their release to the market for direct human consumption, may not exceed:
  - (a) 150 milligrams per litre for red wines;
  - (b) 200 milligrams per litre for white and rosé wines.
2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1(a) and (b), the maximum sulphur dioxide content shall be raised, as regards wines with a sugar content, expressed as the sum of glucose and fructose, of not less than five grams per litre, to:
  - (a) 200 milligrams per litre for red wines;
  - (b) 250 milligrams per litre for white and rosé wines;
  - (c) 300 milligrams per litre for:
    - wines entitled to the description 'Spätlese' in accordance with Community provisions,
    - white wines entitled to one of the following protected designations of origin: Bordeaux supérieur, Graves de Vayres, Côtes de Bordeaux-Saint-Macaire, Premières Côtes de Bordeaux, Côtes de Bergerac, Haut Montravel, Côtes de Montravel, Gaillac, Rosette and Savennières;
    - white wines entitled to the protected designations of origin Allela, Navarra, Penedès, Tarragona and Valencia and wines entitled to a protected designation of origin from the Comunidad Autónoma del País Vasco and described as 'vendimia tardia',
    - the sweet wines entitled to the protected designation of origin 'Binissalem-Mallorca',
    - wines originating in the United Kingdom produced in accordance with UK legislation where the sugar content is more than 45 g/l,
    - wines from Hungary with the protected designation of origin 'Tokaji' and described in accordance with Hungarian provisions as 'Tokaji édes szamorodni' or 'Tokaji száraz szamorodni',
    - wines entitled to one of the following protected designations of origin: Loazzolo, Alto Adige and Trentino described by the terms or one of the terms: 'passito' or 'vendemmia tardiva',
    - wines entitled to the protected designation of origin: 'Colli orientali del Friuli' accompanied by the term 'Picolit',
    - wines entitled to the protected designations of origin 'Moscato di Pantelleria naturale' and 'Moscato di Pantelleria',
    - wines from the Czech Republic entitled to the description 'pozdni sběr',
    - wines from Slovakia entitled to a protected designation of origin and described by the term 'neskorý zber' and Slovak 'Tokaj' wines entitled to the protected designation of origin 'Tokajské samorodné suché' or 'Tokajské samorodné sladké',
    - wines from Slovenia entitled to a protected designation of origin and described by the term 'vrhunsko vino ZGP — pozna trgatev',
    - white wines with the following protected geographical indications, with a total alcoholic strength by volume of more than 15 % vol. and a sugar content of more than 45 g/l:
      - Vin de pays de Franche-Comté,
      - Vin de pays des coteaux de l'Auxois,
      - Vin de pays de Saône-et-Loire,

- Vin de pays des coteaux de l'Ardèche,
- Vin de pays des collines rhodaniennes,
- Vin de pays du comté Tolosan,
- Vin de pays des côtes de Gascogne,
- Vin de pays du Gers,
- Vin de pays du Lot,
- Vin de pays des côtes du Tarn,
- Vin de pays de la Corrèze,
- Vin de pays de l'Île de Beauté,
- Vin de pays d'Oc,
- Vin de pays des côtes de Thau,
- Vin de pays des coteaux de Murviel,
- Vin de pays du Val de Loire,
- Vin de pays de Méditerranée,
- Vin de pays des comtés rhodaniens,
- Vin de pays des côtes de Thongue,
- Vin de pays de la Côte Vermeille,
- sweet wines originating in Greece with an actual alcoholic strength by volume equal to or more than 15 % vol. and a sugar content equal to or more than 45 g/l and entitled to one of the following protected geographical indications:
  - Τοπικός Οίνος Τυρνάβου (Regional wine of Tyrnavos),
  - Αχαϊκός Τοπικός Οίνος (Regional wine of Ahaia),
  - Λακωνικός Τοπικός Οίνος (Regional wine of Lakonia),
  - Τοπικός Οίνος Φλώρινας (Regional wine of Florina),
  - Τοπικός Οίνος Κυκλάδων (Regional wine of Cyclades),
  - Τοπικός Οίνος Αργολίδας (Regional wine of Argolida),
  - Τοπικός Οίνος Πιερίας (Regional wine of Pieria),
  - Αγιορείτικος Τοπικός Οίνος (Regional wine of Mount Athos- Regional wine of Holy Mountain),
- sweet wines originating in Cyprus with an actual alcoholic strength by volume equal to or less than 15 % vol. and a sugar content equal to or more than 45 g/l and entitled to the protected designation of origin Κουμανδάρια (Commandaria),
- sweet wines originating in Cyprus produced from overripe grapes or from raisined grapes with a total alcoholic strength by volume equal to or more than 15 % vol. and a sugar content equal to or more than 45 g/l and entitled to one of the following protected geographical indications:
  - Τοπικός Οίνος Λεμεσός (Regional wine of Lemesos),
  - Τοπικός Οίνος Πάφος (Regional wine of Pafos),

- Τοπικός Οίνος Λάρνακα (Regional wine of Larnaka),
  - Τοπικός Οίνος Λευκωσία (Regional wine of Lefkosia);
- (d) 350 milligrams per litre for:
- wines entitled to the description 'Auslese' in accordance with Community provisions,
  - Romanian white wines entitled to one of the following protected designations of origin: Murfatlar, Cotnari, Târnave, Pietroasa, Valea Călugărească,
  - wines from the Czech Republic entitled to the description 'výběr z hroznů',
  - wines from Slovakia entitled to a protected designation of origin and described by the term 'výber z hrozna' and Slovak 'Tokaj' wines entitled to the protected designation of origin 'Tokajský másľás' or 'Tokajský fordítás',
  - wines from Slovenia entitled to a protected designation of origin and described by the term 'vrhunsko vino ZGP — izbor';
- (e) 400 milligrams per litre for:
- wines entitled to the descriptions 'Beerenauslese', 'Ausbruch', 'Ausbruchwein', 'Trockenbeerenauslese', 'Strohwein', 'Schilfwein' and 'Eiswein' in accordance with Community provisions,
  - white wines entitled to one of the following protected designations of origin: Sauternes, Barsac, Cadillac, Cérons, Loupiac, Sainte-Croix-du-Mont, Monbazillac, Bonnezeaux, Quarts de Chaume, Coteaux du Layon, Coteaux de l'Aubance, Graves Supérieures, Sainte-Foy Bordeaux, Saussignac, Jurançon except where followed by the term 'sec', Anjou-Coteaux de la Loire, Coteaux du Layon followed by the name of the commune of origin, Chaume, Coteaux de Saumur, Pacherenc du Vic Bilh except where followed by the term 'sec', Alsace et Alsace grand cru followed by the term 'vendanges tardives' or 'sélection de grains nobles',
  - sweet wines originating in Greece produced from overripe grapes and from raisined grapes with a residual sugar content, expressed as sugar, equal to or more than 45 g/l and entitled to one of the following protected designations of origin: Σάμος (Samos), Ρόδος (Rhodes), Πατρα (Patras), Ρίο Πατρών (Rio Patron), Κεφαλονία (Kefallonia), Λήμνος (Limnos), Σητεία (Sitia), Σαντορίνη (Santorini), Νεμέα (Nemea), Δαφνές (Daphnes) and sweet wines produced from overripe grapes and from raisined grapes entitled to one of the following protected geographical indications: Σιάτιστας (Siatista), Καστοριάς (Kastoria), Κυκλάδων (Cyclades), Μονεμβάσιος (Monemvasia), Αγιορείτικος (Mount Athos — Holy Mountain),
  - wines from the Czech Republic entitled to the descriptions 'výběr z bobulí', 'výběr z cibéb', 'ledové víno' or 'slámové víno',
  - wines from Slovakia entitled to a protected designation of origin and described by the terms 'bobuľový výber', 'hrozienský výber', 'cibébový výber', 'ľadové víno' or 'slamové víno' and Slovak 'Tokaj' wines entitled to the protected designation of origin 'Tokajský výber', 'Tokajská esencia' or 'Tokajská výberová esencia',
  - wines from Hungary entitled to a protected designation of origin and described in accordance with Hungarian provisions as 'Tokaji másľás', 'Tokaji fordítás', 'Tokaji aszúeszencia', 'Tokaji eszencia', 'Tokaji aszú' or 'Töppedt szőlőből készült bor',
  - wines entitled to the protected designation of origin 'Albana di Romagna' and described by the term 'passito',
  - Luxemburg wines entitled to a protected designation of origin and described by the terms 'vendanges tardives', 'vin de glace' or 'vin de paille',
  - white wines entitled to the protected designation of origin 'Douro' followed by the term 'colheita tardia',
  - wines from Slovenia entitled to a protected designation of origin and described by the terms 'vrhunsko vino ZGP — jagodni izbor', 'vrhunsko vino ZGP — ledeno vino' or 'vrhunsko vino ZGP — suhi jagodni izbor',
  - white wines originating in Canada entitled to the description 'Icewine'.

3. The lists of wines bearing a protected designation of origin or a protected geographical indication given in subparagraphs (c), (d) and (e) of paragraph 2 may be amended where the production conditions of the wines concerned are amended or the designation of origin or geographical indication is changed. The Member States shall provide the Commission, in advance, with all the necessary technical information for the wines concerned, including their product specifications and the annual quantities produced.
4. Where climate conditions make this necessary, the Commission may decide in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 113(2) of Regulation (EC) No 479/2008 that in certain wine-growing areas of the Community the Member States concerned may authorise an increase of a maximum of 50 milligrams per litre in the maximum total sulphur dioxide levels of less than 300 milligrams per litre referred to in this point for wines produced within their territory. The list of cases in which the Member States may permit such an increase is given in Appendix 1.
5. Member States may apply more restrictive provisions to wines produced within their territory.

#### B. THE SULPHUR DIOXIDE CONTENT OF LIQUEUR WINES

The total sulphur dioxide content of liqueur wines, on their release to the market for direct human consumption, may not exceed:

150 mg/l where the sugar content is less than 5 g/l;

200 mg/l where the sugar content is not less than 5 g/l.

#### C. THE SULPHUR DIOXIDE CONTENT OF SPARKLING WINES

1. The total sulphur dioxide content of sparkling wines, on their release to the market for direct human consumption, may not exceed:
    - (a) 185 mg/l for all categories of quality sparkling wine; and
    - (b) 235 mg/l for other sparkling wines.
  2. Where climate conditions make this necessary in certain wine-growing areas of the Community, the Member States concerned may authorise an increase of up to 40 mg/l in the maximum total sulphur dioxide content for the sparkling wines referred to in paragraph 1(a) and (b) produced in their territory, provided that the wines covered by this authorisation are not sent outside the Member State in question.
-

## Appendix 1

**Increase in the maximum total sulphur dioxide content where the climate conditions make this necessary**

(Annex I B to this Regulation)

	Year	Member State	Wine-growing areas(s)	Wines concerned
1.	2000	Germany	All wine-growing areas of Germany.	All wines obtained from grapes harvested in 2000.
2.	2006	Germany	The wine-growing areas in the regions of Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria, Hessen and Rhineland Palatinate.	All wines obtained from grapes harvested in 2006.
3.	2006	France	The wine-growing areas in the departments of Bas-Rhin and Haut-Rhin.	All wines obtained from grapes harvested in 2006.