

Code of Statutes of the Swedish Food Agency

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Livsmedelsverkets föreskrifter om vinprodukter;

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Pursuant to Articles 2, 6, 7 and X of the Food Ordinance (2006:813), the Swedish Food Agency hereby lays down the following Regulations¹.

Scope

Article 1 These Regulations contain provisions on the production, labelling and presentation of wine products.

The Regulations supplement the provisions of:

- Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 922/72, (EEC) No 234/79, (EC) No 1037/2001 and (EC) No 1234/2007;
- 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 authorisations 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;
- 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,

¹ See Directive (EU) 2015/1535 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 September 2015 laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical regulations and of rules on Information Society services.

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; and

- Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/934 of 12 March 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards wine-growing areas where the alcoholic strength may be increased, authorised oenological practices and restrictions applicable to the production and conservation of grapevine products, the minimum percentage of alcohol for by-products and their disposal, and publication of OIV files.

The terms used in these Regulations have the same meaning as in the aforementioned EU Regulations.

Increase in natural alcoholic strength

Article 2 If weather conditions make it necessary, an increase in the natural alcoholic strength by volume is permitted in:

- fresh grapes;
- grape must;
- partially fermented grape must;
- new wine still in fermentation; and
- wine derived from wine grape varieties classifiable in accordance with Article 81 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

In accordance with Part I, Section A, point 2 of Annex VIII to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council, an increase in the natural alcoholic strength referred to in the first subparagraph shall be achieved by means of the oenological practices referred to in Part I, Section B of that Annex. The increase may not exceed the limit defined in Part I, Section A, point 2(a) of Annex VIII to that Regulation.

Exemption from the obligation to withdraw by-products

Article 3 A food business operator that, during one wine year, does not produce more than 50 hectolitres of wine or must itself on its own premises, is exempt from the requirement to withdraw its by-products pursuant to Article 14 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/934.

A wine year within the meaning of Article 6(d) of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council is a period beginning on 1 August and ending on 31 July of the following year.

Vintage year and wine grape variety

Section 4 A food business operator may, with the approval of the Swedish Food Agency, indicate the vintage year and the wine grape variety when

labelling and presenting the following wine products without a protected geographical indication or protected designation of origin:

- wine;
- new wine still in fermentation;
- liqueur wine;
- sparkling wine;
- quality sparkling wine;
- quality aromatic sparkling wine;
- aerated sparkling wine;
- semi-sparkling wine;
- aerated semi-sparkling wine;
- grape must;
- partially fermented grape must;
- concentrated grape must;
- wine from raisined grapes; and
- wine of overripe grapes.

Article 5 An application for approval under Article 4 shall be submitted in writing to the Swedish Food Agency and shall contain the following information:

1. the name and contact details of the food business operator;
2. the food business operator's business registration number, personal identity number or coordination number, or, in the absence of such data for an operator established in another country within the European Economic Area (EEA), corresponding identification data; and
3. evidence that procedures are in place to ensure that the wine products produced can be correctly labelled with their grape variety and vintage year.

Upon request, the food business operator shall also provide any additional information necessary to process the application.

Article 6 An approval that has been granted in accordance with Article 4 may be withdrawn by the Swedish Food Agency if the conditions for the approval are no longer met.

Varietal wine

Article 7 A food business operator may, after approval by the Swedish Food Agency, display the term 'druvsortsvin' ('varietal wine'), accompanied by 'Sverige' ('Sweden') or the name of the wine grape variety, or both, when labelling and presenting the following wine products without protected geographical indication or protected designation of origin:

- wine;
- new wine still in fermentation;

- liqueur wine;
- sparkling wine;
- quality sparkling wine;
- quality aromatic sparkling wine;
- aerated sparkling wine;
- semi-sparkling wine;
- aerated semi-sparkling wine; and
- wine of overripe grapes.

Article 8 An application for approval under Article 7 shall be submitted in writing to the Swedish Food Agency and shall contain the following information:

1. the name and contact details of the food business operator;
2. the food business operator's business registration number, personal identity number or coordination number, or, in the absence of such data for an operator established in another country within the European Economic Area (EEA), corresponding identification data; and
3. evidence that procedures are in place to ensure that the wine products can be correctly labelled with their grape variety.

Upon request, the food business operator shall also provide any additional information necessary to process the application.

Article 9 An approval that has been granted in accordance with Article 7 may be withdrawn by the Swedish Food Agency if the conditions for the approval are no longer met.

Fruit wine

Article 10 A product produced through the fermentation of berries and fruits other than grapes may be labelled and presented using the term 'vin' ('wine') if that term is accompanied by the name of the berry or fruit in the form of a composite name.

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1. These Regulations shall enter into force on XX 2025.
 2. These Regulations repeal the Swedish Food Agency's Regulations (LIVSFS 2003:9) on vinification.

DIRECTOR GENERAL

Elin Häggqvist
(Legal Unit)