Annexes

- Compendium of Certification Requirements
- Agenda and selected workshop presentations
AGENDA

Hyatt Regency San Francisco, Bayview Room A & B

Sunday, September 18, 2011

8:45am – 9:00am  Check-in / Distribution of Seminar Materials

9:00am – 9:10am  Welcome Remarks / Seminar Goals

Ms. Julia DOHERTY, Chair, APEC Sub-Committee on Standards and Conformance (USA)

Mr. Robert P. KOCH, President and CEO, Wine Institute (USA)

9:10am – 9:25am  Keynote Address

**Introduction:** Mr. James FINKLE, President, FIVS; Constellation Brands, Inc. (USA)

Honorable Michael MOORE, New Zealand Ambassador to the U.S. (NZL)

9:25am – 10:25am  Session One, Part A

APEC Wine Trade and Regulatory Coherence

This panel will discuss overarching APEC themes and principles related to regulation, including Good Regulatory Practices, mechanisms to advance greater regulatory coherence and how regulatory cooperation can advance shared objectives, such as food safety.

**Moderator:** Ms. Sirma KARAPEEVA, New Zealand Ministry of Economic Development (NZL)

**Speakers**

Mr. Jon FREDRIKSON, Gomberg, Fredrikson & Associates (USA)
“Overview of APEC Region Wine Trade”

Mr. Tony BATTAGLENE, General Manager, Strategy & International Affairs, Winemakers Federation of Australia (AUS)
“APEC Wine Trade and Regulatory Coherence”
Dr. John BARKER, General Counsel, New Zealand Winegrowers (NZL)
“Regulatory Coherence in Wine Regulation and Trade”

Ms. Gail DAVIS, Director, U.S. Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB) International Trade Division (USA)
“Review of Certification Compendium”

10:25am – 10:40am  Tea / Coffee Break

10:40am – 12:30pm  Session One, Part B
Economy Presentations
APEC economy presentations will focus on current practices and regulation of certification, oenological practices, food additives/processing aids and labeling of wine.

Moderator: Ms. Gail DAVIS, Director, U.S. Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB) International Trade Division (USA)

Speakers: (Broken into groups of four) Questions may follow after each presentation.

Mr. Joaquin ALMARZA Agriculture and Livestock Service (CHL)
“Regulation of Wine in Chile”

Mr. HAN Yi, Deputy Director, Division of Industrial Food, Import and Export Food Safety Bureau, AQSIQ (CHN)
“Regulation of Chinese Wine Imports”

Dr. Nami GOTO-YAMAMOTO, Director, Fundamental Research Division, National Research Institute of Brewing (JPN)
“The Japanese Wine Regulatory System”

Mr. Jongsoo KIM, Deputy Director, Liquor Safety Management Taskforce, Food Safety Bureau, Korea Food & Drug Administration (KOR)
“Regulation of Wine in Korea”

Mrs. Alejandra Vargas ARRACHE, Director for International Trade Rules, Ministry of the Economy (MEX)
“Regulation of Wine in Mexico”

Mr. Alfredo San MARTIN, President, Peru Technical Standardization Committee on Alcoholic Wine Beverages (PER)
“Past, Present and Future of the Wine Industry in Peru”

Mr. Minghui TANG, Deputy Director-General, National Treasury Agency, Ministry of Finance (CT)
“The Health, Safety, and Related Regulations of Wine in Chinese Taipei”
Ms. Prem MALHOTRA, Director, International Affairs Bureau, Thai Industrial Standards Institute (THA)
“Thai Regulations on Alcoholic Beverages”

12:30pm – 2:00pm  Lunch

2:00pm – 3:15pm  Session Two, Part A
The Importance of International Organizations and Standards
This panel will provide an overview of international trade agreements, the roles played by Codex Alimentarius & JECFA and opportunities for cooperation and information exchange in these fora.

Moderator:  Mr. James CLAWSON, President, JBClawson International (USA)

Speakers

Mr. Tony BATTAGLENE, General Manager, Strategy & International Affairs, Winemakers Federation of Australia (AUS)
“Overview of the International Framework of Organizations and Agreements”

Dr. Dennis KEEFE, Office of Food Additive Safety, U.S. Food and Drug Administration (USA)
“Case Study of the CODEX Committee of Food Additives Related to Wine Trade”

Ms. Lori TORTORA, International Trade Specialist, Processed Products & Technical Regulations Div., USDA Foreign Agricultural Service (USA)
“Would you like an Export Certificate with your Wine?”

Ms. Julia DOHERTY, Chair, APEC Sub-Committee on Standards and Conformance (USA)
“Technical Requirements, WTO Rules and Wine Trade”

3:15pm – 3:30pm  Tea / Coffee Break

3:30pm – 5:15pm  Session Two, Part B
Best Practices in Wine Regulation
This panel will review models for collaboration specific to trade in wine including the World Wine Trade Group’s (WWTG) Mutual Acceptance and Labeling Agreements; Certification MOU; Wine Regulators Forum; and Regulation Matrix. Key themes include transparency and confidence building.

Moderator:  Mr. Wade ARMSTRONG, Principal Adviser Trade Policy, New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Trade (NZL)
Speakers

Mr. Robert KALIK, World Wine Trade Group (USA)
“WWTG Mutual Acceptance/Labeling Agreements”

Mr. Federico MEKIS, International Legal Advisor, Wines of Chile (CHL)
“Wine Regulators Forum Pesticide MRL Matrix”

Mr. Dan PASZKOWSKI, President/CEO, Canadian Vintners Association (CAN)
“Bilateral Agreements”

5:15pm – 5:30pm  Day One Wrap-Up:  Mr. Philip GREGAN, President/CEO, New Zealand Winegrowers (NZL)

6:00pm – 8:00pm  Wine Reception held at the Historic Ferry Building overlooking San Francisco Bay
Coblentz Patch Duffy & Bass, 1 Ferry Building, Suite 200, San Francisco
Wines provided by the Napa Valley Vintners

Monday, September 19, 2011

8:00am – 9:15am  Session Three
Regulator-to-Regulator Session:  Sharing of Current Practices and Recent Developments (Continental breakfast to be served)
This regulator-only, facilitator-led discussion will focus on identifying regulatory concerns and objectives of government officials, particularly those from the non-producing and emerging economies with a view to identifying and opportunities for future engagement and collaboration to advance shared objectives. Topics may include innovative grape-based products, low alcohol and flavored wine products.

Opening Remarks:

Mr. William FOSTER, Assistant Administrator, Headquarters Operations, TTB (USA)

Facilitator:

Dr. Gina L. Myers (USA)

9:30am  Buses depart hotel for Livermore
10:30am  **Arrive at Concannon Vineyard**, 4590 Tesla Road, Livermore

**Welcome Remarks:** Mr. Brian VOS, Concannon Vineyard / The Wine Group (USA)

10:45am – 12:00pm  **Session Four**

**The Role of Laboratory Testing in Wine Regulation and Trade**

Quality and safety systems and protocols are integral elements in the business models and regulatory approaches taken in the wine sector. This panel will discuss how laboratory testing and methods support these quality and safety systems, how these systems relate to the overarching regional and international standards and conformance infrastructure. The session will focus on how these systems facilitate trade in wine while providing safety and quality assurance.

**Moderator:** Dr. Greg HODSON, Chief Technical Regulatory Liaison, E&J Gallo Winery (USA)

**Speakers**

Mr. Gordon BURNS, ETS Laboratories (USA)
“ISO Accreditation and Certification Requirements in the 21st Century”

Dr. Abdul MABUD, Director Scientific Services Division, TTB (USA)
“TTB’s Laboratory Certification Process, and Wine Sampling and Testing Programs”

Mr. Warren STONE, Director of Science Policy, Compliance & Inspection, Grocery Manufacturers Association (USA)
“Testing to Verify Product Safety Systems”

Mr. Steve GUY, General Manager, Compliance and Trade, Wine Australia (AUS)
“The Australian System, Certification and the Advantages to Consumers and Producers”

Dr. George SOLEAS, Senior VP, Logistics and Quality Assurance, Liquor Control Board of Ontario (CAN)
“Quality Assurance Program at the Liquor Control Board of Ontario: Why test? Who benefits?”

12:00pm  **Lunch**
12:15pm – 2:00pm  Lunch Continues

**Session Five**
**Next Steps: Opportunities for Improving Regulatory Coherence**
A facilitator-led discussion on the conference goals, themes, outcomes and possibilities for future work. Moderators will summarize the themes from their panels.

**Facilitator:**
Dr. Gina L. Myers (USA)

- Outcomes Statement
- Investigate opportunities, including in international venues such as Codex, for future engagement to continue the dialogue among WRF participants, with the goal of promoting greater regulatory coherence through cooperation.
- Future Wine Regulators Forum meeting on the margins of Vinexpo Asia-Pacific (Hong Kong, 29-31 May, 2012) or CODEX.

2:00pm – 2:15pm  Concluding Remarks and Outcomes Statement

Ms. Julia DOHERTY, Chair, APEC SCSC (USA)

2:15pm - 3:15pm  Concannon Vineyards Tour and Tasting

3:15pm  Bus #1 takes two regulators from each economy to TTB Lab

**4:15pm Tour of TTB Compliance Laboratory**
490 N. Wiget Lane Walnut Creek, California

(Bus #1 will arrive back in San Francisco at approximately 6:30pm, depending on traffic)

3:15pm  Bus #2 takes non-regulators to San Francisco (Bus #2 will arrive in San Francisco at approximately 4:15pm)
Speaker and Moderator Biographies

**Mr. Tom LaFaille, Co-Project Overseer (USA)**
As Director of International Trade Policy at the Wine Institute, Tom LaFaille works with U.S. government and international industry representatives to reduce wine trade barriers and open new overseas markets. Based in Washington, D.C., he serves on the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Agriculture Technical Advisory Committee for Trade, represents the U.S. wine industry at the World Wine Trade Group and FIVS, directs the Wine Institute's International Public Policy Committee and is a member of the Wine Institute’s Technical Advisory Committee. A former aide to Congressman Mike Thompson (D-Napa Valley), Mr. LaFaille directed winery-related legislation and regulatory issues in the U.S. House of Representatives. He previously served as a California State Senate Fellow and as Legislative Counsel in the California State Senate and helped develop the Senate Select Committee on California’s Wine Industry and the Congressional Wine Caucus into effective forums on behalf of California wine. A California native and attorney, Mr. LaFaille is a graduate of San Francisco State University and the University of California’s Hastings College of the Law.

**Ms. Julia DOHERTY, Chair, APEC Sub-Committee on Standards and Conformance (USA)**
Julia Doherty is Senior Director in the Office of WTO and Multilateral Affairs of the United States Trade Representative (USTR). Ms. Doherty is responsible for developing, coordinating, and implementing U.S. trade policy positions on international standards, conformity assessment procedures, technical regulations, and other non-tariff matters. She represents the United States on the trade aspects of standards and conformance matters in the World Trade Organization (WTO), the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) and other international organizations. In 2010, Ms. Doherty received the ANSI Chairman's Award for her work leading the APEC Toy Safety Initiative. In 2011, Ms. Doherty serves as the Chairman of the APEC Subcommittee on Standards and Conformance. Prior to working on standards and conformance issues, Ms. Doherty coordinated U.S. trade policy on the negotiations on the Doha Development Agenda of the World Trade Organization, including the WTO Ministerial meetings at Cancun and Hong Kong, China. She holds a Masters of Arts in Economics from the University of Maryland.

**Mr. Robert P. KOCH, President and Chief Executive Officer, Wine Institute (USA)**
Robert P. (Bobby) Koch is President and Chief Executive Officer of Wine Institute, the public policy advocacy association representing 1,000 California wineries and affiliated businesses. His primary responsibility is promoting and protecting the interests of the California wine industry and directing the industry’s legal, governmental, regulatory and trade barrier activities within the United States and overseas. He joined Wine Institute in 1992 as Vice President, Federal Government Relations in Washington, D.C. and became Senior Vice President in 1996. He previously served in senior leadership positions for House Majority Leader Richard A. Gephardt (1989-1992) and House Majority Whip Tony
Coelho (1987-1989); and as Special Assistant to the Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee (1983-1986). Mr. Koch received his B.A. in Government and Politics from the University of Maryland in 1983. He is a member of the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Agricultural Policy Advisory Committee for Trade (APAC), the U.S. Chamber’s Committee of 100, and a Board member of the California Sustainable Winegrowing Alliance.

Mr. James FINKLE, President, FIVS; Constellation Brands, Inc. (USA)
James P. Finkle currently serves as the President of FIVS. Founded in 1951 and headquartered in Paris, France, FIVS is a trade association representing 50 members from 25 economies from all sectors of the alcoholic beverage industry, including producers, distributors, importers, exporters, and trade associations. Mr. Finkle is also the Chairman of the Board of Managers of FIVS-Abridge, a comprehensive interactive online database of regulations and international agreements for the wine industry. Mr. Finkle is Senior Vice President, External Affairs for Constellation Brands, Inc. (formerly Canandaigua Brands, Inc., parent company of Canandaigua Wine Company, Inc.). He serves on the Executive Committee of the Distilled Spirits Council of the United States and as a member of the Board of Directors of the Wine Institute, Wine America, and the Associated New York State Food Processors. Mr. Finkle serves on the US Department of Agriculture’s Technical Advisory Committee for Trade. He received his Bachelor of Science Degree from Cornell University in 1971 and his Master of Science Degree also from Cornell University in 1980, both degrees in Viticulture and Agricultural Economics.

Honorable Michael MOORE, New Zealand Ambassador to the United States (NZL)
Honorable Michael Moore is New Zealand’s Ambassador to the United States. Mr. Moore is a past Director-General of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and oversaw the launch of the Doha Development Round. His period in office saw the successful accession to the WTO of China and Chinese Taipei along with Estonia, Jordan, Georgia, Albania, Oman, Croatia, Lithuania, and Moldova. Mr. Moore is also a former Labour Prime Minister of New Zealand. He held portfolios in a wide range of areas and served in a number of senior political positions including Trade Minister, Foreign Minister, Minister of Tourism, and Minister for the America’s Cup and Deputy Minister of Finance. Mr. Moore has also held numerous appointments and board memberships with global policy and commercial organisations. These included Membership of the United Nations Commission on the Legal Empowerment of the Poor; Commissioner for the UN Global Commission on International Migration; and a number of private sector boards. Mr. Moore is the recipient of numerous honors from governments in Africa, Europe and South America. He was awarded New Zealand’s highest honour, the Order of New Zealand. Mr. Moore also holds honorary doctorates in commerce from Lincoln University, New Zealand; in economics from the People’s University of China, Beijing; in commerce from Auckland University of Technology and Canterbury University, and law from La Trobe University in Australia.

Ms. Sirma KARAPEEVA, New Zealand Ministry of Economic Development (NZL)
Sirma Karapeeva is a Senior Analyst with the Trade Environment Team of the New Zealand Ministry of Economic Development and leads the team’s international technical barriers to trade agenda. Ms. Karapeeva has led the negotiation and implementation of Technical Barriers to Trade chapters of several New Zealand free trade agreements, including with Malaysia, Hong Kong China, China, P4 and currently the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP). She also has significant experience with government to government arrangements such as mutual recognition arrangement and regulatory cooperation arrangements. Ms. Karapeeva has been representing New Zealand at the APEC Sub-Committee on Standards and
Conformance (SCSC) since 2004. She also represents the Ministry in the WTO TBT Committee, where New Zealand is actively working on the implementation of some of the recommendations of the Fifth Triennial Review of the WTO TBT Agreement.

Mr. Jon A. FREDRIKSON, Gomberg, Fredrikson & Associates (USA)
Jon Fredrikson is President of Gomberg, Fredrikson & Associates, a wine industry consulting firm, and has over four decades of diversified experience in the global wine industry. Before acquiring Louis R. Gomberg & Associates in 1983, Mr. Fredrikson was with the wine division of Joseph E. Seagram & Sons for thirteen years. A former Naval Officer, he was a Fulbright Scholar and received his MBA from Columbia University and B.A. in economics from Colby College. Mr. Fredrikson works on a broad range of professional consulting projects in wine industry economics, market planning and winery acquisitions and divestitures. He publishes The Gomberg-Fredrikson Report, a monthly publication covering wine industry marketing trends. A recognized authority, Mr. Fredrikson is one of the most quoted sources in stories about the U.S. wine business. The Economist magazine called him “the leading authority on industry trends.” He has served on the Board of Directors or Advisors of six California wine companies.

Mr. Tony BATTAGLENE, General Manager, Strategy & International Affairs, Winemakers Federation of Australia (AUS)
Tony Battaglene is the General Manager, Strategy and International Affairs for the Winemakers’ Federation of Australia (WFA), the national Association for the Australian wine industry. This is a key strategic role within the organisation, reporting to the Chief Executive and responsible for development and execution of strategy. The Federation focuses on protecting and developing the interests of the Australian wine industry linked to regulatory, sustainability and R&D issues. Mr. Battaglene represents the Australia wine industry in the government to government bilateral negotiations between Australia and the European Union on wine, and leads the Australian industry delegation in a number of international fora including the World Wine Trade Group - a key multilateral organisation with the aim of liberalising the international trade in wine and the International Organisation of Wine and the Vine (OIV). He is also President of the OIV Expert Group on Statistical and Economic Analysis and Co-chairs the FIVS Codex Alimentarius Commission Committee. Mr. Battaglene graduated with a Bachelor of Science (Zoology) degree from the University of Queensland in 1984.

Dr. John BARKER, General Counsel, New Zealand Winegrowers (NZL)
John Barker is General Counsel for New Zealand Winegrowers, the national organization representing the interests of New Zealand’s grape and wine sector. He is Executive Officer for the New Zealand Grape Growers Council and the Wine Institute of New Zealand; the parent organizations of New Zealand Winegrowers. Dr. Barker is President of the Law and Economy Commission of the International Vine and Wine Organization (OIV), the international inter-governmental scientific and technical reference body for the grape and wine sectors. He also represents the New Zealand wine sector in other international organizations such as the World Wine Trade Group and is Co-Chair of the Wine Category Committee for FIVS (the global beverage alcohol trade body). Dr. Barker has practiced as a lawyer in the fields of banking, intellectual property and wine law. He has worked for the New Zealand Food Safety Authority as Wine Program Manager and has been a visiting lecturer in Wine Law at the University of Auckland. He holds a PhD in Law and Geography from the University of Auckland on the subject of wine regulation.
Ms. Gail DAVIS, Director, U.S. Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB) International Trade Division (USA)

Gail Davis is the Director, International Trade Division, for the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB). In this capacity, Ms. Davis provides technical assistance on the administration of U.S. alcohol and tobacco tax and trade law to the Office of the United States Trade Representative and other government, foreign, and private entities. Before joining TTB, Ms. Davis served a 15-year tenure at the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) where she was the Chief, Public Safety Branch, with responsibility for the administration of Federal Explosives Law as it relates to the safe and secure distribution and storage of explosive materials in the United States. Ms. Davis’ career with ATF also included practical experience in the development of alcohol and tobacco regulations as a specialist in the Distilled Spirits and Tobacco Branch. Ms. Davis is a 1987 graduate of the University of Michigan where she received a Bachelor of Arts degree in Spanish and a 2010 graduate of Walden University where she received a Master of Science degree in Public Health.

Mr. Joaquín ALMARZA Agriculture and Livestock Service (CHL)

Joaquín Almarza is a Chemical and Agronomist Engineer Oenologist in the Agricultural and Livestock Service of the Ministry of Agriculture of Chile, in the Sub Department of Vines and Wines, performing as Head of Certification of Origin in wine and alcoholic beverage related products, for the international and domestic markets. His primary responsibility is to authorize certification documents and analysis reports, for economies that demand official certification. He joined the Agricultural and Livestock Service in 2006 and previously worked as head of analytical wine laboratory in Concha y Toro, and chemistry professor in the Universities Andres Bello y Santo Tomás (2003-2005). In 2008-2010, he was expert counselor for the Wine’s Cluster of the Ministry of Agriculture. Since 2008 he has been the official delegate for the World Wine Trade Group (WWTG) as a Government technical counterpart; in oenological practices, additives aids, and certification requirements.

Mr. HAN Yi, Deputy Director, Division of Industrial Food, Import and Export Food Safety Bureau, AQSIQ (CHN)

Han Yi is Deputy Director of Division 3 of the Import and Export Food Safety Bureau, AQSIQ. His division is responsible for regulating the import and export of most processed foods in China. He personally is in charge of alcoholic beverages, functional foods, and labeling issues. He began his civil service career in 1995, working for the National Health and Quarantine Bureau as the Supervisor of Travel’s Health. From 2001 to 2006, he was with the Chinese Mission to the European Community and responsible for SPS and food safety issues. He then returned to AQSIQ and took his current position in 2007. Mr. Han graduated from Beijing Medical University, majoring in Public Health.

Dr. Nami GOTO-YAMAMOTO, Director, Fundamental Research Division, National Research Institute of Brewing (JPN)

Nami Goto-Yamamoto is Director of the Fundamental Research Division, National Research Institute of Brewing (NRIB), Japan. NRIB conducts surveys and research concerning sake, beer, wine and other alcoholic beverages in cooperation with National Tax Agency, which is responsible for the regulation and administration of alcohol beverages, as well as liquor tax in Japan. After receiving a Ph. D in Agriculture from the University of Tokyo at 1991, Dr. Goto-Yamamoto has been mainly engaged in research on wine and grapes, as well as in microbiology and related research on sake in NRIB. She is also responsible for short-term training courses for winery employees at NRIB and has taught at Hiroshima University as an
invited professor since 2006. She is a member of the jury of the Japan Wine Competition, and a Secretary of the Japan Chapter of the American Society of Enology and Viticulture.

**Mr. Jongsoo Kim, Deputy Director, Liquor Safety Management Taskforce, Food Safety Bureau, Korea Food & Drug Administration (KOR)**

Jong-soo Kim is the Deputy Director of the Liquor Safety Management Taskforce, in the Food Safety Bureau of the Korea Food and Drug Administration (KFDA). His primary responsibility is ensuring the public health and safety of food, including alcoholic beverages. He joined KFDA in 1996 as an Assistant Director, Taejon regional office of Food and Drug Safety in Ministry of Health and Welfare (MOHW). He previously served as the Deputy Director for food borne diseases prevention and surveillance division in KFDA (2007-2011); and in assistant director for health/functional foods control division in KFDA (2003-2007); and for pharmaceutical and food policy division in MOHW (1997-2003); and in senior researcher for Ottogi’s R&D center (1989-1996). Mr. Kim received his PhD diploma in Food Science and Technology from Korea University in 1996 and, M.S and B.A in Food Science and Technology from Dongguk University in 1989 and 1987, respectively.

**Mrs. Alejandra Vargas Arrache, Director for International Trade Rules, Ministry of the Economy (MEX)**

Alejandra Vargas Arrache is a Lawyer from the Universidad Iberoamericana in Mexico City with a Masters in International Law and International Affairs from the Universidad Complutense de Madrid in Spain. She works in the Ministry of Economy as the Director for International Trade Rules where her primary responsibilities are to participate in the Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade of the World Trade Organization, in the negotiations of technical barriers to trade in Mexico’s Free Trade Agreements, and in many international forums related to standardization, technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures. She has 12 years of experience in technical regulations, standards and conformity assessment.

**Mr. Alfredo San Martin, President, Peru Technical Standardization Committee on Alcoholic Wine Beverages (PER)**

Alfredo San Martin is an agricultural engineer and a graduate from the Universidad Nacional Agraria La Molina, with more than 40 years of varied experience in project development and implementation, teaching, management in private companies, and industry related to agriculture. He has participated in specialized courses both nationally and internationally related to the development and evaluation of agricultural projects, market research, marketing, accounting, finance, and human resources among others. Since 2002, he has been the Chairman of the Technical Committee of Standardization of Grapevine Alcoholic Beverages, Consultant to Wine Industry Committee of the Sociedad Nacional de Industrias, and Director of the Center for Technological Innovation of the Vine (CITEVID).

**Mr. Minghui Tang, Deputy Director-General, National Treasury Agency, Ministry of Finance (CT)**

Ming Hui Tang is Deputy Director General of the National Treasury Agent, the authority in charge of tobacco and liquor regulation under Ministry of Finance. One of his primary responsibilities is to formulate legal systems for liquor and tobacco regulations and promoting and protecting the interests of Chinese Taipei’s liquor and tobacco industry so as to provide safe and healthy products to consumers. Before he took this position, he worked in the customs service for 15 years (1994-2009) and then in Tariff and Taxation Committee for two years (2009-2011). Mr. Tang received his B.A. in Economics from
the Chinese Culture University in 1977. He also earned his Master Degree in Economics from Cheng Chih University in 1978. In 1986, Mr. Tang studied in West Illinois University for his MBA.

**Ms. Prem MALHOTRA, Director, International Affairs Bureau, Thai Industrial Standards Institute (THA)**

Prem Malhotra is Director of the International Affairs Bureau of the Thai Industrial Standards Institute (TISI), within the Ministry of Industry of Thailand. Joining TISI in 1982, she became head of the bureau’s WTO Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) division in 1997, responsible for coordinating the implementation of the WTO TBT of the economy, the operation of both the TBT notification authority and enquiry point, and economy representation in the TBT Committee. Ms Malhotra became Director of the Bureau in 2011, and has the current responsibilities of coordinating the institute’s participation as the national standards body in all relevant international and regional organizations and fora, including the ISO, IEC, WTO TBT, APEC SCSC, PASC and ASEAN ACCSQ.

**Mr. James B. CLAWSON, President, JBC International (USA)**

Jim Clawson, CEO of JBC International, is an international consultant engaged in providing strategic trade and investment advice to US businesses. Jim served as Staff Assistant to the President at the White House and in the Treasury Department as Deputy Assistant Secretary under President Nixon. At the Department of Treasury, he was responsible for management and policy oversight of several Treasury agencies including Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. During those years he began the first bilateral talks with the European Community on wine issues. In 1977, Mr. Clawson was appointed as Assistant Secretary General of the World Customs Organization in Brussels. Since 1981, he has been in private practice, representing the interests of major international corporations, especially in Asia and Europe. He has lead efforts to eliminate barriers, open markets, and protect US wine company trademarks and geographic indications for more than 28 years. He is one of the founding participants of the World Wine Trade Group, a public private partnership that negotiated Mutual Acceptance and Labeling Agreements. He is active in international trade associations, is a member of the Industry Trade Advisory Committees for both Customs and Trade Facilitation and for Consumer Goods, reporting to the US Trade Representative and Secretary of Commerce, the Bretton Woods Committee and lectures around the world on business and trade issues.

**Dr. Dennis KEEFE, Office of Food Additive Safety, U.S. Food and Drug Administration (USA)**

Dr. Keefe joined FDA in 1991. He currently serves as the acting Deputy Director of the Office of Food Additive Safety, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition at the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Since 1995, Dr. Keefe’s responsibilities have focused on the international activities of the Office, especially the Codex Alimentarius. He currently serves as the U.S. Delegate to the Codex Committee on Food Additives (CCFA). In this capacity he has chaired the CCFA’s ad hoc Working Group on the General Standard for Food Additives since 2001. Based on his experience, Dr. Keefe is a recognized leader in harmonization of international standards for food ingredients.

**Ms. Lori TORTORA, International Trade Specialist, Processed Products & Technical Regulations Div., USDA Foreign Agricultural Service/OASA (USA)**

Lori Tortora is an International Trade Specialist with the United States Department of Agriculture’s (USDA) Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS). FAS’s mission is to link U.S. agriculture to the world by engaging with foreign governments and international organizations to establish international standards and rules to improve accountability and predictability for agricultural trade. Her primary responsibility is
identifying and addressing technical barriers to trade for U.S. agricultural products related to certification and registration. Ms. Tortora is the FAS representative on the U.S. delegation to the Codex Committee on Food Import and Export Inspection and Certification Systems (CCFICS). In conjunction with her CCFICS work, she organized the APEC Export Certificate Roundtable in 2010 and is in the process of organizing a follow up APEC Export Certificate Workshop for September 2011.

Mr. Wade ARMSTRONG, Principal Adviser Trade Policy, New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Trade (NZL)

Wade Armstrong brings extensive experience to his role as Principal Adviser of Trade Policy, with a Ministry career spanning more than three decades. He has had eight overseas postings, including serving as Ambassador to the WTO, where inter alia he chaired the TRIPS council and Dispute Settlements Body, High Commissioner to Canada and concurrently to several Caribbean economies; and Ambassador to the European Union in Brussels. He is part of the MFAT Trade and Economic Team which is responsible for New Zealand’s trade negotiating effort at the World Trade Organization; for bilateral free trade agreements, including the current Trans-Pacific Partnership, Korea, and India negotiations and others which are ongoing; and for dealing with other market access issues. He has been involved with the World Wine Trade Group since its inception.

Mr. Robert KALIK, World Wine Trade Group (USA)

Bob Kalik has been a partner in the Washington, D.C. law firm Kalik Lewin for the past 15 years. An international commercial and trade lawyer, Mr. Kalik represents beverage alcohol producers, importers, and distributors facing commercial and regulatory issues domestically and internationally. He has been the principal international trade counsel to the U.S. wine industry since 1998, acting as lead industry counsel in the E.U.-U.S. wine trade negotiations. He was an original organizer of the World Wine Trade Group and was actively involved in the negotiations and drafting of the WWTG’s agreements related to Mutual Acceptance of Winemaking Practices and Labeling. Mr. Kalik has a J.D. from Benjamin Cardozo School of Law and a B.A. with honors from Syracuse University.

Mr. Federico MEKIS, International Legal Advisor, Wines of Chile (CHL)

Federico Mekis is an attorney and has a law office in Santiago, Chile. He is the advisor to Vinos de Chile A.G. in international relations and as a General Counselor. Vinos de Chile A.G. currently represents the interests of Chilean wineries responsible for more than 95% of wine exports and domestic consumption. In his advisory position, Mr. Mekis has been actively involved in the wine negotiations of Chile with the EU, the United States, Japan, China and 20 other economies, in the framework of Chile’s FTA’s with those nations. He also represents the Chilean industry in other wine-related forums, including the World Wine Trade Group, FIVS and others involving other products and services. He has participated in several forums on intellectual property rights, including geographical indications. He was member of the Chilean Parliament representing the copper mining and agricultural zone of Rancagua. As such, Mr. Mekis was member of the Laws and Constitution Committee; the Foreign Affairs Committee and the Mining Committee. He worked 10 years with Cruzat, Ortuzar y Mackenna (Baker & Mackenzie) Law firm serving there with clients involved in fishing, meat, wines, salmon, seafood and mining. Mr. Mekis graduated from the Universidad de Chile 1977; having been admitted to the Bar in 1979; later developed studies in Political Science in the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile 1988-89. He was also Executive Education fellow at Woodrow Wilson School for Public and International Affairs at Princeton University (1994-95) where he specialized in international trade agreements.
Mr. Dan PASZKOWSKI, President and Chief Executive Officer, Canadian Vintners Association (CAN)

Dan Paszkowski is President and Chief Executive Officer of the Canadian Vintners Association, the national association of the Canadian wine industry representing wineries across Canada responsible for more than 90% of annual wine production. The primary responsibility of the CVA is to protect and advance the interests of the Canadian wine industry value chain in domestic and international markets. Prior to joining the CVA, Dan held the position of Vice President, Economic Affairs at the Mining Association of Canada for nine years from 1997 to 2006. He previously served as Senior Advisor to the Federal Minister of Natural Resources Canada (1993-1997) and Senior Natural Resources Advisor in the National Liberal Caucus Research Bureau. Mr. Paszkowski is a graduate of Carleton University with a B.A (Honours Economics) and a Master’s Degree in Natural Resource Economics from the University of Ottawa in 1988. He is a Board Member of FIVS, an industry representative on the World Wine Trade Group, and a member of Canada’s National Alcohol Strategy Working Group, the Canadian Association of Liquor Jurisdictions Social Responsibility and National Quality Assurance Committees, and a founding member of Canada’s National Advisory Council on Energy Efficiency.

Mr. Philip GREGAN, President/CEO, New Zealand Winegrowers (NZL)

Philip Gregan is Chief Executive Officer of New Zealand Winegrowers, the national organization representing the interests of New Zealand’s 1,500 grape growers and winemakers. New Zealand Winegrowers performs a number of key industry functions including strategic leadership, advocacy, research, generic marketing, and information provision. Mr. Gregan joined the Wine Institute of New Zealand in 1983 after completing a Master of Arts in Geography at the University of Auckland. Mr. Gregan was appointed CEO of the Wine Institute in 1991, and when the Wine Institute merged with sister organisation the New Zealand Grape Growers Council in 2002, he was appointed CEO of the combined body, New Zealand Winegrowers.

Mr. William FOSTER, Assistant Administrator, Headquarters Operations, TTB (USA)

William H. Foster has served as TTB’s Assistant Administrator, Headquarters Operations, since 2005. In this capacity, Mr. Foster oversees the functions of five organizations: the Advertising, Labeling and Formulation Division; the Regulations and Rulings Division; the International Trade Division; the Scientific Services Division; and the Knowledge Management Staff. Mr. Foster entered Government service in Miami, Florida, in 1975, as an inspector for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF). In 1979, ATF relocated him to the Rulings Branch, in Bureau Headquarters, where he worked on regulatory issues, including alcohol for fuel use. Mr. Foster moved to the compliance operations staff and then to Chicago in 1984, assuming the position of Midwest Region Chief Analyst. He returned to headquarters in 1987, and served in a variety of positions in staff, information systems, compliance operations, training and professional development, and the ATF Office of Alcohol and Tobacco. He was the Beer Program Manager when, in 2001, ATF selected him as Deputy Chief, Regulations Division. In 2003, Mr. Foster was appointed Chief of the Regulations and Procedures Division of the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau where he served until he was selected as Assistant Administrator in 2005.

Mr. Brian VOS, President, Underdog Wine Merchants

In 2002, Brian Vos joined The Wine Group (the world’s 3rd largest wine company) as Vice President of Supply Chain and was named Executive Vice President in 2004 and Chief Operating Officer in 2006. Prior
to joining The Wine Group, he was a Partner and Chief Financial Officer at a privately held logistics company. Mr. Vos also worked at Gallo Winery for 12 years where, in addition to various roles in finance, he served as Vice President of Information Services and Vice President of Supply Chain. He completed his MBA at the Krannert School of Business at Purdue University.

**Dr. Greg HODSON, Chief Technical Regulatory Liaison, E&J Gallo Winery (USA)**
Dr. Hodson has a bachelor’s degree in biochemistry and a doctorate in food chemistry. After working as an analytical chemist in the dairy industry, he spent 12 years working with the UK government on technical aspects of food legislation. During this time, he conducted negotiations for the UK in the European Union, Codex Alimentarius, the United Nations and the OIV. Mr. Hodson moved to California in 1997 and has held a wide variety of positions in winery research management, regulatory affairs, and compliance. He has held his current position since November 2005, and is responsible for technical regulatory affairs issues in connection with trade in wine, domestically and internationally. He is Chair of Wine Institute’s Technical Advisory Committee, Co-Chairs the OIV monitoring committee of the international trade association FIVS, and is a member of the US industry delegation to the World Wine Trade Group.

**Mr. Gordon BURNS, ETS Laboratories (USA)**
Gordon Burns is President and Technical Director of ETS Laboratories, a group of five independent laboratories serving the wine industry in the United States and internationally. Gordon founded ETS in 1978 in Saint Helena California. Gordon has served on American Society of Enology and Viticulture Technical Projects Committee, Wine Institute’s Technical Advisory Committee, and Section President of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists.

**Dr. Abdul MABUD, Director Scientific Services Division, TTB (USA)**
Abdul Mabud is the Director of the Scientific Services Division (SSD) of the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB). As Director, he implements the Division’s mission of providing comprehensive technical support to all TTB programs in line with the Bureau’s goals of consumer protection and revenue collection. He oversees the operations of four laboratories under SSD: the Beverage Alcohol Laboratory, the Nonbeverage Products Laboratory, the Tobacco Laboratory (Beltsville, Maryland), and the Compliance Laboratory (Walnut Creek, CA). His responsibilities include developing new capabilities through analytical research, and identifying and acquiring new technologies to enhance the technical capabilities of TTB’s laboratories. Dr. Mabud began his Federal career with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) in November 1998, as a senior chemist at their National Laboratory Center, and was promoted to the position of Chief, Beverage Alcohol Section, in January 2000. In 2003, he joined TTB as the Chief of the Beverage Alcohol Laboratory (BAL) and was promoted to the current position in December 2005. Prior to joining ATF, he served in the private sector for 11 years. In 1987, he joined the Washington Research Center of W.R. Grace, a multinational chemical company, as a research analytical chemist, and left W.R. Grace in 1998 as a senior scientist. He obtained a B.S. degree in chemistry from the University of Chittagong, Bangladesh in 1976, and earned a Masters in chemistry from South Dakota State University in 1981. In 1987, he received his Ph.D. in analytical chemistry from Purdue University. He has over 60 publications and presentations to his credit, as well as many awards.
Mr. Warren STONE, Director of Science Policy, Compliance & Inspection, Grocery Manufacturers Association (USA)
Warren Stone is Director of Science Policy, Compliance & Inspection in GMA’s Science Policy division based in Northern California. In this position, he works with a broad audience including member and potential member companies, GMA scientific and technical staff, regulatory agents and universities. Mr. Stone provides GMA members with training, technical guidance, advice and assistance in areas of food safety, food microbiology, HACCP, allergen control, regulatory compliance, food defense, GMPs, quality programs and sanitation systems. He is an instructor for GMA’s various HACCP course offerings and Better Process Control School and serves as staff liaison for GMA’s Food Defense Committee, Microbiological Safety Committee and Sanitary Design Working Group. Mr. Stone’s background includes 30 years of in-plant experience in both manufacturing and quality assurance in a variety of operations, including low-acid canned foods, frozen foods, meat and poultry, seafood, juice, dairy items, fresh produce, salsas, dips and spreads. He holds both a Master’s degree from Canisius College of Buffalo, NY and a Bachelor of Science from the University of California at Davis.

Mr. Steve GUY, General Manager, Compliance and Trade, Wine Australia (AUS)
After graduating from South Australia’s Roseworthy Agricultural College with an oenology degree in 1984, Steve worked for several of Australia’s largest wine companies. In particular, he worked for the organization that evolved into Beringer Blass in various roles, including Chemist, Quality Manager and Regional Winemaker, from 1986 to 2000. Mr. Guy was appointed to the newly created position of Compliance Manager with the Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation (now “Wine Australia”) in September 2000. Wine Australia is the Australian Government statutory authority responsible for ensuring wine producers, traders and exporters comply with relevant legislation. Mr. Guy’s responsibilities were extended in 2005 to encompass not only matters relating to regulatory compliance, but also Wine Australia’s contribution to Australia’s market access initiatives. Steve also holds a degree in pure mathematics and an MBA. He has participated in many Australian wine sector committees and working groups, and is the current chair of the Technical Advisory Committee for FIVS-ABRIDGE, an authoritative source of regulatory information of interest to the international wine community.

Dr. George SOLEAS, Senior VP, Logistics and Quality Assurance, Liquor Control Board of Ontario (CAN)
George Soleas is the Senior Vice President of Logistics & Quality Assurance of the Liquor Control Board of Ontario, Canada. He received his B.Sc. from McMaster University and M.Sc. and Ph.D. from the University of Toronto. He spent eleven years with the Canadian Wine industry, as a Director of Research and Quality Assurance for a major winery and chaired the Technical and Scientific Committee of the Canadian Wine Institute for nine of those years. He is currently serving as Chair of the National Quality Assurance Committee of the Canadian Association of Liquor Jurisdictions and is representing the LCBO on the “Expert Committee” of the World Wide Trade Group (WWTG), the Inter-Agency Council on Food Safety, the Advisory Board of the Cool Climate Oenology and Viticulture Institute (Brock University) for which is also a Professional affiliate. He has a Masters Certificate in Supply Chain & Logistics Management from York University and he is a member of the Board of Directors of the McMaster Institute for Transportation & Logistics and a member of the Supply Chain and Logistics Management Institute. His oenological and biochemical research has led to eight book chapters, 49 peer reviewed publications and several National and International industry and scientific presentations devoted to alcohol beverage.
Dr. Gina L. Myer, APEC Wine Regulator Seminar Facilitator (USA)
For over 30 years, Dr. Myers has successfully executed major organizational change and workforce development initiatives. She has served at the U.S. Action Agency, the Department of the Navy, the Equal Employment and Opportunity Commission, the Department of the Treasury’s Financial Management Service, and the Treasury Executive Institute developing and implementing leadership development programs, managerial training, culture change, and labor-management partnership initiatives. As a Director since 2002, Dr. Myers developed a curriculum and successfully executed federal agency training programs nation-wide to improve the collection of delinquent debt, debt management, and delinquent debt reporting. In 2009, as the Director of Operations at the Treasury Executive Institute, she was charged with developing and implementing Treasury-wide executive leadership development programs and learning activities. In 2005, Dr. Myers received a doctorate of Education (Ed.D) in Executive Leadership and Adult Learning. In 2010, she received the Financial Management Service’s Martin Luther King Award for public service and community contributions.
Overview of APEC Region Wine Trade

Jon A. Fredrikson
Gomberg, Fredrikson & Associates
September 18, 2011

APEC region trade in rice, grape and other fruit wine has grown dramatically in importance for both exporting and importing member economies. Wine consumption is rising steadily in most APEC economies and the outlook is promising for continued wine consumption growth. APEC economies have become significant factors both in the global wine trade and within the APEC Region.

Change in Wine Consumption by Economy Since 1990
Consumption Has Grown Considerably in Most APEC Economies

Sources: OIV, TDA, Global Wine Statistical Compendium

APEC Regions Made Up More than One-Quarter of All Global Wine Trade in 2010, Up from 21.8% in 2000

2010 Total Wine Trade $70 Billion
APEC Members 26%

Other Countries 74%

About One-Fifth of APEC Members’ Global Wine Trade Is Carried Out Within the APEC Member Economies

With APEC Members 20%

With Other Countries 80%

Total Wine Trade of All APEC Economies Was $18 Billion in 2010

Source: Global Trade Information Services.
APEC Regional Wine Trade, 2000 to 2010
Trade Value More than Tripled to US $3.6 Billion

APEC Regional Wine Trade

Trade in All Regions Expanded Rapidly Since 2000

Value of Wine Exports from APEC Economies in All Regions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exported To</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Americas</td>
<td>$709.0</td>
<td>$1,736.6</td>
<td>145%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>$355.8</td>
<td>$1,498.8</td>
<td>321%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceania</td>
<td>$63.3</td>
<td>$410.1</td>
<td>548%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$1,128.1</td>
<td>$3,645.5</td>
<td>223%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Global Trade Information Services

Wine Exports from APEC Asian Economies, 2000 to 2010
Asian Wine Exports to Other APEC Economies Grow Rapidly

Value of Wine Exports from APEC Economies in Asia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exported To</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>% Change</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Americas</td>
<td>$19.1</td>
<td>$64.6</td>
<td>237%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>$146.7</td>
<td>$523.4</td>
<td>257%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oceania</td>
<td>$2.6</td>
<td>$75.8</td>
<td>+5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$168.4</td>
<td>$663.8</td>
<td>294%</td>
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Source: Global Trade Information Services
Value of Wine Exports from APEC Economies in Americas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exported To</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>% Change</th>
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<tr>
<td>Americas</td>
<td>$376.7</td>
<td>$719.7</td>
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<td>Asia</td>
<td>$141.5</td>
<td>$578.1</td>
<td>309%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oceania</td>
<td>$3.9</td>
<td>$4.7</td>
<td>19%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$522.1</td>
<td>$1,302.5</td>
<td>149%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: Global Trade Information Services

Value of Wine Exports from APEC Economies in Oceania

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exported To</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>% Change</th>
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<tr>
<td>Americas</td>
<td>$313.2</td>
<td>$952.3</td>
<td>204%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>$67.6</td>
<td>$397.4</td>
<td>488%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceania</td>
<td>$56.8</td>
<td>$329.6</td>
<td>480%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$437.6</td>
<td>$1,679.3</td>
<td>284%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Global Trade Information Services

Outlook & Conclusions

- The outlook for continued wine trade growth among the APEC economies is promising.
- However, future trade expansion will be obstructed by a wide variety of costly Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs) affecting APEC member economies and private industry.
- Eliminating these burdensome NTBs will reduce the costs of cross-border wine trade, stimulate demand, and increase sales.
- More coherent regulations throughout the region will assist small and midsize enterprises by saving them the time and expense of dealing with differing compliance regulations throughout the region.
INTRODUCTION

- Wine sector is diverse and internationally there are significant variations in the regulation of winemaking and labelling which produce impediments to trade.
- Many approaches to wine regulation are deeply entrenched in the culture of the sector and the country. Others may be part of a wider set of regulations directed at consumer information or health and safety.

INTRODUCTION

- Significant progress has been made in addressing regulatory differences through a number of international agreements such as:
  - WTO agreements
  - EU’s Common Market Organisation for Wine
  - Bi-lateral agreements between EU and non-EU economies
  - World Wine Trade Group agreements
  - Regional free trade agreements – e.g. NAFTA, Mercosur, TTMRA

COMPONENTS OF THE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

- In the wine sector, national regulations, the international network of trade agreements, treaties, inter-governmental organisations and industry organisations all contribute to the regulatory framework affecting wine.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL STANDARDS

- Before the WTO formation, international agreements adopted by bodies such as Codex Alimentarius serve as a catalyst & reference point for the formation of regional and national regulations, and often help solve trade disputes between member economies.
- Allergen and food labelling is an example of Codex stimulating member economies to include such provisions in regulations.

BI-LATERAL & MULTI-LATERAL AGREEMENTS

- Free Trade Agreements
- Commodity specific agreements – e.g. WWTG Mutual Acceptance Agreement on Oenological Practices
- Bilateral wine trade agreements – negotiated between EU and principal trading partners.
- All play significant role in global regulatory framework of wine.
GOVERNMENT REGULATION
- Can impose huge burdens on producers without commensurate benefits – acknowledged in proposed EU Wine Reform Package
- Led to ‘Better regulation’ concepts in Europe containing principles of general application:
  - Regulate as a last resort and not as a first resort
  - Regulate only after all other options have been excluded.
  - Be clear about the cost of regulatory proposals.
  - Regulate only when the overall benefit outweighs the burden and cost to individuals and businesses.

5 PRINCIPLES OF BETTER REGULATION
1) Proportionate – The remedy must match the risk
2) Accountable – To all stakeholders
3) Consistent – With other regulations and risks
4) Transparent – Keep it simple, clear and open
5) Targeted – Focus on the problem

INDUSTRY SELF-REGULATION
- Always a place for well constructed and targeted guidance documents e.g. Codes of Practice.
- Advantages include that they can be in greater detail and be prepared and revised easier and more rapidly than formal regulations
- Several FIVS Documents:
  - Guiding Principles for Advertising and Marketing Practices for Alcoholic Beverages
  - Good Fining Practice Guidelines
  - Global Wine Sector Environmental Sustainability Principles

RETAILER ‘REGULATION’
- Retailers have begun to impose their own standards on suppliers as they extend distribution across national boundaries.
- The requirements are in areas such as Quality Management and Sustainable Practices but may also include Labelling to supply customers with additional data e.g. nutritional and health information

ISSUES
- Regulations continue to be developed and focused on individual national jurisdictions despite growing world economy.
- Potential issues include
  - Loss of consumer confidence in regulator’s ability to act efficiently in global economy.
  - Risk of increased consumer harm due to poorly thought regulators’ actions and inaction.
  - Regulators lack the capacity to compete with similar regulations in other economy.

ISSUES (continued)
- Poor crafted regulation creates trade & investment barriers, increased costs and lower consumer benefits and fails to support development of open & competitive markets.
- Manufacturers, service providers, retailers, SMEs and farmers are often ignored by arbitrary, duplicative and opaque regulatory processes.
- Existing regulations often become familiar and politicised and thus become difficult for regulators to remove or amend outdated and unnecessary regulations.
- Conformance assessment requirements can be duplicative, unduly burdensome, and potentially protectionist.
REGULATORY COHERENCE

- Main goal is to facilitate movements of goods between APC member economies and stimulate growth using transparent, effective, enforceable and mutually coherent systems that are risk and science based and promote international best practices and APEC collaboration.
- To ensure regulatory coherence, regulators must:
  - See their actions in the context of other international regulatory frameworks.
  - Understand their actions may have significant unforeseen consequences if undertaken in absence of knowledge.
  - Recognise that cooperation can enhance their enforcement mandate, whilst eliminating trade and investment barriers.

RESPONSE TO DIFFERENT REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS

- Producers claim that differing standards between markets force them to create multiple versions of their products which require duplicative testing leading to increased costs and inefficiencies.
- Overarching framework for communication is key to overcoming these barriers to trade. 3 mechanisms heavily promoted by industry groups:
  1) Harmonisation
  2) Equivalence
  3) Mutual recognition

HARMONISATION

- Involves the adjustment of two or more standards or procedures until they are the same.
- 3 ways to achieve harmonisation:
  1) **Upward harmonisation** – economies with lower standards strengthens it to a higher level, or together draft a new standard at a higher level.
  2) **Downward harmonisation** – economies with higher standards weakens it to a lower level, or together draft a new standard at a lower level.
  3) **Compromise harmonisation** – negotiating a new standard at an intermediate level

EQUIVALENCE

- Does not necessarily involve the adjustment of any standards.
- Simply a recognition that two standards address similar regulatory objectives despite not being identical.
- Standard of closeness can be either articulated as being 'sufficiently comparable', whereas in other cases the standard must be articulated in a list of criteria against which a system or procedure can be assessed.

MUTUAL RECOGNITION

- Regulatory cooperation based on harmonisation, equivalence or external criteria such as importing party's standards and international standards.
- Two parties will agree to recognize and accept each other’s conformity assessment results, test reports, certificates, product standards, regulations, markings, quality assurance systems because they are harmonized or judged as equivalent or meet some external criteria.
- True harmonization is difficult to achieve, so MRA’s to date are often based on equivalence or external criteria.

WINE SECTOR SPECIFIC REGULATORY ISSUES

- **Labelling**
- **Composition (oenological practices)**
- **Maximum residue limits of agrichemicals**
- **Certification procedures**
- Changes to regulations surrounding these issues are made to be consistent with international standards, meet policy objectives (e.g. consumer protection or public health), or a suite of broader regulation change.
MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR AGRICHEMICALS

- MRLs are used by governments to regulate the use of agrichemicals in various crops (commodities) and are set when they have passed a 3-tier thorough review.
- Includes examination of scientific data of the chemicals and residue trials, OH&S aspects of usage and results of exposure assessment studies.
- Usually expressed in a ‘mg/kg’ concentration.
- Does not automatically indicate the amount of chemical in a product, simply the highest legally allowable limit, and is often much lower than any level that may pose a threat to customer safety.

COMPOSITION

- International agreements concerning oenological practices often favour mutual recognition as parties are generally unwilling to cede control over their domestic production practices or future oenological practices.
- Mutual recognition recognises the legitimacy of different approaches to making and regulating wine, while retaining their own regulatory structures.
- Potential downside is that imported wine will be produced to different specifications, but must be viewed in context of overall benefits/detriments in the agreement.

LABELLING

- Labelling issues that create barriers to trade:
  - Type of information that must appear on a label
  - The level of control over that information (mandatory, controlled, voluntary)
  - The placement of that information (front or back)
  - The presentation or content of that information.
  - Approaches to labelling vary depending on what issue is being dealt with.

CONCLUSION

- Labelling, composition, sustainability, health labelling and food safety criteria are areas where harmonisation, equivalence and mutual recognition are especially valuable.
- Better regulatory coherence within APEC region will lead to significant benefits for producers and consumers alike.
- Consumers will have a higher degree of confidence that there are appropriate safeguards.
- Regulators are better able to fulfil enforcement mandates.

CONCLUSION

- Regulators will have better access to information and best trade practices.
- Establishment of networks will help facilitate information flow if regulatory problems arise.
- Engaging with National and International Industry Associations, we will be able to identify regulatory frameworks that work well.
- As wine trade changes, innovative approaches that promote cooperation will be most important.
Regulatory coherence in wine regulation and trade: the example of the World Wine Trade Group

Dr. John Barker
General Counsel
New Zealand Winegrowers

What does regulatory coherence look like in the wine trade?

The World Wine Trade Group

- Formed in 1998 in response to changing industry dynamics.
- Recognises that cooperation to improve regulatory coherence benefits producers and consumers.
- Unique & flexible Government/Industry structure.

Membership

- Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, Georgia, New Zealand, South Africa, USA are core members.
- Brazil, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay, PR China have also participated.

Structure

- Three “arms”
  - Government Section
  - Regulators’ Forum
  - Industry Section
- Chair rotates on an annual basis
- No permanent secretariat

Meetings

- 1 full meeting in Member Economy
- 1 inter-session meeting
- Govt & industry meet together and separately
- Guests invited to address topics of interest or concern
Activities

- Information sharing
- Coordination on common issues in international fora
- Negotiating international agreements to promote regulatory coherence

WWTG agreements

- “The art of the possible”
- Harmonisation & equivalence not always achievable in this forum
- Mutual acceptance preferred
- Full transparency is essential
- TBTs only – not tariffs, health

Agreement on mutual acceptance of oenological practices

Wine made in one member according to its own rules will be accepted by all other members.

- WTO consistency
- Health & safety protected
- No additional certification
- New practices subject to notification

Agreement on requirements for labelling

A single “market” label for all destinations

- Common mandatory information aligned
- Other mandatory information flexible
- Other descriptive information permitted
- Nothing misleading or deceptive

Ongoing programme

- Certification MoU
- Mutual acceptance for sustainability & carbon labelling
- MRLs
- New members

Why it works

#1. Trust and goodwill
- Initial caution → long-term relationships
- Govt to Govt
- Industry to Govt

#2. Agreed baselines & goals
- Trade facilitation
- WTO principles
- Health & safety / consumer protection
Why it works

#3. Stakeholder involvement
- Industry can contribute proposals
- Focus on fine details of trade

#4. Low-cost, flexible structure
- Not dominated by process
- Low barriers to participation

#5. Facilitation not negotiation
- Not tied to a single mode of operating
- All about “the art of the possible”

The results

- Safe and sanitary products
- Fewer trade barriers
- Problems resolved quickly
- An approach that is applicable to the APEC WRF

Thank you!
Compendium of Wine Import Certificate Requirements of APEC Economies

Gail Davis
U.S. Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau
International Trade Division

Certification Requirements

No certificates required

Required certificates

Required analyses

Recommended certificates/analyses

Chart of the Compendium

Diagram of the Compendium

Certification Data

Average number of certificates TTB issues per year: 1,346

Average number of certificates to APEC economies TTB issues per year: 944

Can we get all the necessary info on one certificate?
CHILEAN WINE REGULATION

Joaquín D. Almarza
Agricultural Engineer Oenologist
Subdepartment Vines & Wines
Agricultural and Livestock Service
Ministry Of Agriculture
joaquin.almarza@sag.gob.cl

Chilean Viticultural Situation 2011
- Cultivated Area: 124,000 Ha
- Main red varieties: Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Carmenere, Syrah
- Main white varieties: Chardonnay, Sauvignon Blanc, Semillon, Viognier

Chilean Vitivinicultural Situation 2011
- Wine Production: 1.046 millions of liters
  8th economy in the world
- Wine Export: 671 millions of liters
  5th economy in the world
- Main markets:
  1. European Union
  2. North America
  3. Asia
  4. South America
- Wine consumption: 18.9 liters

Chilean Wine Legislation
- Law N° 18,455 of 1985 lays down rules for production, processing and trade of ethyl alcohol, alcoholic beverages and vinegars.
- Decree N° 78 of 1986, which regulates Law No. 18,455
- The Agriculture Decree N° 464 of 1994 lays down viticultural zoning and provides detailed rules for their use.
- The Decree N° 521 of 1999, lays down detailed rules for the designation of origin pisco.

The control and supervision of compliance with laws and regulations, depend on the Agricultural and Livestock Service.

Chilean Wine definition
WINE can only be obtained from the alcoholic fermentation of fresh grape must from species Vitis vinifera.

In the process of winemaking and wine production is forbidden the use of alcohol, sucrose or sugar of any kind, including artificial sweeteners, only can be used sugar from the grapes.

The wine bottled, to be sold and destined for direct consumption should have a minimum alcohol strength/content of 11.5 % alc/vol
Wine Labeling

- The Law N° 18.455 set out the provisions with labelling rules for trading of wine.

Mandatory requirements for labelling are:

- Name of the product/producer
- Country of origin
- Net content
- Alcohol content (% vol.)
- Vintage year
- Variety
- Appellation of origin

Oenological Practices & Additives

- The Decree N° 78 lays down authorised oenological practices and processes which may only be used for the purposes of ensuring proper vitification, proper preservation or a proper refinement of the product.

Each new oenological practice to be used in wine production, must be included in the Decree N° 78. To do that, it must be submitted to the Advisory Commission of the Directorate National in Vitivinicultural Matters of the Agricultural & Livestock Service, which are made up of industry representatives, academics from universities and government experts who evaluate and decided the incorporation and use of each new oenological practice, technical or additive for wine production.

Control & Supervision of Wine

The Agricultural & Livestock Service has 3 ways of control and supervision of wine through sampling made by inspectors field as:

- Retail market. (random check)
- Wineries. (random check)
- Import products. (systemically)

Every wine to be traded in the Chilean market, first must be registered in the Agricultural and Livestock Service.

The samples taken shall be submitted to analytical testing, by the Official Laboratory of the Agricultural & Livestock Service, to check compliance with the product regulation referred in Decree N°78. From each analytical testing will be issue an analytical report, which qualify the product as APT for Human consumption / import or Not APT for Human consumption / import.

Analytical Testing to Import Products

- All the import products are sampling and shall be submitted to analytical testing, to prove that the product tested complies at least, with all the requirements for similar domestic products.

- While the result of the testing is not issued by the official laboratory, the product can’t be traded nor be removed from their storage place, must be waiting for the notification of the analytical report.

- The analytical report of the product can be qualified as APT FOR IMPORT, which is released and able to be traded.

- Any product failing to meet the conditions set out in the regulation is qualified as NOT APT FOR IMPORT, in this case the product must be re-exported or destroyed.
Limits levels of physical / chemical component in wine to be qualified as “Apt to human consumption” / “Apt for import”

### Physical and Chemical Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Content (% vol at 20ºC)</td>
<td>Red wine 250 mg / l.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Acidity (expressed as H2SO4)</td>
<td>g / lt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Acidity (expressed as H2SO4)</td>
<td>g / lt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Alcohol Content (% vol at 20ºC)</td>
<td>g / lt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium (expressed as C4H5O6K)</td>
<td>g / lt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Sulphur Dioxide</td>
<td>g / lt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lactic Acid</td>
<td>g / lt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citric Acid</td>
<td>g / lt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volatile Acidity (expressed as C4H6O6)</td>
<td>g / lt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduced Dry Extract</td>
<td>g / lt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduced Ash</td>
<td>g / lt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ash</td>
<td>g / lt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alkalinity of the Ash (expressed as K2CO3)</td>
<td>g / lt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Dry Extract</td>
<td>g / lt.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Analytical Report

**Analytical Report**

**Physical and Chemical Analysis**

**Density**

**Alcoholic Strenght**

11.5 % Vol.

**Total Dry Extract**

1.0 g / lt.

**Reduced Dry Extract**

1.0 g / lt.

**Reducing Sugars (expressed as dextrose)**

2.0 g / lt.

**Sucrose**

Negative

**Ash**

Negative

**Alkalinity of the Ash (expressed as K2CO3)**

Negative

**Potassium (expressed as C4H5O6K)**

Negative

**Total Acidity (expressed as H2SO4)**

20 g / lt.

**Volatile Acidity (expressed as C4H6O6)**

Negative

**Fixed Acidity (expressed as H2SO4)**

Negative

**Tartaric Acidity (expressed as C4H5O6K)**

Negative

**Lactic Acid**

Negative

**Citric Acid**

Negative

**Sulphates (expressed as K2SO4)**

Negative

**Chlorides (expressed as NaCl)**

Negative

**Free Sulphur Dioxide**

Negative

**Total Sulphur Dioxide**

Negative

**Foreign Colouring Matter**

Negative

**Hybrids**

Negative

**Potassium Ferrocyanide**

Negative

**Alcohol-Acid Sum**

Negative

**Alcohol-Extract Ratio**

Negative

**Sorbic Acid**

200 mg / l.

**Benzoate Sodium**

Negative

**Total Alcohol Content (% vol at 20ºC)**

Negative

**Methanol**

Negative

**Copper**

1.0 mg / l.

**Arsenic**

0.2 mg / l.

**Cadmium**

0.01 mg / l.

**Lead**

0.15 mg / l.

**Fluor**

0.1 mg / l.

**Ochratoxin A**

2.0 mg / l.

**Ascorbic Acid**

150 mg / l.

**Import Procedures**

- Entry of import wines
- Sampling and Analytical Testing
- Analytical Report
- Qualification
- Apt for Import
- Not Apt for Import
- Stuck additional label
- Re-export / destruction
- Release and trading of imported wine

Thank you for your attention
Regulation of Chinese Wine Imports

Import-Export Food Safety Bureau
AQSIQ

Chinese Wine Imports

- Rapid Growth
- Open Market
  - Wine comes from more than 60 countries & regions

About AQSIQ

- Under State Council
- Ministerial Level
- Agency Responsible for Product Quality Management
- 19 Departments, 15 Direct Affiliates, 10 Business Associations or Federations, WTO/SPS/TBT Enquiry Point
- Certification and Accreditation Administration of P.R.C (CNCA)
- Standardization Administration of P.R.C (SAC)

Organizational Chart of AQSIQ

- AQSIQ
- CNCA
- SAC
- Direct Affiliates
- Independent Affiliates
- 31 Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureaus
- 31 Provincial Level Quality and Technical Supervision Bureaus

Regulation of Chinese Wine Imports

1. Chinese Wine Imports
2. About AQSIQ
3. Laws, Regulations & Standards on Wine Imports
4. Inspection Procedure of Imported Wine
5. Problems Found
6. Future
CIQ

- 35 Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureaus (CIQ) in 31 provinces.
- About 300 branches and more than 200 local offices
- Total working staff is over 30,000.
- Around 6,000 dedicated to food inspection
- Laboratories: 163, advanced technology, fully equipped, strong testing capabilities

Laws, Regulations and Standards on Wine

- Food Safety Law of P.R.C
- Implementing Rules of Food Safety Law
- Standard on Wine
- Standard on Fermented Alcoholic Beverage
- Standard on the Hygienic Use of Food Additives
- Standard on Labeling of Prepackaged Food
- Standard on Prepackaged Alcoholic Beverage

Inspection Procedure on Imported Wine

- Declaration.
  Documents required: Contract, Invoice, Bill of Loading, etc., Certificate of Origin, Label Specimen in Chinese for Prepackage wine
- Inspection: On-site hygienic inspection, Labeling inspection, Organoleptic inspection and Laboratory tests
- Issuing health certificate
- Treatment of failed wine: Corrective action, Destruction, Return

Problems Found

Most Common: Labeling; >95%
No Chinese Label, Food Additive Not Indicated, No Production Date, Wrong Categorization. Corrective Action Required.

Other Problems: Food Additives, Heavy Metal, Micro-organism. Destruction or Return

Future

- Domestic production in 2010 1080000 ton
- Average Consumption<1 L
- Estimation: 3L by 2020
- Big potential

THANKS
The Japanese Wine Regulatory System

National Research Institute of Brewing, Japan
Nami Goto-Yamamoto

Definition of Wine by Liquor Tax Act

- The category of "Wine" includes grape wine and other fruit wines.
  - a. Fermented from fruits or fruits and water; Alc.<20%(v/v)
  - b. with addition of sugars (sucrose, glucose or fructose, up to the sugar content in fruit), Alc.<15%
  - c. Fermented after addition of sugars to a or b. (sparkling wine)
  - d. Added with brandy or spirits (up to 10% of total alc., sugars, or flavoring (juice))

Definition of Sweet/Fortified Wine

- Wine produced with sugars and/or alcohol over the volume authorized in "Wine", or with colorant.
- Wine with extraction of plant materials, or addition of medicinal substances.
  - Oak chip is not authorized for wine making in Japan.

Usage of Food Additives and Processing Aids during Vinification

- Acids: malic acid, tartaric acid
- Antioxidants: SO₂, potassium metabisulfite
- Deacidification agent: CaCO₃
- Fermentation aids: inactivated yeast, yeast ext., yeast cell walls, (NH₄)₂HPO₄, MgSO₄, thiamine-HCl, folate, Ca-pantothenate, niacin, biotin
- O₂, CO₂
- Enzyme: pectinase

Usage of Food Additives and Processing Aids after Vinification (1)

- Acid: tartaric acid
- Antioxidants: SO₂, potassium metabisulfite,
  L-ascorbate, Na-L-ascorbate, erythorbic acid,
  Na-erythobate
- Preservatives: sorbic acid, K-sorbate
- Enzymes (to clarify): pectinase, hemicellulase, β-glucanase
- Deacidification: CaCO₃, K₂CO₃, NaHCO₃, Na₂CO₃

Seminar on Key Issues in Wine Regulation
San Francisco, United States
18–19 September 2011
Usage of Food Additives and Processing Aids after Vinification (2)

- Fining agents: Na-alginate, bentonite, SiO₂, PVPP, casein, Na-casein, gum arabic, egg white, gelatin, collagen, tannin
- KH-l-tartrate, KH-DL-tartrate
- Activated carbon
- Ion exchange resins
- Urease
- N₂
- Filtering aids

Geographical Indications (GIs)
- No GI for domestic wine
- Some local governments have their own AOC-like regulations.
- Foreign GIs of wine are protected.
  (TRIPS agreement)

Organic
- Use of the term “Organic” must comply with the labeling standard based on Codex Alimentarius.

Label Information (mandatory, in Japanese)
- Type of liquor (Wine)
- Alcohol content (%(v/v))
- Volume (mL or L)
- Name of food additives
  - ex. SO₂, sorbate, ascorbate
- Name and address of manufacturer or importer
- Economy of origin (for imported wine)
- Warning sign of underage drinking
  To a taxation office/customhouse

Label Information (self regulation, etc.)
- Raw materials, domestic/imported, grape/ juice
- Vintage (>75%)
- Origin of grape (100%)
- Cultivar (>75%), etc.
- Sur lie, cryo-extraction, noble rot, etc.
- Caution for alcohol consumption during pregnancy and breastfeeding

Regulation System for Domestic Wine
- Manufacturers need license
- Manufacturers must notify
  - Methods of production
  - Production, Sale, Returned, Inventory etc.
    to a taxation office
- Manufacturers must record
  - Vinification process
  - Volume of products in each tank etc.

Regulation System for Imported Wine
- Importers need license.
- For a quarantine station
  Table of raw materials
  Table of manufacturing process
  Certificate of wine ingredient (optional)
- For a customhouse
  Labels
  A custom duty and taxes
To Authorize a New Food Additive

- Authorization by Food Sanitation Act is a prerequisite.
- Request by manufacturer, importer, etc. to National Tax Agency (NTA)
- NTA will consider whether its application is based on appropriate reason and will not change the nature of the wine.
**Regulation of Wine in Korea**

*September 18, 2011*

Jong-soo Kim, Deputy Director
Liquor Safety Management TF
Food Safety Bureau
Korea Food and Drug Administration

**Outline**
- Korea Food and Drug Administration
- Brief overview regarding current practice - classification, fruit wine making practice, food additives, standards, labeling - conformity assessment procedures
- Consumption, Local production, Importation

**Korea Food & Drug Administration**
- Established in 1998
- Headquarter, 6 Regional Offices, 1 Affiliated Institute
- An agency within Ministry of Health and Welfare
- Protecting the public health by assuring the safety and effectiveness of our nation’s food supply, drug, cosmetics, and medical device.
- KFDA signed MOU with National Tax Service last year. Under MOU, KFDA is working together to ensure for domestic and imported alcohol beverages safe.

**Legal regulatory framework**
- Korea is well equipped with a modern legal system that is based on a fixed hierarchy.
- An Act or law, legislated by the National Assembly, gives the legal basis for government regulations.
- Under each Act, a Decree and Rule are drawn by the responsible ministry to implement the law.
- The competent ministry or agency also promulgates notice and guidelines in order to provide more detailed guidance.

**Organization of KFDA HQ**

- Relocated to the Osong Health Technology Administration Complex
Liquor Tax Act

- Liquor tax shall be imposed on alcoholic beverages pursuant to Liquor Tax Act administered by Korea Nation Tax Service (NTS).

- The Act also contains several provisions related to classification, alcoholic beverage making practices, allowable optional ingredients, business license for manufacture or sale, labeling requirements, recordkeeping duties, and notification of manufacturing products.

Classification

- According to liquor tax act article 4, alcoholic beverage can be classified as follow:
  1. Brewed alcoholic beverages:
     a. Makkkoli (cloud type rice wine),
     b. Yakju (clear type rice wine),
     c. Cheongju (sake type rice wine),
     d. Beer,
     e. Fruit wine
  2. Distilled spirits:
     a. Soju, (b) Whisky, (c) Brandy, (e) liqueur, (f) other distilled spirits
  3. Other alcoholic beverages.

Fruit wine making practice

- Use of fruit, fruit juice, dried fruit for wine production
- Addition of sugars
- Addition of acids
- Addition of flavor agents
- Addition of alcoholic beverages
- Addition of colorants
- Addition of sulfur dioxide

Food additives/processing aids

According to Liquor Tax Act, there are following substances permitted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Components</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sugars</td>
<td>Sugar, Glucose, Fructose, Malt Syrup, Oligosaccharide or Honey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acids</td>
<td>Lactic acid, Succinic acid, Acetic acid, Fumaric acid, Tartaric acid, Malic acid or Tannic acid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flavor enhancers</td>
<td>Amino acids, Glycerine, Dextrin, Hope, Minerals, Substances determined by Korea Tax Service Administrator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flavor agents</td>
<td>Fusel oil, Esters, Aldehydes, Substances determined by Korea Tax Service Administrator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorants</td>
<td>Substances permitted by Food Sanitation Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweetening agents</td>
<td>Aspartame, Steroid glycoside, Sorbitol, Sucralose, Acesulfame potassium, erythritol, xylitol</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Food Sanitation Act

- The Ministry of Health and Welfare (MHW) has responsibility for implementing the Food Sanitation Act.

- The Act is the legal basis for the food safety-related work conducted by MHW and KFDA.

- KFDA is responsible for setting and enforcing standards and specifications for domestic and imported foods, food additives, food packaging, containers and utensils.

Key KFDA regulations (1)

- Food code stipulates standards and specifications for manufacturing, processing, usage, cooking, storage of foods and utensils, containers and packaging for food products.

- It specifies the standards for maximum residue levels of agricultural chemicals, antibiotics, hormones, radioactive ray standards, testing methods, etc.

- The Food Code contains general standards and specifications governing food products and individual standards and specifications.
Key KFDA regulations (2)

- Food additive code defines standard specifications for individual food additives and usage standards.
- As of December 2010, Korea had a positive list of 609 approved food additives and mixture of approved additives.
- Most additives are approved and tolerance levels are established on a product-by-product basis.
- Labeling Standards for Food provides guidance on how to meet Korean language labeling requirements for imported food products including imported alcoholic beverage.

Labeling requirements (1)

- Korean law requires a Korean language label on imported alcoholic beverages.
- Stickers may be used instead of manufacturer-printed Korean language labels for imported food products.
- The sticker should not be easily removable and should not cover the original labeling.

Labeling requirements (2)

- According to Liquor tax act article 44-2, Food sanitation Act article 10 and KFDA labeling standard, the label shall contain the following information.
  - Type and Name of the product, Country of origin, importer’s name, address and phone number, Date of bottling, Alcohol percentage and volume, Name of ingredients, Name of food additive used,
  - Government health warning clause,
  - Government warning clause against liquor sale to minors.
  - Bottles destined for retail channel distribution must be labeled.

Labeling requirements (3)

- The use of fruit images is not allowed on the packaging of food and beverage products, including alcoholic beverages, by law unless the product contains ingredients obtained from the fruit in question.
- Artificially flavored beverages may not use the image of fruit unless they contain that fruit.

Alcohol beverage standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Beer</th>
<th>Whisky</th>
<th>Fruit wine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Methanol (mg/ml)</td>
<td>Less than 0.5</td>
<td>Less than 0.5</td>
<td>Less than 1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adenine (mg/100ml)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Less than 70.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ochratoxin A (ug/kg)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Less than 2 (Grain wine only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead (mg/kg)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Less than 0.2 (Grain wine only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preservatives</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Less than 0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solute acid</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium sulfate</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Label

Name : OOOOO
Country of origin: OO
Type: OD (alcohol O %), Contents : OOOO ml
Manufacturing company : OOOOOO
Ingredients : OOOOO
Importer’s name : OOOOO, address, phone number
Date of bottling: (Year-Month-Day or Julian Code or Lot no.)
Warning Statements
Statement of Sale Prohibition for minors
Recycling Logo
“Sell for household , “ “Sell of Supermarket Store”
Conformity assessment for imported alcoholic beverages

- Imported foods and beverages are subject to KFDA food quarantine inspection.
- There are kinds of inspections:
  - Detailed inspection (chemical analysis test) for new-to-market products
  - Visual inspection (sensory/document inspection) for existing products

Sensory/document inspection

- Sensory/document inspection provides that the product of subsequent shipments is identical to the product in the first shipment with respect to label, product name, alcohol percentage, ingredients and net volume.
- However, subsequent shipments of identical products can be subject to random detailed chemical inspections.

Imported Food Inspection Procedures

Formulation procedure of new or amend regulations

- Proposed draft new or amend regulations made by competent government agency
- Collecting Public comments through intra-government or non-government organizations
- WTO/SPS/TBT notification
- Elaboration with National Regulation Reform Committee
- Elaboration with Food Advisory Committee
- Enforcement

Consumption

Local production 2006-2010

Data source: Korea National Tax Service (unit: 100,000 liters)
Importation 2006-2010

- Wine
- Beer
- Whisky
- Others

Others include vermouth, Sake, cognac, fruit brandy, Rum, Gin, Vodka, Liqueur, Koulang Liquor, Tequila etc.

Data source: Korea wines & spirits importer association

http://www.kwsia.or.kr (unit: 1000 liters)

http://www.kfda.go.kr

e-mail: jongsookim@korea.kr

Thank you for your Attention!
Regulation of Wine in Mexico
Alejandra Vargas ARRACHE,
Director for International Trade Rules, Ministry of Economy (MEX)

General Health Law (Ley General de Salud)
- Implementing Regulations of the Federal Health Law for safety control of products and services (Reglamento de control sanitario de productos y servicios)
  Establish the sanitary control of all alcoholic beverages.
- Technical Regulation NOM-142-SSA1-1995
  Goods and services - alcoholic beverages - Safety specifications. Safety and commercial labeling, (published in the Official Gazette of Mexico on July 9, 1997).

Oenological practices, food additives/processing aids in Mexico.
The technical regulation NOM-142 establish the food additives and the processing aids allowed by the Ministry of Health.
In oenological practices, the industry follow the resolutions and recommendations of the International Organization of Vine and Wine (even now that Mexico is not a Member of the OIV).

LABELING REQUIREMENTS
Labeling requirements for beverage alcohol products (beverages with an alcohol content between 2% and 55% by volume)
Labels must include the following information, in Spanish:
- Name/brand name of the product
- Type of product (e.g. wine, malt beverage, etc.)
- Net content (in metric units)
- Country of origin
  Name/company name and address of the importer
- Alcohol content (followed by “% alc. vol.”)
- Lot number (identification number)
- Warnings (Abuse of this product is hazardous to your health), as per Article 218 of the General Health Law
  Beverages that contain aspartame must include the following statement: “contains phenylalanine.”

Specialty products and cocktails must include a list of ingredients, which must be listed in a decreasing order of their percentage of the product’s total composition
Please note that the name, type, and content of the product must be on the principal label of the product. All other information may be placed on any other label.
Specifically for wine coolers and other similar products:
Name and address of the importer or Federal tax registry number.

Imported products must comply with labeling NOMs. The product label can either be inspected during the import process or labeled in an authorized or private warehouse by Inspection Accredited and Authorized Verification Units (Unidades de Verificación Autorizadas (UVAs)).

REQUIRED DOCUMENTS FOR IMPORT
The following is a list of the documents that must be presented in order for the imported product to be released from the Mexican Customs houses.
Importation Declaration (Pedimento de importación)
Commercial invoice -- must include issue date and place, name and address of the consignee, detailed listing of goods (including quantities, types, identification numbers, unit value, etc.), and name and address of supplier
Bill of lading or Airway Bill of lading
Certificate of origin (as applicable), in order to obtain tariff benefits.
Certificate of Free Sale of the country of origin.
A sanitary import notice (aviso de importación) is not required for wines.
**MEXICAN STANDARDS OR NMEX (VOLUNTARY)**

- **NMX-V-012-NORMEX-2005**
  - Alcoholic Beverages - Wine specifications.

- **NMX-V-005-NORMEX-2005**

- **NMX-V-006-NORMEX-2005**

- **NMX-V-013-NORMEX-2005**
  - Alcoholic Beverages - Determination of alcohol content (percentage of alcohol by volume at 293 K (20°C) (% alc. vol.) - Test methods, published in the Official Gazette of Mexico on June 23, 2005.

- **NMX-V-017-NORMEX-1995**

**Conformity Assessment Procedures**

No mandatory certification process is required for wine. The test methods are contained in the NOM-142 (Percent of alcohol by volume determination, sugar determination, etc.) and in the standards (NMEX).

The test methods are carried out by testing laboratories accredited and approved. The accreditation process is performed by the authorized accreditation entity (Entidad Mexicana de Acreditacion) while the approval is granted by the relevant regulatory agency.

**STANDARDIZATION PROCESS**

NMEX's are voluntary standards and are intended to improve the quality of goods and services. They are issued by National Standardization Bodies and are also subject to public discussion before being published in the DOF. National Standardization Bodies are private entities that have received a “registration” by the government to draft and issue NMEX's.

**Principles:**
- Consensus
- Representation of all sectors involved
- Public consultation
- Review every 5 years

**How to develop new wine regulations, or amend existing ones?**

**Technical regulations**

Regulatory agencies - draft NOMs, Regulatory impact assessment (MIR), Approved by the advisory committee on standardization, in which all interested parties from the public and private sectors may take part.

Published in the Official Journal of the Federation for public consultation for a period of 60 days and is notified to the WTO.

The replies to comments received as well as any amendments to the draft are published in the same way.

A period of no less than 60 days is allowed for the entry in force of the NOM after it has been published.

Same process for amend existing regulations.

**CONSUMO MEJORADO EN VINO EN MEXICO**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Nacional</th>
<th>Importación</th>
<th>Consumo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>2,900</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>1,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>3,200</td>
<td>1,900</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>3,400</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>2,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>3,700</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>2,300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: 2006 data is not available.*
PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE OF WINE IN PERU
San Francisco, Sep 2011

Ing. Alfredo San Martin Novelli
President of Technical Standardization Committee on Grapevine Alcoholic Beverages

CONTENT

- The history of the wine industry in Peru
- Figures of APEC economies compared to Peru
- Wine regulations and standards
- Conclusions

THE HISTORY OF THE WINE INDUSTRY IN PERU

First vineyards: Francisco de Carabantes imported some plants from the Canary Islands (Spain) and planted them in Cusco.

Peru fifth producing wine economy in Latin America. Behind Argentina, Chile, the United States and Brazil. The production was of 9,8 million liters.

Source: Book "Desarrollo de la Vitivinicultura en el Perú" – Ministry of Agriculture, "La vid y el vino en América del Sur" – Pablo Lacoste, diverse information of Internet

1570
1908
1614 - 1629
1767
1888
1890
1960
1545
Filoxera
Expulsion of the Jesuits
They had many properties designated for wine production
Height of the sugar and cotton production both desired by the European markets (England). Many grapevine producers change their parcels.
Prohibitions of Spain
Mandate of kings Felipe II and Felipe III forbade Atlantic ships to transport wine to Europe, Panama and Guatemala.

VINEYARDS

1570

35,000 HAS
II
(86,000 ACRES)

PACIFIC OCEAN

EVOLUTION OF TECHNIQUES

- Obtaining of must
- Fermentation and preservation
- Distillation
- Bottling and labeling
INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIONS WHERE PERUVIAN WINE HAS BEEN AWARDED

Canada Selections Mondiales England The International Wine & Spirits Competition Monde Selection Germany Mundus Vini Belgium Concours Mondial de Bruxelles Hungary Concurso Mundial Budapest Chile Wine & Test Non Alcoholic Beverages Asia Pacific Testing Contest Argentina Vinandino Spain Premios Zarcillo France Vinalies Internacionales Les Citadelles du Vin

APEC: WINE PRODUCTION

APEC: PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION

ECONOMIES COMPARED TO PERU

WINE REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS
All industrialized product that is commercialized in Peru must be counted on Sanitary Registry and Certificate of Origin.

The technical validation in plant allows verification of the suitability of the plan associated to the activities or operations respect to the safety of the products that it elaborates.

The manufacturer will have periodically to carry out all the verifications that it needs to corroborate the correct application of the plan in the manufacture process.

The manufacturer must prepare an HACCP plan for the product. After validated in plant the manufacturer will have to apply the plan to the process of manufacture of its products in plant by the manufacturer it will have to apply the plan to the process of manufacture of foods and drinks a copy of HACCP plan for technical validation and periodic inspection.

The technical validation in plant shares verification of the suitability of the plan and its efficient application in the manufacture process. It is not to the observations and terms of inspection will be detailed.

The manufacturer will be periodically to carry out all the verifications that it needs to corroborate the correct application of the plan to the manufacturer process.

The pursuit of the application of the system in the factories will require important that will include a general evaluation of the partial to associated to the activities or operations respect to the safety of the products that are elaborated.

The observations and terms of inspection will be detailed.

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The pursuit of the application of the system in the factories will require important that will include a general evaluation of the partial to associated to the activities or operations respect to the safety of the products that are elaborated.

The observations and terms of inspection will be detailed.
- The quality of the Peruvian wine is being recognized and it continues to work to improve its competitiveness.
- Peru continues in gastronomy and Peruvian wine is part of this.
- The existing regulations have resulted in a substantial improvement of the quality of the wine which will further add to its competitiveness in the national and international markets and therefore to generate the development of the sector.
- The informality and adulteration in alcoholic beverages have diminished from 53% in 2003 to 34% in 2009. Recently sign law 29632 to eradicate the production and trade of spirits that are informal, adulterated or not fit for human consumption will improve this number.
- The wine industry in Peru will return to importance because of its conditions and/or potential. It has tripled in the last 10 years.

Thank you!
The Health, Safety and Related Regulations of Wine in Chinese Taipei

APEC Seminar on Key Issues in Wine Regulation
San Francisco, USA, 18–19 September, 2011
Presentation by the Ministry of Finance
Chinese Taipei

1. Market Scope of the Alcohol Industry

- The Framework for Alcohol Administration
  - 1st January, 2002 Accession to the WTO
  - Monopoly
  - Alcohol Production Under License
    - The Tobacco and Alcohol Administration Act
    - 9 categories of alcohol products: beer, fruit wine, beverages brewed from grains, other brewed alcoholic beverages, distilled spirits, reprocessed alcoholic beverages, cooking alcohols, ethyl alcohol and other alcoholic beverages
    - No specific regulation governing wine

1. Market Scope of the Alcohol Industry

- Practices and Regulation of Certification
  - (1) Production and importation under license, issued by the MOF
  - (2) Document required for application for license:
    - Photocopies of the company license/business registration
    - I.D. of the responsible person
    - Factory registration certificate
    - Certification of conformity with environmental protection
    - Certification of land ownership or contract of lease
    - Production and operation plan

1. Market Scope of the Alcohol Industry

- General requirement of oenological practice— upon application for production license
  - (1) To specify the raw materials, period of fermentation, period of storage, production equipment, facilities for quality control and hygiene inspection
  - (2) To comply with the Hygiene Standards for Alcohol Product Containers and Hygiene Standards for Alcohol Products

Table of Contents

1. Market Scope of the Alcohol Industry
2. Historical Development and Prospects of the Alcohol Industry
3. Regulations Concerning Health and Safety
4. Other Regulations and Issues
5. Conclusions

Market share, by category, 2010

- Beer
- Fruit wine (including grape wine)
- Alcoholic beverages brewed from grains
- Other brewed alcoholic beverages
- Distilled spirits
- Reprocessed alcoholic beverages
- Cooking alcohols
- Ethyl alcohol
- Other alcoholic beverages

0 70 20 30 60 60 80 80 100 120 Percent

Volume of Domestic Production
Volume of Imports
1. Market Scope of the Alcohol Industry

Market Share of Grape Wine in the Category of Fruit Wine

- Domestic grape wine
- Imported grape wine
- Other fruit wine

1. Market Scope of the Alcohol Industry

Volume of Wine, Domestic Production and Imports, 2002-2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Volume of Domestic Production</th>
<th>Volume of Imports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>5,500,000</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>6,500,000</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>7,000,000</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>7,500,000</td>
<td>3,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>8,000,000</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>8,500,000</td>
<td>4,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>9,000,000</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Volume of Domestic Production and Imports in 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Type</th>
<th>Domestic Production</th>
<th>Import</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit wine (including grape wine)</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>163,093</td>
<td>198,131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcoholic beverages brewed from grains</td>
<td>78,641</td>
<td>14,177</td>
<td>92,817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other brewed alcoholic beverages</td>
<td>428</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distilled spirits</td>
<td>617,383</td>
<td>213,185</td>
<td>830,566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reprocessed alcoholic beverages</td>
<td>36,943</td>
<td>33,767</td>
<td>70,710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooking alcohols</td>
<td>339,603</td>
<td>1,281</td>
<td>340,885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethyl alcohol</td>
<td>108,839</td>
<td>324,083</td>
<td>432,922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other alcoholic beverages</td>
<td>9,222</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>10,072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,134,329</td>
<td>2,032,953</td>
<td>7,167,282</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source of figures: Ministry of Finance (http://www.nta.gov.tw)

2. Historical Development and Prospects of the Alcohol Industry

Historical development

- Ban on the import of alcohol products lifted
- Monopoly system abolished. Production and import of alcohol allowed based on prior licensing
- License permits for tobacco and alcohol importers issued
- License permits for tobacco and alcohol manufacturers issued

Prospects

- Opportunity for grape wine to increase market share
- To ensure consumer safety—
  - Promotion of The Certification System of Alcohol Products
    - The alcohol product produced by a specific manufacturer whose manufacturing process passes the examination criterion set by the MOF can be authorized use the label bearing the logo of The Certification System of Alcohol Products on the bottle of the product
2. Historical Development and Prospects of the Alcohol Industry

**Prospects**
- The Certification System of Alcohol Products promoted
- Categories of alcohol products certified up to 2011:
  1. grape wine
  2. fruit wine
  3. rice spirits and cooking alcoholic beverages
  4. grain spirits (except rice spirits and sorghum spirits)
  5. sorghum spirits
  6. fruit reprocessed alcoholic beverages

3. Regulations Concerning Health and Safety

- The Tobacco and Alcohol Administration Act--
  - Hygiene of alcohol products shall comply with the hygiene standards and relevant regulations
  - Import of foreign alcohol products may be permitted after having been inspected for their conformity to the hygiene requirements

The Hygiene Standards for Alcohol Product Containers
- The Hygiene Standards for Alcohol Production
- The Hygiene Standards for Alcohol Products

The Hygiene Standards for Alcohol Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hygiene items</th>
<th>Category of Alcohol Product</th>
<th>Limitation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Methyl alcohol</td>
<td>Alcoholic beverages</td>
<td>2,000-4,000 mg/L (100% ethyl alcohol)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>Alcoholic beverages</td>
<td>0.3 mg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphur dioxide</td>
<td>Alcoholic beverages brewed from fermented fruits</td>
<td>0-0.4 g/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorbic acid</td>
<td>Alcoholic beverages brewed from fermented fruits</td>
<td>0.2 g/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzoic acid</td>
<td>Alcoholic beverages with an alcohol content of 15% or less</td>
<td>0.4 g/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutein</td>
<td>Alcoholic beverages</td>
<td>10 mg/L</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other additives: Alcoholic beverages shall not have the following:
1. Toxic or any other substances/matter harmful to human health.
2. Never been used on food/beverages and have not yet been proven to be harmless to human health.

The Hygiene Standards for Grape Wine

<table>
<thead>
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Other additives: Shall not have the following:
1. Toxic or any other substances/matter harmful to human health.
2. Never been used on food/beverages and have not yet been proven to be harmless to human health.

4. Other Regulations and Issues

- Regulations Governing the Labeling of the Alcohol Products
  - The labeling of alcohol shall be clear, legible, and easily distinguishable and shall not be false or misleading about the characteristics of the alcohol products.
  - Mandatory requirements for labeling
    1. Brand name
    2. Product type
    3. Alcohol content
    4. Origin of product
    5. Name and address of producer
    6. Name and address of importer (for imports)
    7. Volume
    8. For alcohol products with an alcohol content of 7% or less, the expiration date
    9. Health warnings
    10. Other labeling required to be included by the MOF

- Types of Conformity-Assessment Procedures
  - Lot-to-lot inspection, lot-sampling inspection, documentary examination, spot check

- Process to Formulate New Regulation or Amend Existing Ones
  - Information collection, drafting/amending regulation, public hearing, legislative process
5. Conclusions

- The alcohol industry in Chinese Taipei is still a booming one.

- Continuous improvement in alcohol administration.
Thai Regulations on Alcoholic Beverages

Prem Malhotra
Director, International Affairs Bureau
Thai Industrial Standards Institute
September 18, 2011

Authorities relevant to wine

- Ministry of Industry
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Public Health

Thai Regulations on Alcoholic Beverages

Authorities relevant to wine

- Ministry of Industry
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Public Health

DDC Proposal

Draft Notification on Alcoholic Beverages Control
(Re: Criteria, Procedures and Requirements for Alcohol Beverage Packages or Pictorial Labels/Warning Statements on Local or Imported Alcohol Beverages)

Date proposed: 25 March 2009
Entry into effect: -
Current status: Draft proposal, currently under studies, reviews, public hearing
(Notified to WTO: 21 January 2010)

Content

- Specifies package sizes for alcoholic beverages;
- Prohibits use of label that may mislead consumers to believe that the content can improve health or has lower toxic level than other brands;
- Requires inclusion in the label of the statement: “The sale of alcoholic beverages to persons under 20 years of age is prohibited and subject to the penalties of one-year imprisonment or 20,000 baht fine”;
- Specifies 6 types of pictorial labels with warning statement for display on packages: all 6 types are required to be used and rotated at 1,000 package intervals.
- Exempts locally made or imported alcoholic beverages which are destined for:
  - distribution out of the territory of Thailand;
  - specific purposes as samples for testing, analysis, or research;
  - non-commercial benefits in the territory.

6 types of pictorial labels/warning statements

- Type 1: “Drinking can cause liver cirrhosis”
- Type 2: “Drink driving can cause disabilities and death”
Type 1 “Drinking can lead to loss of consciousness and even death”

Type 4 “Drinking has deleterious effect on sexual performance”

Type 3 “Drinking can lead to abusive and destructive behaviour towards one’s self and family”

Type 4 “Drinking has bad influence on children and minors”

Technical Report: Why Thailand should have the pictorial warning label on alcoholic beverage packages?

- Alcohol is a Non-ordinary Commodity
- Effectiveness of pictorial warning messages
- Technical evidence for warning messages

Conclusion: Why pictorial warnings?

They tell much faster than words, and much better. SO, WHY NOT?

EXAMPLE:
- Yoga is good for health (though it may take years of practice and control, aches and pain).

Asanas with Props
Thank You.
THE IMPORTANCE OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS AND AGREEMENTS

Tony Battaglene
General Manager, Strategy & International Affairs
Winemakers’ Federation of Australia

INTRODUCTION

- Wine trade is growing in APEC region
- Critical need for better regulatory coherence
- Non-tariff barriers cost > $1 billion APEC Member Economies and businesses
- Confusing network of international trade agreements, treaties, intergovernmental organisations and industry organisations

WORLD TRADE ORGANISATION (WTO)

- Establishes a number of agreements that govern world trading to prevent measures designed to impede trade
- 3 important agreements governing regulatory practices are:
  1) Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)
  2) Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS)
  3) Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary Agreement (SPS)

WORLD WINE TRADE GROUP (WWTG)

- Formed in 1998 as an informal plurilateral group with the objective of facilitating trade
- Includes Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa, Chile, Argentina, Georgia and the United States
- Has become a successful forum for industry and regulators to jointly discuss issues concerning global wine trade (e.g. composition regulations, sustainability and health labelling)

WORLD WINE TRADE GROUP (WWTG)

WWTG has negotiated two formal treaties:
1) Mutual Acceptance Agreement on Oenological Practices (December 2001)
   - Signatories accept that wine made in other signatory economies in compliance with domestic requirements should be allowed to be sold in its market, despite differences in oenological practices
   - Importing country reserves the right to take appropriate measures to protect human health & safety, consistent with WTO obligations

2) Agreement on Requirements for Wine Labelling (January 2007)
   - Wine exporters are able to sell wine into WWTG markets without the need to redesign labels for individual markets
   - WWTG participants agreed to 4 common mandatory items as compliance with domestic requirements if they are presented (product name, volume, alcohol content and country of origin)
INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION OF WINE AND THE VINE (OIV)

- OIV is an intergovernmental organisation of a scientific and technical nature concerning vines, wine, wine-based beverages, table grapes, raisins and other vine based products.
- 45 member economies – account for 85% of world wine production, also includes consumer economies.
- OIV is a good reference point for members when drafting regulations regarding oenological practices. Members are not obliged to adopt standards, but some, such as EU voluntarily do.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION OF LEGAL METROLOGY

- OIML – an intergovernmental treaty organisation est. in 1995 to promote global harmonisation of legal metrology procedures.
- While OIML recommendations are not binding, decisions made in OIML will impact on APEC trade.
- International consensus is achieved through technical committees and subcommittees.
- TC6 – Pre Packaged Products is of most relevance to APEC wine sector and is poorly represented by APEC Member economies.

CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION

- Founded in 1962 to protect health, improve consumer protection and facilitate fair trade
- Establishes int’l food standards, guidelines and recommendations
- Codex is required to base its standards on sound scientific analysis and evidence
- Codex’s health, food safety and commodity standards serve as references under WTO SPS and TBT Agreements and ensures Codex’s credibility and suitability for Australian conditions

FIVS

- Worldwide federation for beer, wine and spirits whose objective is to promote an industry free from all trade-distorting factors and encourage exchange of information by members in forums.
- FIVS is primed for achieving ABAC priorities given APEC’s emphasis on business.
- ABAC 2011 prosperity based on 2010 APEC Growth strategy – balances, inclusive, sustainable, secure and innovative.
- 2011 work includes regional economic integration; SSME, entrepreneurship and job creation; sustainable growth with focus on energy security and food security.

APEC RELATED FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS

- Large number of FTAs negotiated between APEC economies.
- Considerable benefit in seeking regulatory coherence across agreements to facilitate trade.
- Current Australian FTA’s: ASEAN Aust-NZ FTA, Singapore FTA, Thailand FTA (TAFTA), United States FTA, Australia-NZ Closer Economic Relations, Chile FTA
- Actively negotiating FTA’s with China, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, Pacific Islands Forum
- Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP) Agreement – Australia, Brunei, Chile, NZ, Singapore, Peru, US, Vietnam and Malaysia.
- NZ has FTA’s with China, Singapore, Thailand, Brunei, Chile, Malaysia and Hong Kong
EUROPEAN UNION

- Regulatory developments in Europe have impacts worldwide due to dominance in volume of wine production.
- Strong export of still and sparkling wine to foreign markets (US, Japan, Canada) and high market share.
- Direct engagement with European Commission on wine issues is undertaken bilaterally or through invitation by the WWTG.

CONCLUSION

- Many international organisations influence regulatory framework for wine within APEC region.
- Difficult for bodies without direct interest to maintain understanding of issues and developments or to put in regulation that meets WTO objectives.
- APEC economies should maintain transparent, effective, enforceable and mutually coherent regulatory systems that are science-based, adhere to international best practices & promote high levels of collaboration.

CONCLUSION

- APEC Wine Regulatory Forum provides ideal opportunities for exchange of information, capacity building and improving regulation to facilitate trade and enhance customer safety.
- View towards greater harmonisation with international standards across APEC members.
- Specific activities: monitoring trade issues/barriers; negotiating market access improvement and import streamlining; collaborative engagement with international bodies; building relationships and comprehensive understanding of regulatory requirements in key export economies; providing assistance to governments to meet trade policy objectives.
Case Study of the Codex Committee on Food Additives Related to Wine Trade

Dennis Keefe, Ph.D.
Office of Food Additive Safety
U.S. Food and Drug Administration

Codex Committee on Food Additives (CCFA)

Terms of Reference
- Establish or endorse acceptable maximum use levels for individual food additives
- Prepare a priority list of food additives for risk assessment by JECFA
- Assign functional classes to individual food additives
- Recommend specifications of identity and purity for food additives for adoption by the Commission
- Consider methods of analysis for the determination of food additives in food
- Elaborate standards for related subjects such as the labeling of food additives when sold as such

Codex & Food Ingredients

Important Texts
- General Standard For Food Additives (GSFA)
- GSFA Online
- Class Names and the International Numbering System for Food Additives
- List of Advisory Specifications for Food Additives
- Guidelines for the Use of Flavourings
- Labelling of Prepackaged Foods

CCFA and Wine

- GSFA and Wine
  - Current Status
  - How APEC members can participate
- Codex and Processing Aids

Codex Definitions

**Food** means any substance, whether processed, semi-processed or raw, which is intended for human consumption, and includes drink, chewing gum and any substance which has been used in the manufacture, preparation or treatment of “food” but does not include cosmetics or tobacco or substances used only as drugs.

**Food Additive** means any substance not normally consumed as a food by itself and not normally used as a typical ingredient of the food, whether or not it has nutritive value, the intentional addition of which to food for a technological (including organoleptic) purpose in the manufacture, processing, preparation, treatment, packing, packaging, transport or holding of such food results, or may be reasonably expected to result, (directly or indirectly) in it or its by-products becoming a component of or otherwise affecting the characteristics of such foods. The term does not include “contaminants” or substances added to food for maintaining or improving nutritional qualities.
Codex Definitions

Processing Aid means any substance or material, not including apparatus or utensils, and not consumed as a food ingredient by itself, intentionally used in the processing of raw materials, foods or its ingredients, to fulfill a certain technological purpose during treatment or processing and which may result in the non-intentional but unavoidable presence of residues or derivatives in the final product.

GSFA Components

Preamble

Annex A (Guidelines for the estimation of appropriate levels of use of food additives)
Annex B (Food categorization system for the GSFA)
Annex C (Cross reference of CX standards and FCS)

Food Additive Tables

Table 1 Alphabetically by Food Additives
Table 2 By Food Category
Table 3 Foods Generally
Annex (Food categories excluded from the general conditions of Table 3) (14.2.3 Grape wines are included in this annex)

GSFA Food Category System

14.2 Alcoholic beverages, including alcohol-free and low-alcoholic counterparts (0/3)
14.2.1 Beer and malt beverages
14.2.2 Cider and perry
14.2.3 Grape wines (3/42)
14.2.3.1 Still grape wine (0/3)
14.2.3.2 Sparkling and semi-sparkling grape wines (0/9)
14.2.3.3 Fortified grape wine, grape liquor wine, and sweeter grape wine (2/7)
14.2.4 Wines (other than grape) (4/20)
14.2.5 Must
14.2.6 Distilled spirituous beverages containing more than 15% alcohol
14.2.7 Aromatized alcoholic beverages (e.g., beer, wine and spirituous cooler-type beverages, low-alcoholic refreshers) (28/19)

Processing Aids

No Official Codex Text

CCFA Database

Prototype under development for the CCFA by the People's Republic of China

How to Participate

Submit Written Comments

Electronic Working Groups (Inter-Session)
- GSFA (USA) (Table 3 acidity regulators, emulsifiers, stabilizers & thickeners)
- Aluminium-containing Additives (Brazil)
- Integration of Commodity Standards (Australia)
- International Numbering System (Iran)
- Use of Note 161 (South Africa)
- JECFA Priorities (Canada)

Physical Workings (Prior to Plenary)
- GSFA (USA)
- INS (Iran)
- JECFA Priorities (Canada)

Attend the CCFA meeting (Beijing, March 12-16, 2012)
Would you like an Export Certificate with your Wine?

Best Practices in Export Certification

Lori Tortora
Foreign Agricultural Service
USDA

Codex Committee on Food Import and Export Inspection and Certification Systems (CCFICS)

- A substantial part of the worldwide trade in food depends on the use of inspection and certification systems

- In 1991, Codex undertook the development of guidance documents on food import and export inspection and certification systems

Codex Committee on Food Import and Export Inspection and Certification Systems (CCFICS)

- Official inspection and certification systems are a fundamentally important means of food control

- However, they can also significantly impede international trade in foodstuffs

PRINCIPLES FOR FOOD IMPORT AND EXPORT INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION CAC/GL 20 1995

“In the choice of inspection and certification systems, there should be regard to costs to consumers and to the costs in money and time to the affected food industry and government consulting with interested bodies as appropriate. Such systems should be no more restrictive of trade than is necessary in order to achieve the required level of protection.”

GUIDELINES FOR DESIGN, PRODUCTION, ISSUANCE AND USE OFFICIAL CERTIFICATES CAC/GL 38-2001

These guidelines are not intended to encourage the use of official certificates for trade in food or to diminish the role of commercial certificates, including third party certificates, that are not issued by, or with the authority of, the government of the exporting economy.
Guidelines for Food Import Control Systems CAC/GL 47 2003

- A regional economic grouping may rely on import controls implemented by another economy

- In such cases, the functions, responsibilities and operating procedures undertaken by the economy which conducts the imported food control should be clearly defined and accessible to authorities in the economy or countries of final destination

APEC Export Certificate Roundtable, February 2010

Participants reached the following conclusions:

- Certificates are only one of several tools to provide assurances to the importing county regarding the effectiveness of the system of the exporting economy

- Where a certificate is required the certificate should simplify and expedite border clearance

- Keep certificates simple avoid redundancy in certificates

- Refer to guidance provided in principles A and B of Codex Guidelines for Design, Production, Issuance and Use of Generic Official Certificates (CAC/GL 38-2001)

- Official certificates should be required only where attestations and essential information is necessary to ensure food safety or fair practices in food trade

- Exporting economies may provide assurances through means other than consignment-by-consignment certificates as appropriate

- Export certificate requirements should be grounded on risk-based decisions

- Attestations should be appropriate for the product for which the certificate is required

- APEC Member Economies should, where possible, use experience, knowledge and confidence to reduce the need for certificates

- APEC Member Economies should employ standard formats whenever possible-use, e.g. utilizing Codex guidance

- There is great value in enhancing the use of electronic certification in the region

Next Steps from the Roundtable

• Encourage the use of electronic certification in the APEC region

• A review by APEC economies of their certification requirements for food

• Propose CCFICS consider new work on attestations in the generic model certificate guidance

• Enhance relationships between the exporting and importing economies to better understand our mutual needs assurances and how they can best be met

• Potential for technical assistance

APEC Export Certificate Workshop, Washington, DC, November 2011

• Follow up to the 2010 Roundtable

• Focus on the Next Steps

• Wine Regulators are invited

CCFICS Texts

• CAC/GL 19 1995
• CAC/GL 20 1995
• CAC/GL 25 1997
• CAC/GL 26 1997
• CAC/GL 34 1999
• CAC/GL 38 2001
• CAC/GL 47 2003
• CAC/GL 52 2003
• CAC/GL 60 2006

Thank You
Technical Requirements, WTO Rules and Trade

Ms. Julia Doherty
Chair, APEC Subcommittee on Standards and Conformance

Standards-related Measures and Trade

Meet regulatory, procurement and policy objectives (safety, health, the environment)
Manage the flow of product-related information through complex global supply chains
Organize production processes around replicable routines for greater quality assurance
Ensure the connectivity, interoperability and compatibility of inputs sourced in global markets

*SRMs is shorthand for technical regulations, voluntary standards and conformity assessment procedures

However

Outdated, burdensome or discriminatory SRMs can reduce competition, stifle innovation and create unnecessary obstacles to trade
Firms can face significant challenges in accessing information on, and complying with, diverse and evolving requirements in export markets
Costs and delays attributable to unnecessary, duplicative and unclear testing and certification requirements are a key concern for exporters

Building understanding is critical

Standards-related measures are often highly technical and complex
Processes for development and implementation of standards-related measures vary considerably across APEC members
Engagement often strengthens the implementation and effectiveness of trade obligations
➢ Need ongoing dialogue among technical experts, regulators, industry and trade officials

WTO Rules

• Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade
• Agreement on Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary Measures
  ➢ Transparency - Notice & Comment on Proposed Measures; Inquiry Point
SPS Agreement
- Allows economies to set own health standards.
- Must be based on science.
- Applied only to the extent necessary to protect human, animal and plant health; and
- Cannot be arbitrary or used to unjustifiably discriminate in favor of domestic, ("national treatment") or between trading partners.
- Measures cannot be more trade-restrictive than necessary to achieve appropriate level of protection.

Science is fundamental
- SPS Agreement obligates members to use international standards (OIE, IPPC and CODEX);
- Members can apply measures that result in higher or lower level of protection than set out in an international standard;
- Higher level allowed with scientific justification, and consistent application.

TBT Agreement
Objective: improve efficiency of production and facilitate trade by
- ensuring that regulations and standards do not create unnecessary obstacles to trade, and
- encouraging the development of international standards and conformity assessment systems.

Members have the right to regulate at levels they deem appropriate to achieve legitimate objectives, provided that they do not discriminate in an arbitrary or unjustified manner.

Measures covered by the TBT Agreement
- Technical regulation (TR): a document setting out product characteristics or their related processes and production methods, with which compliance is mandatory (includes labeling, packaging, symbols, etc.)
- Standard: a document approved by a recognized body that provides for common and repeated use, rules, guidelines, or characteristics for products or related processes and production methods, with which compliance is voluntary.
- Conformity assessment procedure (CAPs): a procedure used to determine that requirements in TRs and standards are fulfilled.

Coverage: all products (industrial/agricultural) except SPS and GPA.

Conformity Assessment Procedures
- sampling
- testing
- inspection
- certification
- evaluation
- registration
- verification
- accreditation
- etc.

... and combinations thereof

Some examples of obligations on conformity assessment:
- Promptness (5.2.1)
- Fair order of treatment (5.2.1)
- Publish processing period (5.2.2)
- Explain delays (5.2.2)
- Limit information requirements (5.2.3)
- Respect confidentiality (5.2.4)
- Equitable fees (5.2.5)
- Avoid inconvenient siting of facilities (5.2.6)
- Procedure for review (5.2.8)
Some TBT concerns on Wine raised in the WTO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Concerns</th>
<th>WTO Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Wine labeling</td>
<td>TN/13/135, TN/14/136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>Wine quality standards</td>
<td>TN/13/137</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Challenge

Promote policies to maximize the positive contribution of standards-related measures to regional economic integration and growth.

Address practices that result in protectionist, discriminatory or unnecessarily burdensome measures that restrict trade.

Thank you
What is the World Wine Trade Group?

- The World Wine Trade Group (WWTG) was formed in early 1999, consisting of like-minded wine producing economies working together with a mutual interest in facilitating worldwide trade in wine. Present members include Argentina, Chile, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, United States and Georgia.

- The WWTG is a unique plurilateral body that is structured by the participating members as an informal group which brings together industry, trade negotiators and government regulators with its principal focus to negotiate agreements and to coordinate government activities to reduce unwarranted trade and regulatory barriers to international wine trade.

WWTG Trade Priorities:

- **Recognize** the role of the WTO and its agreements including TRIPS, TBT and SPS.
- **Establish** clarity that there is a fundamental difference between the necessity of governments to regulate wine in order to protect the health and safety of consumers and regulatory requirements over non-health related production methods of how wine is made.
- **Serve** to have all wine producing and consuming economies accept that differences in wine-making practices should not be used as a barrier to trade.
- **Monitor** by exchanging information, regulatory developments in non-WWTG economies thereby helping to establish where these pose unnecessary costs or WTO inconsistent barriers.

WWTG Accomplishments

- Successfully negotiated trade treaties on winemaking practices and wine labeling that reaffirm the importance of health and safety protections related to wine but reduce unnecessary testing and labeling restrictions for the wine trade.
- Developed a cross-cutting framework for regulatory coherence that has proven to dramatically increase wine exports while protecting health and safety concerns, preventing consumer deception and advancing the goals of the WTO.
- Resides as an example to APEC and TPP.
- Through success of WWTG, the wine industry has struck a balance between reducing technical barriers to trade and maintaining health, safety and intellectual property protection.

Understanding Regulatory Structures for Domestic Wine Production and in International Trade

- A primary focus of the WWTG is to understand the different regulatory structures of its Members and its Members trading partners:
  - How does each local wine producing industry and regulatory structure compare with other participant economies;
  - How the members regulatory systems compare with other wine producing systems such as the European Union;
  - How non-wine producing economies regulate the importation of wine.

The Mutual Acceptance Agreement on Oenological Practices (MAA)

- Entered into force December 1, 2002
- The MAA marks the first plurilateral equivalence agreement, in any sector, fully compliant with the TBT Agreement section 2.7;
  - All signatory economies to the MAA accept the winemaking regulations/practices of the exporting signatory thus eliminating the need for testing of imported wines.
  - Consumer health and safety protections are outside of the Agreement. These are governed by each signatory’s domestic regulations.
- To summarize the agreement in a single sentence: If a wine sold in the domestic market meets health and safety/good manufacturing requirements of that market, when exported, the importing authorities do not need additional detail and testing as to how the wine was produced.
Notable Provisions

**Mutual Acceptance**
Permit the importation of wine produced in the territory of another Party in conformity with the exporting Party’s requirements relating to oenological practices and the mechanisms to regulate them.

**Multilateral Obligations**
Nothing in the Agreement shall limit the rights or obligations of the Parties under the WTO Agreement.

**Labeling**
Regulations related to labeling shall be transparent, non-discriminatory and issued in accordance with the WTO, SPS and TBT measures.

**Council of the Parties**
A Council in which each Party has equal representation is established.

**Committee of Experts**
The Parties shall establish a list of four experts in the field of oenological practices.

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Notable Provisions cont.

**Dispute Settlements**
If a Party considers a measure by another Party to be inconsistent with this Agreement, the Complainant may request a written consultation with the Respondent. The Parties shall, within 20 days of receipt of the request, consult one another with a view to resolving the issue. If not resolved, the Committee of Experts from non-disputing members are available to resolve the dispute.

**Transparency**
The laws, regulations and requirements relating to oenological practices for each Party shall be incorporated in a Schedule.

**Amendment**
Any Party may propose amendments to the Agreement or Annex, the text shall be submitted to the depositary, which shall promptly communicate it to all Parties prior to consideration by the Council.

**Withdrawal**
A Party may withdraw from this Agreement by written notification to the depositary.

---

Agreement on the Requirements for Wine Labeling

**Agreement Goal:**
To enable wine exporters to sell wine into WWTG markets without having to redesign their principal label for each individual market, thus significantly reducing costs for the exporter.

**Notable General provision:**
Allows placement of the principle four items of mandatory regulatory information, generally required by governments, anywhere on a wine bottle label provided they are presented in a single field of vision:

- country of origin
- product name
- net contents
- alcohol content

Still allows for the importing authorities to require local mandatory information and in local language or multiple languages on the container.

---

WWTG Ongoing Work

**MOU limiting certification requirements**

**Phase II Labeling Negotiations**

**Exploratory Work on Sustainability Labeling:**
Rely on notification and trust among members to verify particular sustainability standards are achieved.

**WWTG Regulators Forum:**
Regulatory representatives from member economies meet concurrently with WWTG’s biannual meetings to share updates and exchange views on developments in wine trade regulations.

**APEC Subcommittee on Standards and Conformance (SCSC):**
WWTG remains an active participant where it has established a Wine Regulators Forum to address non-tariff barriers in the wine trade.
PESTICIDES AND REGULATION

Federico Mekis

General Objectives:

- Provide the wine industry with specific highlights on issues at stake on pesticides and wine.
- Determine the tasks that must be done before getting to agreements.
- Recommendations on management of pesticides, to satisfy the market rules in relation to residues in wine.
- Explore possible agreements.

Application of chemical products in viticulture
Where are we?

- It is a matter of food safety but also sustainability.
- Consumers, industries and governments are each day more concerned about the effects on food safety and more interested in a sustainable world.
- The requirements -privately and governmentaly established- are more specific and pungent, day by day.

Application of pesticides, wines and consumers,
What do we want?

- We all want safety; and we are all conscious about the need of having a sustainable wine industry.
- These are no “trendy” issues. Food safety and sustainability got here to stay.
- The requirements will be increasing and consumers, industries and governments have different responsibilities.

Application of chemical products
What is the situation for the Wine Industry?

- We have different regulations on food safety; MLR’s are specific for each economy.
- We don't have homologation of laboratory methods. Methods to examine wine differ from economy to economy. Examining the same wine may get to different results depending on the lab method.
- We don't have scientific studies specific to wine and grape vines on MRL’s though Grape fruit has been studied but studies differ.

Application of chemical products
Which are the implications?

- Access barriers.
- Higher costs: laboratories and certification, samples.
- Partial Information which is not science based; problems for decisions in viticulture.
- Information coming from the Chemical industry not neccesarily true for all grape viticultural realities.
- Different methodology of laboratories to measure the same element in equal wines.
Application of chemical products
What each actor can do?

• More R&D+i a goal for industries together with governments and can be done in a cooperative basis.

• More homologation or mutual recognition in regulations: a task for governments.

• More sustainable practices in the broad sense: environmental, social and economic convergence, a task for industries.

Application of chemical products
A basic proposal for R&D+i

The Chilean wine industry has been trying to develop together with the universities a project for studying the degradation curves to the vine and wine to avoid this blindness in which we are of not knowing how much of those chemicals applied in viticulture, could remain in wine.

Specific Objectives of the Project

1. Determine the presence and levels of residues of the main pesticides used in the production of wine grapes at harvest time and wine production, to establish which are the most dangerous pesticides and define the sampling frequency in trials to develop.

2. Determine degradation curves of the main pesticides used in the production of the main wine grapes varieties grown in Chile for two different Valleys in terms of climate.

Specific Objectives of the Project

3. Establish waste transfer rates of major pesticides from the fruit harvested to the wine

4. Let consolidated skills and human resources in the area pesticides for the production of wine in the research and development to to give permanence to the research and future development in this area, considering the permanent changes in regulations on pesticides.

5. Sharing and transfer of results and recommendations of investigations made in the field of consortium partners.

Project stages

- Determine the residue levels in grapes and wine to make a preliminary diagnosis through a multi-residue analysis.

- Determine the degradation curve monitored applications in vineyards by indicating the appropriate period and amplitude sampling for 1 variety.

- Set Degradation curves for selected pesticides and residue levels in microevination, considering the analysis of information obtained during the first year of the project.

- Third to fifth years
  - Determine the additive effects of a second application made under pesticide manufacturer’s recommendations regarding the maximum number of applications on the residue levels in grapes and wine.

Wineries commitments

- Plants district to test pesticides
- Wine grapes
- Machines and people for the application
- People for the technical committee
- Founds
Proposed pesticides - 19

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Manufacturer</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cyprodinil</td>
<td>Fungicide</td>
<td>SYNGENTA Switch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Fludioxonil</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Pyrimethanil</td>
<td>Fungicide</td>
<td>BONNUS ANASAC TERCEL</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
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<td>Scala BAYER</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Tryfloxystrobin</td>
<td>Fungicide</td>
<td>Flint BAYER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Pyraclostrobin</td>
<td>Fungicide</td>
<td>Bellis BASF</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Boscalid</td>
<td>Fungicide</td>
<td>Bellis, Cantus</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>Fungicide</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<td>Spinosad</td>
<td>Insecticide</td>
<td>Success*48 DOW</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Fluazinam</td>
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<td>SHIRLAN SYNGENTA</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Indoxacarb</td>
<td>Insecticide</td>
<td>AVAUNT DUPONT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Objective for year one

Determine the presence and levels of residues of the main pesticides used in the production of wine grapes at harvest time and wine, to establish the most dangerous pesticides and define the sampling frequency in trials to develop.

- **18 Pesticides**
- **1 Grape variety**
- **2 Valleys in Santiago and 2 in Talca (Casablanca and Maipo; Colchagua and Maule)**

- **4 monoresidue tests**
- **1 multiresidue test**
- **20 microvinifications**

Objectives for years two to five

- Determine degradation curves of the main pesticides used in the production of wine grapes in two different climates Valleys for the main varieties grown in Chile.

- **6 pesticides per year**
- **1 valley per climate zone (Casablanca y Maule)**
- **2 kinds of grape Chardonnay and Cabernet Sauvignon**
- **3 Repetitions**
- **5 sample points**

Conclusions:

- Define list of chemicals used in viticulture among producing economies.
- Examine in different areas the degradation curves for each one of them.
- Incorporate Chemical industry to collaborate.
- Make government interested and aware of these needs.
- Get governments to agree on international treaties that avoid barriers, to trade rooted most of the times, in ignorance of the scientific truth involved in Chemicals and wine.
- Examine governmental laboratories methods and those of the private sector laboratories, to determine differences in those methodologies and opportunities to harmonize procedures in wine examination.

THANK YOU
Bilateral Efforts to Liberalize Trade: A Canadian Perspective

Best Practices in Wine Regulation Session
September 18, 2011

Dan Paszkowski, President & CEO
Canadian Vintners Association

Overview
- Background to Canadian Trade: A Focus on Wine
- Bilateral Agreements
  - Canada-US Free Trade Agreement
  - Canada-EU Wine and Spirits Agreement
- Benefits
- Conclusion

Canadian Wine Trade
- Wine is the number one finished agricultural retail value product in Canada
- Total annual wine sales of 457 million litres valued at $5.8 billion (2010)
- Total domestic annual wine sales (2010)
  - Imported 68% (311 million litres)
  - Domestic 32% (146 million litres)
- Top 5 sources of wine imports to Canada (France, Italy, US, Australia, Argentina) represent 73% of total imports
- Canada exported 15 million litres of wine (2010) valued at ~$28 million – Icewine ($12 million)
- Canadian wine export volumes have increased 782% over the period 2000-2010, although exports remain minor on a global scale
- Top 5 wine export markets (US, China, Hong Kong China, South Korea, Singapore) representing 85% of export sales value

Emerging Markets for Canadian Wine
- United States remains Canada's largest export market representing 94% of export volume and 35% of export value
- Wine exports to Asia increased strongly in 2010, up 60% in volume sales
- Asia represents only 5% of Canada's total wine exports but 55% of export value (largely due to Icewine)
- China up 26% by volume and 83% by value
- Hong Kong, China up 464% by volume and 243% by value

Free Trade Agreements
- The facilitation of trade and avoidance of obstacles to trade provide an opportunity for economies to share mutual strengths and overcome mutual weaknesses through combined efforts
- Geographical distance is no longer a barrier to trade, ideas, concerns etc.
- While there remains a focus on multilateral WTO negotiations, many economies are reaching out to the world through various bilateral and regional free trade agreements
- Signing bilateral free trade agreements are not only creating the condition for closer relations among nations but can also provide a common platform to act in a united fashion in other multilateral forums, such as the World Trade Organization (WTO), APEC, WHO, WCO, etc.

Bilateral Wine Trade
- Bilateral agreements such as the Canada-US Free Trade Agreement and the Canada-EU Wine and Spirits Agreement provide an important alternative avenue for improving market access
  - Faster outcomes
  - Increased cooperation and relationship building
  - Tariff reduction
  - Opportunities to remove or limit non-tariff barriers
Canada-US Free Trade Agreement (CUFTA)

- The Agreement came into effect on January 1, 1989
- CUFTA was incorporated into the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), on January 1, 1994, expanding the free trade area to include Mexico
- CUFTA general agricultural provisions include:
  - Prohibition of export subsidies on bilateral trade
  - Phased elimination of all tariffs over a period of ten years
  - Maintenance of WTO rights and obligations

CUFTA and Wine

- Provides for the reduction of barriers to trade in wine which arise from measures related to their internal (domestic) sale and distribution
- Specific measures covered include listing, pricing and distribution practices
- The main objective was to provide equal treatment for Canadian and US wine across both markets

Canada-EU Wine and Spirits Agreement (CEWSA)

- The Agreement came into force on June 1, 2004
- The main goals of CEWSA were to:
  - Maintain stability in Canada’s domestic marketing and distribution practices
  - Assure an open market for wine products
  - Specify and protect Canadian and European geographical indications
  - Mutually agree on oenological practices

CEWSA: Oenological Practices and Approved Terms

- Elimination of the costs and frustrations of barriers to trade based on mutual recognition of oenological practices, processes and product specifications in support of assured access to markets
- Recognition for protected geographical indications:
  - Fraser Valley, Lake Erie, North Shores, Niagara Peninsula, Okanagan Valley, Penticton, Vernon Island
  - Vancouver Island
- Transitional period to end the Canadian use of customary terms:
  - Entry into force of the agreement (Bordeaux, Chianti, Claret, Malaga, Marsala, Medoc, Mosel, Moselle, Rhine, Sauterne, Sauternes, Sancerre)
  - December 31, 2008 (Bourgogne, Burgundy, Rhin, Rhine, Sauterne, Sauternes, Sancerre)
  - December 31, 2013 (Chablis, Champagne, Port, Porto, Sherry)
- The term “Icewine,” “Vin de glace” or “Eiswein”, were defined using specific production and compositional standards which can only be used to describe wine produced from grapes naturally frozen on the vine

CEWSA: Certification and Management Provisions

- Simplified certification provisions under EU rules for wine produced under the supervision and control of an approved competent body (VQA Ontario or the BC Wine Authority)
- Ensured that wines would not face a more restrictive system of certification, analysis or testing
- Established a bilateral Canada-EU Wine and Spirits Management Committee to regularly (annually) review and address outstanding issues and concerns

CUFTA AND CEWSA: Wine Listing, Pricing and Distribution

- Listing
  - Transparency in product listings and treatment of both Canadian and EU/EU products in the same way based on normal commercial consideration
- Pricing
  - CUFTA required that actual cost of service differential between Canadian and US wines be reduced over a 7-year period
    - January 1, 1989 (could not exceed 75% of the base differential)
    - January 1, 1995 (could not exceed 50% of the base differential)
- CEWSA required that the cost of service differential be no greater than the additional costs associated with the marketing of imported products, including the annual additional costs resulting from delivery methods and frequency
- CEWSA also required that the costs of service differential be justified in line with standard accounting practices by independent auditors
- Distribution
  - Measures were maintained which allow retailers to sell wines produced at the winery property
  - Citizens and British Columbians who purchased private wine are allowed to store wine at their property on October 4, 1987, which requires wineries to maintain guaranteed prices related to mandatory in-province bottling of wine for sale in Canada on offered today
Benefits of Bilateral Agreements

- Improves certainty of access
- Reduces trade protection/distortions (tariffs, subsidies, non-tariff barriers)
- Promotes greater trade and harmonization among the parties
- Facilitates research sharing -- creates relationships across industry and government to regularly address regulatory and technical challenges
- Provides opportunities for a unique voice in government and industry forums
- Helps resolve past irritants and address existing or new concerns
- Facilitates technology transfer and ideas
- Establishes opportunities for a simplified certification process for exports
- Supports enhanced transparency

The Canadian Wine Experience

Canada’s bilateral experiences have had significant implications:

1. Facilitated a long-term vision for the Canadian wine industry and new approaches

2. Resulted in significant innovations:
   - Increased wine and grape production with a rapid trend to higher grape and wine quality
   - Increased investment in wine and grape research
   - Creation of VQA standards and appellation wines
   - Investment and development of wine tourism
   - Globally positioned Canada as a leader in Icewine production

3. Renewal of Canada’s grape and wine industry stimulated significant ongoing winery investment and a large contribution to the regional and national economy

4. Elimination/reduction of liquor board cost-of-service differentials which increased foreign competition for Canadian producers

5. Removed long-standing bilateral irritants and created forums to regularly address issues and concerns

Conclusion

- Bilateral agreements have played an important and positive role in the Canadian wine industry, notwithstanding some transitional issues
- Trade forums such as the World Wine Trade Group (WWTG) and APEC continue to provide unique opportunities to:
  - rejuvenate international thinking on international wine trade
  - collaborate on a variety of international issues
  - support a harmonized environment for free trade in wine
- The APEC Regulators Forum, through its knowledge of best practices, can be a powerful mechanism to advance greater regulatory coherence and cooperation in areas of oenological practices, labeling, regulatory limits, counterfeiting, etc.
- FIVS ABRIDGE, a comprehensive and interactive database of regulations and international agreements for the wine industry, can be an invaluable tool for both industry and regulators to advance opportunities for improving wine trade and regulatory coherence.
ISO Accreditation and Certification Requirements In the 21st Century

The New Imperative: “Laboratory Accreditation Is Now Required for World Trade”

Gordon Burns
ETS Laboratories

What Is Laboratory Accreditation?
- Recognition of Laboratory Competency
  - Getting the correct results
- Third Party Laboratory Assessment
  - Objective and done by competent assessor
- Provides Assurance of Laboratory Data
  - Accepted everywhere in the world
- Endorsed by APEC
  - Asia Pacific Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation is APEC Specialized Regional Body

Laboratory Competence
- Qualification and experience of staff
- Suitable testing facilities
- Appropriate testing methods
- Calibrated and maintained equipment
- Traceability of results to national standards
- Proper sample handling practices
- Quality control procedures
- … all to get the “correct results”

Third Party Assessments
- Independent evaluation of Laboratories
  - By ILAC recognized Accreditation Bodies
  - Using ISO/IEC 17025:2005 Standard
  - Done by technically competent assessors
  - On-going monitoring of laboratory data
  - Re-assessment every 2 years

The Benefits for Laboratories
- Evidence of correct results
- Defensible data
- Credibility to customers & regulators
- Increasing market share
- Continual system improvement

Realities of World Trade
- Textiles, petroleum products, wine, and other commodities are now traded entirely on the basis of technical specs
- As are consumer products (e.g. electronic goods and packaged foods)
- International demand is increasing for test data and other technical information in the interests of community health
- Barriers: Not having reliable data!
**ILAC MRA Network**
- 40 bodies from 93 different economies
- 72 signatories representing 59 economies
- Represents 95% of Global GDP
- Almost 40,000 accredited laboratories
- 77% of regulators accept results from accredited laboratories

**ILAC MRA Assures Data Acceptance**

**The Benefits for World Trade**
- For Government and Regulators:
  - Flexible alternative to Legislation
  - Facilitator of world trade
  - Efficient monitoring tool
- For Business:
  - Greater acceptance of products opening up market access
  - Avoid costs associated with multiple testing
- For Consumers:
  - Public confidence in goods despite global marketplace
  - Minimizes product failures and recalls

**Bottom Line From Accreditation**
- Assurance that laboratory results are:
  - Accurate
  - Traceable
  - Reproducible
  - Uniform
  - Defensible
- Critical in decision-making
- Results from Accredited Laboratories are accepted throughout the world!
Seminar on Key Issues in Wine Regulation
San Francisco, United States
18–19 September 2011

TTB's Laboratory Certification Program,
and Wine Sampling and Testing Programs

Abdul Mabud
Director, Scientific Services Division
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB), USA

TTB Mission

- Collect Revenue
  Collect all revenue that is rightfully due, eliminate or prevent tax evasion and other criminal conduct, and provide high-quality service while imposing the least regulatory burden

- Protect the Public
  Prevent consumer deception, ensure that regulated alcohol and tobacco products comply with Federal commodity, safety and distribution requirements

TTB Laboratories

National Laboratory Center, Maryland
- Beverage Alcohol Laboratory
- Nonbeverage Products Laboratory
- Tobacco Laboratory

Walnut Creek, California
- Compliance Laboratory

Capabilities

- ISO 17025 Accreditation
  - Beverage Alcohol Laboratory
  - Compliance Laboratory
  - Tobacco Laboratory

- Methods Used: Consensus Methods
  - Use official methods of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists (AOAC)
  - Develop methods, and validate

Alcohol Beverage Sampling Program

- Marketed Products
- Statistically valid random sampling
  - Collected from retail shops
  - Domestic and imported
- Laboratory analyses to ensure
  - Products conform to TTB regulations (class and type, label information accurately described)
  - Product safety
    - Limited / prohibited ingredients (TTB and FDA laws and regulations)
  - Sulphites, methanol, toxic metals, pesticides, mycotoxins, ingredients of herbs and botanicals, flavors, additives, etc.

Pesticide Monitoring Program

- Yearly Program
  - Currently about 100 wines per year analyzed
  - Sampling subset of ABSP samples
  - Domestic and imported
  - Pesticides approved by EPA for application in grape vines have MRLs in grapes

- Analysis of wines
  - Unauthorized pesticides
  - Authorized pesticides that exceed the MRL established for grapes
Ochratoxin-A (OTA)

- Ochratoxin A - a naturally occurring mycotoxin on grapes produced by mold
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified OTA as a possible carcinogen to humans
- EU has established 2 ppb ochratoxin A maximum level in wine (from 2005 vintage)
- TTB monitors OTA levels in wines sold in US

Ochratoxin-A Monitoring in Wines
Vintage (1999 – 2010)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wine Type (No)</th>
<th>Range (ppb)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White (93)</td>
<td>0.01 – 0.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosé (15)</td>
<td>ND – 0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red (153)</td>
<td>0.01 – 0.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dessert (4)</td>
<td>0.01 – 0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sparkling wine (8)</td>
<td>ND – 0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit Wine (3)</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 256 wines</td>
<td>All OTA levels are below the 2 ppb EU regulatory limit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Product Integrity Investigation

- Mostly domestic products (wineries, breweries, distilleries)
  - Investigations and audits
- Imported Products (importers, distributors)
  - Investigations
- Products are analyzed to ensure regulatory compliance

Chemist Certification Program

- Importing economies require analysis by a US certified laboratory
- TTB offers a program to certify chemists at qualified private laboratories
  - Wines, distilled spirits, and/or beers
  - Offered twice a year (Spring and Fall)
  - Applicants must meet TTB requirements
    - Educational
    - Have necessary equipment to perform the tests
    - Pass testing of TTB provided samples
    - ISO 17025 Labs

Test Samples

- All applicants analyze the same samples provided by TTB (from single lot/batch)
- TTB consensus values are determined
- All applicants need to meet the criteria
# Wine Analytes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Analyte</th>
<th>Reported to the nearest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol by Volume</td>
<td>0.1% by volume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Extract</td>
<td>0.01 g/100mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Acidity as Tartaric Acid</td>
<td>0.01 g/100mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volatile Acidity</td>
<td>0.001 g/100mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citric Acid</td>
<td>0.1 g/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Sulfur Dioxide</td>
<td>1 mg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residual Sugars (expressed as glucose + fructose)</td>
<td>0.1 g/100mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorbic Acid</td>
<td>1 mg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol</td>
<td>0.01 % v/v (or mg/L)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# Program Statistics  
(Wine, DS, and Beer)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Applicants</th>
<th>New Applicants</th>
<th>Education Failures</th>
<th>Data Failures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring 2011</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Testing to Verify Product Safety Systems

Warren Stone, MBA
Director of Science Policy, Compliance & Inspection
Grocery Manufacturers Association

Agenda
1. Food protection challenges
2. Considerations in verification testing
3. Questions

Quality & Food Safety Challenges
- Diversifying Portfolio
- Business growing globally
- Demographics rapidly changing
- Food Safety Systems evolving
- Environmental landscape changing
- Food recalls eroding consumer confidence
- Regulations rapidly changing
- Media reporting of perceived risks increasing
- Competition increasing and improving

Eroding Consumer Confidence
- 83% of North American consumers can name a product recalled due to safety concerns in the last two years
- 76% of consumers report they are more concerned today than five years ago about the food they eat
- 57% of consumers have stopped eating a particular product because it was recalled
- 60% of today’s consumers are concerned about the safety of the food they eat, but less than 20% trust food companies to produce and sell safe foods

(Source: Deloitte, IBM 2009)

Crisis Management
The most critical time in a crisis situation is the first day or even the first few hours.
Especially in today’s rapid fire, multi-media, digital world

Verification Testing
Verification

Those activities, other than monitoring, that determine the validity of the HACCP plan and that the HACCP system is operating according to the plan.

(NACMCF)

Limitations of Attribute Testing for “Control” of Product Safety

- Attempting to “control” your product safety testing is limited by the logistics of sampling and analysis time.
- Often large sample sizes are required to achieve any type of meaningful results.

For Example

- To evaluate a group of 40,000 containers
- Actual defect rate = 0.10%
- Sample size = 125 units
- Accept zero defects, reject on one
- Probability of accepting the lot = 90% (Mil Std 105 E)

Verification Strategies

- Use testing to verify controls, but not in lieu of controls
  - Testing, in itself, is not a control measure
- Design to detect target organism/analyte and sources
  - “seek and destroy” strategy
- Is flexible and dynamic in response to findings

Considerations in Verification

- Sampling strategies
- Target analyte
  - Microbes (yeast, bacteria, molds, fungi)
  - Chemicals (allergens, phenols, aldehydes)
  - Physical contaminants (glass)
- Validated or official methods
- Data review to enable corrective actions and track trends

Desired Outcomes

- Provides assessment and verifies effectiveness of control measures (receiving programs, supplier management, blending protocols, in-process controls, sanitation, etc.)
- Provides data for use to correct problem areas before they post a risk for finished product.
Develop Written Program (SOP) for Verification Plans

- Sample sites
- Sample types
- Sampling frequency
- Sampling procedures
- Test methods

Finished Product Testing as part of Verification

- Finished product (FP) testing based on risk evaluation
  - May be part of verification program
  - May be part of an event investigation
  - May be part of a product release procedure
- Customer requirements
  - May require COA

Considerations for in process and FP testing

- Develop a policy
  - Whether and when to test
  - Impact of a positive result (finding a problem) on finished product
  - Impact of a lot-positive on adjacent/associated lots
- Use validated or official methods
- Tested lot
  - Should be put on hold and isolated pending results
  - Retesting should not be done to negate the initial test result
  - Retesting can be done for investigational purposes, e.g., to determine contamination level

Reasons to modify verification testing

- Industry events
  - Recalls, outbreaks, other regulatory activities
- Operational abnormalities
  - Roof leaks
  - Natural disasters – floods, earthquakes, etc
  - Increase in adverse consumer comments
- Verification testing reveals cause for concern
- Verification of corrective actions
- First time production
- Start up after extended down time
- Construction

GMA Food Safety Courses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HACCP Online course*</td>
<td>The course provides the basic HACCP principles and how to apply them. A learner must be present to pass the final exam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMA Online HACCP Follow-up Workshop</td>
<td>The workshop focuses on the implementation of HACCP plans. It provides hands-on experience and practice, including the development of mock HACCP plans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced HACCP, Verification &amp; Validation</td>
<td>The workshop covers the verification and validation components of the HACCP system. It includes the development of mock HACCP plans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HACCP Train the trainer</td>
<td>The workshop prepares and qualifies candidates as International HACCP Alliance Lead Instructors. It covers HACCP principles and delivery techniques.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic HACCP (Meat, Poultry, Juice, Seafood and Other Products as needed)</td>
<td>The workshop focuses on the development of HACCP plans for specific products. It includes the development of HACCP plans and verification activities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*http://www.gmatraining.com/HACCP_Purchase_Info.html
All others: Contact Audrey Rubio, arubio@gmaonline.org

QUESTIONS???
GMA Food Safety Resources

HACCP Materials:
  - PowerPoint slide sets to accompany the above HACCP manuals:
    - English:  http://www.fpa-food.org/store_product.asp?inve_id=64
- HACCP Verification and Validation:  An Advanced HACCP Workshop
  - Spanish:  http://www.fpa-food.org/store_product.asp?inve_id=69

Other Courses Offered by GMA

- Thermal Process Development
- Thermal Process Deviations
- Better Process Control School
- Aseptic Better Process Control School
- Food Labeling

Contact Audrey Rubio at: arubio@gmaonline.org
The Australian System
Certification and the Advantages to Producers and Consumers

APEC Wine Regulatory Forum
September 2011
Steve Guy – Wine Australia

Consumer Concerns
Quality

- Safety
- Integrity (truthful and accurate labelling and advertising)

Safety
- Microbiological
- Chemical
- Physical

Microbiological Testing
- “Wine is the most healthful and hygienic of beverages”...
  (Louis Pasteur)
- Sugita-Konishi et al, Japanese Society for Bioscience, Biotechnology and Biochemistry, 65(4) 954-957 2001

Food Standards Code
(www.foodstandards.gov.au)
- Food Composition
- Food Labelling
- Additives
- Contaminants
- Food Hygiene
- Production Standards

Australian Wine Production
Standard 4.5.1 Additives allowed in Australian wine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Additive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ascorbic acid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon dioxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citric acid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimethyl carbonate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erythorbic acid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grape juice including concentrated grape juice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grape skin extract</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lactic acid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malic acid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metatartaric acid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mistelle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorbic acid/Potassium sorbate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphur dioxide/Potassium sulphites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tannins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tartaric acid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yeast mannoprotein</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chemical Testing
- Preservatives
- Allergens
- Contaminants

Import Controls
- Imported wine must comply with the Food Standards Code.
- Risk based inspection at border — Wine low risk, therefore only 5% of consignments are inspected (the lowest legislated rate).
- Microbiological: None
- Physical: Label inspection (mandatory items-standard drinks, importer details, country of origin etc)
- Chemical: Sulphur dioxide tested if not declared on label

Physical Contamination
- Isolated examples
- HACCP (Hazard Analysis by Critical Control Points)

Food Standards Code
- Hazard Analysis by Critical Control Point
- Summary of Hazards Required to be Controlled

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Hazard</th>
<th>Control</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SO2</td>
<td>Respiratory problem in susceptible consumers</td>
<td>Accurate measurement of additions, and final concentration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMDC</td>
<td>Methanol</td>
<td>Control dosage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allergenic protein</td>
<td>Affect on susceptible individuals</td>
<td>Warning labels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass pieces</td>
<td>Ingestion by consumers</td>
<td>Bottling procedures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agri-Chemical Residues</td>
<td>Exceeds MRL</td>
<td>Spray during</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Confidence in Lab Testing
- ISO 17025
- National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA)

Wine Scandals
Typical Wine Label

2011
Barossa Valley
Shiraz

Wine Australia Corporation Act
Export Controls

- Food Standards Code
  (alcohol and sulphur dioxide)
- Tasting
- Label Review

Summary
- Limited Laboratory Testing
- ISO 17025
- Open Transparent
- Effective
- Enforced

“And the person who waters wine or changes the label should lose his life.” Miguel de Cervantes
**QA Program at the LCBO:**

**Why test? Who benefits?**

George J. Soleas, Ph.D.
SVP-Logistics/Quality Assurance

---

**LCBO QA Mandate**

Ensure products offered for sale are:
- Of Sound Quality
- Authentic and Safe to consume
- Compliant with applicable Regulations

---

**LCBO QA Quality Management System**

---

**Monitor Emerging Global Issues in the Alcohol Beverage Industry.**

- Data on Benzene in Soft Drinks and other Beverages
- Precautionary Labelling for Allergens in Pre-packaged Foods
- WHO Pesticides Evaluation Scheme: "WHOPES"
- Collection Of Ethyl Carbamate Occurrence in Beverage Alcohol

---

**Role of LCBO QA**

- Consumer Protection
- Corporate Liability
- Consultant/Expert Opinion

---

**Role of LCBO QA**

- Consumer Protection: Safe and Authentic
Authentic Products

“Fake Bottles of Australia’s Best-Selling Jacob’s Creek Wine Have Flooded the UK Market”

Quality Monitoring Programs

Warehouse Investigations
- Sensory, Chemical, Labelling, Packaging
- Customer Complaints
- Retail Investigations

Role of LCBO QA

Consumer Protection:
- Safe and Authentic
- Sound Quality

Sound Quality

- Sensory Quality
- Labelling Quality
- Tamper Evident
- Chemical Composition
- Product Quality
- Packaging Quality

Role of LCBO QA

Consumer Protection:
- Safe and Authentic
- Sound Quality
- Social Responsibility

Social Responsibility

- Labelling design
- Accuracy of declarations
Role of LCBO QA

**Consumer Protection:**
- Safe and Authentic
- Sound Quality
- Social responsibility

**Corporate Liability:**
- Regulatory compliance
- Product recall

Regulatory Compliance

- Food & Drugs Act & Reg’s
- Consumer Packaging and Labeling Act & Reg’s
- Ontario Liquor License & Liquor Control Acts
- Ontario Wine Content & Labeling Act & Reg’s

Product Recalls

- Public recall
  - Health risk
  - Fraudulent products
  - Poor manufacturing practices

- Remove from sale
  - Triggered by LCBO quality programs, customer complaints
  - Requested by suppliers

Consulting with Regulatory Agencies

- Provide survey data and comments to Health Canada/Canadian Food Inspection Agency to assist in establishing Maximum Allowable Limits (MALs) for contaminants, additives, etc.

- Work with Health Canada on emerging contaminants, e.g., OTA, new pesticides
Seminar on Key Issues in Wine Regulation
San Francisco, United States
18–19 September 2011

Percentage of Rejected Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>06/07</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07/08</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08/09</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/10</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/11</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Distribution of Rejected Samples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Years</th>
<th>Wine</th>
<th>Spirits</th>
<th>Beer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>07/08-10/11</td>
<td>214,743</td>
<td>16,000</td>
<td>7,411</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reasons for Rejection

- Label/Barcodes
- Alcoholic Content
- Chemical
- Nutritional, Ingredient
- Contamination

“Make Quality Assurance part of the LCBO Brand”

LCBO: A BRAND YOU CAN TRUST