

ANNEX 1. DATA ON VITICULTURE AND WINE SECTOR IN ALBANIA

1. Legislation / strategy

1.1. Current legislation

- Please provide data about current legislation acts (laws and by-laws) on wine (wine products and aromatized wine products).

Issue	Name of acts (laws and by-laws)	EU legislation	Harmoni- zed with EU regulat. (Yes / No / Partly)
Law / Laws	A new working group for revising the law on vineyards and wines will be set up. The draft law is foreseen to be approved within 2019. There are not developments on Sector Specific Schemes under CMO.		
Basic issues			
Definitions		R. (EU) No 1308/2013	
Categories		R. (EU) No 1308/2013, Annex VI, Part II	
Production and market of grape and wine products			
Vineyard register	Vineyard register is not completed.	C.D.R. (EU), No 2018/273, C.D.R., No 2018/274, Connected with R. (EU), No 1308/2013, Article 145.	
Harvest declarations		C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274	
Production declarations		C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274	
Treatment and marketing declarations		C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273	
Stock declarations		C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274	
Oenological practices		R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.R. (EC) No 606/2009 / OIV publications	
Oenological means (substances)		C.R. (EC) No 606/2009, Article 9. / OIV publications	
Experimental use of new oenological practices		C.R. (EC) No 606/2009	
Conditions and restrictions for sweetening of wines		C.R. (EC) No 606/2009	
Enrichment		R. (EU) No 1308/2013	
Acidification and de- acidification		R. (EU) No 1308/2013	
Restrictions on blending and <i>coupage</i>		C.R. (EU) No 606/2009, Art. 7; R. (EU) No 1308/2013, Annex VIII, Part II, C; C.R. (EU) No 606/2009, Art. 8	
Laboratories		R. (EU) No 1308/2013	
Lab. methods		EU / OIV methods	
Requirements on Stan. ISO/IEC 17025		R. (EU) No 1308/2013	
Labeling and presentations			
Compulsory and Optional particulars		R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.R. (EC) No 606/2009	

Market			
Prohibition of lead-based capsules or foil		C.R. (EC) No 607/2009	
Accompanying documents		R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274	
Transport of unpackaged wine products		C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273	
Records (Inward and Outward register)			
Inward and Outward register		R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274	
Operations (oenological practices) to be recorded in the Record		C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274	
Quality Policy			
PDO/PGIs		R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.R. (EC) No 607/2009	
Traditional terms		R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.R. (EC) No 607/2009	
Control / certification/control bodies		R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.R. (EC) No 607/2009	
Analytical Databank of Isotopic Data			
Analytical databank of isotopic data and samples for checking purposes		C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274	
Aromatised Wine Products			
Definitions		R. (EU) No 251/2014, C.D.R. (EU) No 2017/670, R. (EC) No 1333/2008, R. (EC), No 1334/2008	
Categories, description, presentation and labeling of aromat. w. p.		R. (EU) No 251/2014	
Geographical indications		R. (EU) No 251/2014	
Others			

1.2. Strategy

- Please provide data about Strategy for harmonizing with EU acquis in wine sector or about Action plan for harmonizing (Do you have the Strategy or Action plan? If you have, please note the date/deadline for full harmonization).

As soon as the law will be finalized strategy and an action plan will be priority. The strategy will play a role on strengthening and consolidating the vineyard development. Based on statistical of vines in Albania this will have a very good indication referred to socio-economic impact. It will lead to a very positive impact on developing and rural areas as well.

2. Vineyard register and Compulsory declarations

- Please provide data about implementation of Vineyard register, organization/s which implanting Vineyard register, software (alpha-numeric and GIS component), administrative control, field control / identification of the surface of the vineyard parcels / GIS data, using GPS receiver to GIS software, data in Vineyard register, etc.

- Please provide implementation system of Compulsory declarations (if implemented).

Vineyard register is not completed, and we are working on its consolidation. Compulsory declaration will be available after the vineyard register will be finished.

3. System of Control

- Please provide data about control system (control of the production, before the market and on the market), involved institutions / inspections, control methods (quality parameters and/or sensorial testing), register / records (inward and outward registers, record of using of enrichment, sweetening and acidification/acidification), wine control on the border, etc.

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4. Accompanying documents and certificates

- Please provide data about accompanying documents (if implemented), MVV code system (in implemented), etc. or please provide data about temporary recognized (financial, transport, etc.) documents used for transport of products including wine products (for example: documents for application of tax regulations, commercial documents or other documents which have the minimum information about producer, product and its movement or transport).

- Please provide data about institutions (Ministry of Finance, etc.) which implement the system of control of movement of excise products (tobacco, spirit drinks, etc.) and indicate whether they use some (an electronic) movement control system.

- Please provide information on documents that are sufficient for imported wines.

All documents referred to excise are competence of Customs. All producers declare their total amount and complete with excise corresponding quantities with documents. Referred to documents for import are mainly based on certificate of origin and the type of wine.

5. Oenological practices

- Please provide data about used oenological practices, limits and restrictions, are there prepared/implemented viticulture zoning (common base for enrichment, acidification and de-acidification), are the oenological practices harmonized with EU / OIV rules, etc.

We do not apply yet the oenological practices harmonized with EU / OIV rules. This should be regulated by law as soon as will be available.

6. Laboratories and methods

- Please provide data about laboratories accredited with Standard ISO/IEC 17025, methods accredited with OIV methods of analyzing and minimum quality parameters analyzed before to put wine to the market.

Laboratory analysis are done at Institute of Food Safety and Veterinary, Tirana Albania and it is an accredited one with ISO/IEC 17025 standard. Analysis are done based on minimum quality parameters.

7. Quality policy

- Please provide data about GI system, is it in line with EU PDO/PGI system, do you have prepared viticulture zoning (base for PDO/PGI denominations), control/certification bodies accredited with Standard ISO/IEC 17065, used traditional terms (please provide the list of traditional terms), etc.

A major challenge is to increase quality to meet the increasing domestic demand for higher quality wine. A slow process of quality improvement is recorded, simultaneously with the renovation of vineyards and investments in new technologies.

The sector study identified as a priority investment in cellars and processing and bottling lines, and laboratory equipment. A priority is also development of wine quality schemes, including Protected Geographical Indications and other quality schemes, requiring completing the legal framework, international recognition of autochthonous grape varieties, developing the (wine) product based on local/autochthon grape varieties, developing a common Code of Practice for the wine making from grape to glass and promoting collective action.

Both autochthon and imported cultivars are used for wine grape production. Among autochthon grape cultivars are Kallmet, Sheshi i Zi, Sheshi i Bardhe, Vlosh, etc. Imported varieties are many, including Merlot, Cabernet Sauvignon, Chardonnay, Riesling, Petit Verdon, Shiraz (in trial), Vranac, etc. High quality producing wineries tend to use more autochthon cultivars, particularly Sheshi i Zi and Sheshi i Bardhe, Kallmet, etc.

The climatic conditions are suitable for growing early table grapes and there is a potential for development of export of table grapes. However, there is a limited knowledge in table grape technology and significant investments are needed in planting, post-harvest handling and storage.

8. Producers associations

- Please provide data (including contacts) on national and/or regional representative producers associations, the purpose of their association, etc.

Up to now there are 64 registered wine producers only a few of them are considered big wine producers.

There are also 80 small winery producers;

Family Wine Producers Association of Albania
Adress: Str. Mine Peza Ap.87/3. Tirana Albania
Phone: 0035542229445
E-mail: ekspertwine@yahoo.com

ANNEX 2. DATA ON VITICULTURE AND WINE SECTOR IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

1. Legislation / strategy

1.1. Current legislation

- Please provide data about current legislation acts (laws and by-laws) on wine (wine products and aromatized wine products).

Issue	Name of acts (laws and by-laws)	EU legislation	Harmonized with EU regulat. (Yes / No / Partly)
Law / Laws	Law on wine, brandy and other grape and wine products (BiH OJ, 25/08)		No
Basic issues			
Definitions	Law on wine, brandy and other grape and wine products (BiH OJ, 25/08)	R. (EU) No 1308/2013	No
Categories	Law on wine, brandy and other grape and wine products (BiH OJ, 25/08)	R. (EU) No 1308/2013, Annex VI, Part II	No
Production and market of grape and wine products			
Vineyard register	General rules in the Law on wine, brandy and other grape and wine products (BiH OJ, 25/08); no specific by-law adopted	C.D.R. (EU), No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU), No 2018/274, Connected with R. (EU), No 1308/2013, Article 145.	No
Harvest declarations	Law on wine, brandy and other grape and wine products (BiH OJ, 25/08); no specific by-laws adopted	C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274	No
Production declarations	Law on wine, brandy and other grape and wine products (BiH OJ, 25/08); no specific by-laws adopted	C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274	No
Treatment and marketing declarations	Law on wine, brandy and other grape and wine products (BiH OJ, 25/08); no specific by-laws adopted	C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273	No
Stock declarations	Law on wine, brandy and other grape and wine products (BiH OJ, 25/08); no specific by-laws adopted	C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274	No
Oenological practices	Law on wine, brandy and other grape and wine products (BiH OJ, 25/08); no specific by-laws adopted	R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.R. (EC) No 606/2009 / OIV publications	No
Oenological means (substances)	Law on wine, brandy and other grape and wine products (BiH OJ, 25/08); no specific by-laws adopted	C.R. (EC) No 606/2009, Article 9. / OIV publications	No
Experimental use of new oenological practices	Law on wine, brandy and other grape and wine products (BiH OJ, 25/08); no specific by-laws adopted	C.R. (EC) No 606/2009	No
Conditions and restrictions for sweetening of wines	Law on wine, brandy and other grape and wine products (BiH OJ, 25/08); no specific by-laws adopted	C.R. (EC) No 606/2009	No
Enrichment	Law on wine, brandy and other grape and wine products (BiH OJ, 25/08); no specific by-laws adopted	R. (EU) No 1308/2013	No
Acidification and de-acidification	Law on wine, brandy and other grape and wine products (BiH OJ, 25/08); no specific by-laws adopted	R. (EU) No 1308/2013	No
Restrictions on blending and <i>coupage</i>	Law on wine, brandy and other grape and wine products (BiH OJ, 25/08) – Article 20	C.R. (EU) No 606/2009, Art. 7; R. (EU) No 1308/2013, Annex VIII, Part II, C; C.R. (EU) No 606/2009, Art. 8	Partly
Laboratories	Law on wine, brandy and other grape and wine products (BiH OJ, 25/08); no specific by-laws adopted	R. (EU) No 1308/2013	No
Lab. methods	Law on wine, brandy and other grape and wine products (BiH OJ, 25/08); no specific by-laws adopted	EU / OIV methods	No
Requirements on Stan. ISO/IEC 17025	Law on wine, brandy and other grape and wine products (BiH OJ, 25/08); no specific by-laws adopted	R. (EU) No 1308/2013	No
Labeling and presentations			
Compulsory and Optional particulars	Law on wine, brandy and other grape and wine products (BiH OJ, 25/08); no specific by-laws adopted	R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.R. (EC) No 607/2009	No

Market			
Prohibition of lead-based capsules or foil	Law on wine, brandy and other grape and wine products (BiH OJ, 25/08); no specific by-laws adopted	C.R. (EC) No 607/2009	No
Accompanying documents	Law on wine, brandy and other grape and wine products (BiH OJ, 25/08); no specific by-laws adopted	R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274	No
Transport of unpackaged wine products	Law on wine, brandy and other grape and wine products (BiH OJ, 25/08); no specific by-laws adopted	C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273	No
Records (Inward and Outward register)			
Inward and Outward register	Law on wine, brandy and other grape and wine products (BiH OJ, 25/08); no specific by-laws adopted	R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274	No
Operations (oenological practices) to be recorded in the Record	Law on wine, brandy and other grape and wine products (BiH OJ, 25/08); no specific by-laws adopted	C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274	No
Quality Policy			
PDO/PGIs	Law on wine, brandy and other grape and wine products (BiH OJ, 25/08); no specific by-laws adopted	R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.R. (EC) No 607/2009	No
Traditional terms	Law on wine, brandy and other grape and wine products (BiH OJ, 25/08); no specific by-laws adopted	R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.R. (EC) No 607/2009	No
Control / certification/control bodies	Law on wine, brandy and other grape and wine products (BiH OJ, 25/08); no specific by-laws adopted	R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.R. (EC) No 607/2009	No
Analytical Databank of Isotopic Data			
Analytical databank of isotopic data and samples for checking purposes	Law on wine, brandy and other grape and wine products (BiH OJ, 25/08); no specific by-laws adopted	C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274	No
Aromatised Wine Products			
Definitions	Law on wine, brandy and other grape and wine products (BiH OJ, 25/08); no specific by-laws adopted	R. (EU) No 251/2014, C.D.R. (EU) No 2017/670, R. (EC) No 1333/2008, R. (EC), No 1334/2008	No
Categories, description, presentation and labeling of aromat. w. p.	Law on wine, brandy and other grape and wine products (BiH OJ, 25/08); no specific by-laws adopted	R. (EU) No 251/2014	No
Geographical indications		R. (EU) No 251/2014	
Others			

1.2. Strategy

- Please provide data about Strategy for harmonizing with EU acquis in wine sector or about Action plan for harmonizing (Do you have the Strategy or Action plan? If you have, please note the date/deadline for full harmonization).

There is not yet adopted strategy for harmonizing with EU *acquis* in wine sector or Action plan for harmonizing.

2. Vineyard register and Compulsory declarations

- Please provide data about implementation of Vineyard register, organization/s which implanting Vineyard register, software (alpha-numeric and GIS component), administrative control, field control / identification of the surface of the vineyard parcels / GIS data, using GPS receiver to GIS software, data in Vineyard register, etc.

- Please provide implementation system of Compulsory declarations (if implemented).

Vineyard register and compulsory declarations are not yet regulated at the BiH state level.

3. System of Control

- Please provide data about control system (control of the production, before the market and on the market), involved institutions / inspections, control methods (quality parameters and/or sensorial testing), register / records (inward and outward registers, record of using of enrichment, sweetening and acidification/acidification), wine control on the border, etc.

System of control is not yet regulated at the BiH state level.

4. Accompanying documents and certificates

- Please provide data about accompanying documents (if implemented), MVV code system (in implemented), etc. or please provide data about temporary recognized (financial, transport, etc.) documents used for transport of products including wine products (for example: documents for application of tax regulations, commercial documents or other documents which have the minimum information about producer, product and its movement or transport).

- Please provide data about institutions (Ministry of Finance, etc.) which implement the system of control of movement of excise products (tobacco, spirit drinks, etc.) and indicate whether they use some (an electronic) movement control system.

- Please provide information on documents that are sufficient for imported wines.

The issue of accompanying documents is not yet regulated at the BiH state level.

5. Oenological practices

- Please provide data about used oenological practices, limits and restrictions, are there prepared/implemented viticulture zoning (common base for enrichment, acidification and de-acidification), are the oenological practices harmonized with EU / OIV rules, etc.

Oenological practices are not yet regulated at the BiH state level.

6. Laboratories and methods

- Please provide data about laboratories accredited with Standard ISO/IEC 17025, methods accredited with OIV methods of analyzing and minimum quality parameters analyzed before to put wine to the market.

The issues of laboratory and methods are not yet regulated at the BiH state level.

7. Quality policy

- Please provide data about GI system, is it in line with EU PDO/PGI system, do you have prepared viticulture zoning (base for PDO/PGI denominations), control/certification bodies accredited with Standard ISO/IEC 17065, used traditional terms (please provide the list of traditional terms), etc.

Except the outdated viticulture zoning, quality policy in line with EU PDO/PGI system nor issues of control/certification bodies are not yet regulated at the BiH state level.

8. Producers associations

- Please provide data (including contacts) on national and/or regional representative producers associations, the purpose of their association, etc.

There are not representative producers association in a sense of the EU legislation. Some local or regional associations are registered, but they are not very active. Basic information about the associations are given on FBIH and RS questionnaires.

ANNEX 3. DATA ON VITICULTURE AND WINE SECTOR IN FEDERATION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

1. Legislation / strategy

1.1. Current legislation

- Please provide data about current legislation acts (laws and by-laws) on wine (wine products and aromatized wine products).

Issue	Name of acts (laws and by-laws)	EU legislation	Harmonized with EU regulat. (Yes / No / Partly)
Law / Laws	Wine Law; (FBiH OJ, 55/12)		Partly
Basic issues			
Definitions	Wine Law; (FBiH OJ, 55/12); By-law on wine quality (FBiH OJ, 14/17)	R. (EU) No 1308/2013	Partly
Categories	Wine Law; (FBiH OJ, 55/12); By-law on wine quality (FBiH OJ, 14/17)	R. (EU) No 1308/2013, Annex VII, Part II	Partly
Production and market of grape and wine products			
Vineyard register	Wine Law; (FBiH OJ, 55/12); By-law on vineyard and winery register (FBiH OJ, 102/13)	C.D.R. (EU), No 2018/273, C.D.R., No 2018/274, Connected with R. (EU), No 1308/2013, Article 145.	Partly
Harvest declarations	Wine Law; (FBiH OJ, 55/12); By-law on vineyard and winery register (FBiH OJ, 102/13)	C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274	Partly
Production declarations	Wine Law; (FBiH OJ, 55/12); By-law on vineyard and winery register (FBiH OJ, 102/13)	C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274	Partly
Treatment and marketing declarations	Wine Law; (FBiH OJ, 55/12); By-law on vineyard and winery register (FBiH OJ, 102/13)	C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273	Partly
Stock declarations	Wine Law; (FBiH OJ, 55/12); By-law on vineyard and winery register (FBiH OJ, 102/13)	C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274	Partly
Oenological practices	Wine Law; (FBiH OJ, 55/12); By-law on wine quality (FBiH OJ, 14/17)	R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.R. (EC) No 606/2009 / OIV publications	Yes*
Oenological means (substances)	Wine Law; (FBiH OJ, 55/12); By-law on wine quality (FBiH OJ, 14/17)	C.R. (EC) No 606/2009, Article 9. / OIV publications	Yes*
Experimental use of new oenological practices	Wine Law; (FBiH OJ, 55/12); By-law on wine quality (FBiH OJ, 14/17)	C.R. (EC) No 606/2009	No
Conditions and restrictions for sweetening of wines	Wine Law; (FBiH OJ, 55/12); By-law on wine quality (FBiH OJ, 14/17)	C.R. (EC) No 606/2009	Yes
Enrichment	Wine Law; (FBiH OJ, 55/12); By-law on wine quality (FBiH OJ, 14/17)	R. (EU) No 1308/2013	Partly
Acidification and de-acidification	Wine Law; (FBiH OJ, 55/12); By-law on wine quality (FBiH OJ, 14/17)	R. (EU) No 1308/2013	Yes
Restrictions on blending and <i>coupage</i>	Wine Law; (FBiH OJ, 55/12)	C.R. (EU) No 606/2009, Art. 7; R. (EU) No 1308/2013, Annex VIII, Part II, C; C.R. (EU) No 606/2009, Art. 8	Yes
Laboratories	Wine Law; (FBiH OJ, 55/12); By-law on Technical and professional staff conditions for legal bodies authorized for control and other tasks in viticulture and wine production (FBiH OJ, 62/14)	R. (EU) No 1308/2013	Yes
Lab. methods	Wine Law; (FBiH OJ, 55/12); By-law on Technical and professional staff conditions for legal bodies authorized for control and other tasks in viticulture and wine production (FBiH OJ, 62/14)	EU / OIV methods	Yes

Requirements on Stan. ISO/IEC 17025	Wine Law; (FBIH OJ, 55/12); By-law on Technical and professional staff conditions for legal bodies authorized for control and other tasks in viticulture and wine production (FBIH OJ, 62/14)	R. (EU) No 1308/2013	Yes
Labelling and presentations			
Compulsory and Optional particulars	Wine Law; (FBIH OJ, 55/12); no specific by-laws	R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.R. (EC) No 606/2009	No
Market			
Prohibition of lead-based capsules or foil	Wine Law; (FBIH OJ, 55/12); no specific by-laws	C.R. (EC) No 607/2009	No
Accompanying documents	Wine Law; (FBIH OJ, 55/12); no specific by-laws	R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274	No
Transport of unpackaged wine products	Wine Law; (FBIH OJ, 55/12); no specific by-laws	C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273	Partly
Records (Inward and Outward register)			
Inward and Outward register	Wine Law; (FBIH OJ, 55/12); By-law on labelling of winery wine containers and keeping winery records (FBIH OJ, 30/14)	R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274	Partly***
Operations (oenological practices) to be recorded in the Record	Wine Law; (FBIH OJ, 55/12); By-law on labelling of winery wine containers and keeping winery records (FBIH OJ, 30/14)	C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274	Partly***
Quality Policy			
PDO/PGIs	Wine Law; (FBIH OJ, 55/12); no specific by-law	R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.R. (EC) No 607/2009	Partly
Traditional terms	Wine Law; (FBIH OJ, 55/12); no specific by-law	R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.R. (EC) No 607/2009	Partly
Control / certification/control bodies	Wine Law; (FBIH OJ, 55/12); no specific by-law	R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.R. (EC) No 607/2009	Partly
Analytical Databank of Isotopic Data			
Analytical databank of isotopic data and samples for checking purposes	Wine Law; (FBIH OJ, 55/12); no specific by-law	C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274	No
Aromatised Wine Products			
Definitions	Wine Law; (FBIH OJ, 55/12); no specific by-law	R. (EU) No 251/2014, C.D.R. (EU) No 2017/670, R. (EC) No 1333/2008, R. (EC), No 1334/2008	No
Categories, description, presentation and labelling of aromat. w. p.	Wine Law; (FBIH OJ, 55/12); no specific by-law	R. (EU) No 251/2014	No
Geographical indications		R. (EU) No 251/2014	No
Others			

*Excluding the amending propositions made by C.D.R. (EU) 2017/1961

**Packaging and labelling of wines are still under the provisions of Art. 50 to 67 of the By-law on Wine Quality (SFRJ OJ; 17/81, 14/89) and the provisions of the BiH Food Law where declarations of the content of sulphites and allergens are mandatory.

***Not fully aligned with C.D.R. 2018/273 and C.D.R 2018/274

1.2. Strategy

- Please provide data about Strategy for harmonizing with EU acquis in wine sector or about Action plan for harmonizing (Do you have the Strategy or Action plan? If you have, please note the date/deadline for full harmonization).

There is not yet adopted strategy for harmonizing with EU acquis in wine sector or Action plan for harmonizing.

2. Vineyard register and Compulsory declarations

- Please provide data about implementation of Vineyard register, organization/s which implanting Vineyard register, software (alpha-numeric and GIS component), administrative control, field control / identification

of the surface of the vineyard parcels / GIS data, using GPS receiver to GIS software, data in Vineyard register, etc.

- Please provide implementation system of Compulsory declarations (if implemented).

Regulated by Wine Law; (FBiH OJ, 55/12) and By-law on vineyard and winery register (FBiH OJ, 102/13). The by-law reflects provisions of the C.R. (EC) 436/2009, but not the latest provisions of the C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273 and C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274. Records in registers are made on requests submitted by grape and wine producers (request for vineyard register includes excerpt from the vineyard cadastre) to relevant municipality offices.

Municipalities keep primarily vineyard and winery registers which are transferred to the Federal ministry of agriculture, water management and forestry which keeps the unified registers. The same by-law requires compulsory declarations re. grape production, wine production, and wine stocks.

According to the By-law on vineyard cadastre, cadastre of vineyards is recorded by the Federal Agro-Mediterranean Institute Mostar (GIS, ArcGis 9.2).

3. System of Control

- Please provide data about control system (control of the production, before the market and on the market), involved institutions / inspections, control methods (quality parameters and/or sensorial testing), register / records (inward and outward registers, record of using of enrichment, sweetening and acidification/acidification), wine control on the border, etc.

Controls prescribed by the wine law. Administrative (authority) supervision under Federal ministry of agriculture and cantonal ministers/offices for agriculture. Inspection controls: agricultural inspection (viticulture, wine production), market inspection (wine trade, wine import), tourist-catering inspection (wine selling in restaurants, cafes, etc.).

Authorised control bodies engaged for yearly controls of GI wine production. Without provisions for necessary accreditation of authorised control bodies.

4. Accompanying documents and certificates

- Please provide data about accompanying documents (if implemented), MVV code system (in implemented), etc. or please provide data about temporary recognized (financial, transport, etc.) documents used for transport of products including wine products (for example: documents for application of tax regulations, commercial documents or other documents which have the minimum information about producer, product and its movement or transport).

- Please provide data about institutions (Ministry of Finance, etc.) which implement the system of control of movement of excise products (tobacco, spirit drinks, etc.) and indicate whether they use some (an electronic) movement control system.

- Please provide information on documents that are sufficient for imported wines.

Certification is prescribed by the wine law; wine quality and GI certificates are issued by the authorised body and accredited laboratory.

Before placing on the market all wines must have a report on the control of physico-chemical (for all wines) and organoleptic characteristics (for GI wines) issued by the authorised body (Federal Agro-Mediterranean Institute Mostar). All the original packaged wines before placing on the market must have an approval for the placing wine in circulation. The permissions are issued by municipal body for wines without GI or by competent cantonal authorities for GI wines. To obtain the permission for GI wines a producer should submit: the declaration of wine quantity, the report of physical-chemical analysis of the wine, the expert opinion of the authorised body on grape production, and the credential of fulfilment of the conditions for use of the GI issued by the Federal ministry of agriculture.

Consignments of bulk wine must be accompanied by a delivery document followed by a report of wine or other grape/wine product quality.

After obtaining the approval for the placing wine on the market, producers address the Indirect Taxation Authority for obtaining excise stamps, in accordance with the Excise Law of BiH, which stipulates the registration procedure and the rights and obligations of the manufacturer or importer of excise products. There are not yet detailed rules (by-law) for accompanying documents. Wine transport and in-country trade with ordinary trade documents, followed by certificate of wine quality and origin. The VI-1 form issued by the authorised body/laboratory follows wines exported to EU.

5. Oenological practices

- Please provide data about used oenological practices, limits and restrictions, are there prepared/implemented viticulture zoning (common base for enrichment, acidification and de-acidification), are the oenological practices harmonized with EU / OIV rules, etc.

Oenological practices prescribed by the By-law on wine quality (fully aligned with the regulation EC 606/2009, excluding most recent amendments on the EC 606/2009).

6. Laboratories and methods

- Please provide data about laboratories accredited with Standard ISO/IEC 17025, methods accredited with OIV methods of analyzing and minimum quality parameters analyzed before to put wine to the market.

Authorised and ISO 17025 accredited laboratory (Federal Agro-Mediterranean Institute Mostar); accredited OIV analytical methods. Analyses of wine before putting on the market on: real alcohol, pH, total acids, volatile acids, total sulphur dioxide, free sulphur dioxide, total dry extract, density and relative density at 20°C.

There are two accredited laboratories also: "Bobita Co" Čitluk and Faculty of Agriculture and Food Sciences Laboratory, University of Sarajevo, Sarajevo.

7. Quality policy

- Please provide data about GI system, is it in line with EU PDO/PGI system, do you have prepared viticulture zoning (base for PDO/PGI denominations), control/certification bodies accredited with Standard ISO/IEC 17065, used traditional terms (please provide the list of traditional terms), etc.

Wine legislation has not yet prescribed procedures for protection of wine GIs, i.e. procedures for PDO and PGI nor procedures for protection of wine traditional terms. Wine GIs are still managed in accordance with old Yugoslav schemes: viticulture zoning as basement for GIs – wine producers technical files ("elaborat") with wanted GI submitted to governmental office in charge of wine issues – (new entities' wine legislation foresee yearly control of grape and wine production by an authorised body, not yet with provisions for ISO/IEC 17065 for such bodies) – wine chemical and organoleptic analyses – separate permission for the release of each GI wine into circulation issued by the governmental body).

BiH viticulture zoning is outdated and it is not good enough basement for PDO/PGI wine quality schemes.

8. Producers associations

- Please provide data (including contacts) on national and/or regional representative producers associations, the purpose of their association, etc.

There are two registered grape and wine producers associations established on regional levels (both of them in Herzegovina). However, they are quite inactive and not established in accordance with the provisions for producer and inter-branch organisations prescribed by the (EC) 1308/2013.

- Udruga vinogradara i vinara Hercegovine; Rudarska bb, 88260 Čitluk, Tel/Fax ++387 36 64 21 78, contact person: Grgo Vasilj
- Udruga vinogradara i vinara Južna Hercegovina Stolac; Hrvatskih Branitelja bb, 88360 Stolac

ANNEX 4. DATA ON VITICULTURE AND WINE SECTOR IN REPUBLIC OF SRPSKA

1. Legislation / strategy

1.1. Current legislation

- Please provide data about current legislation acts (laws and by-laws) on wine (wine products and aromatized wine products).

Issue	Name of acts (laws and by-laws)	EU legislation	Harmonized with EU regulat. (Yes / No / Partly)
Law / Laws	Wine law (RS OJ, 80/15)		Partly
Basic issues			
Definitions	Wine law (RS OJ, 80/15); no specific by-law adopted	<i>R. (EU) No 1308/2013</i>	Partly
Categories	Wine law (RS OJ, 80/15); no specific by-law adopted	<i>R. (EU) No 1308/2013, Annex VI, Part II</i>	No
Production and market of grape and wine products			
Vineyard register	Wine law (RS OJ, 80/15), articles 5, 7, 8, 9; no specific by-law adopted	<i>C.D.R. (EU), No 2018/273, C.D.R., No 2018/274, Connected with R. (EU), No 1308/2013, Article 145.</i>	Partly
Harvest declarations	Wine law (RS OJ, 80/15), article 5; no specific by-law adopted	<i>C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274</i>	Partly
Production declarations	Wine law (RS OJ, 80/15); articles 13, 14, 15 no specific by-law adopted	<i>C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274</i>	Partly
Treatment and marketing declarations	Wine law (RS OJ, 80/15); no specific by-law adopted	<i>C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273</i>	No
Stock declarations	Wine law (RS OJ, 80/15), article 42; no specific by-law adopted	<i>C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274</i>	Partly
Oenological practices	Wine law (RS OJ, 80/15), article 12; no specific by-law adopted	<i>R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.R. (EC) No 606/2009 / OIV publications</i>	Partly
Oenological means (substances)	Wine law (RS OJ, 80/15), article 12; no specific by-law adopted	<i>C.R. (EC) No 606/2009, Article 9. / OIV publications</i>	Partly
Experimental use of new oenological practices	Wine law (RS OJ, 80/15); no specific by-law adopted	<i>C.R. (EC) No 606/2009</i>	No
Conditions and restrictions for sweetening of wines	Wine law (RS OJ, 80/15), article 12; no specific by-law adopted	<i>C.R. (EC) No 606/2009</i>	Partly
Enrichment	Wine law (RS OJ, 80/15), article 12; no specific by-law adopted	<i>R. (EU) No 1308/2013</i>	Partly
Acidification and de-acidification	Wine law (RS OJ, 80/15), article 12; no specific by-law adopted	<i>R. (EU) No 1308/2013</i>	Partly
Restrictions on blending and <i>coupage</i>	Wine law (RS OJ, 80/15), articles 21 and 46; no specific by-law adopted	<i>C.R. (EU) No 606/2009, Art. 7; R. (EU) No 1308/2013, Annex VIII, Part II, C; C.R. (EU) No 606/2009, Art. 8</i>	Partly
Laboratories	Wine law (RS OJ, 80/15), articles 27, 28, 54; no specific by-law adopted	<i>R. (EU) No 1308/2013</i>	Partly
Lab. methods	Wine law (RS OJ, 80/15), article 19; no specific by-law adopted	<i>EU / OIV methods</i>	Partly
Requirements on Stan. ISO/IEC 17025	Wine law (RS OJ, 80/15), article 27; no specific by-law adopted	<i>R. (EU) No 1308/2013</i>	Yes
Labeling and presentations			
Compulsory and Optional particulars	Wine law (RS OJ, 80/15); no specific by-law adopted	<i>R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.R. (EC) No 607/2009</i>	No*
Market			

Prohibition of lead-based capsules or foil	Wine law (RS OJ, 80/15); no specific by-law adopted	C.R. (EC) No 607/2009	No
Accompanying documents	Wine law (RS OJ, 80/15), article 44; no specific by-law adopted	R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274	Partly
Transport of unpackaged wine products	Wine law (RS OJ, 80/15), article 42; no specific by-law adopted	C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273	Partly
Records (Inward and Outward register)			
Inward and Outward register	Wine law (RS OJ, 80/15), article 16; no specific by-law adopted	R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274	Partly
Operations (oenological practices) to be recorded in the Record	Wine law (RS OJ, 80/15), article 16; no specific by-law adopted	C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274	Partly
Quality Policy			
PDO/PGIs	Wine law (RS OJ, 80/15); no specific by-law adopted	R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.R. (EC) No 607/2009	Partly
Traditional terms	Wine law (RS OJ, 80/15); no specific by-law adopted	R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.R. (EC) No 607/2009	Partly
Control / certification/control bodies	Wine law (RS OJ, 80/15); no specific by-law adopted	R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.R. (EC) No 607/2009	Partly
Analytical Databank of Isotopic Data			
Analytical databank of isotopic data and samples for checking purposes	Wine law (RS OJ, 80/15); no specific by-law adopted	C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274	No
Aromatised Wine Products			
Definitions	Wine law (RS OJ, 80/15); no specific by-law adopted	R. (EU) No 251/2014, C.D.R. (EU) No 2017/670, R. (EC) No 1333/2008, R. (EC), No 1334/2008	No
Categories, description, presentation and labeling of aromat. w. p.	Wine law (RS OJ, 80/15); no specific by-law adopted	R. (EU) No 251/2014	No
Geographical indications	Wine law (RS OJ, 80/15); no specific by-law adopted	R. (EU) No 251/2014	No
Others			

*Packaging and labeling of wines are still under the provisions of Art. 50 to 67 of the By-law on Wine Quality (SFRJ OJ; 17/81, 14/89) and the provisions of the BiH Food Law where declarations of the content of sulphites and allergens are mandatory.

1.2. Strategy

- Please provide data about Strategy for harmonizing with EU acquis in wine sector or about Action plan for harmonizing (Do you have the Strategy or Action plan? If you have, please note the date/deadline for full harmonization).

There is not yet adopted strategy for harmonizing with EU acquis in wine sector or Action plan for harmonizing.

2. Vineyard register and Compulsory declarations

- Please provide data about implementation of Vineyard register, organization/s which implanting Vineyard register, software (alpha-numeric and GIS component), administrative control, field control / identification of the surface of the vineyard parcels / GIS data, using GPS receiver to GIS software, data in Vineyard register, etc.

- Please provide implementation system of Compulsory declarations (if implemented).

Basic provisions provided in the Wine Law; not yet specific by-laws which would establish the fully functioning system of registers and compulsory declarations.

Draft of the Rule book re. vineyard and winery registers made in 2017 (vineyard register based on producers' applications which includes excerpt from the vineyard cadastre; register on the RS ministry of agriculture level; winery register based on producers' applications which includes: confirmation of fulfilments of minimal technical and technological conditions for wine production; register on the RS ministry of agriculture level).

3. System of Control

- Please provide data about control system (control of the production, before the market and on the market), involved institutions / inspections, control methods (quality parameters and/or sensorial testing), register / records (inward and outward registers, record of using of enrichment, sweetening and acidification/acidification), wine control on the border, etc.

Basic provisions provided in the Wine Law; without implementing by-law(s).

Controls prescribed by the wine law; Administrative (authority) control under the Republic ministry of agriculture; Inspection controls: republic and municipality agricultural inspection.

Authorised control bodies engaged for yearly controls in GI wine production.

No detail implementing rules for inward/outward winery documentation.

4. Accompanying documents and certificates

- Please provide data about accompanying documents (if implemented), MVV code system (in implemented), etc. or please provide data about temporary recognized (financial, transport, etc.) documents used for transport of products including wine products (for example: documents for application of tax regulations, commercial documents or other documents which have the minimum information about producer, product and its movement or transport).

- Please provide data about institutions (Ministry of Finance, etc.) which implement the system of control of movement of excise products (tobacco, spirit drinks, etc.) and indicate whether they use some (an electronic) movement control system.

- Please provide information on documents that are sufficient for imported wines.

Basic provisions provided in the Wine Law; without implementing by-law(s).

Certification prescribed by the wine law; wine certificates issued by the authorised laboratory (without mentioning ISO 17025).

Before placing on the market for all originally packaged wines a permission issued by the RS Ministry of Agriculture must be issued. The permission is issued on the producer's application accompanied by the analytical report on the quality of the wine. The consignment of wine is accompanied by a delivery note and the analytical report on the quality of the wine.

5. Oenological practices

- Please provide data about used oenological practices, limits and restrictions, are there prepared/implemented viticulture zoning (common base for enrichment, acidification and de-acidification), are the oenological practices harmonized with EU / OIV rules, etc.

Basic provisions provided in the Wine Law, but OIV provisions are directly implant (article 12 of Law on Wine); without implementing by-law(s).

6. Laboratories and methods

- Please provide data about laboratories accredited with Standard ISO/IEC 17025, methods accredited with OIV methods of analyzing and minimum quality parameters analyzed before to put wine to the market.

Some provisions provided in the Wine Law; without implementing by-law(s).

There are two laboratories accredited with Standard ISO/IEC 17025: Institute of Public Health, Banja Luka and „Sistem Qualita, S" Ltd., Pale.

7. Quality policy

- Please provide data about GI system, is it in line with EU PDO/PGI system, do you have prepared viticulture zoning (base for PDO/PGI denominations), control/certification bodies accredited with Standard ISO/IEC 17065, used traditional terms (please provide the list of traditional terms), etc.

BiH viticulture zoning is outdated and it is not good enough basement for PDO/PGI wine quality schemes. Some provisions similar to EU regulated PDO/PGI schemes provided in the Wine Law; without implementing by-law(s).

BiH viticulture zoning is outdated and it is not good enough basement for PDO/PGI wine quality schemes. Wine GIs are still managed in accordance with old Yugoslav schemes: viticulture zoning as basement for GIs – wine producers technical files ("elaborat") with wanted GI submitted to governmental office in charge of wine issues – (new entities' wine legislation foresee yearly control of grape and wine production by an authorised body, not yet with provisions for ISO/IEC 17065 for such bodies) – wine chemical and organoleptic analyses – separate permission for the release of each GI wine into circulation issued by the governmental body).

8. Producers associations

- Please provide data (including contacts) on national and/or regional representative producers associations, the purpose of their association, etc.

There are two registered grape and wine producers associations established on regional levels (one in Northern Bosnia, one in Herzegovina). They are not established in accordance with the provisions for producer and inter-branch organisations prescribed by the (EC) 1308/2013.

- Udruženje vinogradara i vinara Republike Srpske Gradiška; Vilusi bb, 78400 Gradiška; contact person: Prof. dr Dragutin Mijatović (dragutin.i.mijatovic@gmail.com)

- Udruženje vinogradara i vinara istočne Hercegovine "Vinos"; Mirna 28, 89101 Trebinje; Tel. ++ 387 65 51 70 99; contact person: Obren Zoran Vukoje.

ANNEX 5. DATA ON VITICULTURE AND WINE SECTOR IN KOSOVO*

* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence

1. Legislation / strategy

1.1. Current legislation

- Please provide data about current legislation acts (laws and by-laws) on wine (wine products and aromatized wine products).

Issue	Name of acts (laws and by-laws)	EU legislation	Harmozed with EU regulat (Yes/No/Partly)
Law / Laws	Law No. 04/L-019 on amending and supplementing of the Law No. 02/L-8 on Wines		Partly
Basic issues			
Definitions	Law No. 04/L-019 on amending and supplementing of the Law No. 02/L-8 on Wines	<i>R. (EU) No 1308/2013</i>	Partly
Categories	Law No. 04/L-019 on amending and supplementing of the Law No. 02/L-8 on Wines	<i>R. (EU) No 1308/2013, Annex VI, Part II</i>	Partly
Production and market of grape and wine products			
Vineyard register	A.I. 03/2009 – On stipulation of Vineyard Territory in Kosovo. A.I. 01/2017 , -On registration of vineyards, mandatory declarations, accompanying documents and evidences in wine cellars.	<i>C.D.R. (EU), No 2018/273, C.D.R., No 2018/274, Connected with R. (EU), No 1308/2013, Article 145.</i>	Yes
Harvest declarations	A.I. 24/2008 – On internal and external registers of the production companies, grape, wine and other production by grape and wine. A.I. 01/2017 , -On registration of vineyards, mandatory declarations, accompanying documents and evidences in wine cellars.	<i>C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274</i>	Yes
Production declarations	A.I. 24/2008 – On internal and external registers of the production companies, grape, wine and other production by grape and wine. A.I. 01/2017 , -On registration of vineyards, mandatory declarations, accompanying documents and evidences in wine cellars.	<i>C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274</i>	Yes
Treatment and marketing declarations	-----	<i>C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273</i>	No
Stock declarations	A.I. 24/2008 – On internal and external registers of the production companies, grape, wine and other production by grape and wine. A.I. 01/2017 , -On registration of vineyards, mandatory declarations, accompanying documents and evidences in wine cellars.	<i>C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274</i>	Yes

Oenological practices	The wine law, law No.02/1-8, title VII enological practices and processes and Law on amending and supplementing the Law no. 02-L-8 on wines No. 04/L-019.	R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.R. (EC) No 606/2009 / OIV publications	Partly
Oenological means (substances)	The wine law, law No.02/1-8, title VII enological practices and processes and Law on amending and supplementing the Law no. 02-L-8 on wines No. 04/L-019.	C.R. (EC) No 606/2009, Article 9. / OIV publications	Partly
Experimental use of new oenological practices	The wine law, law No.02/1-8, title VII enological practices and processes and Law on amending and supplementing the Law no. 02-L-8 on wines No. 04/L-019.	C.R. (EC) No 606/2009	Partly
Conditions and restrictions for sweetening of wines	The wine law, law No.02/1-8, title VII enological practices and processes and Law on amending and supplementing the Law no. 02-L-8 on wines No. 04/L-019.	C.R. (EC) No 606/2009	No
Enrichment	The wine law, law No.02/1-8, title VII enological practices and processes and Law on amending and supplementing the Law no. 02-L-8 on wines No. 04/L-019.	R. (EU) No 1308/2013	Partly
Acidification and de-acidification	The wine law, law No.02/1-8, title VII enological practices and processes and Law on amending and supplementing the Law no. 02-L-8 on wines No. 04/L-019.	R. (EU) No 1308/2013	Partly
Restrictions on blending and <i>coupage</i>	The wine law, law No.02/1-8, title VII enological practices and processes and Law on amending and supplementing the Law no. 02-L-8 on wines No. 04/L-019.	C.R. (EU) No 606/2009, Art. 7; R. (EU) No 1308/2013, Annex VIII, Part II, C; C.R. (EU) No 606/2009, Art. 8	Partly
Laboratories	A.I. 04/2014 , - On setting of criteria for taking of samples, analyse of must, wine and other grape and wine products and organoleptic evaluation of wine.	R. (EU) No 1308/2013	Partly
Lab. methods	All parameters and methods in our wine labor its in frame with Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2676/90 determining Community methods for the analysis of wines	EU / OIV methods	
Requirements on Stan. ISO/IEC 17025	Kosovo Accreditation Directory (KAD) it's the National Accreditation Body of Kosovo, which conform to the international standards assess technical competences of conformity assessment bodies that develops activities such as: testing, calibration, certification and inspection whether in public or private sector in regard to voluntary or mandatory standards	R. (EU) No 1308/2013	Yes
Labeling and presentations			
Compulsory and Optional particulars	The wine law, law No.02/1-8, title VI labeling Law on amending and supplementing the Law no. 02-L-8 on wines No. 04/L-019. A.I. 01/2017 , -On registration of vineyards, mandatory declarations, accompanying documents and evidences in wine cellars.	R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.R. (EC) No 607/2009	No
Market			
Prohibition of lead-based capsules or foil	-----	C.R. (EC) No 607/2009	No
Accompanying documents	A.I. 01/2017 , -On registration of vineyards, mandatory declarations, accompanying documents and evidences in wine cellars	R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274	
Transport of unpackaged wine products	-----	C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273	No
Records (Inward and Outward register)			
Inward and Outward register	A.I. 01/2017 , -On registration of vineyards, mandatory declarations, accompanying documents and evidences in wine cellars	R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274	Partly

Operations (oenological practices) to be recorded in the Record	-----	C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274	No
Quality Policy			
PDO/PGIs	A.I. 01/2014, - On setting conditions for the designation of wines with a protected geographical origin and designations of locations with the protected geographical indications	R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.R. (EC) No 607/2009	Partly
Traditional terms	-----	R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.R. (EC) No 607/2009	
Control / certification/control bodies	List 06 - 24 October 2018. List of the official agencies and laboratories approved or appointed by the third countries for the purpose of drawing up documents, which must accompany each consignment of wine imported into the Community (Article 48 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 555/2008 of 27 June 2008)	R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.R. (EC) No 607/2009	
Analytical Databank of Isotopic Data			
Analytical databank of isotopic data and samples for checking purposes	-----	C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274	No
Aromatised Wine Products			
Definitions	-----	R. (EU) No 251/2014, C.D.R. (EU) No 2017/670, R. (EC) No 1333/2008, R. (EC), No 1334/2008	No
Categories, description, presentation and labeling of aromat. w. p.	-----	R. (EU) No 251/2014	No
Geographical indications	-----	R. (EU) No 251/2014	No
Others			

1.2. Strategy

- Please provide data about Strategy for harmonizing with EU acquis in wine sector or about Action plan for harmonizing (Do you have the Strategy or Action plan? If you have, please note the date/deadline for full harmonization).

Strategy for the Development of Viticulture and Winemaking has Action Plan. The Strategic Plan for the Viticulture, Winemaking and Table Grape 2018-2023 is foreseen to have 3 objectives, 10 priorities and 40 implementing measures.

Strategy for the Viticulture, Winemaking and Table Grape Sector 2018 – 2023, is a strategic partnership document with active participation of business representatives, vine growers, wine producers, wine traders, restaurant owners, representatives of public institutions and civil society representatives. Due to its socio-economic importance, especially in rural areas, this strategic document has been prepared for the purpose of developing the Viticulture and Winemaking Sector, in full harmony with the strategic objectives, priorities and development measures of the Agriculture and Rural Development Strategy 2014-2020.

2. Vineyard register and Compulsory declarations

- Please provide data about implementation of Vineyard register, organization/s which implanting Vineyard register, software (alpha-numeric and GIS component), administrative control, field control / identification of the surface of the vineyard parcels / GIS data, using GPS receiver to GIS software, data in Vineyard register, etc.
- Please provide implementation system of Compulsory declarations (if implemented).

Kosovo has Vineyards Register. Based to Law No. 02/L-8 on Wines and A.I. 01/2017, - On registration of vineyards, mandatory declarations, accompanying documents and evidences in wine cellars has done. Based on law on wine No. 02/L08. And amendments to Law on wine 04/L-019, from 29 July 2011, Kosovo is defined as a viticulture territorial unit divided into two viticulture regions:

- Dukagjini region;
- Kosovo region.

Dukagjini Region is divided: - sub - region, (North and South) with 8 Viticulture areas. Currently, according to the vineyards register, Republic of Kosovo has 3279.85 hectares of vineyards. The vineyards are spread over eight difficult areas where only the Rahovec and Suhareka vineyards more 90% of the vineyards in the entire vineyard territory of the Republic of Kosovo.

Based to A.I. 24/2008 – On internal and external registers of the production companies, grape, wine and other production by grape and wine and A.I. 01/2017, - On registration of vineyards, mandatory declarations, accompanying documents and evidences in wine cellars.

Wine producers once a year make the declarations for grape harvest, wine production and stocks declaration. Time of final declaration for grape harvest, wine production and wine stocks.

- Declaration of grape harvest (1 September to 10 December)
- Declaration of production of Wine (11 December to 15 January)
- Declaration of annual stocks (until 31 July)

MAFRD has established a cadastral system of vineyards (vineyard register) that enables identification of farmers parcels and collection of other relevant data for this sector. In the system, there are 8106 vineyards with total number of vineyard farmers 4746. The system integrates all data into a single data base in "Postgre SQL" that enables the presentation of textual and graphical data followed by forms, reports and other statistics. The system is a web application with 24/7 access.

MAFRD has continued with the "Maintenance, expansion and enhancement of the Vineyards cadaster system and Wine Quality Management System", and this project will continue until 2019. For each company has been established the user for data entry from the final declaration for grape harvest, also all the procedures in the wine quality control were also digitized.

GIS software enables lots of different kind of analysis and categorizations. One can easily filtrate data about vineyards with specific kind of vine sort, size, owners etc. Its practical use is very wide, especially in determining objective criteria for assignment of financial support in agriculture development.

3. System of Control

- Please provide data about control system (control of the production, before the market and on the market), involved institutions / inspections, control methods (quality parameters and/or sensorial testing), register / records (inward and outward registers, record of using of enrichment, sweetening and acidification/acidification), wine control on the border, etc.

Quality Managing Control of Wine

After the declaration of production of wine, producer apply for request to get permission for entering in market and certification. In this case samples of wine takes the unique barcode that will be up to full completion of quality control. Department for Vineyards and Wine is responsible body for control of quality in wine (analytic and senzoric part). Organoleptic evaluation is conducted based on law of Wine and A.I 04/2014. For Wine evaluation (senzoric part) used two schemes: scheme yes/no and 100-point scheme.

4. Accompanying documents and certificates

- Please provide data about accompanying documents (if implemented), MVV code system (if implemented), etc. or please provide data about temporary recognized (financial, transport, etc.) documents used for transport of products including wine products (for example: documents for application of tax regulations, commercial documents or other documents which have the minimum information about producer, product and its movement or transport).
- Please provide data about institutions (Ministry of Finance, etc.) which implement the system of control of movement of excise products (tobacco, spirit drinks, etc.) and indicate whether they use some (an electronic) movement control system.
- Please provide information on documents that are sufficient for imported wines.

The accompanying documents for wine trade within the territory of Kosovo are the competence of the customs. All wine sales are accompanied by relevant documents. For the export of wine to E.U. the document that is used is Form VI-1. Whereas for wine trade with CEFTAS countries, only phytosanitary certificates are used together with the accompanying customs documents. Sufficient documents for wine importation are the ratio of physical-chemical analyzes from the authorized laboratory of the exporting country together with the certificate of origin for the types of wine.

5. Oenological practices

- Please provide data about used oenological practices, limits and restrictions, are there prepared/implemented viticulture zoning (common base for enrichment, acidification and de-acidification), are the oenological practices harmonized with EU / OIV rules, etc.

Based to the wine law, law No.02/I-8, title VII enological practices and processes and Law on amending and supplementing the Law no. 02-L-8 on wines No. 04/L-019, Wine producers in Kosovo apply oenological practices/ restrictions: Sulphur dioxide content; Volatile acid content; Enrichment limits; Acidification and de-acidification and further conditions.

In 2019, the drafting of the new wine law will begin. In this law oenological practices will be fully harmonized with EC Regulations.

6. Laboratories and methods

- Please provide data about laboratories accredited with Standard ISO/IEC17025, methods accredited with OIV methods of analyzing and minimum quality parameters analyzed before to put wine to the market.

Department for Vineyards and Wine has Accredited laboratory with ISO/IEC 17025. Division of Laboratory for Chemical Analysis in Wine – Rahovec, Str. "Xhelal Hajda", Rahovec. Is responsible for physical and chemical analysis of must, wine, fruit wine and other grape and wine products.

All parameters and methods in our wine labor it's in frame with Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2676/90 determining Community methods for the analysis of wines.

List 06. **Third countries' competent bodies, designated laboratories and authorized wine producers and processors for drawing up VI-1 documents for wine imports into the EU (Article 51 of R. (EU) 2018/273)**

<https://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/sites/agriculture/files/wine/lists/06.pdf> ; 24 October 2018

7. Quality policy

- Please provide data about GI system, is it in line with EU PDO/PGI system, do you have prepared viticulture zoning (base for PDO/PGI denominations), control/certification bodies accredited with Standard ISO/IEC 17065, used traditional terms (please provide the list of traditional terms), etc.

Law on Geographical Indications and Designations of Origin No. 05/L -051 defines the rules and procedures for the registration of Geographical Indications and Designations of Origin deriving by the registration and implementations of these rights. This law is in accordance with the: Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 November 2012.

Also the wine law, law No.02/L-8, title V; classification and evaluation and Law on amending and supplementing the Law no. 02-L-8 on wines No. 04/L-019 and A.I no. 01/2014 on setting conditions for the Designation of wines with a Protected Geographical Origin and Designation of locations with the Protected Geographical Indicators. But these criteria are not fully in line with E.U regulations. For this reason, these conditions will be adapted to the new Law on Wines with relevant E.U regulations. This new law is expected to be drafted during 2019-2020.

8. Producers associations

- Please provide data (including contacts) on national and/or regional representative producers associations, the purpose of their association, etc.

- National Wine Association “Enologia” – Rahovec, membership 15 wine producers.

Adress: Wine House, Brnjaka 21000 Rahovec.

Contact Person: Hamza Rama, Gazmend Daka; e –mail: enologjia@gmail.com

- Vineyards Association “Kultivuesit e rrushit”, Adress: Xhelal Hajda - Toni 21000 Rahovec.

Contact person: Habib Dina, Safir Metbala e–mail: habib_dina@hotmail.com; safir_metbala@hotmail.com.

Membership 240 winegrowers.

ANNEX 6. DATA ON VITICULTURE AND WINE SECTOR IN MACEDONIA

1. Legislation / strategy

1.1. Current legislation

- Please provide data about current legislation acts (laws and by-laws) on wine (wine products and aromatized wine products).

Issue	Name of acts (laws and by-laws)	EU legislation	Harmonized with EU regulat. (Yes / No / Partly)
Law / Laws			
Basic issues			
Definitions	Law on wine	<i>R. (EU) No 1308/2013</i>	Yes
Categories	Law on wine	<i>R. (EU) No 1308/2013, Annex VI, Part II</i>	Yes
Production and market of grape and wine products			
Vineyard register	Law on wine Bylaws of the Law on wine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rulebook on the form, content and manner of submitting the applications for registration in the national vineyards register • Rulebook on the form and content of the application and the manner of reporting changes in the national vineyards register 	<i>C.D.R. (EU), No 2018/273, C.D.R., No 2018/274, Connected with R. (EU), No 1308/2013, Article 145.</i>	Partly
Harvest declarations	Law on wine Bylaws of the Law on wine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rulebook on the form, content and manner of filing applications for the quantities produced from the last grape harvest • Rulebook on the form, content and manner of submitting applications for the quantities of purchased and sold grapes from the last harvest 	<i>C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274</i>	Yes
Production declarations	Law on wine Bylaws of the Law on wine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rulebook on the form, content and manner of submission of applications for quantities of wine produced from the current wine year and from the previous wine years 	<i>C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274</i>	Partly
Treatment and marketing declarations	Law on wine Bylaws of the Law on wine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rulebook on the form, content and manner of keeping records of applied oenological materials and practices • Rulebook on the form and content of the accompanying document for wine export • Rulebook on the form, content and method of using the data on the label of grape and wine products 	<i>C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273</i>	Partly
Stock declarations	Law on wine Bylaws of the Law on wine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rulebook on the form, content and manner of submission of applications for quantities of wine produced from the current wine year and from the previous wine years 	<i>C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274</i>	Yes
Oenological practices	Law on wine Bylaws of the Law on wine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rulebook on reference methods of wine analysis • Rulebook on the form, content and manner of keeping records of applied oenological products and practices • Rulebook on the manner of application of oenological products and procedures, their characteristics, as well as the 	<i>R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.R. (EC) No 606/2009 / OIV publications</i>	Yes

	maximum approved quantities of oenological products used in wine production		
Oenological means (substances)	Law on wine Bylaws of the Law on wine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rulebook on the form, content and manner of keeping records of applied oenological products and practices • List of approved oenological products used in wine production • Rulebook on the manner of application of oenological products and procedures, their characteristics, as well as the maximum approved quantities of oenological products used in wine production 	<i>C.R. (EC) No 606/2009, Article 9. / OIV publications</i>	Yes
Experimental use of new oenological practices	Law on wine Bylaws of the Law on wine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rulebook on the form, content and manner of keeping records of applied oenological products and practices • Rulebook on the manner of application of oenological products and procedures, their characteristics, as well as the maximum approved quantities of oenological products used in wine production 	<i>C.R. (EC) No 606/2009</i>	Yes
Conditions and restrictions for sweetening of wines	Law on wine Bylaws of the Law on wine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rulebook on the manner of application of oenological products and procedures, their characteristics, as well as the maximum approved quantities of oenological products used in wine production 	<i>C.R. (EC) No 606/2009</i>	Yes
Enrichment	Law on wine Bylaws of the Law on wine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rulebook on the manner of application of oenological products and procedures, their characteristics, as well as the maximum approved quantities of oenological products used in wine production 	<i>R. (EU) No 1308/2013</i>	Yes
Acidification and de-acidification	Law on wine Bylaws of the Law on wine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rulebook on the manner of application of oenological products and procedures, their characteristics, as well as the maximum approved quantities of oenological products used in wine production 	<i>R. (EU) No 1308/2013</i>	Yes
Restrictions on blending and <i>coupage</i>	Law on wine	<i>C.R. (EU) No 606/2009, Art. 7; R. (EU) No 1308/2013, Annex VIII, Part II, C; C.R. (EU) No 606/2009, Art. 8</i>	Partly
Laboratories	Law on wine Bylaws of the Law on wine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rulebook on reference methods of wine analysis • Rulebook on the basic parameters that are subject to physical and chemical wine analysis, detailed conditions regarding the premises and equipment that should be fulfilled by the authorized laboratories for carrying out physical and chemical analysis for the purpose of placing the wine on the market and the procedure for issuing the authorization for the performing physical-chemical analysis of the wine 	<i>R. (EU) No 1308/2013</i>	Yes
Lab. methods	Law on wine Bylaws of the Law on wine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rulebook on reference methods of wine analysis • Rulebook on the basic parameters that are subject to physical and chemical wine analysis, detailed conditions regarding the premises and equipment that should be fulfilled by the authorized laboratories for carrying out physical and chemical analysis for the purpose of placing the wine on the market and the procedure for issuing the authorization for the performing physical-chemical analysis of the wine 	<i>EU / OIV methods</i>	Yes
Requirements on Stan. ISO/IEC 17025	Law on wine	<i>R. (EU) No 1308/2013</i>	Yes
Labeling and presentations			
Compulsory and Optional particulars	Law on wine Bylaws of the Law on wine	<i>R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.R. (EC) No 607/2009</i>	Yes

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rulebook on the form, content and method of using the data on the label of grape and wine products 		
Market			
Prohibition of lead-based capsules or foil		<i>C.R. (EC) No 607/2009</i>	Yes
Accompanying documents		<i>R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274</i>	No
Transport of unpackaged wine products		<i>C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273</i>	No
Records (Inward and Outward register)			
Inward and Outward register	Law on wine Bylaws of the Law on wine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rulebook on the form, content and manner of keeping the Inward and Outward register for wine grapes, rpane products, wine and wine products 	<i>R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274</i>	Partly
Operations (oenological practices) to be recorded in the Record	Law on wine Bylaws of the Law on wine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rulebook on the form, content and manner of keeping the Inward and Outward register for wine grapes, rpane products, wine and wine products 	<i>C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274</i>	Partly
Quality Policy			
PDO/PGIs	Law on wine Bylaws of the Law on wine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rulebook on designating geographical areas suitable for producing wines with a geographical indication Rulebook on the form and content of the Elaborate for production and labeling of wine with a geographical indication Rulebook on the form and content of the Register of Wines with a protected geographical indication and the users of the geographical indication, the application form, the application procedure and the required documentation Rulebook on classification of approved and recommended grape varieties for wine production for wine growing areas 	<i>R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.R. (EC) No 607/2009</i>	Partly
Traditional terms	Law on wine	<i>R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.R. (EC) No 607/2009</i>	Partly
Control / certification/control bodies	Law on wine Bylaws of the Law on wine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rulebook on the form and content of the Elaborate for production and labeling of wine with a geographical indication 	<i>R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.R. (EC) No 607/2009</i>	Partly
Analytical Databank of Isotopic Data			
Analytical databank of isotopic data and samples for checking purposes		<i>C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274</i>	No
Aromatised Wine Products			
Definitions	Law amending the Law on wine (to be enacted in April 2019)	<i>R. (EU) No 251/2014, C.D.R. (EU) No 2017/670, R. (EC) No 1333/2008, R. (EC), No 1334/2008</i>	No
Categories, description, presentation and labeling of aromat. w. p.	Law amending the Law on wine (to be enacted in April 2019)	<i>R. (EU) No 251/2014</i>	No
Geographical indications	Law amending the Law on wine (to be enacted in April 2019)	<i>R. (EU) No 251/2014</i>	No
Others			

1.2. Strategy

- Please provide data about Strategy for harmonizing with EU acquis in wine sector or about Action plan for harmonizing (Do you have the Strategy or Action plan? If you have, please note the date/deadline for full harmonization).

Strategy or Action plan do not exist since most of the approximation process with EU acquis in wine sector has been done. The areas that are only partly harmonized or not harmonized at all, or where is recently enacted acts under the acquis, are foreseen to be harmonized with the enactment of the Law amending the Law on wine (to be enacted in April 2019), and its bylaws (to be enacted within the timeframe of 12 months after the enactment of the law).

2. Vineyard register and Compulsory declarations

- Please provide data about implementation of Vineyard register, organization/s which implantiing Vineyard register, software (alpha-numeric and GIS component), administrative control, field control / identification of the surface of the vineyard parcels / GIS data, using GPS receiver to GIS software, data in Vineyard register, etc.

- Please provide implementation system of Compulsory declarations (if implemented).

The Vineyard Register, as part of the permanent crop registers (vineyard registry, orchard, nut and olive registry) is integrated within the LPIS, including specific detailed information related to area, varieties, year of planting, distances between and in the rows, planting system, irrigation system and rootstock.

In the process of registration of land parcels in LPIS, at this moment around 446.600 parcels of more than 85.500 farm holdings have been digitized, out of which 43.692 parcels or 24.181ha are under vineyards. The LPIS system in Republic of Macedonia, established in the period September 2008 - January 2010, with production of digital orthophotomaps, Digital Terrain Model - DTM and initial LPIS data, include the following technical features:

- pixel size 0.5m corresponding to an orthophotomap in scale 1:5000;
- orthophotomap accuracy $\pm 1.5m$ of the orthophoto;
- DTM height accuracy $\pm 2m$;
- 24bit RGB ("true colour") and 24bit colour infrared ("CIR") orthophotomaps;
- digitized physical boundaries of agricultural land for the whole territory of the Republic of Macedonia;
- photo interpretation and digitization according to permanent boundaries visible and interpretable on digital orthophotomaps;
- each polygon of agricultural land is attributed according to its land use type;

The Vineyard Register is being implemented and functioning by the Ministry of agriculture, forestry and water economy, both at central level, as well as on the level of regional offices.

The system of Compulsory declarations on wine is partially harmonized with the EU system. It is foreseen the legal approximation process to be finalized with the enactment of the Law amending the Law on wine, expected in April 2019, and the bylaws derived from that law, expected to be enacted within 6 months after adoption of the Law.

3. System of Control

- Please provide data about control system (control of the production, before the market and on the market), involved institutions / inspections, control methods (quality parameters and/or sensorial testing), register / records (inward and outward registers, record of using of enrichment, sweetening and acidification/acidification), wine control on the border, etc.

The control system of wine production in Republic of Macedonia is based on the provisions of the Law on wine. The system is designed to comprehend the full circle of production, from primary grape production to final wine production and marketing.

Control system is based on several sets of documents whose submission to the Ministry of agriculture, forestry and water economy (MAFWE) is obligatory by the law, as well as various forms of inwards/outwards registers that are prescribed by the law to be maintained by the wineries and may be subject to control. Based on these documents, MAFWE maintains several registers as a management and control tool of this production field

The system of control and traceability of grape and wine production is done through:

- National Vineyard Register (established in 2006 and recently incorporated within the LPIS), where records are being kept of the area under vineyards, as well as other relevant data of grape and wine producers,
- Producers of wine grapes are obliged to declare within the Register, by November 30th each year, the quantities of grapes produced from the last harvest,
- In addition, the MAFWE keeps Register of buyers of agriculture products (including grapes), where all registered buyers that are engaged in trade with wine grapes declare the quantities of bought and sold grapes from the last harvest by November 30th,
- Finally, wine producers are obliged to annually submit a report on the purchased quantities of wine grapes and wine produced in the current year and previous wine years by December 31st, as well as the information of fulfillment of their financial obligations towards the grape producers for purchased wine grapes, by April 30th, for the grapes purchased in the previous year,
- All of the above declarations (quantities produced from the last harvest, quantities of bought and sold grapes from the last harvest, quantity of wine produced in the current wine year and previous wine years) are submitted based on internal inward-outward registers maintained by the wine producers; these registers contain data on the products (grape, grape products, wine, wine products) entered in or released from the winery, quantity of the product, as well as the date of entry/exit, etc.; in addition to these inward-outward registers, all wine producers are obliged to keep records of all applied oenological substances and practices during the wine production process.

All of the abovementioned documents and records are established/enacted in accordance with various EC Regulations (specifically COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No. 436/2009) and are subject to control by the State Agriculture Inspectorate (SAI) and/or Department of fruit growing, viticulture and wine production within the MAFWE.

After the production of the wine and before its placement on the market, each wine producer is obliged to apply to the ministry and receive a Decision for placing the wine on the market. Based on the application, an inspector of the SAI takes wine samples and submits them for physical-chemical analysis of the wine and an organoleptic evaluation.

The inspector takes five equal samples, one to be kept by the wine producer, two samples for physical and chemical analysis, one for organoleptic evaluation and one sample remains in the State Agriculture Inspectorate stored in appropriate conditions for a period of three months. The physical and chemical analysis of the wine is done by an authorized laboratory, while the organoleptic evaluation is carried out by State Evaluation Commission.

With regards to the above activities, the inspector of the SAI prepares a report, stating basic data of the wine for which the application is being submitted, namely the type of wine, origin of the grapes used for the wine production and their harvest year, the wine production lot, the container from which the samples were taken, as well as the quantity of wine for which the decision for placing the wine on the market is being sought.

Based on the submitted application, the inspector report and the results of the physical-chemical analysis and organoleptic evaluation, the MAFWE issues a decision for placing the wine on the market, stating particularly:

- name under which the wine is placed on the market,
- quality category of the wine,
- wine origin, in the case of wine with a geographical indication,
- if applicable, the harvest year,
- wine quantity, and
- market for which the wine is intended (internal market or export).

The reference number of the Decision for placing the wine on the market is an obligatory data on the wine label.

As it is mentioned throughout the above text, the following main bodies have respective role within the overall control system of grape/wine production in the Republic of Macedonia:

- Department of fruit growing, viticulture and wine production within the MAFWE, maintaining various registers in the field and preparation of the Decisions for placing the wine on the market,

- State Agriculture Inspectorate, as the overall inspection authority in the agriculture and therefore grape and wine production, and
- Authorized laboratory/ies that perform the wine physical and chemical analysis and State Evaluation Commission for the organoleptic (sensory) wine tasting.

As a summary of the above mentioned, the number of controls in the wine sector during a single year is quite significant, especially bearing in mind that on average, approximately 700-900 decisions are being issued per annum for placing of wine on the market.

In this respect, the SAI performs more than 8500 separate controls related to grape/wine production, that represents 42,5% of the overall number of controls performed by the SAI under 23 different laws.

4. Accompanying documents and certificates

- Please provide data about accompanying documents (if implemented), MVV code system (in implemented), etc. or please provide data about temporary recognized (financial, transport, etc.) documents used for transport of products including wine products (for example: documents for application of tax regulations, commercial documents or other documents which have the minimum information about producer, product and its movement or transport).

- Please provide data about institutions (Ministry of Finance, etc.) which implement the system of control of movement of excise products (tobacco, spirit drinks, etc.) and indicate whether they use some (an electronic) movement control system.

- Please provide information on documents that are sufficient for imported wines.

- Accompanying documents are currently not being implemented,
- The system of control of movement of excise products is under the authority of the Ministry of Finance (Customs Office).
- Apart from the transport and customs documents, the only document that is required for import of wine in the Republic of Macedonia is an analysis of the basic characteristics of the wine. If this analysis is done by a laboratory of an EU Member State (published on the EU web site) or by a laboratory from non-EU Member State that has an agreement with the Republic of Macedonia on mutual recognition of wine laboratories and analyses, that analyses is valid for import. If not, an analysis is being done at local authorized laboratory.

5. Oenological practices

- Please provide data about used oenological practices, limits and restrictions, are there prepared/implemented viticulture zoning (common base for enrichment, acidification and de-acidification), are the oenological practices harmonized with EU / OIV rules, etc.

The oenological practices used in the Republic of Macedonia are completely harmonized with EU / OIV rules. Republic of Macedonia belongs to III-C-b zone for producing wine and has adopted the enological regulations for this zone. This basically means that enrichment is not allowed, except in an extremely unfavorable year, while acidification is allowed. There is no need for de-acidification in any viticulture zone in the country.

6. Laboratories and methods

- Please provide data about laboratories accredited with Standard ISO/IEC 17025, methods accredited with OIV methods of analyzing and minimum quality parameters analyzed before to put wine to the market.

There are 4 laboratories that are accredited with the ISO/IEC 17025 Standard and are engaged in the process of wine analyses. Two of the laboratories are already published on the EU web site (List 6 Third countries' competent bodies, designated laboratories and authorized wine producers and processors for drawing up VI-1 documents for wine imports into the EU (Article 51 of R. (EU) 2018/273)), while one is in

the process of obtaining authorization in order to be placed on the same list. All authorized laboratories are using OIV methods of analyses in analyzing minimum quality parameters (essentially, the requirements from the VI-1 form for export into the EU). Same analyses on same parameters is being done when putting the wine on domestic markets. These laboratories are also equipped for special analyses depending on the country of import.

7. Quality policy

- Please provide data about GI system, is it in line with EU PDO/PGI system, do you have prepared viticulture zoning (base for PDO/PGI denominations), control/certification bodies accredited with Standard ISO/IEC 17065, used traditional terms (please provide the list of traditional terms), etc.

The GI system on wine is partially harmonized with the EU PDO/PGI system due to the outstanding issue between the Republic of Macedonia and the EU on the use of the term “Macedonia” by both sides. Since the solution of this issue is expected in the near future, it is foreseen the legal approximation process to be finalized with the enactment of the Law amending the Law on wine, expected in April 2019, and the bylaws derived from that law, expected to be enacted within 6 months after adoption of the Law.

8. Producers associations

- Please provide data (including contacts) on national and/or regional representative producers associations, the purpose of their association, etc.

In terms of wine producers, the only current producer association is the association “Wines of Macedonia”. All relevant data on this association, its members etc. can be found on the following link:

<http://winesofmacedonia.mk/>

In terms of grape producers, there are several producer associations with uncertain status. However, National Federation of Farmers is the biggest association where a number of wine grape producers are members organized in special subcategory. More detailed information can be found at:

<https://www.nff.org.mk/>

ANNEX 7. DATA ON VITICULTURE AND WINE SECTOR IN MONTENEGRO

1. Legislation / strategy

1.1. Current legislation

- Please provide data about current legislation acts (laws and by-laws) on wine (wine products and aromatized wine products).

Issue	Name of acts (laws and by-laws)	EU legislation	Harmonized with EU regulat. (Yes / No / Partly)
Law / Laws	The Law on Wine (Official Gazette of MNE, No 41/2016)		
Basic issues			
Definitions	The Law on Wine (Official Gazette of the MNE, No 41/2016)	R. (EU) No 1308/2013	Yes
Categories	The Law on Wine (Official Gazette of the MNE, No 41/2016)	R. (EU) No 1308/2013, Annex VI, Part II	Yes
Production and market of grape and wine products			
Vineyard register	The By-Law on the content and manner of keeping the Vineyard register (Official Gazette of the MNE, No 63/2016)	C.D.R. (EU), No 2018/273, C.D.R., No 2018/274, Connected with R. (EU), No 1308/2013, Article 145.	Yes
Harvest declarations	The Law on Wine (Official Gazette of the MNE, No 41/2016)	C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274	Yes
Production declarations	The Law on Wine (Official Gazette of the MNE, No 41/2016)	C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274	Yes
Treatment and marketing declarations	The Law on Wine (Official Gazette of the MNE, No 41/2016)	C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273	Yes
Stock declarations	The Law on Wine (Official Gazette of the MNE, No 41/2016)	C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274	Yes
Oenological practices	- The By-Law on oenological practices for the production of wine and other products originated by grapes (Official Gazette of the MNE, No 10/2017) – <i>the newest legislation have not been updated</i> - The By-Law on the content and manner of keeping the Vineyard register (Official Gazette of the MNE, No 63/2016) – <i>keeping records of the applied oenological practices</i>	R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.R. (EC) No 606/2009 / OIV publications	Partly
Oenological means (substances)	- The By-Law on oenological practices for the production of wine and other products originated by grapes (Official Gazette of the MNE, No 10/2017) – <i>the newest legislation have not been updated</i> - The By-Law on the content and manner of keeping the Vineyard register (Official Gazette of the MNE, No 63/2016) – <i>keeping records of the applied oenological practices</i>	C.R. (EC) No 606/2009, Article 9. / OIV publications	Partly
Experimental use of new oenological practices	- <i>Not regulated</i>	C.R. (EC) No 606/2009	No
Conditions and restrictions for sweetening of wines	- The By-Law on oenological practices for the production of wine and other products originated by grapes (Official Gazette of the MNE, No 10/2017)	C.R. (EC) No 606/2009	Yes
Enrichment	- The By-Law on oenological practices for the production of wine and other products originated by grapes (Official Gazette of the MNE, No 10/2017) - Conclusion on wine-growing areas for wine production (Official Gazette of the MNE, No 65/2017)	R. (EU) No 1308/2013	Yes
Acidification and de-acidification	- The By-Law on oenological practices for the production of wine and other products originated by grapes (Official Gazette of the MNE, No 10/2017) - Conclusion on wine-growing areas for wine production (Official Gazette of the MNE, No 65/2017)	R. (EU) No 1308/2013	Yes
Restrictions on blending and <i>coupage</i>	The Law on Wine (Official Gazette of the MNE, No 41/2016)	C.R. (EU) No 606/2009, Art. 7; R. (EU) No	Yes

	- <i>Restriction of production the wine from imported grapes – from 01/01/2019</i>	1308/2013, Annex VIII, Part II, C; C.R. (EU) No 606/2009, Art. 8	
Laboratories	- The Law on Wine (Official Gazette of the MNE, No 41/2016) – <i>requirements related to standard ISO/IEC 17025 is regulated only for process of enrichment</i> - By-Law on closer conditions to be fulfilled by an authorized legal person, the manner of obtaining the authority for assessing the quality of wine and the conditions and manner of assessment and super assessment of wine quality (Official Gazette of the MNE, No 22/2011) - List sensorial testers (Official Gazette of the MNE, No 22/2011)	R. (EU) No 1308/2013	Partly
Lab. methods	- The Law on Wine (Official Gazette of the MNE, No 41/2016) – <i>regulated just common provisions that laboratories using methods in line with OIV requirements</i>	EU / OIV methods	Partly
Requirements on Stan. ISO/IEC 17025	- The Law on Wine (Official Gazette of the MNE, No 41/2016) – <i>requirements related to standard ISO/IEC 17025 is regulated only for process of enrichment</i>	R. (EU) No 1308/2013	Partly
Labeling and presentations			
Compulsory and Optional particulars	- The By-Law on quality, labeling, packaging and presentation of wine and other products originating by grapes (Official Gazette of the MNE, No 92/2017)	R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.R. (EC) No 607/2009	Yes
Market			
Prohibition of lead-based capsules or foil	/	C.R. (EC) No 607/2009	No
Accompanying documents	- The Law on Wine (Official Gazette of the MNE, No 41/2016), Article 52 – <i>wine shall be accompanied in the transport by a dispatch note (common document in the transport)</i>	R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274	Partly
Transport of unpackaged wine products	/ (no found provisions)	C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273	No
Records (Inward and Outward register)			
Inward and Outward register	- The Law on Wine (Official Gazette of the MNE, No 41/2016), Article 31 - The By-Law on the content and manner of keeping the Vineyard register (Official Gazette of the MNE, No 63/2016)	R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274	Yes
Operations (oenological practices) to be recorded in the Record	- The Law on Wine (Official Gazette of the MNE, No 41/2016), Article 31 - The By-Law on the content and manner of keeping the Vineyard register (Official Gazette of the MNE, No 63/2016)	C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274	Yes
Quality Policy			
PDO/PGIs	- The Law on Wine (Official Gazette of the MNE, No 41/2016) - Conclusion on wine-growing areas for wine production (Official Gazette of the MNE, No 65/2017) - The By-Law on the manner of keeping the Register of PDOs and PGIs of wine and other products originated by grapes (Official Gazette of the MNE, No 22/2018)	R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.R. (EC) No 607/2009	Yes
Traditional terms	- The Law on Wine (Official Gazette of the MNE, No 41/2016) - Conclusion on wine-growing areas for wine production (Official Gazette of the MNE, No 65/2017) - The By-Law on the manner of keeping the Register of PDOs and PGIs of wine and other products originated by grapes (Official Gazette of the MNE, No 22/2018)	R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.R. (EC) No 607/2009	Yes
Control / certification/control bodies	- The Law on Wine (Official Gazette of the MNE, No 41/2016) – <i>common provisions for common control, laboratories and commission for sensorial testing, but not regulated procedure about production and market control of GIs products</i> - List sensorial testers (Official Gazette of the MNE, No 22/2011)	R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.R. (EC) No 607/2009	Partly
Analytical Databank of Isotopic Data			
Analytical databank of isotopic data and samples for checking purposes	- <i>Not regulated</i>	C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274	No
Aromatized Wine Products			
Definitions	- <i>Not regulated (no found provisions)</i>	R. (EU) No 251/2014, C.D.R. (EU) No 2017/670, R. (EC) No 1333/2008, R. (EC), No 1334/2008	No

Categories, description, presentation and labeling of aromat. w. p.	- Not regulated (no found provisions)	R. (EU) No 251/2014	No
Geographical indications	Law on PGOs, PGIs and TSGs of Agriculture Products and Foodstuffs (Official Gazette of the MNE, No 18/11, 52/2016)	R. (EU) No 251/2014	
Others			

1.2. Strategy

- Please provide data about Strategy for harmonizing with EU acquis in wine sector or about Action plan for harmonizing (Do you have the Strategy or Action plan? If you have, please note the date/deadline for full harmonization).

Montenegro has adapted the Strategy for Development of Agriculture and Rural Areas 2015 - 2020 (June 2015). According to data from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, currently there are more than 50 wineries and more than 500 grape producers recorded in the register with a total area of vineyards more than 2,500 ha.

Within the Program of development of agriculture and rural development of Montenegro within the IPARD II – 2014-2020, the main weakness is mentioned limitation of domestic production and small farms, no consistent of high quality wine production, etc.

Upon completion of the screening process of Chapter 11 - Agriculture and Rural Development, the Council of the EU has submitted a benchmark for opening negotiations on Chapter 11 - creating the Action Plan for *acquis* alignment - Chapter 11 - Agriculture and Rural Development. The Government of Montenegro adopted the Action Plan for *acquis* alignment - Chapter 11 - Agriculture and Rural Development (June 2015). Within Action Plan the following adoption is planned:

- The Law on Wine (Q3 2015);
- The By-Law on Register of Producers of Grapes and Wine and on the Keeping of Records in the Wine Sector (Q4 2015);
- The By-Law on the Labelling and Presentation of Wine (Q3 2016);
- Establishment of procedures and guidelines for the enforcement of rules with regard to labelling and presentation in the wine sector in line with the EU acquis (Q3 2017);
- The By-Law on Wine Quality Assessment (Q4 2016);
- Authorisation and accreditation of laboratory and other bodies (by the date of accession);
- Setting up a computerising system for monitoring wine products (by the date of accession);
- Training and information to producers (ongoing);
- Training to improve the skills of administrative staff (regulatory).

Some of mentioned regulations are already adapted.

2. Vineyard register and Compulsory declarations

- Please provide data about implementation of Vineyard register, organization/s which implanting Vineyard register, software (alpha-numeric and GIS component), administrative control, field control / identification of the surface of the vineyard parcels / GIS data, using GPS receiver to GIS software, data in Vineyard register, etc.

- Please provide implementation system of Compulsory declarations (if implemented).

EU requirements related with Vineyard register and Compulsory declarations are regulated by mentioned new legislation. Responsible institution for leading the Vineyard register and Compulsory declarations is the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

Grape producers have obligation to send data about vineyards, but there is not data about the system of GPS measuring and using of GIS and field control. In this moment there is no data about special software for Vineyard register and declarations, including geographic part. Montenegro is in the process of establishing the LPIS, so it is assumed that the electronic part of the Vineyard register will be part of this system.

Compulsory declarations (harvest declarations, production declarations and stock declarations) are regulated with mentioned legislation.

3. System of Control

- Please provide data about control system (control of the production, before the market and on the market), involved institutions / inspections, control methods (quality parameters and/or sensorial testing), register / records (inward and outward registers, record of using of enrichment, sweetening and acidification/acidification), wine control on the border, etc.

In line with mentioned Law on wine, all wines before the market have to be quality tested which include: physical-chemical analyzing, sensorial testing and determination of GIs.

Common control of quality is responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Directorate for Agriculture, Inspection Supervision Department, and safety control of Directorate for Food Safety, Veterinary and Phytosanitary Affairs

In line with old legislation (2011), Ministry could authorize legal persons for physical-chemical analyzing and sensorial testing, including sampling.

The obliged quality parameters analyzed by laboratories (in this moment it is not clear obligation of laboratory accreditation in line with Standard 17025) are: total alcoholic strength, actual alcoholic strength, specific weight, total dry extract, total acidity, volatile acids, and total sulfur dioxide.

Sensorial testing is organized through the system of maximum 100 points:

- wine without GIs: from 60 to 64.99 points,
- wine which is equivalent to PGI wine: from 65 to 74.99 points,
- wine which is equivalent to PDO wine (kvalitetna vina): from 75 to 84.99 points,
- wine which is equivalent to PDO wine (vrhunska vina): more than 85 points.

The limitations of the enrichment, sweetening and acidification/deacidification are regulated in line with EU requirements. Inward and outward records are regulated in line with EU legislation.

Import and export controls

Grapes and other imported grape products must have a certificate of quality and origin (Certificate) of the authorized institution of the exporting country and have to meet the requirements of Montenegro.

Grapes and other grape products could be exported only with Certificate of quality and origin published by the authorized laboratory.

4. Accompany documents and certificates

- Please provide data about accompany documents (if implemented), MVV code system (if implemented), etc. or please provide data about temporary recognized (financial, transport, etc.) documents used for transport of products including wine products (for example: documents for application of tax regulations, commercial documents or other documents which have the minimum information about producer, product and its movement or transport).

- Please provide data about institutions (Ministry of Finance, etc.) which implement the system of control of movement of excise products (tobacco, spirit drinks, etc.) and indicate whether they use some (an electronic) movement control system.

- Please provide information on documents that are sufficient for imported wines.

Movement of the grape and wine (wine products) is regulated by Article 52 of mentioned Law on Wine. The transport of marketed grapes for wine production and grape products shall be accompanied by a dispatch note. The data in the dispatch note are in accordance with the common EU requirements, but computerized system of movement has not been established.

5. Oenological practices

- Please provide data about used oenological practices, limits and restrictions, are there prepared/implemented viticulture zoning (common base for enrichment, acidification and de-acidification), are the oenological practices harmonized with EU / OIV rules, etc.

Oenological practices are regulated in line with EU/OIV legislation, and only newest EU oenological practices are not updated/incorporated in legislation.

6. Laboratories and methods

- Please provide data about laboratories accredited with Standard ISO/IEC 17025, methods accredited with OIV methods of analyzing and minimum quality parameters analyzed before to put wine to the market.

Analysis of quality parameters can be prepared by authorized laboratories and before the entering in EU there is no legal obligation to laboratories be accredited with Standard ISO/IEC 17025 in line with EU requirements. On the WEB site of Accreditation body of Montenegro, we did not find wine laboratory accredited with Standard ISO/IEC 17025 for analyzing the wine and other products originating by grape.

There are two designated laboratories for the analysis report of VI-1 documents:

- Biotehnički fakultet, Podgorica,

- PI Center for Ecotoxicological Researches of Montenegro (JU Centar za ekotoksikološka ispitivanja Crne Gore), Podgorica.

There is also oenological laboratory within the Faculty for Food Safety at University Donja Gorica, Podgorica.

Regarding the legislation, authorized laboratories should use OIV methods.

The minimum quality parameters that are analyzed before to put the wine on the market (including and sensorial testing) are listed in the previous chapter.

7. Quality policy

- Please provide data about GI system, is it in line with EU PDO/PGI system, do you have prepared viticulture zoning (base for PDO/PGI denominations), control/certification bodies accredited with Standard ISO/IEC 17065, used traditional terms (please provide the list of traditional terms), etc.

Geographical indications system in Montenegro is harmonized with EU PDO/PGI system. The basic for the new PDOs and PGIs is the new viticulture zoning of wine-growing areas were prepared in 2017.

Term of wine quality category (traditional terms)	Abbreviated EU indication
“Oznaka geografskog porijekla”	PGI
“Oznaka porijekla”	PDO

There is special regulation for implementation the registration of PDO/PGIs and traditional terms adapted in 2018.

There are no special provisions (in wine legislation) for annual verification / control of production of GI products and control these products on the market. In this moment, there is no regulated obligation for certification bodies accredited by Standard ISO/IEC 17065.

8. Producers associations

- Please provide data (including contacts) on national and/or regional representative producers associations, the purpose of their association, etc.

The national association of grape and wine producers in Montenegro is National Association of Winemakers and Winegrowers of Montenegro, address: put Radomira Ivanovica 2, Podgorica, phone: +382 20 658055, e-mail address: vinogradari@t-com.me, president Mr. Rade Rajković.

ANNEX 8. DATA ON VITICULTURE AND WINE SECTOR IN SERBIA

1. Legislation / Strategy

1.1. Current Legislation

- Please provide data about current legislation acts (laws and by-laws) on wine (wine products and aromatized wine products).

Issue	Name of acts (laws and by-laws)	EU legislation	Harmonized with EU regulat. (Yes / No / Partly)
Law / Laws	The Law on Wine (Official Gazette of the RS, No 41/09 and No 93/12)		Yes
Basic issues			
Definitions	- The Law on Wine (Official Gazette of the RS, No 41/09 and No 93/12) - Different by-laws depending on the topics	<i>R. (EU) No 1308/2013</i>	Yes
Categories	- The By-Law on the manner and procedure for production and on the quality of wine without geographical indication as well as of wines with geographical indication (Official Gazette of the RS, No 87/11) - <i>parts of the definitions of some categories</i> - The By-Law on packaging, declaration and labelling of still wine, certain special wines and other products in production and on the market (Official Gazette of the RS, No 38/12, No 50/15, No 62/16, No 24/17) - The By-Law on oenological practices and oenological means for the production of grape must, wine and other products (Official Gazette of the RS, No 26/15, No 93/15, No 41/17, No 84/2018) - <i>indirect definitions of categories through definitions of oenological practices and means</i>	<i>R. (EU) No 1308/2013, Annex VI, Part II</i>	Yes
Production and market of grape and wine products			
Vineyard register	- The By-Law on the content and the manner of maintaining the Vineyard Register, as well as on the registration application form for the Vineyard Register (Official Gazette of the RS, No 33/10, No 9/14) - The By-Law on technical and staff requirements to be fulfilled by the Expert Organisation for maintaining the Vineyards Register, as well as on the methods for performing tasks relating to the Vineyards Register (Official Gazette of the RS, No 46/10, No 27/15).	<i>C.D.R. (EU), No 2018/273, C.D.R., No 2018/274, Connected with R. (EU), No 1308/2013, Article 145.</i>	Yes
Harvest declarations	- The By-Law on the content and the manner of maintaining the Vineyard Register, as well as on the registration application form for the Vineyard Register (Official Gazette of the RS, No 33/10, No 9/14)	<i>C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274</i>	Yes
Production declarations	- The By-Law on the content and the manner of maintaining the Vineyard (Winery) Register, as well as on the registration application form for the Vineyard (Winery) Register (Official Gazette of the RS, No 67/11, No 61/17)	<i>C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274</i>	Yes
Treatment and marketing declarations	<i>Not regulated</i>	<i>C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273</i>	No
Stock declarations	- The By-Law on the content and the manner of maintaining the Vineyard (Winery) Register, as well as on the registration application form for the Vineyard (Winery) Register (Official Gazette of the RS, No 67/11, No 61/17)	<i>C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274</i>	Yes
Oenological practices	- The By-Law on oenological practices and oenological means for the production of grape must, wine and other products (Official Gazette of the RS, No 26/15, No 93/15, No 41/17, No 84/18) - The By-Law on the manner and procedure for the production and on the quality of wines without geographical indications as well as	<i>R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.R. (EC) No 606/2009 / OIV publications</i>	Yes

	of wines with geographical indications (Official Gazette of the RS, No 87/11)		
Oenological means (substances)	- The By-Law on the manner and procedure for the production and on the quality of wines without geographical indications as well as of wines with geographical indications (Official Gazette of the RS, No 87/11) - The By-Law on oenological practices and oenological means for the production of grape must, wine and other products (Official Gazette of the RS, No 26/15, No 93/15, No 41/17, No 84/18)	C.R. (EC) No 606/2009, Article 9. / OIV publications	Yes
Experimental use of new oenological practices	- <i>Not regulated</i>	C.R. (EC) No 606/2009	No
Conditions and restrictions for sweetening of wines	- The By-Law on the manner and procedure for the production and on the quality of wines without geographical indications as well as of the wines with geographical indications (Official Gazette of the RS, No 87/11) - <i>Not regulated just administrative rules for the sweetening in details</i>	C.R. (EC) No 606/2009	Yes
Enrichment	- The By-Law on the manner and procedure for the production and on the quality of wines without geographical indications as well as of the wines with geographical indications (Official Gazette of the RS, No 87/11) - <i>Not regulated just processes in details</i>	R. (EU) No 1308/2013	Yes
Acidification and de-acidification	- The By-law on the manner and procedure for the production and on the quality of wines without geographical indications as well as of the wines with geographical indications (Official Gazette of the RS, No 87/11) - <i>Not regulated just processes in details</i>	R. (EU) No 1308/2013	Yes
Restrictions on blending and <i>coupage</i>	- <i>Not regulated in line with the EU legislation (blending and coupage are allowed for domestic wine without GIs with imported wine – in line with CEFTA requirements)</i>	C.R. (EU) No 606/2009, Art. 7; R. (EU) No 1308/2013, Annex VIII, Part II, C; C.R. (EU) No 606/2009, Art. 8	Partly
Laboratories	- The By-Law on conditions has to be fulfilled by an authorised laboratory which analyses the quality of must, wine and other products and regards technical and professional equipment, reference methods for physical, chemical and microbiological analyses of wine, as well as sensory assessment (Official Gazette of the RS, No 100/11)	R. (EU) No 1308/2013	Yes
Lab. methods	- The By-Law on parameters and analysis methods, as well as determining the quality of grape must, wine and other products from grapes, must, grape marc and wines used in the production of wine (Official Gazette of the RS, No 107/14)	EU / OIV methods	Yes
Requirements on Stan. ISO/IEC 17025	- The By-Law on conditions has to be fulfilled by an authorised laboratory which analyses the quality of must, wine and other products and regards technical and professional equipment, reference methods for physical, chemical and microbiological analyses of wine, as well as sensory assessment (Official Gazette of the RS, No 100/11)	R. (EU) No 1308/2013	Yes
Labeling and presentations			
Compulsory and Optional particulars	- The By-Law on packaging, declaration and labelling of still wine, certain special wines and other products in production and on the market (Official Gazette of the RS, No 38/12, No 50/15, No 62/16, No 24/17)	R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.R. (EC) No 607/2009	Yes
Market			
Prohibition of lead-based capsules or foil	- The By-Law on packaging, declaration and labelling of still wine, certain special wines and other products in production and on the market (Official Gazette of the RS, No 38/12, No 50/15, No 62/16, No 24/17)	C.R. (EC) No 607/2009	Yes
Accompanying documents	- The Law on Wine (Official Gazette of the RS, No 41/09 and No 93/12) – <i>regulated just common rules</i>	R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274	Partly
Transport of unpackaged wine products	- The Law on Wine (Official Gazette of the RS, No 41/09 and No 93/12) – <i>common national rules (not EU rules)</i>	C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273	Partly
Records (Inward and Outward register)			
Inward and Outward register	- The Law on Wine (Official Gazette of the RS, No 41/09 and No 93/12) – <i>regulated just common rules</i>	R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274	Partly

Operations (oenological practices) to be recorded in the Record	- The Law on Wine (Official Gazette of the RS, No 41/09 and No 93/12) – <i>regulated just common rules</i>	C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274	Partly
Quality Policy			
PDO/PGIs	- The Law on Wine (Official Gazette of the RS, No 41/09 and No 93/12) - The By-Law on the format, content and manner of displaying registration marks for wines with geographical indications (Official Gazette of the RS, No 67/10) - The By-Law on the manner and procedure for the production and quality of wines without geographical indications and wines with geographical indications (Official Gazette of the RS, No 87/11) - The By-Law on the manner of packaging, declaration and labelling of still wines, certain special wines and other products in the production and trading (Official Gazette of the RS, No 38/12, No 50/15, No 62/16, No 24/17) - The By-Law on the conditions for recognition, procedure of recognition of designations for still wines and certain special wines with geographical indications, as well as the method of production and labelling still wines and certain special wines with geographical indications (Official Gazette of the RS, No 121/12, No 102/14, No 78/15, 94/17) - The By-Law on the zoning of wine growing geographical production areas in Serbia (Official Gazette of the RS, No 45/15)	R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.R. (EC) No 607/2009	Yes
Traditional terms	- The Law on Wine (Official Gazette of the RS, No 41/09 and No 93/12) - The By-Law on the format, content and manner of displaying registration marks for wines with geographical indications (Official Gazette of the RS, No 67/10) - The By-Law on the manner and procedure for the production and quality of wines without geographical indications and wines with geographical indications (Official Gazette of the RS, No 87/11) - The By-Law on the manner of packaging, declaration and labelling of still wines, certain special wines and other products in the production and trading (Official Gazette of the RS, No 38/12, No 50/15, No 62/16, No 24/17) - The By-Law on the conditions for recognition, procedure of recognition of designations for still wines and certain special wines with geographical indications, as well as the method of production and labelling still wines and certain special wines with geographical indications (Official Gazette of the RS, No 121/12, No 102/14, No 78/15, 94/17) - The By-Law on the zoning of wine growing geographical production areas in Serbia (Official Gazette of the RS, No 45/15)	R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.R. (EC) No 607/2009	Yes
Control / certification/control bodies	- The Law on Wine (Official Gazette of the RS, No 41/09 and No 93/12) - The By-Law on the list of wine testers and the fees for the work of testers (Official Gazette of the RS, No 31/12, No 10/17) - The By-Law on the procedure and methods for sensory testing of wine and the manner of training and assessment of professional competencies of sensory testers (Official Gazette of the RS, No 93/15) - The By-Law on conditions to be met by the Control organisation, as well as manner and procedure of work of Control organisation (Official Gazette of the RS, No 30/17)	R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.R. (EC) No 607/2009	Yes
Analytical Databank of Isotopic Data			
Analytical databank of isotopic data and samples for checking purposes	- <i>Not regulated</i>	C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274	No
Aromatized Wine Products			
Definitions	- The Law on Wine (Official Gazette of RS, No 41/09, No 93/12) - The By-Law on the conditions for the production and market of aromatised wine (Official Gazette of the RS, No 110/16) <i>Regulated: aromatised wines, not aromatized wine-based drinks and aromatized wine-product cocktails</i>	R. (EU) No 251/2014, C.D.R. (EU) No 2017/670, R. (EC) No 1333/2008, R. (EC), No 1334/2008	Partly

Categories, description, presentation and labeling of aromatised wine.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Law on Wine (Official Gazette of RS, No 41/09, No 93/12) - The By-Law on the conditions for the production and market of aromatised wine (Official Gazette of the RS, No 110/16) <p><i>Regulated: aromatised wines, not aromatized wine-based drinks and aromatized wine-product cocktails</i></p>	R. (EU) No 251/2014	Partly
Geographical indications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Law on Wine (Official Gazette of RS, No 41/09, No 93/12) – <i>for aromatised wines</i> - The Law on Indications of Geographical Origin (Official Gazette of RS, No 18/10, No 44/18) – <i>for aromatized wine-based drinks and aromatized wine-product cocktails</i> - The By-Law on the format, content and manner of displaying registration marks for wines with geographical indications (Official Gazette of the RS, No 67/10) – <i>for aromatised wines</i> - The By-Law on the conditions, manner and procedure for quality control and special characteristics of agricultural and food products with geographical indications of origin (Official Gazette of the RS, No 73/10) – <i>aromatized wine-based drinks and aromatized wine-product cocktails</i> - The By-Law on the content of the application for registration of geographical indications of origin, and the content of the application for recognition of authorised user status of geographical indications of origin (Official Gazette of the RS, No 93/10) – <i>aromatized wine-based drinks and aromatized wine-product cocktails</i> - The By-Law on the list of wine assessors and the fees for the work of assessors (Official Gazette of the RS, No 31/12, No 10/17) – <i>for aromatised wines</i> - The By-Law on the form and content of geographical indications of origin, as well as the method of controlling the labelling of agricultural and food products with geographical indications of origin (Official Gazette of the RS, No 92/12, No 19/13) – <i>aromatized wine-based drinks and aromatized wine-product cocktails</i> - The By-Law on the zoning of wine growing geographical production areas in Serbia (Official Gazette of the RS, No 45/15) – <i>for aromatised wines</i> - The By-Law on conditions to be met by the Control organisation, as well as manner and procedure of work of Control organisation (Official Gazette of the RS, No 30/17) – <i>for aromatized wines</i> 	R. (EU) No 251/2014	Partly
Others			
/			

1.2. Strategy

- Please provide data about Strategy for harmonizing with EU acquis in wine sector or about Action plan for harmonizing (Do you have the Strategy or Action plan? If you have, please note the date/deadline for full harmonization).

Within the EU negotiations process and in order to develop agriculture, food industry and rural areas in the framework of EU integration, Serbia has adapted the Strategy of Agriculture and Rural Development for 2014 - 2024 (Official Gazette of the RS, No 84/14).

National Program for Agriculture for the period 2018-2020, which represents further elaboration of Strategy of Agriculture and Rural Development at the medium-term level and brings concrete solutions in the field defining and implementing agricultural policy in the period of 2018-2020 was adapted in 2017 (Official Gazette of the RS, No 120/17). The main objective of this National Program in wine sector is complete harmonizing of Serbian wine legislation with EU *acquis* through the adoption of Law on Wine and Other Grape and Wine Products.

Second, the Wine Support Program is planned to be adopted by 2020, as a legal basis for implementation of support measures producers in the wine sector. The third objective of the National Program is establishment of electronic system until 2020 for the purpose of implementation of Common Market Organisation of Wine (first of all system of accompanying documents). Later, the final dates for alignment were determined for the later period.

Upon completion of the screening process of Chapter 11 - Agriculture and Rural Development, the Council of the EU has submitted a benchmark for opening negotiations on Chapter 11 - creating the Action Plan for the transposition, implementation and enforcement of the *acquis* in agriculture and rural development. The

Government of Republic of Serbia adopted the Conclusion on the adoption of the Action Plan for the Transposition, Implementation and Enforcement of the *acquis* in Agriculture and Rural Development on 18/10/2018.

Within Action Plan the following adoption dynamic of laws and by-laws is foreseen (adoption of new or modifications / replacement of existing legislation):

- The Law on Wine and Other Grape and Wine Products (Q4 2018);
- The By-Law regulating content and method of handling winery records and the conditions of transport, storage and marketing of grape and wine products (Q2 2019);
- The By-Law regulating categories of grape and wine products, oenological practices and applicable restrictions, experimental application of new oenological procedures and handling of products which do not conform to the Law (Q3 2019);
- The National support programme for wine sector and by-laws regulating aid measures in the wine sector (Q4 2019);
- The By-Law regulating producer organisations in agriculture (Q4 2019);
- The By-Law regulating the area of isotopic analyses (Q4 2020);
- The By-Law laying down detailed regulations on the Vineyard Register, compulsory declarations, gathering of information and documentation to monitor the wine market, accompanying documents and records maintained for the wine sector, marketing of grape and wine products, as well as trade with third countries (Q1 2021);
- The By-Law on amendment of rulebook on the conditions for the production and market of aromatized wine (Q1 2018);
- The By-Law Rulebook regulating aromatised wine-based drinks and aromatised wine-product cocktails (Q4 2019).

2. Vineyard register and Compulsory declarations

- Please provide data about implementation of Vineyard register, organization/s which implanting Vineyard register, software (alpha-numeric and GIS component), administrative control, field control / identification of the surface of the vineyard parcels / GIS data, using GPS receiver to GIS software, data in Vineyard register, etc.

- Please provide implementation system of Compulsory declarations (if implemented).

Vineyard register is regulated through the mentioned legislation and it is implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management. Engagement regarded to establish and manage of Vineyard register is delegated from the Ministry by Minister Resolution 320-05-38/2011-08 from 18/05/2012, to Centre for Viticulture and Oenology as professional and research organization in viticulture and wine sector. Centre for Viticulture and Oenology is implementing Vineyard register with 7 offices and covering all territories of Serbia. Administrative issue for applications and certificates is responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, Sector for Agrarian Policy and inspection control and supervision is the responsibility of the Agricultural inspection within the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management.

Vineyard register in Serbia is based on the rule: surface area of vineyard parcel is within the range of external vine plants of the vineyard with addition of buffer area around the vineyard with a width equal to half of the distance between two rows (EU rule for implementation of subsidies in viticulture).

Implementation of Vineyard register in Serbia is in line with EU requirements including working methods of data collecting regarding viticulture and vineyard parcels surface, conducting of administrative control and database management related to the Vineyard register, conducting of field control, control of data using digital geospatial data, orthophotography and other databases related to the Vineyard register, etc., as well as conducting of data registration on harvest declaration.

Within the Vineyard register, Center for Viticulture and Oenology keeps the data on grape producers who own over 10 areas of vineyards, as well as data of vineyard parcels: position of vineyard parcels in wine growing areas and in geo-spatial system, measured/defined size of vineyard parcels is identified identifying by applying GIS, graphic data of vineyard parcels, exposition, average elevation above sea level and inclination (slope) of the vineyard parcels, cadaster data on vineyard parcels and viticulture data (varieties,

rootstocks, distance between rows and within a row, training systems, year of planting, average yield and grape purposes), etc.

Center is also collecting data about grape harvest for given production vintage year (harvest declarations) and all data collected in the electronic form in the software for the Vineyard register.

Measuring the surface of vineyard parcels with GPS receivers is performed during the field control. There are two types of used GPS receivers (TOPCON GRS-1 and Trimble geo XH Geo Explorer 2008 series). Each kind of GPS receiver has sub-metric precision with <1 m of horizontal accuracy in its technical performance. Thanks to Active Geodetic Reference Network of Serbia – AGRNS, service provided by Republic Geodetic Authority, which means the permanent service of precise positioning in the territory of the Republic of Serbia using GNSS (Global Navigation System) both GPS receivers used for Vineyard parcels surface measuring, achieved horizontal accuracy in range of 0.1-0.5 meters (in line with EU requirements for viticulture support measures). During field control professional staff of Center for Viticulture and Oenology check out data about grape producers, training systems, plant condition, trellis, etc. and give especially attention on measuring the surface of vineyard parcels, vine variety determination, vine plants density, production potential (yield) and grape purpose. Vine plants density is defined by measuring with tape-line between eleven rows and dividing by ten. The same method is applied on measuring the average distance between vine plants in the same row. Within large vineyard parcels the measurement is repeated several times and the obtained results are averaged.

After field control, stuff from Center for Viticulture and Oenology transforms storage data from GPS receiver to GIS software. Next steps are checking out the position of vineyard parcel in order to exactly determine wine-growing zone (in which vineyard parcel is settled) through comparison with viticulture zoning of wine-growing areas in digital format and administrative positioning of vineyard parcel regarding position in cadastral municipality and cadastral parcels through comparison with digital cadastral plans. Data, obtained after graphics data, is processed and/or eventually corrected data are entered into the software for Vineyard register.

In the process of managing the Vineyard register, special software is developed for the Vineyard register for collecting all alphanumeric data and *shape* files of vineyard parcels.

The graphical part as an integral part of the software for the Vineyard register is not incoherent, so for now there are used independent GIS programs which are used (Global Mapper and Arc GIS), and in the future period, further development of the graphic part of the software for Vineyard register is planned.

Within the framework of Vineyard register issue, in Serbia are implemented:

- Harvest declaration (implemented by Center for Viticulture and Oenology);
- Production declaration (implemented by Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management) and
- Stock declaration – on the day: 31/07 (implemented by Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management).

All data for declarations are conducted within the mentioned software for Vineyard register, and the data are traceable in order to control and monitor the chain of production.

3. System of Control

- Please provide data about control system (control of the production, before the market and on the market), involved institutions / inspections, control methods (quality parameters and/or sensorial testing), register / records (inward and outward registers, record of using of enrichment, sweetening and acidification/deacidification), wine control on the border, etc.

In accordance with the Serbian legislation, there are two types of control in wine (wine products) production:

- Regular control of quality and food safety – in the production and on the market,
- Additional (double) controls for products with geographical indications within the PDO/PGI certification process – in the production and on the market (this control is in certain parts connected to the first one).

In this moment both mentioned controls are implemented by Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, Agricultural inspection (responsible for wine, spirit drinks, alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages).

Agricultural Inspection has the authority to carry out:

- controls with respect to grape production;
- control of production of grape must, wine and other wine products;

- controls of quality of grape, grape must, wine and the other wine products at producers, market and exports;
- controls with respect to packing and labeling of wine;
- controls of meeting technical and personnel conditions for performing delegated tasks by the authorized organizations based on Law on wine and controls of performing delegated tasks;
- controls with respect to getting subsidies in the field of viticulture and wine production, ect.

Controls of meeting technical and personnel conditions for production of grape must, wine and the other wine products before the entry in The Wine Register and controls of meeting technical and personnel conditions of authorized organizations, Agricultural inspection has been doing systematically to all wine producers and authorized organizations. The other controls are carrying out in accordance with plans of inspection's control which brings Agricultural inspection.

Inspection in charge for food safety control of products originating by plants also has the authority for control of import of grapes, wine and the other products originating by grapes (other wine products).

In the control system, as a base for information and control, inspectors using data from the software for Vineyard register (about grape and wine producers, vineyard parcels, annual production of grape and wine, stocks, labeling, etc.) all in order to prevent frauds in production, on the market, on the labels, etc.

Given that the sensory testing wine methods in EU are regulated on the national levels by member counties, Serbia implemented the method and scored 100 points. Minimum 39 points are needed for marketing wines without geographical indications and imported wines, whereas PGI Serbian wines need minimum 59 points, PDO (K.P.K. subcategory) Serbian wines need minimum 79 points, and PDO (K.G.P.K. subcategory) Serbian wines need minimum 89 points.

The limitations of the enrichment, sweetening and acidification/deacidification are regulated in line with EU requirements, but there is no detailed legislation on inward and outward records. On the other hand, the control procedure of enrichment is organized much stricter than in EU. Each portion of enrichment must be approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management on the basis of findings of an Agricultural inspector on the sugar content in grapes/grape must, and the enrichment of pomace or grape must be performed exclusively in the presence of an Agricultural inspector.

Import and export controls

Import and export of wine, as well as foodstuffs generally is implemented by Food Safety Law ("Official Gazette of the RS", No 41/09) which specifies conditions on food safety (including quality), as well as mentioned Law on Wine and By-Laws encompassing parameters of quality, whereas the procedures are enforced by relevant inspections of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management.

Import controls

Following the application submitted by the importer for determining safety of products that are imported for the purpose of obtaining the certificate for marketing or production, inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management in charge of food safety control of products originated by plants enforce the procedure which is encompassing: inspection of documents (certificate on origin, regularity and quality issued by authorized organization of the state - exporter and other documents); physical inspection and identification of shipment/product; eventually sampling for the purpose of laboratory analyzing and delivering samples; and making conclusion about fulfilling conditions and making decision about allowing or prohibiting import.

Sampling is performed in particular cases (first import, RASFF - Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed and other notifications, in case of detecting inconsistency of products in earlier import for which new request is submitted, etc.). Official sample of wine is taken into two copies (specimens), one of which is kept by importer and the other is sent to one of the laboratories which are accredited and also authorized by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management.

For product/products which were not the subject of official sampling, importer is bound to provide just evidence on fulfilling conditions stipulated by the Law on Food Safety ("Official Gazette of the RS", No 41/09) and other special regulations, pursuant to Article 31 of Law on Food Safety.

Export

Agricultural inspector in charge of wine, spirit drinks, alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages, who is authorized for these tasks and for verifying V.I.1. documents (as official) by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management (as body in charge), inspects reports issued by recognized laboratory which is accredited by Standard ISO/IEC 17025 and authorized for analysis for export to EU, that is V.I.1. document (filled and verified by person in charge of authorized laboratory).

If necessary, the inspector performs additional inspection and the laboratory can perform additional analyzing for the purpose of determining if given product intended for export is produced by applying oenological practices which are recommended by OIV and allowed by regulation of the EU.

The procedure of control and analyzing for export of wine, grape juice or grape must for non-EU countries is the same like for EU countries, but without using V.I.1 document and with documents in accordance with the request of the given country.

Export of wine (wine products) can be approved even if all quality conditions stipulated by Article 53 of Law on Wine are not fulfilled (not in line with EU/Serbian legislation), if such quality was required by importer and approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management.

4. Accompanying documents and certificates

- Please provide data about accompanying documents (if implemented), MVV code system (in implemented), etc. or please provide data about temporary recognized (financial, transport, etc.) documents used for transport of products including wine products (for example: documents for application of tax regulations, commercial documents or other documents which have the minimum information about producer, product and its movement or transport).

- Please provide data about institutions (Ministry of Finance, etc.) which implement the system of control of movement of excise products (tobacco, spirit drinks, etc.) and indicate whether they use some (an electronic) movement control system.

- Please provide information on documents that are sufficient for imported wines.

The system of control of movement of excise products is under the authority of the Ministry of Finance, but the movement of the grape and wine (wine products) is regulated by Article 47 of mentioned Law on Wine. The transport of marketed grapes for wine production shall be accompanied by a dispatch note. It is regulated also that a producer may buy or sell wine and other wine products only from another producer in bulk as a raw material for additional processing and production with earlier secured proof of controlled and established quality of that wine or other wine product. The proof of controlled and established quality of that wine or other wine product marketed in bulk shall be forwarded to the buyer (producer) with the dispatch note.

A dispatch note is a document of the bookkeeping account that records:

- exit of goods from the warehouse (storage) of the seller (dealer), as well
- financial debt of the buyer.

The dispatch note is created at the moment of execution of the customer's order. The goods (in this case grapes, wine, etc.) is mandatory keep with the dispatch note in the trade process in three copies, for:

- buyer,
- Warehouse dealer, and
- Merchant's accounting service.

The Law on Trade in Article 35 stipulates that the trader is obliged to possess documents on the production, i.e. procurement, transport, storage and sale of goods, including the dispatch note. Goods in transport must be accompanied by these documents that are directly related to its transportation and must be in original or in a copy, in written or electronic form.

The system of movement of grapes and wine (wine products) on the market between two legal persons (companies) has a good basis for arranging system of movement starting from the dispatch note and financial documents (invoices etc.). But movement of grapes and wine (wine products) which are not in the trade process and movement of wine from producers to consumers is not implemented yet. There is not regulated system of accompanying documents and inward and outward registers, and this topic will be the main challenge of Serbia in EU integration process in the wine sector.

Information about documents that are sufficient for imported wines is presented in the Chapter 3.

5. Oenological practices

- Please provide data about used oenological practices, limits and restrictions, are there prepared/implemented viticulture zoning (common base for enrichment, acidification and de-acidification), are the oenological practices harmonized with EU / OIV rules, etc.

Oenological practices are regulated by mentioned By-Law on oenological practices and oenological means for the production of grape must, wine and other products (Official Gazette of the RS, No 26/15, No 93/15, No 41/17, No 84/18) and By-Law on the manner and procedure for the production and on the quality of wines without geographical indications as well as of wines with geographical indications (Official Gazette of the RS, No 87/11). All oenological practices and restrictions are in line with EU / OIV regulation. In order to quickly monitor changes or approve new oenological practices in EU and OIV, Article 22 of the Law on Wine defines that, if oenological practices are not prescribed by domestic legal regulation, oenological practices defined by the publications of the OIV (International Organization of Vine and Wine) are directly implemented in Serbia.

Through the By-Law on viticulture zoning of wine growing geographical production areas in Serbia there are defined Winkler bioclimatic index for 3 wine-growing units, 22 wine-growing regions and 77 wine-growing sub regions. In this way, conditions are provided for the implementation of restriction and control of oenological practices: enrichment, acidification and deacidification.

6. Laboratories and methods

- Please provide data about laboratories accredited with Standard ISO/IEC 17025, methods accredited with OIV methods of analyzing and minimum quality parameters analyzed before to put wine to the market.

In line with above mentioned legislation, laboratory analysis of grape must, wine and other wine products, as well as sensory testing can be performed only by the laboratories which fulfill certain conditions (above all they possess the accreditation of the Accreditation Body of Serbia for the SRPS ISO/IEC 17025 Standard) and have been authorized (recognized) by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management to perform these activities. For analyzing of official samples in laboratories, based on the above mentioned By-law, authorized (recognized) laboratories must be accredited in accordance with the methods published by the OIV.

Until this day, following laboratories have been authorized (recognized) for official analyzing:

Number	Laboratory	Type (level) of authorization
1.	Društvo za kontrolu kvaliteta i kvantiteta robe „Jugoinspekt“ AD Belgrade, Zavod „Topčider“, Teodora Drajzera 11, 11000 Belgrade	Producer's personal needs, official needs, national needs
2.	„Enološka stanica“ DOO Vršac, Heroja Pinkija 49, 26300 Vršac	Producer's personal needs, official needs, national needs
3.	„SP laboratorija“ AD Bečej, Industrijska 3, 21220 Bečej	Producer's personal needs, official needs, national needs, isotopical tests and other complex analysis
4.	„EKO-LAB“ DOO za upravljanje kvalitetom Padinska Skela, Industrijsko naselje bb, 11213 Belgrade	Producer's personal needs, official needs, national needs
5.	DOO preduzeće za pružanje laboratorijskih usluga „ALFA LAB“ Aleksandrovac, Kruševačka 36, 37230 Aleksandrovac	Producer's personal needs, official needs, national needs
6.	„Visoka poljoprivredno-prehrambena škola strukovnih studija“ Prokuplje, Ćirila i Metodija 1, 18400 Prokuplje	Producer's personal needs

7.	Univeritet u Novom Sadu, Tehnološki fakultet Novi Sad	Producer's personal needs, official needs
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There are also several laboratoeres, but not authorised and for the purpose of scientic examination or for the internal analising.

7. Quality policy

- Please provide data about GI system, is it in line with EU PDO/PGI system, do you have prepared viticulture zoning (base for PDO/PGI denominations), control/certification bodies accredited with Standard ISO/IEC 17065, used traditional terms (please provide the list of traditional terms), etc.

Geographical indications system in Serbia is harmonized with EU PDO/PGI system. The basic for the new PDOs and PGIs is viticulture zoning of wine-growing areas prepared on 2015.

Term of wine quality category (traditional terms)	Abbreviated term of wine quality category (traditional terms)	Abbreviated EU indication
“Geografska indikacija”	“G.I.”	PGI
“Kontrolisano poreklo i kvalitet”	“K.P.K.”	PDO
“Kontrolisano i garantovano poreklo i kvalitet”	“K.G.P.K.”	

Regulated traditional terms in Serbia are: “mlado vino“, “sopstvena proizvodnja“, “arhivsko vino“, “rezerva“ or “reserve“, “kasna berba“, “probirna berba“ or “selekcija“ or “selection“, “odabrane bobice“ or “selekcija bobica“, “suvarak“, “sopstvena proizvodnja“, “rujno“ vino, “vinica“, “pivnica“ or „pimnica“, “poljana“, “vinska kuća“, “kaštel“, “gazdinstvo“, “vila“, “metoh“, “manastir“ and “dvorac“.

Old Serbian geographical indications and traditional terms are protected in EU trough the Association Agreement.

The control of production of GI wines and control on the market of GI wines is implement by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, Agricultural inspection responsible for wine, spirit drinks, alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages. It is planned to set up certification bodies accredited by Standard ISO/IEC 17065 in line with mentioned Action plan.

8. Producers associations

- Please provide data (including contacts) on national and/or regional representative producers associations, the purpose of their association, etc.

In this moment there are about 80 different producer associations registered in the Register of Associations in the Serbian Business Registers Agency which are active in the field of viticulture, wine production, fruit production and other related agricultural-food areas.

Out of those about 50 associations are associations of grape and wine producers, and some of those are the same time also fruit producers’ associations (taking into notice that the producers of grape and/or wine are to some extent also fruit and spirit drinks producers), but primary focus of these associations is not fruit production, but viticulture and/or wine production. Besides that, some of the associations are not only those of producers but also those of wine enthusiasts, wine culture promotion and similar activities.

Associations of grape producers and/or wine producers are not part of the state structure, they have their own statutory acts (statutes), bodies, voluntary membership, goals defined with foundation and they fulfill

the conditions prescribed by the Law on Associations (Official Gazette of the RS, No 51/09, No 44/18) and secondary legislation. Main goals of founding associations of grape and wine producers are promotion of a broader or local viticulture and wine production, exchange of information, organization of wine-related events/manifestations, promotion of wine and similar activities. Even though these associations have their statutes, they do not prescribe the rules as obligatory that the producers must provide data on production, trade and environmental protection, that they have to be a member of only association or to provide information for statistical purposes.

Considering that EU PDO/PGI system of geographical indication for wine has been established, wine producers have started to form new or transform the already existent associations of producers gathered around wine-growing regions/areas of PDOs with the goal of registering indications, promoting production of wine with geographical indications and similar activities, which would be in accordance with the goal from the Article 152 of the Regulation (EU) 1308/2013. All listed associations fulfill the requirement of representatively (through areas under vineyards and/or on the basis of the number of wineries and/or the quantity production of wine).

No.	Representative associations in Serbia (similar like producers associations in EU)	E-mail address
1.	Udruženje proizvođača vina sa oznakom geografskog porekla „Šumadija“	zaduzbinat@open.telekom.rs branislavavramovic@gmail.com
2.	Udruženje proizvođača vina sa oznakom geografskog porekla „Knjaževac“	info@vinarijajovic.rs
3.	Udruženje proizvođača vina sa oznakom geografskog porekla „Negotinska Krajina“	nikola78@gmail.com
4.	Udruženje proizvođača vina sa oznakom geografskog porekla „Beograd“	stojakovic@beotel.net
5.	Udruženje proizvođača vina sa oznakom geografskog porekla „Toplica“	toplicki.vinogradi@gmail.com toplicki.vinogradi.darko@gmail.com
6.	Udruženje proizvođača vina sa oznakom geografskog porekla „Južni Banat“	david.lukic@gmail.com
7.	Udruženje vinara i vinogradara sa oznakom geografskog porekla „Subotički rejon“	gordana@vinarijazvonkobogdan.com
8.	Udruženje proizvođača vina sa oznakom geografskog porekla „Niš“	statussvrljig@sezampro.rs
9.	Udruženje proizvođača vina sa oznakom geografskog porekla „Tri Morave“	sabossdoo@gmail.com, pts_s_trifun@mts.rs
10.	Udruženje proizvođača grožđa i vina sa oznakom geografskog porekla „Srem-Fruška gora“	info@fruskagorawine.com slobodan@vinarijakovacevic.com
11.	Udruženje vinogradara i proizvođača vina sa oznakom geografskog porekla „Mlavski rejon“	office@vinarijavirtus.rs