**BOIB No. 166**

Official Gazette of the Balearic Islands 30 November 2013 Fascicle 295 - Sec. I. - Page 58982

Section I. General Provisions

**ADMINISTRATION OF THE AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY REGIONAL MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, ENVIRONMENT AND TERRITORIAL PLANNING**

**22055 *Order of the Regional Minister for Agriculture, Environment and Territorial Planning, of 6 November 2013, approving the product specifications for the Protected Geographical Indication Mallorca***

The Order of the Regional Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, of 13 April 2007, recognising and regulating the Geographical Indication ‘Mallorca’ for the wines with the right to the traditional mention ‘vino de la tierra’ produced on the island of Mallorca, and its subsequent amendments, Resolution of the Director General of Agriculture, of 10 May 2007, and Order of the Regional Minister of Agriculture, Environment and Territorial Planning, of 13 April 2012, were approved within the framework of Council Regulation (EC) No. 1493/1999 of 17 May on the common organisation of the market in wine.

Council Regulation (EC) No. 1234/2007 of 22 October 2007 establishing a common organisation of agricultural markets and on specific provisions for certain agricultural products (Single CMO Regulation), created a new common organisation of agricultural markets. Subsequently, a reform of the wine sector was also undertaken with the approval of Council Regulation (EC) No. 479/2008 of 29 April 2008 on the common organisation of the market in wine.

Council Regulation (EC) No. 491/2009 of 25 May 2009 represented an important amendment to Council Regulation (EC) No. 1234/2007 of 22 October 2007, because it included the entire wine sector in the single common market organisation, process that began with Council Regulation (EC) No. 479/2008 of 29 April 2008. Commission Regulation (EC) No. 607/2009 of 14 July 2009, subsequently amended by Regulation (EU) No. 401/2010 of 7 May 2010, and Regulation (EU) No. 538/2011 of 1 June, laid down certain provisions for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No. 479/2008 as regards protected designations of origin and geographical indications, traditional terms, labelling and presentation of certain wine sector products. Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No. 670/2011 of 12 July 2011 amends Regulation (EC) No. 607/2009 and completes the legislative reform of the wine sector.

Article 118*s* of Regulation (EC) No. 1234/2007 establishes that wine names with respect to which technical files and national decisions of approval are not submitted by 31 December 2011, shall lose protection under this Regulation.

Thus, to maintain the Protected Geographical Indication ‘Mallorca’ for wines, it was necessary to draft product specifications as indicated in article 118*c* of Regulation (EC) No. 1234/2007, and submit the same before 31 December 2011, action that was carried out on 19 December 2011.

The regulation that needs to be adapted was approved by means of the Order of the Regional Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, of 13 April 2007, recognising and regulating the Geographical Indication ‘Mallorca’ for the wines with the right to the traditional mention ‘Vino de la Tierra’ produced on the island of Mallorca, modified subsequently by the Order of the Regional Minister of Agriculture, Environment and Territorial Planning, of 12 July 2012, and implemented by the Resolution of 10 May 2007 of the Director General of Agriculture, adopting and regulating the use of the logo for Vino de la Tierra Mallorca. For this reason, in accordance with the principle of legislative hierarchy, it is appropriate to repeal the same by means of an order and publish new product specifications in accordance with EU legislation.

At a national level, the regulation is basically set forth in Law No. 24/2003, of 10 June, on Vine and Wine, in Royal Decree No. 1335/2011, of 3 October, regulating the procedure for the processing of applications to register protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications in the EU Register, and opposition thereto, and in Royal Decree No. 1363/2011, of 7 October, implementing EU regulation in relation to the labelling, presentation and identification of certain wine sector products.

According to the First Additional Provision of Royal Decree No. 1335/2011, of 3 October, regulating the procedure for the processing of applications to register protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications in the EU Register, and opposition thereto, the product specifications of the pre-

existing wine designations mentioned in article 118*s* of Regulation (EC) No. 1234/2007, shall be published in an official web page.

Article 30.43 of Organic Law No. 1/2007, of 28 February, on the amendment to the Statute of Autonomy of the Balearic Islands, establishes that the Autonomous Community has exclusive powers in relation to designations of origin and other indications of origin relative to products of the autonomous community, jurisdictional power that legitimises the approval of this rule considering that established in article 58.1 of the Statute of Autonomy.

By means of Decree No. 5/2013, of 2 May, of the President of the Balearic Islands, the composition of the Government was determined, and the structure of the Administration of the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands, was established. This process was completed with the approval of Decree No. 6/2013, of 2 May, of the President of the Balearic Islands, establishing the powers and basic organic structure of the regional ministries of the Administration of the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands. In accordance with article 2.8.a of Decree No. 6/2013, the Regional Ministry of Agriculture, Environment and Territorial Planning exercises powers in relation to designations of origin, through the Directorate-General for Rural and Marine Affairs.

Consequently, pursuant to that set forth in article 38.2.*b* of Law No. 4/2001, of 14 March, of the Government of the Balearic Islands, according to which the regional ministers may issue regulatory provisions on matters falling within their remit when authorised by a law or Government decree, and upon consideration of the authorisation to hand down provisions implementing European and national regulations in connection with the wine sector given to me by Decree No. 11/2002, of 25 January, authorising the Regional Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries to approve rules in relation to specific wine matters; at the proposal of the Directorate-General for Rural and Marine Affairs, having consulted the sectors involved, and in accordance with the Advisory Council, I hand down the following

# ORDER

**Article 1 Purpose**

The object of this Order is to approve the product specifications of the Protected Geographical Indication ‘Mallorca’, annexed to this Order.

# Article 2 Obligations

1. Prior to the commencement of the activity, and before beginning each grape harvest, all natural persons or legal entities with the intention of producing and/or bottling wine with the Protected Geographical Indication ‘Mallorca’ must notify this in writing to the Directorate-General for Rural and Marine Affairs.
2. Producers must verify that the grape intended for wine of the Protected Geographical Indication ‘Mallorca’ meets the requirements of the Annex, and when this is not the case, shall not use it to produce wine with the Protected Geographical Indication ‘Mallorca’.
3. All wine consignments must be subjected to chemical and organoleptic analysis to verify that they meet the requirements set forth in paragraph 2 of the annex.

The winery must preserve the analytical data of each one of the consignments for a period of 4 years following its commercialisation.

1. Producers must have at their disposal the documentary evidence to prove that all the wine consignments that are placed on the market with the Protected Geographical Indication ‘Mallorca’ meet all the requirements of this Order.
2. The wineries that produce, bulk store or bottle wine with the Protected Geographical Indication ‘Mallorca’ must keep specific and separate accounting records for these wines, where it shall record and justify the mentions to be used in their presentation and commercialisation.
3. Before 30 November of each year, producers of wine with the Protected Geographical Indication ‘Mallorca’ must submit to the Directorate-General for Rural and Marine Affairs, on a standard form, a declaration of wine production for use with the Protected Geographical Indication ‘Mallorca’, where they shall place on the record, the wine produced, the amount of grapes used, the vine grower, the grape variety, the wine estate and plot of origin, as well as the entry of must and wines originating from other wine producers with the Protected Geographical Indication ‘Mallorca’.
4. During the first month of the year, producers and/or bottlers of wine with the Protected Geographical Indication ‘Mallorca’ must submit to the Directorate-General for Rural and Marine Affairs, on a standard form, a declaration of the stock, production and commercialisation of wine with the Protected Geographical Indication ‘Mallorca’.
5. The owner of the winery is responsible for ensuring that the wine it supplies with the Protected Geographical Indication ‘Mallorca’ meets all the requirements established in this rule, and in particular, those pertaining to the origin, the varieties of grape used, to production and elaboration requirements, as well as to the chemical and organoleptic characteristics.

# Article 3 Control system

1. Operators interested in using the mention ‘Mallorca’ must request from the Directorate-General for Rural and Marine Affairs, in writing and on a standard form, the official control numeration that must appear on the label.
2. The request for the numeration must be accompanied by the analytical results, signed by a competent technician, of the parameters regulated in paragraph 2.a of the annex, relative to the wine that is bottled or prepared for bottling.
3. The official control numeration assigned by the Directorate-General for Rural and Marine Affairs must appear on the labelling of the bottles of wine with the mention ‘Mallorca’, in an indelible manner, and easily visible and legible.
4. Operators must record in their wine registers the official control numeration assigned to each consignment on the same date that the bottles are labelled.

# Article 4 Penalty system

If applicable, the penalty system for that set forth in this Order is the system established in Law No. 24/2003, of 10 June, on Vine and Wine, and Law No. 1/1999, of 17 March, on the Statute of agri-food producers and industries of the Balearic Islands.

# Sole Additional Provision Website

In accordance with the First Additional Provision of Royal Decree No. 1335/2011, of 3 October, regulating the procedure for the processing of applications to register protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications in the EU Register, and opposition thereto, the Product Specifications referred to in the annex of this provision is published on the web page:

[http://www.caib.es/sacmicrofront/archivopub.do?ctrl=MCRST63ZI120161&id=120161.](http://www.caib.es/sacmicrofront/archivopub.do?ctrl=MCRST63ZI120161&id=120161)

# Sole Transitional Provision Transitional System

Wines produced before the entry into force of this order and which comply with the Order of the Regional Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, of 13 April 2007, recognising and regulating the Geographical Indication ‘Mallorca’ for the wines with the right to the traditional mention ‘vino de la tierra’ produced on the island of Mallorca, and subsequent amendments thereof, may be commercialised until stocks have been exhausted.

# Sole Repeal Provision Regulations repealed

All rules of equal or lower status that challenge this Order are hereby repealed and, explicitly, the following orders and resolutions:

* Order of the Regional Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, of 13 April 2007, recognising and regulating the Geographical Indication ‘Mallorca’ for the wines with the right to the traditional mention ‘vino de la tierra’ produced on the island of Mallorca.
* Resolution of 10 May 2007 of the Director General of Agriculture, adopting and regulating the use of the logo for Vino de la Tierra Mallorca.
* Order of the Regional Minister of Agriculture, Environment and Territorial Planning, of 12 July 2012, amending the Order of the Regional Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, of 13 April 2007, recognising and regulating the Geographical Indication ‘Mallorca’ for the wines with the right to the traditional mention ‘vino de la tierra’ produced on the island of Mallorca.

# First Final Provision Application

The Director General for Rural and Marine Affairs is empowered to adopt the measures and issue the administrative decisions that are deemed necessary for the application of this Order.

# Second Final Provision Entry into Force

This Order shall enter into force the day after its publication in the Official Gazette of the Balearic Islands.

Palma, 6 November 2013.

# The Regional Minister of Agriculture, Environment and Territorial Planning

Gabriel Company Bauzá.

**ANNEX**

1. **Name to be protected:**

Protected Geographical Indication

'Mallorca'

1. **Description of the wines:**

The Protected Geographical Indication 'Mallorca' (*Vi de la Terra de Mallorca*) covers red, rosé and white wines with the following analytical and organoleptic characteristics:

* 1. Analytical characteristics:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Parameter** | **Wine** |
|  | **White** | **Rosé** | **Red** |
| Actual alcoholic strength (% vol) | >10'5 | >11'0 | >11'5 |
| Total alcoholic strength (% vol) | >10'5 | >11'0 | >11'5 |
| Total acidity (g/l tartaric acid) | >4,5 | >4,5 | >4,5 |
| Volatile acidity (1) (g/l acetic acid) | <0,80 | <0,80 | <0,80 |
| Total sulphurous acid (mg/l) |  |
| wines <5 (g/l glucose and fructose) | <200 | <200 | <150 |
| wines > 5 (g/l glucose and fructose) | <250 | <250 | <200 |
| Reducing sugars (g/l glucose and fructose) |  |
| dry wines | <4 | <4 | <4 |
| semi-dry wines | <12 | <12 | <12 |
| semi-sweet wines | <45 | <45 | <45 |
| sweet wines | >45 | >45 | >45 |

**(1)** Except for wines which have undergone more than one year's ageing: 0,86 g/l plus 0,06 grams for each alcoholic strength exceeding 11,0 degrees.

* 1. Main organoleptic characteristics:

The wines that are ready for market display a high degree of clarity, with well-defined aromas that allow the grape varieties from which they originate to be identified with ease.

The white wines are pale yellow to golden in colour; aromatic, with a predominance of fruity and/or floral aromas; balanced, full-bodied and fresh.

Rosé wines are pale pink to orangey-pink in colour, bright and transparent, with a predominance of primary aromas.

The red wines are of deep intensity, with a powerful aroma and rich in tannins. The aromatic phase is characterised by the presence of red fruits. They are round and full-bodied in the mouth.

1. **Specific oenological practices**

The cultivation practices employed in the vineyards designated for the production of wine covered by P.G.I. 'Mallorca' are those that have been traditionally employed and which tend to result in the highest quality harvests.

The maximum planting density of the vineyards is 5,500 vines per hectare.

The minimum natural alcoholic strength by volume of grapes destined to produce wines with a P.G.I. 'Mallorca' is 10% vol. for white varieties and 10.5% vol. for red varieties.

The winemaking practices are carried out in a controlled manner, so that the resulting wine retains the physical-chemical and organoleptic attributes characteristic of the PGI 'Mallorca'. In this sense, the appropriate pressures are applied to extract the must and separate it from the grape pomace, so that the yield does not exceed 74 litres of wine per 100 kg of grapes.

### Demarcation of the geographical area

The area of production, elaboration and bottling of the wines protected under Protected Geographical Indication 'Mallorca' covers the entire island of Mallorca, located in the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands.

The following image shows the situation of Mallorca on the European continent.

### Figure 1. Situation of Mallorca

(Image 1)

The island of Mallorca is the largest of the Balearic Islands, with a total surface area of 3626 km2. The archipelago is located in the central-western part of the western Mediterranean, between parallels 40º05'17'' and 38º40'27'' and meridians 1º17'23''.

The island belongs to wine-growing zone CIII.B as classified in the Appendix to the Annex XI of the Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007.

### Maximum yielding

The maximum yields per hectare are as follows:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **kg of grapes / ha** | **hl of wine / ha** |
| White varieties | 11.000 | 81'40 |
| Red varieties | 10.000 | 74'00 |

### Grape varieties

The vine varieties used for the production of wine covered by Protected Geographical Indication 'Mallorca' come exclusively from the following varieties of the species *Vitis vinifera*:

* Red grapes: callet, manto negro, cabernet sauvignon, fogoneu, merlot, monastrell, syrah, tempranillo, pinot noir and gorgollasa.
* White grapes: prensal, chardonnay, macabeo, malvasía aromática, muscat of Alexandria, moscatel de grano menudo (muscat blanc à petits grains), parellada, riesling, sauvignon blanc, giró ros and viognier.

### Link to the geographical area

The link between the P.G.I ‘Mallorca’ and the environment is the predominant factor behind the differential characteristics of the wine, which have favoured its reputation.

The specific chemical and organoleptic characteristics of wine with a Protected Geographical Indication 'Mallorca' have been imprinted by the geographical environment over the years. The link with the production area has given rise to a differentiated and appreciated wine, which has enhanced its reputation.

Some of the sensory characteristics that mark the character of Mallorcan wines are frank and fruity aromas, deep intensity and full body, and they are mainly due to the geographical environment. As far as the chemical composition of Mallorcan wines is concerned, the alcoholic richness and polyphenol content are due to the characteristics of the production process and the production area.

### Description of reputation

Wine with a P.G.I 'Mallorca' enjoys a good reputation due to the importance of the production and marketing of the island's wine throughout history, which continues to this day. The distinctive organoleptic characteristics of the wine have led to the recognition of its quality and, consequently, its reputation.

There are many testimonies that show the reputation of Mallorcan wine throughout history, from the beginnings of winemaking to the present day.

The cultivation of vines and the production and consumption of wine have a long tradition on the island of Mallorca. The quality of Mallorcan wine has been recognized and appreciated since the introduction of vine cultivation on the island. Mallorca's agricultural history is closely linked to vineyards and their exploitation, and the island's economic prosperity has depended on the production and marketing of Mallorcan wine at various times.

The first documented references to wine production on the island date back to the 1st century AD. Gaius Pliny, who was the Roman procurator in Hispania around 73 AD, recorded the wines produced in Hispania in his work 'Historiae Naturalis, Book XIV', highlighting those of the island and comparing them with the best in Italy.

In 903 the Arabs conquered Mallorca and a period of more than 300 years began in which the island was subjected to the Koranic culture. Despite their prohibitions, vineyards continued to be cultivated and the plantations were even improved by applying the sophisticated irrigation systems invented by the Arabs.

In September 1229 the troops of James I conquered Mallorca. One of the measures taken by the king was the granting of licences for the cultivation of vines in various municipalities throughout the geographical area of the island: Bunyola, Campos, Felanitx, Manacor, Porreres and Valldemossa. This return to wine production meant the transformation of an entire society, which was freed from the Islamic prohibition of wine consumption.

Between the 14th and 18th centuries, wine production in Mallorca flourished and became one of the main economic activities of the inhabitants, even leading to the beginning of an important maritime trade in Mallorcan wines. During this period, we find references to Mallorcan wines along with important wines that are recognised throughout the world. For example, Alonso de Herrera's work 'Agricultura General' (1513) mentions Malvasía from Mallorca and Albaflor from Mallorca. Similarly, Hill Burton's Encyclopaedia of Commerce (1846) describes the most important European wines and highlights the quality of Mallorcan wines.

In the mid-19th century, the phylloxera plague in France led to an urgent demand for grapes, musts and wines by French traders, which stimulated the planting of vineyards in Mallorca. The period between 1865 and 1890 represents the apogee of viticulture and viniculture on the island. The establishment of maritime transport companies dedicated exclusively to wine exports was a consequence of the significant volume of trade from the ports of Palma, Portocolom and Alcúdia to France. In his work 'Las Baleares descritas por palabra y grabado, Vol. 11' (1897), Archduke Ludwig Salvator of Austria states that wine exports to Europe, America and Spain exceeded 559,000 hL per year during this period.

During the 18th and 19th centuries, the island's winemaking tradition and its fame linked to the geographical indication Mallorca is accredited in various publications, both national and foreign. These publications, dedicated to geographical themes and describing different destinations, point to wine as one of the main products produced in Mallorca. The following references are particularly noteworthy:

* 'The island is charming and very fertile, particularly excellent in wines, good wheat and other grains, olives, oranges, capers, etc, its trade is considerable' *H. Descombes,* (1790) *'Géographie universelle'.*
* Alexandre Laborde (cultural attaché in Lucien Bonaparte's embassy in 1800), in his description of the island of Mallorca, emphasises: 'The countryside, meadows and valleys produce excellent wines and oil, which are traded extensively'. A. Laborde 'Itinerario descriptivo de las provincias de España' translated by M. de Cabrerizo and published in 1826.
* 'The wines that enjoy the greatest reputation are malvasía or alba-flor, giró, pampol rodat'. F. Weyler (1854) 'Topografía físico-médica de las Illes Balears y en particular de la de Mallorca'.

The excellent reputation of Mallorcan wine has endured throughout history; the recognition of its quality abroad became evident during the 19th century, at different universal exhibitions. Mallorcan wines won prizes at the universal exhibitions in London (1862), Paris (1878), Madrid (1877) and Barcelona (1888).

In 1910, the Felanitx oenological station began its activity with the main objective of improving vine cultivation and winemaking techniques. This event led to the introduction of significant improvements, as García de los Salmones (a renowned oenology expert) stated in 1935: 'Winemaking on all the islands has been clearly improved thanks to the Felanitx oenology station, thus obtaining good wines' (*Binimelis*, 1990).

In the 1990s, the island's winegrowers and winemakers made a concerted effort to enhance the quality of Mallorcan wine. The increased attention and care devoted to the crops, coupled with the technological renovation of the wineries, resulted in this period being regarded as one of the most favourable for the sector.

The quality of Mallorcan wines is now widely acknowledged, as evidenced by the numerous awards they have received in officially recognised competitions. In recent years, wines produced on the island of Mallorca have been awarded prizes in the most prestigious international wine competitions, such as the Mundus Vini in Germany, the Zarcillo awards, the Bacchus international competition, the world competition in Brussels, the Decanter World Wine Awards in England, or the international wine competition in Madrid. This is yet another proof of the reputation of Mallorcan wines.

The wines of Mallorca have developed distinctive characteristics, high quality, and a distinctive personality, which have enabled them to receive significant ratings from experts.

* The Todovino guide for 2008 and 2009 includes several wines from Mallorca among its exceptional wines.
* Robert Parker, widely regarded as one of the most influential wine critics in the world, has included numerous wines from Mallorca in the 'Outstanding' category of his publication, the 'Wine Advocate,' in recent years, with ratings of over 90 points. In 2007 and 2008, he awarded 94 points out of 100 to two red wines from Mallorca from the 2004 and 2005 vintages.
* In recent years, the Peñin guide has repeatedly awarded several wines from Mallorca the qualification of excellent wine with scores of 90 points or more. In the 2010 edition, 10 wines with Protected Geographical Indication 'Mallorca' obtained this distinction.
* The magazine Sibaritas, which belongs to the Peñin group and is considered one of the most prestigious wine magazines in Spain, awarded the prize for the best winery of 2009 to a winery producing wine with a P.G.I. 'Mallorca'.
* The digital newspaper Expansión has selected a wine from Mallorca among the 12 best Spanish wines of 2008.

The magnitude of the recognitions obtained can be considered very significant, taking into account the relatively low production of the P.G.I. 'Mallorca' when compared to other protected designations of origin and geographical indications (434 ha of vineyards and 16,735 hl of wine in 2010).

Further indirect evidence of the extensive distribution, reputation and prestige of wine with a Protected Geographical Indication 'Mallorca' can be found in the frequency of references to Mallorcan wine on the internet. For example, a Google search on 7 April 2011 for the reference 'Vino de la tierra Mallorca' and its Catalan equivalent 'Vi de la terra de Mallorca' yielded approximately 851,800 results. These were mainly websites related to gastronomy, tourist guides, and websites specialising in wine. Characteristics of the geographical area (natural and human factors).

**7.b Characteristics of the geographical area (natural and human factors)**

The island of Mallorca has ideal soil and climate conditions for the cultivation of vines, and the production of wine with a P.G.I. 'Mallorca' gives this wine its specific characteristics.

The differentiation of the wine with a P.G.I. 'Mallorca' is due to the geographical environment, made up of natural and human elements, which has allowed the island's wine-making tradition to be maintained and the reputation of Mallorcan wine to be gained.

The mild climate, with little variation in temperature, high levels of sunshine and low rainfall during the summer months are characteristics of the production area that have a significant influence on the characteristics of Mallorcan wine.

The island's climate is typically Mediterranean, with not very noticeable thermal variations due to the maritime influence. The average annual temperature is 17ºC, with a minimum average temperature of 15.9ºC and a maximum of 21.3ºC. The average monthly temperature is between 12ºC and 26ºC. Winter and spring frosts, which are very detrimental to the development of the vine, are rare. The island of Mallorca does not suffer from extremes of temperature that could affect the vegetative growth of the vines.

Moreover, the Tramontana mountain range, which rises in the north of the island, forms an enormous barrier against the Tramontana winds that are so damaging to agriculture in general.

The agricultural soils of Mallorca are basically calcareous in origin with a high carbonate content. They are loamy-clay soils, easily tilled, with good water retention capacity and no drainage problems, ideal for vine cultivation.

The average rainfall is relatively low: 427 litres per square metre per year, with a maximum concentrated in autumn and a minimum in summer and winter, causing some water stress to the plants during the summer months. This is beneficial to the quality of the grapes obtained, as it allows the concentration of soluble solids. The hydrology of the island is characterised by an almost total absence of permanent surface watercourses, with groundwater being the main natural water resource.

The production area has a relatively high level of solar radiation, with an average of 2,800 hours of sunshine per year. This high number of hours of sunshine has a significant influence on the ripening and chemical composition of the grapes, in particular their high polyphenol content.

The summer months, which coincide with the grape ripening period, are characterised by low rainfall, high temperatures and high levels of sunshine. All this leads to a significant acceleration of the ripening process and an improvement in the oenological potential.

It is worth mentioning that the grape harvest begins in the first weeks of August.

The human factor can be seen in the continuous work carried out by generations of Mallorcan wine growers to select and preserve varieties that are specially adapted to the agro-climatic conditions of the island. This dedication has resulted in a product with excellent organoleptic qualities and a very strong link with the environment.

In addition to the selection work, it is worth highlighting the ancestral knowledge of the winegrowers in identifying the best plots for production and the most appropriate cultivation techniques. On the other hand, the experience of the harvesters is the key to the harvest, which is often carried out manually and in several passes, allowing them to choose the ideal time for the harvest and to select the clusters for the subsequent winemaking.

It is worth mentioning the important role that viticulture plays in preserving the landscape and its positive impact on tourism, which is considered to be the island's main economic activity. At the same time, it is a viable alternative that favours the diversification of economic resources and the maintenance of rural activity on the island.

**7.c Interaction**

It is thanks to the specificity conferred by the production area that Mallorcan wine with Protected Geographical Indication 'Mallorca' has acquired the reputation it enjoys. This reputation, which is currently growing, is due to certain organoleptic and chemical characteristics that are directly linked to the geographical area.

The geographical environment, understood as the combination of soil and climatic conditions, and the experience and experimentation of the winegrowers have shaped the native varieties of callet, mantonegro, gorgollasa, prensal and giró ros. These varieties, together with the others described in section 6, give Mallorcan wine its distinctive characteristics, which are particularly evident in the wine's aroma. As a result, Mallorcan wine is a distinctive wine that is highly appreciated by consumers and therefore enjoys a good reputation.

The low summer rainfall, high sunshine and high temperatures cause water stress, resulting in relatively low grape yields but with high wine potential. In particular, the high content of polyphenols and the optimal alcohol content give the wine a fruity aroma typical of the varieties used to make Mallorcan wine.

The interaction of the human factor with the characteristics of wines with a P.G.I. 'Mallorca' is evident in both cultural practices and winemaking:

* The Mallorcan winegrowers apply the ideal pruning and training techniques in order to achieve the yields specified in point 5 of the specifications. Moreover, they harvest the grapes at the right time to obtain the defined alcohol content and other chemical characteristics, which are what determine the differential organoleptic characteristics of Mallorcan wine.
* The production of Mallorcan wine is carried out by applying the appropriate oenological techniques to obtain wines with the characteristics defined in section 2. In particular, the handling of the grapes and the control of fermentation are decisive in obtaining round, balanced, clean and bright wines.

### Applicable requirements

* Council Regulation (EC) nº 1234/2007 of 22 October 2007 establishing a common organisation of agricultural markets and on specific provisions for certain agricultural products (Single CMO Regulation).
* Law 24/2003 of 10 July 2003 on vines and wine.
* Law 1/99, of 17 March 1999, on the Statute of agri-food producers and industrialists of the Balearic Islands.

Wineries producing and/or bottling wines with a Protected Geographical Indication 'Mallorca' must comply with the following additional requirements:

1. Bottled at the place of origin: wine with the Protected Geographical Indication 'Mallorca' may only be marketed if bottled at the place of origin. This limitation is established as a necessary measure for the protection of the industrial and commercial property of the Protected Geographical Indication 'Mallorca' and is fully justified for the following reasons:
* Better guarantee of traceability and control:

Wine, being a liquid product, is susceptible to being mixed with other wines, therefore allowing wine to be bottled outside the defined area jeopardises the guarantee of origin of the protected wine.

* Better protection of the quality of the wine and, consequently, of its reputation, the responsibility for which is fully and collectively assumed by the operators:
* The fact that packaging is carried out in the geographical area of production makes a decisive contribution to the protection of the special characteristics and quality of Mallorcan wine. It is tantamount to entrusting the producers and the inspection body with the implementation and monitoring of the rules on the transport and packaging of wine. These groups have the necessary knowledge and know-how, as well as an overriding interest in preserving the reputation acquired, and in applying and monitoring all the rules relating to transport and bottling.
* The fact that Mallorca is an island means that the bulk transport of wine to areas outside the production area involves one or more sea crossings of considerable length. This fact may jeopardise the maintenance of the final quality of the product, as it is difficult to guarantee that it is carried out under suitable conditions.
* The mere coexistence of two different bottling processes, inside or outside the production area, with or without systematic control by the producers, could reduce the credibility of the protected geographical indication in the eyes of consumers, who are convinced that all the stages of production, preparation and packaging of a wine with P.G.I. 'Mallorca' are carried out under the control and responsibility of the community benefiting from the protected geographical indication.
1. Wineries producing or bottling wine with a protected geographical indication may only produce, store and handle grapes, must and wine made from grapes from the production area of the protected geographical indication. The storage of wines from other origins is permitted only if they are received bottled, sealed and labelled. This allows for better control and guarantees the origin and quality of Mallorcan wine.
2. All packages labelled with the word 'Mallorca' must bear an official control number, assigned by the control body, as a guarantee that the wine complies with all the requirements laid down in the Specifications.

The optional traditional terms that may be used for wines are as follows:

* + - *'Vino de la tierra'* to replace 'Protected Geographical Indication' in the sales denomination of the wine.
		- Mature (*añejo*): wine aged for a minimum period of 24 months in total, in oak vats of a maximum capacity of 600 litres or in bottles.
		- Noble: wine aged for a minimum period of 18 months in total, in oak vats of a maximum capacity of 600 litres or in bottles.
		- Aged (*viejo*): wine aged for 36 months, with a marked oxidative character due to the action of light, oxygen, heat or all of these factors.
1. The logo described in Annex I may optionally be included on the labelling of wines covered by protected geographical indication.
2. **Control**
	1. **Supervisory authority**

Name: Direcció General de Medi Rural i Marí

Conselleria d'Agricultura, Medi Ambient i Territori Govern de les Illes Balears

Address: C/ Reina Constança, 4

07006 Palma, Mallorca (Illes Balears) SPAIN

Telephone: +34 971176100

Fax: +34 971177275

### Control tasks

SCOPE OF CONTROLS

1. Chemical analyses: The inspection body will check that the operator carries out chemical analyses on all consignments of wine to verify that they meet the requirements laid down in point 2 of these provisions. The inspection body will assign an official number to those batches which comply with the parameters laid down; those which do not comply with the analytical requirements will not be given a control number and may not be marketed under P.G.I. 'Mallorca'.
2. Operators: The inspection body will verify that the operators have the capacity to produce wine under the conditions laid down in the Specifications, and in particular:
* have a self-monitoring and traceability system that allows accreditation of: grape varieties and origin, the grape's natural volumetric graduation, production yields and must extraction and bottling yields in the production area.
* keep specific accounts for wine with Protected Geographical Indication 'Mallorca'.
* packaging is carried out in the production area.

**3. Products**

By means of random sampling, the supervisory authority checks that wines under P.G.I. 'Mallorca':

* Comply with the established analytical characteristics.
* Display on its labelling the official control number assigned

METHODOLOGY OF CONTROLS IN ANNUAL VERIFICATION

1. Systematic controls of the self-monitoring system of operators marketing or producing wine with a P.G.I. 'Mallorca', with the following objectives:
	* Verify that the grapes, must and wine originate from the production area.
	* Checking that the specific characteristics of the grape varieties and grape production yields are respected.
	* Verify that the traceability management is carried out from the beginning of the production of the product.
	* Verification of bottling in the production area.
	* Verification that chemical analyses are carried out on all wine batches for all established analytical parameters.
2. Random checks:
	* Traceability of batches: verification of must extraction yields.
	* Product sampling to check analytical parameters.

### ANNEX I

Logo of the wines with a P.G.I. 'Mallorca'

Rectangular in shape with a standard size of 20x14 mm, framed with a dotted line. Where it is not possible to use the standard size, the minimum size of 15x10.5 mm may be used.

The logo consists of the drawing of a bunch of red grapes (PANTONE 485), the stem of which is integrated into the text Mallorca VI DE LA TERRA, in black. Positive and negative versions in two inks, black and red, as well as in one ink, black or red in positive and negative, are allowed.

(Image 2)



