

# **ORDINANCE FOR THE CONDITIONS TO BE MET BY THE QUALITY WINES FROM A DEFINITE REGION, THE ORDER AND THE WAY OF THEIR APPROVAL**

*Prom. SG. 31/14 Apr 2000, amend. SG. 82/25 Sep 2001, amend. SG. 8/22 Jan 2002, amend. SG. 31/4 Apr 2003, amend. SG. 23/18 Mar 2005, amend. SG. 78/30 Sep 2005*

## **Chapter one.**

### **Chapter I. GENERAL PROVISIONS**

Art. 1. The ordinance settles the conditions for production of quality wines from a definite region, the order and the way of their approval and the requirements to be met by the products fit for production of quality wines from a definite region.

Art. 2. Quality wines from a definite region are: quality wines with guaranteed name of origin and quality wines with guaranteed and controlled name of origin.

Art. 3. (amend. SG 23/05) Types of quality wines produced in a definite region are: quality liqueur wines produced in a definite region; quality sparkling wines produced in a definite region; quality effervescent wines, produced in a definite region; other quality wines produced in a definite region, different from the enlisted.

Art. 4. The products from which quality wines from a definite region can be obtained are: fresh grape; grape must, partially fermented grape must; new wine in a process of fermentation; wine.

## **Chapter two.**

### **CONDITIONS TO BE MET BY THE QUALITY WINES FROM A DEFINITE REGION**

#### **Section I.**

##### **General Provisions**

Art. 5. (1) (amend. SG 23/05) Quality wine produced in defined region is the wine originating from defined viticulture region, micro-region or massif which name serves to designate the wine, and which has been obtained, processed and bottled in the defined region, micro-region or massif. Its qualities or essential characteristics are due basically or exclusively to the geographic ambience including natural conditions and production traditions. The producers of quality wines, produced in defined region cannot concede their rights to users of the name for origin to third parties who have not been entered as users of the name for origin.

(2) (new – SG 23/05) Quality wine with guaranteed name of origin is the wine which:

1. has been produced from grapes from a region, micro-region or massif, plotted on the map of the vineyards;
2. is produced from permitted or recommended varieties of vines, defined for the respective region in the ordinance of art. 24, para 1 of the Law of the wine and the alcohol beverages;
3. at growing of the vineyards defined agro-technical measures are being implemented;
4. is produced by defined methods for technology of wine production;
5. has defined minimum natural alcohol content;
6. has been produced from grapes which yield per hectare does not exceed the defined quantity for the variety;
7. has typicality, defined from the results of physical – chemical and microbiological analyses and organoleptic assessment;
8. has been produced at defined ratio between produced quantity of grapes and produced quantity of

wine (yield).

(3) (prev. (2), amend. SG 23/05) The conditions and the requirements under para 2 for each quality wine with guaranteed name of origin shall be determined by the act for its approval.

Art. 6. (1) (amend. SG 23/05) Quality wine with guaranteed and controlled name of origin is the wine which meets the conditions and the requirements under art. 5, para 2 and has an established popularity.

(2) (revoked – SG 23/05)

Art. 7. (amend. SG 23/05) The producers of quality wine produced in a definite region shall submit every year by March 31 samples of the produced wine from the last crop to the tasting commissions at the regional viticulture and wine chambers for carrying out organoleptic assessment by the order of the Regulations for the structure and activity of the tasting commissions (Prom. SG 94/04)

## Section II. Region of processing

Art. 8. (1) (prev. art. 8, amend. SG 23/05) The quality wines from a definite region shall be produced from grape of recommended and permitted varieties of vines, obtained in the definite region and whose processing into must and wine and of the must into wine has been carried out in the same definite region.

(2) (new – SG 23/05) The region, the micro-region or the massif which name is used to designate quality wines, produced in defined region, shall be subject to obligatory determining by the Minister of Agriculture and Forests or an official, authorized by him, taking into consideration the elements having influence over the quality of the wines and in particular the climate, the exposition, the content and the properties of the soil and the subsoil. The region which name is used for designation of quality wines, produced in defined region shall be determined upon proposal by the executive director of EAVW in coordination with the National viticulture – winery chamber.

Art. 9. (revoked – SG 23/05)

Art. 10. (revoked – SG 23/05)

## Section III. Recommended and permitted varieties of vines (title amend. SG 23/05)

Art. 11. (1) (amend. SG 23/05) The quality wines from a definite region shall be produced from the grape of recommended and permitted varieties of vine of the type "Vitis vinifera".

(2) (amend. SG 23/05) The Minister of Agriculture and Forests shall approve a list of the recommended and permitted varieties of grape from which quality wine from a definite region is produced upon proposal of the executive director of EAVW. The list shall be promulgated in the State Gazette.

Art. 12. (1) All wine sorts of vines, different from the permitted and recommended ones, determined by the Ordinance for the rules of classification of the wine sorts of vines and for classification of the sorts of vines under art. 24, para 1 of the Law for the wine and the alcoholic beverages must be uprooted in the regions determined for production of quality wines from a definite region within 15 years from the enactment of the ordinance.

(2) Upon expiration of the term under para 1 wine produced from the grape of sorts of vines, different from the approved recommended for the respective region, cannot be categorised as quality wine from a definite region.

(3) The provisions of para 1 and 2 shall not regard vines whose grape is for family consumption.

## Section IV. Agro-technical measures

Art. 13. (1) (amend. SG 23/05) In growing vines whose grape is for production of quality wines produced in definite region agrotechnical measures determined for each region shall be carried out with the purpose of providing optimal quality of the wine.

(2) (amend. SG 23/05) The Minister of Agriculture and Forests shall determine, by the act approving the quality wines produced in definite region, the obligatory agrotechnical measures.

Art. 14. (amend. SG 23/05) (1) Permitted shall be the irrigation of the vineyards whose grape is designated for production of quality wines produced in definite region on the territory of the whole country.

(2) Upon unfavourable natural – climatic conditions the Minister of Agriculture and Forests may ban the irrigation of the vineyards for defined variety or defined region.

## Section V. Minimal natural alcohol content

Art. 15. (amend. SG 23/05) (1) The Minister of Agriculture and Forests shall determine the minimal natural alcohol content of every quality wine from a definite region by the act for its approval.

(2) In determining the minimal natural alcohol content of every quality wine from a definite region shall be considered the values of the minimal alcohol content of the best crops during the last 10 years.

Art. 16. (amend. SG 23/05) The minimal natural alcohol content cannot be less than 9 volume percents, except by permit of the Minister of Agriculture and Forests for certain wines produced by a definite technology, as well as in the production of quality sparkling and liqueur wines from a definite region.

## Section VI. Methods for technology of the production of wine (title amend. SG 23/05)

Art. 17. (amend. SG 23/05) The Minister of Agriculture and Forests shall determine by the act for approval of every quality wine produced in definite region the specific methods for technology of the production of wine.

Art. 18. (1) (amend. SG 23/05) In case of unfavourable natural and climatic conditions the Minister of Agriculture and Forests can permit the increase of the natural alcohol content up to 2 volume percents of the fresh grape, of the grape must, of the new wine in a process of fermentation and of the wine fit for production of quality wine from a definite region.

(2) Para 1 shall not apply for the products designated for production of quality liqueur wines.

Art. 19. Increase of the natural alcohol content shall be carried out in compliance with the requirements and under the conditions of art. 28 and 32 of the Law for the wine and the alcoholic beverages, on condition that the increase of the natural alcohol content is carried out in the region of obtaining the grape.

Art. 20. (1) (amend. SG 23/05) The total volume alcohol content of the quality wines produced in definite region cannot be less than 9 volume percents.

(2) (amend. SG 23/05) Para 1 shall not regard the quality sparkling wines produced in definite region.

Art. 21. (1) (amend. SG 23/05) Every producer of grape and grape and wine products for production of quality wine produced in definite region shall carry out separate vinification, bottling in the same region and storing in a way providing its separation from the remaining ready production.

(2) (amend. SG 23/05) For failure to meet the requirements under para 1 the wine shall not be categorised as quality wine produced in definite region.

Art. 22. (1) (amend. SG 23/05) Increase and reduction of the acid content of the fresh grape, the grape must, the partially fermented grape must, the new wine in a process of fermentation and of the wine fit for production of quality wine produced in definite region shall be carried out in compliance with the requirements of art. 29, 30 and 32 of the Law for the wine and the alcoholic beverages, on condition that the increase and the reduction of the acid content is carried out in the region of obtaining the grape.

(2) (revoked – SG 23/05)

(3) (revoked – SG 23/05)

Art. 23. (1) (amend. SG 23/05) Sweetening of quality wines produced in definite region can be made by a grape must, by concentrated grape must and by concentrated rectified grape must in compliance with the requirements and conditions of art. 31 and art. 32, para 5 of the Law for the wine and the alcoholic beverages.

(2) The grape must, the concentrated grape must and the rectified concentrated grape must must be produced in the region of obtaining the wine.

(3) Para 2 shall not regard the quality liqueur and sparkling wines.

## Section VII.

### Yield from hectare (title amend. SG 23/05)

Art. 24. (1) (amend. SG 23/05) The Minister of Agriculture and Forests shall determine, by the act for approval of every quality wine produced in definite region, a maximum yield of grape per hectare.

(2) (amend. SG 23/05) Taken into consideration, in determining the quantities under para 1, shall be the yield of grape of the best crops of the definite region for a period of 5 years, for the quality wines with guaranteed name of origin and for 8 years for the quality wines with guaranteed and controlled name of origin.

(3) (amend. SG 23/05) The yield of grape from hectare can be determined for a region, micro region or massif, as well as for every sort of grape.

Art. 25. (amend. SG 23/05) In obtaining yield above the one determined by the act for approval of quality wine produced in definite region the wine obtained from this crop of grape cannot be categorised as quality wine produced in definite region.

## Section VIII.

### Physical and chemical, microbiological analysis and organoleptic assessment (title amend. SG 23/05)

Art. 26. (amend. SG 23/05) The quality wines produced in a definite region are subject to obligatory physical and chemical, microbiological analysis and organoleptic assessment.

Art. 27. (1) (amend. SG 23/05) The physical and chemical and microbiological analysis of the quality wines produced in definite region of the latest crop shall be carried out according to indices.

(2) (amend. SG 23/05) The physical and chemical and microbiological analysis of the quality wines produced in definite region from preceding crops or before their offering on the market shall be carried out according to indices.

(3) (amend. SG 23/05) The Minister of Agriculture and Forests shall determine by the act for approval of every quality wine produced in definite region the maximal values of the indices which characterise every quality wine produced in definite region.

Art. 28. (1) (amend. SG 23/05) Determined by the organoleptic assessment shall be the colour, the clarity, the smell and the taste of the wine.

(2) (amend. SG 23/05) The order and the way by which the organoleptic assessment shall be carried out shall be determined by the Regulations for the structure and activity of the tasting commissions.

## Chapter three.

# QUALITY SPARKLING AND LIQUEUR WINES PRODUCED IN DEFINITE REGION

## Section I.

### Quality sparkling wines produced in definite region

Art. 29. (amend. SG 23/05) The total alcohol content of the grape must, of the wine or of the combination of grape must and/or wines with different characteristics, designated for production of quality sparkling wines produced in definite region shall be at least 9 volume percents.

Art. 30. (1) (amend. SG 23/05) The total alcohol content of some quality sparkling wines produced in definite region shall not be less than 8.5 vol. %.

(2) The Minister of Agriculture and Forests shall approve a list of the wines under para 1 upon proposal of the director of the Executive Agency for the vines and wine, coordinated with the National viticulture and wine chamber.

(3) Changes in the list can be introduced by the order of para 2.

Art. 31. (amend. SG 23/05) The actual alcohol content of the quality sparkling wines produced in definite region shall be at least 10 vol. %.

Art. 32. (1) (amend. SG 23/05) For obtaining quality sparkling wine produced in definite region shall be added liqueur consisting of saccharose, concentrated grape must, rectified concentrated grape must, grape must, partially fermented grape must, wine and quality wine produced in definite region.

(2) (amend. SG 23/05) For obtaining quality sparkling wine produced in definite region can also be added aromatic substances according to the Ordinance for the rules for production of sparkling and effervescent wines and the order of using the permitted sweeteners and additives according to art. 12, para 2 of the Law for the wine and the alcoholic beverages.

Art. 33. (amend. SG 23/05) With the quality sparkling wines produced in definite region the pressure of the carbon dioxide in closed containers at temperature 20oC cannot be lower than 3.5 bars, with exception of the wines stored in closed containers with capacity of 25 centilitres where the pressure of the carbon dioxide cannot be lower than 3 bars.

Art. 34. (1) (amend. SG 23/05) The total content of sulphur dioxide in the quality sparkling wines produced in definite region must not exceed 180 milligrams per litre.

(2) (amend. SG 23/05) In case of unfavourable natural climatic conditions the Minister of Agriculture and Forests, upon coordination with the Minister of Health, can permit an increase of the maximal total content of sulphur dioxide by no more than 40 milligrams per litre, on condition that these wines will be distributed only on the home market.

Art. 35. (1) (amend. SG 23/05) The total duration of the process of obtaining quality sparkling wines produced in definite region cannot be less than:

1. six months when the fermentation takes place in closed containers;
2. nine months when the fermentation takes place in bottles.

(2) (amend. SG 23/05) The beginning of the process of obtaining quality sparkling wines produced in definite region shall begin at the moment of the fermentation which turns them into sparkling wines and includes the period of their maturing.

(3) The duration of the fermentation process cannot be shorter than 90 days or than 30 days when the fermentation takes place in bottles supplied with technical devices for shaking.

## Section II.

## Quality liqueur wines produced in definite region

Art. 36. (amend. SG 23/05) (1) At the production of quality liqueur wines shall be used fresh or partially fermented grape pulp or grape must or wines or their combinations.

(2) To the products of para 1 may be added separately or in combination the following products:

1. neutral alcohol of agricultural origin with alcohol content not lower than 96 volume percents;
2. wine distillate from raisined grape with alcohol content not lower than 52 volume percents and not higher than 86 volume percents.

(3) To the products of para 2 may be added one or more of the following products:

1. concentrated grape must;
2. combination of the products of para 2 and the following products:
  - a) partially fermented grape must;
  - b) grape must or combination of grape must and wines.

Art. 37. (1) (amend. SG 23/05) The products under art. 36 obtained in a region different from the region of obtaining quality liqueur wine produced in definite region can be used only for definite wines according to a list approved by the Minister of Agriculture and Forests.

(2) (amend. SG 23/05) The Minister of Agriculture and Forests shall approve a list of the wines under para 1 upon proposal of the director of the Executive Agency for the vines and wine, coordinated with the National viticulture and wine chamber. Taken into consideration in approving the list shall be the traditional conditions of obtaining every quality wine produced in definite region.

(3) Changes in the list under para 1 can be introduced by the order of para 2.

Art. 38. (1) The increase of the natural alcohol content, the sweetening, the addition of wine distillate and ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin shall be carried out in the definite region whose name the quality liqueur wine carries.

(2) (revoked – SG 23/05)

(3) (revoked – SG 23/05)

Art. 39. (amend. SG 23/05) The natural alcohol content of the products from which quality liqueur wine produced in definite region is obtained cannot be less than 12 vol. %.

Art. 40. (amend. SG 23/05) The actual alcohol contents of quality liqueur wine produced in definite region cannot be less than 15 vol. % and more than 22 vol. %.

Art. 41. (amend. SG 23/05) The total alcohol content of quality liqueur wine produced in definite region cannot be less than 17.5 vol. %.

### Chapter four.

## ORDER OF APPROVAL. PROCEDURES. REGISTER. CONTROL NUMBER (title amend. SG 23/05)

### Section I.

## Order of approving the quality wines produced in definite region

Art. 42. (1) (amend. SG 23/05) Application for approving quality wine produced in definite region can be filed by a producer or producers of wine who carry out their activity in one viticulture region or regional viticulture and wine chamber.

(2) The application under para 1 shall be filed at the Executive Agency for the vines and wine through the respective viticulture and wine chamber. Producer or producers of wine from a unit smaller than micro region can file the application directly to the Executive Agency for the vines and wine.

(3) The application under para 1 shall be accompanied by a documentation. The documentation for each quality wine shall be issued in duplicate and shall include:

1. (amend. SG 23/05) a specialized cadastral map of the vineyards in a scale 1: 5000, worked out by EAVW;
2. data for the climatic conditions: temperature, precipitation, sunshine, etc. for a period not shorter than 10 years for the quality wines with guaranteed name of origin and 20 years for the quality wines with guaranteed and controlled name of origin.
3. (amend. SG 23/05) sketch of the soils in the region, the micro region and/or the massif with indication of the soils in scale 1:5000, worked out by the Executive agency for the soil resources;
4. characteristics of the soil, the relief, the exposure and the height above the sea level, particularities of the terrain, etc.
5. data for the available area planted with wine vines for fruit, for the area of the young fruitless vines and for the areas suitable for planting wine vines;
6. data for the sort content and sort structure of the vines from which the wine is produced;
7. description and characteristics of the applied agrotechnical measures;
8. (amend. SG 23/05) information for the quality and the quantity of the grape crops in the region - for 5 years for the quality wines with guaranteed name of origin and for 8 years for the quality wines with guaranteed and controlled name of origin, optimal yield of grape from a hectare and average - from one vine;
9. technological characteristics of the grape - minimal natural alcohol content, acidity, colorants, mechanical content, etc.;
10. description and characteristics of the approved traditional or newly developed technology by which the wine is produced in the region - gathering, sorting and selection of the grape, way of transportation, processing, method of fermentation, type and capacity of the containers in which the wine is fermenting and stored, way of storing and method of its processing, etc.;
11. indices of the wine on the basis of analytical (physical and chemical and microbiological) and organoleptic data obtained as a result from 2-year research for the quality wines with guaranteed name of origin and 3-year research - for the quality wines with guaranteed and controlled name of origin;
12. (amend. SG 23/05) proofs of the popularity of the wine in preparing the documentation for approving quality wine with guaranteed and controlled name of origin.

(4) (new – SG 23/05) The popularity of the wine shall be connected with its reputation and demand at least at the place of its production. The popularity of the wine shall be assessed by EAVW for each concrete case on the basis of excerpts from accounting documents, annual statements, balance sheets and other documents, proving its accepting on the market. The executive director of EAVW may assign the implementation of inquiry or statistical research for establishing the popularity of the wine.

(5) (prev. (4) – SG 23/05) The documentation under para 3 shall be worked out by a regional viticulture and wine chamber when the application under para 1 is filed through it.

(6) (prev. (5) – SG 23/05) The study of the regions for production of quality wine produced in definite region and the preparation of the documentation shall be carried out according to a methodology approved by the Minister of Agriculture and Forests.

Art. 43. (amend. SG 23/05) The application and the documentation for approving quality wine produced in definite region shall be considered by the commission for the quality wines.

Art. 44. (1) (amend. SG 23/05) For carrying out the procedure for approving quality wine produced in definite region the Minister of Agriculture and Forests shall appoint a commission for the quality wines.

(2) (amend., - SG 78/05, in force from 01.10.2005 )The commission for the quality wines shall include one representative each of the regional viticulture and wine chambers, three representatives of the National viticulture and wine chamber, five representatives of the Executive Agency for the vines and the wine and a representative of directorate "Registration, licensing and control" of the Ministry of Economy and Energy. The commission for the quality wines can also include representatives of other organisations and specialists with consultative functions.

(3) The meetings of the commission for the quality wines shall be considered regular if at least 2/3 of its members are present.

(4) The decisions shall be taken by the commission for the quality wines by a majority of 2/3 of the members attending the meeting.

(5) The commission for the quality wines shall adopt rules for its work.

Art. 45. (1) The commission for the quality wines shall review the documentation, shall carry out inspection on the spot, shall exercise control over the research work according to the approved methodology under art. 42, para 5 and shall analyse the obtained results.

(2) For incompleteness and discrepancies of the presented documents and the research work the commission for the quality wines shall order additional research works.

Art. 46. (1) (amend. SG 23/05) Upon conclusion of the inspection under art. 45 the producer or the producers shall present to the regional tasting commission at the respective regional viticulture and wine chamber 3 samples of wine, 2 of which shall be for carrying out control organoleptic assessment by the Central arbitration tasting commission in cases of contesting the results of a regional tasting commission.

(2) The wine under para 1 must be produced from 2 consecutive crops for quality wine with guaranteed name of origin from a definite region and 3 consecutive crops for quality wine with guaranteed and controlled name of origin from a definite region.

(3) Samples of the wine shall be taken by representatives of the respective regional viticulture and wine chambers in the presence of the producer or his representative and a representative of the Executive Agency for the vines and wine according to the Ordinance for taking samples and the methods of analysis for establishing the contents of the products under art. 34, para 4 of the Law for the wine and the alcoholic beverages.

(4) (amend. SG 23/05) The samples for control organoleptic assessment shall be sealed by a representative of the Executive Agency for the vines and wine and shall be stored by the producer.

Art. 47. (1) (prev. art. 47, amend. SG 23/05) The physical and chemical and microbiological analysis of the samples according to the indices shall be carried out before the organoleptic assessment.

(2) (new – SG 23/05) Physical – chemical, microbiological analysis and organoleptic assessment shall be made for each lot of quality wine, produced in defined region.

(3) (new – SG 23/05) The amount of the lot cannot be bigger than 150 000 l for the wines with guaranteed name of origin and 60 000 l for the wines with guaranteed and controlled name for origin.

Art. 48. (1) (new – SG 23/05) The regional tasting commission shall, within 7 days from taking the samples, carry out organoleptic assessment of the wine by an order determined by the Regulations for the structure and activity of the tasting commissions and shall work out a conclusion regarding the contents and the nature of the wine.

(2) (amend. SG 23/05) The regional tasting commission shall inform the producers who have submitted samples for assessment within 3 days from the date of working out the conclusion under para 1.

(3) (amend. SG 23/05) The conclusion of the regional tasting commission can be appealed before the Central arbitration tasting commission within 7 days from receipt of the notification by every producer who has submitted samples for assessment.

(4) (amend. SG 23/05) The Central arbitration tasting commission shall, within 10 days, carry out control organoleptic assessment of the wine and shall work out a conclusion by an order determined by the Regulations for the structure and activity of the tasting commissions.

(5) The conclusion of the central arbitration tasting commission shall be final.

(6) (amend. SG 23/05) The conclusions of the tasting commissions shall be an integral part of the documentation for the approval of the quality wine produced in definite region.

Art. 49. (1) (amend. SG 23/05) The procedure of the approval of the quality wine produced in definite region shall be stopped by the Minister of Agriculture and Forests upon proposal of the Commission for the quality wines in case of a decision of the Central arbitration tasting commission that the wine does not meet, by nature and contents, the requirements for quality wine produced in definite region.

(2) (amend. SG 23/05) The procedure of approving the quality wine produced in definite region shall be renewed upon application of the producer or the producers or of the regional viticulture and wine chamber in compliance with the requirements under art. 47 - 49.

Art. 50. (1) (amend. SG 23/05) Within 3 days from conclusion of the activities under art. 48 the Commission for the quality wines shall work out a proposal to the Minister of Agriculture and Forests for approving the quality wine produced in definite region.

(2) The documentation under art. 42, para 3 shall be inseparable part of the proposal under para 1.



Art. 51. (1) (amend. SG 23/05) Every quality wine produced in definite region shall be approved within 14 days by the Minister of Agriculture and Forests by an act for approval of sample.

(2) (amend. SG 23/05) The act for approval of every quality wine produced in definite region shall be promulgated in the State Gazette and shall be entered in the register of the quality wines produced in definite region at the National viticulture and wine chamber.

(3) (amend. SG 23/05) Changes in the act for approval of quality wine produced in definite region shall be introduced by the order of art. 42 - 51.

Art. 52. The National viticulture and wine chamber and the Executive Agency for the vines and the wine shall keep every of the copies of the documentation under art. 42, para 3.

## Section II. Register of the quality wines of definite region

Art. 53. (1) (amend. SG 23/05) Established and maintained at the National viticulture and wine chamber shall be register of the quality wines produced in definite region, called hereinafter "the register".

(2) The register under para 1 shall be public.

(3) (amend. SG 23/05) The register of the quality wines produced in definite region shall be kept in a form.

(4) (amend. SG 23/05) For each quality wine, produced in defined region shall be determined individual number by the order of its entering in the register.

(5) (revoked – SG 23/05)

(6) (amend. SG 23/05) The entries in the register shall be made on an electronic carrier.

Art. 54. (amend. SG 23/05) The register under art. 53, para 1 shall be kept by an employee of the National viticulture and wine chamber who shall:

1. enter in the register the data under art. 53, para 3;
2. (amend. SG 23/05) keep the documentation for every quality wine produced in definite region;
3. keep an alphabetic index of the quality wines from a definite region;
4. issue references and certificates for the entered circumstances.

Art. 55. (revoked – SG 23/05)

Art. 56. (1) (amend. SG 23/05) On the basis of the act for approval for every quality wine produced in definite region the person keeping the register shall enter the data determined by the form according to art. 53, para 3.

(2) (amend. SG 23/05) The person keeping the register shall compile the documentation for every quality wine produced in definite region in an individual folder which shall have the subsequent number of entering of the wine in the register. Marked on the cover of the folder shall be the number of the folder.

Art. 57. For change of some of the circumstances subject to entry the person keeping the register shall enter the data upon presentation of the respective documents.

Art. 58. The register and the documentation shall be kept by the National viticulture and wine chamber and cannot be taken out.

Art. 59. Fees shall be collected for the services under this section, determined by the Tariff for the fees under art. 64 of the Law for the wine and the alcoholic beverages.

## Section III.

## Control number (new – SG 23/05)

Art. 59a. (new – SG 23/05) (1) Each quality wine produced in a distinct region shall be marked with a control number. The control number shall be obligatory indication.

(2) The control number of para 1 shall consist of 10 digits the first identifying the number of the territorial unit of EAVW, the second – the number of the viticulture – wine region, the third and the fourth – the consecutive number of the application, from the fifth to the tenth – the incoming number defining the number of the bottles from the lot.

Art. 59b. (new – SG 23/05) (1) The application for issuing of control number shall be submitted by the producer to the territorial unit of EAVW, in which region he is registered, according to a model, approved with an order by the executive director of EAVW.

(2) To the application of para 1 shall be attached:

1. analysis certificate, issued by the laboratories of EAVW according to the requirements of Ordinance No 1 of 2000 for taking samples and methods for analysis for establishing the content of the products under the Law of the wine and the alcoholic beverages (SG 11/03); the samples shall be taken by the producer;

2. a copy of the record of the regional tasting commission for tasting assessment of the samples of item 1.

(3) Officials from the territorial unit of EAVW shall implement check for the completeness of the filled in data and the correctness of the declared quantities of wine. Upon establishing of incompleteness or non precisions in the presented data to the producer shall be sent announcement to remove them in 14 days term after receiving of the announcement.

(4) After check of the presented data or removal of the incompleteness or the inaccuracies in them the chief of the territorial unit shall send proposal to the executive director of EAVW for issuing of control number. To the proposal shall be attached all the documents of the file.

(5) The executive director of EAVW shall issue control number to the quantity of wine, determined in the application in 14 days term after receiving of the proposal by the territorial unit.

## Section IV.

### Certificate of origin (prev. III – SG 23/05)

Art. 60. (amend. SG 23/05) Every regional viticulture and wine chamber for the territory on which it functions shall issue certificates of origin for wine grape to the producers of wine grape and certificates of origin for quality wines produced in definite region to the producers of wine, in forms approved by the general assembly of the National viticulture and wine chamber.

Art. 61. (1) The certificate of origin of wine grape shall consist of 2 parts:

1. the first part shall contain data for: the location of the vines, their area, the sort contents, the producer of the grape and the year of the crop and shall be filled out by the respective regional viticulture and wine chamber;

2. the second part shall contain data for the quantity and for sorts of sold or submitted grape and for the buyer or the receiver of the wine grape and shall be filled out and signed by the producer of the wine grape.

(2) (amend. SG 23/05) The certificate of origin for wine grape shall be issued to producers of wine grape, designated for obtaining quality wine produced in definite region entered in the register of the National viticulture and wine chamber upon application of the producer of wine grape before the beginning of each grape harvest.

(3) Within 7 days from receipt of the application of the producer the regional viticulture and wine chamber shall issue certificate of origin of the wine grape.

(4) The regional viticulture and wine chambers shall keep registers of the issued certificates of origin of the wine grape.

Art. 62. The producer of wine grape shall submit a copy of the certificate under para 4 to every buyer or receiver of wine grape.

Art. 63. The producers of wine grape shall indicate in the declaration for the crop, under art. 22, para 1 of the Law for the wine and the alcoholic beverages, the number of the issued certificates of origin of the grape, data for their buyers or recipients and for the sold or received quantities.

Art. 64. (1) (amend. SG 23/05) The certificate of origin of quality wine produced in definite region shall contain: the name of the quality wine produced in definite region; the number of the statement of the tasting commission by which the wine has been approved as quality wine produced in definite region and its quality; the number of the certificate of origin of the wine grape from which the quality wine produced in definite region has been produced; the name, the headquarters and the address of management of the producer of the quality wine produced in definite region; description of the location of the production capacity of the producer; data for carried out enological practices and manipulations and the place of their fulfilment according to art. 18, para 1, art. 19, art. 22, para 1 and art. 23, para 1 and 2.

(2) (amend. SG 23/05) The certificate of origin of quality wine produced in definite region shall be issued to producers of quality wine produced in definite region in the register at the National viticulture and wine chamber upon application of the producer.

(3) (amend. SG 23/05) Within 7 days from receipt of the application of the producer the regional viticulture and wine chamber shall issue the certificate of origin of the quality wine produced in definite region.

Art. 65. For the issuance of the certificates under art. 60 the regional viticulture and wine chambers shall collect fees who amount is determined by the tariff under art. 64 of the Law for the wine and the alcoholic beverages.

## Section V. Permits (prev. IV – SG 23/05)

Art. 66. (1) (amend. SG 23/05) The National viticulture and wine chamber shall make a proposal under art. 9, art. 10, para 1, art. 16, art. 18, para 1, art. 22, para 2 and art. 34, para 2 to the Minister of Agriculture and Forests.

(2) (amend. SG 23/05) The Minister of Agriculture and Forests shall issue an order within 14 days.

(3) (amend. SG 23/05) The refusal of the Minister of Agriculture and Forests shall be appealed by the order of the Law for the Supreme Administrative Court.

Art. 67. (revoked – SG 23/05)

Art. 68. (1) The National viticulture and wine chamber shall make a proposal under art. 37, para 1 to the Minister of Agriculture and Forests through the director of the Executive Agency for the vines and wine.

(2) The Minister of Agriculture and Forests shall issue an order within 14 days.

(3) (amend. SG 23/05) The refusal of the Minister of Agriculture and Forests shall be appealed by the order of the Law for the Supreme Administrative Court.

## Chapter five. CONTROL OVER THE PRODUCTION OF QUALITY WINES PRODUCED IN DEFINITE REGION (Amend. SG 23/05)

Art. 69. (amend. SG 23/05) The control over the production of quality wines produced in definite region shall be carried out by the officials from the Executive agency for vine and wine.

Art. 70. The producer of quality wine with guaranteed and controlled name of origin shall be obliged to exercise control over the entire production cycle - from growing the wine to the offering of the wine on the market and to guarantee the exercising of this control.

Art. 71. (amend. SG 23/05) The officials, defined with an order by the executive director of EAVW, shall every year before the grape gathering check the status of the vineyards and the grape, designated for production of quality wines, produced in distinct region and make a proposal to the respective mayor for announcing the beginning of the grape gathering campaign.

Art. 72. (amend. SG 8/02, amend. SG 23/05) The territorial units of the Executive Agency for the vines and the wine, with the assistance of representatives of the respective regional viticulture and wine chamber, shall exercise control over the condition of the vines in the region, the implementation of the obligatory agrotechnical measures and the correct implementation of the technology for production of quality wines produced in definite region.

Art. 73. (amend. SG 23/05) The officials appointed by an order of the executive director of the Executive Agency for the vines and the wine shall carry out inspections of the producers of quality wines produced in definite region who shall be obliged to provide access to the documents and to the places where they carry out their activity.

## Transitional and concluding provisions

§ 1. (revoked – SG 23/05)

§ 2. (revoked – SG 23/05)

§ 3. (revoked – SG 23/05)

§ 4. (revoked – SG 23/05)

§ 5. (revoked – SG 23/05)

§ 6. (revoked – SG 23/05)

§ 7. (revoked – SG 23/05)

§ 8. (revoked – SG 23/05)

§ 9. (revoked – SG 23/05)

§ 10. (revoked – SG 23/05)

§ 11. (amend. SG 31/03, amend. SG 23/05) For working out Specialized map of the vineyards according to art. 42, para 3, item 1 the municipal services for agriculture and forests according to the Law of the ownership and use of farm lands shall submit to the regional viticulture and wine chambers, to the National viticulture and wine chamber or to the Executive Agency for the vines and the wine the respective land partition plans.

§ 11a. (new – SG 23/05) Till the working out of specialized cadastral map of 42, para 3, item 1 shall be used updated map of the restored ownership under the Law of the ownership and use of farm lands.

§ 12. (revoked – SG 23/05)

§ 13. (revoked – SG 23/05)

§ 14. (revoked – SG 23/05)

§ 15. (amend. SG 23/05) The fulfilment of the ordinance is assigned to the Minister of Agriculture and Forests.

§ 16. The ordinance is adopted pursuant to art. 8, para 7 of the Law for the wine and the alcoholic beverages.