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1 NAMES OF GENERALLY KNOWN VITICULTURE AREAS

Section 11(3)(a)(ii) of the Liquor Products Act, 60 of 1989, prohibits the use in connection with the sale of wine of "the name under which an area in the Republic where viticulture is practiced is generally known, irrespective of whether the boundaries of such area can readily be determined or not;".

These names are preserved as the feeding stock for new, to be demarcated and protected, wine of origin areas. The board cannot know the names of all generally known viticulture areas, but to provide a measure of certainty a non-exhaustive list, which is also available for download from www.sawis.co.za, is attached as ANNEX A.

If you feel a listed name is not the name by which an area in the Republic where viticulture is practiced, is generally known or that a name should be added to the list, please contact the secretary of the board at 021 889 6555 or olivia@wsb.org.za.

2 REMOVAL OF "DE HOOP" AS GENERALLY KNOWN VITICULTURE AREA – FOR COMMENTS

The board has received an application to not regard "De Hoop" as the name of a generally known viticulture area. The Demarcation Committee has duly considered this application and recommends that it be approved. For **comments** to olivia@wsb.org.za by **30 June 2019** if you please.

3 USE OF THE FUNGICIDE IPRODIONE - EU

The European Union has withdrawn the approval for Iprodione, a fungicide that is effective against *Botrytis cinerea*. As a result the MRL (maximum residue limit) for Iprodione will be set at the default of 0.01 mg/kg as from 31 July 2019. This default MRL will apply to all products produced in the EU or imported into the EU after 31 January 2020. A number of countries are objecting to the unequal treatment of imported products in this regard. We shall keep you informed of any developments in this regard.

Of South African wine analysed over a number of years, around 2 % would have been over the new MRL for Iprodione, but this is from a small sample base.

We have been informed that Iprodione is also on South Africa's preparatory list for banning. Thus, it seems prudent to not use this product for much longer if at all and, if used, make sure the new default MRL will not be exceeded by, inter alia, keeping to or exceeding withholding periods and by limiting dosage.

4 DE-ALCOHOLISED WINE CLASSES

Low and no alcohol wines are a definite trend. Guided by international rules and legislation, the administering officer of the Liquor Products Act will be channeling the proposed new classes below to the

Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) and the Department of Health (DOH) for consideration and eventual approval and publication by the respective Ministers. The proposals are the results of inputs by and requests from and consultations with various parties, including the industries concerned. Due consideration by DAFF and DOH will take some time, but we shall let you know as soon as publication happens.

Please note that we set out the proposals for information purposes and for **comments by 30 June 2019** only – they are not actionable until approved and published by the Ministers. Please feel free to email any comments or questions to olivia@wsb.org.za.

The proposed new classes are:

4.1 Low alcohol wine

- Alcohol content of more than 0.5 % but less than 4.5 %.
- Alcohol may only be removed by means of the prescribed physical processes and not by any other means, for example, by adding exogenous water.
- Variety and vintage year allowed if the wine was provisionally certified before de-alcoholisation. Sensorial evaluation for provisional certification shall be optional. Product may not be certified for origin and is not eligible for the certification seal.

4.2 De-alcoholised wine

- Alcohol content of less than 0.5 %.
- Alcohol may only be removed by means of the prescribed physical processes and not by any other means, for example, by adding exogenous water.
- Variety and vintage year allowed if the wine was provisionally certified before de-alcoholisation. Sensorial evaluation for provisional certification shall be optional. Product may not be certified for origin and is not eligible for the certification seal.
- Labelling requirements of the Liquor Products Act and its subordinate legislation shall apply.
- The mandatory class designation ("de-alcoholised") or a permissible alternative class designation ("non-alcoholic" or "alcohol removed") shall always be indicated in conjunction with the expression "contains less than 0.5 % alcohol by volume".
- Glycerol may be added to this product after de-alcoholisation. Many other countries do not allow this addition.

4.3 Alcohol free wine

- Alcohol content of less than 0.05 %. No analytical tolerance will be allowed.
- Alcohol may only be removed by means of the prescribed physical processes and not by any other means, for example, by adding exogenous water.
- Variety and vintage year allowed if the wine was provisionally certified before de-alcoholisation. Sensorial evaluation for provisional certification shall be optional. Product may not be certified for origin and is not eligible for the certification seal.
- Labelling requirements of the Liquor Products Act and its subordinate legislation shall apply.
- Glycerol may be added to this product after de-alcoholisation. Many other countries do not allow this addition.

5 PRESCRIBED QUANTITIES FOR WINE

During the latter part of 2018 The National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications granted a concession to industry, pending revision of SANS 289, to package wine, including sparkling wine, imported champagne, vermouth, wine cocktails and flavoured grape liquor in the following prescribed quantities:

Any quantity up to and including 500 mL, 750 mL, 1 L, 1,5 L, 2 L, 3 L, 4 L, 4,5 L, 5 L and integral multiples of 1 L above 5 L. Previously the quantities below 500 mL were limited to 187 mL, 200 mL, 250 mL, 300 mL, 340 mL, 375 mL and 400 mL. Our guideline document (ANNEX B) in this regard has been updated accordingly.


6 APPROVAL OF CERTIFIED WINE LABELS

Section 23 of the Wine of Origin scheme prohibits the use of a label on certified wine unless such label was approved by the board.

The board has noticed a worrying trend of labels not being submitted for approval. When such labels are scrutinized during final submissions and found not to comply, the board is then asked for special dispensation to use such labels.

Participants to the Wine of Origin scheme are urged to submit all labels for approval. To avoid wasted costs, it is prudent to submit labels in final art form before printing.

Going forward the board will be loath to grant dispensations for use of labels not submitted for approval.



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WINE AND SPIRIT BOARD

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WINE OF ORIGIN (WO) · INTEGRATED PRODUCTION OF WINE (IPW) · ESTATE BRANDY

NAMES OF GENERALLY KNOWN VITICULTURE AREAS

Alheit	Eendekuil
Amaliensteyn	Eerstehoop
Artois	Eerste River/Eersterivier
Augrabies	Elandsbaai
Augsburg	Faure
Baden	Firgrove
Barkly West/Barkly-Wes	Friersdale
Barrydale	Ganspan
Blouputs	Gariep
Boegoeberg	Gelukshoop
Boland	Gordons Bay/Gordansbaai
Bossiesveld	Goree
Botha	Gouda
Bothashalte	Grabouw
Brakboscheiland	Groblershoop
Brandvlei	Groenfontein
Brandwacht	Groot-Drakenstein
Britz	Grootdrink
Bronkhorstspruit	Groot River/Grootrivier
Bucklands	Halfmanshof
Caledon	Harkerville
Clanwilliam	Hartsvallei
Cogmanskloof	Heidelberg
Dal Josafat	Helderberg
Dassieshoek	Helshoogte
De Doorns	Hermanus
De Hoop	Hermon
De Neus	Hoeko
De Rust	Hopetown
De Wet	Houwhoek
Doorn River/Doornrivier	Huis River/Huisrivier
Doring River/Doringrivier	Idasvallei
Drew	

Please note that this list is not exhaustive as the board cannot know of all the names of generally known viticulture areas. It is provided as a measure of legal certainty. If you are not sure if the name you want to use, could be such a generally known name of a viticulture area, please contact the secretary of the board at 021 889 6555 or olivia@wsb.org.za

Kaap Infanta/Kaap Infante/Cape Infanta/ Cape Infante	Marchand
Kakamas	Merwespont
Kalkwerf	Moddergat
Kamnassie	Moordkuil
Kanoneiland	Moutonshoek
Kapel	Muldersvlei
Karookop	Namaqualand/Namakwaland
Karos	Neilersdrift
Keerwederkloof	Nonna
Keimoes	Nordale
Keimoes Island/Keimoeseiland	Noree
Keisies River area/Keisiesrivier area	Nylstroom
Klapmuts	Omdraai
Klawer	Opsoek
Klein-Drakenstein	Oudtshoorn
Klipdrif	Overhex
Klipheuwel	Paarden- en Drifteiland
Koelenhof	Paradyskloof
Koffiefontein	Perdeberg
Kraaifontein	Piketberg
Kuils River/Kuilsrivier	Poesjesnels River/Poesjesnelsrivier
Kys	Poespas Valley/Poespasvallei
Ladismith	Porseleinberg
Lambrechtsdrif	Porterville
Langverwacht	Potgietersrus
Leerkrans	Prince Alfred Hamlet
Leeu River/Leeurivier	Prospect
Libanon	Rawsonville
Louisvale	Riebeek-Kasteel
Louwshoek	Riversdale/Riversdal
Loxtonsvale	Riverside
Lydenburg	Riviersonderend
Lynedoch	Robertsivlei
Malan Staion/Malanstasie	Roodehoogte
Marble Hall	Rooiberg
	Rooidraai

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Rooikopeiland	Warm sand
Saron	Wemmershoek
Schoemanshoek	West Coast/Weskus
Schroder/Cilliers	Wilgenhoutsdrif
Ses Brugge	Wolseley
Simondium	Wynands River/Wynandsrivier
Siebritskloof	Zeekoesteek
Skanskop Island/Skanskopeiland	Zoar
Somerset West/Somerset-Wes	
South Cape/Suid-Kaap	
Strandfontein	
Suurbraak	
Takkap	
The Craggs	
The Koo/Die Koo	
Tierberg	
T'Kabies	
Trawal	
Tygerberg	
Uitnood	
Uppington	
Vaalharts	
Vaallus	
Vaalwater	
Van Zyl damme	
Vier-en-Twintig Riviere	
Villiersdorp	
Vlaeberg	
Vlottenburg	
Voorsorg	
Vyeboom	
Waihoek	
Wabooms Rivier (Wagenboom)/ Wabooms rivier (Wagenboom)	
Wakkerstroom	
Warmbaths/Warmbad	

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VOLUME: PRESCRIBED QUANTITIES AND DECLARATION FOR LIQUOR PRODUCTS

1 INTRODUCTION

The legal requirements regarding above-mentioned were regulated under Trade Metrology Act (77 of 1973) regulations of 1977. The way the volume declaration had to be indicated, was linked to the position and character height of the trade name.

New regulations were published in 2007, which provide that prescribed quantities and the requirements for marking of prepackages shall be in accordance with South African National Standard (SANS) 289.

SANS 289 prescribes the sizes wherein liquor products may be packaged and requires the following items to be shown on prepackaged products:

- (a) Identity of the product.
- (b) Name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, distributor or importer.
- (c) Net quantity of the prepackaged product.

In our opinion, however, under paragraph 1.2.2 of SANS 289, as the items referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) above are subject to specific requirements of the Liquor Products Act (60 of 1989) and its subordinate legislation, the requirements of SANS 289 in respect of these items do not apply to liquor products. After discussions, the relevant authority has officially exempted liquor products from these requirements (indication of product identity and name and place of business) and has indicated that SANS 289 will be amended accordingly in due course.

Thus, for liquor products, SANS 289 only applies in respect of prescribed quantities and requirements relating to the volume declaration. For the other aspects mentioned, the Regulations of the Liquor Products Act apply – see Wine Law 10 of 2008 (SA labelling requirements) in this regard for wine.

2 PRESCRIBED QUANTITIES

Liquor products may only be packaged in the sizes as set out below:

Liquor product	Prescribed quantities
Wine, including sparkling wine, imported champagne, vermouth, wine cocktails and flavoured grape liquors	Any quantity up to and including 500 mL, 750 mL, 1 L, 1,5 L, 2 L, 3 L, 4 L, 4,5 L, 5 L and integral multiples of 1 L above 5 L [“Any quantity up to and including 500 mL” by way of a concession in 2018.]
Potable spirits including liqueurs, cream liqueurs and spirit cocktails	Any quantity up to and including 50 mL, 200 mL, 250 mL, 300 mL, 375 mL, 500 mL, 750 mL, 1 L then 150 L and integral multiples of 1 L above 150 L
Other, including spirit coolers and alcoholic fruit beverages,	Any quantity up to and including 100 mL then 250 mL, 275 mL, 300 mL, 330 mL, 340 mL, 375 mL, 450 mL, 500 mL, 660 mL, 750 mL, 1 L and 1,5 L

3 NET QUANTITY DECLARATION

SANS 289 requires as follows:

3.1 What

In the case of a liquor product the net quantity may only be expressed by volume (not, for example, by mass).

3.2 Where

The net quantity must be shown on any label of a liquor product, except a label on a surface clearly intended as a base. A surface blown, embossed or moulded on is also regarded as a label.

Where a package contains a number of items, which have themselves been prepackaged in accordance with the requirements set out herein, the outer container need only make known the number of items and their individual quantity. In cases where the items have different quantities, the outer container shall make known the number of items of each quantity and their respective quantities.

3.3 How

- (a) The volume declaration shall appear in easily legible **boldface** type or print that contrasts conspicuously with the background and with other information on a package. However, when the net quantity is blown, embossed, or moulded on the surface of the package it need not contrast with the background.
- (b) If the net quantity of the liquor product is less than 1 000 millilitre the unit used must be **millilitre(s)** (or **mL** or **ml**) or **centilitre** (or **cL** or **cl**).

If the net quantity of the liquor product is equal to or more than 1 000 millilitre the unit used must be **litre(s)** (or **L** or **l**).

The script letter *ℓ* for litre is acceptable within the SADC region but might not be accepted in countries outside the region.

- (c) The decimal indicator, if applicable, shall either be a comma or a period (full stop). For example: "**1,5 L**" or "**1.5 L**". The latter is better in terms of current international practice. Neither a period (full stop) nor the letter "s" shall be used after any of the symbols.
- (d) A single space must be used between the number and the unit of measurement. Thus, for example, "**750**" followed by a single space and then "**mL**". The single space must be of the size of the font used, it cannot be arbitrary.
- (e) The letters and numerals used in the volume declaration shall have a minimum height as set out below:

Net contents	Minimum height of numbers and letters in mm
50 mL or less	2
More than 50 mL, but not more than 200 mL	3
More than 200 mL, but not more than 1 L	4
More than 1 L	6

27 May 2019