WINE LAW

INFORMATION

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LABELLING REQUIREMENTS FOR SOUTH AFRICAN WINE

Below please find a new consolidated guide to South Africa's labelling requirements (in English and in Afrikaans), compiled because of recent and not so recent amendments to the legislation concerned. The guide is fully cross referenced using bookmarks and hyperlinks. This to facilitate electronic navigation to encourage you not to print a hard copy of the document.

ANDRÉ MATTHEE
DIRECTOR: REGULATORY SERVICES
WINE AND SPIRIT BOARD

Tel: 022 423 8692
Fax: 021 807 6003
Email: matthee@wo.org.za

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LABELLING REQUIREMENTS FOR SOUTH AFRICAN WINE

These requirements apply to SA wine sold locally. Labels of wines exported, must also comply with the requirements of the country to which they are exported.

All labels for certified wine* must, prior to printing, be submitted to the Label Committee of the Wine and Spirit Board for approval. Contact Anneline du Plessis, Tel.: 021 807 5733, Fax: 021 807 6028, Email: anneline@sawis.co.za

See paragraph	Item	Only allowed on certified wine* if marked "x"
	MANDATORY ITEMS - See paragraph 1	
2	The CLASS DESIGNATIONS “sparkling wine”, “perlé wine” and “sweet natural wine”, if applicable	
3	ALCOHOL CONTENT	
4, 11	NAME AND FULL BUSINESS ADDRESS OR CODE NUMBER OF RESPONSIBLE SELLER	
5	VOLUME DECLARATION, e.g. "750 ml"	
6	The EXPRESSION "Contains sulphites"	
7	ONE of the HEALTH WARNINGS	
8	FILLING DATE on non-glass containers	
	CONDITIONAL ITEMS - See paragraph 9	
10	EXPRESSION "Wine of Origin" or "W.O." AND NAME OF ORIGIN AREA (e.g. "Wine of Origin Paarl”)	x
11	ESTATE NAME AND EXPRESSION "Estate Wine" (e.g. “Kanonkop Estate wine”)	x
12	The EXPRESSION “single vineyard wine”	x
13	Cultivar/variety	x
14	Vintage year	x
15	The CLASS DESIGNATIONS “special late harvest wine”, “noble late harvest wine”, "blanc de noir-wine", “wine from naturally dried grapes”, "Cape white", "Cape ruby", "Cape tawny", "Cape dated tawny", "Cape late bottled vintage", "Cape vintage", "fino", "amontillado", "oloroso", "pale dry", "pale cream", "medium cream" and "full cream", if applicable	x
16	The name of a co-operative	
17	Sweet/dry - descriptions	
18	Indications of origin	x
	PROHIBITED ITEMS - See paragraph 19	
	The word “superior” or a translation thereof	
20	The name of a generally known viticultural area	
21	Items that qualify certification	
	Items that are derogatory, inaccurate, untrue or vague	
	Items which could create a misleading impression	

* “Certified wine” means wine produced in terms of the provisions of the Wine of Origin Scheme.

1 [back to main table]

Except for the volume declaration, the expression “contains sulphites" and the health warning, all mandatory items must be within the same field of vision on one or more labels of a container - obviously not on the base of a container. In practice all mandatory particulars usually appear on back labels (side panels in the case of bag-in-a-box) - thus, all in the same field of vision. Mandatory items must be clearly distinguishable from each other and from any other particulars on a label. Each separate mandatory item must be in characters of the same colour, type and size. All characters must be clearly legible, indelible and must be printed on a uniform and clearly contrasting background. Minimum character heights for all the mandatory items except the volume declaration and health warning are as follows - 1 mm on containers smaller than 250 ml, 1,5 mm on containers from 250 ml to 375 ml and 2 mm on containers larger than 375 ml. Character height for the volume declaration - see table at paragraph 5. For the health warning minimum character height is not prescribed, but a white background of a specified area is required - see paragraph 7.

2 [back to main table]

The class designation "perlé wine" may be substituted by the designation "petillant" and "sweet natural wine" may be substituted by "natural sweet wine", "natural sweet" or "sweet" or a similar expression. The class designation "sweet natural wine" is only mandatory if the residual sugar content of the wine is more than 30 g/l. A natural wine with a residual sugar content of more than 30 g/l and not indicated as a late harvest, special late harvest, noble late harvest or wine from naturally dried grapes, must be identified as a sweet natural wine.

3 [back to main table]

Alcohol content is defined as "a percentage ethyl alcohol per volume of the product" and must consist of a figure together with a percentage symbol and the expression "alcohol" or "volume" or abbreviations thereof. For example: "15 % alc" or "12,5 % vol" or "Alc 12,2 %" or "10,9 % alc per vol" etc.

A tolerance of 1 is permitted between the strength labelled and the alcohol strength determined upon analysis of the wine. A wine of 11,5 % vol may thus be indicated as 10,5 % vol up to 12,5 % vol.

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A responsible seller is defined as someone by or for whom wine is bottled with a view to the sale thereof. The name of a judicial person must be indicated in full (XYZ Pty. Ltd.) - however, see paragraph 16 hereunder for the names of co-operatives. Where the address includes the name of an area of origin or generally known viticultural area, that name may not be accentuated or leave any doubt as to the origin of the wine concerned.

A code number may be used in place of above-mentioned name and address. Code numbers are issued by the administering officer, Department of Agriculture, Directorate Plant Health and Quality, Private Bag X5015, Stellenbosch, 7599, (Marian Honing 021- 809 1687).

5 [back to main table]

The volume declaration must be in **boldface**, unless blown, embossed or moulded on the surface concerned. If the net quantity is less than 1 000 ml, use the unit **millilitre(s)** (or **mL** or **ml)** or **centilitre(s)** (or **cL** or **cl**). If equal to or more than 1 000 ml use **litre(s)** (or **L** or **l**). The decimal indicator must be a comma or a period (full stop), e.g. "**1,5 L**" or "**1.5 L**". Do not use a full stop or the letter "s" after any of the abbreviations. Use a single space between the number and the unit, e.g. "**750**" followed by a single space and then "**mL**". Minimum character heights are:

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

6 [back to main table]

The "contains sulphites" must be indicated if sulphur dioxide is present in a concentration of more than 10 milligrams per liter, measured as total sulphur dioxide.

7 [back to main table]

Use any **one** of the messages below. The first three are preferred.

Alcohol reduces driving ability, don't drink and drive.
Drinking during pregnancy can be harmful to your unborn baby.
Alcohol abuse is dangerous to your health.
Alcohol increases your risk to personal injuries.
Alcohol is a major cause of violence and crime.
Alcohol is addictive.
Don't drink and walk on the road, you may be killed.

The message must be in black on a white background. The white background must be at least one eighth of the total area of the selected label - usually the back label. No minimum letter height is prescribed for the message, but it must be legible - do not use cursive type fonts.

8 [back to main table]

The filling particulars must consist of the expression "Filled on" followed by the date of filling, in the format dd/mm/yyyy.

9 [back to main table]

With "conditional items" is meant that certain conditions must be complied with before these items may be used. These conditions are set out below. The items marked with a "x" in the third column is also subject to the condition that it may only be used on certified wine - this wine must be produced in terms of the provisions of the Wine of Origin Scheme.

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A wine of origin of a particular area of origin (e.g. geographical unit such as “Western Cape”, region such as “Coastal Region”, district such as “Paarl” or ward such as “Durbanville”) must be produced solely from grapes harvested in the area of origin concerned.

Only the names of officially-demarcated origin areas may be used. The expression "Wine of Origin" or "W.O." must appear immediately above or below or next to the name of the origin area. It must be shown within the same field of vision as the mandatory items mentioned in paragraphs 2 to 8 above, and in the same way as these mandatory items - see paragraph 1. The name of an origin area other than the applicable origin area may also be indicated, but only in such a way that there can be no doubt that the name of the other origin area has no connection with the origin of the wine concerned, e.g, to indicate the location of the applicable origin area.

Production/origin areas may be indicated as blends provided that each production area in the blend is produced on a separate production sheet (W.O. Scheme) and an official blend was made. Where each production area consists of 30 % or more of the blend, percentages need not be indicated, but the production areas must appear in descending order. If any one production area consists of less than 30 % of the blend, the percentage of each production area must also be indicated.

11 [back to main table]

An estate wine of a particular estate must be produced solely from grapes harvested on the estate concerned. The wine must be grown, made and bottled on such estate.

Only officially-registered names of units for the production of estate wine (estate names) may be used. Where another trade name is used on such an estate wine it must be ensured that there can be no doubt as to which name applies to the expression "Estate Wine". The name of an applicable origin area must also be used on an estate wine, e.g. "Wine of Origin Stellenbosch" with "Kanonkop Estate Wine".

The name of an officially registered unit for the production of estate wine (estate name) may also be used on certified wine other than estate wine as well as non-certified wine. The expressions “estate wine” and “estate” may not be used on such a wine or the impression created that the wine was made from grapes harvested on the estate. The estate name must thus figure solely as a trade name or be indicated in the name and address of the responsible seller.

12 [back to main table]

The term “single vineyard wine” may only be used for wine produced from grapes derived from a unit officially registered for the production of single vineyard wine. Such a unit must consist of a single variety and the area may not exceed 6 hectares.

Reference may be made on a label to the fact that a wine is produced from grapes derived from individual blocks, provided that each block referred to is registered as a unit for single vineyard wine and verified as such by the Wine and Spirit Board. However, no reference may be made to “vineyard wine”.

The word “vineyard” may also be used in general descriptive terms, but may not create the impression that the wine concerned comes from a specific vineyard or vineyards. Where the word “vineyard” forms part of a trade name or the name of an organisation such name may be used as long as it does not create a misleading impression.

13 [back to main table]

Where a wine is certified as originating from one cultivar (that means that at least 85 % of that wine was made from that cultivar), the other cultivars, if any, in that wine may not be indicated. If a wine was produced solely from one cultivar this fact may be indicated.

Where the cultivars in a blended wine is indicated each cultivar in the blend must have been made on a separate production sheet (W.O. Scheme) and an official blending must have taken place. Percentages need not be indicated, but the cultivars must appear in descending order according to volume. All cultivars must be indicated except where two or more cultivars constitute 80 % or more of the blend and each of those two or more cultivars consists of 20 % or more of the blend - then only those two or more cultivars may be indicated in descending order.

14 [back to main table]

Vintage year can be indicated if at least 85 % of the wine consist of wine produced from grapes

harvested during the year indicated. The vintage year (e.g. "2006") must be so indicated that it is clear that it relates to the vintage year of the wine. If not (e.g. other dates also appear on the label), the word "vintage" must be indicated together with the vintage year.

15 [back to main table]

The "wine" in "special late harvest wine", "noble late harvest wine" and "blanc de noir wine" may be omitted. "Vin gris" may be used in the place of "blanc de noir wine". The class designation "wine from naturally dried grapes" may be substituted by the designation "straw wine" - the "straw" refers to the colour of such a wine. If the residual sugar content of a special late harvest wine or a wine from naturally dried grapes is less than 20 grams per litre it must also be indicated whether that wine is "extra dry", "dry" "semi-dry" or "semi-sweet" (see paragraph 17). The class designation "Cape vintage" may be substituted by the designation "Cape vintage reserve".

16 [back to main table]

The name of a co-operative must always be indicated in characters of the same colour, type and size and must be indicated in full except that words such as "co-operative", "company", "wine farmers", "limited", etcetera, may be substituted by "co-op" "wine cellar" or "cellar".

17 [back to main table]

If the under-mentioned or similar expressions are used on wine (excluding fortified wine and sparkling wine), the following requirements apply:

-extra dry	:	a maximum residual sugar content of 2,5 g/l
-dry	:	a maximum residual sugar content of 5 g/l
-semi-dry	:	a residual sugar content between 5 and 12 g/l
-semi-sweet	:	a residual sugar content between 5 and 30 g/l
-sweet	:	a residual sugar content of more than 20 g/l

For sparkling wine the following requirements apply (where the residual sugar content justifies the use of more than one designation, only one may be used):

- brut nature (or Naturherb, Bruto natural, Pas dose, Dosage zero, Natūralusis briutas, Īsts bruts, Přirodně tvrde, Popolnoma suho, Dosaggio zero) : a residual sugar content of less than 3 g/l.
- extra brut (or Extra herb, Ekstra briutas, Ekstra brut, Ekstra bruts, Zvlaště tvrde, Extra bruto, Izredno suho, Ekstra wytrawne) : a residual sugar content of less than 6 g/l.
- brut (or Herb, Briutas, Bruts, Tvrde, Bruto, Zelo suho, Bardzo wytrawne) : a residual sugar content of less than 15 g/l.
- extra dry (or Extra trocken, Extra seco, Labai sausas, Ekstra kuiv, Ekstra sausais, Kulonlegesen szaraz, Wytrawne, Suho, Zvlaště suche, Extra suche) : a residual sugar content of more than 12 g/l, but less than 20 g/l.
- dry (or Sec, Trocken, Secco, Asciutto, *Ξηρός*, Tor, Seco, Torr, Kuiva, Sausas, Kuiv, Sausais, Szaraz, Połwytrawne, Polsuho, Suche,) : a residual sugar content of more than 17 g/l, but less than 35 g/l.
- semi-sweet (or Demi-sec, Halbtrocken, Abboccato, Halvtor, Medium dry, *Ημίξηρος*, Semi seco, Meio seco, Halvtorr, Puolikuiva, Pusiau sausas, Poolkuiv, Pussausais, Felszaraz, Połsłodkie, Polsladko, Polosuche, Polosladke) : a residual sugar content of more than 33 g/l, but less than 50 g/l.
- sweet (or Doux, Mild, Dulce, Sod, Dolce, *Γλυκύς*, Doce, Sot, Makea, Saldus, Magus, Pussaldais, Edes, Ħelu, Słodkie, Sladko, Sladke) : a residual sugar content of more than 50 g/l.

18 [back to main table]

An indication of origin comprises any indication which, directly or indirectly, says that the wine concerned was made from grapes originating from an identifiable piece of ground or area within South Africa. Only wine produced in terms of the Wine of Origin Scheme (certified wine), may contain indications of origin - and then only authorised indications of origin.

19 [back to main table]

The items mentioned under this subheading (“PROHIBITED ITEMS”) are prohibited on all wine.

20 [back to main table]

These are names of areas not officially demarcated as origin areas, for example "Boland", "Klawer", "Koelenhof", "Firgrove", etcetera.

21 [back to main table]

Particulars that are certified by the Wine and Spirit Board are origin, cultivar and vintage year. This prohibition thus only applies to certified wine since the particulars concerned may in any case not be used on uncertified wine.

With "qualify" is meant "further defined", in other words the origin for which a wine is certified may not be drawn smaller. If, for example, a wine is certified as originating from the origin area Paarl and the label indicates that the wine was made from grapes originating from vineyards in the vicinity of the Berg River or that it comes from a specific farm or piece of ground, such indications qualify the origin certification. The same applies if it is stated that a wine was made from a specified clone of a cultivar.

ETIKETTERINGSVEREISTES VIR SUID-AFRIKAANSE WYN

Hierdie vereistes geld vir SA wyn wat plaaslik verkoop word. Etikette van wyn wat uitgevoer word, moet ook aan die vereistes van die land waarheen uitgevoer word, voldoen.

Alle etikette van gesertifiseerde wyn* moet, voor finale druk, voorgelê word vir goedkeuring aan die Etikettekomitee van die Wyn- en Spiritusraad. Kontak Anneline du Plessis, Tel.: 021 807 5733, Faks: 021 807 6028, Epos: anneline@sawis.co.za

Sien para-graaf	Item	Net toegelaat op gesertifiseerde wyn* as met 'n "x" gemerk
	VERPLIGTE ITEMS - Sien paragraaf 1	
2	Die KLASBENAMINGS "vonkelwyn", "perlé-wyn" en "soet natuurlike wyn", indien van toepassing	
3	ALKOHOLINHOUD	
4, 11	NAAM EN VOLLEDIGE SAKE-ADRES OF KODENOMMER VAN VERANTWOORDELIKE VERKOPER	
5	VOLUMEVERKLARING, bv. "750 ml"	
6	Die UITDRUKKING "Bevat sulfiete"	
7	EEN van die GESONDHEIDSWAARSKUWINGS	
8	VULDATUM op nie-glas houers	
	VOORWAARDELIKE ITEMS - Sien paragraaf 9	
10	UITDRUKKING "Wyn van Oorsprong" of "W.O." EN NAAM VAN OORSPRONGGEBIED (bv. "Wyn van Oorsprong Paarl")	x
11	LANDGOEDNAAM EN UITDRUKKING "Landgoedwyn" (bv. “Kanonkop Landgoedwyn”)	x
12	Die UITDRUKKING "enkelwingerdwyn"	x
13	Cultivar/variëteit	x
14	Oesjaar	x
15	Die KLASBENAMINGS "spesiale laat-oeswyn", "edel laat-oeswyn", "blanc de noir-wyn", "wyn van natuurlik gedroogde druiwe", "Kaapse wit", "Kaapse robyn", "Kaapse tanig", "Kaapse dateerde tanig", "Kaapse laatgebottelde oesjaar", "Kaapse oesjaar", "fino", "amontillado", "oloroso", "bleek droog", "bleek room", "medium room", en "volroom", indien van toepassing	x
16	Die naam van 'n koöperasie	
17	Soet/droog - beskrywings	
18	Oorsprongaanduidings	x
	VERBODE ITEMS - Sien paragraaf 19	
	Die woord "superieur" of 'n vertaling daarvan	
20	Die naam van 'n algemeen-bekende wingerdbougebied	
21	Items wat sertifisering kwalifiseer	
	Items wat neerhalend, onakkuraat, onwaar of vaag is	
	Items wat 'n misleidende indruk kan skep	

* "Gesertifiseerde wyn" is wyn ingevolge die bepalings van die Wyn van Oorsprong-skema gemaak.

1 [terug na hooftabel]

Behalwe vir die volumeverklaring, die uitdrukking "bevat sulfiete" en die gesondheidswaarskuwing, moet alle verpligte items binne dieselfde gesigsveld op een of meer etikette van 'n houer verskyn - uiteraard nie op die basis van 'n houer nie. In praktyk verskyn alle verpligte items gewoonlik op rugetikette (sypanele in die geval van tapvate) - dus, almal binne dieselfde gesigsveld. Verpligte items moet duidelik onderskeibaar van mekaar en van enige ander besonderhede op 'n etiket wees. Elke afsonderlike verpligte item moet in karakters van dieselfde kleur, tipe en grootte wees. Alle karakters moet duidelik leesbaar, onuitwisbaar gedruk en op 'n eenvormige en duidelik-kontrasterende agtergrond wees. Minimum karakterhoogtes vir alle verpligte items behalwe die volumeverklaring en gesondheidswaarskuwing is soos volg - 1 mm op houers kleiner as 250 ml, 1,5 mm op houers van 250 ml tot 375 ml en 2 mm op houers groter as 375 ml. Karakterhoogte vir die volumeverklaring - sien tabel by paragraaf 5. Vir die gesondheidswaarskuwing word 'n minimum karakterhoogte nie voorgeskryf nie, maar 'n wit agtergrond van 'n spesifieke oppervlakte word vereis - sien paragraaf 7.

2 [terug na hooftabel]

Die klasbenaming "perlé-wyn" kan vervang word deur die benaming "petillant" en "soet natuurlike wyn" kan vervang word deur "natuurlike soet wyn", "natuurlik-soet" of "soet" of 'n soortgelyke uitdrukking. Die klasbenaming "soet natuurlike wyn" is slegs verpligtend as die ressuikerinhoud van die wyn meer as 30 g/l is. 'n Natuurlike wyn met 'n ressuikerinhoud van meer as 30 g/l en wat nie aangedui is as 'n laat-oes, spesiale laat-oeswyn, edel laat-oeswyn of wyn van natuurlik gedroogde druiwe nie, moet identifiseer wees as 'n soet natuurlike wyn.

3 [terug na hooftabel]

Alkoholinhoud word omskryf as "'n persentasie etielalkohol per volume van die produk" en moet bestaan uit 'n syfer saam met 'n persentasiesimbool en die uitdrukking "alkohol" of "volume" of afkortings van laasgenoemde. Byvoorbeeld: "15 % Alk" of "12,5 % vol" of "Alk 12,2 %" of "10,9 % alk per vol", ens.

'n Toleransie van 1 word toegelaat tussen die etiketsterkte en die alkoholsterkte wat tydens ontleding van die wyn bepaal is. 'n Wyn van 11,5 % vol kan dus as 10,5 % vol tot 12,5 % vol beskryf word.

4 [terug na hooftabel]

'n Verantwoordelike verkoper word omskryf as iemand deur of vir wie wyn gebottel word met die oog op die verkoop daarvan. 'n Regspersoon se naam moet volledig aangedui word (XYZ Edms. Bpk.) - vir koöperasiename sien egter paragraaf 16 hieronder. Waar die adres die naam van 'n oorsprong- of algemeen-bekende wingerdbougebied insluit, mag sodanige naam nie benadruk word of enige twyfel laat oor die oorsprong van die betrokke wyn nie.

'n Kodenommer kan in die plek van bovermelde naam en adres gebruik word. Kodenommers word uitgereik deur die beherende amptenaar, Departement van Landbou, Direktoraat Plantgesondheid en Gehalte, Privaatsak X5015, Stellenbosch, 7599, (Marian Honing 021-809 1687).

5 [terug na hooftabel]

Die volumeverklaring moet in **vet druk** wees, tensy geblaas, gebosseleer of gegiet op die betrokke oppervlakte. As die netto hoeveelheid minder as 1 000 ml is, gebruik die eenheid **milliliter(s)** (of **mL** of **ml)** of **sentiliter(s)** (of **cL** of **cl**). Indien gelyk aan of meer dan 1 000 ml gebruik **liter(s)** (of **L** of **l**). Die desimale aanwyser moet 'n komma of 'n punt wees, bv. "**1,5 L**" of "**1.5 L**". Moenie 'n punt of die letter "s" na enige van die afkortings gebruik nie. Gebruik 'n enkelspasie tussen die syfer en die eenheid, bv. "**750**" gevolg deur 'n enkelspasie en dan "**mL**". Minimum karakterhoogtes is:

Netto hoeveelheid	Minimum hoogte van syfers en letters in mm
50 mL of minder	2
Meer as 50 mL, maar nie meer as 200 mL nie	3
Meer as 200 mL, maar nie meer as 1 L nie	4
Meer as 1 L	6

6 [terug na hooftabel]

Die uitdrukking "bevat sulfiete" moet aangedui word indien swaweldioksied voorkom in 'n konsentrasie van meer as 10 milligram per liter, gemeet as totale swaweldioksied.

7 [terug na hooftabel]

Gebruik enige **een** van die boodskappe hieronder. Die eerste drie word verkies.

Alkohol verminder bestuursvermoë - moenie drink en bestuur nie.
Alkoholgebruik tydens swangerskap kan nadelig wees vir jou ongebore baba.
Alkoholmisbruik is gevaarlik vir jou gesondheid.
Alkoholmisbruik verhoog die risiko van persoonlike beserings.
Alkoholmisbruik is 'n hoofoorsaak van geweld en misdaad.
Alkohol is verslawend.
Moenie drink en in die pad stap nie - jy kan sterf.

Die boodskap moet in swart op 'n wit agtergrond wees. Die wit agtergrond moet minstens een agste van die area van die selekteerde etiket (gewoonlik die rugetiket) wees. Geen minimum letterhoogte word voorgeskryf nie, maar dit moet leesbaar wees - moenie kursiewe tipe letters gebruik nie.

8 [terug na hooftabel]

Die vulbesonderhede moet bestaan uit die uitdrukking "Gevul op" gevolg deur die vuldatum, in die formaat dd/mm/jjjj.

9 [terug na hooftabel]

"Voorwaardelike items" beteken dat aan sekere voorwaardes voldoen moet word voor hierdie items gebruik mag word. Dié voorwaardes word hieronder uiteengesit. Die items met 'n "x" in die derde kolom gemerk, is ook onderhewig aan die voorwaarde dat dit slegs op gesertifiseerde wyn gebruik mag word - hierdie wyn moet ingevolge die bepalings van die Wyn van Oorsprong-skema gemaak word.

10 [terug na hooftabel]

‘n Wyn van oorsprong van ‘n bepaalde oorspronggebied (bv. geografiese eenheid soos “Wes-Kaap”, streek soos “Kusstreek”, distrik soos “Paarl” of wyk soos “Durbanville”) moet uitsluitlik van druiwe geproduseer wees wat in die betrokke oorspronggebied geoes is.

Slegs die name van amptelik-afgebakende oorspronggebiede mag gebruik word. Die uitdrukking "Wyn van Oorsprong" of "W.O." moet onmiddellik bo- of onderkant of langsaan die naam van die oorspronggebied aangedui word. Dit moet binne dieselfde gesigsveld as die verpligte items in paragrawe 2 tot 8 hierbo vermeld en op dieselfde wyse as daardie verpligte items aangedui word - sien paragraaf 1. Die naam van 'n ander oorspronggebied as die toepaslike oorspronggebied mag ook aangedui word, maar slegs op so 'n wyse dat daar geen twyfel kan wees dat die naam van die ander oorspronggebied geen verband met die oorsprong van die betrokke wyn het nie, bv. om die ligging van die toepaslike oorspronggebied aan te dui.

Produksie-/oorspronggebiede kan ook as versnitte aangedui word, mits elke produksiegebied in die versnit op ‘n aparte produksiestaat (W. O. Skema) geproduseer is en ‘n amptelike vermenging plaasgevind het. Waar elke gebied 30 % of meer van die versnit uitmaak, hoef persentasies nie aangedui te word nie, maar moet die gebiede in afnemende volgorde verskyn. Indien enige een gebied minder as 30 % van die versnit uitmaak, moet die persentasie van elke gebied ook aangedui word.

11 [terug na hooftabel]

‘n Landgoedwyn van ‘n bepaalde landgoed moet uitsluitlik van druiwe geproduseer wees wat op die betrokke landgoed geoes is. Die wyn moet gekweek, gemaak en gebottel wees op sodanige landgoed.

Slegs amptelik-geregistreerde name van eenhede vir die produksie van landgoedwyn (landgoedname) mag gebruik word. Waar 'n ander handelsnaam op so 'n landgoedwyn gebruik word, moet seker gemaak word dat daar geen twyfel bestaan oor op watter naam die uitdrukking "Landgoedwyn" betrekking het nie. Die naam van 'n toepaslike oorspronggebied moet ook op 'n landgoedwyn gebruik word, bv. "Wyn van Oorsprong Stellenbosch" met "Kanonkop Landgoedwyn".

Die naam van ‘n amptelik-geregistreerde eenheid vir die produksie van landgoedwyn (landgoednaam) kan ook op gesertifiseerde wyn anders as landgoedwyn en ongesertifiseerde wyn gebruik word. Die uitdrukkings “landgoedwyn” en “landgoed” mag nie op so ‘n wyn gebruik word nie of die indruk gelaat word dat die wyn gemaak is van landgoeddruiwe nie - die landgoednaam moet dus bloot as handelsnaam figureer of in die naam en adres van die verantwoordelike verkoper verskyn.

12 [terug na hooftabel]

Die term “enkelwingerdwyn” mag slegs gebruik word vir wyn geproduseer van druiwe afkomstig van ’n eenheid wat amptelik geregistreer is vir die produksie van enkelwingerdwyn. So ‘n produksie-eenheid moet uit ‘n enkele variëteit bestaan en die oppervlakte mag nie 6 hektaar oorskry nie.

Daar kan op ‘n etiket gesê word dat ’n wyn geproduseer is van druiwe afkomstig van verskillende blokke indien elke blok na verwys, geregistreer is as ‘n eenheid vir enkelwingerdwyn en as sodanig deur die Wyn-en Spiritusraad gekontroleer is. Geen verwysing na “wingerdwyn” mag egter gemaak word nie.

Die woord "wingerd" mag ook in algemeen-beskrywende terme gebruik word, maar mag nie die indruk skep dat die betrokke wyn uit 'n spesifieke wingerd of wingerde oorsprong nie. Waar die woord "wingerd" deel van 'n handelsnaam of naam van 'n instansie vorm, mag so 'n naam gebruik word solank dit nie 'n misleidende indruk skep nie.

13 [terug na hooftabel]

Waar 'n wyn gesertifiseer is as afkomstig van een cultivar (dit wil sê ten minste 85 % van daardie wyn is gemaak van daardie cultivar), mag nie melding gemaak word van enige ander cultivar in so 'n wyn nie. As 'n wyn 100 % van een cultivar gemaak is, mag hierdie feit vermeld word.

Wanneer die cultivars in 'n versnitwyn aangedui word, moes elke cultivar in die versnit op 'n aparte produksiestaat (W.O.-skema) geproduseer wees en moes 'n amptelike vermenging plaasgevind het. Persentasies hoef nie aangedui te word nie, maar die cultivars moet in afnemende volgorde volgens volume verskyn. Alle cultivars moet aangetoon word, behalwe waar twee of meer cultivars saam 80 % of meer van die versnit uitmaak en elkeen van daardie twee of meer cultivars 20 % of meer van die versnit uitmaak - dan kan slegs daardie twee of meer cultivars in afnemende volgorde aangedui word.

14 [terug na hooftabel]

‘n Oesjaar kan aangedui word indien ten minste 85 % van die wyn bestaan uit wyn synde in daardie jaar geoes. Die jaartal (byvoorbeeld "1994") moet so aangedui word dat dit duidelik is dat dit slaan op die oesjaar van die wyn. Indien nie (bv. as ander jaartalle ook op die etiket verskyn), moet die woord "oesjaar" saam met die jaartal gebruik word.

15 [terug na hooftabel]

Die "wyn" in "spesiale laat-oeswyn", "edel laat-oeswyn" en "blanc de noir-wyn" kan weggelaat word. "Vin gris" kan in die plek van "blanc de noir-wyn" gebruik word. Die klasbenaming "wyn van natuurlik gedroogde druiwe" mag vervang word deur die benaming "straw wine" - die "straw verwys na die kleur van sodanige wyn. As die ressuikerinhoud van 'n spesiale laat-oeswyn of 'n wyn van natuurlik gedroogde druiwe minder as 20 gram per liter is, moet ook aangedui word of daardie wyn "ekstra-droog", "droog", "halfdroog" of "semi-soet" is (sien paragraaf 17). Die klasbenaming "Kaapse oesjaar" kan vervang word met die benaming "Kaapse oesjaar reserwe".

16 [terug na hooftabel]

Die naam van 'n koöperasie moet altyd in letters van dieselfde kleur, tipe en grootte aangedui word en moet ook volledig aangedui word behalwe dat woorde soos "koöperasie", "maatskappy", "wynboere", "beperk", ens. vervang kan word deur "koöp", "wynkelder", "wynmakery" of "kelder".

17 [terug na hooftabel]

As die ondergenoemde of soortgelyke uitdrukkings op wyn (uitgesluit gefortifiseerde- en vonkelwyn) gebruik word, geld die volgende vereistes:

-ekstra-droog	:	'n maksimum ressuikerinhoud van 2,5 g/l
-droog	:	'n maksimum ressuikerinhoud van 5 g/l
-halfdroog	:	'n ressuikerinhoud tussen 5 en 12 g/l
-semi-soet	:	'n ressuikerinhoud tussen 5 en 30 g/l
-soet	:	'n ressuikerinhoud van meer as 20 g/l

Vir vonkelwyn geld die volgende vereistes (waar die ressuikerinhoud die gebruik van meer as een benaming regverdig, mag slegs een benaming gebruik word):

- brut nature (of Naturherb, Bruto natural, Pas dose, Dosage zero, Natūralusis briutas, Īsts bruts, Přirodně tvrde, Popolnoma suho, Dosaggio zero) : 'n ressuikerinhoud van minder as 3 g/l.
- extra brut (of Extra herb, Ekstra briutas, Ekstra brut, Ekstra bruts, Zvlaště tvrde, Extra bruto, Izredno suho, Ekstra wytrawne) : 'n ressuikerinhoud van minder as 6 g/l.
- brut (of Herb, Briutas, Bruts, Tvrde, Bruto, Zelo suho, Bardzo wytrawne) : 'n ressuikerinhoud van minder as 15 g/l.
- ekstra droog (of Extra trocken, Extra seco, Labai sausas, Ekstra kuiv, Ekstra sausais, Kulonlegesen szaraz, Wytrawne, Suho, Zvlaště suche, Extra suche) : 'n ressuikerinhoud van meer as 12 g/l, maar minder as 20 g/l.
- droog (of Sec, Trocken, Secco, Asciutto, *Ξηρός*, Tor, Seco, Torr, Kuiva, Sausas, Kuiv, Sausais, Szaraz, Połwytrawne, Polsuho, Suche,) : 'n ressuikerinhoud van meer as 17 g/l, maar minder as 35 g/l.
- semi-soet (of Demi-sec, Halbtrocken, Abboccato, Halvtor, Medium dry, *Ημίξηρος*, Semi seco, Meio seco, Halvtorr, Puolikuiva, Pusiau sausas, Poolkuiv, Pussausais, Felszaraz, Półsłodkie, Polsladko, Polosuche, Polosladke) : 'n ressuikerinhoud van meer as 33 g/l, maar minder as 50 g/l.
- soet (of Doux, Mild, Dulce, Sod, Dolce, *Γλυκύς*, Doce, Sot, Makea, Saldus, Magus, Pussaldais, Edes, Ħelu, Słodkie, Sladko, Sladke) : 'n ressuikerinhoud van meer as 50 g/l.

18 [terug na hooftabel]

'n Oorsprongaanduiding omvat enige aanduiding wat, direk of indirek, sê dat die betrokke wyn gemaak is van druiwe afkomstig van 'n identifiseerbare stuk grond of gebied wat binne Suid-Afrika geleë is. Slegs wyn geproduseer ingevolge die Wyn van Oorsprong-skema (gesertifiseerde wyn) mag oorsprongaanduidings bevat - en dan slegs gemagtigde oorsprongsaanduidings.

19 [terug na hooftabel]

Die items onder hierdie subhoof (“VERBODE ITEMS”) genoem, is verbode op alle wyn.

20 [terug na hooftabel]

Dit is name van gebiede wat nie amptelik-omskrewe oorspronggebiede is nie, byvoorbeeld "Boland", "Klawer", "Koelenhof", "Firgrove", ens.

21 [terug na hooftabel]

Besonderhede wat deur die Wyn- en Spiritusraad gesertifiseer word, is oorsprong, cultivar en oesjaar. Hierdie verbod geld dus net vir gesertifiseerde wyn aangesien die betrokke besonderhede in elk geval nie op ongesertifiseerde wyn gebruik mag word nie.

Met "kwalifiseer" word bedoel "nader omskryf", met ander woorde die oorsprong ten opsigte waarvan 'n wyn gesertifiseer is, mag nie kleiner getrek word nie. As 'n wyn byvoorbeeld gesertifiseer is as synde afkomstig van die oorspronggebied Paarl en die etiket dui aan dat die wyn gemaak is van druiwe wat afkomstig is van wingerde in die omgewing van die Bergrivier of dat dit van 'n spesifieke plaas of stuk grond afkomstig is, kwalifiseer sodanige aanduidings die oorsprongsertifisering. Dieselfde geld as gesê word dat 'n wyn van 'n spesifieke kloon van 'n cultivar gemaak is.