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Voluntary standards regarding ingredient labeling for low-alcohol liqueurs

Established July 25, 2001; Revised November 16, 2006; Japan Western-Style Liquor Brewers Association

(the purpose)

Article 1 These voluntary standards (hereinafter referred to as "the standards") apply to the labeling of low-alcohol liqueurs in the course of trade.

By establishing regulations regarding the labeling of ingredients, we aim to protect consumers' ability to make informed choices about products and to prevent unfair customer inducements.

The purpose is to prevent such practices and ensure fair competition.

(definition)

Article 2. In these standards, "low-alcohol liqueur" refers to a liqueur defined in Article 3, Item 21 of the Liquor Tax Act (Law No. 6 of 1953).

This refers to liqueurs that have an alcohol content of less than 10%.

2. In these standards, "business operator" means a person who is a business operator as defined in Article 2 of the Act on the Preservation of Liquor Tax and Liquor Industry Associations, etc. (Act No. 7 of 1953)

This refers to a liquor manufacturer as defined in paragraph 2, who manufactures and sells low-alcohol liqueurs.

3. In these standards, "display" means the provisions of Article 2 of the Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representations that designate premiums and displays (Showa

This refers to the items specified in each paragraph of Article 2 of the Fair Trade Commission Notification No. 3 of 1962.

(Ingredients list)

Article 3. Businesses shall indicate the raw materials used in the manufacture of low-alcohol liqueurs on the container of the low-alcohol liqueur.

This shall be indicated. (Method

of labeling ingredients)

Article 4 The labeling of raw materials specified in Article 3 shall be carried out in the following manner:

(1) Order of display

The raw materials used are listed in the order of categories ÿ, ÿ, ÿ, ÿ, or ÿ, respectively, using either method A or B below.

The items shall be displayed in descending order of usage within each category.

(i) When the raw alcoholic beverage that best characterizes the alcoholic beverage being manufactured is given first priority.

ÿ Alcoholic beverages

ÿ Fruits, fruit juices, flavorings, and other items

ÿ Sugars

ÿ Food additives

(b) When the raw material that best characterizes the alcoholic beverage being manufactured is given first priority.

ÿ Fruits, fruit juices, flavorings, etc.

ÿ Alcoholic beverages

ÿ Other items

ÿ Sugars ÿ

Food additives

(2) Specific methods of display

I. Labeling of alcoholic beverages

Alcoholic beverages shall be labeled according to the categories specified by the Liquor Tax Law, such as alcohol, spirits, and shochu.

This can be done as follows:

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(i) Regarding alcohol, this includes raw material alcohol, brewing alcohol, blending alcohol, and spirits, etc.

It should also be possible to display this information.

(b) Even if the items are not specified in the Liquor Tax Law, vodka, gin, rum, tequila, plum wine, etc., are generally classified as

In cases where the definition is deemed to be clearly established, the name in question may be used.

(h) Names that include the name of the raw material fruit, such as •• macerated liquor or •• distilled liquor, along with the manufacturing method.

It may also be referred to as [name].

(b) Indication of fruit and fruit juice

In principle, fruits and fruit juices should be labeled by their fruit names, and these fruit names should be common names.

In addition, the product shall be labeled in accordance with the provisions of the Japanese Standard Commodity Classification.

Furthermore, when labeling "fruit juice," the name of the fruit from which the juice is derived should be included, resulting in the label "•• Fruit Juice."

It shall be assumed that...

C. Labeling of flavorings and other items

Flavorings and other articles shall be labeled using their common names.

Labeling of disaccharides

Sugars shall be labeled using names such as sucrose, isomerized sugar, fructose, glucose, and oligosaccharides.

Furthermore, it may also be labeled under the general term "sugars."

Food additive labeling

Food additives shall be labeled in accordance with the provisions of the Food Sanitation Act and related laws and regulations. (3) Place of labeling

The information shall be displayed in a clearly visible location.

(4) Font size

The display shall be in 7.5-point type or larger, and if the display area is small and 7.5-point type is not sufficient for display...

If it is difficult to do so, it is permissible to use 5.5-point or larger type.

(5) Notes on display

(i) In principle, all raw materials used shall be listed, but the amount used shall be equal to 1% of the total weight of the product's contents.

Percentages less than a certain percentage may be omitted from the display.

(b) When there are multiple ingredients used in small quantities, and the listing of one of those ingredients is omitted, the listing of that ingredient

For ingredients used in amounts less than the amount used, the labeling will be omitted entirely, and it will not be possible to display them.

It will be assumed that it does not exist.

H. For products intended for transport and packaged products with a capacity of 100 milliliters or less, labeling is required under the Food Sanitation Act, etc.

Except for matters where omission is not permitted, the display may be omitted.

(ii) When labeling raw materials containing allergens, the standards set forth by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare shall not apply.

This shall be done accordingly.

Supplementary provisions

1. These standards shall come into effect on August 1, 2001.

However, regarding the labeling of raw materials as stipulated in Article 3, the amount of existing containers, labels, etc. in stock and preparation arrangements may vary.

Therefore, the display may be started after the effective date, and even in that case, it should be implemented as soon as possible.

Let's assume that.

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2. Alcoholic beverages other than low-alcohol liqueurs shall be labeled according to the labeling method for ingredients specified in these standards.

This is acceptable.

Supplementary provisions

These standards will come into effect on December 7, 2006.