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CAVA LABELLING MANUAL

PREFACE

Law 6/2015 of 12 May, on Designations of Origin and Protected Geographical Indications in Spanish supra-regional territory, as well as the stipulations of Royal Decree 267/2017 of 17 March, provide that management entities may:

- Establish the minimum requirements to be met by commercial labels, which will be reported to the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and the Environment and will be made public such that they are accessible to all interested parties.

Said requirements shall refer to the matters expressly contained in the Specifications of the Designation.

This shall not preclude the Regulatory Council from establishing and keeping up to date a complete body of laws that it provides to operators for informational purposes only.

For more information on the operators subject to the Cava PDO, be aware that, in accordance, on the one hand, with the application of *Law 20/2013 on Market Unity Guarantee*, as well as with the regulations issued by the European Union, and specifically the rules contained in articles 101 and 102 of the TFEU, a label authorisation regime cannot be applied, as it is deemed a hindrance to the pursuit of the activity by the companies concerned.

It is based on the foregoing, and in order to facilitate the task for operators, since the responsibility rests exclusively with them, that this **Cava Labelling Manual** has been written. This Manual describes the minimum requirements applicable to commercial labels, standardises the applicable concepts and gathers the legislative aspects to consider that affect the labelling of Cava bottles for marketing purposes.

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0 - INTRODUCTION

0.1 - Applicable products

The product to which this document applies is CAVA.

0.2 - Definitions

Definitions:

- a) "labelling" refers to any word, particular, trademark, brand name, pictorial matter or symbol placed on any packaging, document, notice, label, ring or collar accompanying or referring to a given product.¹
- b) "presentation" refers to any information conveyed to consumers by virtue of the packaging of the product concerned, including the shape and type of bottle.²

1 - OBLIGATION TO LABEL

Cava bottles are required to be labelled, with the following exceptions:

- a) Those bottles circulating within the production area of the protected designation of origin and between warehouses entitled to said designation.
- b) Those bottles in the manufacturing phase that are closed with a tirage stopper specifying the lot of origin and the winery that bottled the product.
- c) Those that have an accompanying document.
- d) Those that are subject to specific controls.

¹ Article 117 a) of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013.

² Article 117 b) of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013.

2 - GENERAL LABELLING AND PRESENTATION PRINCIPLES

2.1 - General principles

- a) The labelling, presentation and advertising of foodstuffs, and the methods involved, shall not be of such a nature that they mislead the buyer, specifically³:
 - As to the characteristics of the foodstuff and, in particular, as to its nature, identity, properties, composition, quantity, durability, origin or provenance, method of manufacture or production.
 - By attributing to the foodstuff effects or properties that it does not possess.
 - By suggesting that the foodstuff possesses special characteristics when all similar foodstuffs possess said characteristics.
 - By attributing to a foodstuff preventive, therapeutic or curative properties for a human disease, or mentioning said properties, without prejudice to the provisions applicable to natural mineral waters and foodstuffs intended for a special diet.

- b) Products whose label or presentation does not conform to the corresponding conditions provided for in this Regulation (in reference to Regulation (EC) No 607/2009, and by extension to this Cava Labelling Manual) shall not be marketed in the Community or exported⁴.

- c) All labels used to market Cava must be brought to the attention of the CAVA Regulatory Council at least 15 days before they are placed in circulation.
They must be filed electronically in “pdf” format - and have sufficient resolution that they can be viewed properly - together with the required documentation.

- d) All the indications must have sufficient contrast with respect to the background of the label so that they are easy to read.

2.2 - Labelling language

When the compulsory and optional particulars referred to in Articles 119 and 120 (of Regulation (EU) No. 1308/2013) are expressed in words, they must appear in one or more official languages of the Union⁵.

In this regard, the European Commission has stated the following: “The Directorate General for Agriculture and Rural Development of the European Commission, after discussing it with the Health and Consumers Directorate General of the European Commission and the Legal Service of the European Commission, is of the opinion that all the official languages of the Community

³ Article 4 of Royal Decree 1334/1999.

⁴ Article 52.1 of Regulation (EC) No 607/2009.

⁵ Article 131.1 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013.

can be used, without any restrictions; only the mention of allergens may be made mandatory in the national language of a Member State⁶.

The requirements concerning the languages allowed to indicate the presence of allergens in wine products are presented in section 4.13 of this document.

However, Article 122 of Regulation (EU) No. 1308/2013 is copied below:

"1. In order to take into account the specific characteristics of the wine sector, the Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 227 concerning rules and restrictions on:

a) the presentation and use of labelling particulars other than those provided for in this Section;

b) compulsory particulars concerning:

i) terms to be used to formulate the compulsory particulars and their conditions of use;

ii) terms referring to a holding and the conditions for their use;

iii) provisions allowing the producing Member States to establish additional rules relating to compulsory particulars;

iv) provisions allowing further derogations in addition to those referred to in Article 119(2) as regards the omission of the reference to the category of the grapevine product; and

v) provisions on the use of languages;

c) optional particulars concerning:

i) terms to be used to formulate the optional particulars and their conditions of use;

ii) provisions allowing the producing Member States to establish additional rules relating to optional particulars;

d) the presentation concerning:

i) the conditions of use of certain bottle shapes, and a list of certain specific bottle shapes;

ii) the conditions of use of "sparkling wine"-type bottles and closures;

⁶ Minutes of the 311th meeting of the Single CMO Management Committee, 22 November 2011 (Wine and Spirits).

iii) provisions allowing the producing Member States to establish additional rules relating to presentation;

iv) provisions on the use of languages”.

2.3 - Linguistic requirements

1 - Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 9, paragraph 3 (of Regulation (EU) No. 1169/2011), compulsory food information shall appear in a language that is easily understood by consumers in the Member States where the food is marketed⁷.

2 - Within their own territory, the Member States in which a food is marketed may stipulate that the particulars shall be provided in one or more languages from among the official languages of the Union⁸.

3 - Sections 1 and 2 shall not preclude the particulars from being provided in several languages⁹.

3 - LABELLING INDICATIONS

The applicable horizontal regulations regarding the labelling of foodstuffs and the sector regulations clearly differentiate between compulsory and optional particulars.

The optional particulars are aimed at specifying the intrinsic characteristics or qualification of the product in question. For wine products, we can distinguish between two types of optional particulars: those that have a specific regulation (either in the European Union, at the national level or at the regional level) and those that do not.

As concerns the former, the applicable sector standards specify optional particulars that can be used in all products, and others that are reserved for wines with a PDO or PGI.

As for the latter, they may be used as long as they comply with the general labelling and presentation principles for foodstuffs, set out in section 2.1 of this document.

3.1 - Compulsory particulars

The following particulars are required to be on the Cava label:

- Category: Cava indication.
- Trademark.

⁷ Article 15.1 of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011.

⁸ Article 15.2 of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011.

⁹ Article 15.3 of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011.

- Sugar content.
- Nominal volume.
- Actual alcohol strength by volume.
- Maker.
- Address.
- Registration number of wine bottlers.
- Provenance.
- Presence of allergens.
- Lot number.

3.2 - Optional particulars

The following particulars may be included on the Cava label:

- Traditional terms:
 - Reserva.
 - Gran Reserva.
- “Paraje Calificado” indication.
- Name of wine grape variety.
- Vintage year.
- Terms related to colour.
- Terms referring to certain production methods.
 - Fermentation, maturing or ageing in wooden containers.
 - "Bottle-fermented".
 - "Bottle-fermented by the traditional method", "traditional method", "classical method" or "traditional classical method".
- "Sparkling wine" term.
- CE "e" marking.
- Awards.
- Commercial slogan.
- Other terms.

4 - COMPULSORY PARTICULARS

4.1 - Presentation of the compulsory particulars

- a) All of the compulsory particulars detailed in point 3.1 (with the exception of the lot number and the presence of allergens) must appear in the same field of vision, such that they are readable simultaneously without having to rotate the container.
- b) The compulsory particulars must be printed in indelible characters and must be clearly distinguishable from all other written particulars and drawings.

4.2 - Expression of compulsory particulars

Each of the compulsory particulars must be made independently.

4.3 - Marketing and export¹⁰

Products whose label or presentation do not conform to the conditions specified in Regulation (EC) No 607/2009 (or this Cava Labelling Manual) cannot be marketed in the European Union or exported.

4.4 - “CAVA” INDICATION

- a) Every character must be at least 4 mm tall.
- b) The Cava indication must not be qualified, meaning it must appear by itself, not following or followed by other terms.
- c) In application of Article 59 of Regulation (EC) No 607/2009, the terms “designation of origin” or “protected designation of origin”, or “DO” or PDO,” shall not appear on a cava label.
- d) When the Cava term is repeated at other points on the label outside the field of vision containing all the compulsory terms (with the possible exception of the lot number and the allergens), it will not be necessary to observe the 4-mm minimum height requirement for its characters.
- e) When all the compulsory particulars (with the possible exception of the lot number and the allergens) are in the field of vision of the rear label ("rear" being considered that which the consumer interprets as such), it shall be mandatory to have the Cava indication also appear in the front field of vision, be it on the label, the capsule or the collar.

¹⁰ Article 52 of Regulation (EC) No 607/2009.

4.5 - TRADEMARK

- a) It is mandatory to include a trademark on the label, which must be reproducible with letters and/or numbers. Marks consisting exclusively of symbols, drawings, images, graphics or icons will not be accepted.
- b) The use of a trademark (registered in the Industrial Property Registry or International Patent and Trademark Registration Offices) in Nice class 33 is required. It may not contain words, signs or illustrations that could cause confusion, in particular as regards the geographical origin, grape variety, year of harvest or product quality.¹¹
- c) If the mark is not registered in the name of the Cava manufacturing winery, documentary proof must be provided that the mark has been assigned to it.
- d) The mark must appear on the label in the same way as it is recorded with the Patent and Trademark Office, with the same associated graphics, drawings or images used to register it.
- e) All the characters that make up the mark must be at least 3 mm tall when the Cava indication is 4 mm tall, or they must be at least as tall as those in the Cava indication minus 1 mm.
- f) The mark must appear by itself, not following or followed by other terms.
- g) If a second term is included in the mark, it must also be registered with the Patent and Trademark Office. If it is not registered as a trademark, the size of its characters on the label cannot be the same as or larger than those of the registered trademark and, if contained in any field of vision (either on the front or back of the bottle), the registered trademark must also be contained in that field of vision.
- h) When all the compulsory particulars (with the possible exception of the lot number and the allergens) are in the field of vision of the rear label ("rear" being considered that which the consumer interprets as such), it shall be mandatory to have the Cava indication also appear in the front field of vision, be it on the label, the capsule or the collar, and in compliance with the contents of point e) in this section.

4.6 - SUGAR CONTENT

- a) The Cava label must contain a reference to the sugar content of the product that uses one of the following terms¹² (types):

¹¹ Point 8, section b), subsection v) of the Specifications of the Cava PDO.

¹² Article 58.1 and Annex XIV, part A of Regulation (EC) No 607/2009.

- Brut Nature: If its sugar content is less than 3 grams per litre. This term may only be used for Cava to which no sugar is added after the second fermentation.
 - Extra Brut: If its sugar content is between 0 and 6 grams per litre.
 - Brut: If its sugar content is less than 12 grams per litre.
 - Extra Seco/Extra Dry: If its sugar content is between 12 and 17 grams per litre.
 - Seco/Dry: If its sugar content is between 17 and 32 grams per litre.
 - Semi Seco/Medium Dry: If its sugar content is between 32 and 50 grams per litre.
 - Dulce/Sweet: If its sugar content is higher than 50 grams per litre.
- b) If the sugar content of the products, expressed in terms of fructose and glucose (including any sucrose), justifies the use of two of the terms listed, only one of those two terms shall be chosen.¹³
- c) The sugar content of the product shall be within 3 g/l of the sugar content indicated on the product label.¹⁴
- d) The place on the label containing all the obligatory particulars (except allergens and lot number) cannot contain qualifiers for the product type, meaning this indication must appear by itself, not following or followed by other terms.

However, if the choice is made to repeat the product type indication, in the same field of vision or a different one, in that case qualifications of the “Imperial Brut”, “Brut Rosé”, “Rosado Brut”, etc. would be accepted.

- e) The indications relating to the product type must consist of characters with a minimum height of 1.2 mm.¹⁵

4.7 - NOMINAL VOLUME

- a) The nominal volume¹⁶ shall be expressed using the litre, centilitre or millilitre as units of measurement, using numbers with a minimum height of:

¹³ Article 58.2 of Regulation (EC) No 607/2009.

¹⁴ Article 58.3 of Regulation (EC) No 607/2009.

¹⁵ Article 13.2 and Annex IV of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011.

- 6 millimetres, if the nominal amount is greater than 100 centilitres.
 - 4 millimetres, if the nominal amount is between 100 centilitres, inclusive, and 20 centilitres, exclusive.
 - 3 millimetres, if the nominal amount is between 20 centilitres, inclusive, and 5 centilitres, exclusive.
- b) It will be followed by the name of the unit of measure or its symbol¹⁷, using "litre" ("l" or "L"), "centilitre" ("cl") or millilitre ("ml").

4.8 - ACTUAL ALCOHOLIC STRENGTH BY VOLUME¹⁸

The actual alcoholic strength by volume:

- a) Shall be indicated in percentage units or half units.
(Consequently, in light of the minimum and maximum values for Cava, only the following figures may appear on the label: 11% vol., 11.5% vol., 12% vol., or 12.5% vol.)
- b) The number:
- Shall be followed by the symbol "%vol".
 - It may be preceded by "actual alcoholic strength", "actual alcohol" or the abbreviation "alc".
 - It shall appear on the label in characters:
 - at least 5 mm tall if the nominal volume is over 100 centilitres.
 - at least 3 mm tall if it is equal to or less than 100 centilitres but more than 20 centilitres.
 - 2 mm tall if it is 20 centilitres or less.

4.8.1 - Tolerance

¹⁶ Article 9.a) of Royal Decree 1801/2008.

¹⁷ Article 9.a) of Royal Decree 1801/2008.

¹⁸ Articles 54.1 and 54.2 of Regulation (EC) No 607/2009.

Without prejudice to the tolerances set for the reference analysis method used, the strength shown may not differ by more than 0.8 % vol. from that given by analysis.

In relation to tolerances, the following shall apply¹⁹:

1. To verify compliance with the established minimum or maximum alcoholic strength (10.8% vol. - 12.8% vol.), for purposes of product designation:
 - a) The tolerances that result from the analysis method used to determine the alcoholic strength (which are currently called "analytical uncertainty range") are applicable.
 - b) The tolerances allowed for indicating the alcoholic strength on the label, regulated in Article 54.1 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 607/2009, are not applicable.

2. To verify the alcoholic strength shown on the label:
 - a) The tolerances specified in Article 54.1 of Regulation (EC) No 607/2009 are applicable.
 - b) The tolerances that result from the analysis method used to determine the alcoholic strength (which are currently called "analytical uncertainty range") are applicable.
 - c) Consequently, the tolerance will be admitted in addition to the "analytical uncertainty interval".

4.9 - PROCESSOR INDICATION

- a) The company name of the Cava²⁰ manufacturing company, as it is shown in the records of the Cava Regulatory Council, must appear on the label.

- b) The company name must be preceded by "Producer" or "Produced by"²¹.

- c) The "Producer" is regarded as the Cava producing company that disgorges and subsequently labels the bottles.

- d) The indication relating to the producer must contain characters of the same colour, font and size as those used to record the indications regarding the address (municipality and country).

¹⁹ Agreement of the Food Quality Coordination Board of 20 December 2011, in agreement with the National Institute of Consumption (INC).

²⁰ Application of Article 56.3 of Regulation (EC) No 607/2009.

²¹ Article 5 of Royal Decree 1363/2011.

e) It must consist of characters at least 1.2 mm tall²².

f) Indication of the company name by way of a trade name²³

Notwithstanding the provisions of section a), the company name of the producer may be replaced by a trade name that is owned by the company, as a trade name (in Nice class 33), in the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office, and has been reported to the corresponding Registry of Wine Bottlers for annotation therein.

If this alternative is opted for, the following documentation has to be filed with the Cava Regulatory Council:

- Copy of the Certificate of the Trade Name, in Nice class 33.
- Copy of the document proving that this trade name has been entered in the relevant Registry of Wine Bottlers.

g) Indication of the company name if the wine is produced to order

1. The indication of the producer's name may be replaced on the label by a code.
2. When the company name of the producer is replaced by a code, the name of any other natural or legal person involved in the commercial distribution other than the producer indicated by a code shall also appear on the label.
3. In relation to point 2, the name and address of any other natural or legal person involved in the commercial distribution, other than the producer indicated by a code, cannot be replaced by a trade name.
4. The number in the Registry of Wine Bottlers will be used as the code²⁴.
5. As specified in Article 56.5 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 607/2009 of 14 July 2009, the codes used shall be supplemented by referencing the Member State in question, "ES" in the case of Spain²⁵.
6. In the case of a wine produced to order, the producer's indication shall be supplemented using the terms "prepared for... by..."²⁶.

If the wine is made to order, the following documentation has to be filed with the Cava Regulatory Council:

²² Article 13.2 and Annex IV of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011.

²³ Adaptation of Article 10 of Royal Decree 1363/2011.

²⁴ Article 6.1 of Royal Decree 1363/2011.

²⁵ Article 9 of Royal Decree 1363/2011.

²⁶ Article 5 of Royal Decree 1363/2011.

- Copy of the registration in the trade tax scheme - form 036 - (or equivalent document in the country of destination) of the natural or legal person to be shown on the label, stating that its activity allows it to market wines.
 - Written document that certifies the relationship between the Cava manufacturing company and the company to be shown on the label and, where appropriate, relationship with the owner of the trademark used.
7. Notwithstanding the provisions of points 1, 2 and 5, the substitute procedure for wines made to order is not allowed in the labelling of the Gran Reserva Cavas.

4.10 - ADDRESS

- a) For the purposes of this manual, "address" means the indications of the local administrative area and the Member State where the producer's facility is located.
- b) The indications relating to the address (municipality and country) must use characters of the same colour, font type and size as those used to provide the producer's indication.
- c) The country indication shall appear immediately after the municipality indication. The inclusion of an intermediate administrative unit between the name of the municipality and the country will be accepted as a way to provide additional address information.

The name of the intermediate administrative unit may only be included if it does not match, in whole or in part, the name of a PDO.

- d) If the indications are repeated in the same or another field of vision, only the municipality, or the municipality followed by the intermediate administrative unit, may be shown, without the need to show the country indication immediately afterward.

When this circumstance occurs, both the municipality and the intermediate administrative unit must use characters with the same font type and size.

- e) The indications relating to the municipality and country are mandatory and must use characters that are at least 1.2 mm tall²⁷.

4.11 - WINE BOTTLER REGISTRATION NUMBER

²⁷ Article 13.2 and Annex IV of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011.

- a) Pursuant to Article 70.3 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 607/2009 of 14 July 2009, on the labelling of wines, the registration number of the Registry of Wine Bottlers assigned by the relevant regional government must be included on the label.²⁸
- b) The Registry of Wine Bottlers number will be shown on the label preceded by the initial "R.E."
- c) It will be shown on the label using characters that are at least 1.2 millimetres tall.

4.12 - PROVENANCE

- a) For PDO wines²⁹, as is the case with Cava, EU regulations call for "Wine of (...)", "Produced in (...)" or "Product of (...)" or equivalent expressions, supplemented by the name of the Member State or third country in question.

Since for Cava, the "Wine of (...)" option is considered incomplete and potentially misleading (in any case, it should be supplemented with the term "Quality sparkling wine of (...)", for the purposes of this Cava Labelling Manual, the indication of the provenance is limited to the following:

- Product of Spain
- Produced in Spain

- b) The provenance indication must contain characters that are at least 1.2 mm tall.³⁰

4.13 - PRESENCE OF ALLERGENS

When one or more of the ingredients listed in Annex IIIa of Directive 2000/13/EC are present in any of the products mentioned in Annex IV of Regulation (EC) No 479/2008, they must be indicated in the labelling, preceded by the term "contains"³¹.

In the case of wine products, "eggs and egg-based products", "milk and milk-based products" and "sulphur dioxide and sulphites in concentrations greater than 10 mg/kg or 10 mg/litre expressed as SO₂" are particularly relevant if they have been used and are present in the final product.

The following terms must be used in relation to sulphites, milk and milk-based products, and eggs and egg-based products³²:

²⁸ Article 4 of Royal Decree 1363/2011.

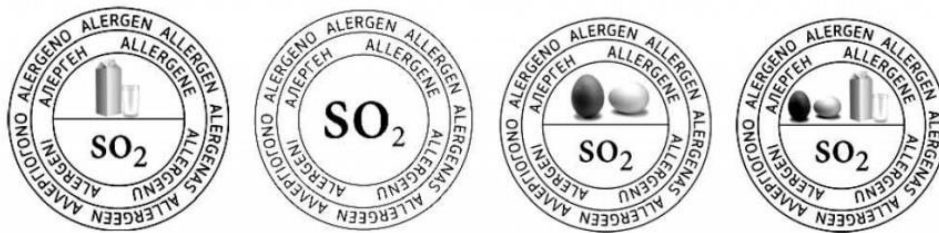
²⁹ Article 55.1.c) of Regulation (EC) No 607/2009.

³⁰ Article 13.2 and Annex IV of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011.

³¹ Article 51.1 of Regulation (EC) No 607/2009.

- Terms related to sulphites: "sulphites" or "sulphur dioxide".
- Terms related to eggs and egg-based products: "egg", "egg protein", "egg product", "egg lysozyme" or "egg albumin".
- Terms related to milk and milk products: "milk", "milk products", "milk casein" or "milk protein".

Optionally, the indication of the presence of allergens may be supplemented using one of the pictograms given in Annex X.B of Regulation (EC) No 607/2009³³, which are shown below:



This provision shall not apply to those wines for which³⁴:

- Potentially allergenic ingredients from milk or eggs were not used in the manufacturing process.
- The presence of allergenic substances was not detected in the final product, in accordance with the analysis methods described in Article 120g of Regulation (EC) No. 1234/2007, that is, those recommended and published by the International Organisation of Vine and Wine (OIV).

As concerns the languages allowed to indicate the presence of allergens on the label of wine products that will be delivered, without further processing, to the end consumer in Spain³⁵:

- The presence of sulphur dioxide and sulphites in concentrations greater than 10 mg/kg or 10 mg/litre in terms of total SO₂, as reported in 2005, may be indicated in Spanish, English, French, Italian and Portuguese.

In addition, as an optional indication, the corresponding pictogram may be included.

³² Article 51.1 and Annex X.A of Regulation (EC) No 607/2009.

³³ Article 51.2 of Regulation (EC) No 607/2009.

³⁴ Declaration of services of the Commission, annex to the minutes of the Single CMO Committee meeting of 21 June 2012.

³⁵ Agreement adopted by the National Institute of Consumption (INC) and the Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment (MAGRAMA), in a meeting held on 11 June 2012, which was officially reported to DG-AGRI of the European Commission.

- The presence of eggs and egg-based products must be indicated in Spanish by using one of the terms specified for this purpose in Article 51 of Regulation (EC) No 607/2009.

In addition, as an optional indication, it may be included in any of the other languages specified above (English, French, Italian and Portuguese) and/or by means of the corresponding pictogram.

- The presence of milk and milk-based products must be indicated in Spanish using one of the terms specified for this purpose in Article 51 of Regulation (EC) No 607/2009.

In addition, as an optional indication, it may be included in any of the other languages specified above (English, French, Italian and Portuguese) and/or by means of the corresponding pictogram.

A list of the acceptable languages in each Member State for indicating the presence of allergens in wine products is available at the following website:

http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/markets/wine/labelling_allergens.pdf

The indication concerning allergens may appear in a different field of vision than other compulsory particulars.

The indication concerning allergens must use characters that are at least 1.2 mm tall³⁶.

4.14 - LOT NUMBER

- a) The term "lot" means a set of sales units of a foodstuff that is produced, manufactured or packaged under practically identical conditions³⁷.
- b) The lot number must be shown on the label, and may appear in any visual field.
- c) The lot shall be determined in each case by the producer, manufacturer or packager of the foodstuff in question, or the first seller established within the Union³⁸.
- d) The indication shall be preceded by the letter 'L', except in cases where it is clearly distinguishable from the other indications on the label³⁹.
- e) It shall in all cases appear in such a way as to be easily visible, clearly legible and indelible⁴⁰.

³⁶ Article 13.2 and Annex IV of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011.

³⁷ Article 1.2 of Directive 2011/91/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.

³⁸ Article 3 of Directive 2011/91/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.

³⁹ Article 3 of Directive 2011/91/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.

5 - OPTIONAL PARTICULARS

5.1 - OPTIONAL TRADITIONAL TERMS AND "PARAJE CALIFICADO" (QUALIFIED SINGLE ESTATE CAVA) INDICATION

The traditional terms that can be used by wines covered by the Cava PDO are⁴¹ "Reserva" and "Gran Reserva".

5.1.1 - Reserva

- a) This term must be included on the label when using a "Reserva" numbered control tag.
- b) The term "Reserva" may be used when the wine is aged in the bottle for at least 15 months.
- c) It may be displayed in any visual field.
- d) It shall be indicated with characters of equal or smaller size than those used in the geographical name⁴², that is, with characters of equal or smaller size than those used in the CAVA indication.
- e) The term "Reserva" cannot be qualified, meaning it must appear on the label by itself, not following or followed by other terms.

However, as an exception to the provisions in the above paragraph, the year of the vintage may be shown immediately after the "Reserva" indication.

- f) If the "Reserva" indication is repeated in the same or another visual field, it may be accompanied by qualifiers or be immediately followed by other terms, such as "Brut Reserva", "Reserva Brut", "Reserva vintage 2011" or the like.

5.1.2 - Gran Reserva

- a) This term must be included on the label when using a "Gran Reserva" numbered control tag.
- b) The term "Gran Reserva" may be used when the wine is aged in the bottle for at least 30 months and the bottles have undergone a specific qualification process.

⁴⁰ Article 4 of Directive 2011/91/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council

⁴¹ Point 3, section b.3) of the Specifications of the Cava PDO.

⁴² Article 21.2 of Royal Decree 1363/2011.

- c) An indication of the vintage is mandatory on the labels of cavas bearing the "Gran Reserva" term.⁴³
- d) Considering the obligation to record the vintage year in a "Gran Reserva" cava, and since this term can only be used when at least 85% of the grapes used in the processing come from the harvest in question, the term "Gran Reserva" cannot be used for a cava in which fewer than 85% of the grapes used for its production come from the same harvest.
- e) The traditional term "Gran Reserva" may only be used in the presentation of a "Cava" of the "Brut Nature", "Extra Brut" and "Brut" types⁴⁴.
- f) It may be displayed in any visual field.
- g) It shall be indicated with characters of equal or smaller size than those used in the geographical name⁴⁵, that is, with characters of equal or smaller size than those used in the CAVA indication.
- h) The term "Gran Reserva" cannot be qualified, meaning it must appear on the label by itself, not following or followed by other terms.

However, as an exception to the provisions in the above paragraph, the year of the vintage may be shown immediately after the "Gran Reserva" indication.

- i) If the "Gran Reserva" indication is repeated in the same or another visual field, it may be accompanied by qualifiers or be followed by other terms, such as "Brut Gran Reserva", "Gran Reserva Brut", "Gran Reserva vintage 2011" or the like.

5.1.3 - "Paraje Calificado" Indication

- a) Wines entitled to the "Paraje Calificado" indication are required to display on the label the vintage in which the grapes were harvested.
- b) Wines entitled to the "Paraje Calificado" indication may only use the "Brut Nature", "Extra Brut" and "Brut" designations on their labelling and presentation.
- c) The "Paraje Calificado" term is to appear prominently on the label, such that it stands out from all other indications printed on the label.
- d) The "Paraje Calificado" indication is to appear on the front label, and is not to exceed 4 mm in height, nor be larger than the brand name. It also cannot be larger in size than the "Cava" term.

⁴³ Point 8, section b), subsection vi) of the Specifications of the Cava PDO.

⁴⁴ Point 8, section b), subsection vi) of the Specifications of the Cava PDO.

⁴⁵ Article 21.2 of Royal Decree 1363/2011.

- e) The name of the estate must appear on the label immediately following the "Paraje Calificado" term.
- f) The term "paraje" or "paraje calificado" (and its possible translations into official languages of the national territory) is reserved exclusively for those cavas made with grapes from a recognised single estate that has been certified to use the "Paraje Calificado" term on its label.
- g) The name of a qualified single estate cannot be used on the label of cavas from other estates, or from those cavas that, despite originating in said estate, have not been qualified to use the "Paraje Calificado" term.

5.2 - NAME OF WINE GRAPE VARIETY

The names of wine grape varieties may be mentioned under the following conditions:

- a) If the name or synonym of only one wine grape variety is mentioned, at least 85% of the products must have been made from that variety, excluding any quantity of products used in the "expedition liqueur" or in the "liqueur de tirage"⁴⁶.
- b) If a single variety is used as an indication (that is, without being part of a commercial slogan), the cuvée Cava used to make the tirage of bottles must have been qualified with the varietal. The tirage statements will have reflected this and the tirage stopper on those bottles will be marked with the relevant designator for the variety in question.
- c) If the name or synonym of two or more wine grape varieties is mentioned, 100% of the products in question will have been made from those varieties, excluding any quantity of products used in the "expedition liqueur" or in the "liqueur de tirage"⁴⁷.
- d) In the case referred to in point c), the wine grape varieties must appear in descending order of the proportion used and in characters of the same size⁴⁸.
- e) Grape varieties will be identified in the same way they appear in the Specifications of the Cava PDO.
- f) The use of synonyms or localisms will only be accepted when they are followed by the name of the variety, shown in the same way it appears in the Specifications of the Cava PDO, in parentheses using the same font, colour and letter contrast, using characters whose height does not exceed that of the variety name that appears in the Specifications.

⁴⁶ Adaptation of Article 62.1.c.i) of Regulation (EC) No 607/2009.

⁴⁷ Adaptation of Article 62.1.c.ii) of Regulation (EC) No 607/2009.

⁴⁸ Adaptation of Article 62.1.c.ii) of Regulation (EC) No 607/2009.

5.3 - VINTAGE YEAR

- a) The vintage year may appear on the label provided that at least 85% of the grapes used to make the product were harvested in the year in question. This number will not include any quantity of products used in the "expedition liqueur" or in the "liqueur de tirage"⁴⁹.
- b) Notwithstanding the provisions of point a), the vintage year must be shown on the labels of cava that bear the term "Gran Reserva"⁵⁰.
- c) The vintage year must be shown when the label contains terms such as "vintage", "millesimé", "cosecha", "añada", or the like.
- d) In the case referred to in point b), the vintage year may be shown by itself, or immediately after the term "Gran Reserva", or immediately after terms such as "vintage", "millesimé", "cosecha", "añada", or the like.
- e) It will consist of characters with a minimum height of 1.2 mm.

5.4 - TERMS RELATED TO COLOUR

- a) The following terms may be used in reference to a particular wine colour:
 - "Blanco"
 - "Blanco de uva blanca"
 - "Blanco de uva tinta"
 - "Rosado"
 - "Blanc de blancs"
 - "Blanc de noirs"
- b) Pursuant to Article 70.3 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 607/2009 of 14 July 2009, competent administrations may provide requirements for the terms listed in Annex I (of Royal Decree No 1363/2011). They may also specify other terms related to a particular wine colour, which will be reported to the Ministry of the Environment and Rural and Marine Affairs so that it may add them to the aforementioned annex⁵¹.

⁴⁹ Adaptation of Article 61.1 of Regulation (EC) No 607/2009.

⁵⁰ Point 8, section b), subsection vi) of the Specifications of the Cava PDO.

⁵¹ Article 12 of Royal Decree No 1363/2011.

5.5 - TERMS REFERRING TO CERTAIN PRODUCTION METHODS.

5.5.1 – Fermentation, maturation or ageing in wooden containers

Pursuant to the stipulations of Art. 66.2 and Annex XVI of Regulation (EC) 607/2009, and in accordance with the contents of the Second Additional Provision of Law 6/2015, and in Article 113 of UE Reg. No 1308/2013, which approved the Single CMO, the terms that appear in the table of the aforementioned Annex can lead to confusion, since Cava is a wine that is “Fermented, matured or aged in the bottle”; therefore, the supplemented terms shown in the following table are acceptable:

Cuvée Fermented in a barrel	Cuvée Matured in a barrel	Cuvée aged in a barrel
"Cuvée Fermented in a/an (...) barrel" [specify the type of wood]	"Cuvée Matured in a/an (...) barrel" [specify the type of wood]	"Cuvée Aged in a/an (...) barrel" [specify the type of wood]
Cuvée Fermented in a barrel	Cuvée Matured in a barrel	Cuvée aged in a barrel

a) In addition to the indications provided in the table in point b), the following may also be used:

- "Barrel" and "Oak", provided they satisfy the conditions laid out in Annex III of Royal Decree 1363/2011⁵², which are detailed below:

Conditions for using the term "Barrel":

Applicable to wines that have been fermented, matured or aged in wooden containers. When this term is used or referred to, the information pertaining to the wine in question must indicate the period of time, in months or years, that the wine has remained in said wooden containers, whose maximum capacity must be 600 litres. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the indication “Fermented in barrel” (in the case of Cava, “Cuvée Fermented in Barrel”) may be used provided that the wine has been fermented in the aforementioned containers. In this case, the length of time does not have to be specified.

Conditions for using the term "Oak":

⁵² Article 18.1.b) of Royal Decree 1363/2011.

Applicable to wines that have been fermented, matured or aged in oak containers. When this term is used or referred to, the information pertaining to the wine in question must indicate the period of time, in months or years, that the wine has remained in said containers of this type of wood, whose maximum capacity must be 600 litres.

The term "oak" may only be used when the container is made of oak, while "barrel" may be used when the container is of any kind of wood⁵³.

These terms may not be used to designate wines made with the aid of oak chips, even when containers of oak or other species were also used in these processes⁵⁴.

5.5.2 - "Bottle-fermented"⁵⁵

Cava meets the requirements to show the following term on its label:

- "Bottle-fermented"

5.5.3 - "Bottle-fermented by the traditional method" or "traditional method" or "classical method" or "classical traditional method".⁵⁶

Cava meets the requirements to show the following terms on its label:

- "Bottle-fermented by the traditional method"
- "Traditional method"
- "Classical method"
- "Classical traditional method"

5.6 - "SPARKLING WINE" TERM

Cava is a sparkling wine that is included in the "quality sparkling PDO wine" category.

It has been observed that, in cavas intended for export, the importers, distributors or countries of destination emphasise that the manufacturer state on the label, as an indication, the term

⁵³ Article 18.1.b) of Royal Decree 1363/2011.

⁵⁴ Article 18.2 of Royal Decree 1363/2011.

⁵⁵ Article 66.3 of Regulation (EC) No 607/2009.

⁵⁶ Article 66.4 of Regulation (EC) No 607/2009.

“vino espumoso” or “sparkling wine” (or its translation in the language of the country of destination in question)

Since the use of the "sparkling wine" term on the label may lead the end consumer to believe that the product falls within a wine category (sparkling wine) that is inferior to its rightful category (quality sparkling PDO wine), the "sparkling wine" term, if used, must be supplemented as follows:

- 1 - “Sparkling wine - Traditional method” or in the corresponding language.
- 2 - “Vino espumoso fermentado en esta botella” or “Sparkling wine fermented in this bottle” or in the corresponding language (option not valid for bottles from transfer).
- 3 - “Vino espumoso – Fermentado en botella” or “Sparkling wine - bottle fermented” or in the corresponding language.

The variants “sparkling white wine fermented in this bottle” and “sparkling rosé wine fermented in this bottle”, and their corresponding translations, are acceptable.

5.7 - CE "E" MARKING⁵⁷

The CE "e" marking indicates, under the responsibility of the packager or importer, that the packaging complies with the provisions of Royal Decree 1801/2008, and may be included in the packaging that satisfies the statistical control methods for lots laid out in said Royal Decree.

The CE “e” marking must be:

- At least 3 millimetres tall.
- In the same visual field as the nominal volume indication.
- In the shape shown in the aforementioned Royal Decree.

5.8 - AWARDS

- a) The inclusion in the label of symbols or references to medals, prizes, decorations or awards of any kind is conditional on having said distinction being awarded to the same lot of bottles that exhibit it on their label and presentation.
- b) The manufacturing company must be able to provide documentary evidence that it has received the distinction that is shown on the label for the lot of bottles in question.

⁵⁷ Article 9.c) of Royal Decree 1801/2008.

5.9 - COMMERCIAL SLOGAN


Commercial slogan refers to the explanatory information that the manufacturing company decides to include on the label.

The inclusion of a commercial slogan is optional. However, if it is included in the label, it must satisfy the following requirements:

- a) The comments, dates and references shown in the commercial slogan must be true and documented.
- b) References to vineyards, grape selection and methodology for producing the cuvée will not be accepted when the CAVA-producing wineries are not registered as producers of cuvée cava.
- c) References to municipalities other than those where the winery that produces the cava is located will not be accepted.
- d) References to names of wineries other than the cava producer will not be accepted.
- e) The inclusion of references, comments, images or any type of information on the label that may mislead the consumer will not be accepted.

5.10 - OTHER TERMS

The label on cava bottles may include other types of terms, usually at the request of the country where they are marketed, referring to:

- The name and address of the importer and/or distributor.
- Prohibitions on the consumption of alcoholic beverages for minors of a certain age.
- Consumption warnings:
 - o pregnant women 
 - o contents under pressure
 - o point away from other people when opening
 - o do not use a corkscrew
 - o etc.
- References, symbols or icons for organic wine or the use of recyclable materials.

5.11 - CONTROL TAGS

A numbered control tag provided by the Cava Regulatory Council must be attached to the bottle.

Depending on the capacity of the bottle, different tag formats will be available.

Disk-type control tags will be placed on the body of the bottle, except on its base.

The strip-type control tags will be placed on the body of the bottle, except on its base and on the part of the capsule that covers the stopper.

The control tag specific to the Cava de Paraje Calificado will be placed on the body of the bottle, except on its base and on the part of the capsule that covers the stopper.

The formats and types of tags available are as follows:

 <p>Traditional cava</p>	 <p>Reserva cava</p>
 <p>Gran Reserva cava</p>	 <p>Cava de Paraje Calificado</p>