

1, 1983). The use of product names with specific geographical significance is prohibited unless the appropriate ATF officer finds that because of their long usage, such names are recognized by consumers as fanciful product names and not representations as to origin. In such cases the product names shall be qualified with the word "brand" immediately following the product name, in the same size of type, and as conspicuous as the product name itself. In addition, the label shall bear an appellation of origin under the provisions of § 4.34(b), and, if required by the appropriate ATF officer, a statement disclaiming the geographical reference as a representation as to the origin of the wine.

(k) *Other indications of origin.* Other statements, designs, devices or representations which indicate or infer an origin other than the true place of origin of the wine are prohibited.

(l) *Foreign terms.* Foreign terms which: (1) Describe a particular condition of the grapes at the time of harvest (such as "Auslese," "Eiswein," and "Troockenbeereauslese"); or (2) denote quality under foreign law (such as "Qualitätswein" and "Kabinett") may not be used on the labels of American wine.

(m) *Use of a vineyard, orchard, farm or ranch name.* When used in a brand name, a vineyard, orchard, farm or ranch name having geographical or viticultural significance is subject to the requirements of §§ 4.33(b) and 4.39(i) of this part. Additionally, the name of a vineyard, orchard, farm or ranch shall not be used on a wine label, unless 95 percent of the wine in the container was produced from primary winemaking material grown on the named vineyard, orchard, farm or ranch.

[T.D. 6521, 25 FR 13841, Dec. 29, 1960, as amended by T.D. ATF-53, 43 FR 37678, Aug. 23, 1978; T.D. ATF-94, 46 FR 55095, Nov. 6, 1981; T.D. ATF-126, 48 FR 2764, Jan. 21, 1983; T.D. ATF-180, 49 FR 31671, Aug. 8, 1984; T.D. ATF-229, 51 FR 20482, June 5, 1986; 51 FR 21547, June 13, 1986; T.D. ATF-355, 59 FR 14553, Mar. 29, 1994]

## Subpart E—Requirements for Withdrawal of Wine From Customs Custody

### § 4.40 Label approval and release.

(a) *Certificate of label approval.* No imported beverage wine in containers shall be released from U.S. Customs custody for consumption unless there is deposited with the appropriate Customs officer at the port of entry the original or a photostatic copy of an approved certificate of label approval, ATF Form 5100.31.

(b) If the original or photostatic copy of ATF Form 5100.31 has been approved, the brand or lot of imported wine bearing labels identical with those shown thereon may be released from U.S. Customs custody.

(c) *Relabeling.* Imported wine in U.S. Customs custody which is not labeled in conformity with certificates of label approval issued by the appropriate ATF officer must be relabeled prior to release under the supervision and direction of Customs officers of the port at which the wine is located.

(d) *Cross reference.* For procedures regarding the issuance, denial, and revocation of certificates of label approval, as well as appeal procedures, see part 13 of this chapter.

[T.D. ATF-66, 45 FR 40546, June 13, 1980, as amended by T.D. ATF-94, 46 FR 55095, Nov. 6, 1981; T.D. ATF-242, 51 FR 39525, Oct. 29, 1986; T.D. ATF-359, 59 FR 42160, Aug. 17, 1994; T.D. ATF-406, 64 FR 2128, Jan. 13, 1999]

### § 4.45 Certificates of origin and identity.

Imported wine shall not be released from customs custody for consumption unless the invoice is accompanied by a certificate of origin issued by a duly authorized official of the appropriate foreign government, if the issuance of such certificates with respect to such wine has been authorized by the foreign government concerned, certifying as to the identity of the wine and that the wine has been produced in compliance with the laws of the respective foreign government regulating the production of such wine for home consumption.