

# Beyond Manganese

## How winemaking inputs can prevent access to markets.

Steve Guy- November 2014



# Summary

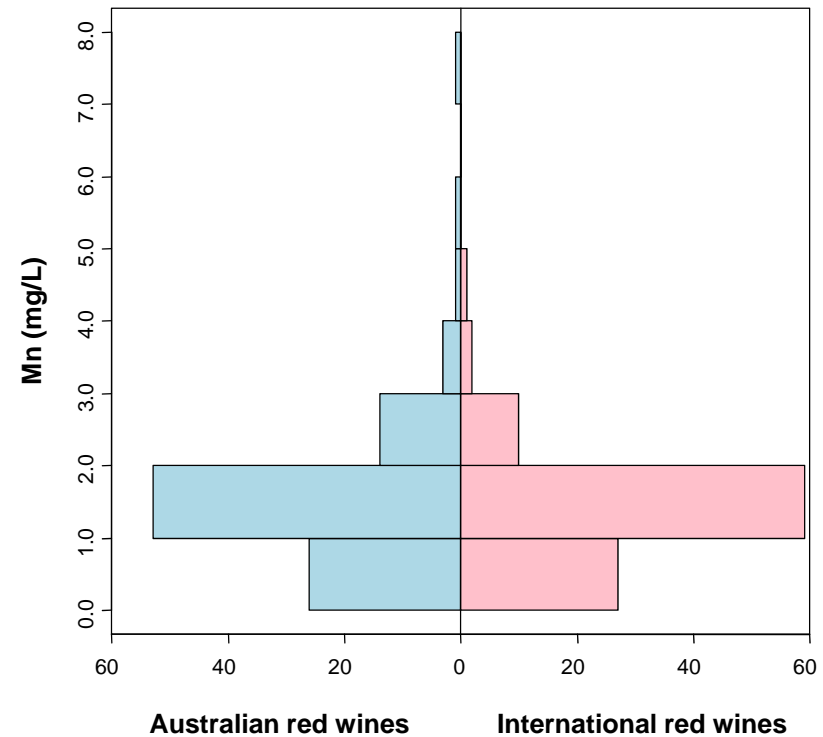
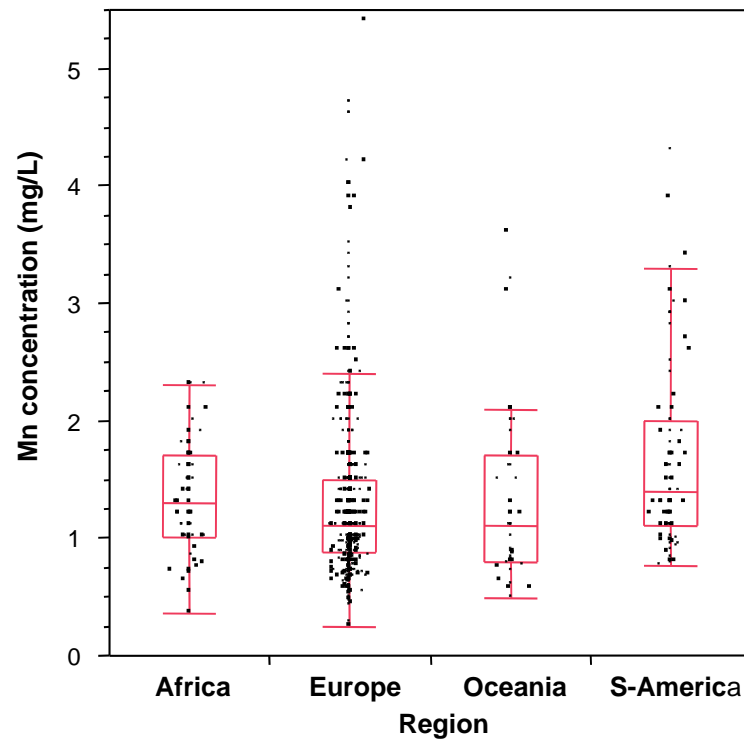
- Inputs throughout the supply chain can result in wine being unmarketable in certain countries
- Vineyard managers, winemakers, marketers and Q.A staff all need to be aware that their inputs can influence market access
- Australia is engaged in various initiatives designed to make life easier for wine exporters by minimising market access impediments.

# China

- Manganese
- Sugar
- Sugar Free Extract
- Phosphorus acid.

# Manganese in wine

(work of Dr Eric Wilkes, AWRI)



- The differences between regions is not statistically significant with distributions being similar.

A<sup>+</sup> AUSTRALIAN WINE



**2010**

**Barossa Valley**

**Cabernet 赤霞珠**

1. Country: Australia
2. Ingredient: 100% grape juice - sulphur dioxide
3. Alcohol: 13.5% (v/v)
4. Product Name: Red Wine
5. Product Type: Semi-Dry
6. Net Volume: 750 mL
7. Bottling Date: 2011 年3 月20 日
8. Distributor: Name & Address
9. Producer: Name & Address

Excessive drinking is harmful to your health

## China Wine Labels

# China-Sugar

- Label must include indication of product type.
- Chinese measure all reducing sugars, not only g+f
- 5 g/l sugar, 3 g/l acid=dry
- 5 g/l sugar, 7 g/l acid=dry
- But 5 g/l sugar, 7.1 g/l acid  
= semi-dry

Product Type	Sugar Content
Dry	- Less than 4 g/l sugar - Or up to 9 g/l provided the total acid (expressed as g/l tartaric) is within 2 g/l of the sugar*
Semi-Dry	- Between 4 g/l and 12 g/l sugar - Or up to 18 g/l if the sugar content and acid content do not differ by more than 2 g/l
Semi-Sweet	- Between 12 g/l and 45 g/l sugar
Sweet	- Greater than 45 g/l sugar

# Sugar Free Extract

Wine Composition	Specification		Standard
	Minimum	Maximum	
Alcohol	7%		GB15037
Dry Extract			
White	16 g/L		GB15037
Rose	17 g/L		
Red	18 g/L		
Volatile Acidity (expressed as acetic acid)		1.2 g/L	GB15037
Citric Acid			
Dry, Semi-Dry, Semi-Sweet		1.0 g/L	GB15037
Sweet		2.0 g/L	
Iron		8 mg/L	GB15037
Copper		1.0 mg/L	GB15037
Lead		0.2 mg/L	GB2762
Methanol			
White and Rose		250 mg/L	GB15037
Red		400 mg/L	
Benzoic acid		50 mg/L	GB15037

# Australian Wine Production

## Standard 4.5.1 Additives for Australian use

Additive
Ascorbic acid
Carbon dioxide
Citric acid
Erythorbic acid
Grape juice including concentrated grape juice
Grape skin extract
Gum Arabic
Lactic acid
Malic acid
Metatartaric acid
Mistelle
Potassium sorbate
Potassium sulphites
Sodium carboxymethylcellulose
Sorbic acid
Sulphur dioxide
Tannins
Tartaric acid
Yeast mannoproteins



# Australian Wine Production

## Standard 4.5.1 Processing aids allowed in Australian wine

Processing aid
Activated carbon
Agar
Alginates, calcium and potassium salts
Ammonium phosphates
Argon
Bentonite
Calcium carbonate
Calcium tartrate
Carbon dioxide
Cellulose
Chitosan sourced from <i>Aspergillus niger</i>
Collagen
Copper sulphate
Cultures of microorganisms
Cupric citrate
Diatomaceous earth

Processing aid
Dimethyl dicarbonate
Dimethylpolysiloxane
Egg white
Enzymes
Gelatine
Hydrogen peroxide
Ion exchange resins
Isinglass
Lysozyme
Milk and milk products
Nitrogen
Oak
Oxygen
Perlite
Phytates
Plant proteins permitted as processing aids under clause 3(a) to Standard 1.3.3
Polyvinyl polypyrrolidone
Potassium carbonate
Potassium ferrocyanide
Potassium hydrogen carbonate
Potassium hydrogen tartrate
Silicon dioxide
Thiamin chloride
Thiamin hydrochloride

## China-Unauthorised Additives

- Metatartaric acid
- Sodium carboxymethylcellulose
- Dimethyl dicarbonate
- Copper citrate and, until recently
- Ascorbic acid

# China-Pesticides

- Phosphorus acid
- (and Boscalid, Cyprodinil, Fenhexamid, Fludioxonil.....)
- [http://www.awri.com.au/industry\\_support/viticulture/agrochemicals/mrls/search-mrls/](http://www.awri.com.au/industry_support/viticulture/agrochemicals/mrls/search-mrls/)

# Free Trade Agreements

## In Force:

- New Zealand
- Chile
- USA
- Singapore
- Thailand
- Malaysia

## Negotiating:

- Gulf Cooperation Council
- India
- Indonesia
- RCEP
- Trans-Pacific Partnership

## Concluded:

- Korea
- Japan
- China

## AGWA Initiatives

- Wine Trade Agreement with European Union
- World Wine Trade Group
- APEC Wine Regulatory Forum

# APEC Economies

- USA, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Chile
- China, Japan, South Korea, Hong Kong, Russia
- Malaysia, Singapore, Vietnam, Thailand, Chinese Taipei
- Mexico, Peru, Indonesia, Philippines
- Brunei, PNG

# APEC Wine Regulatory Forum

- 4 working groups
  - One group will design a certificate for use across the APEC region, with the objective to avoid chemical analysis
  - One group will produce a database containing all food safety and wine labelling requirements of each APEC economy
  - Laboratories across the APEC region will compare test results of key wine components such as alcohol, sulphur dioxide and sugar to promote consistency and accuracy of test reports. The possibility of APEC economies accepting external test reports from ISO 17025 accredited laboratories will be explored.
  - One group will develop a priority list of agricultural chemicals for which maximum residue limits should be established through Codex Alimentarius.

# Export Market Guides

- Duties and Taxes
- Wine Standards
- Labelling Requirements
- Import Procedures
- International Agreements



Australian Government

Australian Grape and Wine Authority



Export Market Guide

JAPAN







