

# Labelling of Gin Produced in Ireland



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This guide sets out an approach to ensure the correct use of marketing materials and terms which do not mislead the consumer when it comes to labelling Irish gin.



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## Purpose

This guidance applies to the labelling of gin that is produced and marketed in Ireland. The labelling and advertising of food is governed by the main principle outlined in Article 16 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 on the general food law.<sup>1</sup> The regulation defines food as “any substance or product, whether processed, partially processed or unprocessed, intended to be, or reasonably expected to be ingested by humans. ‘Food’ includes drink, chewing gum and any substance, including water, intentionally incorporated into the food during its manufacture, preparation or treatment.” Therefore, gin falls within the scope of this general food law legislation.



All spirit drinks are also subject to the provisions of the specific spirit drinks legislation, which is Regulation (EC) No 110/2008. This spirit drinks legislation has been updated by Regulation (EU) No 2019/787, which comes into force in May 2022.<sup>2</sup>

This guidance will help food business operators (FBOs) to ensure that gin produced in Ireland is labelled correctly. It also sets out an approach to ensure the correct use of marketing materials and terms so that the consumer is not misled when it comes to the labelling of gin produced in Ireland.

FBOs include those who produce/ manufacturer, distribute or bottle gin produced in Ireland. The FBO is obliged to ensure that food information provided to consumers is compliant with relevant legislation.

<sup>1</sup> “Without prejudice to more specific provisions of food law, the labelling, advertising and presentation of food or feed, including their shape, appearance or packaging, the packaging materials used, the manner in which they are arranged and the setting in which they are displayed, and the information which is made available about them through whatever medium, shall not mislead consumers.” Article 16.

<sup>2</sup> The current spirit drinks regulation (EC) No 110/2008 has been updated to Regulation (EU) 2019/787, which will gradually replace Regulation (EC) No 110/2008. Some provisions of the new legislation applied from June 2019, with the remaining provisions applicable from May 2021.

## Legal provisions

The legal provisions which protect gin are covered in:

- [Regulation \(EC\) No 110/2008 on the definition, description, presentation, labelling and the protection of geographical indications of spirit drinks](#)
- [Regulation \(EU\) 2019/787 on the definition, description, presentation and labelling of spirit drinks](#)
- [S.I. No. 316/2015 - European Communities \(Spirits Drinks\) Regulations 2015.](#)

In addition, there are rules on the labelling of food (including gin) which must be also be adhered to:

- [Regulation \(EU\) No 1169/2011 on the provision of food information to consumers](#)
- [S.I. No 556 of 2014 - European Union \(Provision of Food Information to Consumers\) Regulations 2014](#)
- [Directive 2011/91/EU on indications or marks identifying the lot to which a foodstuff belongs](#)
- [S.I No. 110 of 1992 - European Communities \(Identification of Foodstuff Lot\) Regulations, 1992](#)



## Background to gin production

Highly concentrated ethanol is the neutral alcohol used for gin-making. By law, this ethanol must be of agricultural origin (see Section 4). Apart from water and ethanol, the only other raw materials used for distilled gin-making are natural flavourings referred to as botanicals. The predominant flavour in gin is always juniper.

There are many different methods of gin distillation. Each distillation method can be used to create different flavours of gin.

**Pot distilled gin** is the traditional method, which involves placing the base spirit into a pot still along with juniper berries and other botanicals.

**Compound gin** is a simpler production method, as it does not involve redistilling the neutral spirits. The gin is flavoured by adding natural flavour essences.

The different combinations and concentrations of botanicals in the distillation process cause the variations in taste among gin products.



## Definition of, and requirements for, ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin

The definition of ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin is set out in the spirit drinks legislation as follows:

### Article 5 of Regulation (EU) 2019/787

For the purposes of this regulation, ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin is a liquid which complies with the following requirements:

- (a) it has been obtained exclusively from products listed in Annex I to the Treaty;
- (b) it has no detectable taste other than that of the raw materials used in its production;
- (c) its minimum alcoholic strength by volume is 96.0%;
- (d) its maximum levels of residues do not exceed the following:
  - (i) total acidity (expressed in acetic acid): 1.5 grams per hectolitre of 100% vol. alcohol;
  - (ii) esters (expressed in ethyl acetate): 1.3 grams per hectolitre of 100% vol. alcohol;
  - (iii) aldehydes (expressed in grams of acetaldehyde): 0.5grams per hectolitre of 100% vol. alcohol;
  - (iv) higher alcohols (expressed in grams of 2-methyl-1- propanol): 0.5 grams per hectolitre of 100% vol. alcohol;
  - (v) methanol: 30 grams per hectolitre of 100% vol. alcohol;
  - (vi) dry extract: 1.5 grams per hectolitre of 100% vol. alcohol;
  - (vii) volatile bases containing nitrogen (expressed in nitrogen): 0.1 grams per hectolitre of 100% vol. alcohol;
  - (viii) furfural: not detectable

## Definition of, and requirements for, ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin (continued)

### Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 110/2008

Ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin possesses the following properties:

- (a) organoleptic characteristics: no detectable taste other than that of the raw material;
- (b) minimum alcoholic strength by volume: 96.0%;
- (c) maximum level of residues:
  - (i) total acidity, expressed in grams of acetic acid per hectolitre of 100% vol. alcohol: 1.5.
  - (ii) esters expressed in grams of ethyl acetate per hectolitre of 100% vol. alcohol: 1.3.
  - (iii) aldehydes expressed in grams of acetaldehyde per hectolitre of 100% vol. alcohol: 0.5.
  - (iv) higher alcohols expressed in grams of methyl 2 propanol 1 per hectolitre of 100% vol. alcohol: 0.5.
  - (v) methanol expressed in grams per hectolitre of 100% vol. alcohol: 30.
  - (vi) dry extract expressed in grams per hectolitre of 100% vol. alcohol: 1.5.
  - (vii) volatile bases containing nitrogen expressed in grams of nitrogen per hectolitre of 100% vol. alcohol: 0.1.
  - (viii) furfural: not detectable.



## Types of gin

Gin is defined in the legislation as follows:

Regulation (EU) 2019/787, Annex I	Regulation (EC) No 110/2008, Annex II
<b>Category 20. Gin</b>	<b>Category 20. Gin</b>
(a) Gin is a juniper-flavoured spirit drink produced by flavouring ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin with juniper berries ( <i>Juniperus communis L.</i> ).	(a) Gin is a juniper-flavoured spirit drink produced by flavouring organoleptically suitable ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin with juniper berries ( <i>Juniperus communis L.</i> ).
(b) The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of gin shall be 37.5%.	(b) The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of gin shall be 37.5%.
(c) Only flavouring substances or flavouring preparations or both shall be used for the production of gin so that the taste is predominantly that of juniper.	(c) Only flavouring substances as defined in Article 3(2)(b) of <a href="#">Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008</a> and/or flavouring preparations as defined in Article 3(2)(d) of that Regulation shall be used for the production of gin so that the taste is predominantly that of juniper.
(d) The term 'gin' may be supplemented by the term 'dry' if it does not contain added sweetening exceeding 0.1 grams of sweetening products per litre of the final product, expressed as invert sugar.	(d) The term 'gin' may be supplemented by the term 'dry' if it does not contain added sweetening exceeding 0.1 gram of sugar per litre of the final product.

## Types of gin (continued)

Regulation (EU) 2019/787, Annex I	Regulation (EC) No 110/2008, Annex II
<b>Category 21. Distilled gin</b>	<b>Category 21. Distilled gin</b>
<p>(a) Distilled gin is one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) a juniper-flavoured spirit drink produced exclusively by distilling ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin with an initial alcoholic strength of at least 96 % vol. in the presence of juniper berries (<i>Juniperus communis</i> L.) and of other natural botanicals provided that the juniper taste is predominant;</li> <li>(ii) the combination of the product of such distillation and ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin with the same composition, purity and alcoholic strength; flavouring substances or flavouring preparations as specified in point (c) of category 20 or both may also be used to flavour distilled gin.</li> </ul>	<p>(a) Distilled gin is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) a juniper-flavoured spirit drink produced exclusively by redistilling organoleptically suitable ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin of an appropriate quality with an initial alcoholic strength of at least 96% vol. in stills traditionally used for gin, in the presence of juniper berries (<i>Juniperus communis</i> L.) and of other natural botanicals provided that the juniper taste is predominant, or</li> <li>(ii) the mixture of the product of such distillation and ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin with the same composition, purity and alcoholic strength; flavouring substances and/or flavouring preparations as specified in category 20(c) may also be used to flavour distilled gin.</li> </ul>
(b) The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of distilled gin shall be 37.5%.	(b) The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of distilled gin shall be 37.5%.

Regulation (EU) 2019/787, Annex I	Regulation (EC) No 110/2008, Annex II
<b>Category 21. Distilled gin</b>	<b>Category 21. Distilled gin</b>
(c) Gin produced simply by adding essences or flavourings to ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin shall not be considered as distilled gin.	(c) Gin obtained simply by adding essences or flavourings to ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin is not distilled gin.
(d) The term ‘distilled gin’ may be supplemented by or incorporate the term ‘dry’ if it does not contain added sweetening exceeding 0.1 grams of sweetening products per litre of the final product, expressed as invert sugar.	(d) The term ‘distilled gin’ maybe supplemented by the term ‘dry’ if it does not contain added sweetening exceeding 0.1 gram of sugars per litre of the final product.

Regulation (EU) 2019/787, Annex I	Regulation (EC) No 110/2008, Annex II
<b>Category 22. London gin</b>	<b>Category 22. London gin</b>
(a) London gin is distilled gin which meets the following requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) it is produced exclusively from ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin, with a maximum methanol content of 5 grams per hectolitre of 100% vol. alcohol, the flavour of which is imparted exclusively through the distillation of ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin in the presence of all the natural plant materials used;</li> </ul>	(a) London gin is a type of distilled gin: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) obtained exclusively from ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin, with a maximum methanol content of 5 grams per hectolitre of 100% vol. alcohol, whose flavour is introduced exclusively through the re-distillation in traditional stills of ethyl alcohol in the presence of all the natural plant materials used,</li> </ul>

## Types of gin (continued)

Regulation (EU) 2019/787, Annex I	Regulation (EC) No 110/2008, Annex II
<b>Category 22. London gin</b>	<b>Category 22. London gin</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(ii) the resulting distillate contains at least 70% alcohol by vol.;</li> <li>(iii) any further ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin that is added shall comply with the requirements laid down in Article 5 but with a maximum methanol content of 5 grams per hectolitre of 100% vol. alcohol;</li> <li>(iv) it is not coloured;</li> <li>(v) it is not sweetened in excess of 0.1 grams of sweetening products per litre of the final product, expressed as invert sugar;</li> <li>(vi) it does not contain any other ingredients than ingredients referred to in points (i), (iii) and (v), and water.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(ii) the resultant distillate of which contains at least 70% alcohol by vol.,</li> <li>(iii) where any further ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin is added it must be consistent with the characteristics listed in Annex I (1), but with a maximum methanol content of 5 grams per hectolitre of 100% vol. alcohol,</li> <li>(iv) which does not contain added sweetening exceeding 0.1 gram of sugars per litre of the final product nor colorants,</li> <li>(v) which does not contain any other added ingredients other than water.</li> </ul>
(b) The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of London gin shall be 37.5%.	(b) The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of London gin shall be 37.5%.
(c) The term London gin may be supplemented by or incorporate the term 'dry'.	(c) The term London gin may be supplemented by the term 'dry'.

## Other gins

Regulation (EU) 2019/787, Annex I	Regulation (EC) No 110/2008, Annex II
<b>35. Sloe gin</b>	<b>35. Sloe gin</b>
(a) Sloe gin is a liqueur produced by maceration of sloes in gin with the possible addition of sloe juice.	(a) Sloe gin is a liqueur produced by maceration of sloes in gin with the possible addition of sloe juice.
(b) The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of sloe gin shall be 25%.	(b) The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of sloe gin shall be 25%.
(c) Only natural flavouring substances and flavouring preparations may be used in the production of sloe gin.	(c) Only natural flavouring substances and preparations as defined in Article 3(2)(b) and Article 3(2)(d) of Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008 may be used in the preparation of sloe gin.
(d) The legal name may be supplemented by the term 'liqueur'.	(d) The sales denomination may be supplemented by the term 'liqueur'.

### Jenever/Genever

Jenever or Genever is a Dutch version of gin which was made in the Netherlands and Belgium. Jenever was originally produced by distilled malt wine to 50% ABV. This resulting spirit was not very palatable, so distillers added herbs and spices to mask the flavour; these herbs/spices included juniper berry. Jenever is distilled in a similar manner to whiskey – from malt wine in a pot still. Genever, unlike gin, does not have an apparent juniper taste or aroma.

## Other ‘juniper-flavoured’ spirit drinks

While gin is defined in the legislation as a ‘juniper-flavoured’ spirit drink produced by flavouring ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin with juniper berries, a ‘juniper-flavoured spirit drink’ is a separate spirit drink which is produced by flavouring ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin, or grain spirit or grain distillate or a combination thereof, with juniper berries.

Flavouring substances, flavouring preparations, plants with flavouring properties, or parts of plants with flavouring properties or a combination thereof, may be used in addition to juniper berries. The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of a juniper-flavoured spirit drink is 30%, whereas the minimum alcoholic strength of a gin is 37.5%.

Therefore, it is important to remember that these ‘juniper-flavoured spirit drinks’ cannot be labelled as ‘gin’.



The criteria for a ‘juniper-flavoured spirit drink’ is set down in the legislation as follows:

Regulation (EU) 2019/787	Regulation (EC) No 110/2008
(a) A juniper-flavoured spirit drink is a spirit drink produced by flavouring ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin or grain spirit or grain distillate or a combination thereof with juniper ( <i>Juniperus communis L.</i> or <i>Juniperus oxicedrus L.</i> ) berries.	(a) Juniper-flavoured spirit drinks are spirit drinks produced by flavouring ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin and/or grain spirit and/or grain distillate with juniper ( <i>Juniperus communis L.</i> and/or <i>Juniperus oxicedrus L.</i> ) berries.
(b) The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of a juniper-flavoured spirit drink shall be 30%.	(b) The minimum alcoholic strength by volume of juniper-flavoured spirit drinks shall be 30%.
(c) Flavouring substances, flavouring preparations, plants with flavouring properties or parts of plants with flavouring properties or a combination thereof may be used in addition to juniper berries, but the organoleptic characteristics of juniper shall be discernible, even if they are sometimes attenuated.	(c) Other natural and/or nature-identical flavouring substances as defined in Article 3(2)(b) of Regulation (EC) No 1334/2004 and/or flavouring preparations defined in Article 3(2)(d) of that regulation, and/or aromatic plants or parts of aromatic plants may be used in addition, but the organoleptic characteristics of juniper must be discernible, even if they are sometimes attenuated.
(d) A juniper-flavoured spirit drink may bear the legal name ‘Wacholder’ or ‘genebra’.	(d) Juniper-flavoured spirit drinks may bear the sales denominations Wacholder or genebra.

## General labelling requirements for gin

The labelling of gin produced in Ireland is also governed by the general labelling regulations set down in Regulation (EC) No 1169/2011 on food information to consumers. Information on the label should not mislead the consumer. Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 1169/2011 on food information to consumers (FIC) states:



### Food information shall not be misleading, particularly:

- (a) as to the characteristics of the food and, in particular, as to its nature, identity, properties, composition, quantity, durability, country of origin or place of provenance, method of manufacture or production;
- (b) by attributing to the food effects or properties which it does not possess;
- (c) by suggesting that the food possesses special characteristics when in fact all similar foods possess such characteristics, in particular by specifically emphasising the presence or absence of certain ingredients and/or nutrients.



Irish gin must provide the mandatory indications listed in the table below:

Mandatory labelling requirements	
Food information to consumers (FIC) – Regulation (EC) No 1169/2011	Lot/Batch – <a href="#">Directive 2011/91/EU</a>
1. Name of the food	In addition to the FIC requirements, Directive 2011/91/EU on indications or marks identifying the lot to which a foodstuff belongs requires that foodstuffs must be accompanied by an indication which allows identification of the lot to which a foodstuff belongs, i.e. a lot/batch number.
2. Allergen information	
3. The net quantity of the food	
4. The name or business name and address of the food business operator	
5. With respect to beverages containing more than 1.2% by volume of alcohol, the actual alcoholic strength by volume (name, net quantity and alcoholic strength must be in the same field of vision).	

## General labelling requirements for gin (continued)

### **Voluntary labelling information:**

If an FBO decides to add any general labelling information to the gin label on a voluntary basis, they must ensure that the information is provided in the manner specified in the FIC.

For example, beverages containing more than 1.2% by volume of alcohol (e.g gin) are exempt from the obligation to provide nutrition information.

However, should an FBO producing gin wish to provide a nutrition declaration on a voluntary basis on the gin label, the content of the declaration may be limited to the energy value only. This is set down in Article 30(1)(4) of the FIC.

Alcoholic beverages with greater than 1.2% alcohol are also exempt from having to declare a list of ingredients on the label. However, if an FBO producing gin decides to add a list of ingredients, it must be provided as set out in the FIC, i.e. headed or preceded by a suitable heading which consists of, or includes, the word 'ingredients'. It must include all the ingredients in the gin, in descending order of weight, as recorded at the time of their use in the manufacture of the food.

**Beverages containing more than 1.2% by volume of alcohol (e.g gin) are exempt from the obligation to provide nutrition information.**



### General marketing terms:

Voluntary information is often used as part of the marketing of a spirit drink, where the information and terms used highlight particular messages and/or attributes that the producer/brand owner wants to convey to consumers as part of the promotion of their product.

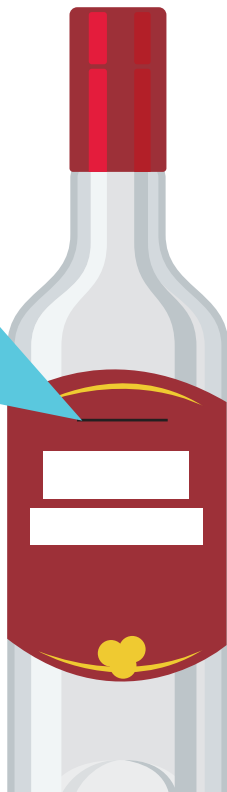
This information is often used as part of the labelling of the product itself; the information includes statements made on the labels of the products, as well as statements made as part of information on websites, leaflets and/or on other media forms.

All marketing information about the gin produced in Ireland, regarding how and where the product was produced, must be accurate. Any information provided must be factual, and evidence will be required to support any claims.

### Health claims:

Health claims as per Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 are not permitted on the labelling of gin.

**All marketing information about the gin produced in Ireland, regarding how and where the product was produced, must be accurate.**



## Specific labelling requirements for gin produced in Ireland

### Place of provenance:

'Place of provenance' means any place where a food is indicated to come from, and that is not the 'country of origin' and is set down in the spirit drinks legislation.

#### Regulation (EU) 2019/787 (Article 14)

Where the place of provenance of a spirit drink, other than a geographical indication or trade mark, is indicated in its description, presentation or labelling, it shall correspond to the place or region where the stage or stages in the production process which conferred on the finished spirit drink its character and essential definitive qualities took place.

#### Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 (Annex I)

Refers to the place of manufacture. Place of manufacture means the place or region where the stage in the production process of the finished product which conferred on the spirit drink its character and essential definitive qualities took place.



## Specific marketing terms:

### 'IRISH' DISTILLED GIN/ DISTILLED IRISH GIN:

In the case of 'distilled' gin produced in accordance with Category 21 (of both Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 and Regulation (EU) 2019/787), and labelled and presented as 'Irish distilled gin', both of the following processes must take place in Ireland (or only the first process where the second process is not being employed in the production of the product):

- the distillation/re-distillation of ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin in the presence of juniper berries and of other natural botanicals
- the combination of the product of such distillation and ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin with the same composition, purity and alcoholic strength; flavouring substances or flavouring preparations.

In the case of gin produced in accordance with Category 22 (London gin), and to be labelled and presented as 'Irish distilled gin' (with or without reference to London), both of the following processes must take place in Ireland:

- the distillation/ re-distillation of ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin in the presence of all the natural plant materials used
- the addition of further ethyl alcohol.

Therefore, the use of the term 'Irish gin' must be considered carefully. Only gins which are distilled and/ or compounded and/or combined in Ireland may be described, presented and labelled as 'Irish gin'.

### 'Distilled' gin:

A label of Irish gin should not contain a reference to being 'Distilled gin', unless it complies with the requirements of Categories 21 or 22 of Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 and Categories 21 and 22 of Regulation (EU) No 2019/787 (as explained in sections 3 and 5 of these guidelines). For example, the label of gin should not declare 'Distilled by Harp Gin Company, Dublin, Ireland', if in fact the gin is not distilled.

## Specific labelling requirements for gin produced in Ireland (continued)

Similarly, any reference on labels that states that an Irish gin or a gin was distilled in Ireland is not permitted unless it has been produced fully in accordance with categories 21 and 22, with the substantive stages of production (outlined in section 5) of these guidelines having taken place in Ireland. For example, 'Distilled by Harp Gin Company, Dublin, Ireland' would not be permitted on a gin label where the gin was being combined by the Harp Gin company in accordance with Category 21 of Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 (or updated Regulation (EU) No 2019/787), but the distilled element was not distilled/re-distilled in Ireland.

### REFERENCES TO IRISH BOTANICALS

Any such voluntary references to Irish botanicals should list the individual Irish botanicals used in the production of the gin and this information should be accurate and verifiable.

### REFERENCES TO THE TYPE AND PROVENANCE OF THE BASE SPIRIT

Any such voluntary references regarding the spirit base should be accurate and verifiable.

### USE OF MARITIME-RELATED DESCRIPTIONS

Any such voluntary references in the labelling and presentation of and Irish gin to suggest it is a predominantly a maritime product, e.g. maritime gin, ocean gin, should only be used where:

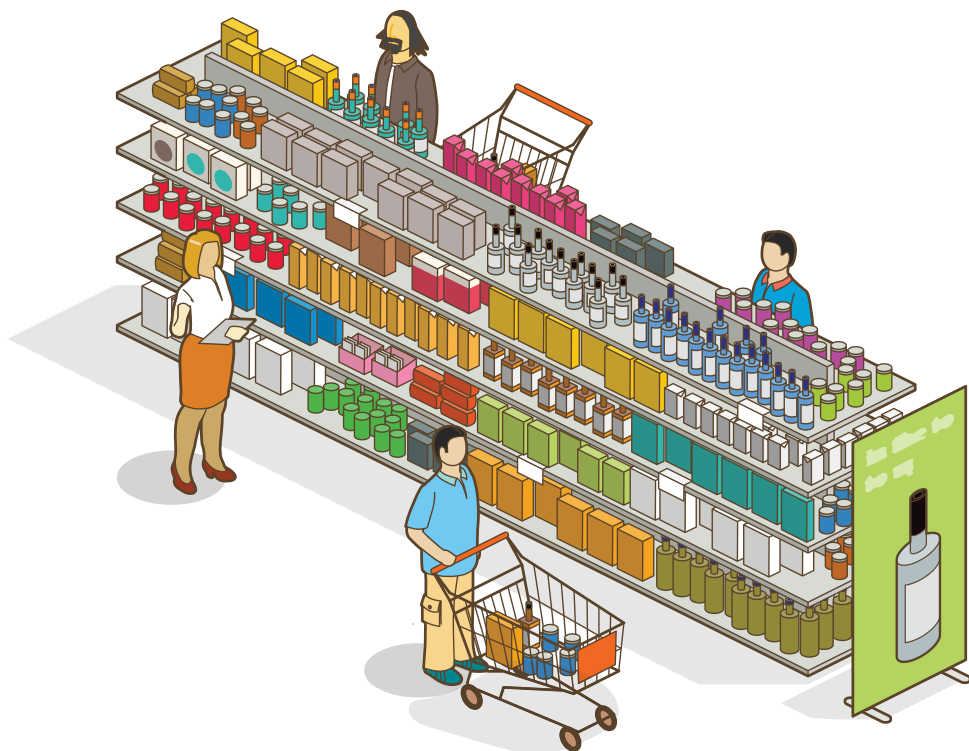
- marine botanicals are used in the production of the gin and this information should be accurate and verifiable; and/or the production of the gin takes place at an Irish maritime location, close to the Irish coastline.

This shall not prevent the inclusion of individual maritime botanicals in an Irish gin where the overall product is not labelled and presented as a predominantly maritime product.

## Use of place names in sales names/brand names

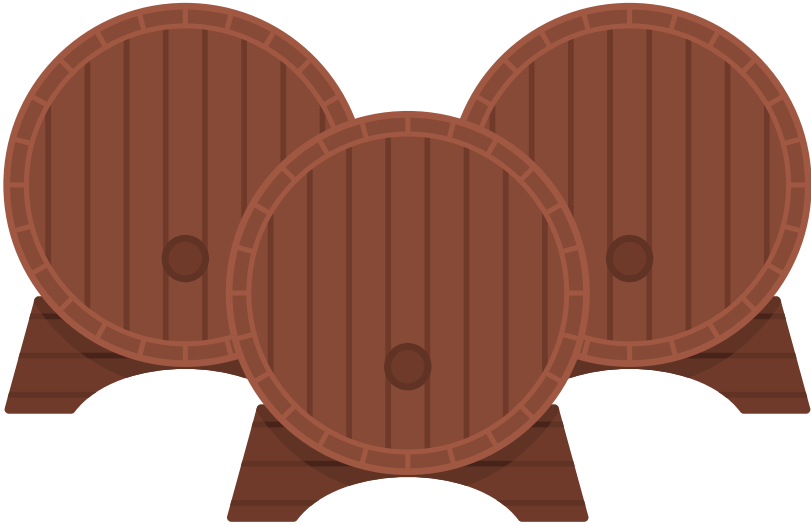
In the case of gin produced in Ireland which declares a place name as a sales name or brand name, it is important to ensure that any claims which specify where the product is produced are accurate and do not confuse the consumer as to the place of provenance.

In all cases, care must be taken with the use of brand names, and company or trading names, which refer to a distillery, to ensure that the consumer is not led to believe that there may be a distillery in a certain location, when there is not. This would be misleading and in breach of Article 7 of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 (see Section 7).



## Barrel-aged/cask-finished

It is permissible for Irish gin to undergo barrel/cask finishing provided the following conditions are met:



1. The barrel/cask must add a discernible flavour.
2. The juniper flavour of the gin should still be predominant.
3. The process must take place in Ireland.



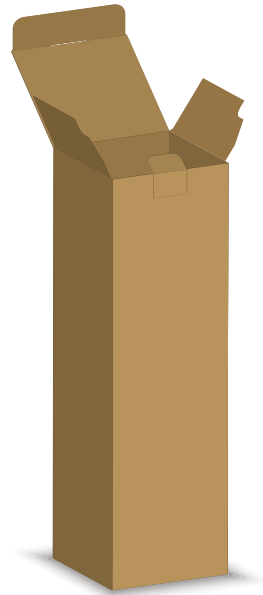
## Gin liqueurs

Pursuant to rules on compound terms,<sup>3</sup> a spirit drink may bear the legal name ‘gin liqueur’ if it satisfies the following:

Regulation (EC) No 110/2008	Regulation (EU) 2019/787
The product is a liqueur within the meaning of category 32, Annex II of Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 and	The product is a liqueur within the meaning of category 33, Annex I of Regulation (EU) No 2019/787 and
All the alcohol in the product is gin.	All the alcohol in the product is gin.

## Spirit drinks packing sizes

FBOs are reminded of pack sizes when bottling spirit drinks. Directive 2007/45/EC lays down rules on nominal quantities for prepacked products. This Directive sets out nominal quantities for a number of liquid and non-liquid prepacked products. The Directive shall not apply to the products listed in the Annex which are sold in duty-free shops for consumption outside the European Union (EU).



<sup>3</sup> Article 9 of Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 and Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 716/2013. New provisions on compound terms provided for in Article 3 and Article 10 of Regulation (EU) No 2019/787 will start to apply two years after its entry into force.

## Placing on the market

With the change in the spirit drinks legislation, Article 50 of Regulation (EU) No 2019/787 mentions that the spirit drinks which do not meet the requirements of this regulation, but which meet the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 and were produced before 25 May 2021 may continue to be placed on the market until stocks are exhausted.

## Other marketing terms such as ‘low alcohol’

Products that do not meet the legal definition of gin, as defined in Section 5, may not bear the word ‘gin’ on the label or in the marketing, except for sloe gin and gin liqueurs as also defined in this document. Therefore, other marketing terms such as ‘low alcohol’ or ‘no alcohol’ should not be used in the labelling or marketing of gin.





# Food Safety

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