



LAW OF UKRAINE

On the Geographical Indications of Spirit Drinks

This Law determines the specifics of preparation for the registration, use and protection of the geographical indications of spirit drinks and control over such geographical indications to prevent the unlawful use of registered geographical indications of spirit drinks.

Section I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1. Definition of terms and categories of spirit drinks

1. For the purposes of this Law the following definitions apply:

1) ‘allusion’ means the direct or indirect reference to one or more legal names of spirit drinks or geographical indications of spirit drinks in the description, presentation or labelling of foodstuff and spirit drinks of the categories identified in points 33-40 of part two of this Article (except when they are referred to in a compound term or in a list of ingredients);

2) ‘to flavor’ means to add flavorings or flavoring foodstuffs in the production of a spirit drink by means of one or more of the following processes: addition, infusion, maceration, alcoholic fermentation, or distillation of alcohol in the presence of the flavorings or flavoring foodstuffs;

3) ‘flavoring foodstuffs’ mean foodstuffs that are used in the production of spirit drinks with the purpose of flavoring the spirit drinks and/or giving them a taste or modifying flavor and/or taste;

4) ‘maturation (ageing)’ means the process of storage of a spirit drink or alcoholic distillate in appropriate receptacles for a period of time for the purpose of allowing that spirit drink or alcoholic distillate to undergo natural reactions that impart specific characteristics to that spirit drink or alcoholic distillate;

5) ‘wine fortified for distillation’ means a product with the actual strength by volume of no less than 18% and no more than 24%, produced exclusively by adding to the wine that does not contain residual non-rectified sugar a product produced by distillation (rectification) of grape wine with the maximum actual strength by volume of 86%, the volatile acid content of which does not exceed 1.5 grams per 1 liter expressed in acetic acid;

6) ‘wine distillate’ means alcoholic distillate produced by distillation (rectification) of grape wine (with the volatile acid content of no more than 2 grams per 1 liter expressed in acetic acid) or wine fortified for distillation, or by re-distillation of the produced distillate, with actual strength by volume of up to 86%, volatile substances content produced exclusively by distillation of the used stuff of 1.25 grams or more per 1 liter of 100% vol. alcohol and maximum methanol content of 2 grams per 1 liter of 100% vol. alcohol;

7) ‘geographical indication’ means an indication which identifies a spirit drink as originating in the territory of a country, or a region as a part of the country, settlement or locality in that territory, where a given quality, reputation or other characteristic of that spirit drink is essentially attributable to its geographical origin;

8) ‘distillation (rectification)’ means a process of thermal separation of products of alcoholic fermentation of agricultural products involving one or more separation steps intended to achieve certain organoleptic properties or a higher alcoholic concentration or both, regardless of whether such steps take place under normal pressure or under vacuum, due to the distilling device used. Distillation can be single or multiple distillation or re-distillation;

9) ‘to add alcohol’ means to add to a spirit drink ethyl alcohol and/or alcohol distillates (except for using alcohol to dilute or dissolve colors, flavorings or other authorized ingredients that are used for the production of spirit drinks);

10) ‘expert group’ means a group established by an authorized body to study and approve specifications of a spirit drink with regard to which geographical indications are registered, as well as to amend them;

11) ‘single document’ means a document required for the registration of geographical indications of a spirit drink, where the main points of specification of a spirit drink are set forth, as well as the concise definition of the link between the spirit drink and its geographical origin;

12) ‘to color’ means to use one or more colors authorized by law in the production of a spirit drink;

13) ‘to mix’ means to combine a spirit drink that either belongs to a category of spirit drinks set out or to a geographical indication with a spirit drink of another category, alcohol distillate or ethyl alcohol;

14) ‘categories of spirit drinks’ mean the classification of spirit drinks based on their physical, chemical and/or organoleptic properties, composition and method of production set forth by this Law and the [Law of Ukraine](#) “On the state regulation of production and circulation of ethyl, cognac, and fruit alcohol, spirit drinks, tobacco products, liquids used in electronic cigarettes, and fuel”;

15) ‘to blend’ means to combine two or more spirit drinks of the same category that are distinguishable only by minor differences due to the method of production, the stills or receptacles employed, the period of maturation (ageing), and the geographical area of production. The spirit drink so produced belongs to the same category of spirit drinks as the original spirit drinks before blending;

16) ‘place of production of a spirit drink’ means a territory of a country or a region as a part of the country, settlement or locality in that territory where the stage of producing a product took place that gave the spirit drink a special quality, reputation or other characteristics;

17) ‘the National Intellectual Property Authority (NIPA)’ means a governmental organization that is a part of the state system of legal protection of intellectual property and was determined by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine as such that exercises the powers in the field of intellectual property, set out by this Law, other laws of Ukraine on intellectual property and acts of a central executive body forming and implementing the state policy in the field of intellectual property, and a statute, and has a right to represent Ukraine at international and regional organizations;

18) ‘certification bodies’ mean enterprises, institutions, and organizations, accredited by the national accreditation authority of Ukraine, appointed by an authorized body to certify spirit drinks with a registered geographical indication and confirm their compliance with a specification, and entered to the Register of the Certification Bodies in the Field of Geographical Indications;

19) ‘legal name of a spirit drink’ means the name of a category of spirit drinks the requirements of which the spirit drink meets. For a spirit drink that does not meet the requirements of any category of spirit drinks, the legal name shall be the name “spirit drink” or the name established by a legal and regulatory act, or, in its absence, a regulatory document, provided that the labelling of the spirit drink contains a term “spirit drink”;

20) 'to sweeten' means to use one or more sweetening products in the production of spirit drinks (semi-white sugar, white sugar, extra-white sugar, dextrose, fructose, glucose syrup, sugar solution, invert sugar solution, invert sugar syrup, rectified concentrated grape must, concentrated grape must and fresh grape must, burned sugar which is the product obtained exclusively from the controlled heating of sucrose without bases, mineral acids or other chemical additives, honey, carob syrup, any other natural carbohydrate substances having a similar effect) the use of which in the production of spirit drinks is authorized by law;

21) 'certificate' means a document issued by a certification body confirming that a spirit drink complies with the registered geographical indication in a specification;

22) 'to certify a spirit drink with a registered geographical indication' means to check and confirm the compliance of a specification of the spirit drink with the registered geographical indication;

23) 'compound term' means in relation to the description presentation and labelling of an alcoholic beverage, the combination of either a legal name or the geographical indication for a spirit drink, added to the alcoholic beverage to form the whole contents of alcohol in it, with the name of one or more foodstuffs (other than the name of an alcoholic beverage or foodstuffs used for the production of that spirit drink), or adjectives deriving from those names, and/or with the term 'liqueur' or 'cream';

24) 'ethyl alcohol' means alcohol of agricultural origin, with the minimum alcoholic strength by volume of 96 %, and the following organoleptic properties: it has no detectable taste other than that of the raw materials used in its production; its maximum levels of residues per 1 liter of 100 % vol. alcohol do not exceed the following: total acidity, expressed in acetic acid: 0.015; esters, expressed in ethyl acetate: 0.013; aldehydes, expressed in acetaldehyde: 0.005; higher alcohols, expressed in 2-methyl-1-propanol of 100 % vol. alcohol: 0.005; (v) methanol, expressed in grams: 0.3; dry extract, expressed in grams: 0.015; volatile bases containing nitrogen, expressed in grams of nitrogen: 0.001; furfural: not detectable; which complies with the product sub-category [2207 10 00 90](#) according to the Ukrainian Commodity Nomenclature of Foreign Economic Activity (UCNFEA);

25) 'spirit drink' is an alcoholic beverage intended for human consumption, with a minimum alcoholic strength by volume of 15 % (including spirit drinks of the category 'egg liqueur' with a minimum alcoholic strength by volume of 14 %), produced by one of the following methods or a combination of thereof:

distillation, with or without added flavorings or flavoring foodstuffs, of fermented agricultural products;

maceration or similar processing of plant materials in ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin, and/or distillates of agricultural origin and/or spirit drinks;

addition (individually or in combination) to ethyl alcohol and/or alcohol distillates and/or spirit drinks of flavorings, flavoring foodstuffs, colors, sweetening products and/or other agricultural products, and/or foodstuffs, other ingredients authorized by law to be used in the production of spirit drinks.

If drinking water (including demineralized, softened, or processed by reverse osmosis) has been added in the production of a spirit drink, the alcoholic strength of the spirit drink, after the addition of the water, must comply with the alcoholic strength by volume established for the relevant category of spirit drinks.

Alcoholic beverages that are classified as items 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206 and 2207 according to the [Ukrainian Commodity Nomenclature of Foreign Economic Activity](#) shall not be considered as spirit drinks. To produce spirit drinks, ethyl alcohol (sub-item 2207 10 00 90 in the UCN FEA) and

alcohol distillates (item 2208 in the UCN FEA) obtained exclusively from agricultural products are used;

26) ‘alcohol distillate’ means an alcoholic liquid which is the result of the distillation (rectification), after alcoholic fermentation, of agricultural products, which does not have the properties of ethyl alcohol and which retains the aroma and taste of the raw materials used and complies with item [2208](#) in the UCN FEA;

27) ‘specification of a spirit drink’ means a combination of details on the spirit drink with regard to which a geographical indication is used;

28) ‘authorized body’ means a central executive body determined by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine forming and implementing the state agricultural policy, state policy in the field of agriculture and on the issues of food security of the state, empowered to approve a specification of a spirit drink and changes thereto, and exercise control over special qualities or other characteristics of spirit drinks with geographical indications, as well as to determine the boundaries of geographical locations with which such special qualities or other characteristics are associated, and the producers of spirit drinks within these geographic locations.

2. Categories of spirit drinks:

1) rum is a spirit drink with a minimum alcoholic strength by volume of 37.5 %, produced by the distillation of the product obtained by the alcoholic fermentation of molasses or syrup produced in the manufacture of cane sugar or of sugar-cane juice itself, distilled at less than 96 % vol., so that the distillate has the discernible specific organoleptic characteristics of rum.

No addition of alcohol, whether diluted or not, coloring (except for using caramel as a means of adjusting the color), or flavoring shall take place. Rum may be sweetened in order to round off the final taste. However, the final product may not contain more than 20 grams of sweetening products per liter, expressed as invert sugar.

The legal name of spirit drinks of this category with a geographical indication may be supplemented by a term “traditional” (*traditionnel* or *tradicional*), provided that rum has been produced by distillation at less than 90 % vol., after alcoholic fermentation of alcohol producing materials originating exclusively from the place of production considered, and has a volatile substances content equal to or exceeding 2.25 grams per 1 liter of 100 % vol. alcohol, and is not sweetened;

2) Whisky or *Whiskey* means a spirit drink with a minimum alcoholic strength by volume of 40%, produced from alcohol distillate obtained by one or several distillations of a mash made from malted cereals (with or without whole grains of unmalted cereals), which has been saccharified by the diastase of the malt contained therein (with or without other natural enzymes), and fermented by the action of yeast. Each and every distillation is carried out at less than 94.8 % vol., so that the distillate has an aroma and taste derived from the raw materials used.

Maturation (ageing) of the final distillate shall be for at least three years in wooden casks not exceeding 700 liters capacity.

The final distillate, to which only water and plain caramel for coloring may be added, shall retain the color, aroma and taste it derived from the production process.

No addition of alcohol, diluted or not, coloring (except for using plain caramel for adjusting the color), flavoring, sweetening, even for rounding off the taste, shall take place.

The legal name of spirit drinks of this category may be supplemented by the term ‘single malt’ only if whiskey has been distilled exclusively from malted barley at a single distillery;

3) grain spirit is a spirit drink with a minimum alcoholic strength by volume of 35 % (With the exception of Korn), produced by the distillation of a fermented mash of whole grain cereals and having organoleptic characteristics derived from the raw materials used.

No addition of alcohol, diluted or not, coloring (except for using plain caramel for adjusting the color), or flavoring shall take place. Grain spirit may be sweetened in order to round off the final taste. However, the final product may not contain more than 10 grams of sweetening products per 1 liter, expressed as invert sugar.

A grain spirit may bear the legal name 'grain brandy' if it has been produced by distillation at less than 95 % vol. from a fermented mash of whole grain cereals, presenting organoleptic features deriving from the raw materials used. In the legal name 'grain spirit' or 'grain brandy', the word 'grain' may be replaced with the name of the cereal used exclusively in the production of the spirit drink;

4) wine spirit is a spirit drink with a minimum alcoholic strength by volume of 37.5 %, produced exclusively by the distillation of grape wine, wine fortified for distillation or wine distillate distilled at less than 86 % vol., with a volatile substances content equal to or exceeding 1.25 grams per 1 liter of 100 % vol. alcohol and a maximum methanol content of 2 grams per 1 liter of 100 % vol. alcohol.

No addition of alcohol, diluted or not, coloring (except for using plain caramel for adjusting the color), or flavoring shall take place. It may be sweetened in order to round off the final taste. However, the final product may not contain more than 20 grams of sweetening products per 1 liter, expressed as invert sugar.

Wine distillate may be matured (aged) in oak receptacles for the period established for spirit drinks of the category 'brandy', set out by point 5 of this part, or in metal receptacles, either enameled or made of stainless steel, using oak chips for no less than three years;

5) Brandy or *Weinbrand* is a spirit drink with a minimum alcoholic strength by volume of 36 %, produced from wine distillate obtained by distillation of grape wine, wine fortified for distillation, wine distillate distilled at less than 86 % vol. (either adding wine distillate distilled at less than 94.8 % vol. or not), provided that the quantity of alcohol obtained from wine distillate does not exceed a maximum of 50 % of the alcoholic content of the finished product. A minimum maturation (ageing) of wine distillates shall be: one year – in oak receptacles with a capacity of at least 1 000 liters each, six months – in oak casks with a capacity of less than 1 000 liters each. A volatile substances content derived exclusively from the distillation of the raw materials used shall be equal to or exceeding 1.25 grams per 1 liter of 100 % vol. alcohol, a maximum methanol content shall be 2 grams per 1 liter of 100 % vol. alcohol.

No addition of alcohol, diluted or not, coloring (except for using plain caramel for adjusting the color), or flavoring shall take place. It may be sweetened in order to round off the final taste. However, the final product may not contain more than 35 grams of sweetening products per 1 liter, expressed as invert sugar.

6) grape marc spirit (grape marc) is a spirit drink with a minimum alcoholic strength by volume of 37.5 % produced from grape marc fermented and distilled either directly by water vapor or after water has been added and both of the following conditions are fulfilled: the first distillation is carried out in the presence of the marc itself; each and every distillation is carried out at less than 86 % vol.; a quantity of lees may be added to the grape marc that does not exceed 25 kg of lees per 100 kg of grape marc used; the quantity of alcohol derived from the lees shall not exceed 35 % of the total quantity of alcohol in the finished product; a volatile substances content shall be equal to or exceeding 1.4 grams per 1 liter of 100 % vol. alcohol and a maximum methanol content shall be 10 grams per 1 liter of 100 % vol. alcohol.

No addition of alcohol, diluted or not, coloring (except for using plain caramel for adjusting the color), or flavoring shall take place. It may be sweetened in order to round off the final taste.

However, the final product may not contain more than 20 grams of sweetening products per 1 liter, expressed as invert sugar;

7) fruit marc spirit is a spirit drink with a minimum alcoholic strength by volume of 37.5 % produced by fermentation and distillation of fruit marc (other than grape marc) and both of the following conditions are fulfilled: the first distillation is carried out in the presence of the marc itself; each and every distillation is carried out at less than 86 % vol.; a volatile substances content shall be equal to or exceeding 2 grams per 1 liter of 100 % vol. alcohol and a maximum methanol content shall be 15 grams per 1 liter of 100 % vol. alcohol, the maximum hydrocyanic acid content shall be 0.07 grams per 1 liter of 100 % vol. alcohol (in the case of stone-fruit marc spirit).

No addition of alcohol, diluted or not, coloring (except for using plain caramel for adjusting the color), or flavoring shall take place. It may be sweetened in order to round off the final taste. However, the final product may not contain more than 20 grams of sweetening products per 1 liter, expressed as invert sugar.

The legal name of the spirit drink shall consist of the name of the fruit (fruits) in decreasing order of the quantity used in the finished product followed by 'marc spirit';

8) raisin spirit or raisin brandy is a spirit drink with a minimum alcoholic strength by volume of 37.5 % produced by the distillation of the product obtained by the alcoholic fermentation of extract of dried grapes of the 'Corinth Black' or 'Moscatel of Alexandria' varieties, distilled at less than 94,5 % vol., so that the distillate has an aroma and taste derived from the raw materials used.

No addition of alcohol, diluted or not, coloring (except for using plain caramel for adjusting the color), or flavoring shall take place. It may be sweetened in order to round off the final taste. However, the final product may not contain more than 20 grams of sweetening products per 1 liter, expressed as invert sugar;

9) Fruit spirit is a spirit drink with a minimum alcoholic strength by volume of 37.5 % produced by the alcoholic fermentation and distillation at less than 86 % vol., with or without stones, of fresh and fleshy fruit, including bananas, or the must of such fruit, berries or vegetables, so that the distillate has an aroma and taste derived from the raw materials distilled; with a volatile substances content equal to or exceeding 2 grams per 1 liter of 100 % vol. alcohol; with a hydrocyanic acid content not exceeding 0.07 grams per 1 liter of 100 % vol. alcohol (in the case of stone-fruit spirits), and the maximum methanol content of fruit spirit of 10 grams per 1 liter of 100 % vol. alcohol (except for spirit drinks set out in paragraphs two and three of this point).

In the case of fruit spirits produced from the following fruits or berries, and in respect of which the maximum methanol content shall be 12 grams per 1 liter of 100 % vol. alcohol: apricots (*Prunus armeniaca* L.), pear (*Pyrus communis* L.), (except for Williams pears (*Pyrus communis* L. cv 'Williams')), raspberry (*Rubus idaeus* L.), mirabelle (*Prunus domestica* L. subsp. *syriaca* (Borkh.) Janch. ex Mansf.), blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus* auct. aggr.), peach (*Prunus persica* (L.) Batsch), plum (*Prunus domestica* L.), quetsch (*Prunus domestica* L.), and apple (*Malus domestica* Borkh.).

In the case of fruit spirits produced from the following fruits or berries, and in respect of which the maximum methanol content shall be 13.5 grams per 1 liter of 100 % vol. alcohol: quince (*Cydonia oblonga* Mill.), elderberry (*Sambucus nigra* L.), rowanberry (*Sorbus aucuparia* L.), Williams pear (*Pyrus communis* L. cv 'Williams'), redcurrant (*Ribes rubrum* L.), blackcurrant (*Ribes nigrum* L.), juniper berry (*Juniperus communis* L.) and/or juniper berry (*Juniperus oxicedrus* L.).

No addition of alcohol, diluted or not, or flavoring shall take place. It may be sweetened in order to round off the final taste. However, the final product may not contain more than 18 grams of sweetening products per 1 liter, expressed as invert sugar. Plain caramel may be used to adjust the color of fruit spirits that have been aged at least one year in contact with wood.

The legal name of a fruit spirit shall be 'spirit' supplemented by the name of the fruit, berry or vegetable of which it was made.

The legal name of a fruit spirit may be '*wasser*', used together with the name of the fruit of which it was made, or:

'Williams' for a spirit drink produced solely from pears of the 'Williams' variety;

'Golden Delicious' for apple spirit produced from apples of the 'Golden Delicious' variety (*Malus domestica* var. 'Golden Delicious');

'kirsch' for cherry spirit (*Prunus avium* (L.) L.);

'mirabelle' for mirabelle spirit (*Prunus domestica* L. subsp. *syriaca* (Borkh.) Janch. ex Mansf.);

'Obstler' for a fruit spirit produced from fruits, with or without berries, provided that at least 85 % of the mash is derived from different varieties of apples and/or pears.

'plum', 'quetsch' or 'slivovitz' for plum spirit (*Prunus domestica* L.);

'fruit of arbutus' for fruit of arbutus spirit (*Arbutus unedo* L.).

Whenever two or more fruits, berries or vegetables are distilled together, the product shall have the following legal name: 'fruit spirit' for spirit drinks produced by distillation of fruits and/or berries; 'vegetable spirit' for spirit drinks produced by distillation of vegetables; 'fruit and vegetable spirit' for spirit drinks produced by distillation of a combination of fruits, berries and vegetables.

The legal name may be supplemented by that of each fruit, berry or vegetable, in decreasing order of the quantity used.

Legal names of fruit spirits where the term 'spirit' is not used shall be supplemented by this term in the description, presentation and labelling of such spirit drinks;

10) cider spirit, perry spirit and cider and perry spirit are spirit drinks with a minimum alcoholic strength by volume of 37.5 % produced by the distillation at less than 86 % vol. of apple cider and/or perry (pear drink) so that the distillate has an aroma and taste derived from the fruits used; with a volatile substances content equal to or exceeding 2 grams per 1 liter of 100 % vol. alcohol; and the maximum methanol content of fruit spirit of 10 grams per 1 liter of 100 % vol. alcohol.

No addition of alcohol, diluted or not, coloring (except for using plain caramel for adjusting the color), or flavoring shall take place. It may be sweetened in order to round off the final taste. However, the final product may not contain more than 15 grams of sweetening products per 1 liter, expressed as invert sugar.

The legal name shall be 'cider spirit' for spirit drinks produced by the distillation of apple cider; 'perry spirit' for spirit drinks produced by the distillation of perry; 'cider and perry spirit' for spirit drinks produced by the distillation of apple cider and perry;

11) Honey spirit is a spirit drink with a minimum alcoholic strength by volume of 37 %, produced by fermentation and distillation of honey mash at less than 86 % vol. It is distilled so that the distillate has the organoleptic characteristics derived from the raw materials used.

No addition of alcohol, diluted or not, coloring (except for using plain caramel for adjusting the color), or flavoring shall take place. It may be sweetened in order to round off the final taste. However, the final product may not contain more than 20 grams of sweetening products per 1 liter, expressed as invert sugar;

12) *Hefebrand* or lees spirit is a spirit drink with a minimum alcoholic strength by volume of 38 %, produced by the distillation at less than 86 % vol. of lees of wine, lees of beer or lees of fermented fruit.

No addition of alcohol, diluted or not, coloring (except for using plain caramel for adjusting the color), or flavoring shall take place. It may be sweetened in order to round off the final taste. However, the final product may not contain more than 20 grams of sweetening products per 1 liter, expressed as invert sugar.

The legal name '*Hefebrand*' or 'lees spirit' shall be supplemented by the name of the raw materials used;

13) Beer spirit is a spirit drink with a minimum alcoholic strength by volume of 38 %, produced exclusively by direct distillation under normal pressure of fresh beer with an alcoholic strength by volume of less than 86 %, so that the resulting distillate has organoleptic characteristics deriving from the beer.

No addition of alcohol, diluted or not, coloring (except for using plain caramel for adjusting the color), or flavoring shall take place. It may be sweetened in order to round off the final taste. However, the final product may not contain more than 20 grams of sweetening products per 1 liter, expressed as invert sugar;

14) topinambur or topinambur spirit is a spirit drink with a minimum alcoholic strength by volume of 38 %, produced exclusively by fermentation and distillation at less than 86 % vol. of Jerusalem artichoke tubers (*Helianthus tuberosus* L.).

No addition of alcohol, diluted or not, coloring (except for using plain caramel for adjusting the color), or flavoring shall take place. It may be sweetened in order to round off the final taste. However, the final product may not contain more than 20 grams of sweetening products per 1 liter, expressed as invert sugar;

15) Vodka is a spirit drink with a minimum alcoholic strength by volume of 37.5 %, produced from ethyl alcohol obtained following fermentation with yeast of potatoes and/or cereals or other agricultural raw materials, distilled so that the organoleptic characteristics of the raw materials used and by-products formed in fermentation are selectively reduced. This may be followed by additional distillation and/or rectification, and/or treatment, including with activated charcoal, to give it special organoleptic characteristics.

Maximum levels of residue in vodka shall meet those levels of residue in the ethyl alcohol (expressed in grams per 1 liter of 100 % vol. alcohol), except that the methanol content shall not exceed 0.1 grams per 1 liter of 100 % vol. alcohol.

The only flavorings which may be added are natural flavoring substances or flavoring preparations that are present in distillate obtained from the fermented raw materials. Vodka may be given special organoleptic characteristics, other than a predominant flavor. Vodka may be sweetened in order to round off the final taste. However, the final product may not contain more than 8 grams of sweetening products per 1 liter, expressed as invert sugar. Vodka shall not be colored.

The description, presentation or labelling of vodka not produced exclusively from potatoes and/or cereals shall prominently bear the indication 'produced from ...', supplemented by the name of the raw materials used to produce the ethyl alcohol that shall appear in the same visual field as the legal name of the spirit drink.

This category may also include special Vodka – a spirit drink produced from ethyl alcohol using traditional technology the requirements for which are set forth by legal and regulatory acts or national standards;

16) spirit (supplemented by the name of the fruit, berries or nuts) obtained by maceration and distillation is a spirit drink with a minimum alcoholic strength by volume of 37.5 %, produced by maceration of fruit, berries or nuts, whether partially fermented or unfermented, with the possible addition of a maximum of 20 liters of ethyl alcohol or of a spirit or distillate deriving from the same fruit, berries or nuts, (separately or in a combination thereof), per 100 kg of fermented fruit, berries or nuts, followed by distillation. Re-distillation may be carried out. Each and every distillation shall be carried out at less than 86 % vol.

The spirit drink of this category is obtained from the following fruits, berries or nuts: gooseberry (*Ribes uva-crispa* L. syn. *Ribes grossularia*), ambarella (*Spondias dulcis* Parkinson), chokeberry (*Aronia* Medik. nom. cons.), black chokeberry (*Aronia melanocarpa* (Michx.) Elliott), banana (*Musa* spp.), wild service tree (*Sorbus torminalis* (L.) Crantz), cowberry (*Vaccinium vitis-idaea* L.), elderberry (*Sambucus nigra* L.), crowberry (*Empetrum nigrum* L.), walnut (*Juglans regia* L.), rowanberry (*Sorbus aucuparia* L.), sorb apple (*Sorbus domestica* L.), cornel cherry or cornelian cherry (*Cornus mas*), wild cranberry (*Vaccinium oxycoccos* L.), chestnut (*Castanea sativa* Mill.), hazelnut (*Corylus avellana* L.), high bush blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum* L.), raspberry (*Rubus idaeus* L.), arctic bramble (*Rubus arcticus* L.), passion fruit (*Passiflora edulis* Sims), myrtle (*Myrtus communis* L.), hog plum (*Spondias mombin* L.), cloudberry (*Rubus chamaemorus* L.), sea-buckthorn (*Hippophae rhamnoides* L.), blackberry (*Rubus* sect. *Rubus*), prickly pear (*Opuntia ficus-indica* (L.) Mill.), hollyberry (*Ilex aquifolium* and *Ilex cassine* L.), strawberry (*Fragaria* spp.), white currant (*Ribes niveum* Lindl.), redcurrant (*Ribes rubrum* L.), blackcurrant (*Ribes nigrum* L.), sloe (*Prunus spinosa* L.), citrus fruits (*Citrus* spp.), bird cherry (*Prunus padus* L.), bilberry/blueberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus* L.), rosehip (*Rosa canina* L.).

Coloring (except for using plain caramel to adjust the color of a spirit drink that has been aged at least one year in contact with wood) and flavoring shall not take place. It may be sweetened in order to round off the final taste. However, the final product may not contain more than 18 grams of sweetening products per 1 liter, expressed as invert sugar.

As regards the description, presentation and labelling of a spirit drink of this category, the wording 'obtained by maceration and distillation' shall appear in characters of the same font, size and color and in the same visual field as the legal name of the spirit drink (supplemented by the name of the fruit, berries or nuts) and, in the case of bottles, on the front label;

17) Geist (supplemented by the name of the fruit or the raw materials used) is a spirit drink with a minimum alcoholic strength by volume of 37.5 %, produced by maceration of unfermented fruits and berries listed in paragraph two of point 16 of this section, or vegetables, nuts, other plant materials, such as herbs or rose petals, or mushrooms in ethyl alcohol, followed by distillation at less than 86 % vol.

Flavoring and coloring shall not be allowed. It may be sweetened in order to round off the final taste. However, the final product may not contain more than 10 grams of sweetening products per 1 liter, expressed as invert sugar.

The term '-geist' preceded by a term other than the name of a fruit, plant or other plant material may supplement the legal name of other spirit drinks and alcoholic beverages, provided that such use does not mislead the consumer;

18) Gentian is a spirit drink with a minimum alcoholic strength by volume of 37.5 %, produced from a distillate of gentian, itself obtained by the fermentation of gentian roots (*Gentiana* L.), with or without the addition of ethyl alcohol. Flavoring shall not be allowed;

19) a juniper-flavored spirit drink is a spirit drink with a minimum alcoholic strength by volume of 30 %, produced by flavoring ethyl alcohol and/or grain spirit and/or grain distillate with juniper (*Juniperus communis* L. or *Juniperus oxicedrus* L.) berries.

Flavoring substances and/or flavoring preparations and/or plants with flavoring properties (parts of plants with flavoring properties) may be used in addition to juniper berries, but the organoleptic characteristics of juniper shall be discernible, even if they are sometimes attenuated.

A spirit drink of this category may have a legal name ‘*Wacholder*’ or ‘*Genebra*’;

20) gin is a juniper-flavored spirit drink with a minimum alcoholic strength by volume of 37.5 %, produced by flavoring ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin with juniper berries (*Juniperus communis* L.).

Only flavoring substances and/or flavoring preparations shall be used for the production of gin provided that the taste is predominantly that of juniper.

The legal name of spirit drinks of this category may be supplemented by the term ‘dry’ if the spirit drink does not contain added sweetening exceeding 0,1 grams of sweetening products per 1 liter of the final product, expressed as invert sugar;

21) distilled gin is a juniper-flavored spirit drink with a minimum alcoholic strength by volume of 37.5 %, produced exclusively by distilling ethyl alcohol with an initial alcoholic strength of at least 96 % vol. in the presence of juniper berries (*Juniperus communis* L.) and/or of other natural botanicals, provided that the juniper taste is predominant; or the combination of the product of such distillation and ethyl alcohol with the same composition, purity and alcoholic strength.

Flavoring substances and/or flavoring preparations used to flavor a spirit drink of the category ‘gin’, as specified in point 20 of this section, may also be used provided that the juniper taste is predominant.

A spirit drink produced simply by adding essences or flavorings to ethyl alcohol shall not be considered distilled gin.

The legal name of spirit drinks of this category may be supplemented by the term ‘dry’ if the spirit drink does not contain added sweetening exceeding 0,1 grams of sweetening products per 1 liter of the final product, expressed as invert sugar;

22) London Gin is distilled gin with a minimum alcoholic strength by volume of 37.5 %, produced from ethyl alcohol, with a maximum methanol content of 0.05 grams per 1 liter of 100 % vol. alcohol, the flavor of which is imparted exclusively through the distillation of ethyl alcohol in the presence of all the natural plant materials used, and the resulting distillate that contains at least 70 % alcohol by vol.; any further ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin that is added shall have a maximum methanol content of 0.05 grams per 1 liter of 100 % vol. alcohol.

Coloring shall not take place. It may be sweetened in order to round off the final taste. However, the final product may not contain more than 0.1 grams of sweetening products per 1 liter, expressed as invert sugar.

The legal name of spirit drinks of this category may be supplemented by the term ‘dry’;

23) A caraway-flavored spirit drink or Kümmel is a spirit drink with a minimum alcoholic strength by volume of 30 % produced by flavoring ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin with caraway (*Carum carvi* L.).

Flavoring substances and/or flavoring preparations may additionally be used but there shall be a predominant taste of caraway;

24) Akvavit or *Aquavit* is a spirit drink with a minimum alcoholic strength by volume of 37.5 %, flavored with caraway (*Carum carvi* L.) and/or dill seeds (*Anethum graveolens* L.), produced by using ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin flavored with a distillate of plants or spices. The bitter substances shall not obviously dominate the taste; the dry extract content shall not exceed 1,5 grams per 0.1 liter of a final product.

Natural flavoring substances and/or flavoring preparations may additionally be used, but the flavor of this spirit drink shall be largely attributable to distillates of caraway and/or dill. The use of essential oils being prohibited;

25) an aniseed-flavored spirit drink is a spirit drink with a minimum alcoholic strength by volume of 15 %, produced by flavoring ethyl alcohol with natural extracts of star anise (*Illicium verum* Hook f.), anise (*Pimpinella anisum* L.), fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare* Mill.), or any other plant which contains the same principal aromatic constituent, using one of the following processes or a combination thereof: maceration and/or distillation; distillation of the alcohol in the presence of the seeds or other parts of the plants specified above; and addition of natural distilled extracts of aniseed-flavored plants.

An aniseed-flavored spirit drink may only be flavored with flavoring preparations and natural flavoring substances, as well as other natural plant extracts or aromatic seed may also be used, but the aniseed taste shall remain predominant.;

26) Pastis is an aniseed-flavored (*Pimpinella anisum* L.) spirit drink with a minimum alcoholic strength by volume of 40 %, which also contains natural extracts of liquorice root (*Glycyrrhiza* spp.), which implies the presence of chalcones as well as glycyrrhizic acid, the minimum and maximum levels of which shall be 0.05 and 0.5 grams per 1 liter, respectively; a minimum and maximum anethole level of 1.5 and 2 grams per 1 liter, of a final product respectively.

Pastis may only be flavored with flavoring preparations and natural flavoring substances. It may be sweetened in order to round off the final taste. However, the final product may not contain more than 100 grams of sweetening products per 1 liter, expressed as invert sugar;

27) Pastis de Marseille is a pastis with a minimum alcoholic strength by volume of 45 % and a pronounced anise taste with an anethole content between 1.9 and 2.1 grams per 1 liter of final product.

Pastis de Marseille may only be flavored with flavoring preparations and natural flavoring substances;

28) Anis or janeževac is an aniseed-flavored spirit drink with a minimum alcoholic strength by volume of 35 % whose characteristic flavor is derived exclusively from anise (*Pimpinella anisum* L.), and/or star anise (*Illicium verum* Hook f.) and/or fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare* Mill.).

It may only be flavored with flavoring preparations and natural flavoring substances;

29) Distilled anis is anis with a minimum alcoholic strength by volume of 35 % which contains alcohol distilled in the presence of the seeds of anise (*Pimpinella anisum* L.), and/or star anise (*Illicium verum* Hook f.) and/or fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare* Mill.), and in the case of spirit drinks with registered geographical indications, mastic and other aromatic seeds, plants or fruits, provided such alcohol constitutes at least 20 % of the alcoholic strength of the spirit drink.

It may only be flavored with flavoring preparations and natural flavoring substances;

30) a bitter-tasting spirit drink or bitter is a spirit drink with a minimum alcoholic strength by volume of 15 % and with a predominantly bitter taste produced by flavoring ethyl alcohol and/or distillate with flavoring substances and/or flavoring preparations.

The legal name of spirit drinks of this category may contain the term ‘bitter’ with or without another term. The mentioned term ‘may be used in the description, presentation and labelling of bitter-tasting liqueurs;

31) flavored vodka is a spirit drink with a minimum alcoholic strength by volume of 37.5 % which meets the requirements for the category ‘Vodka’ set out in point 15 of this section and that has been given a predominant flavor other than that of the raw materials used.

Flavored vodka may be blended, flavored, matured (aged) or colored. It may be sweetened in order to round off the final taste. However, the final product may not contain more than 100 grams of sweetening products per 1 liter, expressed as invert sugar;

The legal name of a spirit drink of this category may be the name of any predominant flavor that replaces the word 'flavored' combined with the word 'vodka'. The term 'vodka' may be replaced by 'vodka';

32) a sloe-aromatized spirit drink or pacharán is a spirit drink with a minimum alcoholic strength by volume of 25 % which has a predominant sloe taste and is produced by the maceration of sloes (*Prunus spinosa* L.) in ethyl alcohol, with the addition of natural extracts of anise and/or distillates of anise. For the production of the spirit drink, a minimum quantity of 125 grams of sloe fruits per 1 liter of the final product shall be used. The organoleptic characteristics, color and taste of the spirit drink shall be provided exclusively by the fruit used and the anise.

It may be sweetened in order to round off the final taste. However, the final product may not contain between 80 and 250 grams of sweetening products per 1 liter, expressed as invert sugar.

The term 'pacharán' may be used as a legal name of spirit drinks of this category produced in Ukraine only to supplement the legal name 'sloe-aromatized spirit drink', provided that such name is accompanied by the words: 'produced in Ukraine';

33) Liqueur is a spirit drink with a minimum alcoholic strength by volume of 15 %, produced using ethyl alcohol or a distillate of agricultural origin or one or more spirit drinks (or a combination thereof), which has been sweetened and to which one or more flavorings, products of agricultural origin or foodstuffs have been added. A minimum content of sweetening products, expressed as invert sugar, shall be: 70 grams per 1 liter for cherry or sour cherry liqueurs, the ethyl alcohol of which consists exclusively of cherry or sour cherry spirit; 80 grams per 1 liter for liqueurs which are flavored exclusively with gentian or a similar plant or wormwood, 100 grams per 1 liter in all other cases.

Flavoring substances and flavoring preparations may be used. However, the liqueurs produced from the following fruits may only be flavored with flavoring foodstuffs, flavoring preparations and natural flavoring substances: pineapple (*Ananas*), cowberry (*Vaccinium vitis-idaea* L.), sour cherry (*Prunus cerasus*), wild cranberry (*Vaccinium oxycoccos* L.), raspberry (*Rubus idaeus* L.), arctic bramble (*Rubus arcticus* L.), cloudberry (*Rubus chamaemorus* L.), sea buckthorn (*Hippophae rhamnoides* L.), blackcurrant (*Ribes nigrum* L.), citrus fruit (*Citrus* L.), cherry (*Prunus avium*), bilberry/blueberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus* L.), mulberry (*Morus alba*), mulberry (*Morus rubra*), and plants: aniseed (*Pimpinella anisum* L.), mint (*Mentha* L.), g n pi (*Artemisia genepi*), gentian (*Gentiana* L.).

For liqueurs produced by maceration of sour cherries or cherries (*Prunus cerasus* or *Prunus avium*) in ethyl alcohol, the legal name may be 'Guignolet' or ' s njevec', with or without the term 'liqueur'. For liqueurs produced by maceration of sour cherries (*Prunus cerasus*) in ethyl alcohol, the legal name may be 'Ginja' or 'Ginjinha' or 'Vi njevec', with or without the term 'liqueur'. For liqueurs for which the alcohol content is provided exclusively by rum, the legal name may be 'Punch au rhum', with or without the term 'liqueur'.

For spirit drinks of this category containing milk or milk products, the legal name may be 'cream' supplemented by the name of the raw material used conferring on the liqueur its predominant flavor, with or without the term 'liqueur'. The legal name of spirit drinks of this category may be supplemented by the name of a flavoring or foodstuff that confers the predominant flavor of the spirit drink, provided that the flavor is conferred on the spirit drink by flavoring foodstuffs, flavoring preparations and natural flavoring substances, derived from the raw material referred to in the name of the flavoring or of the foodstuff, supplemented by flavoring substances only where necessary to reinforce the flavor of that raw material;

34) Crème de (supplemented by the name of a fruit or other raw material used) is a liqueur with a minimum alcoholic strength by volume of 15 %, which has a minimum content of sweetening products of 250 grams per 1 liter expressed as invert sugar. The rules on flavoring substances and flavoring preparations for liqueurs laid down under point 33 of this section shall apply to the spirit drinks of this category. The raw materials used shall exclude milk products.

The fruit or any other raw material used in the legal name shall be the fruit or the raw material that confers on that spirit drink its predominant flavor. The legal name may be supplemented by the term 'liqueur'.

The legal name '*Crème de cassis*' may only be used for liqueurs produced with blackcurrants, which have a content of sweetening products of more than 400 grams per 1 liter expressed as invert sugar;

35) Sloe gin is a liqueur with a minimum alcoholic strength by volume of 25 %, produced by maceration of sloes in gin with the possible addition of sloe juice, natural flavoring substances and flavoring preparations.

The legal name of spirit drinks of this category may be supplemented by the term 'liqueur';

36) Sambuca is a colorless aniseed-flavored liqueur with a minimum alcoholic strength by volume of 38 %, which contains distillates of anise (*Pimpinella anisum* L.), star anise (*Illicium verum* L.) or other aromatic herbs. A minimum content of sweetening products shall be 350 grams per 1 liter expressed as invert sugar, and a natural anethole content shall be not less than 1 gram and not more than 2 grams per 1 liter of final product.

The rules on flavoring foodstuffs, flavoring substances and flavoring preparations for liqueurs laid down under point 33 of this section shall apply to spirit drinks of this category. It shall not be colored.

The legal name of spirit drinks of this category may be supplemented by the term 'liqueur';

37) *Maraschino*, *Marrasquino* or *Maraskin* is a colorless liqueur with a minimum alcoholic strength by volume of 24 %, the flavor of which is given mainly by a distillate of marasca cherries or of the product produced by macerating cherries or parts of cherries in ethyl alcohol or in a distillate of marasca cherries. A minimum content of sweetening products shall be 250 grams per 1 liter of final product expressed as invert sugar.

The rules on flavoring foodstuffs, flavoring substances and flavoring preparations for liqueurs laid down under point 33 of this section shall apply to spirit drinks of this category. It shall not be colored.

The legal name of spirit drinks of this category may be supplemented by the term 'liqueur';

38) *Nocino* or *Orehovec* is a liqueur with a minimum alcoholic strength by volume of 30 %, the flavor of which is given mainly by maceration, or by maceration and distillation, of whole green walnuts (*Juglans regia* L.). A minimum content of sweetening products shall be 100 grams per 1 liter, expressed as invert sugar.

The rules on flavoring foodstuffs, flavoring substances and flavoring preparations for liqueurs laid down under point 33 of this section shall apply to spirit drinks of this category.

The legal name of spirit drinks of this category may be supplemented by the term 'liqueur';

39) Egg liqueur/ *Advocaat*, *Avocat*, *Advokat* is a liqueur with a minimum alcoholic strength by volume of 14 %, whether flavored or not, produced from ethyl alcohol, distillate of agricultural origin or spirit drink (or a combination thereof), and the ingredients of which are quality egg yolk, egg white and sugar and/or honey. The minimum sugar or honey content shall be 150 grams per 1 liter expressed as invert sugar, the minimum content of pure egg yolk shall be 140 grams per 1 liter

of the final product. Any use of eggs from hens belonging to a species other than *Gallus gallus domesticus* shall be indicated on the label.

Only flavoring foodstuffs, flavoring substances and flavoring preparations, as well as milk products may be used in the production;

40) Liqueur with egg is a liqueur with a minimum alcoholic strength by volume of 15 %, whether flavored or not, produced from ethyl alcohol, alcohol distillate or spirit drink (or a combination thereof), the characteristic ingredients of which are quality egg yolk, egg white and sugar and/or honey. The minimum sugar or honey content shall be 150 grams per 1 liter expressed as invert sugar, the minimum egg yolk content shall be 70 grams per 1 liter of the final product.

Only flavoring foodstuffs, flavoring substances and flavoring preparations, as well as milk products may be used in the production;

41) *Mistrà* is a colorless spirit drink with a minimum alcoholic strength by volume between 40 % and 47 %, flavored with aniseed or natural anethole which may also contain a distillate of aromatic herbs. An anethole content shall be not less than 1 gram and not more than 2 grams per 1 liter of the final product.

Coloring and sweetening shall not be allowed. It may only be flavored with flavoring preparations and natural flavoring substances;

42) *Väkevä glögi* or *spritglögg* is a spirit drink with a minimum alcoholic strength by volume of 15 %, produced by flavoring wine or wine products and ethyl alcohol with the flavor of cloves and/or cinnamon, using one of the following processes (or a combination thereof): maceration and/or distillation; distillation of the alcohol in the presence of parts of the plants specified above; addition of natural flavoring substances of cloves or cinnamon. The allowed content of wine or wine products shall not exceed 50 % of the final product.

It may only be flavored with flavoring foodstuffs, flavoring substances, and flavoring preparations but the flavor of cloves and/or cinnamon shall be predominant;

43) *Berenburg*, *Beerenburg* is a spirit drink with a minimum alcoholic strength by volume of 30 %, produced using ethyl alcohol by the maceration of fruit or plants or parts thereof and contains as a specific flavor distillate of gentian root (*Gentiana lutea* L.), of juniper berries (*Juniperus communis* L.) and of laurel leaves (*Laurus nobilis* L.), and varies in color from light to dark brown.

It may be sweetened in order to round off the final taste. However, the final product may not contain more than 20 grams of sweetening products per 1 liter, expressed as invert sugar. It may only be flavored with flavoring preparations and natural flavoring substances;

44) Honey nectar or mead nectar is a spirit drink with a minimum alcoholic strength by volume of 22 %, produced by flavoring a mixture of fermented honey mash (which is at least 30 % of the mixture) and honey distillate and/or ethyl alcohol

It may only be sweetened with honey. It may only be flavored with flavoring preparations and natural flavoring substances, provided that the honey taste is predominant.

3. Spirit drinks that do not meet the requirements of any of the categories laid down in part two of this Article may include:

1) herbal liqueur – a spirit drink with an alcoholic strength by volume between 20 % to 60%, having a bitter-hot or sweet-spicy flavor, produced by mixing ethyl alcohol obtained by rectification following distillation of fermented agricultural products with the products of maceration and/or distillation of plant materials or parts thereof, with or without one or more sweeteners and/or products of maceration of fruits, berries and/or juice of fruits and berries, flavoring substances, flavoring foodstuffs and flavoring preparations. The final product may not contain more than 200 grams of sweetening products per 1 liter, expressed as invert sugar.

Colors and flavors may be used;

2) balsam – a colored spirit drink with an alcoholic strength by volume between 30 % and 45 % having a spicy flavor, produced by mixing ethyl alcohol obtained by rectification following distillation of fermented agricultural raw materials with the products of maceration of plant materials, fruits and berries in ethyl alcohol, with or without adding one or more sweeteners.

It may be flavored with flavoring preparations, natural flavoring substances and flavoring foodstuffs obtained by one of the following methods: maceration or distillation of ethyl alcohol in the presence of flavoring products, adding juice of fruits and berries, and other natural flavor additives. The final product may contain between 70 and 300 grams of sweetening products per 1 liter, expressed as invert sugar. Plain caramel to adjust color may be used.

4. The terms indicating legal names of spirit drinks set out in part two of this Article in Latin characters in italics may be untranslated in the description, presentation and labelling of spirit drinks and alcoholic beverages. Such terms may be accompanied by translations, transcriptions or transliterations in an official language, provided that such terms in the original language are not hidden.

5. For the purposes of this Law, other terms shall have definitions set forth in the laws of Ukraine “[On the Legal Protection of Geographical indications](#)”, “[On the State Regulation of Production and Circulation of Ethyl, Cognac, and Fruit Alcohol, Spirit Drinks, Tobacco Products, Liquids Used in Electronic Cigarettes, and Fuel](#)”, “[On the Basic Principles and Requirements for the Safety of Foodstuffs](#)”, “[On the Information about Foodstuffs for Consumers](#)”, “[On the State Control over the Compliance with Legislation on Foodstuffs, Forage, By-Products of Animal Origin, Health and Welfare of Animals](#)”, and “[On the Basic Principles of State Supervision \(Control\) in the Field of Economic Activity](#)”.

Article 2. Legislation in the field of geographical indications of spirit drinks

1. The legislation in the field of geographical indications of spirit drinks shall include this Law, the laws of Ukraine “[On the Legal Protection of Geographical indications](#)”, “[On the Protection from Unfair Competition](#)”, “[On the Protection of the Rights to Marks for Goods and Services](#)”, “[On the Protection of Consumer Rights](#)”, “[On Advertising](#)” and other legal and regulatory acts in the field of geographical indications of spirit drinks.

If an international treaty of Ukraine, the consent to the binding nature of which was given by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, sets out other rules other than those provided for by this Law, the rules of the international treaty shall apply.

Section II. PREPARATION FOR THE REGISTRATION AND REGISTRATION OF A GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION OF A SPIRIT DRINK

Article 3. Right to register a geographical indication of a spirit drink

1. A producer or group of producers, regardless of their organizational and legal form or membership, who produce a spirit drink in a relevant geographic area with the quality, reputation or other characteristic that is essentially attributable to its geographical origin, and in some instances set forth by this Law, and the state in the person of an authorized state body, shall have a right to register a geographical indication of the spirit drink.

2. A single producer shall have a right to register a geographical indication of a spirit drink, provided that:

1) this person is the only producer of a spirit drink in the relevant geographic area and wants to file an application for the registration of a geographical indication;

2) the defined geographical area where the spirit drink is produced possesses characteristics which differ appreciably from those of neighboring areas, the characteristics of the spirit drink are different from those produced in neighboring areas or the spirit drink has a special quality, reputation or other characteristic which is clearly attributable to its geographical origin.

3. Producers shall have a right to register only geographical indications of the spirit drinks they produce.

4. Producers from different states shall have a right to jointly exercise the rights set out by this Article with regard to the name that identifies a spirit drink and designates a cross-border geographical area. Foreign persons shall exercise such rights by submitting relevant documents to the NIPA directly or via relevant authorities of a foreign state.

5. In addition to producers, an authorized body of a relevant state shall have a right to register a geographical indication, provided that a group of producers cannot register the geographical indication by reason of their number, their geographical location or organizational characteristics. In such case, the application for the registration of the geographical indication of a spirit drink shall lay down these reasons.

Article 4. Specification of a spirit drink

1. To register a geographical indication, a spirit drink must comply with a specification approved by an authorized body.

2. A spirit drink specification shall include the following:

1) the name to be indicated in registering a geographical indication of a spirit drink;

2) the category of a spirit drink or the term 'spirit drink' if the spirit drink does not comply with the requirements laid down for any of the categories of spirit drinks;

3) the description of a spirit drink, including the raw materials from which it is produced, as well as the principal physical, chemical or organoleptic characteristics of the product and the specific characteristics of the spirit drink compared to other spirit drinks of the same category;

4) the definition of a geographical area to which the quality, reputation or other characteristics of the spirit drink are attributable;

5) the description of the method of producing a spirit drink and (where appropriate) the authentic and unvarying local production methods;

6) the details establishing the link between a given quality, reputation or other characteristic of the spirit drink and its geographical origin;

7) the names and addresses of certification authorities that verify the compliance with the provisions of a product specification and their specific tasks; and

8) specific labelling rules (if any).

3. The requirements regarding packaging shall be included in a product specification, accompanied by a justification showing why the packaging must take place in the defined geographical area to safeguard quality, to ensure the origin or to ensure control.

Article 5. Basic requirements for a specification of a spirit drink

1. The information in a specification of a spirit drink shall comply with the following basic requirements:

1) the name to be protected as a registered geographical indication of a spirit drink shall include a geographical name or its derivatives. It may be an existing or historical name of a geographical object.

As a geographical indication of a spirit drink, a traditional geographical or non-geographical name may be indicated that is used to denominate a spirit drink and identifies the spirit drink as such that originates from a relevant territory.

If more than one name is used for a spirit drink, the applicant shall have a right to register one or more names separated with a slash ('/').

The name shall be indicated in a form and in a language used for selling a spirit drink, or in a language that was historically used for its labelling on a relevant geographical territory.

For the names in languages other than Ukrainian, a transcription of the name in Ukrainian characters shall be additionally given. If a geographical indication is given in the characters other than Cyrillic or Latin, the name shall be transcribed in Latin characters in brackets. Transliteration or translation of the name in the official language shall be not binding;

2) the category of a spirit drink shall be determined according to [part two](#) of Article 1 of this Law. If a spirit drink does not meet the requirements of any of the categories set out by this Law, it shall use the term 'spirit drink';

3) the description of a spirit drink shall include the information on the characteristics of the spirit drink, including principal physical, chemical or organoleptic characteristics of the product, the specific characteristics of the spirit drink attributable to its geographical origin compared to other spirit drinks of the same category, and information on the raw materials used to produce the spirit drink;

4) a geographical location and boundaries thereof shall be determined as accurately as possible. In determining the boundaries of a geographical location, the elements required to prove the link of the spirit drink with the place of its geographical origin shall be taken into account;

5) the description of the method of producing a spirit drink shall include the information on the method of producing the spirit drink, in particular using the authentic and unvarying local production methods (if any), and all stages of producing the spirit drink. Where applicable, requirements regarding packaging shall be included in a product specification, accompanied by a justification showing why the packaging must take place in the defined geographical area to safeguard quality, to ensure the origin or to ensure control;

6) details establishing the link between a given quality, reputation or other characteristics of the spirit drink and its geographical origin shall explain how the characteristics of a relevant geographical location influence the final product and include:

details on geographical origin that determines the link;

details on the given quality, reputation or characteristics of a spirit drink attributable to its geographical origin;

description of a cause-and-effect relationship between the given quality, reputation or characteristics of a spirit drink and its geographical origin;

factors (given quality, reputation or characteristics of a spirit drink) to which such relationship is attributable.

If an application for the registration of a geographical indication of a spirit drink is based only on the reputation of a spirit drink, the specification shall include the details that prove the reputation;

7) the information on certification bodies that verify the compliance of a spirit drink with a geographical indication of a specification and their tasks; and

8) the information on the specific rules for labelling shall include the indications of all specific elements reflected on the label of a spirit drink with geographical indication, without prejudice to [Article 16](#) of this Law.

Article 6. Approval of a specification of a spirit drink by an authorized body

1. To approve a specification of a spirit drink, a producer or a group of producers who have a right to register a geographical indication of a spirit drink shall submit to an authorized body an application on a form approved by the authorized body.

2. The application shall include a specification of the spirit drink and documents that confirm the information given in it, namely: maps, site plans; historical documentation, including literature sources; technical conditions, regulations, other production-related documentation; information of government authorities, local authorities, academic establishments and institutions, sector associations; information on the participation in competitions; information on the volume of sales of a spirit drink; labelling samples; consumer surveys; results of physical, chemical and/or organoleptic researches, verified by independent accredited laboratories, etc. The requirements for organoleptic researches of spirit drinks shall be set out by an authorized body.

3. To carry out a procedure of the approval of a specification of a spirit drink, an authorized body shall establish an Expert Group comprised of the representatives of the authorized body, central executive body implementing the state policy in the field of safety and some indicators of quality of foodstuffs, central executive body implementing the state policy in the field of topographic, geodetic and cartographic activities, land relations, land management, in the field of the State Land Cadaster, research institutions, and specialists in the field of geographical indications. The membership of the Expert Group and a regulation on it shall be approved by the authorized body.

4. Based on the decision of the Expert Group, following the results of examination of the information laid down in a specification of a spirit drink, an authorized body shall adopt an opinion on approving/rejecting the specification within 30 days after the application was received and send it to the applicant.

5. The opinion of an authorized body on approving a specification shall include the specification of a spirit drink with a stamp of approval and a date and number of the opinion.

6. After a specification of a spirit drink is approved, the applicant shall submit an application for the registration of a geographical indication within 90 days after the relevant opinion was adopted by an authorized body.

7. The requirements for the format of a specification of a spirit drink and procedure for its approval shall be approved by an authorized body.

8. An approved specification of a spirit drink shall be published by the NIPA together with the application for the registration of a geographical indication in line with the procedure provided for by [Article 11](#) of the Law of Ukraine “On the Legal Protection of Geographical Indications”.

Article 7. Examination of information laid down in a specification of a spirit drink by the Expert Group

1. The Expert Group shall examine the information laid down in a specification of a spirit drink and determine:

1) the compliance of the spirit drink with the requirements for the category of spirit drinks determined by this Law;

2) the availability of special characteristics of the spirit drink as compared with other spirit drinks of the same category;

3) the availability of the quality, reputation or other characteristics essentially attributable to its geographical origin;

4) the reasonability of the boundaries of a geographical location, determined in the specification, where special qualities or other characteristics of the spirit drink arise; and

5) reproducibility of the methods of producing the spirit drink by other producers according to the requirements laid down in the specification.

2. The Expert Group shall verify the availability of the certification bodies set out in a specification of a spirit drink in the Register of Certification Bodies in the Field of Geographical Indications.

3. If additional materials are required to clarify the information set out in a specification of a spirit drink and approve the specification, the Expert Group shall send the applicant a request to provide such materials within an established term of no less than 30 days from the date the request was sent. In this regard, the timeline for approving the specification shall be extended by a relevant period.

Article 8. Rejecting a specification of a spirit drink

1. The grounds for rejecting a specification of a spirit drink shall be:

1) establishing the incompliance of a spirit drink for which a specification has been made with the requirements of a relevant category of spirit drinks;

2) the lack of the quality, reputation or other characteristics essentially attributable to its geographical origin;

3) non-justified boundaries of a geographical location where the qualities or other characteristics of a spirit drink laid down in a specification arise;

4) non-compliance of a geographical indication with the public order, principles of humanity and morale;

5) geographical indication has become a generic name;

6) geographical indication correctly indicates a geographical location where a spirit drink has been produced, but misleads the consumers into believing that the spirit drink was produced in another geographical location. A homonymous name which misleads the consumer into believing that products come from another territory shall not be registered even if the name is accurate as far as the actual territory, region or place of origin of those spirit drinks is concerned; and

7) establishing the inaccuracy of the details laid down in the specification, or submitting an incomplete package of documents.

2. Rejecting a specification of a spirit drink on the grounds not provided for by this Article shall not be allowed.

3. The opinion of an authorized body on rejecting a specification of a spirit drink shall include the reasons for rejection, list of the flaws of the specification and recommendations for eliminating them.

4. In case a specification of a spirit drink is rejected, an applicant shall have a right, after eliminating all the mentioned flaws, to apply to the authorized body with a request to re-approve it.

5. If a request to approve a specification of a spirit drink is re-submitted and the flaws in it have not been eliminated, the request shall be shelved of which the applicant shall be notified within 10 business days.

Article 9. Application for the registration of a geographical indication of a spirit drink

1. After the end of the preparation for the registration of a geographical indication of a spirit drink, the applicant shall, no later than within 90 days after the date of approval of the specification of a spirit drink, submit to the NIPA an application for the registration of a geographical indication of a spirit drink (hereinafter referred to as the application for the registration) within the procedure stipulated by the [Law of Ukraine](#) “On the Legal Protection of Geographical Indications”.

2. The application for the registration shall include:

1) the application for the registration of a geographical indication with the name and address of the applicant and certification bodies that will verify compliance of a spirit drink with the provisions of a product specification;

2) the specification of a spirit drink approved by an authorized body; and

3) a single document setting out the following:

the main points of the product specification, including the name to be protected; the category to which the spirit drink belongs or the term ‘spirit drink’ if the spirit drink does not meet the requirements of any of the categories set out by this Law; a description of the spirit drink and its production method, including specific rules concerning packaging and labelling (where appropriate); a concise definition of the boundaries of the geographical area where the spirit drink has been produced; and

a description of the link between the spirit drink and its geographical origin, including the specific elements of the product description or production method justifying the link.

3. The application for the registration shall be drafted and submitted according to the rules established by a central executive body forming and implementing the state policy in the field of intellectual property.

4. The procedure for the submission of an application for the registration, examination and withdrawal thereof, appeal against a decision regarding the application for the registration shall be carried out in line with the procedure stipulated by [Articles 10-13](#) of the Law of Ukraine “On the Legal Protection of Geographical Indications”.

Article 10. Registration of geographical indications of spirit drinks

1. The state registration of geographical indications of spirit drinks shall be carried out following the procedure stipulated by [Article 14](#) of the Law of Ukraine “On the Legal Protection of Geographical Indications”.

2. Concurrently with the state registration of a geographical indication, information about the state registration of the geographical indication shall be published in the official electronic bulletin of the NIPA with a link to the publication of a specification of a spirit drink or information from the document provided for by [part six](#) of Article 10 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Legal Protection of Geographical Indications”.

Article 11. Amending a specification of a spirit drink with regard to which a geographical indication is used

1. After the information on the registration of a geographical indication of a spirit drink is entered to the State Register of Geographical Indications of Ukraine, a producer or a group of producers who meet the requirements set forth in [Article 3](#) of this Law and have a right to use a relevant registered geographical indication of a spirit drink, may amend the specification of the spirit drink with regard to which a geographical indication is used, following the approval of amended specification by an authorized body.

2. Amendments to a specification of a spirit drink may concern the production methods of a spirit drink in view of technological progress or revision of the boundaries of a geographical location set forth in [point 4](#) of part two of Article 4 of this Law.

3. The application for amending a specification of a spirit drink with regard to which a geographical indication is used shall include relevant amendments and justify the need thereof.

4. If the amendments to a specification of a spirit drink are minor and do not require amending the information in the Register, such amendments shall be made by the NIPA based on the application provided for by part three of this Article not following the procedure stipulated by parts [eleven](#) and [thirteen to fifteen](#) of Article 11 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Legal Protection of Geographical Indications”, provided that such amendments have been approved by an authorized body. If a geographical indication concerns the territory of a foreign state, an official certificate for making relevant amendments in this state shall be submitted.

5. Minor amendments to a specification of a spirit drink shall be amendments that:

- 1) do not concern essential characteristics of a spirit drink;
- 2) do not change the link between the quality, reputation or other characteristics of a spirit drink and its geographical origin;
- 3) do not change a geographical indication of a spirit drink or a part thereof;
- 4) do not change the boundaries of a geographical location; and
- 5) do not entail increased restrictions on trade in a spirit drink or the raw materials used to produce it.

6. If the amendments to a specification of a spirit drink require making one or more changes in the State Register of Geographical Indications of Ukraine, an application for making changes shall be considered within the procedure stipulated by parts [eleven](#) and [thirteen to fifteen](#) of Article 11 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Legal Protection of Geographical Indications”. Such amendments include the provisions that:

- 1) fully or partially change the registered geographical indication of a spirit drink;
- 2) change the legal name of a spirit drink;
- 3) change the category of a spirit drink;
- 4) change the link between the quality, reputation or other characteristics of a spirit drink essentially attributable to the geographical origin; and
- 5) entail increased restrictions on trade in a spirit drink.

7. The procedure for approval of amendments to a specification of a spirit drink with regard to which a geographical indication is used by an authorized body shall be established by the authorized body.

Article 12. The right to use registered geographical indications of spirit drinks

1. Producers who ensure the production of a spirit drink according to the requirements of a specification of a spirit drink with regard to which the geographical indication is used shall have a right to use the registered geographical indication.

2. A producer who meets the requirements of [Article 3](#) of this Law may submit to the NIPA an application for entering information about him/her as a person who has a right to use a registered geographical indication of a spirit drink and other rights stipulated by [Article 17](#) of the Law of Ukraine “On the Legal Protection of Geographical Indications” into the State Register of Geographical Indications of Ukraine, which shall be considered within the procedure established by a central executive body forming and implementing the state policy in the field of intellectual property. A certificate shall be attached to the application.

3. Information about the producers who have a right to use registered geographical indication of a spirit drink shall be entered by the NIPA into the State Register of Geographical Indications of

Ukraine within the procedure provided for by [part five](#) of Article 14 Law of Ukraine “On the Legal Protection of Geographical Indications”.

Article 13. Conditions to start using a registered geographical indication

1. Any producer may use a registered geographical indication of a spirit drink provided that the compliance of the spirit drink with specification is verified by certification within the procedure stipulated by this Law. Certification-related charges shall be borne by a producer.

2. Provisions of part one of this article shall not apply to geographical indications of foreign states that are used according to the rules laid down in specifications of such geographical indications or in international treaties under which relevant geographical indications of spirit drinks are given legal protection in Ukraine. Such geographical indications may be used after verifying the compliance of a spirit drink with a specification by an authorized body of the state of origin of the geographical indication, or a certification body.

Section III. SPECIFICS OF USING REGISTERED GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS OF SPIRIT DRINKS

Article 14. Rules for using registered geographical indications of spirit drinks

1. Geographical indications of spirit drinks shall be used exclusively for spirit drinks with regard to which they have been registered by persons who have a right to it.

2. The use of registered geographical indications of spirit drinks for any other drinks that are not covered by a registration of a geographical indication of a spirit drink shall not be allowed. This prohibition also covers the instances of using registered geographical indications of spirit drinks accompanied with the words ‘style’, ‘type’, ‘method’, ‘as produced in’, ‘imitation’, ‘flavor’, ‘like’, etc.

3. The use of a registered geographical indication of a spirit drink shall include:

- 1) placing it on a product or label;
- 2) placing it on the packaging of a spirit drink, and using in advertising; and
- 3) placing it on forms, invoices and other documents accompanying a spirit drink.

Article 15. The use of registered geographical indications of spirit drinks in legal names of spirit drinks

1. In the description, presentation and labelling of spirit drinks with registered geographical indications legal names of spirit drinks shall be used.

2. A registered geographical indication of a spirit drink may supplement or change a legal name of a spirit drink. In such case, the geographical indication may be additionally supplemented by any term provided for in a specification of a spirit drink with regard to which the geographical indication is used, provided that this does not mislead the consumers.

Article 16. Labelling spirit drinks with registered geographical indications

1. Persons who have a right to use a registered geographical indication of a spirit drink may place a warning label next to the geographical indication saying that this geographical indication of a spirit drink is registered in Ukraine.

2. In a warning label of a geographical indication of a spirit drink an abbreviation ‘GI’ circled in an oval shall be used. Instead of this label or together with it, wording ‘Geographical indication registered in Ukraine’ may be placed.

3. While labelling, geographical indications of foreign states protected in Ukraine shall be indicated in a language in which they have been registered in the state of origin and may be

accompanied by translation, transcription or transliteration in an official language, provided that geographical indications in the original language are not hidden. Such geographical indications may also be accompanied by a warning label with regard to the registration in the state of origin placed according to the rules of the state of origin.

4. A producer of a spirit drink with a registered geographical indication shall have a right to additionally place pictorial matters or symbols depicting relevant geographical area of origin of a spirit drink on the label.

Article 17. The use of registered geographical indications of spirit drinks in compound terms in the description, presentation and labelling of spirit drinks.

1. The use of registered geographical indications of spirit drinks in compound terms in the description, presentation and labelling of spirit drinks shall be authorized on condition that:

1) the alcohol used in the production of the alcoholic beverage originates exclusively from the spirit drink with a registered geographical indication referred to in the compound term, except for the alcohol that may be present in flavorings, colors or other authorized ingredients used for the production of that alcoholic beverage;

2) the spirit drink with a geographical indication has not been diluted by addition of water only, so that its alcoholic strength is below the minimum strength provided for under the relevant category of spirit drinks; and

3) the terms ‘alcohol’, ‘spirit’, ‘drink’, ‘spirit drink’ and ‘water’ shall not be part of a compound term describing an alcoholic beverage.

2. Compound terms using registered geographical indications of spirit drinks shall appear in uniform characters of the same font, size and color that is no different from the font size used for the name of the alcoholic beverage and is not interrupted by any textual or pictorial element which does not form part of them.

3. Compound terms using registered geographical indications of spirit drinks that are used for the description of spirit drinks shall be accompanied by a legal name of a spirit drink that appears in the same visual field as the compound term, unless the legal name of a spirit drink is replaced with a compound term according to part eight and sub-point 1 of part nine of Article 10¹ of the Law of Ukraine “On the State Regulation of Production and Circulation of Ethyl, Cognac, and Fruit Alcohol, Spirit Drinks, Tobacco Products, Liquids Used in Electronic Cigarettes, and Fuel”.

Article 18. Allusions to geographical indications of spirit drinks in the description, presentational and labelling of foodstuffs (except for alcoholic beverages)

1. In the description, presentation and labelling of a foodstuff other than an alcoholic beverage, an allusion to one or more geographical indications for spirit drinks, shall be authorized on condition that the alcohol used in the production of the foodstuff originates exclusively from the spirit drink or the spirit drinks with the geographical indication referred to in the allusion (except as regards the alcohol that may be present in flavorings, colors or other authorized ingredients used for the production of that foodstuff).

2. The use of registered geographical indications of spirit drinks for the description of flavorings that imitate a spirit drink or their use to produce foodstuffs (other than beverages) shall not be allowed.

Article 19. Allusions to geographical indication of spirit drinks in the description, presentation and labelling of spirit drinks

1. In the description, presentation and labelling of a foodstuff other than an alcoholic beverage, an allusion to one or more geographical indications for spirit drinks shall be authorized on the following conditions:

1) the added alcohol originates exclusively from the spirit drink or spirit drinks with a geographical indication referred to in the allusion;

2) the proportion of each alcoholic ingredient is indicated at least once in the same visual field as the allusion, in descending order of quantities used. That proportion shall be equal to the percentage by volume of pure alcohol it represents in the total pure alcohol content by volume of the final product.

2. In the description, presentation and labelling of spirit drinks of the categories set out in [points 33-40](#) of part two of Article 1 of this Law, allusions to geographical indications of spirit drinks shall be authorized on condition that:

1) the added alcohol originates exclusively from the spirit drink or spirit drinks with a geographical indication referred to in the allusion;

2) the proportion of each alcoholic ingredient is indicated at least once in the same visual field as the allusion, in descending order of quantities used. That proportion shall be equal to the percentage by volume of pure alcohol it represents in the total pure alcohol content by volume of the final product;

3) the term 'cream' does not appear in the legal name of a spirit drink that complies with the requirements of categories set out in [points 33-40](#) of part two of Article 1 of this Law, or in the legal name of the spirit drink referred to in the allusion.

3. The allusions to geographical indications of spirit drinks shall not be on the same line as the name of the alcoholic beverage, and appear in a font size which is no larger than 50 per cent of the font size used for the name of the alcoholic beverage and, where compound terms are used, in a font size which is no larger than 50 per cent of the font size used for such compound terms.

4. In the description, presentation and labelling of spirit drinks the allusions to geographical indications of spirit drinks shall be accompanied by a legal name of spirit drinks appearing in the same visual field with the allusion.

Section IV. CERTIFICATION OF A SPIRIT DRINK WITH REGISTERED GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION

Article 20. Certification bodies in the field of geographical indications of spirit drinks

1. The compliance of a spirit drink with a registered geographical indication with the requirements of a specification shall be checked by certification bodies accredited following the procedure stipulated by law.

2. An authorized body shall appoint certification bodies in the field of geographical indications of spirit drinks by entering them into the Register of Certification Bodies in the Field of Geographical Indications, limit the scope of their powers, temporarily suspend and resume the effect of decisions on the appointment, cancel such decisions and keep the Register of Certification Bodies in the Field of Geographical Indications.

Article 21. Requirements for certification bodies in the field of geographical indications of spirit drinks and the procedure for their authorization

1. An authorized body shall enter an enterprise, institution, organization into the Register of Certification Bodies in the Field of Geographical Indications on condition that it:

1) has accreditation according to the [Law](#) of Ukraine 'On the Accreditation of Bodies that Evaluate the Compliance' in the field of geographical indications of spirit drinks;

2) is a legal entity registered according to the Ukrainian legislation;

3) is not a market operator;

4) has adequate facilities and other infrastructure required to perform the functions of certification of spirit drinks with a registered geographical indication;

5) may verify a relevant level of competency of staff in the field of geographical indications of spirit drinks (experience and special knowledge in a relevant field); and

6) has at least one full-time inspector in the field of geographical indications.

Requirements for facilities and other infrastructure required to perform the functions of certification of spirit drinks with a registered geographical indication shall be determined by an authorized body.

2. An enterprise, institution, organization that has an intention of performing the functions of a certification body in the field of geographical indications of spirit drinks shall submit an application for entering into the Register of Certification Bodies in the Field of Geographical Indications to an authorized body on the form approved by the authorized body.

3. The application shall include:

1) an application;

2) a copy of an accreditation certificate;

3) a copy of an excerpt from the Single State Register of Legal Entities and Individual Entrepreneurs and Public Associations;

4) a copy of a statute (regulation) of an enterprise, institution, organization; and

5) a list of staff and documents certifying the level of competence of the staff in the field of geographical indications of spirit drinks.

4. The reasons for refusal to enter into the Register of Certification Bodies in the Field of Geographical Indications shall be the following:

1) the enterprise, institution, organization does not comply with the requirements laid down in this Article; and

2) the fact of inaccuracy of information in the submitted documents or submitting an incomplete package of documents has been established.

5. An authorized body shall make a decision on entering or on refusing to enter into the Register of Certification Bodies in the Field of Geographical Indications within 10 days from the day the application was received.

6. A certification body shall be obligated to submit the list of staff and documents certifying the level of competence of the staff in the field of geographical indications of spirit drinks to an authorized body annually, by December 31.

7. A certification body shall be excluded from the Register of Certification Bodies in the Field of Geographical Indications following the decision of an authorized body in case of:

1) an application of a certification body for the exclusion from the Register of Certification Bodies in the Field of Geographical Indications at its own request;

2) repeated, within one year, violation of the procedure for certification in the field of geographical indications of spirit drinks resulting in an unlawful issuance of a certificate;

3) temporary suspension of validity or voiding a certificate of accreditation; and

4) non-compliance of the certification body with the requirements stipulated by this Law.

8. A certification body, if excluded from the Register of Certification Bodies in the Field of Geographical Indications, shall be obligated to immediately notify the producers of spirit drinks

with registered geographical indications with whom it concluded an agreement on certification in the field of geographical indications of spirit drinks (hereinafter referred to as the agreement). Certificates issued by such certification body shall be valid until the end of their effect.

9. Certification bodies shall:

- 1) observe the requirements of legislation in the field of geographical indications;
- 2) submit information about producers of spirit drinks with whom they concluded the agreement as well as about issued, suspended and voided certificates to an authorized body; and
- 3) submit documents required for exercising state control at the request of a central executive body implementing the state policy in the field of safety and certain indicators of foodstuff quality.

Article 22. Tasks of certification bodies in the field of geographical indications of spirit drinks

1. Certification bodies in the field of geographical indications of spirit drinks shall:

- 1) draft and approve control plans of certification of a spirit drink with a registered geographical indication for producers of spirit drinks with registered geographical indications with whom they concluded the agreements;
- 2) carry out the certification of a spirit drink with a registered geographical indication;
- 3) issue, void and suspend the validity of a certificate that certifies the compliance of a spirit drink with a registered geographical indication with the requirements of a specification according to this Law; and
- 4) inform an authorized body and central executive body implementing the state policy in the field of safety and certain indicators of quality of foodstuffs about the issuance, cancellation and suspension of validity of certificates within five days after a relevant decision was adopted.

Article 23. Certification of a spirit drink with registered geographical indication

1. A producer of a spirit drink with a registered geographical indication, prior to circulating the spirit drink, shall conclude the agreement with a certification body accredited and entered into the Register of Certification Bodies in the Field of Geographical Indications and undergo certification of the produced spirit drink with a registered geographical indication to certify its compliance with a specification.

2. Within 30 days from the day the agreement was concluded, a certification body, based on the Model Plan of Certification of a Spirit Drink with a Registered Geographical Indication, shall draft and approve a control plan of certification of a spirit drink that contains details as to the regularity, duration, objects, methods and means used in the process of certification.

3. Based on the results of the conducted certification, the certification body shall adopt a justified decision on issuing or refusing to issue a certificate.

4. Based on the decision on issuing a certificate, a certification body shall issue the certificate that certifies the compliance of a spirit drink with a registered geographical indication with a specification. The term of validity of the certificate shall be determined by a certification body.

5. If a certification body finds the non-compliance of a spirit drink with its specification, that can be eliminated by a producer, the certification body shall set a term within which the producer shall be obligated to take actions to eliminate such non-compliance.

6. A certification body shall have a right to suspend or void the certificate.

7. The certificate shall be suspended if a central executive body implementing the state policy in the field of safety and some indicators of quality of foodstuffs sends a notification of the violation of legislation in the field of geographical indications of spirit drinks by a producer of spirit drinks.

8. If a producer has eliminated the violations that resulted in the suspension of a certificate, a certification body, based on the notification of a central executive body implementing the state policy in the field of safety and some indicators of quality of foodstuffs of the elimination of violations within 10 days after the notification was received, shall adopt a decision on the revival of the certificate.

9. The grounds for voiding a certificate shall be:

1) failure to eliminate the violations that resulted in the suspension of a certificate within the time line established by a central executive body implementing the state policy in the field of safety and some indicators of quality of foodstuffs; and

2) an application of a producer of spirit drinks to cancel their certificate at their own request.

10. Decision of a certification body may be appealed against to a certification body and then to a central executive body implementing the state policy in the field of safety and some indicators of quality of foodstuffs. The procedure for appealing against decisions of certification bodies shall be determined by an authorized body.

11. Payment for services of certification of a spirit drink with a registered geographical indication shall be carried out on a contractual basis.

12. The procedure of certification of a spirit drink with a registered geographical indication and a Model Plan of Certification of a Spirit Drink with a Registered Geographical Indication shall be approved by an authorized body.

Section V. STATE CONTROL OVER GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS OF SPIRIT DRINKS

Article 24. State control in the field of geographical indications of spirit drinks

1. The state control over the compliance of market operators with legislation in the field of geographical indications of spirit drinks shall be exercised according to the [Law of Ukraine](#) 'On the State Control over the Compliance with Legislation on Foodstuffs, Forage, By-Products of Animal Origin, Health and Welfare of Animals'. The state control over the operations of certification bodies shall be carried out according to the [Law of Ukraine](#) 'On the Basic Principles of the State Supervision (Control) in the Field of Economic Activity' taking into account the provisions of this Law.

2. The state control over the compliance with legislation in the field of geographical indications of spirit drinks shall be exercised by carrying out the following scheduled and unscheduled measures:

1) checking market operators taking into account a risk-oriented approach with a frequency sufficient to achieve the objectives of this Law;

2) checking (monitoring) spirit drinks with registered geographical indications; and

3) checking the operations of certification bodies in the field of geographical indications of spirit drinks.

3. If a central executive body implementing the state policy in the field of safety and some indicators of quality of foodstuffs finds non-compliance with the requirements of legislation in the field of geographical indications of spirit drinks, a market operator shall be issued an order to eliminate the violations of legislation in the field of geographical indications of spirit drinks, and a relevant notification thereof shall be submitted to a certification body. The market operator shall take actions to eliminate such non-compliance within the time line established by the central executive body implementing the state policy in the field of safety and some indicators of quality of foodstuffs.

4. Officials who exercise state control in the field of geographical indications of spirit drinks, in order to fulfill the tasks entrusted to them within their purview, shall have a right to:

- 1) an unimpeded access to the objects that are being checked, information, documents, samples of raw materials and final products for laboratory tests in order to exercise state control;
- 2) check documents on the compliance of market operators with legislation in the field of geographical indications of spirit drinks;
- 3) issue orders on the need to eliminate violations of legislation in the field of geographical indications of spirit drinks; and
- 4) adopt decisions to withdraw and/or seize spirit drinks that do not comply with the requirements of legislation in the field of geographical indications of spirit drinks from circulation.

Section VI. LIABILITY FOR THE VIOLATION OF LEGISLATION IN THE FIELD OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS OF SPIRIT DRINKS

Article 25. Liability for the violation of legislation in the field of geographical indications of spirit drinks

1. Any encroachment on the rights that follow from the registration of a geographical indication of a spirit drink provided for by [Article 17](#) of the Law of Ukraine “On the Legal Protection of Geographical Indications” shall be subject to liability as stipulated by law.

At a request of a person who has a right to use a geographical indication of a spirit drink, or government authorities, within their purview, such violation shall be discontinued and a perpetrator shall be obligated to compensate for the damage caused.

2. Market operators shall be liable for the following offences:

1) commercial use of a registered geographical indication of a spirit drink that is not covered by the registration of a geographical indication for any beverage similar to the spirit drink for which the geographical indication was registered, or if such use results in the abuse of reputation of the geographical indication, including if the spirit drink with the registered geographical indication is used as a component of another product, -

shall be subject to the imposition of a fine in the amount of fifteen minimum salaries for legal entities, and ten minimum salaries for individual entrepreneurs;

2) unlawful use, imitation or another reproduction of a registered geographical indication of a spirit drink, even if an actual place of origin of the spirit drink is indicated or if the registered geographical indication is translated, transcribed or transliterated or accompanied by the words ‘style’, ‘type’, ‘method’, ‘as produced in’, ‘imitation’, ‘flavor’, ‘like’, etc., including if the spirit drink with the registered geographical indication is used as a component of another product, -

shall be subject to the imposition of a fine in the amount of fifteen minimum salaries for legal entities, and ten minimum salaries for individual entrepreneurs;

3) any other use of a registered geographical indication of a spirit drink on an inner or outer packaging, in advertising or documents that is false or may mislead the consumers as to the origin, qualities or other characteristics of a spirit drink, as well as packing in a package that may convey a false impression as to the origin of the spirit drink, -

shall be subject to the imposition of a fine in the amount of fifteen minimum salaries for legal entities, and ten minimum salaries for individual entrepreneurs;

4) use of a warning labeling, in particular an abbreviation ‘GI’ circled in an oval or text ‘Geographical indication registered in Ukraine’ when labelling a spirit drink for which a

geographical indication has not been registered, or for a spirit drink that does not comply with the requirements of a specification of the spirit drink with regard to which a geographical indication is used, -

shall be subject to the imposition of a fine in the amount of fifteen minimum salaries for legal entities, and ten minimum salaries for individual entrepreneurs;

5) putting into circulation a spirit drink with a registered geographical indication without obtaining a certificate of a certification body that certifies the compliance of the spirit drink with a registered geographical indication with the requirements stipulated in a specification, -

shall be subject to the imposition of a fine in the amount of fifteen minimum salaries for legal entities, and ten minimum salaries for individual entrepreneurs;

6) failure to fulfill, untimely fulfillment of the orders of a central executive body implementing the state policy in the field of safety and some indicators of quality of foodstuffs with regard to the need to eliminate violations of legislation in the field of geographical indications of spirit drinks, -

shall be subject to the imposition of a fine in the amount of eight minimum salaries for legal entities, and five minimum salaries for individual entrepreneurs;

7) use of registered geographical indications of spirit drinks in compound terms and descriptions, presentation and labelling of alcoholic beverages for the production of which a spirit drink with a registered geographical indication has not been used, -

shall be subject to the imposition of a fine in the amount of fifteen minimum salaries for legal entities, and ten minimum salaries for individual entrepreneurs;

8) use of allusion to geographical indications of spirit drinks in descriptions, presentations and labelling of spirit drinks, alcoholic beverages and foodstuffs in the instances not provided for by this Law, -

shall be subject to the imposition of a fine in the amount of fifteen minimum salaries for legal entities, and ten minimum salaries for individual entrepreneurs; and

9) use of registered geographical indications of spirit drinks for the description of flavorings that imitate a spirit drink, as well as their use for the production of foodstuffs (other than beverages), -

shall be subject to the imposition of a fine in the amount of fifteen minimum salaries for legal entities, and ten minimum salaries for individual entrepreneurs;

3. Certification bodies shall be liable for the following offences:

1) failure to fulfill, untimely fulfillment of the orders with regard to the need to eliminate violations of legislation in the field of geographical indications of spirit drinks –

shall be subject to the imposition of a fine in the amount of ten minimum salaries;

2) failure to submit, untimely submission or submission of false information provided for by this Law, in particular about issued certificates, to an authorized body and central executive body implementing the state policy in the field of safety and some indicators of quality of foodstuffs, -

shall be subject to the imposition of a fine in the amount of ten minimum salaries;

3) violation of the requirements of this Law regarding the certification of a spirit drink with a registered geographical indication, that resulted in an unlawful issuance of a certificate, -

shall be subject to the imposition of a fine in the amount of sixteen minimum salaries; and

4) repeated violation of the requirements of this Law regarding the certification of a spirit drink with a registered geographical indication, that resulted in an unlawful issuance of a certificate, -

shall be subject to the imposition of a fine in the amount of twenty-four minimum salaries.

Article 26. Proceedings in cases on violations of legislation in the field of geographical indications of spirit drinks

1. Proceedings in cases on violations of the requirements of this Law by market operators shall be carried out in line with the [Code of Administrative Offences of Ukraine](#).

Section VII. FINAL AND TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

1. This Law shall come into force on the day following the day of its publishing and shall be enforced two years after its entry into force, except for:

the provisions that set the requirements for the production, maturation (ageing), description, presentation and labelling of products laid down in [point 3](#) of Article 208 ‘Temporary measures’, sub-section 3 ‘Geographical Indications’, chapter 9 ‘Intellectual Property’, Section IV ‘Trade and Trade-Related Issues’ of the Association Agreement between Ukraine, on the one hand, and the European Union, European Atomic Energy Community and their member states, on the other hand, which shall be put into effect no earlier than the period specified in point 3 of the said article ends;

[point 5](#) of this section, which is put into effect on the day this Law comes into force.

2. Legal protection of geographical indications of spirit drinks registered before this Law came into force shall be valid indefinitely, except for cases of early termination of registration of a geographical indication of a spirit drink provided for by [Article 21](#) of the Law of Ukraine “On the Legal Protection of Geographical Indications”.

3. To establish that starting from January 1, 2026, the use of geographical indications of such spirit drinks of the European Union as Cognac, *Armagnac*, *Calvados*, *Grappa*, and *Anis Portuges* to indicate and present similar spirit drinks of Ukrainian origin shall be discontinued, except for beverages that have been produced and labelled in line with the legislation that was in force before this Law came into force, which may be sold in Ukraine until the warehouses run out of them. The legal names of spirit drinks of Ukrainian origin shall be brought into compliance with the requirements of this Law. The use of the names derived from geographical indications of spirit drinks of the European Union provided for by this clause, for alcohols, alcoholic distillates, technologies used to produce spirit drinks shall not be allowed starting from January 1, 2026.

A wine distillate, matured (aged) in metal receptacles, either enameled or made of stainless steel, using oak chips for no less than three years, may be used to produce a spirit drink of ‘brandy’ category until January 1, 2029.

4. Amendments to the following laws of Ukraine shall be made:

1) in [paragraph ten](#) of part two of Article 6 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Protection of the Rights to Marks for Goods and Services” (Vidomosti of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 1994, No. 7, p. 36; 2003, No. 35, p. 271; 2020, No. 51, p. 481), the words ‘alcohols and’ shall be deleted;

2) in [the Law of Ukraine](#) “On the State Regulation of Production and Circulation of Ethyl, Cognac, and Fruit Alcohol, Spirit Drinks, Tobacco Products, Liquids Used in Electronic Cigarettes, and Fuel” (Vidomosti of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 1995, No. 46, p. 345 as amended):

in [Article 1](#):

the definition of a term ‘[ethyl alcohol](#)’ shall read as follows:

‘ethyl alcohol means alcohol classified in items 2207 and 2208 according to the [UCNFEA](#) and produced from agricultural products or non-food types of raw materials using special technologies’;

the definition of a term ‘[grain distillate](#)’ shall read as follows:

‘grain distillate means an alcoholic distillate obtained by rectification (distillation) of fermented mash of grain cereals having organoleptic characteristics derived from the raw materials used, and is used to produce spirit drinks’;

the following terms shall be added:

‘categories of spirit drinks mean the classification of spirit drinks based on their physical, chemical and/or organoleptic properties, composition and method of production set forth by this Law and the Law of Ukraine “On the Geographical Indications of Spirit drinks”;

a spirit drink means an alcoholic beverage intended for human consumption, with a minimum alcoholic strength by volume of 15 % (including spirit drinks of the category ‘egg liqueur’ with a minimum alcoholic strength by volume of 14%), produced by one of the following methods or a combination of thereof:

distillation, with or without added flavorings or flavoring foodstuffs, of fermented agricultural products;

maceration or similar processing of plant materials in ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin, and/or distillates of agricultural origin and/or spirit drinks;

addition (individually or in combination) to ethyl alcohol and/or alcohol distillates and/or spirit drinks of flavorings, flavoring foodstuffs, colors, sweetening products and/or other agricultural products, and/or foodstuffs, other ingredients authorized by law to be used in the production of spirit drinks.

If drinking water (including demineralized, softened, or processed by reverse osmosis) has been added in the production of a spirit drink, the alcoholic strength of the spirit drink, after the addition of the water, must comply with the alcoholic strength by volume established for the relevant category of spirit drinks.

Alcoholic beverages that are classified as items 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206 and 2207 according to the [UCNFEA](#) shall not be considered as spirit drinks. To produce spirit drinks ethyl alcohol (sub-item 2207 10 00 90 in the UCN FEA) and alcohol distillates (item 2208 in the UCN FEA) obtained exclusively from agricultural products are used;

‘alcohol distillate’ (distillate means an alcoholic liquid which is the result of the distillation (rectification), after alcoholic fermentation, of agricultural products, which does not have the properties of ethyl alcohol and which retains the aroma and taste of the raw materials used and complies with item [2208](#) in the UCN FEA;

legal name of a spirit drink means the name of a category of spirit drinks the requirements of which the spirit drink meets. A spirit drink that does not meet the requirements of any category of spirit drinks, the legal name shall be the name “spirit drink” or the name established by a legal and regulatory act, or, in its absence, a regulatory document, provided that the labeling of the spirit drink contains a term “spirit drink”;

Article 10¹ shall be added, which reads as follows:

“Article 10¹. General requirements for categories and legal names of spirit drinks

1. Spirit drinks shall be classified according to general requirements stipulated by this Article and requirements stipulated by part two of Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Geographical Indications of Spirit Drinks”.

2. Ethyl alcohol used to produce spirit drinks of all categories shall be obtained from agricultural products, have a minimum alcoholic strength by volume of 96%, and the following organoleptic properties: it has no detectable taste other than that of the raw materials used in its production; its maximum levels of residues per 1 liter of 100% vol. alcohol do not exceed the following: total acidity, expressed in acetic acid: 0.015; esters, expressed in ethyl acetate: 0.013;

aldehydes, expressed in acetaldehyde: 0.005; higher alcohols, expressed in 2-methyl-1-propanol of 100 % vol. alcohol: 0.005; (v) methanol, expressed in grams: 0.3; dry extract, expressed in grams: 0.015; volatile bases containing nitrogen, expressed in grams of nitrogen: 0.001; furfural: not detectable; which complies with the product sub-category [2207 10 00 90](#) according to the Ukrainian Commodity Nomenclature of Foreign Economic Activity (UCNFEA).

3. Taking into account the requirements set forth for each of the categories of spirit drinks laid down by points 1-14 of part two of Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Geographical Indications of Spirit Drinks”, the spirit drinks of these categories shall:

1) be obtained by alcoholic fermentation and distillation (rectification) of agricultural products only;

2) not contain added alcohol (either diluted or not);

3) not be flavored;

4) not be colored (except for using plain caramel to adjust color);

5) not be sweetened (except for sweetening to round off the final taste; however, final product the quantity of sweetening products per liter, expressed as invert sugar, may not exceed the level established for a relevant category);

6) not contain adjuncts (other than whole unprocessed items of the raw material from which the alcohol is obtained, and which are mainly used for decorative purposes).

4. Taking into account the requirements established for each of the categories of spirit drinks laid down in points 15-44 of part two of Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Geographical Indications of Spirit Drinks”, alcohol may be added to the spirit drinks of these categories, they may be flavored, colored and sweetened.

5. Spirit drinks that do not meet the requirements of any of the categories of spirit drinks laid down in part two of Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Geographical Indications of Spirit Drinks”, shall be obtained from agricultural products and/or foodstuffs, alcohol may be added in producing them, they may be flavored, colored and sweetened.

6. For a spirit drink that meets the requirements for a relevant category of spirit drinks laid down in part two of Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Geographical Indications of Spirit Drinks”, a legal name shall be the name of a relevant category.

For a spirit drink that does not meet the requirements of any of the categories of spirit drinks, a legal name shall be the name ‘spirit drink’ or the name established by a legal and regulatory act, and in case of its absence, by a regulatory document, provided that there is a term ‘spirit drink’ in the labelling of the spirit drink.

For a spirit drink that meets the requirements for more than one category of spirit drinks, several legal names may be used according to the requirements of relevant categories.

7. The use of legal names of spirit drinks in the description, presentation or labelling of any beverages that do not meet the requirements of a relevant category shall not be allowed. This prohibition shall cover the instances when a legal name is accompanied by the words ‘style’, ‘type’, ‘method’, ‘as produced in’, ‘imitation’, ‘flavor’, ‘like’, etc.

8. A legal name of a spirit drink may be accompanied or replaced by a geographical indication registered for the spirit drink, within the procedure stipulated by the Law of Ukraine “On the Geographical Indications of Spirit Drinks” and replaced by a compound term that includes a term ‘liqueur’ or ‘cream’, provided that a final product meets the requirements for the category ‘liqueur’ set out by point 33 of part two of Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Geographical Indications of Spirit Drinks”.

9. A legal name of a spirit drink may be accompanied by

1) a compound term or allusion according to part twelve of this Article and requirements established for the categories of spirit drinks;

2) a name or geographical reference, provided that it does not mislead the consumers;

3) a customary name set out in [point 6](#) of part one of Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Information about Foodstuffs for Consumers”, provided that it does not mislead the consumers;

4) the term ‘blend’ and derivatives, provided that the spirit drink has undergone blending;

5) the term ‘mixture’ or ‘mixed’, provided that the spirit drink has undergone mixing;

6) the term ‘dry’ (except in the case of spirit drinks that comply with the requirements of category ‘whiskey’ set out by point 2 of part two of Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Geographical Indications of Spirit Drinks”, and without prejudice to the specific requirements laid down in points 20 to 22 of part two of Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Geographical Indications of Spirit Drinks”, and provided that the spirit drink has not been sweetened, not even for rounding off the taste).

The term ‘dry’ may supplement the legal name of spirit drinks that comply with the requirements of category ‘liqueur’ laid down in point 33 of part two of Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Geographical Indications of Spirit Drinks”.

10. Flavorings that imitate a spirit drink or their use in the production of a foodstuff (other than a beverage) may bear, in their presentation and labelling, references to the legal names of spirit drinks, provided that such legal names are supplemented by the term ‘flavor’ or any other similar terms.

11. An allusion to a legal name of a spirit drink in the presentation and labelling of the spirit drink (except for an alcoholic beverage) shall be allowed if alcohol added to the alcoholic beverage originates exclusively from the spirit drink or the spirit drinks referred to in the allusion, and the proportion of each alcoholic ingredient is indicated at least once in the same visual field as the allusion, in descending order of quantities used. That proportion shall be equal to the percentage by volume of pure alcohol it represents in the total pure alcohol content by volume of the final product.

12. In the description, presentation and labelling of spirit drinks of the categories set out in points 33-40 of part two of Article 1 of this Law, allusions to geographical indications of spirit drinks shall be authorized on condition that:

1) the added alcohol originates exclusively from the spirit drink or the spirit drinks referred to in the allusion;

2) the proportion of each alcoholic ingredient (in per cent) is indicated at least once in the same visual field as the allusion, in descending order of quantities used. That proportion shall be equal to the percentage by volume of pure alcohol it represents in the total pure alcohol content by volume of the final product;

3) the term ‘cream’ does not appear in the legal name of a spirit drink that complies with the requirements of categories set out in points 33-40 of part two of Article 1 of this Law, or in the legal name of the spirit drink referred to in the allusion.

3. The allusions to geographical indications of spirit drinks shall not be on the same line as the name of the alcoholic beverage, and appear in a font size which is no larger than 50 per cent of the font size used for the name of the alcoholic beverage and, where compound terms are used, in a font size which is no larger than 50 per cent of the font size used for such compound terms.

4. In the description, presentation and labelling of spirit drinks the allusions to geographical indications of spirit drinks shall be accompanied by a legal name of spirit drinks appearing in the

same visual field with the allusion, presentation and labelling of spirit drinks of the categories set out in points 33-40 of part two of Article 1 of this Law, allusions to geographical indications of spirit drinks shall be authorized on condition that:

1) the added alcohol originates exclusively from the spirit drink or spirit drinks with a geographical indication referred to in the allusion;

2) the proportion of each alcoholic ingredient is indicated at least once in the same visual field as the allusion, in descending order of quantities used. That proportion shall be equal to the percentage by volume of pure alcohol it represents in the total pure alcohol content by volume of the final product;

3) the term 'cream' does not appear in the legal name of a spirit drink that complies with the requirements of categories set out in points 33-40 of part two of Article 1 of this Law, or in the legal name of the spirit drink referred to in the allusion.

The allusions to legal names of spirit drinks shall not be on the same line as the name of the alcoholic beverage, and appear in a font size which is no larger than 50 per cent of the font size used for the name of the alcoholic beverage and, where compound terms are used, in a font size which is no larger than 50 per cent of the font size used for such compound terms.

In the description, presentation and labelling of spirit drinks the allusions to legal names of spirit drinks shall be accompanied by a legal name of spirit drinks appearing in the same visual field with the allusion.

13. Allusions to legal names of spirit drinks in the description, presentation and labelling of foodstuffs (other than alcoholic beverages) shall be allowed if alcohol used to produce foodstuffs originates exclusively from the spirit drink or the spirit drinks referred to in the allusion, except for the alcohol that is a part of flavorings, colors or other ingredients the use of which is authorized by legislation in the production of foodstuffs”;

in [part one](#) of Article 11:

paragraph three shall read as follows:

‘Common name of an alcoholic beverage or legal name of a spirit drink, proper name of a product’;

the following paragraphs shall be added:

‘In the labelling of spirit drinks, legal names of spirit drinks shall be used in line with the requirements laid down in Article 10¹ of this Law and the Law of Ukraine “On the Geographical indications of Spirit Drinks”, that are legibly displayed on a label and cannot be replaced or changed.

The labelling of spirit drinks with registered geographical indications shall be carried out in line with this Law, without prejudice to the specifics laid down by the Law of Ukraine “On the Geographical indications of Spirit Drinks”.

In the labelling of alcoholic beverages, a legal name of a spirit drink may be used in a compound term on condition that:

1) the alcohol used in the production of the alcoholic beverage originates exclusively from the spirit drink referred to in the compound term, except for the alcohol that may be present in flavorings, colors or other authorized ingredients used for the production of foodstuffs; and

2) the spirit drink has not been diluted by addition of water only, so that its alcoholic strength is below the minimum strength provided for under the relevant category of spirit drinks.

The terms ‘alcohol’, ‘spirit’, ‘drink’, ‘spirit drink’ and ‘water’ shall not be part of a compound term describing an alcoholic beverage.

Compound terms describing an alcoholic beverage shall appear in uniform characters of the same font, size and color that is no different from the font size used for the name of the alcoholic beverage and is not interrupted by any textual or pictorial element which does not form part of them.

Compound terms using legal names of spirit drinks that are used for the description of a spirit drink shall be accompanied by a legal name of a spirit drink that appears in the same visual field as the compound term, unless the legal name of a spirit drink is replaced with a compound term according to part eight and sub-point 1 of part nine of Article 10¹ of this Law.

The use of lead-based capsules and lead-based foil to store spirit drinks and cover the closing devices of containers of spirit drinks intended for sales or circulation should be banned’.

a new paragraph shall be added to [part two](#) of Article 17, after paragraph twenty-six:

‘the use of legal names of spirit drinks for any beverages that do not comply with the requirements for relevant categories of spirit drinks established by legislation and use of legal names of spirit drinks accompanied by the words ‘style’, ‘type’, ‘method’, ‘as produced in’, ‘imitation’, ‘like’, etc. – 200 per cent of the cost of the obtained batch of the goods and withdrawal of such goods from circulation’.

In view of this, paragraph twenty-seven shall be deemed as paragraph twenty-eight;

[Article 18](#) shall be supplemented with the following wording:

‘Spirit drinks that are produced, in circulation, imported into the customs territory of Ukraine or exported outside the customs territory of Ukraine must meet the requirements of the categories of spirit drinks defined by Article 10¹ of this Law and part two of Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Geographical Indications of Spirit Drinks”, from the date of entry into force of the Law of Ukraine “On the Geographical Indications of Spirit Drinks”.

Spirit drinks produced and labelled in line with the legislation that was in effect prior to the entry into force of the Law of Ukraine “On the Geographical Indications of Spirit Drinks”, may be sold until the end of their expiration term.

Based on the decision of a market operator, the requirements for the categories of spirit drinks may be applied from the date of entry into force of the Law of Ukraine “On the Geographical Indications of Spirit Drinks”.

Starting from January 1, 2026, the maturation period of a spirit drink shall be determined by the age of the youngest alcohol component in a blend. Spirit drinks that complied with the requirements of legislation as to the maturation (ageing) that were in effect before January 1, 2026, may be sold until they are completely sold out within their expiration term. The requirements for the maturation (ageing) of spirit drinks shall be established by an authorized body”;

3) in the [Law of Ukraine](#) “On Grapes and Grape wine” (Vidomosti of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2005, No. 31, p. 419 as amended):

in [Article 1](#):

point 32 shall read as follows:

‘counterfeiting of wines, vermouths, and cognacs of Ukraine means intentional counterfeiting of wines, vermouths, and cognacs of Ukraine by origin (place of production) or their composition by adding substances harmless or harmful to human health, as well as producing wine and cognac surrogates in the process of production, transportation, storage and sales’,

in point 36, the word ‘brandy’ shall be deleted;

in [part one](#) of Article 3, the word ‘brandy’ shall be deleted;

in [Article 5](#):

in parts six and seven, the word ‘brandy’ shall be deleted;

in part nineteen, the words ‘and brandy’ shall be deleted;

[part four](#) of Article 11 shall be deleted;

in [Article 12](#):

in the title and paragraph four the words ‘and brandy’ shall be deleted;

in paragraph ten the words ‘and brandy’ shall be deleted;

in the name, [parts two to four](#) of Article 13 the words ‘and brandy’ shall be deleted;

in [Article 15](#):

in part one, the words ‘and brandy’ shall be deleted;

in parts three and four the word ‘brandy’ shall be deleted;

in part five, the words ‘and brandy’ shall be deleted.

5. The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine shall:

ensure the adoption of legal and regulatory acts, provided for by this Law;

bring its legal and regulatory acts in compliance with this Law; and

ensure that ministries and other central executive bodies bring their legal and regulatory laws into compliance with this Law and the adopt legal and regulatory laws provided for by this Law by.

President of Ukraine	V. ZELENSKYI
Kyiv December 1, 2022 No 2800-IX	