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STATE OF THE ART OF THE VITICULTURE AND WINE SECTOR IN THE WESTERN BALKANS

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STATE OF THE ART OF THE VITICULTURE AND WINE SECTOR IN THE WESTERN BALKANS

Project

Facilitation of exchange through advice on harmonized wine regulations in all Western Balkan countries

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Table of contents

Introduction	4
1. ANALYZED COUNTRIES/TERRITORIES	5
2. GENERAL ASSESSMENT	5
3. PRIOR USE OF EU ASSISTANCE TO STRENGTHEN THE ADMINISTRATIVE CAPACITIES IN THE WINE SECTOR	6
3.1. The main EU assistance in the wine sector in Albania	6
3.2. The main EU assistance in the wine sector in Bosnia and Herzegovina	7
3.3. The main EU assistance in the wine sector in Kosovo*	7
3.4. The main EU assistance in the wine sector in North Macedonia	8
3.5. The main EU assistance in the wine sector in Montenegro	8
3.6. The main EU assistance in the wine sector in Serbia	9
4. CURRENT SITUATION REGARDING WINE LEGISLATION IN SWG COUNTRIES/TERRITORIES	11
4.1. Harmonized wine legislation	11
4.2. EU legislation relevant for transposition in the legislation of individual SWG member countries/territories	13
4.3. Strategies and action plans for harmonizing with EU acquis in the wine sector	14
5. VINEYARD REGISTER AND COMPULSORY DECLARATIONS	15
6. SYSTEM OF CONTROL	16
6.1. System of control in Albania	16
6.2. System of control in Bosnia and Herzegovina	16
6.3. System of control in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina	16
6.4. System of control in the Republic of Srpska	17
6.5. System of control in Kosovo*	17
6.6. System of control in North Macedonia	17
6.7. System of control in Montenegro	18
6.8. System of control in Serbia	18
7. ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS AND CERTIFICATES	19
8. OENOLOGICAL PRACTICES	20
9. LABORATORIES AND METHODS	22
10. QUALITY POLICY	23
11. PRODUCER ASSOCIATIONS	24
12. BENEFICIARIES' PROPOSALS OF PRIORITIES WITHIN THE WINE PROJECT	25
13. HORIZONTAL ISSUES RELEVANT FOR ALL SWG MEMBER COUNTRIES/TERRITORIES	26
14. SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE ACTIVITIES	27

** 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*

List of annexes

Annex 1.	Data on viticulture and wine sector in Albania
Annex 2.	Data on viticulture and wine sector in Bosnia and Herzegovina
Annex 3.	Data on viticulture and wine sector in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
Annex 4.	Data on viticulture and wine sector in the Republic of Srpska
Annex 5.	Data on viticulture and wine sector in Kosovo*
Annex 6.	Data on viticulture and wine sector in North Macedonia
Annex 7.	Data on viticulture and wine sector in Montenegro
Annex 8.	Data on viticulture and wine sector in Serbia

List of abbreviations

BMEL	German Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture
CMO	Common Market Organization
EU	European Union
GFA	GFA Consulting Group GmbH
PDO	Protected Designation of Origin
PGI	Protected Geographical Indication
QP	Quality Policy
SEE	South-East Europe
SWG	Regional Rural Development Standing Working Group
TAIEX	Technical Assistance and Information Exchange instrument of the European Commission
Wine Project	Facilitation of Exchange through Advice on Harmonized Wine Regulations in all Western Balkan Countries Project

Introduction

This State of the Art provides information on the main findings in viticulture and wine sector in SEE region / SWG member countries and territories (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina including entities: Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Republic of Srpska, Kosovo*, North Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia). The analysis of countries and territories is presented in the alphabetical order of the English alphabet.

The document is in the framework of the main objective of the project Facilitation of Exchange through Advice on Harmonized Wine Regulations in all Western Balkan Countries (hereinafter: the Wine Project). The German Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (hereinafter: BMEL) as project holder, approved the implementation of a 3-year regional project in South-East Europe. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between GFA Consulting Group GmbH (hereinafter: GFA) as German implementation body and Regional Rural Development Standing Working Group (hereinafter: SWG) as regional entity in charge of the implementation of activities in the above-mentioned SWG countries/territories. The Wine Project aims to strengthen economic and political relations between all Western Balkan countries/territories and the EU. The main objective of the Wine Project is to provide support to Western Balkan countries/territories in the efforts to align their wine regulations with EU legislation and regulations.

With the aim to start with the activities of the Wine Project, in cooperation with the representatives of BMEL and GFA, the SWG team organized a kick-off meeting held in the period 11-14 December in Struga (North Macedonia). During this meeting, discussions were organized with representatives of ministries and wine experts from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina including the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Srpska entities, Kosovo*, North Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia.

This State of the Art was prepared based on data collected during the kick-off meeting and discussion, as well as on data from a questionnaire prepared by the author of this document. Some information were found on the Internet, since they were not included in the questionnaire. In line with this, data presented in this document are in accordance with the discussion and data provided from the representatives of the SWG wine expert group, as well as with data found on the Internet.

It should be taken into account that this analysis did not include the transposition of new EU regulation (Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/273, Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/274, Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33 and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/34), since it is assumed that SWG member countries/territories have not yet harmonized and implemented these regulations.

1. ANALYZED COUNTRIES/ TERRITORIES

Analyzed viticulture and wine sectors in SWG member countries/territories:

- Albania (in the tables marked ALB)
- Bosnia and Herzegovina (in the tables marked BIH)
 - o Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (in the tables marked FBIH)
 - o Republic of Srpska (in the tables marked RS)
- Kosovo* (in the tables marked KOS*)
- North Macedonia (in the tables marked MKD)
- Montenegro (in the tables marked MNE)
- Serbia (in the tables marked SRB)

2. GENERAL ASSESSMENT

The wine sector in SWG member countries/territories is aligned with the EU wine legislation at varying levels. Serbia and Montenegro have the most harmonized legislations with EU wine *acquis* and implement the most requirements. These countries have harmonized the most of their legislations through several EU projects, and finished activities that require long-term scientific multidisciplinary work on the zoning of wine-growing areas, the establishment of EU wine-growing zones and the use of oenological practices and restrictions, and on the geographical indications system. Serbia has implemented the Vineyard Register, the oenological laboratories and control system, etc., so almost all of the EU wine mechanisms have been established. Both countries have action plans for the transposition, implementation and enforcement of the *acquis* in agriculture and rural development (including the wine sector) and a clear vision for the achievement of all EU wine-related requirements.

North Macedonia and Kosovo* have partial compliance and implementation of EU requirements, but high compliance in the area of Vineyard Register, quality management and control of grape and wine production, etc.

Other countries/territories have partly harmonized legislation and implemented certain parts of EU requirements, but Albania is at the beginning of the process of harmonization within the wine sector, while the most wine-related issues implemented within the two entities of Bosnia and Herzegovina are not regulated at the state level.

Compared to total agriculture production, viticulture and wine production is the most important sector in North Macedonia, but all countries/territories pay a lot of attention to this sector because of the possibilities of rural development and promotion of regions through wines. All countries/territories have similar opportunities and challenges, similar vine varieties and wine production, so the cooperation and joint problem-solving are strongly recommended.

Although the majority of SWG countries/territories have adopted some regulations related to the wine Common Market Organization (CMO), as well as the Quality Policy (QP) of the wine sector, the Wine Project could support countries/territories which are in the process of full harmonization and could

help them to fulfil the remaining EU requirements (especially the ones regulated by the new EU legislation from 2018 and 2019). The main priority could be to support activities in the implementation of EU requirements and to provide the practical training of producers and associations to apply the adopted EU legislation.

3. PRIOR USE OF EU ASSISTANCE TO STRENGTHEN ADMINISTRATIVE CAPACITIES IN THE WINE SECTOR

The ministry staff and wine experts from SWG member countries/territories within the SWG wine expert group have mostly different levels of knowledge of EU wine legislation and different experience and practices in the implementation of EU wine requirements. The level of familiarity with EU wine regulations is generally in line with the country's readiness level for joining the European Union, but still the majority of local experts are well trained.

Different countries/territories have used different EU assistance in the implementation of the EU requirements through various instruments over the last few years. Various EU projects and support by European institutions have been used by Serbia. On the other hand, Albania has not had any EU support in the area of wine CMO and QP for wine (wine products) and aromatized wine products. North Macedonia has had support in the EU integration process of the wine sector, but mostly in the period before the Regulation (EU) 1308/2013 and Regulation (EU) 251/2014. Montenegro, as well as Kosovo* and Bosnia and Herzegovina, used EU assistance in the last period, mainly through TAIEX expert missions, study visits and workshops.

The main conclusion could be that all the representatives of SWG member countries/territories within the wine expert group have good common knowledge about EU wine legislation and requirements, and that the transfer of knowledge among national/regional experts could be very useful. In any case, all participants of the kick-off meeting showed a high level of readiness for mutual cooperation and assistance.

The main EU assistance and support, which we found on the Internet is listed below. The aim of the listed EU projects and training was to strengthen the capacity of institutions in the process of harmonizing the wine sector with EU wine *acquis*.

3.1. The main EU assistance in the wine sector in Albania

- EU funded Interreg IIIA Trans-border Adriatic project "Improvement, sanitation and production of local vines and wines" (*VARIPROVIT*) (2005-2007). Partner Countries: Italy (Universita di Bari – Dipartimento di Protezione delle Piante e Microbiologia Applicata, Centro di Ricerca e Sperimentazione in Agricoltura "Basile Caramia", Locorotondo, Bari, CNR Istituto di Virologia Vegetale Sezione di Bari, CIHEAM – Istituto Agronomico di Bari), Albania, Croatia and Serbia

3.2. The main EU assistance in the wine sector in Bosnia and Herzegovina

- TAIEX training (11/2017) "Control and Registration Systems in the Grape and Wine Production including Geographical Indications and Protected Designations of Origin" Conegliano, Rome, Tavarnelle Val di Pesa (Italy). Aim of the assistance: the study visit enables the participants to get acquainted with the administrative structures and obligations required in the EU wine sector with special emphasis on the control, registration and labelling systems in the grape and wine production, and harmonization of the standards for wine Geographical Indications and Protected Designations of Origin. Organization providing training: Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry Policies (MiPAAF), Italy
- TAIEX Expert Mission (05/2017) "Protected Designations of Origin (PDO) and Geographical Indications (GI) of Wine Products and on Wine Labelling" Banja Luka, Mostar, Sarajevo (Bosnia and Herzegovina). Aim of the assistance: to inform about the EU obligations stemming from the EU Regulation 1308/2013, Commission Regulation (EC) 479/2008, Commission Regulation (EC) 607/2009 on labelling and geographical indications according to the reform of wine CMO. EU experts from the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry Policies, Italy
- TAIEX Workshop (09/2017) "Establishment of Registry and Control System in Wine Sector" Banja Luka (Bosnia and Herzegovina). Aim of the assistance: to provide EU best practices for the development of registry system in the wine sector in line with EU rules, focusing on the registration of small wine producers. EU experts from the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry Policies, Italy and the Directorate of Agriculture and Food Industry, Ministry of Agriculture, Croatia

3.3. The main EU assistance in the wine sector in Kosovo*

- TAIEX Expert Mission (09/2018) "Record Keeping and Declaration Systems in Grape and Wine Production" Peja/Peć, Rahovec/Orahovac (Kosovo*). Aim of the assistance: to review the existing primary and secondary legislation related to the record keeping and declaration systems in grape and wine production in order to comply with the EU *acquis*. The expert mission also provided sharing of information and experience on strategies and their implementation with respect to the harmonization of local and European *acquis* in the field of official quality control of wine. EU experts from: Croatian Centre for Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs
- TAIEX Expert Mission (03/2018) "Analysis of the Impact of Public Funds in the Wine and Viticulture Sector" Pristina (Kosovo*). Aim of the assistance: to assist the authorities in analyzing the impact of public funds granted to the wine and viticulture sector. This sector has been supported with direct payments and grants for years, therefore it is important to measure how this assistance has helped the wine sector and whether further support or any adjustment is needed
- TAIEX Expert Mission (02/2017) "Calculation of the Establishment and Annual Production Costs for Vineyards" Pristina, Rahovec/Orahovac (Kosovo*). Aim of the assistance: to provide assistance in developing an accurate analysis of current investment costs of constructing, owning, and operating a vineyard
- Project for viticulture between the Department for Vineyards and Wine, Str. "Xhelal Hajda", Rahovec/Orahovac and CIHEAM Bari (Italy)

3.4. The main EU assistance in the wine sector in North Macedonia

- EU-financed project “National Vineyard Monitoring and Management System” (Phase 1: 2004-2006 and Phase 2: 2007-2009). The Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Water Economy was the beneficiary. The projects were aimed to establish the Vineyard Cadaster, to build the capacities of the administration within the Ministry (Vine and Wine Department), to harmonize the legislation and develop a strategic document to improve the marketing of Macedonian wines

3.5. The main EU assistance in the wine sector in Montenegro

- EU technical assistance project: *Europe Aid / 136071 / DH / SER / ME* “Technical support to renewal of viticulture zoning of Montenegro” 2014 / S 167-297193 (2015-2017), funded by the EU and implemented by Centro di Ricerca e Sperimentazione in Agricoltura “Basile Caramia”, Locorotondo, Bari (Italy) by Italian and Serbian experts. The project related to viticulture zoning of wine-growing areas and setting up geographical indications (PDO/PGI) system in Montenegro
- TAIEX training (10/2018) “The Method of Evidence Keeping in Wine Growing and Winemaking Sector”, Zagreb (Croatia). Aim of the study visit: to support the Montenegrin authority in the implementation phase of the legislation on vineyards and production of grape that were recently adopted and are in line with the EU Regulation 1308/2013. Organizations providing training: Croatian Ministry of Agriculture, Paying Agency for Agriculture Fisheries and Rural Development and Croatian Centre for Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs
- TAIEX Workshop (09/2016) “Protected Designations of Origin (PDO) and Geographical Indications (GI) of Certain Wine Sector Products”, Podgorica (Montenegro). Aim of the workshop: to increase the general knowledge of EU legislation regarding protected designations of origin (PDO) and geographical indications (GI) of certain wine sector products. To assist Montenegro experts in the implementation of legislation on PDO and PGI in the wine sector, including the system of PDO/PGI labelling of wines
- TAIEX training (09/2017) “Certification Scheme for Wine Planting Material”, Zagreb and Osijek (Croatia). The aim of the study visit: to support in checking the compliance of the Montenegrin phytosanitary requirements on wine propagating material and plants intended for planting to the EU legislation, and to provide training on the practical implementation of the certification process and the inspection control in production and on the market. Organizations providing training: Ministry of Agriculture, Directorate of Food Quality and Phytosanitary Policy of Croatia

3.6. The main EU assistance in the wine sector in Serbia

- IPA Twinning Project “Strengthening the capacities of the phytosanitary sector in the field of plant varieties registration, including the improvement of variety testing authorities” (*project reference: SR 14 IPA AG 0116*) (2017 - ongoing). Project relates to description of morphological characteristics of autochthonous vine varieties
- PLAC (Policy and Legal Advice Centre) I project (2013-2016): EU project to support Serbia in the preparation for EU accession by improving policy and legislation processes (support for the preparation of wine legislation harmonized with EU regulation)
- IPA 2008 project: “Capacity Building and Technical Support for the Renewal of Viticulture Zoning for the System of Designation for the Wine with Geographical Indications” (*Project reference: SR 08 IB AG 02*) (2011 – 2013). The twinning project was financed by the EU and the EU partner was Italy. Professional development within the project: renewal of viticulture zoning of wine-growing areas, setting up EU PDO/PGI system and management control
- CARDS Twinning Project “Capacity Building for the Regulation of the Serbian Wine Sector” (*Project reference: 05SER01/06/005*) (2006 – 2009) funded by the EU and developed in cooperation with Spain (La Rioja, Castile y Leon and Navarra regions). Professional development within the project: the establishment, management and control of the Vineyard Register and compulsory declarations, GIS applications, EU wine legislation, system of oenological laboratories and wine sensorial testing, control management, etc.
- EU funded Interreg IIIA Trans-border Adriatic project “Improvement, sanitation and production of local vines and wines” (*VARIPROVIT*) (2005-2007). Partner Countries: Italy (Universita di Bari – Dipartimento di Protezione delle Piante e Microbiologia Applicata, Centro di Ricerca e Sperimentazione in Agricoltura “Basile Caramia”, Locorotondo, Bari, CNR Istituto di Virologia Vegetale Sezione di Bari, CIHEAM – Istituto Agronomico di Bari), Albania, Croatia and Serbia
- TAIEX Expert Mission (07/2018) “The New EU Regulations on Simplified Tracking and Identification of Wine” Belgrade (Serbia). German wine experts. Aim of the assistance: to discuss all relevant in-depth information and clarifications on novelties and changes of the two new EU regulations related to simplified tracking and identification of wine. This exchange would enable officials to align the draft of the new national law with the new EU regulations.
- BTSF (Better Training for Safer Food) training about geographical indications of wine (2017) – different training sessions
- TAIEX training (09/2014 Spain) “Aromatized wine-based drinks and aromatized wine-product cocktails”. Implementation of Regulation (EU) 251/2014. Organization providing training: Administración General de la Comunidad Autónoma La Rioja, Consejería de Agricultura, Ganadería y Medio Ambiente
- TAIEX training (01/2014) France “Record Keeping and Declaration Systems in the Grape and Wine Production”. Administrative structures and obligations required in the EU wine sector. Organization providing training: ADECIA, MAAF, Customs and Excise, Frauds, FranceAgriMer and INAO

- TAIEX training (10/2012) Italy "EU Requirements for Wine Laboratories and Sensory Testing". Laboratory operations and requirements related to official controls in the wine sector, in accordance with EU regulation, in particular on the wine CMO. Organization providing training: Laboratorio Centrale di Roma
- TAIEX training (10/2011) Portugal "Controls in the Wine Sector". Regulations in the EU regarding the controls in the wine sector (controls of oenological practices, controls of implementation of supporting measures in the wine sector and controls of the production of wine) as well as implementation of this regulation in EU. Organizations providing training: Ministry of Agriculture, Sea, Environment and Regional Planning (MAMAOT), Wine and Vineyard Institute (IVV, I.P.), Port and Douro Wines Institute (IVDP, I.P.) and North Regional Coordination and Development Commission (CCDR-N), Porto
- TAIEX training (12/2010) France "Production and Quality of Sparkling and Aromatized Wine". Introducing regulation related to production and quality of sparkling and aromatized wine, with a purpose of creating appropriate regulations in the Republic of Serbia in this field, aligned with EU regulations. Organizations providing training: Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of France and Institut national de l'origine et de la qualité, France
- TAIEX training (07/2010) France "Wine Labelling and Geographical Indications". Labelling and geographical indications according to reform of wine CMO. Organization providing training: Institut national de l'origine et de la qualité, France
- Special programme – GTZ training (08/2007) Germany "EU Certification of Grapevine Plant Material". Production of the grapevine plant material and certification. Organization providing training: Geisenheim and Geilweilerhof Institutes, Germany
- Special programme – GTZ training (04/2007) Germany. "Reform of CMO for Wine – New Opportunities for Viticulture Countries of Central and Eastern Europe" Participation of the Forum and Intervitis Inerfructa Fair and visit to famous German winegrowing regions and producers. GTZ organization and assistance

4. CURRENT SITUATION REGARDING WINE LEGISLATION IN SWG COUNTRIES/ TERRITORIES

4.1. Harmonized wine legislation

The following table shows compliance of the legislation of each SWG country/territory with EU legislation on vine/wine products and aromatized wine products.

EU requirements	Corresponding EU legislation and provisions	Countries/territories (Harmonized legislation – Yes, Partly harmonized – Partly, Not harmonized or not regulated – No)							
		ALB	BIH	FBIH	RS	KOS*	MKD	MNE	SRB
Basic issues		ALB	BIH	FBIH	RS	KOS*	MKD	MNE	SRB
Definitions	R. (EU) No 1308/2013	No	No	Partly	Partly	Partly	Yes	Yes	Yes
Categories	R. (EU) No 1308/2013, Annex VI, Part II	No	No	Partly	No	Partly	Yes	Yes	Yes
Production and market of grape and wine products		ALB	BIH	FBIH	RS	KOS*	MKD	MNE	SRB
Vineyard register	C.D.R. (EU), No 2018/273, C.D.R., No 2018/274, Connected with R. (EU), No 1308/2013, Article 145	Partly	No	Partly	Partly	Yes	Partly	Yes	Yes
Harvest declarations	C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274	No	No	Partly	Partly	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Production declarations	C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274	No	No	Partly	Partly	Yes	Partly	Yes	Yes
Stock declarations	C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274	No	No	Partly	Partly	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Oenological practices	R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.R. (EC) No 606/2009 / OIV publications	No	No	Yes	Partly	Partly	Yes	Partly	Yes
Oenological means (substances)	C.R. (EC) No 606/2009, Article 9. / OIV publications	No	No	Yes	Partly	Partly	Yes	Partly	Yes
Experimental use of new oenological practices	C.R. (EC) No 606/2009	No	No	No	No	Partly	Yes	No	No
Conditions and restrictions for sweetening of wines	C.R. (EC) No 606/2009	No	No	Yes	Partly	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Enrichment	R. (EU) No 1308/2013	No	No	Partly	Partly	Partly	Yes	Yes	Yes
Acidification and de-acidification	R. (EU) No 1308/2013	No	No	Yes	Partly	Partly	Yes	Yes	Yes

EU requirements	Corresponding EU legislation and provisions	Countries/territories (Harmonized legislation – Yes, Partly harmonized – Partly, Not harmonized or not regulated – No)							
		ALB	BIH	FBIH	RS	KOS*	MKD	MNE	SRB
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	No	Partly	Yes	Partly	Partly	Partly	Yes	Partly
Laboratories	R. (EU) No 1308/2013	Partly	No	Yes	Partly	Partly	Yes	Partly	Yes
Lab. Methods	EU / OIV methods	No	No	Yes	Partly	Partly	Yes	Partly	Yes
Requirements on Stan. ISO/IEC 17025	R. (EU) No 1308/2013	Yes	Partly ⁽¹⁾	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partly ⁽¹⁾	Yes
Labelling and presentations		ALB	BIH	FBIH	RS	KOS*	MKD	MNE	SRB
Compulsory and Optional particulars	R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.R. (EC) No 607/2009	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Market		ALB	BIH	FBIH	RS	KOS*	MKD	MNE	SRB
Prohibition of lead-based capsules or foil	C.R. (EC) No 607/2009	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Accompanying documents	R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274	No	No	No	Partly	Partly	No	Partly	Partly
Transport of unpackaged wine products	C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273	No	No	Partly	Partly	No	No	No	Partly
Records (Inward and Outward register)		ALB	BIH	FBIH	RS	KOS*	MKD	MNE	SRB
Inward and Outward register	R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/273, C.D.R. (EU) No 2018/274	No	No	Partly	Partly	Partly	Partly	Yes	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	No	Partly	Partly	No	Partly	Yes	Partly
Quality Policy		ALB	BIH	FBIH	RS	KOS*	MKD	MNE	SRB
PDO/PGIs	R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.R. (EC) No 607/2009	No	No	Partly	Partly	Partly	Partly	Yes	Yes
Traditional terms	R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.R. (EC) No 607/2009	No	No	Partly	Partly	No	Partly	Yes	Yes
Control / certification/ control bodies	R. (EU) No 1308/2013, C.R. (EC) No 607/2009	No	No	Partly	Partly	No	Partly	Partly	Yes
Analytical Databank of Isotopic Data		ALB	BIH	FBIH	RS	KOS*	MKD	MNE	SRB
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	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Aromatized Wine Products		ALB	BIH	FBIH	RS	KOS*	MKD	MNE	SRB
Definitions	R. (EU) No 251/2014, C.D.R. (EU) No 2017/670, R. (EC) No 1333/2008, R. (EC), No 1334/2008	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Partly
Categories, description, presentation and labelling of aromatized wine products	R. (EU) No 251/2014	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Partly
Geographical indications	R. (EU) No 251/2014	No	No	No	Partly	No	No	No	Partly

⁽¹⁾ – not found data in legislation about this obligation, but it was concluded that accreditation bodies

perform accreditation on the basis of the mentioned standard

The review does not take into account certain new provisions regulated by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/273 and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/274, as well as Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 2019/33 and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/34 which all SWG member countries/territories have to transpose

4.2. EU legislation relevant for transposition in the legislation of individual SWG member countries/territories

An overview of the main EU legislation relevant for transposition in the legislation of individual SWG member countries/territories (R) and EU legislation largely harmonized/transposed in the legislation of individual SWG member countries/territories (H) is presented below.

EU legislation	ALB	BIH	FBIH	RS	KOS*	MKD	MNE	SRB
Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organization of the markets in agricultural and food products and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 922/72, (EEC) No 234/79, (EC) No 1037/2001 and (EC) No 1234/2007	R	R	R	R	R	H	H	H
Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/273 of 11 December 2017 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the scheme of authorizations for vine plantings, the vineyard register, accompanying documents and certification, the inward and outward register, compulsory declarations, notifications and publication of notified information, and supplementing Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the relevant checks and penalties, amending Commission Regulations (EC) No 555/2008, (EC) No 606/2009 and (EC) No 607/2009 and repealing Commission Regulation (EC) No 436/2009 and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/560	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/274 of 11 December 2017 laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the scheme of authorizations for vine plantings, certification, the inward and outward register, compulsory declarations and notifications, and of Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the relevant checks, and repealing Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/561	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Commission Regulation (EC) No 606/2009 of 10 June 2009 laying down detailed rules for implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 479/2008 as regards the categories of grapevine products, oenological practices and the applicable restrictions	R	R	R	R	R	H	H ⁽¹⁾	H

EU legislation	ALB	BIH	FBIH	RS	KOS*	MKD	MNE	SRB
Commission Regulation (EC) No 607/2009 of 14 July 2009 laying down certain detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 479/2008 as regards protected designations of origin and geographical indications, traditional terms, labelling and presentation of certain wine sector products (<i>in the process of repealing</i>)	R	R	R	R	R	R	H ⁽²⁾	H
Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33 of 17 October 2018 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards applications for protection of designations of origin, geographical indications and traditional terms in the wine sector, the objection procedure, restrictions of use, amendments to product specifications, cancellation of protection, and labelling and presentation	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/34 of 17 October 2018 laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards applications for protection of designations of origin, geographical indications and traditional terms in the wine sector, the objection procedure, amendments to product specifications, the register of protected names, cancellation of protection and use of symbols, and of Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards an appropriate system of checks	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Regulation (EU) No 251/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the definition, description, presentation, labelling and the protection of geographical indications of aromatized wine products and repealing C. Regulation (EEC) No 1601/91, including C.D.R. (EU) No 2017/670, R. (EC) No 1333/2008, R. (EC), No 1334/2008	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R ⁽³⁾

R - EU legislation relevant for transposition in the national legislation of SWG member countries/territories
H - EU legislation largely harmonized/transposed in the national legislation of SWG member countries/territories

⁽¹⁾ - not updated new oenological practices

⁽²⁾ - the main part of the Regulation was transposed

⁽³⁾ - harmonized/transposed EU legislation on aromatized wines, not for all aromatized wine products

4.3. Strategies and action plans for harmonizing with EU *acquis* in the wine sector

The majority of SWG member countries/territories have strategies for developing the viticulture and wine sector, and in the process of accession to the EU, Serbia and Montenegro have adapted action plans for the transposition, implementation and enforcement of the *acquis* in agriculture and rural development. In accordance with the mentioned plans, Serbia should harmonize all legislation for vine/wine products and aromatized wine products by 2021, and Montenegro should have already harmonized this legislation.

As priority in this part it can be recommended that Wine Project support Albania, Bosnia and Herzegov-

ina (including the entities), Kosovo* and North Macedonia to prepare the strategies, some documents in the EU accession process and/or action plans for the transposition, implementation and enforcement of EU *acquis* in the wine sector.

5. VINEYARD REGISTER AND COMPULSORY DECLARATIONS

The system of the Vineyard Register and compulsory declarations with implemented controls, geographical information system and orthophoto maps, GPS measuring of vineyard parcels, computerized management of compulsory declarations, and other requirements are implemented by Kosovo*, North Macedonia and Serbia. In case of Serbia, it is planned to completely incorporate alphanumeric and GIS part of the software, as well as to link the electronic application with the Land Parcel Identification System (LPIS) (which is in the setup procedure) and other software and data bases.

Montenegro and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina have fully or partly harmonized requirements for the Vineyard Register and compulsory declarations. The Republic of Srpska has the common legislation base in the Law on Wine to set up the Vineyard Register and compulsory declarations system. 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. On the state level of Bosnia and Herzegovina (including the entire territory) the establishment of IACS (Integrated Administration and Control System) and GIS framework has been initiated.

Issue/activity	ALB	BIH	FBIH	RS	KOS*	MKD	MNE	SRB
Drafting the legal preconditions/legislation on Vineyard Register and compulsory declaration	R	R	R	R	I	R	I	I
Transposition of new EU legislation (Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/273 and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/274)	R	R	R	R	R ⁽¹⁾	R	R ⁽¹⁾	R ⁽¹⁾
Organizing the administrative structure and capacity building to set up the system of Vineyard Register and compulsory declaration	R	R ⁽²⁾	I	R	I	I	R	I
Set up the computerized system/software for Vineyard Register and compulsory declarations	R	R	R	R	I	I	R	I
Upgrade the computerized system/software of Vineyard Register and compulsory declaration	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Linking the electronic system/software for Vineyard Register and compulsory declarations with other software and data bases (IACS, LPIS, etc.)	R	R	R	R	R	I	R	R

R – relevant for activities within the Wine project

I – implemented

⁽¹⁾ - the legislation is harmonized with the previous EU legislation

⁽²⁾ - probably is not necessary to establish an administrative structure on the state level, if the structures are established at the entities level

Due to the similarity of the issue of the cadastre, the ownership of the land on which the vineyards are planted, etc., the interactive exchange of experience and transfer of knowledge between the experts of SWG countries/territories could be a great benefit to countries/territories that have not established these EU requirements.

6. SYSTEM OF CONTROL

The system of control and tractability management has a different degree of organization in different SWG member countries/territories, but the Inward and Outward Register and accompanying document system (movement of wine products) are not fully implemented within the computerized system in the most of SWG countries/territories.

Responsible institutions/authorities for the system of administrative and field control during production, before the release the wines to the market and market control, are shown below.

6.1. System of control in Albania

No regulated control and/or no provided data.

6.2. System of control in Bosnia and Herzegovina

The control is organized on the entity level (please see below).

6.3. System of control in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

- Administrative authority: Federal Ministry of Agriculture and offices for control in agriculture
- Common control of quality and food safety: agriculture inspection responsible for viticulture and wine production
- Oenological laboratory/ies: 3 laboratories accredited with Standard ISO/IEC 17025
- Control of GIs wine products: authorized control body "Federal Agro-Mediterranean Institute", Mostar (not accredited by ISO/IEC 17065)
- A document required for the release of wine on the market: approval (permission) issued by the municipal body for wines without GIs and by authorized control body "Federal Agro-Mediterranean Institute" for wines with GIs
- Inspection control of wine on the market: market inspection and tourism-catering inspection

6.4. System of control in the Republic of Srpska

- Administrative authority: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management / Republic of Srpska Inspection Administration
- Common control of quality and food safety: Republic Administration for Inspection Activities, Republic of Srpska Inspectorate, Agriculture Inspection Service / authorized bodies (in line with Article 28, Law on Wine (Official Gazette of Republic of Srpska, No. 80/2015). Food safety, import of food and labelling: Food Safety Inspection Service
- Oenological laboratory/es: JZU Institute for Public Health of the Republic of Srpska (in Banja Luka and regional centres in Doboj, Istočno Sarajevo and Trebinje) and laboratory Siste Qualita S Ltd., Pale, accredited with Standard ISO/IEC 17025
- Control of GIs wine products: authorized bodies (in line with Article 28, Law on Wine (Official Gazette of Republic of Srpska, No. 80/2015) – not defined obligation for accredited by ISO/IEC 17065
- A document required for the release of wine on the market: laboratory report (analyses of physical-chemical analyses and sensorial testing/evaluation)
- Inspection control of wine on the market: Market Inspection Service

6.5. System of control in Kosovo*

- Administrative authority: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development
- Common control of quality and food safety: Department for Viticulture and Wine within the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development
- Oenological laboratory/ies: Laboratory within the Department for Viticulture and Wine accredited with Standard ISO/IEC 17025
- Control of GIs wine products: Department for Viticulture and Wine
- A document required for the release of wine into market: Permission for releasing the wine on the market issued by the Department for Viticulture and Wine
- Inspection control of wine on the market: Department for Viticulture and Wine and Ministry of Trade and Industry (Trade Inspection)

6.6. System of control in North Macedonia

- Administrative authority: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy
- Common control of quality and food safety: State Agriculture Inspectorate (SAI) (quality control) in cooperation with the Department of Fruit Growing, Viticulture and Wine Production (within the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy)
- Oenological laboratory/ies: authorized four laboratories accredited with Standard ISO/IEC 17025
- Control of GIs for wine products: State Agriculture Inspectorate (SAI) (quality control) in cooperation with the Department of Fruit Growing, Viticulture and Wine Production (within the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy)
- A document required for the release of wine on the market: Decision for placing the wine on the market issued by the Department of Fruit Growing, Viticulture and Wine Production (within the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy)
- Inspection control of wine on the market: State Market Inspectorate

6.7. System of control in Montenegro

- Administrative authority: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Directorate for Agriculture
- Common control of quality and food safety: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Directorate for Agriculture, Inspection Supervision Department, for safety control: Directorate for Food Safety, Veterinary and Phytosanitary Affairs
- Oenological laboratory/ies: recognized three laboratories (in this moment, we did not find the information whether they should be accredited with Standard ISO/IEC 17025).
- Control of GIs wine products: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
- A document required for the release of wine on the market: Decision for placing the wine on the market issued by Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Directorate for Agriculture, Department of Plant Production
- Inspection control of wine on the market: Directorate for Inspection Affairs, Market Inspection Section

6.8. System of control in Serbia

- Administrative authority: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management
- Common control of quality and food safety: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, Sector of Agricultural Inspection, Department of Agricultural Inspection for Wine, Spirit Drinks, Alcoholic and Non-Alcoholic Beverages
- Oenological laboratory/ies: authorized seven laboratories accredited with Standard ISO/IEC 17025
- Control of GIs wine products: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, Sector of Agricultural Inspection, Department of Agricultural Inspection for Wine, Spirit Drinks, Alcoholic and Non-Alcoholic Beverages
- A document required for the release of wine on the market: Laboratory report (physical-chemical and microbiological analyses and sensorial testing) and for PDO/PGI wines; Certificate issued by the Ministry, as well as Ministry Permissions for labelling/putting marks of quality and designation for bottled wine with GIs
- Inspection control of wine on the market: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, Sector of Agricultural Inspection, Department of Agricultural Inspection for Wine, Spirit Drinks, Alcoholic and Non-Alcoholic Beverages (for internal market and export). In the procedure of wine imports, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, Plant Protection Directorate, Border Phytosanitary Inspection has responsibility

7. ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS AND CERTIFICATES

Movement of grape and wine products is regulated in some SWG countries/territories (Republic of Srpska, Kosovo*, Montenegro and Serbia), where legislation just covers common requirements and the use of documentation accompanying the movement of wine products. Wine legislation and/or trade legislation stipulates that the transport of wine products for the purpose of sale needs to be accompanied with some fiscal documents (dispatch note, etc.) and usually laboratory reports or appropriate certificates.

It should be kept in mind that the laws in the above-mentioned SWG member states/territories regulate movement and transport of grapes, grape must, partly fermented grape must and wine (different categories; in the case of Republic of Srpska definitions are not harmonized for all wine categories), but not grape juice.

The VI-1 system is implemented in all SWG member countries/territories, where the document provides description of the product, compliance with EU requirements and analysis report.

Country	Competent body for issuing VI-1 documents	Designated bodies or departments (laboratories) for the analysis report of VI-1 documents
Albania	Agroprocessing and Marketing Directorate Food and Agriculture Ministry, Bulevardi Deshmoret e Kombit, No. 2, Tirana	1. Food Research Institute, Rr. Muhamet Gjolllesha, No. 56 Tirana
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Federal Agromediterranean Institute Biskupa Čule 10, 88000 Mostar	1. "Bobita Co" 88260 Čitluk, Kralja Tomislava 42 a, Federation of Bosna i Hercegovina 2. Faculty of Agriculture and Food Sciences Laboratory, University of Sarajevo, Zmaja od Bosne 8, 71000 Sarajevo, Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina 3. Federal Agro Mediterranean Institute Laboratory, Biskupa Čule 10, 88000 Mostar, Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina 4. Institute of Public Health, Jovana Dučića 1, 78000 Banja Luka, Republic of Srpska 5. "Sistem Qualita, S" Ltd., Magistralni put bb, 71420 Pale, Republic of Srpska
Kosovo*	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development (MAFRD), Department for Vineyards and Wine, Str. "Xhelal Hajda", Rahovec/Orahovac	1. Division of Laboratory for Chemical Analysis in Wine – Rahovec/Orahovac, Str. "Xhelal Hajda", Rahovec/Orahovac 2. "Stonecastle Vineyards & Winery" L.L.C., Str. Brnjaka, Rahovec/Orahovac

Country	Competent body for issuing VI-1 documents	Designated bodies or departments (laboratories) for the analysis report of VI-1 documents
North Macedonia	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy, Str. Leninova 2, 1000 Skopje	1. Univerzitet Sv.Kiril i Metodij, JNU Zemjodelski institut Skopje, Odel za lozarstvo i vinarstvo, Bul. Aleksandar Makedonski bb, MK-1000 Skopje 2. Laboratory for plant protection and environment, Faculty of Agriculture, University "Goce Delcev"- Stip, Krste Misirkov bb, 2000 Stip
Montenegro	Ministry of Economy, Rimski trg 46, 20000 Podgorica	1. Biotehnički fakultet, Mihaila Lalića 1, 20000 Podgorica 2. PI Center for Ecotoxicological Researches of Montenegro (JU Centar za ekotoksikološka ispitivanja Crne Gore), Put Radomira Ivanovića br. 2, 20000 Podgorica
Serbia	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management (former Ministry of Agriculture and Ecology), Nemanjina 22-26, 11000 Belgrade	1. "Jugoinspekt Beograd" AD za kontrolu kvaliteta i kvantiteta robe Čika Ljubina 8/5, 11000 Beograd, "Jugoinspekt" AD, Beograd, Zavod "Topčider", Teodora Dražera 11, 11000 Beograd/Belgrade 2. "Enološka stanica" DOO, Vršac, Heroja Pinkija 49, 26300 Vršac 3. "SP laboratorija" AD, Bečej, Industrijska 3, 21220 Bečej; 4. "EKO-LAB" DOO za upravljanje kvalitetom, Padinska skela, Industrijsko naselje bb, 11213 Beograd/Belgrade (Padinska Skela) 5. DOO preduzeće za pružanje laboratorijskih usluga "ALFA LAB", Aleksandrovac, Kruševačka 36, 37230 Aleksandrovac 6. Tehnološki fakultet Novi Sad, Univerzitet u Novom Sadu, Bulevar cara Lazara 1, 21000 Novi Sad

8. OENOLOGICAL PRACTICES

Albania

- No regulated and/or no provided data.
- Albania is not a member of OIV (Organisation Internationale de la Vigne et du Vin).

Bosnia and Herzegovina

- Oenological practices, restrictions and means are regulated with entities legislation (please see below).

Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

- EU requirements for oenological practices and restrictions, as well as for oenological means are harmonized, except for the latest changes/additions of EU legislation.
- New viticulture zoning of wine-growing areas and determination of climate zones in order to determine certain ecological procedures and restrictions is not done.

Republic of Srpska

- EU requirements for oenological practices and restrictions, as well as for oenological means are harmonized only related to common provisions, but according to the Law on Wine (Article 12, Paragraph 2), the oenological practices and means are applied directly from OIV.
- New viticulture zoning of wine-growing areas and determination of climate zones in order to use certain oenological procedures and restrictions are not done.

Kosovo*

- EU requirements for oenological practices and restrictions, as well as for oenological means are partly harmonized.
- It is planned to harmonize issues regarding oenological practices, restrictions and oenological means in 2019.

North Macedonia

- EU requirements for oenological practices and restrictions, as well as for oenological means are harmonized, except for the latest changes/additions in EU legislation.
- New viticulture zoning of wine-growing areas and determination of climate zones in order to determine certain ecological procedures and restrictions is not done.

Montenegro

- EU requirements for oenological practices and restrictions, as well as for oenological means are partly harmonized.
- New viticulture zoning of wine-growing areas and determination of climate zones in order to determine certain ecological procedures and restrictions is done.

Serbia

- EU requirements for oenological practices and restrictions, as well as for oenological means are harmonized, including the latest changes/additions to EU legislation. Experimental use of new oenological practices is not regulated, and there are no regulated restrictions on blending of domestic and imported wine from CEFTA countries/territories. This question needs to be discussed, because according to CEFTA, it is possible to have cumulative origin.
- New viticulture zoning of wine-growing areas and determination of climate zones in order to determine certain ecological procedures and restrictions is done.

9. LABORATORIES AND METHODS

Data about laboratories are presented in Chapters 6 and 7. All SWG member countries/territories have recognized oenological laboratories.

Laboratories in SWG member countries/territories mostly use OIV methods, but Albania is not a member of OIV.

Please see below listed data about accreditation bodies responsible for accreditation of laboratories and certification bodies. Mentioned above laboratories are accredited for laboratory analyzing of the wine (only for Montenegro we did not find the data about laboratory accreditation).

Albania

- Name of accreditation body: General Directorate of Accreditation (DPA)
- Member of the International Accreditation Forum (IAF)
- Website: <http://www.dpa.gov.al/en>
- The standards related to controls and certifications regulated in EU wine legislation applied: ISO/IEC 17025 and ISO/IEC 17065.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

- Name accreditation body: Institute for Accreditation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BATA)
- Not member of the International Accreditation Forum (IAF) (https://www.iaf.nu//articles/IAF_MEMBERS_SIGNATORIES/4)
- Website: <http://www.bata.gov.ba/Default.aspx?langTag=en-US>
- The standards related to controls and certifications regulated in EU wine legislation applied: ISO/IEC 17025 and ISO/IEC 17065.

Kosovo*

- Name of accreditation body: Kosovo* Accreditation Directorate (DAK)
- Member of the International Accreditation Forum (IAF)
- Website: <https://dak.rks-gov.net/page.aspx?id=2,1>
- The standards related to controls and certifications regulated in EU wine legislation regulated in EU wine legislation applied: ISO/IEC 17025 and ISO/IEC 17065.

North Macedonia

- Name of accreditation body: Institute for Accreditation of the Republic of Macedonia (IARM)
- Member of the International Accreditation Forum (IAF)
- Website: <http://iarm.gov.mk/index.php?lang=en>
- The standards related to controls and certifications regulated in EU wine legislation applied: ISO/IEC 17025 and ISO/IEC 17065.

Montenegro

- Name of accreditation body: Accreditation Body of Montenegro
- Not member of the International Accreditation Forum (IAF) (https://www.iaf.nu//articles/IAF_MEMBERS_SIGNATORIES/4)

- Website: <http://www.akreditacija.me/en/index.php>
- The standards related to controls and certifications regulated in EU wine legislation applied: ISO/IEC 17025.

Serbia

- Name of accreditation body: Accreditation Body of Serbia (ATS)
- Member of the International Accreditation Forum (IAF)
- Website: <https://www.ats.rs/en>
- The standards related to controls and certifications regulated in EU wine legislation applied: ISO/IEC 17025 and ISO/IEC 17065.

10. QUALITY POLICY

Albania

- No regulated and/or no provided data.
- Old geographical indications (within the old system) are registered in EU through Association Agreement.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

- Organized on the entity level (please see below).
- Old geographical indications (within the old system) are registered in EU through Association Agreement.

Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

- EU PDO/PGI system is partly implemented.
- The old system is applied, but there is a plan to set up new viticulture zoning of wine-growing areas as basis for the PDO/PGI system.
- Old geographical indications (within the old system) on the state level are registered in EU through Association Agreement.
- There are no registered (protected) denominations within PDO/PGI system.

Republic of Srpska

- EU PDO/PGI system is partly implemented.
- PDO and PGI denominations are regulated, as well as traditional terms, but without detailed by-laws and implementation of the system. It is planned to set up new viticulture zoning of wine-growing areas as basis for the PDO/PGI system.
- Old geographical indications (within the old system) on the state level are registered in EU through Association Agreement.
- There are no registered (protected) denominations within the PDO/PGI system.

Kosovo*

- EU PDO/PGI system is partly implemented.
- The plan is to adopt new legislation and set up the PDO/PGI system.
- There are no registered (protected) denominations within PDO/PGI system.

North Macedonia

- EU PDO/PGI system is partly implemented.
- It is planned to set up new viticulture zoning of wine-growing areas and PDO/PGI system.
- There is no registered (protected) denominations within PDO/PGI system.

Montenegro

- EU PDO/PGI system is implemented.
- The new viticulture zoning of wine-growing areas is set up.
- Old geographical indications (within the old system) are registered in EU through Association Agreement.
- There are no registered (protected) denominations within the PDO/PGI system.

Serbia

- EU PDO/PGI system, including control in the production and on the market, is implemented.
- The new viticulture zoning of wine-growing areas is set up.
- Old geographical indications (within the old system) are registered in EU through Association Agreement.
- At this moment, there are 5 PDOs registered and several requested for registration are under procedure.

11. PRODUCER ASSOCIATIONS

In most SWG member countries/territories, there is one or several associations per country/territory and some of them are organized at the national level. In Serbia, 11 associations of grape and wine producers operate within the geographical indications, and their statutes contain the same goals as the ones for the functioning of producer organizations defined in the Regulation (EU) 1308/2013.

12. BENEFICIARIES' PROPOSALS OF PRIORITIES WITHIN THE WINE PROJECT

After the discussion during the kick-off meeting, representatives of ministries and wine experts from each of the SWG member countries/territories proposed the following priorities to be realized through the Wine Project.

Albania

1. Support in drafting the legislation on wine (Law on Wine and by-laws)
2. Setting-up the system of the Vineyard Register and compulsory declarations
3. Preparing the Strategy for development of viticulture and wine production sector

Bosnia and Herzegovina:

1. Preparing the Action plan for the transposition, implementation and enforcement of EU wine *acquis* (for the state level, as well as the level of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Srpska)
2. Support in adaptation/drafting of the legislation on wine
3. Viticulture zoning of wine-growing areas, as a base for PDO/PGI system/denominations, base for regulation of using oenological practices and restrictions, vine variety classifications, etc.

North Macedonia

1. Preparing the strategy for development of viticulture and wine production sector
2. Support in drafting the new legislation and set up the system of clonal selection of local vine varieties
3. Viticulture zoning of wine-growing areas, as a base for PDO/PGI system/denominations, base for regulation of using the oenological practices and restrictions, vine variety classifications, etc.

Montenegro:

- *At this moment without proposals*

Kosovo*

1. Preparing the analyses of the viticulture and wine production sector
2. Preparing the strategy for development of viticulture and wine production sector
3. Support in drafting the legislation on wine (Law on Wine and by-laws)

Serbia:

1. Implementing the system of accompanying documents
2. Implementing the system of Inward and Outward Register
3. Support in drafting new legislation (Law on Wine and Other Grape Products) harmonized with new EU legislation published in 2018 and with new legislation (in the case of adaptation the new EU proposals for wine legislation)

13. HORIZONTAL ISSUES RELEVANT FOR ALL SWG MEMBER COUNTRIES/ TERRITORIES

Although there are certain differences, some of the analyzed EU requirements are not regulated and/or implemented in all SWG member countries/territories. EU issues listed below are significant for all SWG member countries/territories, so the Wine Project could carry out activities related to these issues at the horizontal level and at the same time with representatives from all SWG member countries/territories.

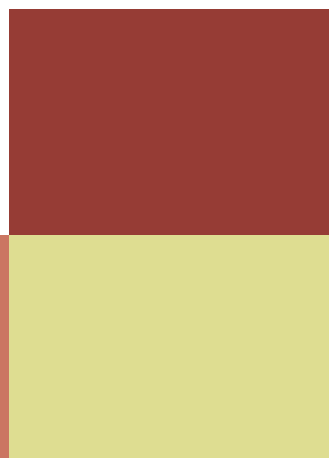
Common relevant EU wine requirements:

- Legislation (new legislation from 2018 and future EU wine legislation)
- Experimental use of new oenological practices
- Restrictions on blending and *coupage* (problematic issue regulated in CEFTA countries/territories about the possibility of cumulative origin)
- Accompanying documents and certificates and transport of unpackaged wine products
- Inward and Outward Register issue
- Certification/control bodies (accreditation by Standard ISO/IEC 17065)
- Analytical databank of isotopic data and samples for checking purposes
- Producer organizations and inter-branch organizations (in line with Regulation (EU) 1308 requirements)
- Issue regarding aromatized wine products

The common proposal from all representatives of SWG member countries/territories is the request for support by the Wine Project in the area of harmonizing the legislation with the EU wine *acquis*. There are different subjects where support is sought, but the common legislation and implementation of the system of accompanying documents (issue of movement of wine products) is suggested as a horizontal priority. Also, the issue about mutual recognition of certificates (laboratory reports) between SWG countries/territories for export and import (until now official recognition existing just between Serbia and Montenegro) is suggested as one of the issues that could be a topic of the Wine Project.

14. SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE ACTIVITIES

- Collect further data in order to clarify unclear issues and to prepare and distribute additional questionnaires for individual topics and specific issues.
- Carry out a detailed analysis of the situation in viticulture and wine production by country/territory through the visits of countries/territories including direct discussions with representatives of institutions, grape and wine producers/associations, traders, chambers of commerce, etc. This issue specifically refers to Albania (because we believe that the system of control, GIs and overall regulation could be at a better level than demonstrated during the discussions and in the questionnaire) and to Bosnia and Herzegovina (in order to clarify whether it is necessary to regulate procedures at the state level if these procedures are already managed at the entity level).
- In the near future, on the issue of legislation, it would be useful that the Wine Project focuses on SWG member countries/territories that plan to adopt laws very soon. With the prospect that Albania is planning to adopt the Law on Wine, North Macedonia to adopt the Law amending the Law on Wine and Serbia to adopt the Law on Wine and Other Grape and Wine Products in the year 2019, this issue is urgent for these countries.
- In order to establish a concrete plan for assistance in drafting the legislation, it is recommended to provide more concrete data about national plans for the harmonization of wine legislation for each SWG member country/territory. Since only Serbia and Montenegro have action plans for the transposition, implementation and enforcement of the EU wine *acquis*, assistance to other countries/territories in the development of action plans is recommended.
- Include other beneficiaries and organize special thematic meetings/workshops with: associations of producers, distributors and wine traders, as well as chambers of commerce, representatives of inspection, laboratories and members of commissions/panels for wine sensorial testing/evaluation, and representatives of control and certification bodies for annual verification of the production of GI wine products.
- Organize workshops with the subjects of new EU wine legislation (Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/273, Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/274, Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33 and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/34), as well as Regulation (EC) 882/2004 and Regulation (EC) 765/2008.



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