

Austria

5 The Austrian Wine Law

5.1 The Wine Law of 1999

The Wine Law of 1999 resulted not only in new regulation of the areas and regions (the additional wine-growing areas of Niederösterreich (Lower Austria) and Burgenland and the wine-growing regions of Weinland and Bergland) and adaptation of the regulations on fruit wine to reflect modern technologies. At the same time it also provided protection to fruit wines produced in the traditional manner along with a large number of simplifications, clarifications and adaptations to Community law.

Since it was passed in 1985, the Wine Law has been amended several times. The deletion of old and the addition of new sections had made the external form of the law very unclear and difficult to interpret by those to whom it applies. The present amendment is part of an initiative proposal to rephrase the Wine Law. The text of this rewording is in accordance with the initiative proposal, but renumbering as well as a clear distinction between the regulations on wine made from grapes and fruit wine has been undertaken. The new Wine Law of 1999 is a response to a long-standing desire, especially on the part of the wine industry, to create a lucid wine law as an integrated whole. In addition, the new Wine Law represents an adaptation to Community law in both a material and a terminological respect.

At the same time as this amendment, the Agrarian Market Austria (AMA) Law was also changed to permit the levying of marketing fees for wine shipped to destinations outside Austria in containers larger than 50 litres. Thus an independent motion in accordance with Section 27 of the Rules of Procedure was also introduced.

Two committee rulings established that the customary definition of a *G'spritzer* as a drink containing at least 50% wine, no more than 50% soda water or mineral water and at least 4.5% alcohol will be retained, and that use of the name "*Obstmost traditionell bäuerlicher Produktion*" (traditional farm-made fruit wine) will be restricted to farms.

The Most Important Points at a Glance:

- Creation of larger wine-growing areas (the wine-growing areas of Niederösterreich and Burgenland) while retaining the smaller ones. Creation of the wine-growing regions Weinland and Bergland.
- Revision of the chapter on fruit wine.
- In particular, authorisation of the use of "modern concentrate technology" and creation of an "*Obstmost traditionell bäuerlicher Produktion*" (traditional farm-made fruit wine). In addition, the outdated portions of the law on fruit wine are being adapted to the new requirements.
- Adaptation of the regulations on wine monitoring to the requirements of actual practice (especially the possibility of warnings issued by federal winery inspectors).

- Terminological corrections:
Concretisation of wine terminology in each individual passage of the text; deletion of all references to “versetzt” (fortified) and “nichtversetzt” (non-fortified) wine. Catalogue of regulated terms to supplement those already regulated under Community law; in addition, a comprehensive terminological adaptation to Community law.
- Adaptation to achieve conformity with the regulations of Community law in all areas (e.g. fortification, sweetening and designation) that already had de facto validity.
- Adaptation of the definition of marketing to the requirements of practice.
- Clarification e.g. in the case of pearl wine, alcohol-free or low-alcohol wine.
- Deletion of blended wine drinks (with wine content under 50%) from the scope of the Wine Law.
- Empowerment for the Federal Minister for Agriculture and Forestry to issue regulations to implement regulations of the European Community that are not immediately applicable concerning the marketing of products covered by the Wine Law (e.g. Community guidelines on food labelling and additives).
- Deletion of the requirement for harvest and stock declaration as of 30 April.
- Levying of a marketing fee to include wine that is shipped to other countries in containers larger than 50 litres since this wine is bottled abroad and then sold by retailers as Austrian wine.

5.2 The 2000 Amendment to the Wine Law

The 2000 Amendment to the Wine Law consists essentially of the following points:

1. Changes with regard to contents:

- Changing the act of sweetening of *Prädikat* wines from an offence requiring court action to one requiring administrative action.
- Adaptation of the Wine Law of 1999 to the new common organisation of the market in wine (COMW).
- Inclusion of empowerment for the creation and regulation of industry associations (also made necessary by the new COMW).
- Deletion of all competencies of examination of the other federal ministers (except for those of the Minister of Finance) in issuing regulations.
- Deletion of the requirement for harvest and stock declaration as of 30 November.
- Adoption of a requirement that *Heuriger* (wine from the last vintage), *Schilcher* and *Bergwein* must be produced in Austria.

2. Changes with regard to wording:

- Replacement of the term *Inländischer Wein* (domestic wine) by *Österreichischer Wein* (Austrian wine).
- *Deletion of the declaratory regulation on the composition of certain additives that must not be added to wine.*
- Clarification that if a smaller geographic unit is specified, 100% of the grapes must not necessarily come from this unit but that the statutory exemption under Section 24 Z 2 may also apply.
- Adoption of permissibility of specifying three grape varieties in the case of *Schaumwein* (sparkling wine); already permitted under the labelling regulation.
- *Clarification of which regulations of the Wine Law actually apply to fruit wine.*
- Replacement of the word *Frist* (deadline) by *Stichtag* (fixed day) in the penal regulation concerning harvest and stock declarations.
- Insertion of a subsidiarity clause in the case of certain administrative offences as in Paragraph 1 and 2; "...if the offence is not punishable by a heavier penalty in accordance with other regulations".
- Adaptation of the nomenclature of the federal ministries to the 2000 Amendment to the Law on Federal Ministries.

5.3 Wine Labelling Regulations in Keywords

(excerpt from a summary by the study group of the Federal Winery Inspector's Office)

General Points on Naming and Labelling

With Austria's accession to the European Union, existing EU law basically came into effect, except to the extent that individual norms permit member states a degree of freedom in the execution of the law. This for the most part is restricted to the area of *Qualitätswein* (quality wine).

With respect to wine this means that the Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 822/87 on the common organisation of the market in wine (COMW) and other regulations based on it are to be adopted.

The name of a product is an important part of its product information and thus a means by which the seller creates a relationship with the buyer.

The purpose of every name and form of presentation is thus to provide exact and truthful information to the buyer.

In the case of names it is necessary to differentiate between PRESCRIBED (mandatory) information, which is necessary for the identification of the product and its classification in the appropriate product category and PERMISSIBLE (optional) information, which serves more as additional information about the special qualities of the wine.

Labelling law for WINE is based on the so-called **PROHIBITION PRINCIPLE**. This means that the catalogue of prescribed and permissible information represents a closed body. This catalogue contains a list of **ALL** permitted (obligatory = mandatory or optional = discretionary) information. Or to put it differently: all names and information not expressly permitted by law or regulation are prohibited. The prohibition principle is intended to prevent confusing labelling and overcrowded labels. In addition, it protects particularly important names and prevents deception of the consumer.

Names and expressions that are **not** expressly allowed under wine laws and regulations (of the EU or – to the extent that they are also permissible – of Austrian law) may not be used on labels. They are prohibited, even if the information is completely truthful. All information regarding quality, unless it has been specifically authorised, is also illegal. The prohibition principle is intended to protect the consumer from being misled (deceived). This also applies to illustrations, packaging, brands etc. The prohibition principle serves to combat abuses in wine marketing.

In summary, one can say:

ANY INFORMATION THAT IS NOT EXPRESSLY PERMITTED IS PROHIBITED.

*In contrast to the prohibition principle is the **PRINCIPLE OF ABUSE**.*

It proceeds from the assumption of freedom of labelling and restricts it only to the extent that the information is either prescribed or optional but important, as long as the optional information provided is not misleading. Thus any information may be provided as long as it is in accordance with the truth and is not likely to be misleading. The principle of abuse has applied thus far to the labelling of *Schaumwein* (sparkling wine).

Products that are subject to the labelling regulations of EU wine law may not be sold without labels. Each individual bottle must be marked with the required information. This labelling is mandatory not only for sales to consumers but also for shipping. The marketing of unlabelled bottles is illegal, even if the correct labels are provided at the same time.

The **PRESCRIBED** information must be provided either on the label or on several labels glued to the same container in the same visual field. It must be clearly legible, indelible and in sufficiently big letters and must stand out clearly from the background and all other written information and illustrations. Thus the prescribed information must be in the same visual area. Important: it is insufficient for part of the prescribed information to be on the front of the bottle and another part on the back (rear label). The buyer must be able to grasp all the prescribed information at a glance.

PERMISSIBLE information must be provided in the same or another visual area, i.e. on the same label as the prescribed information or on one or several additional labels (exceptions are apparent in the present elaboration).

All the information for wine can also be affixed immediately to the container itself.

The following elaboration of the labelling regulations is given point by point for each product – depending on the visual area. The regulations are cited only in abbreviated form.

The laws on wine labelling will remain in constant flux. Thus one may expect in the coming years that the EU will amend and change existing regulations in addition to issuing new ones. The Austrian Wine Law will also have to be constantly adapted to the EU norms.

Note: If wine comes from a Member state of the EU, the name of the Member state to which the specific production region belongs (e.g. Italy) must be stated.

5.3.1 Austrian *Qualitätswein* (Quality Wine)

1. Prescribed information in the same visual area:

- *Österreichischer...* (Austrian...), *Wein aus Österreich* (wine from Austria), *Österreich* (Austria).
- Wine-growing area (specific area).
 - a) *Qualitätswein* (quality wine) or *Qualitätswein mit Staatlicher Prüfnummer* (quality wine with state inspection number) or *Qualitätswein bestimmter Anbaugebiete* (quality wine produced in a specific region), or *Qualitätswein b. A.* (quality wine psr)
 - b) *Qualitätswein* (quality wine) or *Qualitätswein mit Staatlicher Prüfnummer* (quality wine with state inspection number) or *Qualitätswein bestimmter Anbaugebiete* (quality wine produced in a specific region), or *Qualitätswein b. A.* (quality wine psr) and, in addition, *Kabinett* or *Kabinettwein*.
 - c) *Prädikatswein*, (“*Prädikat*” wine) or *Qualitätswein (quality wine)* of special ripening and harvesting plus information on the level of *Prädikat (Spätlese etc.)*.
- State inspection number.
- Nominal volume (e may be added).
- *Abfüller* (bottler) or *abgefüllt durch* (bottled by); in the case of contract bottling – *abgefüllt für* (bottled for): name or company name, community or area of the village/town and state of the head office and, if applicable, the actual place of bottling.
- Coding is permitted (company number and postal code as well as information about a marketing participant).
- *Erzeugerabfüllung* (bottled by producer), *Gutsabfüllung* (estate bottled), *Hauerabfüllung* (bottled by wine-grower); these replaced *Abfüller* (bottler).
- Alcohol content in % by volume; only full and half percentage points permitted.
- *Trocken* (sec, dry), *halbtrocken* (demi-sec, half-dry), *lieblich* (demi-doux, semi-sweet), *süß* (doux, sweet).

2. Prescribed information in the same or other visual area:

- Lot identification, in Austria only after a regulation has been issued; mandatory for marketing on the EU market.

3. Authorised information in the same or other visual area:

- Red wine – rosé – white wine.
- Vintage (85%).
- Brand names.
- Marketing participants: position, name or company name, community or area of the village/town of the head office.
- Supplier to a high dignitary (e.g. supplier to the archdiocese...).
- Information about the composition (g/l of residual sugar).
- Serving suggestions for the wine (e.g. serve cool, decant...).
- *Heuriger* (wine from the last vintage) (+ vintage), *Bergwein* (+ region), *Schilcher*.
- Sensory qualities that are characteristic of the wine.

- Wine-growing region.
- Smaller geographic units as the wine-growing area (large vineyard site or *vignoble*, community, small vineyard site or *cru* – 85%).
- Castle, palace, domain, monastery, convent.
- One (85%) or two (100%) grape varieties.
- Awards.
- *Barrique* (oak-aged).
- Number of the container or the lot.
- “*In Familienbesitz seit...*” (in the family since) or “*Weingut in der Familie seit...*” (winery in the family since) etc.
- Proper names: *Weinkellerei* (winery), *Weinhandlung* (wine merchant).
- *Weingut* (estate), *Weingutsbesitzer* (estate owner), *Winzer* (wine-grower), *Weinbau* (viticulture), *Winzerhof*, *Rebenhof...* (wine-farm).
- Names and terms such as: *Cuvée* (blend), *Gemischter Satz* (mixed grapes from the same vineyard, vinefied together), *Primus* (new season’s wine), *Der Junge* (the young wine), *Der Neue* (the new wine).
- *Gelesen...* (harvested)
- Traditional names such as *Selektion* (selection), *Auswahl* (choice), *Ausstich* (choicest), *Erste Wahl* (first choice), *Klassik* (classic) (or optionally *Classique*)
- *Für Diabetiker geeignet* (suitable for diabetics) if residual sugar is not more than 4 g (currently permitted only in Austria)

4. *Authorised information in the same visual area but clearly separated, or in another visual area:*

- Information about the history of the wine and the bottler or marketing company and about the wine’s maturity achieved through ageing
- Names such as *Premium*, *Jungfernwine* (“virgin wine”), *Erste Lese* (first picking), *Martiniwein* (St. Martin wine), *Leopoldiwein* (St. Leopold wine), *Nikolowein* (St. Nicholas wine), *Weihnachtswein* (Christmas wine), *Stefaniewein* (St. Stephen wine), *Dreikönigswein* (Epiphany wine); *Primus*, *Erster*, *der Erste*, *Primaner* (the first); *der Junge*, *Junker* (the young); *der Neue* (the new); *gelesen.....* (picked); *geerntet* (harvested) (with date of picking or harvesting)

5. *Authorised information in visual areas other than that of the prescribed information:*

- Information on the natural or technical conditions of viticulture (three or more grape varieties – at least 85% – permitted).
- Names such as: *Handgelesen* (hand-picked) or *Handgeerntet* (hand-harvested); *Cuvée*, *Verschnitt* (blend); *Gemischter Satz* (mixed grapes from the same vineyard, vinefied together), *Gleichgepresster aus...* (pressed immediately from...).

6. *Prohibited information – examples:*

- Misleading information and packaging.
- More than two varieties (for exception, see point 4).
- Several vintages.
- Mention of health-related effects as well as *natur* (natural), *echt* (genuine), *rein* (pure), *alternativ* (alternative).

5.3.2 Austrian Landwein (Vin du Pays)

1. Prescribed information in the same visual area:

- *Österreichischer...* (Austrian...), *Wein aus Österreich* (wine from Austria), *Österreich* (Austria).
- *Landwein* (vin de pays).
- Wine-growing region.
- Nominal volume (e may be added).
- *Abfüller* (bottler) or *abgefüllt durch* (bottled by); in the case of contract bottling – *abgefüllt für* (bottled for): name or company name, community or area of the village/town and state of the head office and, if applicable, the actual place of bottling.
- Coding is permitted (company number and postal code as well as information about a marketing participant).
- *Erzeugerabfüllung* (bottled by producer), *Gutsabfüllung* (estate bottled), *Hauerabfüllung* (bottled by wine-grower); these replaced *Abfüller* (bottler).
- Alcohol content in % by volume; only full and half percentage points permitted.
- *Trocken* (sec, dry), *halbtrocken* (demi-sec, half-dry), *lieblich* (demi-doux, semi-sweet), *süß* (doux, sweet).

2. Prescribed information in the same or other visual area:

- Lot identification, in Austrian only after issuance of a regulation; mandatory for shipping to the EU market.

3. Authorised information in the same or other visual area:

- Red wine – Rosé – white wine.
- Brand names.
- Market participants: position, name or company name, community or are of the village/town of the head office; *geerntet durch* (harvested by), *verteilt durch* (distributed by) or *importiert durch* (imported by).
- Supplier to a high dignitary (e.g. supplier to the archdiocese...).
- Information on the composition (only g/l residual sugar).
- Serving suggestions for the wine (e.g. serve cool, decant...).
- Sensory qualities that are characteristic of the wine.
- Proper name of the company, *Weinkellerei* (winery), *Weinhandlung...* (wine merchant).
- *Weingut* (estate), *Weingutsbesitzer* (estate owner), *Winzer* (wine-grower), *Weinbau* (viticulture), *Winzerhof*, *Rebenhof...* (wine-farm).
- 1 (85%) or 2 (100%) of the specified grape varieties.
- Vintage (85%).
- Awards.
- Castle, palace, domain, monastery, convent.
- “*In Familienbesitz seit...*” (in the family since) or “*Weingut in der Familie seit...*” (winery in the family since) etc.
- *Heuriger* (wine from the last vintage) (+ vintage), *Bergwein* (+ Region), *Schilcher*.

4. Authorised information in the same visual area but clearly separated, or in another visual area:

- Information about the history of the wine and the bottler or marketing company and about the wine's maturity achieved through ageing.
- Names such as Premium, *Jungfernewein* ("virgin wine"), *Erste Lese* (first picking), *Martiniwein* (St. Martin wine), *Leopoldiwein* (St. Leopold wine), *Nikolowein* (St. Nicholas wine), *Weihnachtswein* (Christmas wine), *Stefaniewein* (St. Stephen wine), *Dreikönigswein* (Epiphany wine); *Primus*, *Erster*, *der Erste*, *Primaner* (the first); *der Junge*, *Junker* (the young); *der Neue* (the new); *gelesen*..... (picked); *geerntet* (harvested) (with date of picking or harvesting).

5. Authorised information in visual areas other than that of the prescribed information:

- Information on the natural or technical conditions of viticulture (three or more grape varieties – at least 85% – possible).
- Names such as: *Handgelesen* (hand-picked) or *Handgeerntet* (hand-harvested); *Cuvée*, *Verschnitt* (blend); *Gemischter Satz* (mixed grapes from the same vineyard, vinified together), *Gleichpresster aus*... (pressed immediately from...).

• Prohibited information – examples:

- Misleading information and packaging.
- Smaller geographic units than the wine-growing region.
- More than two varieties (for exception, see point 5).
- Several vintages; *Tafelwein* (table wine), *extratrocken* (extra dry), *Weinbauzone* (production zone).
- Mention of health-related effects as well as *natur* (natural), *echt* (genuine), *rein* (pure), *alternativ* (alternative).
- State inspection numbers.
- "Verschnitt von Weinen aus mehreren Ländern der Europäischen Gemeinschaft" ("blend of wines from several countries of the European Community").
- Number of the container or the lot.
- Names and terms that are reserved for *Qualitätswein* (quality wine).

5.3.3 Austrian Tafelwein (Table Wine)

1. Prescribed information in the same visual area:

- *Österreichischer*... (Austrian...), *Wein aus Österreich* (wine from Austria), *Österreich* (Austria).
- *Tafelwein* (table wine)
- Nominal volume (e may be added)
- *Abfüller* (bottler) or *abgefüllt durch* (bottled by); in the case of contract bottling – *abgefüllt für* (bottled for): name or company name, community or area of the village/town and state of the head office and, if applicable, the actual place of bottling.
- Coding is permitted (company number and postal code as well as information about a marketing participant).
- *Erzeugerabfüllung* (bottled by producer), *Gutsabfüllung* (estate bottled), *Hauerabfüllung* (bottled by wine-grower); these replaced *Abfüller* (bottler)
- Alcohol content in % by volume; only full and half percentage points permitted

- *Trocken* (sec, dry), *halbtrocken* (demi-sec, half-dry), *lieblich* (demi-doux, semi-sweet), *süß* (doux, sweet)

2. Prescribed information in the same or other visual area:

- Lot identification, in Austria only after a regulation has been issued; mandatory for marketing on the EU market

3. Authorised information in the same or other visual area:

- Red wine – rosé – white wine.
- Brand names.
- Marketing participants: position, name or company name, community or area of the village/town of the head office; *geerntet durch* (harvested by), *verteilt durch* (distributed by) or *importiert durch* (imported by).
- *Für Diabetiker geeignet* (suitable for diabetics) if residual sugar is not more than 4 g (currently possible only in Austria).
- Supplier to a high dignitary (e.g. supplier to the archdiocese...).
- Information about the composition (only g/l residual sugar).
- Serving suggestions for the wine (e.g. serve cool, decant...).
- Sensory qualities that are characteristic of the wine.
- *Heuriger* (wine from the last vintage) (+ vintage), *Bergwein* (+ region), *Schilcher*.
- Proper names of the establishment: *Weinkellerei* (winery), *Weinhandlung* (wine merchant)...
- *Weingut* (estate), *Weingutsbesitzer* (estate owner), *Winzer* (wine-grower), *Weinbau* (viticulture), *Winzerhof*, *Rebenhof*... (wine-farm).

4. Prohibited information – examples:

- Misleading information and packaging.
- Geographical information (exceptions: “Austria” and “Region” in the case of *Bergwein*).
- Variety; vintage (exception for *Heuriger* = wine from the last vintage); *extratrocken* (extra-dry).
- *Erzeuger-*, *Guts-*, *Hauerabfüllung* (bottled by producer, estate, wine-grower).
- Mention of health-related effects as well as *natur* (natural), *echt* (genuine), *rein* (pure), *alternativ* (alternative).
- State inspection numbers.
- Castle, palace, domain, monastery, convent.
- Number of the container or the lot.
- Awards.
- Names and terms that are reserved for *Qualitätswein* (quality wine).

Note: For *Tafelwein* (table wine) from EU Member states the following must be stated: either

- the name of the Member state if the grapes were harvested and the wine produced there (e.g. Italy),

- “*Verschnitt von Weinen aus mehreren Ländern der Europäischen Gemeinschaft*” *) (“blend of wines from several countries of the European Community”) and code for specifying the location of the bottler (i.e. A-2230 = postal code) or
- “*In... aus in... geernteten grapes hergestellter Wein*” (“wine produced in... of grapes harvested in...”) and code for specifying the location of the bottler (i.e. A-2230 = postal code). This information must be provided in the same visual area.

*) If the wine is marketed in Austria, the following abbreviated form can be used: “*Verschnitt aus mehreren Ländern der EG*” “blend from several countries of the EEC”. The appropriate font size must be used.

5.3.4 Austrian Schaumwein (Sparkling Wine)

1. Prescribed information in the same visual area:

- *Schaumwein*
- Nominal volume (e may be added)

Taste information:

	sugar content in g/l
brut nature, <i>naturherb</i>	under 3
extra brut, <i>extra herb</i> , extra bruto	0- 6
brut, <i>herb</i> , bruto	under 15
extra dry, <i>extra dry</i> , extra secco	12- 20
sec, <i>dry</i> , secco, asciutto, dry, secco	17- 35
demi-sec, <i>halbtrocken</i> , abboccato, medium dry, semi-sec	33- 50
doux, <i>mild</i> , dolce, sweet, dulce	over 50

Sugar content is expressed in the respective national language.

Instead of the terms “doux”, etc. if the sugar content is above 50g/l it can also be expressed in g/l.

- Alcohol content in % by volume; only full and half percentage points permitted.
- Producer or vendor: NAME, COMMUNITY/STATE.
(Space does not permit the provision of more details here.)

2. Prescribed information in the same or other visual area:

- *Importeur, Einführer* (importer); *importiert durch, eingeführt durch* (imported by): name or company name, community(area) and state.
- Lot identification, in Austria only after a regulation has been issued; mandatory for marketing on the EU market.

3. Authorised information in the same or other visual area:

- Information that is not misleading.
- 1 (85%), 2 or 3 (100%) of the grape varieties. “Pinot” as a synonym for the Burgundy varieties.
- Name of the Member state: if the grapes were harvested and the wine was produced and bottled there.
- Medals, prizes and awards.

- Brand names.

4. Prohibited information – examples:

- Misleading information and packaging.
- Smaller geographic units than the state as designation of origin.
- Vintage.
- *Flaschengärung* etc. (bottle fermentation) as well as *Methode Champenoise* or *Champagner Methode* (Champagne method).
- *Hauersekt* (sparkling wine from the wine-grower).
- Mention of health-related effects as well as *natur* (natural), *echt* (genuine), *rein* (pure), *alternativ* (alternative).
- Information about higher quality.
- *Premium* or *Reserve*.

Note:

Third-country wine used as a raw material may come only from certain areas and varieties of Romania. The sense conveyed by the labelling must be: Aus rumänischem Wein hergestellt (produced from Romanian wine). This information must be provided in the same visual area.

The term **Hauersekt** (sparkling wine from the wine-grower) may be used in Austria for *Qualitätsschaumwein bestimmter Anbaugebiete* or *Sekt b. A.* (“quality sparkling wine produced in a specified region” or “sparkling wine psr”) only if

1. the winery has grown the grapes (quality varieties) and produced the wine made from them itself,
2. the wine was fermented in the bottle according to the traditional method (second fermentation to sparkling wine; from the moment the blend is created it must be constantly aged on its own lees for at least nine months in the same winery and be separated from the sediment by disgorging),
3. it was produced outside the winery under contract because trade regulations prohibit the winery from making sparkling wine,
4. marketing is conducted by the winery that made wine from the grapes,
5. the label specifies the winery, the variety and the vintage,
6. the conditions and labelling requirements for *Qualitätsschaumwein bestimmter Anbaugebiete* (quality sparkling wine produced in a specified region) are met.

Important: The name of the wine-growing area must also appear on the cork. Smaller geographic information than that of the wine-growing area is permitted. If the outside company producing the sparkling wine under contract is in a different community from the winery, the place of manufacture of the sparkling wine is placed in the same visual area. The term *Hauersekt* can also be used by production co-operatives.

The term *Winzersekt* (another term for sparkling wine from the wine-grower) is reserved for German *Qualitätsschaumwein b. A.* (quality sparkling wine psr).

Note: If the champagne cellar operates vineyards, it may take the wine it produced from them under the above conditions and make and market *Hauersekt*.