



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2011/SOM3/SCSC/SEM/023
Session 1, Part B

Regulation of Wine in Korea

Submitted by: Korea



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

Regulation of Wine in Korea

September 18, 2011

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Outline

- Korea Food and Drug Administration
- Brief overview regarding current practice
 - classification, fruit wine making practice, food additives, standards, labeling
 - conformity assessment procedures
- Consumption, Local production, Importation



Korea Food & Drug Administration

- Established in 1998
- Headquarter, 6 Regional Offices, 1 Affiliated Institute
- An agency within Ministry of Health and Welfare
- Protecting the public health by assuring the safety and effectiveness of our nation's food supply, drug, cosmetics, and medical device.
- KFDA signed MOU with National Tax Service last year. Under MOU, KFDA is working together to ensure for domestic and imported alcohol beverages safe.



Organization of KFDA HQ



Relocated to the Osong Health Technology Administration Complex



Legal regulatory framework

- Korea is well equipped with a modern legal system that is based on a fixed hierarchy.
- An Act or law, legislated by the National Assembly, gives the legal basis for government regulations.
- Under each Act, a Decree and Rule are drawn by the responsible ministry to implement the law.
- The competent ministry or agency also promulgates notice and guidelines in order to provide more detailed guidance

Liquor Tax Act

- Liquor tax shall be imposed on alcoholic beverages pursuant to **Liquor Tax Act** administered by Korea Nation Tax Service(NTS).
- **The Act** also contains several provisions related to **classification, alcoholic beverage making practices, allowable optional ingredients, business license for manufacture or sale, labeling requirements, recordkeeping duties,** and notification of manufacturing products .



Classification

- According to liquor tax act article 4, alcoholic beverage can be classified as follow:

1. Brewed alcoholic beverages:

- (a) **Makkoli (cloud type rice wine),**
- (b) Yakju (clear type rice wine),
- (c) Cheongju (sake type rice wine), (d) Beer, (e) Fruit wine



2. Distilled spirits:

- (a) **Soju,** (b) Whisky, (c) Brandy, (e) liqueur, (f) other distilled spirits



3. Other alcoholic beverages.



Fruit wine making practice

- Use of fruit, fruit juice, dried fruit for wine production
- Addition of sugars
- Addition of acids
- Addition of flavor agents
- Addition of alcoholic beverages
- Addition of colorants
- Addition of sulfur dioxide



Food additives/processing aids

According to Liquor Tax Act, there are following substances permitted.

Item	Components
Sugars	Sugar, Glucose, Fructose, Malt Syrup, Oligo-saccharide or Honey
Acids	Lactic acid, Succinic acid, Acetic acid, Fumaric acid, Tartaric acid, Malic acid or Tannic acid
Flavor enhancers	Amino acids, Glycerine, Dextrin, Hope, Minerals, Substances determined by Korea Tax Service Administer
Flavor agents	Fusel oil, Esters, Aldehydes, Substances determined by Korea Tax Service Administer
Colorants	Substances permitted by Food Sanitation Act
Sweetening agents	Aspartame, Sterviol glycoside, Sorbitol, Sucralose, Acesulfame potassium, erythritol, xylitol



Food Sanitation Act

- The Ministry of Health and Welfare(MHW) has responsibility for implementing the Food Sanitation Act.
- The Act is the legal basis for the food safety-related work conducted by MHW and KFDA.
- KFDA is responsible for setting and enforcing standards and specifications for domestic and imported foods, food additives, food packaging, containers and utensils.



Key KFDA regulations (1)

- **Food code** stipulates standards and specifications for manufacturing, processing, usage, cooking, storage of foods and utensils, containers and packaging for food products.
- It specifies the standards for maximum residue levels of agricultural chemicals, antibiotics, hormones, radioactive ray standards, testing methods, etc.
- The Food Code contains general standards and specifications governing food products and individual standards and specifications.



Alcohol beverage standards

items	Beer	Whisky	Fruit wine
Methanol (mg/ml)	Less than 0.5	Less than 0.5	Less than 1.0
Adelhyde (mg/100ml)	-	Less than 70.0	-
Ochratoxin A (ug/kg)	-	-	Less than 2 (Grape wine only)
Lead (mg/kg)	-	-	Less than 0.2 (Grape wine only)
Preservatives (g/kg) Sorbic acid Calcium sorbate Potassium sorbate	-	-	Less than 0.2



Key KFDA regulations (2)

- **Food additive code** defines standard specifications for individual food additives and usage standards
- As of December 2010, Korea had a positive list of 609 approved food additives and mixture of approved additives.
- Most additives are approved and tolerance levels are established on a product-by-product basis.
- **Labeling Standards for Food** provides guidance on how to meet Korean language labeling requirements for imported food products including imported alcoholic beverage.



Labeling requirements (1)

- Korean law requires a Korean language label on imported alcoholic beverages.
- Stickers may be used instead of manufacturer-printed Korean language labels for imported food products.
- The sticker should not be easily removable and should not cover the original labeling.



Labeling requirements (2)

- According to Liquor tax act article 44-2, Food sanitation Act article 10 and KFDA labeling standard, the label shall contain the following information.
 - Type and Name of the product, Country of origin, importer's name, address and phone number, Date of bottling, Alcohol percentage and volume, Name of ingredients, Name of food additive used,
 - Government health warning clause,
 - Government warning clause against liquor sale to minors,
 - Bottles destined for retail channel distribution must be labeled.



Label

Name : OOOO Country of origin: OO
Type: OO (alcohol 0 %), Contents : OO ml
Manufacturing company : OOOOOO
Ingredients : OOOOO
Importer's name : OOOO, address, phone number
Date of bottling : (Year-Month-Day or Julian Code or Lot no.)
Warning Statements
Statement of Sale Prohibition for minors
Recycling Logo
"Sell for household , " Sell of Supermarket Store"

Labeling requirements (3)

- The use of fruit images is not allowed on the packaging of food and beverage products, including alcoholic beverages, by law unless the product contains ingredients obtained from the fruit in question.
- Artificially flavored beverages may not use the image of fruit unless they contain that fruit.

Conformity assessment for imported alcoholic beverages

- Imported foods and beverages are subject to KFSA food quarantine inspection.
- There are kinds of inspections:
 - **Detailed inspection**(chemical analysis test) for new-to-market products
 - **Visual inspection**(sensory/document inspection) for existing products

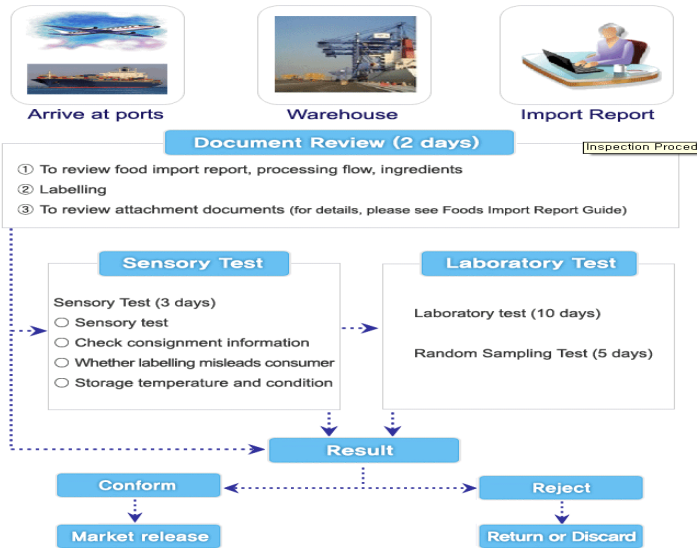


Sensory/document inspection

- Sensory / document inspection provides that the product of subsequent shipments is identical to the product in the first shipment with respect to label, product name, alcohol percentage, ingredients and net volume.
- However, subsequent shipments of identical products can be subject to random detailed chemical inspections.



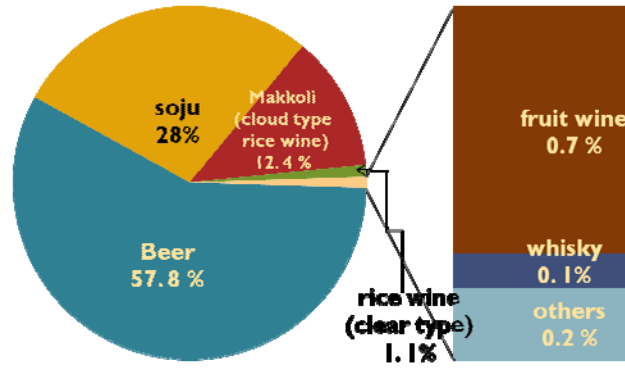
Imported Food Inspection Procedures



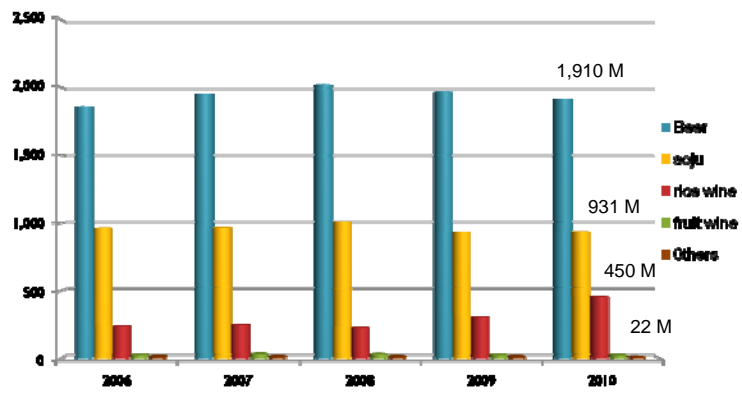
Formulation procedure of new or amend regulations

- Proposed draft new or amend regulations made by competent government agency
- Collecting Public comments through intra-government or non government organizations
- WTO/SPS/TBT notification
- Elaboration with National Regulation Reform Committee
- Elaboration with Food Advisory Committee
- Enforcement

Consumption



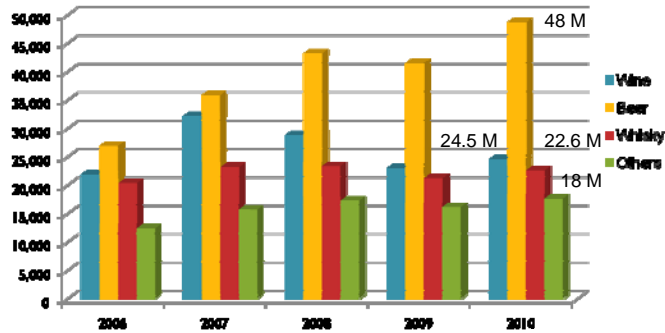
Local production 2006-2010



Data source : Korea National Tax Service (unit : 100,000 liters)



Importation 2006-2010



* Others include vermouth, Sake, cognac, fruit brandy, Rum, Gin, Vodka, Liqueur, Koaliang Liquor, Tequila etc.

Data source : Korea wines & spirits importer association
(<http://www.kwsia.or.kr>) (unit : 1000 liters)



Thank you for your Attention!

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