# Public Objections Process: EU Wine Geographical Indications



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**Acknowledgement of Country**

We acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of Australia and their continuing connection to land and sea, waters, environment and community. We pay our respects to the Traditional Custodians of the lands we live and work on, their culture, and their Elders past and present.

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## Purpose and Background

Australia is negotiating amendments to the *Australia-European Community Agreement on Trade in Wine* (the Wine Agreement). The Wine Agreement has been a successful partnership between the EU and Australia for almost 30 years, providing beneficial trade in wine between the two parties.

Australia is also separately negotiating a comprehensive and ambitious Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with the EU. To secure our interests, Australia continues to engage with the EU on its priorities, including geographical indications (GIs).

Under the Wine Agreement, the EU is seeking protection of 50 new wine GIs and updates to some existing wine GIs. This includes renewed requests to protect Prosecco and Vittoria (which were previously rejected on the grounds that Prosecco is a grape variety and Vittoria is identical to, or likely to cause confusion with, a trade mark that is registered in Australia).

The Australian Government is conducting a public objections process on these wine GIs to hear directly from Australian industry, stakeholders and the public. It is long-standing government policy that when a GI is considered for protection, stakeholders should be given an opportunity to oppose that protection. The public objections process also fulfills Australia’s obligations under its trade agreements. Under these agreements, Australia agrees to run a public objections process for new GIs or for significant changes to existing GIs.

Running the public objections process does not mean the government has made a commitment to protect or amend protection of any EU wine GIs. This is an open and transparent process for all interested stakeholders to provide their views, to inform the decisions the Australian Government will need to take with regard to protecting any of the GIs requested by the EU.

Interested stakeholders are invited to lodge a submission on the Have Your Say webpage (<https://haveyoursay.agriculture.gov.au/public-objections-process>)based on the grounds of objection (outlined below in *The public objections process* section).

This discussion paper is part of a suite of consultation materials, including:

* Submissions to the Have Your Say webpage
* Frequently Asked Questions
* Online information sessions

## The public objections process

A public objections process is a way for interested stakeholders to express their concerns to the protection of EU wine GIs. The submission period will run for four weeks, opening on **AEDT 11 am, 24 March and** **closing at AEST 12 pm, Friday 21 April 2023**.

After the submission period closes, submissions for each term will be considered against the grounds for objection. The submissions will help inform the Australian Government on the protection of EU wine GI terms in the FTA and Wine Agreement negotiations.

The Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry is leading the public objections process, working closely with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and IP Australia.

The Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry will also offer live online information sessions throughout the submission period. Visit the Have Your Say webpage for session times and to register interest.

### GIs subject to the public objections process

The EU is seeking protection for 50 new wine GIs, proposing updates to 103 existing wine GIs, and is seeking protection again for Prosecco and Vittoria. The EU has also requested the removal of six existing EU wine GIs from the Wine Agreement.

**There are 55 wine GIs that are part of the public objections process**. These are:

* all 50 new wine GIs;
* three (out of 103 significant updates to existing wine GIs;
	+ Tierra de León/León
	+ Delle Venezie/Beneških okolišev
	+ Coteaux du Languedoc Picpoul de Pinet/Picpoul de Pinet
* Vittoria; and
* Prosecco.

The full list of wine GIs subject to the public objections process is available at **Appendix A** and on the Have Your Say ‘Documents’ section.

Proposed updates to the other 100 existing wine GIs are not included in this process as they are not considered to be a significant change. They are transliteration updates or other minor amendments, such as spelling changes. The full list of these updates is at **Appendix B**.

### The grounds for objection

All submissions must be based on at least one of the below grounds for objection.

1. The EU GI name is used in Australia as the common name for the relevant good, including as a type or style of wine.
2. The EU GI name is used in Australia as the name of a grape variety, plant variety or an animal breed.
3. The EU GI name is identical to, or likely to cause confusion with, a trade mark that is registered in Australia or the subject of a pending application made in good faith in Australia. Confusion may be likely where a trade mark consists of, or contains, the EU GI name or something so nearly resembling it.
4. The EU GI name is identical to, or likely to cause confusion with, an unregistered trade mark that has acquired rights through use in good faith in Australia. Confusion may be likely where a trade mark consists of, or contains, the EU GI name or something so nearly resembling it.

The process and grounds of objection also apply to the use of the EU wine GI in translation and transliteration. Stakeholders are invited to lodge submissions related to the possible translation or transliteration of an EU wine GI on the above grounds of objection.

### What protection of a specific GI would mean

GIs are names used on a product that has a specific geographical origin and possesses qualities or a reputation that are essentially attributable to that origin.

If Australia agrees to protect a specific GI term, Australian producers may no longer be able to use registered GI terms, unless an exception applies (such as essential use of a GI in an address, use of a GI in the winemaker’s name, or use of a common English word).

Wine Australia as the regulator would enforce this through the *Wine Australia Act 2013* (the Act) which makes it an offence to sell, export or import a wine with a false or misleading description and presentation.

For more information about Australia’s wine GI system, visit the [Wine Australia website.](https://www.wineaustralia.com/labelling/register-of-protected-gis-and-other-terms)

The Act provides that where a grape variety name that is the same as a GI, the GI can be protected and the two names are able to co-exist. Similarly, the Wine Agreement provides a framework for co-existence of GIs and grape variety names. Australia will continue to respect the terms of the Wine Agreement and the right for producers to continue to use grape variety names.

### Conclusion of the public objections process

Following the conclusion of the submissions period, submissions for each wine GI will be considered and may be used by Australia in negotiations with the EU.

## How to make a submission

We invite industry, businesses and the community to provide submissions on the EU wine GIs.

### Have your say

To make a submission:

* read this discussion paper and Frequently Asked Questions; and
* complete the form on the Have Your Say page.

Submissions must:

* be in writing;
* be made based on one or more of the grounds of objections; and
* supported by relevant information and evidence.

One online form can be completed for a submission for up to five EU wine GIs, but for each EU wine GI you will need to separately indicate which grounds of objection the submission is based.

Only submissions which are formally submitted through Have Your Say will be considered for assessment.

Deadline for submissions is AEST 12 pm Friday 21 April 2023. Late submissions will not be accepted.

Go to <https://haveyoursay.agriculture.gov.au/public-objections-process> to find out more about this process and to lodge your submission.

The Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry is also hosting a series of online information sessions to verbally answer any stakeholder questions. To join in one of these online sessions, visit the Have Your Say webpage and register your interest.

### Confidentiality

'Personal information' means information or an opinion about an identified individual, or an individual who is reasonably identifiable.

We collect your personal information (as defined in the *Privacy Act 1988*) for the purposes of the public objections process on wine geographical indications proposed by the European Union and related purposes, such as to inform the Australian Government’s position on the protection of EU wine GIs, to provide evidence for use in the FTA and Wine Agreement negotiations, or as part of policy development on wine GIs in the future. If you do not provide some or all of the personal information requested, we will be unable to contact you to discuss or respond to your submission.

Personal information may be published on our website, disclosed to parliament, other Australian agencies, persons or organisations where necessary for these purposes, provided the disclosure is consistent with relevant laws, in particular the *Privacy Act 1988*. Your personal information will be used and stored in accordance with the [Privacy Principles](https://www.oaic.gov.au/privacy/australian-privacy-principles).

See [our Privacy Policy](https://www.agriculture.gov.au/about/commitment/privacy) to learn more about accessing or correcting personal information or making a complaint. Alternatively, phone us on +61 2 6272 3933.

### Contacts

For information about the process or if you have further questions, please email WinePolicy@agriculture.gov.au.

## Submission considerations

You may wish to upload supporting evidence to your submission. Examples of evidence could include:

* Evidence of use of a wine GI in the marketplace.
* A letter from your solicitor supporting your claims made in the submission.
* An impact statement stating how a protected wine GI would affect your business, including financial projections.
* Case studies of how similar situations have affected the wine industry.
* Trade mark numbers or evidence of use if unregistered.

### Groundsof objection

1. **The EU GI name is used in Australia as the common name for the relevant good, including as a type or style of wine.**

Describe clearly and concisely what the good and/or type or style of wine is, and how it is used in Australia. This could include that the term is used in the marketplace to describe a type or style of wine, rather than one that comes from a specific region, for example *bubbly* or *rosé****.***

1. **The EU GI name is used in Australia as the name of a grape variety, plant variety or an animal breed.**

Describe the variety or breed clearly and concisely, and detail how you use it or how it is used in Australia.

For a grape variety, this should include evidence that the term is used as a variety of grapes. The use does not only need to be in relation to the marketing and sale of wine. Other uses may be relevant, including material showing that nurseries and horticultural suppliers use the term as the name of a grape variety. This could include evidence of other names used to identify grape/plant varieties such as synonyms/alternate names and common names.

1. **The EU GI name is identical to, or likely to cause confusion with, a trade mark that is registered in Australia or the subject of a pending application made in good faith in Australia. Confusion may be likely where a trade mark consists of, or contains, the EU GI name or something so nearly resembling it.**

Describe the circumstances clearly and concisely, and how the EU wine GI name would affect the registered or pending application of the trade mark.

This includes identifying the registered or pending trade mark, including by providing the trade mark number. Also explain why you think the EU GI name is identical to, or likely to cause confusion with the registered or pending trade mark.

1. **The EU GI name is identical to, or likely to cause confusion with, an unregistered trade mark that has acquired rights through use in good faith in Australia. Confusion may be likely where a trade mark consists of, or contains, the EU GI name or something so nearly resembling it.**

Describe clearly and concisely how the name is identical or could cause confusion with an unregistered trade mark that has acquired rights through use in Australia.

This includes providing evidence identifying the unregistered trade mark, the goods or services that the trade mark is used in respect of, when the trade mark was first used in Australia and how it is currently being used in Australia. Also explain why you think the EU GI name is identical to, or likely to cause confusion with the registered or pending trade mark.

### Impact EU GIs may have on Australian businesses or industry

* Detail the broader impact of protecting these new and updated EU wine GIs to Australian industry, for example:
	+ Cultural significance or changing consumer preferences of the GI terms.
	+ Growth potential of particular wine styles or grape varieties impacting businesses or investment decisions.
	+ Not being able to call your wine product by the name you have been using.
	+ Loss of international and domestic market share because you cannot sell the original product.
	+ Businesses needing to change their names, thus becoming less recognisable in domestic and international markets.
	+ Businesses needing to change the name of their popular wine products, and then losing market share because the consumer cannot find their product.

### Multi-Component Terms

* Multi-component terms with a “/” in them are treated as separate terms. For example, *Friuli/Friuli Venezia Giulia/Furlanija/Furlanija Julijska Krajina* are four separate terms.
* Protection is not being sought for individual components of multi-component terms, except where they are separated by “/.”
* If there is “/” in the term that you are lodging a submission for, you must stipulate whether you are objecting to protection for one component or the whole multi-component term.

## Previous public objections processes

### Agricultural and foodstuffs and spirit terms

In 2019, the Australian Government ran a public objections process, led by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, as part of the FTA negotiations. This covered proposed EU GIs for 172 agricultural and foodstuffs and 236 spirit terms. The objections lodged in the 2019 process have been the basis of negotiations with the EU.

Submissions were not sought on wine GIs in the 2019 public objections process under the FTA negotiations, as wine GIs fall under the scope of the Wine Agreement.

### Prosecco and Vittoria

The EU has previously requested that Prosecco and Vittoria be protected as wine GIs.

A public objections process was undertaken in 2012 for Prosecco. Objections received during this process were on the basis that Prosecco is a grape variety. This was upheld by the Deputy Register of Trademarks.

The government is aware of industry’s objections and concerns regarding these terms but is providing stakeholders with an opportunity to provide new evidence and continue to engage and raise further or new objections to the protection of these terms. The objections process does not indicate that Australia is considering giving up the right for Australian producers to use these names.

Australia’s position remains that Prosecco is a grape variety, and that Australian producers should be able to continue to use the term ‘Prosecco’.

## Wine Agreement

The Wine Agreement has been a successful partnership between the EU and Australia for almost 30 years, providing beneficial trade in wine between the two parties.

Both the EU and Australia agree to protect existing wine GIs under the Wine Agreement and have a right to seek protection for additional wine GIs. Since its inception, Australia has agreed to protect over 2000 EU wine GIs, such as Champagne and Burgundy. The EU has also agreed to protect over 100 Australian wine GIs, such as Barossa Valley and Margaret River.

The Wine Agreement was last updated in 2010, and since then, there have been several wine industry innovations and developments. Australia is seeking to re‑negotiate this agreement to reflect the modern trading environment and advanced winemaking practices. This includes seeking streamlined certifications for exports to the EU, the addition of new oenological practices, in-market processing for bulk wine and a streamlined approach to approved new winemaking practices.

Amongst a number of requests, the EU has provided Australia with a list of GIs to protect or amend or remove protection as part of the Wine Agreement negotiations. Australia has also provided a list of new GIs to the EU, including Pokolbin and Mount Gambier.

These negotiations have been held in good faith, alongside the FTA negotiations. Australia will only consider agreeing to the protection of any wine GIs that receive objections if the overall outcome is to Australia’s benefit. If Australia agrees to fully protect these wine GIs, it means that Australian producers will not be able to use these terms to describe or present their wine, with some limited exceptions.

The Australian Government and its agencies will work with stakeholders, including businesses and trade mark owners if the protection of any wine GIs will impact negatively on Australian industry.

## Existing wine GI system in Australia

In accordance with the [*Wine Australia Act 2013*](https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2021C00310)(the Act), the Register of Protected Geographical Indications and Other Terms (Register) is kept by Wine Australia, and contains a list of GIs and traditional wine terms that are protected under Australian law, including those covered by the Wine Agreement.

The Register contains protected Australian and European GIs and other terms including Australian fortified wine terms, European traditional expressions, and additional terms.

If Australia agrees to protect a specific GI term, Australian producers may no longer be able to use registered GI terms, unless an exception applies (such as the essential use of a GI in an address, use of a GI in the winemaker’s name, or use of a common English word).

Section 40D of the Act stipulates that the description and presentation of a wine is **false** if it includes a registered GI, and the wine did not originate in that GI, unless an exception can be applied.

Section 40F of the Act also stipulates that if the description and presentation of a wine includes a registered GI in a way that is likely to mislead as to the country, region or locality in which the wine originated, then it is classified as **misleading**.

It is an offence in Part VIB of the Act to sell, export or import a wine with a false or misleading description or presentation, unless subject to approved exceptions.

Wine Australia as the regulator would enforce this through the Act which makes it an offence to sell, export or import a wine with a false or misleading description and presentation.

The Act also provides that where a grape variety name that is the same as a GI, the GI can be protected and the two names are able to co-exist. Similarly, the Wine Agreement provides a framework for co‑existence of GIs and grape variety names. Australia will continue to respect the terms of the Wine Agreement and the right for producers to continue to use grape variety names.

For more information about Australia’s wine GI system, visit the [Wine Australia website.](https://www.wineaustralia.com/labelling/register-of-protected-gis-and-other-terms)

## **Appendix A:** EU wine GIs

| **NO** | **COUNTRY** | **GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION** | **PROTECTION STANDARD** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | Spain | León | PDO |
| **2** | France | Coteaux de Béziers | PGI |
| **3** | France | Côtes de la Charité | PGI |
| **4** | France | Sable de Camargue | PGI |
| **5** | France | Vin des Allobroges | PGI |
| **6** | Italy | Alpi Retiche | PDO |
| **7** | Italy | Asolo Montello / Montello Asolo | PGI |
| **8** | Italy | Ortrugo dei Colli Piacentini / Ortrugo – Colli Piacentini | PDO |
| **9** | Italy | Trevenezie / Tri Benečije | PGI |
| **10** | Italy | Valledolmo-Contea di Sclafani | PDO |
| **11** | Belgium/Netherlands | Maasvallei Limburg | PDO |
| **12** | Germany | Bürgstadter Berg | PDO |
| **13** | Germany | Monzinger Niederberg | PDO |
| **14** | Germany | Uhlen Blaufüsser Lay / Uhlen Blaufüßer Lay | PDO |
| **15** | Germany | Uhlen Laubach | PDO |
| **16** | Germany | Uhlen Roth Lay | PDO |
| **17** | Germany | Würzburger Stein-Berg | PDO |
| **18** | Denmark | Dons | PDO |
| **19** | Spain | Abadía Retuerta | PDO |
| **20** | Spain | Bolandin | PDO |
| **21** | Spain | Cebreros | PDO |
| **22** | Spain | Chozas Carrascal | PDO |
| **23** | Spain | Dehesa Peñalba | PDO |
| **24** | Spain | El Vicario | PDO |
| **25** | Spain | La Jaraba | PDO |
| **26** | Spain | Los Cerrillos | PDO |
| **27** | Spain | Ribeiras do Morrazo | PGI |
| **28** | Spain | Urueña | PDO |
| **29** | Spain | Vallegarcía | PDO |
| **30** | Spain | Vera de Estenas | PDO |
| **31** | France | Cairanne | PDO |
| **32** | France | Île-de-France | PGI |
| **33** | France | La Clape | PDO |
| **34** | France | Terrasses du Larzac | PDO |
| **35** | Croatia | Muškat momjanski / Moscato di Momiano | PDO |
| **36** | Croatia | Ponikve | PDO |
| **37** | Hungary | Csopak / Csopaki | PDO |
| **38** | Hungary | Soltvadkerti | PDO |
| **39** | Italy | Friuli / Friuli Venezia Giulia / Furlanija / Furlanija Julijska krajina | PDO |
| **40** | Italy | Nizza | PDO |
| **41** | Netherlands | Achterhoek-Winterswijk | PDO |
| **42** | Netherlands | Ambt Delden | PDO |
| **43** | Netherlands | Mergelland | PDO |
| **44** | Netherlands | Oolde | PDO |
| **45** | Netherlands | Vijlen | PDO |
| **46** | Romania | Adamclisi | PDO |
| **47** | Romania | Însurăţei | PDO |
| **48** | Slovakia | Skalický rubín | PDO |
| **49** | France | Picpoul de Pinet | PDO |
| **50** | Italy | Delle Venezie / Beneških okolišev | PDO |
| **51** | Greece | Κως (transliteration into Latin alphabet: Kos) | PGI |
| **52** | Italy | Prosecco | PGI |
| **53** | Italy | Colli Asolani - Prosecco / Asolo – Prosecco | PGI |
| **54** | Italy | Conegliano Valdobbiadene - Prosecco / Valdobbiadene - Prosecco / Conegliano - Prosecco | PGI |
| **55** | Italy | Vittoria | PGI |

***PDO and PDI***

Protected Geographical Indications (PGI) and Protected Designation of Origin (PDO) are subcategories of wine GIs in the EU system. Regardless of whether a wine GI is a Protected Designation of Origin or Protected Geographical Indications, its status as a protected wine GI does not change, and therefore the practical consequences for Australian trade mark owners will be the same whether the wine GI is Protected Geographical Indications or Protected Designation of Origin.

Overall, the EU is seeking to protect 13 of these terms as Protected Geographical Indications and the remaining 42 as Protected Designation of Origin.

Protected Designation of Origin identifies a product that is from a specific place or region, where the features of the product are exclusive to that place and the entire production process takes place there. A Protected Geographical Indication, on the other hand, identifies the geographical area of the product’s origin but does not require that all production phases are carried out in that geographical area.

## **Appendix B**: GIs with proposed updates or removals

Transliteration updates

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **NO** | **COUNTRY** | **GEOGRAPHIC INDICATION** | **CURRENT TRANSLITERATION** | **PROPOSED UPDATED TRANSLITERATION** |
| 1 | Bulgaria | Болярово | Nil | Bolyarovo |
| 2 | Bulgaria | Долината на Струма | Struma Valley | Dolinata na Struma |
| 3 | Bulgaria | Дунавска равнина | Danube Plain | Dunavska ravnina |
| 4 | Bulgaria | Пазарджик | Pazardjik | Pazardzhik |
| 5 | Bulgaria | Тракийска низина  | Thracian Lowlands | Trakiyska nizina |
| 6 | Bulgaria | Черноморски район | Black Sea Region | Chernomorski rayon |
| 7 | Bulgaria | Южно Черноморие | Southern Black Sea Coast | Yuzhno chernomorie |
| 8 | Cyprus | Κουμανδαρία | Commandaria | Koumandaria |
| 9 | Greece | Αγορά | Regional wine of Agora | Agora |
| 10 | Greece | Αιγαίο Πέλαγος  | Aegean Sea/Aigaio Pelagos | Aegeo Pelagos |
| 11 | Greece | Αμύνταιο | Amynteon | Amynteo |
| 12 | Greece | Αργολίδα | Nil | Argolida |
| 13 | Greece | Αρκαδία | Regional Wine of Arkadia | Arkadia |
| 14 | Greece | Αρχάνες | Archanes | Arhanes |
| 15 | Greece | Βελβεντό | Regional Wine of Velvendos | Velvedo |
| 16 | Greece | Βερντέα Ζακύνθου | Regional Wine of Verntea Zakynthou | Verdea Zakyntou |
| 17 | Greece | Δωδεκάνησος | Dodekanese | Dodekanisos |
| 18 | Greece | Επανομή | Regional wine of Epanomi | Epanomi |
| 19 | Greece | Θράκη | Thrace | Thraki |
| 20 | Greece | Ίσμαρος | Nil | Ismaros |
| 21 | Greece | Κέρκυρα | Corfu | Kerkira |
| 22 | Greece | Καρδίτσα | Nil | Karditsa |
| 23 | Greece | Κοιλάδα Αταλάντης | Atalanti Valley | Kilada Atalantis |
| 24 | Greece | Κρήτη | Crete | Kriti |
| 25 | Greece | Κρανιά | Regional wine of Krania | Krania |
| 26 | Greece | Κυκλάδες | Nil | Kiklades |
| 27 | Greece | Λήμνος | Lemnos | Limnos |
| 28 | Greece | Λευκάδα | Regional wine of Lefkada | Lefkada |
| 29 | Greece | Ληλάντιο Πεδίο | Lilantio Pedio/Lilantio Field | Lilantio Pedio |
| 30 | Greece | Μαγνησία | Nil | Magnisia |
| 31 | Greece | Μακεδονία | Macedonia | Makedonia |
| 32 | Greece | Malvasia Χάνδακας-Candia | Grape variety (Μονεμβασία (Malvasia) | Malvasia Handakas-Candia |
| 33 | Greece | Μαρτίνο | Regional wine of Martino | Martino |
| 34 | Greece | Μαυροδάφνη Κεφαλληνίας  | Mavrodafni Kephalinia / Grape Variety (Mavrodaphne (Μαυροδάφνη) | Mavrodafni Kefallinias |
| 35 | Greece | Μαυροδάφνη Πατρών | Mavrodafni Patra / Grape Variety (Mavrodaphne (Μαυροδάφνη) | Mavrodafni Patron |
| 36 | Greece | Μεσενικόλα | Mesenicola | Mesenikola |
| 37 | Greece | Μεσσηνία | Regional Wine of Messinia | Messinia |
| 38 | Greece | Μοσχάτο Πατρών | Muscat of Patra / Grape Variety Muscat Μοσχάτος | Moschato Patron |
| 39 | Greece | Μοσχάτος Κεφαλληνίας  | Muscat of Kefalonia / Grape Variety Muscat Μοσχάτος | Moschato Kefallinias |
| 40 | Greece | Μοσχάτος Λήμνου | Muscat of Limnos / Grape Variety Muscat Μοσχάτος | Moschatos Limnou |
| 41 | Greece | Μοσχάτος Ρίου Πάτρας  | Muscat of Rio Patra / Grape Variety Muscat Μοσχάτος | Moschatos Riou Patras |
| 42 | Greece | Μοσχάτος Ρόδου | Muscat of Rodos / Grape Variety Muscat Μοσχάτος | Moschatos Rodou |
| 43 | Greece | Οπούντια Λοκρίδας  | Opountia Locris | Opountia Lokridas |
| 44 | Greece | Παγγαίο | Paggeo /Pangeon | Paggeo |
| 45 | Greece | Πελοπόννησος | Peloponnese | Peloponnisos |
| 46 | Greece | Πιερία | Nil | Pieria |
| 47 | Greece | Πλαγιές Αιγιαλείας | Slopes of Aigialia | Playies Egialias |
| 48 | Greece | Πλαγιές Αίνου | Slopes of Ainos | Playies Enou |
| 49 | Greece | Πλαγιές Αμπέλου | Slopes of Ampelos | Playies Abelou |
| 50 | Greece | Πλαγιές Βερτίσκου | Slopes of Vertiskos | Playies Vertiskou |
| 51 | Greece | Πλαγιές Κιθαιρώνα | Kithaironas | Playies Kitherona |
| 52 | Greece | Πλαγιές Κνημίδας | Nil | Playies Knimidas |
| 53 | Greece | Πλαγιές Μελίτωνα | Slopes of Meliton | Playies Melitona |
| 54 | Greece | Πλαγιές Πάικου | Nil | Playies Paikou |
| 55 | Greece | Πλαγιές Πάρνηθας | Slopes of Parnitha | Playies Parnithas |
| 56 | Greece | Πλαγιές Πεντελικού | Slopes of Pendeliko | Playies Pentelikou |
| 57 | Greece | Ρετσίνα Αττικής | Retsina of Attiki | Retsina Attikis |
| 58 | Greece | Ρετσίνα Βοιωτίας  | Retsina of Viotia | Retsina Viotias |
| 59 | Greece | Ρετσίνα Γιάλτρων | Retsina of Gialtra | Retsina Gialtron |
| 60 | Greece | Ρετσίνα Θηβών | Retsina of Thebes | Retsina Thivon (Viotias) |
| 61 | Greece | Ρετσίνα Καρύστου | Retsina of Karystos | Retsina Karistou |
| 62 | Greece | Ρετσίνα Κορωπίου / Ρετσίνα Κρωπίας | Retsina of Koropi | Retsina Koropiou / Retsina Kropias |
| 63 | Greece | Ρετσίνα Μαρκόπουλου (Αττικής) | Retsina of Markopoulo (Attiki) | Retsina Markopoulou (Attikis) |
| 64 | Greece | Ρετσίνα Μεγάρων  | Retsina of Megara | Retsina Megaron |
| 65 | Greece | Ρετσίνα Μεσογείων (Αττικής) | Retsina of Mesogia | Retsina Mesogion (Attikis) |
| 66 | Greece | Ρετσίνα Παιανίας / Ρετσίνα Λιοπεσίου | Retsina of Peania or Retsina of Liopesi | Retsina Peanias / Retsina Liopesiou |
| 67 | Greece | Ρετσίνα Παλλήνης | Retsina of Pallini | Retsina Pallinis |
| 68 | Greece | Ρετσίνα Πικερμίου | Retsina of Pikermi | Retsina Pikermiou |
| 69 | Greece | Ρετσίνα Σπάτων | Retsina of Spata | Retsina Spaton |
| 70 | Greece | Ρετσίνα Χαλκίδας (Ευβοίας) | Retsina of Halkida | Retsina Halkidas (Evias) |
| 71 | Greece | Ρόδος | Rhodos | Rodos |
| 72 | Greece | Σέρρες | Regional wine of Serres | Serres |
| 73 | Greece | Σιάτιστα | Regional wine of Siastista | Siatista |
| 74 | Greece | Σπάτα | Regional wine of Spata | Spata |
| 75 | Greece | Τεγέα | Regional wine of Tega | Tegea |
| 76 | Greece | Τριφυλία | Regional wine of Trifilia | Trifilia |
| 77 | Greece | Φθιώτιδα | Fthiotida/Phthiotis | Fthiotida |
| 78 | Greece | Φλώρινα | Regional wine of Florina | Florina |
| 79 | Greece | Χαλικούνα | Regional wine of Halikouna | Halikouna |
| 80 | Greece | Χαλκιδική | Regional wine of Halkidiki | Halkidiki |
| 81 | Greece | Χάνδακας – Candia | Nil | Handakas - Candia |
| 82 | Greece | Χανιά | Chania | Hania |

Other updates

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **NO.** | **COUNTRY** | **CURRENT EU GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATOR** | **PROPOSED UPDATED EUGEOGRAPHICAL INDICATOR** | **COMMENT** |
| 1 | France | Alpilles | Alpilles | Change from PDO to PGI |
| 2 | France | Coteaux Bourguignons | Coteaux bourguignons | Removed capitalisation of ‘Bourguignons’ |
| 3 | France | Vin de pays Cathare  | Le Pays Cathare | Removal of 'Vin de pays' |
| 4 | France | Vin de pays de la Corrèze | Vins de la Corrèze | Removal of 'Vin de pays' |
| 5 | France | Vin de pays de l'Ain | Coteaux de l'Ain | Removal of 'Vin de pays' |
| 6 | France | Vin de pays de la Meuse | Côtes de Meuse | Removal of 'Vin de pays'; change from PDO to PGI |
| 7 | France | Vin de pays des Bouches du Rhône | Pays des Bouches-du-Rhône | Removal of 'Vin de pays' |
| 8 | France | Vin de pays des Portes de Méditerranée | Méditerranée | Removal of 'Vin de pays'; change from PDO to PGI |
| 9 | France | Vin de pays du Lot | Côtes du Lot | Removal of 'Vin de pays' |
| 10 | France | Vin de pays du Torgan | Vallée du Torgan | Removal of 'Vin de pays' |
| 11 | Hungary | Monor(-i) | Monor / Monori | Wording change |
| 12 | Italy | Bardolino superiore | Bardolino Superiore | Capitalisation of 'Superiore' |
| 13 | Italy | Grottino di Roccanova | Grottino di Roccanova | Change from PGI to PDO |
| 14 | Italy | Maremma toscana | Maremma toscana | Change from PGI to PDO |
| 15 | Italy | Montecastelli | Montecastelli | Change from PDO to PGI |
| 16 | Italy | Ronchi Varesini | Ronchi Varesini | Change from PDO to PGI |
| 17 | Italy | Sicilia | Sicilia | Change from PDO to PGI |
| 18 | Italy | Soave superiore | Soave Superiore | Capitalisation of 'Superiore' |
| 19 | Spain | Cataluña | Catalunya/cataluña | Addition of transliteration 'Catalunya' |

Removals

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **NO** | **COUNTRY** | **CURRENT EU WINE GI TO BE REMOVED AND NO LONGER PROTECTED** |
| 1 | United Kingdom | English |
| 2 | United Kingdom | English Regional |
| 3 | United Kingdom | Welsh |
| 4 | United Kingdom | Welsh Regional |
| 5 | Austria | Neusiedlersee-Hügelland |
| 6 | Austria | Südburgenland |

## Glossary

| Term | Definition |
| --- | --- |
| Australia-European Community Agreement on Trade in Wine | This agreement guarantees and improves access for Australian wine producers to the European export market. The agreement was negotiated in close consultation with the peak industry body representing Australia’s winemakers (the Winemakers’ Federation of Australia, and the industry’s statutory regulatory and marketing authority, the Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation (now Wine Australia). |
| Australia-European Union Free Trade Agreement (A-EU FTA) | The A-EU FTA is a Free Trade Agreement between the European community and Australia. It is currently being negotiated. With this FTA, Australia aims to drive exports, economic growth and job creation. |
| CPTPP | The Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) is a trade agreement among Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore and Vietnam. |
| Geographical Indications (GIs) | A GI is a name used on a product that has a specific geographical origin and possesses qualities or a reputation that are essentially attributable to that origin. |
| Public objections process  | A public objections process is a process that allows interested stakeholders, trade mark owners and the public to lodge objections to the protections of specific GI terms. |
| Translation | The process of translating words or text from one language into another, using the same alphabet (DFAT 2023). |
| Transliteration | The process of converting text from one alphabet to another (DFAT 2023). |
| TRIPS | The Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights is an international legal agreement between all member nations of the World Trade Organisation. |

## References

DFAT 2023, [Geographical indications frequently asked questions](https://www.dfat.gov.au/trade/agreements/negotiations/aeufta/public-objections-gis/geographical-indications-frequently-asked-questions), Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, accessed 17 March 2023.

Wine Australia 2023, [Register of Protected GIs and Other Terms](https://www.wineaustralia.com/labelling/register-of-protected-gis-and-other-terms), Wine Australia, accessed 17 March 2023.