Regulation of Wine in Mexico

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- 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)
  Establishes the sanitary control of all alcoholic beverages.
- Technical Regulation NOM-142-SSAI-1995

Oenological practices, food additives/processing aids in Mexico.

The technical regulation NOM-142 establishes the food additives and the processing aids allowed by the Ministry of Health.

In oenological practices, the industry follows 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 35% by volume)
- Labels must include the following information, in Spanish:
  - Name/brand name of the product
  - Type of product (e.g., wine, malt beverages, etc.)
  - Net content (in metric units)
  - Country of origin
  - Name and address of the importer
  - Alcohol content (followed by % alc. vol.)
  - Lot number (identification number)
  - Warnings (Absence 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 drinks 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 must either be stamped 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 services:
  - Import Declaration (PonIENTe de Importación)
  - Commercial invoice -- must include itemized data 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 (nota de importación) is not required for wines.
**MEXICAN STANDARDS OR NMEX (VOLUNTARY)**

- **NMEX-313-R-DOF-2003**: Analysis of sugars in wines and grape musts.
- **NMEX-316-R-DOF-2003**: Analysis of reducing substances in wines.
- **NMEX-319-R-DOF-2003**: Analysis of alcohols in wines.
- **NMEX-320-R-DOF-2003**: Analysis of volatile compounds in wines.

**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 (Emidial Mexicana de Acreditación) while the approval is granted by the relevant regulatory agency.

**STANDARDIZATION PROCESS**

NMEXs 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 certification by the government to draft and issue NMEXs.

- **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 (RIA)

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 into force of the NOM after it has been published.

Some process for amending existing regulations.
PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE OF WINE IN PERU
San Francisco, Sept 2014
Ing. Alfredo San Martín Novelli
President of Technical Standardization Committee on Grapes & 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

VINEYARDS

1570

35,000 HAS
(86,000 ACRES)

EVOLUTION OF TECHNIQUES

OBTAINING OF MEAL
Fermentation and preservatives
Distillation
Building and bottling

Seminar on Key Issues in Wine Regulation
San Francisco, United States
18–19 September 2011