Regulation of Wine in Mexico

Submitted by: Mexico
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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”.

Contains aspartame
**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).

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**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 NMX (VOLUNTARY)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NMX-V-012-NORMEX-2005</td>
<td>Alcoholic Beverages - Wine specifications.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**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 (NMX).

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 Acreditación) while the approval is granted by the relevant regulatory agency.
STANDARDIZATION PROCESS

NMX’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 NMX’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 NACIONAL DE VINOS DE MESA
(miles de cajas *)

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<td>23,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Caja de 12 botellas de 750 ml = 6 Botellas cada una / Fuentes: March - IWSR/Nielsen/Producers

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