



Dialogue on Risk Management in Wine Trade

5-6 November, 2012 - Auckland, New Zealand

Trade Facilitation Through Coherence in Limits and Analysis.

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Agenda

- Globalization vs. Regulation in the Economies
- Preserving Necessary Protections
- Removing Unnecessary Obstacles - Coherence
- Interim Assistance



Globalization vs Economy Regulation

- The market for wine has globalized – fast!
- This change has generally outpaced wine regulatory development in many economies.
- Result? Differing limits and approaches to testing when wine is traded internationally.
- These add to the cost of business but provide no additional benefits to stakeholders.



Preserving Necessary Protections

- Consumers
 - Must receive a safe product (wine is low-risk).
 - Must receive accurate information about the product.
- Producers
 - Must be protected against infringements of Intellectual Property.
 - Must compete on a level playing field.
- Enforcers
 - Must foster compliance through credible enforcement systems.
 - Must collect appropriate revenues.



Removing Unnecessary Obstacles - Coherence

- All these protections can be maintained while trade is facilitated through coherence.
- Example – regulatory limits for wine and testing for compliance by analysis.
- Consider Guiding Principles for greater coherence:



1. Establishment of Limits

- **Avoid unnecessary limits** – stimulate costly analysis. For example:
 - Zero *salmonella* in 25 ml wine (wine will not support growth of *salmonella*).
 - Pesticide MRLs for wine in addition to MRLs for grapes.
- **Mutually Accept/Harmonize limits where possible.** Are regional/economy differences justified?
- **Give due regard to international agreements and existing limits** when setting new limits – use international best practice to achieve adequate protection for consumers, taking account of producer needs.



2. Expression of Limits

- Adopt a common system of Scientific Units to express limits (e.g. Système International).
- Use a common, appropriate convention for the same limits (usually vol./vol. and weight/vol.).
- Avoid basing limits on the volume of alcohol in wine.
- Choose a common constituent for the expression of certain limits (e.g. Titratable Acidity).



3. Action Levels for Wine Components

- As analytical sensitivity increases, and where there is no known public health concern:
- **Set levels for certain substances or classes of substance below which enforcement action will not be taken.**



4. Transition Arrangement for Regulations

- Taking account of the special attributes of wine production and the persistence of wine in the supply chain and marketplace:
- Allow adequate transition arrangements when introducing new regulations.
- Grandfather (exempt) stock in trade unless public health concerns override.



5. Confidence in Methods of Analysis

- Specify mutually agreed performance criteria that methods must achieve for use in wine analyses.
- Enforcement laboratories to provide information on the measurement uncertainty associated with each result reported so that enforcement authorities may take this into account in considering test results.



6. Confidence in Testing Results

- Seek elimination/reduction of analytical certifications.
- Where analyses are required:
- Performance in accredited labs or using a certified analyst program can minimize impacts on trade and give necessary confidence in the results.
- Reduce need for analysis in official laboratories.



7. Testing Wine for Authenticity

- The database of authentic samples must be sufficiently comprehensive to take account of all variables that might affect the analysis performed and cause a legitimate test sample to be categorized as fraudulent.
- Such factors include production region, growing season, soil type, micro-, meso- and macroclimates, rootstock, variety, clone, irrigation, trellising and pruning systems, viticultural management practices, all permutations of legitimate winemaking practices, age and storage conditions of sample.



Interim Assistance

- Codex alimentarius pesticide MRL database
 - <http://www.codexalimentarius.net/pestres/data/pesticides/index.html>
- US Department of Agriculture pesticide MRL database
 - <http://www.mrldatabase.com>
- EU pesticide MRL database
 - http://ec.europa.eu/sanco_pesticides/public/index.cfm
- FIVS-Abridge – international wine regulations database
 - <http://www.fivs-abridge.com>
- Australian Wine Research Institute (AWRI) (additives, analytical requirements, pesticides)
 - http://www.awri.com.au/industry_support/regulatory_assistance/



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Thank You