

Spirit Drinks

*The Spirit Drinks Regulations 2008: 3206 ECA
as amended by 2009: 3235, 2012: 1809 and 2014: 1855.
EC Regulation 110/2008 as amended by 1334/2008; 164/2012;
1065/2013; 2014/97, 98 and 426; 2015/210; 2016/235 and 1067;
2018/ 175, 1098, 1850 and 1871 and 2019/335*

Definitions

- 1). **Spirit drinks** - any alcoholic drink which
 - ♣ is intended for human consumption,
 - ♣ has particular organoleptic qualities,
 - ♣ has a minimum strength of 15% volume, or is advocaat, **and**
 - ♣ is produced by
 - ♥ distillation, with or without added flavourings, of naturally fermented products,
 - ♥ by the maceration etc of plant materials in agricultural ethyl alcohol and/or distillates of agricultural origin, and/or spirit drinks,
 - ♥ by the addition of approved flavourings, sugars or other sweetening products and/or other agricultural products and /or foodstuffs to agricultural ethyl alcohol and/or to distillates of agricultural origin and/or to spirit drinks, **or**
 - ♥ by the mixture of a spirit drink with
 - ◆ other spirit drinks,
 - ◆ ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin,
 - ◆ other alcoholic drinks, **or**
 - ◆ drinks.
- 2). In these notes
 - ♣ **'reserved description'** means the underlined words ...
 - ♣ **'geographical indications'** means the upright text in parentheses ... in 'Categories'.

Composition

- 1). **Unless** otherwise stated, a spirit drink listed in notes 1 – 14 in 'Categories' below must
 - ♣ be produced from alcoholic fermentation and distillation,
 - ♣ not have alcohol added to it,
 - ♣ contain added caramel only so as to adapt the colour,
 - ♣ not contain added flavouring (**except** spirit drinks listed in notes 4, 5 and 6, which may contain flavouring where this is part of a traditional production method), **and**
 - ♣ bear in their description, presentation and labelling the relevant reserved description,
 - ♣ comply with the other requirements listed in those notes.
- 2). **Unless** otherwise stated, a spirit drink listed in notes 14 – 46 in 'Categories' below may
 - ♣ be obtained from any agricultural raw material listed in Annex I to the Treaty (not reproduced here),
 - ♣ have alcohol added if it is agricultural ethyl alcohol and/or distillates of agricultural origin,

- ♣ contain natural or nature-identical flavouring substances and preparations as defined in Directive 88/388/EEC,
 - ♣ contain certain colouring, **and**
 - ♣ be sweetened with certain sugars, fructose, glucose syrup, certain grape musts, burned sugar, honey, carob syrup, or any other natural carbohydrate substances of similar effect,
 - ♣ must bear in their description, presentation and labelling the relevant reserved description.
- 3). **Unless** otherwise stated, other spirit drinks not meeting the requirements listed as 1 - 46 in 'Categories' below may
- ♣ be obtained from any agricultural raw material listed in Annex I to the Treaty (not reproduced here) and/or foodstuff suitable for human consumption,
 - ♣ have added to it agricultural ethyl alcohol and/or distillates of agricultural origin,
 - ♣ contain flavourings as defined in Directive 88/388/EEC,
 - ♣ contain certain colouring, **and**
 - ♣ be sweetened with certain sugars, fructose, glucose syrup, certain grape musts, burned sugar, honey, carob syrup, or any other natural carbohydrate substances of similar effect,
 - ♣ bear in their description, presentation and labelling the reserved description '**spirit drink**'.

Labelling

1). A reserved description

- ♣ must not be used to describe or present any other drink, **although**
 - ♥ it may be included in a food ingredients list, **and**
 - ♥ it, **and** a geographical indication, may be used in the presentation of a foodstuff if the alcohol comes only from that spirit drink, **and** the alcohol has not been diluted to a strength below the permitted minimum.
- ♣ may be supplemented or replaced by a geographical indication, **or**, in accordance with national provisions, by another geographical indication provided that this does not mislead a consumer,
- ♣ must not be substituted by a trade mark, brand- or fancy- name.

2). A geographical indication

- ♣ may be supplemented only by a term already in use on 20.2.2008 for an established geographical location, **or** by a term in accordance with the public technical file,
- ♣ must not be used commercially in respect of other products which are comparable to that spirit drink,
- ♣ must not be misused, imitated or evoked, even if the true origin of the product is indicated or the geographical indication is used in translation or accompanied by words such as 'like', 'type', 'style', 'made', or 'flavour',
- ♣ must not be used in the description, presentation or labelling to convey a false or misleading impression about the provenance, origin, nature or essential qualities of a product,
- ♣ must not be used to mislead a consumer about a product's origin.

3). Reserved descriptions and geographical indications must not be augmented by the words 'like', 'type', 'style', 'made', 'flavour' etc to describe any other alcohol drink.

4). A spirit drink listed in notes 1 – 14 in 'Categories' below which has had alcohol added to it must bear only the name '**spirit drink**'.

5). A spirit drink listed in 'Categories' below to which has been added one or more spirit drinks, **and/or** one or more distillates of agricultural origin,

- ♣ must bear only the reserved description '**spirit drink**', which must be shown clearly and visibly in a prominent position on the label,
- ♣ may bear one of the terms listed as a reserved description in 'Categories' below only if it is solely listed in the same visual field in the alcoholic ingredients list (which must show the percentage of each alcoholic ingredient in descending order); the list must be preceded by '**mixed spirit drink**'. These words must be in uniform characters of the same font and colour as those used for the term and no larger than half the size of the characters used for the term.

6). Where the description, presentation or labelling of a spirit drink indicates the raw material used to produce the ethyl alcohol, each alcohol used must be mentioned in descending order by quantity.

7). The description, presentation or labelling of a spirit drink

- ♣ may be supplemented by the term 'blend', 'blending' or 'blended' only if the drink has been blended,
- ♣ may mention a maturation period or age only where it refers to the youngest alcoholic component **and** the spirit drink was aged under revenue supervision or equivalent,
- ♣ must not bear translations of the reserved descriptions or geographical indications.

8). Lead-based -capsules or -foil must not be used to close bottles.

Categories

1). Rum (*France*: Rhum de la -Martinique, -Guadeloupe, -Réunion, - Guyane, Rhum de sucrerie de la Baie du Galion, Rhum des -Antilles françaises, -départements français d'outre-mer; *Portugal*: Rum da Madeira; *Guatemala*: Ron de Guatemala):

- ♣ must have a minimum alcoholic strength of 37.5%,
- ♣ the word 'traditionnel' may supplement any of the geographical indications (in brackets above) provided that it complies with certain production techniques and is not sweetened. The terms 'from sugar production' or 'agricultural' may be added to the word 'rum' and to geographical indications.

2). Whisky or Whiskey (W) (*UK*: Scotch W; *Ireland and Northern Ireland*: Irish W / Uisce Beatha Eireannach/Irish W; *France*: W Breton / W de Bretagne, W alsacien / W d'Alsace):

- ♣ the final distillate must have been matured for at least three years in wooden casks not exceeding 700 litres capacity,
- ♣ must have a minimum alcoholic strength of 40%,
- ♣ must not be sweetened or flavoured, nor contain any additives other than plain caramel used for colouring and/or water.

3). Grain spirit *Germany, Austria, Belgium, German speaking community:* Korn (K) / Kornbrand (Kb); *Germany:* Münsterländer K / Kb, Sendenhorster K / Kb, Bergischer K / Kb, Haselünner K / Kb, Hasetaler K / Kb; *Lithuania:* Samane)

♣ **except** for 'Korn', must have a minimum alcoholic strength of 35%,

♣ 'Grain Brandy', must comply with certain production techniques.

4). Wine spirit (*France:* Eau-de-vie de Cognac / Eau-de-vie des Charentes/Cognac (the denomination 'Cognac' may be supplemented by the following terms: Fine, Fine-, Petite-, Petite Fine-, Grande-, Grande Fine- Champagne, Borderies, Fins Bois, Bons Bois), Fine Bordeaux, Fine de Bourgogne, Armagnac (A), (the denomination 'Armagnac' may be supplemented by the following terms: Bas-A, Haut-A, A-Ténarèze, Blanche A), Eau-de-vie de vin -de la Marne, -des Côtes-du-Rhône, Eau-de-vie de vin originaire -du Bugey, -du Languedoc, Eau-de-vie de Faugères; *Bulgaria:* Grozdova Rakya from -Sungurlare, -Sliven, -Pomorie, -Karlovo, -Suhindol; Sungurlarska-, Slivenska perla Slivenska-, Pomoriyska-, Karlovska-, Karnobatska-, Suhindolska-Grozdova Rakya; Grozdova Rakya ot -Targovishte, -Karnobat; Muscatova Rakya from -Straldja, -Bourgas; Straldjanska-, Bourgaska-Muscatova Rakya; *Portugal:* Aguardente de Vinho -Douro, -Ribatejo, -Alentejo, - da Região dos Vinhos Verdes, -Lourinhã; *Romania:* Vinars -Târnave, -Vaslui, -Murfatlar, -Vrancea, -Segarcea):

♣ must have a minimum alcoholic strength of 37.5%,

♣ 'Wine Spirit' must have been matured for a certain period of time.

5). Brandy or Weinbrand (*Spain:* Brandy de Jerez, Brandy del Penedés; *Italy:* Brandy italiano; *Germany:* Deutscher Weinbrand, Pfälzer Weinbrand; *Austria:* Wachauer Weinbrand):

♣ must be matured for at least one year in oak receptacles or for at least six months in oak casks with a capacity of less than 1,000 litres,

♣ must have a minimum alcoholic strength of 36%.

6). Grape marc spirit or grape marc (*France:* Marc (M) de Champagne / Eau-de-vie (E-d-v) de m de Champagne, M de Bourgogne / E-d-v de m de Bourgogne, M du Bugey, M de Savoie, M des Côtes-du-Rhône / E-d-v de m des Côtes du Rhône, M de Provence, M du Languedoc, M d'Alsace Gewurztraminer, M d'Auvergne, M du Jura; *Portugal:* Aguardente Bagaceira -Bairrada, -Alentejo, -da Região dos Vinhos Verdes; *Spain:* Orujo de Galicia; *Italy:* Grappa, Grappa -di Barolo, -piemontese / -del Piemonte, -lombarda / -della Lombardia, -trentina / -del Trentino, -friulana / -del Friuli, -veneta / -del Veneto, -siciliana / -di Sicilia, -di Marsala, Südtiroler Grappa/Grappa dell'Alto Adige; *Greece:* Tsikoudia/Tsipouro, Tsikoudia of Crete, Tsipouro of Macedonia, Tsipouro of Thessaly, Tsipouro of Tyrnavos; *Luxembourg:* E-d-v de marc de marque nationale luxembourgeoise; *Cyprus:* Zivania):

♣ must have a minimum alcoholic strength of 37.5%.

7). Fruit marc spirit:

♣ must have a minimum alcoholic strength of 37.5%.

♣ the reserved description must consist of the name of the fruit followed by 'marc spirit'. If marcs of several different fruits are used, the reserved description must be 'fruit marc spirit'.

8). Raisin spirit or raisin brandy

- ♣ must have a minimum alcoholic strength of 37.5%.

9). Fruit spirit (*Germany*: Schwarzwälder -Kirschwasser, -Mirabellenwasser, -Williamsbirne, -Zwetschgenwasser, Fränkisches -Zwetschgenwasser, -Kirschwasser, -Obstler; *France*: Mirabelle de Lorraine, Kirsch d'Alsace, Quetsch d'Alsace, Framboise d'Alsace, Mirabelle d'Alsace, Kirsch de Fougerolles; *Italy*: Südtiroler -Williams / Williams dell'Alto Adige, -Marille / Marille dell'Alto Adige, -Kirsch / Kirsch dell'Alto Adige, -Zwetschgeler / Zwetschgeler dell'Alto Adige, -Obstler / Obstler dell'Alto Adige, -Gravensteiner / Gravensteiner dell'Alto Adige, -Golden Delicious / Golden Delicious dell'Alto Adige, Williams friulano / Williams del Friuli, Sliwovitz del -Veneto, -Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Distillato di mele trentino/Distillato di mele del Trentino (dT), Williams trentino / Williams dT, Sliwovitz trentino / Sliwovitz dT, Aprikot trentino / Aprikot dT, Kirsch Friulano / Kirschwasser Friulano, Kirsch Trentino / Kirschwasser Trentino, Kirsch Veneto / Kirschwasser Veneto; *Portugal*: Medronho do -Algarve, *Austria*: Wachauer Marillenbrand; *Hungary*: Szatmári-, Békési- Szilvapálinka, Kecskeméti-, Gönci- Barackpálinka, Szabolcsi Almapálinka, *Hungary, Austria (for apricot spirits solely produced in the Länder of: Niederösterreich, Burgenland, Steiermark, Wien)*: Pálinka; *Slovenia*: Brinjevec, Dolenjski sadjevec; *Bulgaria*: Slivova rakya from -Trojan, -Lovech, Kaysieva rakya from -Silistra; *Romania*: Pălincă, Țuică Zetea de Medieșu Aurit, Țuică de -Argeș; *Croatia*: Hrvatska loza, Hrvatska stara šljivovica, Slavonska šljivovica; *Peru*: Pisco (but 'Pisco' may also be used for products originating in Chile under the 2002 EU/Chile agreement):

- ♣ must have a minimum alcoholic strength of 37.5%.
- ♣ a fruit spirit must be called 'spirit' preceded by the name of the fruit, berry or vegetable, eg cherry spirit (which may also be named kirsch), plum spirit (which may also be named slivovitz), mirabelle, peach, apple, pear, apricot, fig, citrus or grape spirit. The name of the fruit may be completed by a suffix when expressed in Czech, Croatian, Greek, Polish, Slovakian, Slovenian and Romanian.
- ♣ may also be called wasser, with the name of the fruit.
- ♣ the name of the fruit may replace 'spirit' preceded by the name of the fruit, solely in the case of the following fruits: mirabelle, plum, quetsch, fruit of arbutus, 'Golden Delicious' apple,
- ♣ if the final consumer might not easily understand one of those sales descriptions not containing the word 'spirit', the word 'spirit', must be used which may be supplemented by an explanation,
- ♣ the name Williams may be used only to sell pear spirit produced solely from pears of the 'Williams' variety,
- ♣ whenever two or more fruits, berries or vegetables are distilled together, the product shall be sold under the name 'fruit spirit' or 'vegetable spirit'. The name may be supplemented by that of each fruit, berry or vegetable, in decreasing order by quantity.

10). Cider spirit, perry spirit and cider and perry spirit (*France*: Calvados, Calvados Pays d'Auge, Calvados Domfrontais, Eau-de-vie de -cidre de Bretagne, -cidre de Normandie, -poiré de Normandie, -cidre du Maine; *Spain*: Aguardiente de sidra de Asturias; *UK*: Somerset Cider Brandy):

- ♣ must have a minimum alcoholic strength of 37.5%,
 - ♣ Somerset Cider Brandy must be accompanied by 'cider spirit'.
- 11). Honey spirit:
- ♣ must have a minimum alcoholic strength of 35%,
 - ♣ honey spirit may only be sweetened with honey.
- 12). Hefebrand or lees spirit:
- ♣ must have a minimum alcoholic strength of 38%,
 - ♣ the reserved description (Hefebrand or lees spirit) must be supplemented by the name of the raw material used.
- 13). Bierbrand or eau de vie de bière:
- ♣ must have a minimum alcoholic strength of 38%.
- 14). Topinambur or Jerusalem artichoke spirit:
- ♣ must have a minimum alcoholic strength of 38%.
- 15). Vodka (*Sweden*: Svensk Vodka/Swedish Vodka; *Finland*: Suomalainen Vodka/Finsk Vodka/Vodka of Finland; *Poland*: Polska Wódka/Polish Vodka; *Slovakia*: Laugarício vodka; *Lithuania*: Originali lietuviška degtinė/Original Lithuanian vodka; *Estonia*: Estonian vodka):
- ♣ must have a minimum alcoholic strength of 37.5%,
 - ♣ the only flavourings which may be added are natural flavouring compounds present in distillate obtained from the fermented raw materials,
 - ♣ may be given special organoleptic characteristics, other than a predominant flavour,
 - ♣ the description, presentation or labelling of vodka not produced exclusively from potatoes, cereals or other raw materials must bear the indication '**produced from ...**', supplemented by the name of the raw material(s) used to produce the ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin.
- 16). X Spirit - obtained by maceration and distillation where X is blackberry, strawberry, bilberry/blueberry, raspberry, redcurrant, whitecurrant, blackcurrant, sloe, rowanberry, service-berry, hollyberry, checkerberry, elderberry, gooseberry, cranberry, lingonberry, high bush blueberry, sea-buckthorn, rosehip, cloudberry, crowsberry, arctic bramble, myrtle, banana, passion fruit, ambarella, hog plum, walnut, hazelnut, chestnut, citrus fruits, **or** prickly pear:
- ♣ must have a minimum alcoholic strength of 37.5%,
 - ♣ the wording 'obtained by maceration and distillation' must appear on the description, presentation or labelling in characters of the same font, size and colour **and** in the same visual field as the wording 'X Spirit' and, in the case of bottles, on the front label.
- 17). Geist (with the name of the fruit or the raw material used) - obtained by maceration of unfermented fruits and berries listed in paragraph 16 above or vegetables, nuts, or other plant materials such as herbs or rose petals in ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin (*Germany*: Schwarzwälder Himbeergeist):
- ♣ must have a minimum alcoholic strength of 37.5%.
- 18). Gentian (*Germany*:: Bayerischer Gebirgsenzian; *Italy*: Südtiroler Enzian/Genziana dell'Alto Adige, Genziana trentina/Genziana del Trentino):
- ♣ must have a minimum alcoholic strength of 37.5%.

19). Juniper-flavoured spirit drinks (*Belgium, The Netherlands, France (Départements Nord (59) and Pas-de-Calais (62)), Germany (German Bundesländer Nordrhein-Westfalen and Niedersachsen):* Genièvre/Jenever/Genever; *Belgium, The Netherlands, France (Départements Nord (59) and Pas-de-Calais (62)):* Genièvre de grains/Graanjenever/Graangenever; *Belgium, The Netherlands:* Jonge jenever/jonge genever, Oude jenever/oude genever; *Belgium (Hasselt, Zonhoven, Diepenbeek):* Hasseltse jenever/Hasselt, *Belgium (Balegem):* Balegemse jenever; *Belgium (Oost-Vlaanderen):* O' de Flander-Oost-Vlaamse Graanjenever; *Belgium (Région wallonne):* Peket-Pekêt/Pèket-Pèkêt de Wallonie; *(France Départements Nord (59) and Pas-de-Calais (62)):* Genièvre Flandre Artois; *Germany:* Ostfriesischer Korngenever, Steinhäger; *United Kingdom:* Plymouth Gin; *Spain:* Gin de Mahón; *Lithuania:* Vilniaus Džinas/Vilnius Gin; *Slovakia:* Spišská borovička):

- ♣ must have a minimum alcoholic strength of 30%,
- ♣ other flavouring substances and/or flavouring preparations as defined in Regulation (EC) 1334/2008 and/or aromatic plants or their parts may also be used, but the organoleptic characteristics of juniper must be discernible, even if they are sometimes attenuated,
- ♣ juniper-flavoured spirit drinks may bear the reserved descriptions Wacholder or genebra.

20). Gin:

- ♣ must have a minimum alcoholic strength of 37.5%,
- ♣ other flavouring substances and/or flavouring preparations as defined in Regulation (EC) 1334/2008 may also be used but the taste must be predominantly that of juniper,
- ♣ may be supplemented by the term 'dry' only if any added sweetening is not more than 0.1% grams of sugar per litre.

21). Distilled gin (**NB:** gin obtained simply by adding essences or flavourings to agricultural ethyl alcohol is not distilled gin):

- ♣ must have a minimum alcoholic strength of 37.5%,
- ♣ may be supplemented by the term 'dry' only if any added sweetening is not more than 0.1% grams of sugar per litre.

22). London gin:

- ♣ must not contain any other added ingredients **except** water,
- ♣ must have a minimum alcoholic strength of 37.5%,
- ♣ may be supplemented by the term 'dry'.

23). Caraway-flavoured spirit drinks:

- ♣ must have a minimum alcoholic strength of 30%,
- ♣ other flavouring substances and/or flavouring preparations as defined in Regulation (EC) 1334/2008 may also be used but the taste must be predominantly that of caraway.

24). Akvavit or aquavit (*Sweden:* Svensk Aquavit/Svensk Akvavit/Swedish Aquavit):

- ♣ must have a minimum alcoholic strength of 37.5%,
- ♣ other natural flavouring substances and/or flavouring preparations as defined in Regulation (EC) 1334/2008 may additionally be used but the flavour of these drinks is largely attributable to distillates of caraway and/or dill seeds; essential oils must not be used.

- ♣ the bitter substances must not obviously dominate the taste; the dry extract content must not exceed 1.5 grams per 100 millilitres.
- 25). Aniseed-flavoured spirit drinks (*Spain*: Anís Paloma Monforte del Cid, Hierbas de Mallorca, Hierbas Ibicencas, Chinchón; *Slovenia*: Janeževc):
- ♣ must have a minimum alcoholic strength of 15%,
 - ♣ only natural flavouring substances and flavouring preparations as defined in Directive 88/388/EEC, and other natural plant extracts or aromatic seed may be used, but the aniseed taste must predominate.
- 26). Pastis:
- ♣ must have a minimum alcoholic strength of 40%,
 - ♣ only natural flavouring substances and flavouring preparations as defined in Directive 88/388/EEC may be used in the preparation.
- 27). Pastis de Marseille:
- ♣ must have a minimum alcoholic strength of 45%,
 - ♣ only natural flavouring substances and flavouring preparations as defined in Directive 88/388/EEC may be used in the preparation.
- 28). Anis:
- ♣ must have a minimum alcoholic strength of 35%,
 - ♣ only natural flavouring substances and flavouring preparations as defined in Directive 88/388/EEC may be used in the preparation.
- 29). Distilled anis (*Cyprus*, *Greece*: Ouzo; *Greece*: Ouzo of -Mitilene, -Plomari, -Kalamata, -Thrace, -Macedonia):
- ♣ must have a minimum alcoholic strength of 35%,
 - ♣ only natural flavouring substances and preparations as defined in Directive 88/388/EEC may be used in the preparation.
- 30). Bitter-tasting spirit drinks or bitter (*Germany*: Rheinberger Kräuter; *Lithuania*: Trejos devynierios; *Slovenia*: Slovenska travarica):
- ♣ must have a minimum alcoholic strength of 15%,
 - ♣ may also be sold under the names 'amer' or 'bitter' with or without another term.
- 31). Flavoured vodka (*Poland*: Herbal vodka from the North Podlasie Lowland aromatised with an extract of bison grass/Wódka ziołowa z Niziny Północnopodlaskiej aromatyzowana ekstraktem z trawy żubrowej, Polska Wódka/Polish Vodka; *Lithuania*: Originali lietuviška degtinė/Original Lithuanian vodka):
- ♣ must have a minimum alcoholic strength of 37.5%,
 - ♣ may be sweetened, blended, flavoured, matured or coloured,
 - ♣ may also be sold under the name of any predominant flavour with the word 'vodka',
 - ♣ Polska Wódka/Polish Vodka and Originali lietuviška degtinė/Original Lithuanian vodka must bear on the label 'X vodka', where X is the word 'flavoured' or the name of the predominant flavouring.
- 32). Liqueur (*Germany*: Berliner-, Hamburge-, Münchener- Kümmel, Hüttentee, Blutwurz Bayerischer Kräuterlikör, Chiemseer-, Benediktbeurer-, Ettaler- Klosterlikör; *Eire and N Ireland*: Irish Cream, *Portugal*: Ginjinha portuguesa; *Italy*: Mirto di Sardegna, Liquore di limone di Sorrento, Liquore di limone della Costa d'Amalfi, Genepì del Piemonte, Genepì della Valle d'Aosta, *France*: Ratafia de Champagne,

Finland: Suomalainen Marjalikööri/Suomalainen Hedelmälikööri Finsk, Bärlikör/Finsk Fruktlikör/Finnish berry liqueur/Finnish fruit liqueur, *Austria*: Mariazeller Magenlikör, Steinfelder Magenbitter, Wachauer Marillenlikör, Jägertee/Jagertee/Jagatee, *Poland*: Polish Cherry, *Czech Republic*: Karlovarská Hořká, *Slovenia*: Pelinkovec, *Spain*: Cantueso Alicantino, Ratafia catalana, Palo de Mallorca, Licor café de Galicia, Licor de hierbas de Galicia, *France, Italy*: Génépi des Alpes/Genépi delle Alpi, *Greece*: Masticha of Chios, Kitro of Naxos, Koum Kouat of Corfu, Tentoura, Poncha da Madeira; *Portugal*: Poncha da Madeira; *Croatia*: Hrvatski pelinkovac):

- ♣ must have a minimum alcoholic strength of 15%,
 - ♣ flavouring substances and flavouring preparations as defined in Regulation (EC) 1334/2008 may be used,
 - ♣ only natural flavouring substances and flavouring preparations as defined in Regulation (EC) 1334/2008 may be used
 - ♥ in these fruit liqueurs: blackcurrant, cherry, raspberry, mulberry, bilberry, citrus fruit, cloudberry, arctic bramble, cranberry, lingonberry, sea buckthorn, pineapple,
 - ♥ in these plant liqueurs: mint, gentian, aniseed, génépi, vulnerary.
 - ♣ the terms 'prune brandy', 'orange brandy', 'apricot brandy', 'cherry brandy', **and** 'solbaerrom' (blackcurrant rum) may be used in the presentation of liqueurs produced in the Community where agricultural ethyl alcohol is used to mirror established production methods, provided that the term appears on the labelling in one line in uniform characters of the same font and colour, **and** the word 'liqueur' appears in immediate proximity in characters no smaller than that font. If the alcohol does not come from the spirit drink indicated, its origin must be shown on the labelling in the same visual field as the term and the word 'liqueur' either by stating the type of agricultural alcohol **or** by the words 'agricultural alcohol' preceded on each occasion by 'made from' or 'made using'.
- 33). Crème de X (where X is the name of a fruit or the raw material):
- ♣ the rules are the same as those in paragraph 32 above,
 - ♣ the reserved description may be supplemented by the term 'liqueur'.
- 34). Crème de cassis (*France*: Cassis de Bourgogne, Cassis de Dijon, Cassis de Saintonge):
- ♣ must have a minimum alcoholic strength of 15%,
 - ♣ the rules are the same as those in paragraph 33 above.
- 35). Guignolet:
- ♣ the rules are the same as those in paragraph 33 above.
- 36). Punch au rhum
- ♣ must have a minimum alcoholic strength of 15%,
 - ♣ the rules are the same as those in paragraph 33 above.
- 37). Sloe gin:
- ♣ must have a minimum alcoholic strength of 25%,
 - ♣ only natural flavouring substances and flavouring preparations as defined in Directive 88/388/EEC may be used,

- ♣ the reserved description may be supplemented by the term 'liqueur'.
- 37a). Sloe-aromatised spirit drink or Pacharán (*Spain*: Pacharán navarro):
- ♣ must have a minimum alcoholic strength of 25%,
 - ♣ must have been manufactured in Spain. If it was not, 'Pacharán' may supplement 'Sloe-aromatised spirit drink', only where it is accompanied by the words: '**produced in** country of manufacture'.
- 38). Sambuca:
- ♣ must have a minimum alcoholic strength of 38%,
 - ♣ the rules are the same as those in paragraph 33 above.
- 39). Maraschino, Marrasquino or Maraskino (*Croatia*: Zadarski maraschino):
- ♣ must have a minimum alcoholic strength of 24%,
 - ♣ the rules are the same as those in paragraph 33 above.
- 40). Nocino (*Italy*: Nocino di Modena; *Slovenia*: Orehovec):
- ♣ must have a minimum alcoholic strength of 30%,
 - ♣ the rules are the same as those in paragraph 33 above,
- 41). Egg liqueur or advocaat or avocet or advokat:
- ♣ must have a minimum alcoholic strength of 14%,
 - ♣ only flavouring substances and flavouring preparations as defined in Regulation (EC) 1334/2008 may be used.
- 42). Liqueur with egg:
- ♣ must have a minimum alcoholic strength of 15%,
 - ♣ only natural flavouring substances and flavouring preparations as defined in Directive 88/388/EEC may be used.
- 43). Mistrà:
- ♣ must have an alcoholic strength of 40 - 47%,
 - ♣ only natural flavouring substances and flavouring preparations as defined in Directive 88/388/EEC may be used.
- 44). Väkevã glögi or spritglögg:
- ♣ must have a minimum alcoholic strength of 15%,
 - ♣ other flavourings flavouring substances and flavouring preparations as defined in Regulation (EC) 1334/2008 may also be used, but the flavour of the specified spices (cinnamon and/or cloves) must predominate,
 - ♣ the content of wine or wine products must not be more than 50% of the final product.
- 45). Berenburg or Beerenburg:
- ♣ must have a minimum alcoholic strength of 30%,
 - ♣ only natural flavouring substances and flavouring preparations as defined in Directive 88/388/EEC may be used.
- 46). Honey or mead nectar:
- ♣ must have a minimum alcoholic strength of 22%,
 - ♣ only natural flavouring substances and preparations as defined in Directive 88/388/EEC may be used provided that the honey taste predominates,
 - ♣ may be sweetened only with honey.
- 47). Other spirit drinks (*France*: Pommeau -de Bretagne, -du Maine, -de Normandie; *Sweden*: Svensk Punsch/Swedish Punch, *Austria*:

Inländerrum; *Germany*: Bärwurz, Königsberger Bärenfang, Ostpreußischer Bärenfang; *Spain*: Ronmiel de Canarias, Aguardiente de hierbas de Galicia, Aperitivo Café de Alcoy, Herbero de la Sierra de Mariola; *Belgium, The Netherlands, France (Départements Nord (59) and Pas-de-Calais (62))*, *Germany (German Bundesländer, Nordrhein-Westfalen and Niedersachsen)*: Genièvre aux fruits/Vruchtenjenever/Jenever met vruchten/Fruchtgenever; *Slovenia*: Domači rum; *Ireland and Northern Ireland*: Irish Poteen/Irish Poitín; *Lithuania*: Trauktinė; Trauktinė Palanga, Trauktinė Dainava; *Croatia*: Hrvatska travarica); *United Mexican States*: Tequila:

♣ Rum-Verschnitt

- ♥ must have a minimum alcoholic strength of 37.5%,
- ♥ the word Verschnitt must appear on the description, presentation and labelling in characters of the same font, size and colour as, and on the same line as, the word 'Rum' and, in the case of bottles, on the front label.
- ♥ the alcoholic composition must appear on the label.

♣ Slivovice

- ♥ must be described as '**Spirit Drink**' **and** may also use the name slivovice in the same visual field on the front label.
- ♥ the alcoholic composition must appear on the label.

Seizure

An authorised officer who uses his powers to seize anything must give to the person appearing to be in charge of the premises from which he made the seizure a notice (**or**, if there is no-one, leave a conspicuous notice) specifying

- ♣ what he seized, and when he seized it,
- ♣ the grounds for seizure, **and**
- ♣ the address to which, and period during which, a claim for its return should be made (if no claim is made within 28 days the authority may keep the seized items without further explanation for as long as necessary for court proceedings – see reg 12 for further details).

Improvement Notices

1). An authorised officer may issue to a person who is contravening the regulations an improvement notice which

- ♣ states why believes that the regulations are being contravened,
- ♣ specifies the contravention,
- ♣ states what the person must stop doing, or what he must do,
- ♣ requires the person to cease the action, or take the measures specified in the notice, or at least equivalent measures, within a period of at least 14 days,
- ♣ informs the person of the right of appeal to a court, **and** of the period within which he can appeal.

2). Failure to comply with an improvement notice constitutes an offence.