

(j) Proof gallons of spirits in the shipment.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1512-0250)

[T.D. ATF-198, 50 FR 8558, Mar. 1, 1985]

§ 27.139 Package gauge record.

When required in this part, a package gauge record shall be prepared to show:

- (a) The date prepared;
- (b) The related transaction record and its serial number; and
- (c) For each package:
 - (1) Package identification or serial number;
 - (2) Kind of spirits;
 - (3) Gross weight;
 - (4) Proof;
 - (5) Proof gallons;
 - (6) Name of warehouseman who received the spirits from customs custody; and
 - (7) Name of importer.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1512-0250)

[T.D. ATF-198, 50 FR 8558, Mar. 1, 1985]

§ 27.140 Certification requirements for wine.

(a) *Definitions.* When used in this section, the following terms have the meaning indicated:

Affiliate means any one of two or more persons if one of such persons has actual or legal control, directly or indirectly, whether by stock ownership or otherwise, of the other or others of such persons, and includes a winery's parent or subsidiary or any other entity in which the winery's parent or subsidiary has a controlling ownership interest. An affiliate also means any one of two or more persons subject to common control, actual or legal, directly or indirectly, whether by stock ownership or otherwise.

Importer means any person importing wine who must obtain a permit as provided in § 27.55.

Natural wine means the product of the juice or must of sound, ripe grapes or other sound, ripe fruit (including berries) made with any cellar treatment authorized by subparts F and L of part 24 of this chapter and containing not more than 21 percent by weight (21 degrees Brix de-alcoholized wine) of total solids.

Produced, when used with reference to wine, means removed from the fermenter.

Proper cellar treatment means a production practice or procedure authorized by subparts F and L of part 24 of this chapter and, in the case of natural wine produced and imported subject to an international agreement or treaty, those practices and procedures acceptable to the United States under that agreement or treaty.

(b) *Certification*—(1) *General.* Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, an importer of natural wine must have an original or copy of a certification from the producing country stating that the practices and procedures used to produce the imported wine constitute proper cellar treatment. The certification:

(i) Must be from a governmental or government-approved entity having oversight or control over enological practices in the producing country under the laws of that country;

(ii) Must include the results of a laboratory analysis of the wine conducted either by a government laboratory of the producing country or by a laboratory certified by the government of the producing country; and

(iii) Must be in the possession of the importer at the time of release of the wine from customs custody and may cover multiple importations provided that the wine in each case is of the same brand and class or type, was made by the same producer, was subjected to the same cellar treatment, and conforms to the statements made on the certification.

(2) *Alternative certifications and exemptions*—(i) The following are alternatives to the producing country certification and laboratory analysis requirement described in paragraph (b)(1) of this section:

(A) In the case of natural wine produced and imported subject to an international agreement or treaty specifying that the practices and procedures used to produce the wine are acceptable to the United States, no producing country certification and laboratory analysis is required, unless that international agreement or treaty requires

§ 27.140

27 CFR Ch. I (4–1–10 Edition)

a certification, in which case the importer must have in his or her possession at the time of release of the wine from customs custody an original or copy of that certification.

(B) If an importer of natural wine or its affiliate owns or controls a winery operating under a basic permit issued under part 1 of this chapter, in lieu of a producing country certification and laboratory analysis, the importer may self-certify that the practices and procedures used to produce the wine constitute proper cellar treatment. The self-certification must be either in the format set forth in paragraph (c) of this section with blocks 1 through 4 completed or in an alternative format that sets forth the same information, and it must be in the possession of the importer at the time of release of the wine from customs custody. In the case of self-certification the importer also must have at the time of release from customs custody records to establish that the requirements for self-certification are met.

(ii) The following are exempt from any certification requirement under this section:

(A) Natural wine produced before January 1, 2005. However, in this case, the importer must have in his or her possession at the time of release of the wine from customs custody records to establish that the wine was produced before January 1, 2005.

(B) Importations of natural wine that are of a personal, non-commercial nature. Examples of non-commercial importations include importations by travelers, gift shipments between individuals, and importations by diplomats for embassy or consular use.

(C) Importations of natural wine that constitute commercial samples. Commercial samples include sales samples, samples for trade shows, and samples for laboratory analysis.

(D) Imported natural wine held on board international passenger carriers, such as cruise ships or airliners.

(c) *Form.* The format for certification referred to in paragraph (b) of this section is the following:

Certification of Natural Wine Imported into the United States

1. Producer name and address:								
2. Description of wine:								
3. Check applicable box: a. <input type="checkbox"/> Producing country certification and laboratory analysis results completed below. b. <input type="checkbox"/> Self-certification by importer completed below. An importer must be able to demonstrate the nature of the ownership or control as well as the nature of any affiliation.								
4. Certification - I certify that the practices and procedures used to produce the wine described in block 2 constitute proper cellar treatment under 26 U.S.C. 5382 and 27 CFR 27.140. Name and address of certifying entity: Authorized signature: Name (print or type): Date (DD/MM/YY):								
5. Analysis for wine described in block 2 <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; border: none;">Percentage alcohol (actual) by volume:</td> <td style="width: 50%; border: none;">Signature:</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">Total sulphur dioxide (ppm):</td> <td style="border: none;">Name (print or type):</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">Volatile acidity (grams per 100 mL):</td> <td style="border: none;">Date (DD/MM/YY):</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="border: none;">Name and address of laboratory:</td> </tr> </table>	Percentage alcohol (actual) by volume:	Signature:	Total sulphur dioxide (ppm):	Name (print or type):	Volatile acidity (grams per 100 mL):	Date (DD/MM/YY):	Name and address of laboratory:	
Percentage alcohol (actual) by volume:	Signature:							
Total sulphur dioxide (ppm):	Name (print or type):							
Volatile acidity (grams per 100 mL):	Date (DD/MM/YY):							
Name and address of laboratory:								
6. TTB label approval identification number (required if certification is submitted subsequent to label approval):								

(d) *Preparation of Certification.* The following rules apply for the completion of the certification set forth in paragraph (c) of this section:

(1) Block 1 must state the legal name and address (including country) of the producer of the wine.

§ 27.171

(2) Block 2 must include a complete description of the wine, including its brand name, year of production, class or type, and country of origin.

(3) The importer must check the applicable box in block 3:

(i) The importer must check box 3a and ensure that blocks 4 and 5 are completed if no alternative certification applies to the wine under paragraph (b)(2)(i) of this section.

(ii) If paragraph (b)(2)(i)(B) applies to the wine, the importer must check box 3b and complete the certification in block 4.

(4) If the certification is submitted subsequent to approval of a label, the importer must complete block 6 by including the TTB identification number from the certificate of label approval, TTB Form 5100.31.

[T.D. TTB-31, 70 FR 49483, Aug. 24, 2005]

Subparts J-K [Reserved]

Subpart L—Transfer of Distilled Spirits From Customs Custody to Bonded Premises of Distilled Spirits Plant

§ 27.171 General provisions.

Imported distilled spirits in bulk containers may, under the provisions of this subpart, be withdrawn by the proprietor of a distilled spirits plant from customs custody and transferred in such bulk containers or by pipeline to the bonded premises of his plant, without payment of the internal revenue tax imposed on imported spirits by 26 U.S.C. 5001. Imported spirits so withdrawn and transferred to a distilled spirits plant (a) may be redistilled or denatured only if of 185 degrees or more of proof, and (b) may be withdrawn from internal revenue bond for any purpose authorized by 26 U.S.C. chapter 51, in the same manner as domestic distilled spirits. Imported distilled spirits transferred from customs custody to the bonded premises of a distilled spirits plant under the provisions of this subpart shall be received and stored thereat, and withdrawn or transferred therefrom, subject to the applicable provisions of 27 CFR part 19. However, distilled spirits plant proprietors are not required to file applica-

27 CFR Ch. I (4-1-10 Edition)

tion on TTB Form 5100.16 to receive imported spirits from customs custody. The person operating the bonded premises of the distilled spirits plant to which imported spirits are transferred shall become liable for the tax on distilled spirits withdrawn from customs custody under 26 U.S.C. 5232, upon release of the spirits from customs custody, and the importer shall thereupon be relieved of his liability for such tax.

(Sec. 3, Pub. L. 90-630, 82 Stat. 1328, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5232))

[T.D. ATF-62, 44 FR 71719, Dec. 11, 1979, as amended by T.D. ATF-198, 50 FR 8558, Mar. 1, 1985]

§ 27.172 Preparation of transfer record and package gauge record.

The person importing spirits under this subpart shall prepare a transfer record according to § 27.138. A separate transfer record shall be prepared for each conveyance. If the spirits are in packages he shall prepare a package gauge record according to § 27.139 and attach it to the transfer record. The transfer record and the package gauge record shall be prepared in triplicate, and, upon release of the spirits from customs custody one copy will be given to the customs officer, one copy will be forwarded to the appropriate TTB officer, and the original will be forwarded to the consignee.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1512-0250)

[T.D. ATF-198, 50 FR 8558, Mar. 1, 1985, as amended by T.D. ATF-474, 67 FR 11232, Mar. 13, 2002]

§ 27.173 Inspection and release.

The customs officer shall not release distilled spirits under this subpart until he inspects the spirits. If it appears that losses in transit were sustained from any container, the customs officer shall gauge the spirits in such container and enter the elements of gauge on the transfer record if the spirits are in a bulk conveyance or on the package gauge record if the spirits are in packages. The customs officer shall enter on the transfer record the port of entry, carrier identification, warehouse entry number, applicable rate of duty, and serial number of any customs seals affixed to bulk conveyances. When all