



Australian Government

Department of Agriculture,
Fisheries and Forestry

Public Objections Process: EU Wine Geographical Indications





Australian Government
**Department of Agriculture,
Fisheries and Forestry**

© Commonwealth of Australia 2023

Ownership of intellectual property rights

Unless otherwise noted, copyright (and any other intellectual property rights) in this publication is owned by the Commonwealth of Australia (referred to as the Commonwealth).

Creative Commons licence

All material in this publication is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International Licence](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) except content supplied by third parties, logos and the Commonwealth Coat of Arms.



Cataloguing data

This publication (and any material sourced from it) should be attributed as: DAFF 2023, *Public Objections Process for EU Wine Geographical Indications*, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, Canberra, March. CC BY 4.0.

This publication is available at haveyoursay.agriculture.gov.au/public-objections-process.

Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

GPO Box 858 Canberra ACT 2601

Telephone 1800 900 090

Web agriculture.gov.au

Disclaimer

The Australian Government acting through the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry has exercised due care and skill in preparing and compiling the information and data in this publication. Notwithstanding, the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, its employees and advisers disclaim all liability, including liability for negligence and for any loss, damage, injury, expense or cost incurred by any person as a result of accessing, using or relying on any of the information or data in this publication to the maximum extent permitted by law.

Acknowledgements

The authors thank all stakeholders involved in this public objections process for their time and input.

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.



Contents

Contents	3
Purpose and Background	4
The public objections process	5
GIs subject to the public objections process	5
The grounds for objection	5
What protection of a specific GI would mean	6
Conclusion of the public objections process	6
How to make a submission	7
Have your say	7
Confidentiality	7
Contacts	8
Submission considerations	9
Grounds of objection	9
Impact EU GIs may have on Australian businesses or industry	10
Multi-Component Terms	10
Previous public objections processes	11
Agricultural and foodstuffs and spirit terms	11
Prosecco and Vittoria.....	11
Wine Agreement	12
Existing wine GI system in Australia	13
Appendix A: EU wine GIs	14
Appendix B: GIs with proposed updates or removals	18
Glossary.....	23
References	24

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](#).

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](#).

See [our Privacy Policy](#) 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.

Grounds of 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*.

2. **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.

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.**

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.

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.**

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 Juljska 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](#) (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](#).

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	Trevenuezie / 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

NO	COUNTRY	GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION	PROTECTION STANDARD
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	Soltvadkert	PDO
39	Italy	Friuli / Friuli Venezia Giulia / Furlanija / Furlanija Julijska krajina	PDO
40	Italy	Nizza	PDO

NO	COUNTRY	GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION	PROTECTION STANDARD
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	Însurăței	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 PGI

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	Κουλάδα 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 Penteliku
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](#), Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, accessed 17 March 2023.

Wine Australia 2023, [Register of Protected GIs and Other Terms](#), Wine Australia, accessed 17 March 2023.