



Praedixi Alcoholic Beverages Digest

2022/01/01 - 2022/01/31

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1 ARGENTINA

1.1 2022-01-17: ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES - OFFICIAL

Official Gazette: Regulation

Concepts: [Wine](#), [Labeling](#)

[Resolution INV No 26/2021: Requirements for the Labeling of Wine Products \(Spanish\)](#)

ARTICLE 1.- The conditions for the identification of wine industry products released for consumption are approved, which as Annex No. IF-2021-117472376-APN-DNF#INV dated 3 December 2021, is part of this resolution. ARTICLE 2.- The labels used in fractionated wine products must be registered with the NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF VITIVINICULTURE (INV) prior to their circulation. ARTICLE 3.- The labels printed prior to this rule that do not meet the conditions established in this resolution, may only be used with the prior authorization of this Agency, within the terms determined by it. ARTICLE 4.- Homemade and Craft Wines are included in the regime of this rule.

Similar Article:

[USDA - FAIRS Subject Report Annual 2022: Argentina \[Export Certificate Report\]](#)

1.2 2022-01-17: ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES - OFFICIAL

Official Gazette: Regulation

Concepts: [Wine](#), [Processing Aids](#), [Spirits and Distillates](#), [Beer](#), [Alcoholic Beverages](#)

[Argentine Food Code: Chapter XVI, Auxiliary Components and Processing Aids \(spices, sauces, colours, essences...\) \(Consolidated 01/2022\) \(Spanish\)](#)

Article 1199 With the generic denomination of Spices or Vegetable Condiments, certain plants, or parts of them that, because they contain aromatic, sapid, or exciting substances, they are used to season, dress, or improve the aroma and flavour of food and beverages. Article 1200 They must be genuine, healthy and respond to their normal characteristics, and be exempt from foreign substances and parts of the original plant that do not possess qualities of condiments (stems, petioles, etc). Spices can be sold whole or ground. Spices that are kept in storage, displayed, circulated, or sold in a poor state of conservation or attacked by insects or with a musty odour will be confiscated on the spot, as also those that have been made in poor or deficient hygiene conditions.



2 BELARUS

2.1 2022-01-17: ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES - OFFICIAL

Official Gazette: Regulation

Concepts: [Spirits and Distillates](#), [Cognac](#), [Claims](#)

[Notice 2022: Planning Development Draft Standard - GOST 33407-2015: Cognacs, cognac distillates, brandy. Determination of the content of phenolic and furan compounds by high performance liquid chromatography \(Belarusian\)](#)

Notice of planning development draft Standard GOST 33407-2015: Cognacs, cognac distillates, brandy. Determination of the content of phenolic and furan compounds by high performance liquid chromatography. Purpose (basis) of development: Clarification of established requirements; Start of development: 04/01/2023; Providing the final version: 06/30/2024.

Similar Articles:

[Notice 2002: Planning Draft Standard - GOST 33409-2015 Alcoholic and juice products. Determination of the content of carbohydrates and glycerol by high performance liquid chromatography \(Belarusian\)](#)

[Notice 2022: Planning Draft Standard - GOST 33410-2015: Non-alcoholic, low-alcohol, wine and juice products. Determination of organic acids by high performance liquid chromatography \(Belarusian\)](#)

3 BRAZIL

3.1 3.1 2022-01-05: ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES - OFFICIAL

Official Gazette: Notice

Concepts: [Beer](#)

[WTO Notification: Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade - Notification - Beer made from malt - Addendum - G/TBT/N/BRA/578/Add.3](#)

This addendum aims to inform that the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply – MAPA has issued [Ordinance No. 378, 22 December 2021](#), amending Technical Regulation no. 65, 10 December 2019, on identity and quality standards for brewery products, to determine the period of adequacy of labels when the product is offered to the consumer in lithographed returnable packaging.



3.2 2021-01-05: ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES - OFFICIAL

ANVISA (National Health Surveillance Agency): Notice
Concepts: [Wine](#), [Food Additives](#), [Claim](#), [Food Labeling](#)

[Guidance ANVISA: FAQs on Food Additives and Processing Aids \(2022\) \(Portuguese\)](#)

In this 4th edition, the answers to the questions were updated considering existing regulatory updates, as well as corrections and adjustments in questions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 24, 25, 27, 30, 31, 41, 47, 50, 54, 55, 60, 63 and 71. Question 20 which dealt with the use of chlorine dioxide as a technology support was withdrawn, since it was published on the portal of ANVISA the consultation tool on technology supporters allowed in food. Question 29 which dealt with the subject of foreign matters in flavours has been reformulated, as the answer covers not only additives flavourings but food additives in general. So, a reorganization was made to include it in the general questions about additives. Question 58 about which additives would be allowed for oils and fats was removed, since it was published on the ANVISA portal consultation tool on permitted food additives in foods. Question 75 on permitted food additives for ready-to-eat liquid compounds.

4 CANADA

4.1 2022-01-11: ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES - OFFICIAL

Official Gazette: Notice
Concepts: [Light beer](#), [Beer](#), [Wine](#)

[Health Canada: Lists of Permitted Food Additives: 5. List of Permitted Food Enzymes \(January 2022\)](#)

This *List of Permitted Food Enzymes* sets out the authorized food enzymes that are capable of catalyzing a chemical reaction and that are used as a food additive. It is incorporated by reference in the [Marketing Authorization for Food Additives That May Be Used as Food Enzymes](#). **Note:** A [transition guide](#) has been created to provide stakeholders with further information on the Lists of Permitted Food Additives as well as guidance on how to interpret and use these lists.



5 CODEX

5.1 2022-01-01: ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES - OFFICIAL

WTO (World Trade Organization): Notice
Concepts: [Alcoholic Beverages](#), [Food Labeling Claims](#)

[WTO Notification: Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade - Recent activities by Codex relevant to the TBT Committee - Information provided the Codex Alimentarius Commission \(CODEX\) - G/TBT/GEN/319](#)

1.2 46th Session of the Codex Committee on Food Labelling (CCFL46, 27 September – 7 October 2021): 1.6. CCFL46 concluded work on the General Standard for the Labelling of Non-Retail Containers and on the Guidelines on Front of Pack Nutrition Labelling. CCFL will continue working on guidance on precautionary labelling and on internet sales/e-commerce. 1.7. CCFL46 agreed to start new work on guidance on innovation subject to approval by CAC44. Discussions on labelling of alcoholic beverages and labelling of foods in joint presentation and multipack formats is ongoing. CCFL46 also agreed to consider possible work on sustainability claims and food labelling exemptions in emergency situations as well trans fatty acids at its next session.

6 CZECH REPUBLIC

6.1 2022-01-10: ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES - OFFICIAL

WTO (World Trade Organization): Notice
Concepts: [Alcoholic Beverages](#), [Food Labeling](#), [Claims](#), [Beer Claim](#)

[USDA Report 2022: Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards Country Report](#)

Alcoholic Beverage Products must comply with the food safety and traceability requirements as set by Czech and EU legislation (Regulation (EC) no. 178/2002 and Czech Decree no. 248/2018 and the Food Act no. 110/1997 with later amendments listed in Section I.). For alcoholic beverages containing more than 1.2 percent alcohol by volume, the alcohol content must be indicated by a figure with no more than one decimal place. It will be followed by the symbol '% vol.' and may be preceded by the word 'alcohol' or the abbreviation 'alc.' Tolerances vary by beverage type. Net quantity, allergens, name or business name and address of the food business operator, country of origin or place of provenance, instructions for use where necessary, and date of minimum durability or the 'use by' date (for beverages less than 10% vol. of alcohol) are required. National Decree no. 248/2018 introduced new categories and definitions of beverages, and further specifies mead labelling requirements. Health warnings are not required.



7 ECUADOR

7.1 2022-01-06: MINISTRY OF HEALTH - OFFICIAL

WTO (World Trade Organization): Notice

Concepts: [Alcoholic Beverages](#), [Food additives](#), [Beverages](#), [Flavors](#)

[Draft - Substitute sanitary technical regulation for food processed, processing plants, establishments of distribution, commercialization and transportation of food processed and collective feeding \(2022\) \(Spanish\)](#)

The purpose of this technical health regulation is to establish the conditions of Good Manufacturing Practices for food processing plants; as well as the requirements that must be met by the manufacturing, production, elaboration, preparation, packaging, packaging, maquila, transport, storage, import, distribution and marketing of processed foods for consumption human. In addition, it establishes the requirements for registration, re-registration and modification of the sanitary notification of national and foreign processed foods, the registration of certificates of Good Manufacturing Practices, the homologation of certificates of Good Manufacturing Practices, requirements for the registration of processed foods by line certified in Good Manufacturing Practices, obtaining the Certificate of Free Sale, obtaining a health certificate for export, obtaining a permit for operation, hygienic conditions in collective feeding establishments; So such as the donation of processed foods, to protect the health of the population and ensure the supply of safe products.

8 EUROPEAN UNION

8.1 2022-01-01: ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES - OFFICIAL

EC (European Commission): Notice

Concepts: [Alcoholic Beverages](#), [Beer](#), [Wine](#), [Spirits and Distillates](#)

[Consolidated TEXT: Council Directive 92/83/EEC of 19 October 1992 on the harmonization of the structures of excise duties on alcohol and alcoholic beverages](#)

For the purposes of this Directive, the term 'beer' covers any product falling within CN code 2203 or any product containing a mixture of beer with non-alcoholic drinks falling within CN code 2206, in either case with an actual alcoholic strength by volume exceeding 0.5 % vol. All the ingredients of the beer, including those added after the completion of fermentation, shall be taken into account for the purposes of measuring the degree Plato. By way of derogation from the second subparagraph, Member States that, on 29 July 2020, do not take ingredients of the beer that have been added after fermentation into account for the purposes of measuring the degree Plato, may continue to do so until 31 December 2030.



8.2 2022-01-01: ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES - OFFICIAL

EC (European Commission): Notice

Concepts: [Alcoholic Beverages](#), [Beer](#), [Wine](#), [Spirits and Distillates](#)

[Consolidated TEXT: Commission Regulation \(EC\) No 1881/2006 of 19 December 2006: setting maximum levels for certain contaminants in foodstuffs](#)

Wine (including sparkling wine, excluding liqueur wine and wine with an alcoholic strength of not less than 15 % vol) and fruit wine: 2,0; Aromatised wine, aromatised wine-based drinks, and aromatised wine-product cocktails: 2,0...

8.3 2022-01-01: ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES - OFFICIAL

EC (European Commission): Notice

Concepts: [Wine](#)

[Consolidated TEXT: Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2021/1378 of 19 August 2021 laying down certain rules concerning the certificate issued to operators, groups of operators and exporters in third countries involved in the imports of organic and in-conversion products into the Union and establishing the list of recognised control authorities and control bodies in accordance with Regulation \(EU\) 2018/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council](#)

For the purposes of this Annex, the product categories are designated by the following codes: A - unprocessed plants and plant products, including seeds and other plant reproductive material; B - livestock and unprocessed livestock products; C - algae and unprocessed aquaculture products; D - processed agricultural products, including aquaculture products, for use as food; D - feed; E - wine; F - other products listed in Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2018/848 or not covered by the previous categories. Information relating to the mailing address, website address and email contact point of the control authority or control body, as well as the name of the accreditation body granting its accreditation, can be found on the Commission organic farming website.

8.4 2022-01-10: ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES - OFFICIAL

EC (European Commission): Regulation

Concepts: [Wine](#)

[Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2022/16 of 22 October 2021 correcting certain language versions of Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2019/934 supplementing Regulation \(EU\) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards wine-growing areas where the alcoholic strength may be increased, authorised oenological practices and restrictions applicable to the production and conservation of grapevine products, the minimum percentage of alcohol for by-products and their disposal, and publication of OIV files](#)

The French, Latvian, Polish, Romanian, and Spanish language versions of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/934 (2) contain an error in the eleventh indent of point A.2(e) of Part B of Annex I



as regards the wines originating in Canada subject to the maximum sulphur dioxide content of 400 milligrams per litre. (2) The French, Latvian, Polish, Romanian, and Spanish language versions of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/934 should therefore be corrected accordingly. The other language versions are not affected.

Similar Article:

[Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2022/68 of 27 October 2021 amending Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2019/934 supplementing Regulation \(EU\) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards authorised oenological practices](#)

8.5 2022-01-21: ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES - OFFICIAL

EC (European Commission): Notice

Concepts: [Wine](#)

[Notice - Publication of a communication of approval of a standard amendment to the product specification for a name in the wine sector, as referred to in Article 17\(2\) and \(3\) of Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2019/33 - Pla de Bages - 2022/C 31/12](#)

The paragraph referring to the volatile acidity of Category 1 wines has been amended as follows: ‘Wines less than 1 year old must have a volatile acidity of less than 0.70 g/l, expressed as acetic acid, for white and rosé wines and of less than 0.8 g/l for the red wines. Wines aged for more than 1 year and wines produced in wooden barrels within the same year, whether by fermentation and/or ageing, must have a maximum volatile acidity of 0.9 g/l in whites and rosés and of 1.1 g/l in reds.’ In other words, for whites and rosés the limit has been increased from 0.6 to 0.7 g/l for young wines and to 0.9 g/l for those aged in wooden barrels. For barrel-aged red wines, the limit has been increased from 1 to 1.1 g/l. This amendment concerns Section 2(D-3) of the product specification and Section 4 of the single document.

Similar Articles:

[Notice - Publication of a communication of approval of a standard amendment to a product specification for a name in the wine sector referred to in Article 17\(2\) and \(3\) of Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2019/33 - Lacrima di Morro / Lacrima di Morro d’Alba- 2022/C 31/11](#)

[Notice - Publication of a communication of approval of a standard amendment to a product specification for a name in the wine sector referred to in Article 17\(2\) and \(3\) of Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2019/33 - Barbera d’Alba - 2022/C 31/10](#)

[Notice - Publication of a communication of approval of a standard amendment to a product specification for a name in the wine sector referred to in Article 17\(2\) and \(3\) of Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2019/33 - Almansa- 2022/C 40/04](#)

[Notice - Publication of a communication of approval of a standard amendment to a product specification for a name in the wine sector referred to in Article 17\(2\) and \(3\) of Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2019/33 - Zeeland - 2022/C 44/14](#)



8.6 2022-01-02: ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES - OFFICIAL

EC (European Commission): Regulation

Concepts: [Alcoholic Beverages](#), [Beer](#), [Food Additives](#)

[Consolidated text: Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2017/2470 of 20 December 2017 establishing the Union list of novel foods in accordance with Regulation \(EU\) 2015/2283 of the European Parliament and of the Council on novel foods](#)

The Union list shall consist of Tables 1 and 2. Frozen, dried and powder forms of *Locusta migratoria* (migratory locust): Beer-like beverages, Alcoholic drink mixes; Maximum levels (g/100 g) (marketed as such or reconstituted according to the instructions)- Frozen: 2; Dried or Powder: 2; Additional specific labelling requirements: The designation of the novel food on the labelling of the foodstuffs containing it shall be 'frozen *Locusta migratoria* (migratory locust)', 'dried/powder *Locusta migratoria* (migratory locust)', 'Whole *Locusta migratoria* (migratory locust) powder' depending on the form used.

9 INDIA

9.1 2022-01-04: ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES - OFFICIAL

USDA (US Department of Agriculture): Notice

Concepts: [Alcoholic Beverages](#)

[USDA Report FSSAI Extends the Validity of No-objection Certificates for Imported Alcoholic Beverages](#)

On 9 November 2021, the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) issued a directive clarifying that all imported consignments of alcoholic beverages bottled in origin and in bulk, containing more than ten percent alcohol with no expiry date will be issued a no-objection certificate (NOC) with a validity of 300 days. The NOC will be issued according to Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Import Regulations 2017 and may be re-validated based on visual inspection if the consignment is at the port beyond 300 days. On 24 November, the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs issued standing instructions to all customs officials based on the FSSAI directive.

9.2 2022-01-10: ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES - OFFICIAL

FSSAI (Food Safety and Standards Authority of India): Proposal

Concepts: [Wine](#), [Alcoholic Beverages](#), [Beer](#)

[Draft notification on Food Safety and Standards \(Food Products Standards and Food Additives\) Amendment Regulations, 2021 relating to inclusion of enzymes derived from genetically modified sources under processing aids as approved in 32nd and 35th Food Authority meetings](#)

Aspergillus oryzae: Bakery and other cereal-based products (bread, pasta, noodles, snacks), brewing and other cereal-based beverages, egg processing, oils & fats processing; *Trichoderma reesei*, for use in baking



and brewing process, in the manufacture of cereal beverage, in pasta production, and in potable alcohol production.

10 ISRAEL

10.1 2022-01-20: ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES - OFFICIAL

WTO (World Trade Organization): Notice
Concepts: [Wine](#)

[WTO Notification: Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade - Wine, wine-based beverages and beverages based on vitivincultural products - Addendum - G/TBT/N/ISR/1177/Add.1 \(Notified measure withdrawn or revoked\)](#)

The SI 1318 part 1 - Wine, wine-based beverages and beverages based on Viti vincultural products: Definitions, designations and processes is withdrawn or revoked - date: 4 May 2021.

10.2 2022-01-09: ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES - OFFICIAL

Standards Institution of Israel: Standard
Concepts: [Beer](#)

[Mandatory Standard - SI 407 - Beer, Beer-based beverages, beverages with beer and malt beverages - G/TBT/N/ISR/1027/Rev.1/Add.2 \(enters into force - 10 March 2022\) \(Hebrew\)](#)

Notified measure enters into force - date: 10 March 2022; Both the old standard and this newly revised standard will apply from the entry into force of this revision until 1 January 2024. During this time, products may be tested according to the old or the newly revised standard. All requirements of the newly revised standard will be mandatory, except the following sections: 1. The requirement for a minimum content of 65% solids of barley malt or wheat malt, or both together, out of the total solids used in beer production, as appear in the definitions of "beer" or "beer must"; 2. Section 2.3.8 - Size of the letters and numbers.



11 KOREA

11.1 2022-01-06: ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES - OFFICIAL

WTO (World Trade Organization): Notice
Concepts: [Alcoholic Beverages](#)

[WTO Notification: Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade - Notification - Labelling standards for foods - G/TBT/N/KOR/1050](#)

Manufacturers of products are obliged to indicate the packaging method (packaging space ratio and number of packaging) on the outside of the packaging material. Penalties are imposed if packaging method is not indicated on the outside of the packaging material. Products covered: Rules on the standards, etc., on packaging materials and packaging methods of products [Attachment 1] Products to which the standards on packaging methods by product type - processed food, beverage, alcoholic beverages, confectionery, health functional food, cosmetics, detergents, toy dolls, stationery, miscellaneous goods, quasi-drugs, clothing.

12 MALAYSIA

12.1 2022-01-21: ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES - OFFICIAL

Ministry of Health: Proposal
Concepts: [Alcoholic Beverages](#), [Beer](#), [Food Labeling](#), [Vodka](#), [Whiskey](#), [Wine](#)

[Draft: Proposed Amendments Food Regulation \(PPM\) 1985](#)

Regulation 361. General standard for alcoholic beverage. (1) Alcoholic beverage shall be a liquor containing more than 0.5 per cent volume per volume of alcohol and includes the food for which a standard is prescribed in regulations 362 to 384 384A, 386 and 386A but does not include denatured spirit or any liquor or any preparation containing more than 0.5 per cent volume per volume of alcohol for which medicinal properties are claimed. Regulation 362. Wine. (1) Wine shall be the product of the partial or complete alcoholic fermentation of grape juice or grape juice and other portions of grapes or the reconstituted product of concentrated grapefruit juice and potable water or a combination of these fresh grapes, whether crushed or not, or of grape must. It shall contain not less than 7 per cent volume per volume and not more than 15 per cent volume per volume of alcohol. (1A) "Grape must" shall be the liquid product obtained naturally or physically processes from fresh grapes. An actual alcoholic strength of the grape must of not more than 1 per cent volume is permissible. (2) Wine may contain – (a) urea and yeast; (b) fructose, glucose, glucose syrup, sugar; (c) carbon dioxide, nitrogen, oxygen; and (d) volatile acidity calculated as acetic acid, not including preservative acids, in a proportion not exceeding 1.2 g per litre; and (e) potable water.



13 PANAMA

13.1 2022-01-06: ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES - OFFICIAL

USDA (US Department of Agriculture): Notice
Concepts: [Alcoholic Beverages](#)

[USDA - FAIRS Subject Report Annual 2022: Panama \[Export Certificate Report\]](#)

According to Article 24 of Law 206 of March 30, 2021, all processed food products for retail, bottled or packaged in some form with given name and brand, must be registered at the Panamanian Food Agency (APA), prior to importation. This means that all food products intended for retail as a final product for direct consumption should be registered before import, sale, or trade, including alcoholic beverages, snacks, and canned food, among others.

14 PARAGUAY

14.1 2022-01-03: ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES - OFFICIAL

Official Gazette: Regulation
Concepts: [Alcoholic Beverages](#)

[Gazette No. 1](#)

Resolution of the MERCOSUR common market group no. 46/17, "definitions related to alcoholic beverages (modification of GMC res. no. 77/94)," is incorporated into the national legal order, and is partially modified decree no. 4432/2010...

15 RUSSIA

15.1 2022-01-01: ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES - OFFICIAL

Official Gazette: Notice
Concepts: [Alcoholic Beverages](#), [Wine](#)

[From January 1, non-grape fruit wines will be outlawed in Russia. The word "wine" and words and phrases derived from it may not be used on the label \(Russian\)](#)

From 1 January, fruit wines not made from grapes will be outlawed in Russia. The word "wine" and derivative words and phrases from it are forbidden to be used on the label (back label, collarete) and in the name of alcoholic beverages obtained by fermentation of a fruit other than grapes. Such products will be considered counterfeit. Since the new year, these drinks should be called "fruit alcoholic products."



Producers had to sell all leftover fruit wines by 1 October 2021. Retailers should stop selling fruit wines by the end of 2021.

16 SWITZERLAND

16.1 2022-01-01: ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES - OFFICIAL

Ministry of Health: Regulation
Concepts: [Alcoholic Beverages](#)

[680.11 Ordinance on alcohol \(OAlc\) of September 15, 2017 \(Status on January 1, 2022\) \(Italian\)](#)

In this ordinance we mean by *distilled drink* : ethanol and spirit drinks; b. *ethanol*: ethyl alcohol (C₂H₅OH) in all its forms, whatever the method of production and use; any other type of alcohol intended for use as a beverage or consumer and usable as a substitute for ethyl alcohol is considered as ethanol for the purposes of this ordinance; c. *spirit drink*: drink containing ethanol obtained by distillation or other technical processes; for the purposes of this ordinance, a spirit drink also includes pure or diluted ethanol intended for human consumption; d. *alcoholic products obtained exclusively by fermentation*: 1. products defined in the legislation on foodstuffs such as beer, wine, cider or fruit wine not containing more than 15% by volume of alcohol, without the addition of distilled beverages; 2. natural wines from fresh grapes not containing more than 18 percent by volume of alcohol, without the addition of distilled beverages; And *farmer*: manager pursuant to the Ordinance of 7 December 1998 [2](#) on agricultural terminology who runs a holding of at least one hectare of useful agricultural area, or at least 50 ares in the case of special crops or at least 30 ares in the case of vineyards in steeply sloping areas or terraced areas; f. *agricultural distillery*: domestic distillery in accordance with Article 14 of the Act; g. *professional producer*: owner of a commercial company whose annual production regularly exceeds 200 litres of pure alcohol; h. *small producer*: a person whose production does not exceed 200 litres of pure alcohol per year.

Similar Articles:

[CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN OF BEVERAGES, ACETIC FERMENTED, WINES AND GRAPE AND WINE DERIVATIVES FOR BRAZIL CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN OF BEVERAGES, VINEGARS,](#)

[910.12 Ordinance of 28 May 1997: Protection of Designations of Origin and Geographical Indications for Agricultural Products, Processed Agricultural Products \(DOP/IGP Ordinance\) \(\(Status as of 1 January 2022\) \(Italian\)](#)

[232.11 Federal Act of August 28, 1992, on the Protection of Trademarks and Indications of Source \(MSchG\) \(as of January 1, 2022\)](#)

[Registered Spirits Producers](#)



17 TAIWAN

17.1 2021-01-01: ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES - OFFICIAL

Ministry of Health: Regulation

Concepts: [Alcoholic Beverages](#), [Spirits and Distillates](#)

[Revision of MOF Criteria for Evaluation of Alcohol Quality Certification for Other Distilled Spirits](#)

This standard applies to self-fermentation, production, and complete packaging of enterprises established with the permission of the Ministry of Finance for distilled alcohol products other than rice wine, sorghum wine and fruit distilled wine (hereinafter referred to as other distilled spirits). Certified operators and certified products should comply with relevant regulations and the Ministry of Finance's high-quality alcohol certification. Certification Evaluation Criteria - Common Norms and shall comply with the provisions of this Criteria. 2 Other distilled spirits should be based on agricultural products containing starch or sugar, saccharified or without sugar. After fermentation and alcohol fermentation, it is distilled again, and it is not allowed to use or add edible alcohol. Distilled wine, the alcohol content of the finished product is not less than 20% (v/v). Whiskey should be malt-based. The mash of wheat, rice, corn and other cereals or their products is saccharified, fermented by alcohol, steamed distilled, stored in oak barrels for more than 2 years, and the alcohol content of the finished product is not less than 40% (v/v). 3 Other distilled alcohol production plants shall have the following production equipment.

18 TURKEY

18.1 2021-01-01: ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES - OFFICIAL

Official Gazette: Regulation

Concepts: [Alcoholic Beverages](#), [Beer](#), [Spirits and Distillates](#)

[Gazette of December 30, 2021](#)

ARTICLE 1 – (1) In accordance with Article 21 of the Regulation on Technical Conditions, Establishment, Operation and Inspection of Alcohol and Alcoholic Beverage Facilities, published in the Official Gazette dated 26/9/2002 and numbered 24888, in 2022, the facility Installation permit, production permit and project modification permit fees will be applied as follows: a) Fixed fee for the permission to establish a facility; at least 20,092 TL (twenty thousand and ninety two Turkish Liras) for beer; For wine and aromatized wine, at least 5,356 TL (five thousand three hundred and fifty six Turkish Liras) with a capacity of 20,000 liters/year or less, and at least 13,393 TL (thirteen thousand three hundred and ninety three Turkish Liras) with a capacity of more than 20,000 litres/year; Minimum 66,970 TL (sixty-six thousand nine hundred and seventy Turkish Liras) for aromatized wine-based drinks and aromatized wine cocktails. The fee to establish a facility is 20.08 TL (twenty Turkish Lira and eight kuruş) for beer, per thousand litres per year, based on the project capacity; 33.47 TL for wine and aromatized wine (thirty-three Turkish Lira forty-



seven kuruş); 107.77 TL (one hundred and seven Turkish Lira and seventy seven kuruş) for aromatized wine-based liquor and aromatized wine cocktail; It is calculated as 227.68 TL (two hundred and twenty seven Turkish Lira and sixty-eight kuruş) for distilled alcoholic beverages. One-fourth of the price calculated during the application is due, the balance is collected when issuing the facility establishment permit.

18.2 2021-01-10: ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES - OFFICIAL

USDA (US Department of Agriculture): Notice

Concepts: [Alcoholic Beverages](#), [Beer](#), [Spirits and Distillates](#)

[USDA Report: Turkey Increases Special Consumption Tax on Alcoholic Drinks and Tobacco Products](#)

Special Consumption Tax (SCT) law mandates that the STC on “List 3” items in the appendix of the law will be automatically updated every six months according to the domestic PPI inflation declared by TurkStat every January and July. “List 3” items are soft drinks, alcoholic beverages, fruit juice, and tobacco products. The President of Turkey can decrease or increase the amount with a decree in each term. In June 2021, the president stopped the automatic increase for the second half of 2021, in order to fight rapid inflation, according to his statement. Please see the attachment for the actual “List 3” and actual STC rates.

19 UZBEKISTAN

19.1 2022-01-26: ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES - OFFICIAL

Legal Information System: Proposal

Concepts: [Alcoholic Beverages](#), [Beer](#), [Spirits and Distillates](#)

[Draft 2022: n the new edition of the "On the safety of alcoholic beverages" and on changes and additions to the general technical regulations "On tobacco products \(Uzbek\)](#)

This general technical regulation of safety of alcoholic products of the Republic of Uzbekistan (further - the technical regulation) and the requirements for the process of disposal, as well as the requirements for its labelling and packaging to ensure the free movement of alcoholic products in the territory of the Republic. This technical regulation complements requirements of the regulatory documents concerning alcoholic products according to the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. This technical regulation is developed for the purpose of protection of life and health of the person, property, environment, life and health of animals and plants, prevention of actions leading to distraction of consumers of alcoholic products about its purpose and safety. The objects of technical regulation of this technical regulation are: alcoholic products; processes related to the requirements for the production, storage, transportation, sale and utilization (destruction) of alcoholic products. This technical regulation does not apply to: a) alcoholic products transported in transit through the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan; b) alcoholic products produced for scientific purposes; c) alcoholic products produced by individuals for personal use for further



sale in the territory of the Republic ; d) alcoholic products exported outside the country under foreign trade agreements ; d) products containing ethyl alcohol , in accordance with the list in Annex 1.

20 WHO

20.1 2022-01-12: ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES - OFFICIAL

WHO (World Health Organization): Notice
Concepts: [Alcoholic Beverages](#)

[Reducing the harm from alcohol by regulating cross-border alcohol marketing, advertising and promotion](#)

This technical report describes alcohol as “a commodity of concern to public health” and draws attention to the fact that alcohol products are increasingly being marketed across national borders, often by digital means, and often regardless of the social, economic, or cultural environment in receiving countries. Studies show that the marketing of alcohol increases alcohol consumption, that targeted marketing increases consumption among the targeted audiences, and that such marketing frequently appeals most to heavy drinkers.



ABOUT PRAEDIXI

The Decernis Emerging Issues Digest was generated based on Decernis Praedixi, formerly Horizon Scanning, an intelligence gathering solution and early warning system.

This comprehensive report was generated using Artificial Intelligence and edited by the Decernis team. In the Praedixi System, you will find links to the regulatory sources as well as automatic summaries translated into English.

This Digest includes global major responses, recommendations and events. For more information, please contact us under info@decernis.com or contact your local representative, or refer to our web page <https://decernis.com/solutions/praedixi/>