



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Directorate F – Outreach, Research & Geographical Indications
The Director

Brussels
AGRI.F.3/

Subject: Possibility to Establish a PGI for Wine within the Territory of an Existing PGI

Dear Ms ,

Thank you for your question of 14 March 2025 registered under our reference Ares(2025)2069949 regarding the possibility of establishing a protected geographical indication (PGI) for wine within the territory of another existing PGI, using the example of a potential third PGI located within the current area of the PGI “Thracian Valley”.

I would like to confirm that, under the applicable EU legal framework, namely Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 and Regulation (EU) 2024/1143, there is no requirement for PGI areas to be mutually exclusive. In fact, overlapping or nested PGIs already exist within the Union, reflecting the diversity and richness of viticultural traditions and terroirs. What is essential is that each PGI is sufficiently defined and substantiated on its own merits and that all the conditions set out in the relevant legislation are met.

The key legal and procedural requirements are now laid down in Regulation (EU) 2024/1143, which complements and amends the provisions of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 regarding the wine geographical indications. In particular, the new PGI must:

- be clearly delimited and justified in relation to the specific geographical area concerned;
- demonstrate a reputation and/or a specific quality and/or other characteristic essentially attributable to that area;
- be supported by a single document and a product specification that complies with the requirements of Regulation (EU) 2024/1143.

Ms
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Naturally, any such application must follow the relevant national and Union-level procedures, including the publication, scrutiny and opposition phases as foreseen in Regulation (EU) 2024/1143.

The above information is based solely on the facts set out in your e-mail of 14 March 2025, expresses the view of the Commission services and does not commit the European Commission. In the event of a dispute involving Union law it is, under the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, ultimately for the Court of Justice of the European Union to provide a definitive interpretation of the applicable Union law.

Yours sincerely,



Diego CANGA FANO