

Voluntary Report – Voluntary - Public Distribution

Date: August 14,2020

Report Number: RS2020-0038

Report Name: FEDERAL LAW ON VITICULTURE AND WINEMAKING
IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Country: Russian Federation

Post: Moscow ATO

Report Category: FAIRS Export Certificate Report, FAIRS Annual Country Report, FAIRS Subject Report, Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards - Certification, Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards - Narrative, Wine

Prepared By:

Approved By: Susan Phillips

Report Highlights:

On December 27, 2019 the Russian Government approved Federal Law No. 468 on Viticulture and Winemaking in the Russian Federation. The Law came into force on July 1st, 2020. The Law establishes the technical rules for domestic production. It introduces mandatory labeling requirements and creates a national system using geographical indications to protect domestic producers from import competition.

General Information:

On December 27, 2019, the Russian Government approved Federal Law № 468 on Viticulture and Winemaking in the Russian Federation. This law establishes the legal basis for the production, turnover and consumption of viticulture and winemaking products within the Russian Federation. The document is aimed at improving the quality and competitiveness of drinks from domestic grapes and will become the basic one for the industry.

The Law introduces several terms: the wine itself is defined as "food alcoholic agricultural wine products with an ethyl alcohol content of 7.5 to 18 percent, made exclusively as a result of fermentation of fresh grapes or grape must and allowed for retail sale in Russia." Another new concept is "wine of Russia". These are wines (including fortified and sparkling), completely produced from grapes grown in the country.

The decree prohibits the processing or use of imported grapes, wine and grape must, including concentrated. In addition, the document defines which products can be recognized as falsified, substandard and counterfeit, and prohibits its circulation.

The document contains technological rules for the production of wine products, requirements for raw materials and materials. It is prescribed which wine products are recognized as adulterated and substandard. To avoid consumer fraud, the Law proposes to introduce additional mandatory requirements for wine labels: labels should clearly separate wine, fortified wine, and sparkling wine from other goods.

The Law provides for the formation of the Russian national system of wine protection by geographical indication and name of origin. It sets forms, conditions and procedure for providing the Government support to producers of grapes grown on the territory of Russia.

Please note, this is an unofficial translation. For the official regulations in Russian, please see

[Federal Law on Viticulture and Winemaking in the Russian Federation](#)

Table of Contents

Chapter 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS	5
Article 1. Scope of the Federal Law.	5
Article 2. Legal regulation of relations in the field of viticulture and winemaking	6
Article 3. Basic concepts used in this Federal Law	6
Article 4. State policy in the field of viticulture and winemaking.....	14
Article 5. Measures to implement the state policy in the field of viticulture and winemaking.....	15
Article 6. Powers of state government bodies of the Russian Federation	16
Article 7. Powers of state government bodies of constituent entities	18
Article 8. Powers of local self-governments in the field of viticulture and winemaking	18
Article 9. Self-regulatory organizations of winegrowers and winemakers	18
Chapter 2. GRAPE GROWING	21
Article 10. Definition and accounting of land suitable for grape growing	21
Article 11. The Federal Register of Grape Plantations.....	21
Article 12. Grape plantation passport	22
Article 13. Grape plantations inventory.....	23
Article 14. Range of varieties in grape plantations.....	23
Article 15. Phytosanitary control over grape plantations	24
Article 16. Grape harvest declaration	24
Article 17. Tasting panels	24
Chapter 3. WINEMAKING.....	25
Article 18. Classification of certain types of wine products.....	25
Article 19. Authorized technological methods of processing grapes	26
Article 20. Technological rules for wine production.....	28
Article 21. General approved technological methods and operations	29
Article 22. Approved technological methods and operations of processing grape must.....	30
Article 23. Approved technological methods and operations for the production of wine.....	31
Article 24. Prohibited technological methods for the production of wine	32
Article 25. Raw materials and supplies approved for use in the production of wine	33
Article 26. Specifics of labeling and retail sale of wine products	34
Article 27. Wine collection.....	35
Article 28. Rating of wine products.....	35
Chapter 4. PROTECTION BY GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION/APPELLATION OF ORIGIN.....	36
Article 29. Protection of wines by geographical indication and appellation of origin	37
Article 30. Territorial division of land suitable for grape growing in the Russian Federation.....	37
Article 31. Russian wines of protected designations	37
Article 32. Specifics of labeling with protected designation	38

Chapter 5. SUPPORT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF VITICULTURE AND WINEMAKING39

Article 33. Forms, conditions and procedure for state and municipal support.....39

Article 34. State and municipal financial support to viticulture and winemaking entities40

Article 35. Property support to viticulture and winemaking entities.....41

Article 36. Measures of state support to ensure sustainable viticulture development.....41

Article 37. Ssupport for research, innovation and educational activities42

Article 38. Information and advisory support to viticulture and winemaking entities42

Article 39. State-supported property and liability insurance related to the risk of loss.....43

Article 40. State support for the promotion of wine products43

Article 41. State support in the field of legal protection of wine products.....44

Article 42. Participation in the creation and implementation of state and municipal policy.....44

Chapter 6. COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION. PUBLIC CONTROL AND LIABILITY ..45

Article 43. State and municipal control over the compliance with legislation45

Article 44. Arrangements for monitoring the compliance.....45

Article 45. Public control over the compliance with this Federal Law45

Article 46. Protection of rights and legal interests of consumers and vineyards.....47

Article 47. Falsified, unwholesome and counterfeit wine products48

Article 48. Responsibility for violation of the requirements of this Federal Law48

Chapter 7. FINAL PROVISIONS48

Article 49. Entry into force of this Federal Law.....49

BEGIN UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION:

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

FEDERAL LAW

ON VITICULTURE AND WINEMAKING IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Adopted
by the State Duma
on December 18, 2019

Approved
by the Federation Council on December 23, 2019

Chapter 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1. Scope of the Federal Law

1. The Federal Law establishes:
 - a) the legal, organizational, technological and economic framework in the field of production, circulation and consumption of viticulture and wine products (hereinafter – the field of viticulture and winemaking);
 - b) principles, objectives and measures for the implementation of state policy in the field of viticulture and winemaking;
 - c) forms, conditions and procedure of state support in the field of viticulture and winemaking;
 - d) powers of the state government bodies and local self-governments in the field of viticulture and winemaking;
 - e) legal status of viticulture and winemaking entities in the field of viticulture and winemaking.
2. The Federal Law shall regulate the relations arising between organizations, agricultural consumer cooperatives, private (owner-operated) farms, physical entities, state government bodies of the Russian Federation, state government bodies of constituent entities of the Russian Federation and local self-governments in the field of viticulture and winemaking.
3. The Federal Law shall not apply to activities of citizens on their private subsidiary farms in accordance with the Federal Law dated July 7, 2003 No. 112-FZ On Personal Subsidiary Farming for the purposes unrelated to sales of viticulture products as well as activities of citizens engaged in horticulture and gardening in accordance with the Federal Law dated July 29, 2017 No. 217-FZ On Horticulture and Gardening by Citizens for Their Own Needs and Amendments to Certain

Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation.

Article 2. Legal regulation of relations in the field of viticulture and winemaking

1. Legal regulation of relations in the field of viticulture and winemaking shall be based on the Constitution of the Russian Federation and consist of this Federal Law, other federal laws adopted herewith, other regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation, laws and other regulatory legal acts of constituent entities of the Russian Federation (hereinafter – laws on viticulture and winemaking).
2. Provisions on viticulture and winemaking contained in other federal laws, other regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation, laws and other regulatory legal acts of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, shall not conflict with provisions of this Federal Law.
3. Should the provisions on viticulture and winemaking contained in other federal laws, other regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation, or laws and other regulatory legal acts of constituent entities of the Russian Federation conflict with provisions of this Federal Law, the provisions of this Federal Law shall apply.
4. Local self-governments within their competence shall have the right to issue municipal legal acts containing provisions on viticulture and winemaking, in accordance with this Federal Law, other federal laws, other regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation, laws and other regulatory legal acts of constituent entities of the Russian Federation.
5. Should an international treaty of the Russian Federation establish rules other than the rules on viticulture and winemaking set forth in this Federal Law, rules of the international treaty shall apply.

Article 3. Basic concepts used in this Federal Law

For the purposes of the Federal Law, the following basic concepts shall be used.

1. Flavored grape-containing beverages from raw grapes refer to food-grade alcoholic wine products made by at least 75 percent of wine, fortified wine or grape must use sucrose, food-grade ethanol, infusions of individual parts of various plants specially formulated, coloring and flavoring agents, food colorants or other food additives and products, excluding water, with the actual natural ethyl alcohol by volume content between 14.5 to 20 percent.
2. Non-alcoholic wine refers to food made from wine, which actual natural ethyl alcohol by volume content as a result of its processing in a prescribed manner does not exceed 0.5%.
3. Non-alcoholic drinks and products made from grapes, grape must and wine refer to agricultural products made from processing grapes, grape must or wine, with potential ethyl alcohol content not exceeding 0.5 percent, including grape juice, concentrated grape juice, non-alcoholic wine, wine vinegar, grape sugar, grape oil, tartaric acid, and anthocyanic dye.
4. Fermentation blend refers to a mix of cuvée, reservoir liqueur and pure-culture yeast starter intended for secondary fermentation by the tank method.

5. Wine vinegar refers to vinegar obtained exclusively through acetic fermentation, with a total acidity of no less than 60 grams per liter reduced to acetic acid.
6. Wine refers to a food alcoholic agricultural wine product made exclusively by complete or partial fermentation of whole or crushed fresh grapes or fresh grape must and approved for retail in the Russian Federation at the actual ethyl alcohol by volume content between 7.5 to 18 percent.
7. Bulk wine, fortified bulk wine (wine material) refers to wine, fortified wine prior to bottling in consumer packaging for retail.
8. Russian wine refers to wine, fortified wine or sparkling wine produced entirely (100%) from grapes grown in the Russian Federation.
9. Vineyards are organizations regardless of their form of business including experimental production farms owned by research organizations, agricultural consumer cooperatives and private (owner-operated) farms established as legal entities, as well as unincorporated private (owner-operated) farms, individual entrepreneurs and citizens engaged in private subsidiary farming and viticulture who own, lease or otherwise legally operate a viticulture enterprise or its part.
10. Viticulture and winemaking enterprise refers to a property complex that includes all or parts of viticulture and winemaking enterprises.
11. Viticulture enterprise refers to a property complex, public or private, used for establishing and operating grape plantations, growing grape planting material, processing and storage of viticulture products, including land suitable for grape growing, grape plantations, vineyards, vehicles, equipment and appliances used for establishing and operating grape plantations, processing and storage of viticulture products, buildings and structures intended for placing vehicles and equipment, buildings and structures that serve as a place of residence (or contain premises that are the place of residence) of individuals who operate on the basis of employment contracts and/or civil contracts, as well as the right to designations that identify the enterprise, its produce, operations and services.
12. Viticulture is a branch of crop production that deals with the cultivation of grapes.
13. Vineyard is a complex facility consisting of a land plot suitable for grape growing where grape plantations are located.
14. Grape must refer to an agricultural wine product obtained exclusively from fresh grapes spontaneously or using physical methods of crushing, destemming, draining, and pressing intended for making wine products due to potential ethyl alcohol by volume content, and which is not permitted for retail in the Russian Federation. Types of grape must: fresh, concentrated, preserved, and concentrated rectified.
15. Grape plantations refer to artificial (cultivated) plantings of Vitis plants including varieties obtained by crossing Vitis Vinifera varieties with other Vitis varieties, cultivated for the purpose of obtaining grapes, grape planting material or scientific research.

16. Grape juice refers to an unfermented but fermentable liquid product obtained from fresh grapes or fresh grape must, which can undergo treatment that allows to use it for human consumption and which actual ethyl alcohol by volume content must not exceed 0.5 percent.
17. A grape growing and winemaking zone is a territory of the Russian Federation with relatively similar geophysics, climatic and soil characteristics accounting for the similarity of the variety assortment of grape plantations and technological methods of viticulture and winemaking.
18. A grape growing and winemaking rayon is a territory within the grape growing and winemaking zone, with its peculiar geophysical, climatic and soil characteristics that create conditions required to make viticulture and wine products of certain quality.
19. A grape growing and winemaking terroir is a limited area within the grape growing and winemaking rayon, which covers grape plantations of certain grape varieties that can grow in identical geophysical, climatic and soil conditions and within the boundaries of which similar technological methods of viticulture and winemaking provide for specific sensory properties of wine products.
20. Land suitable for grape growing refers to land plots, which geographical and soil-climatic characteristics provide an opportunity to use them for the cultivation of grape plantations, including land plots that have been used for this purpose for at least five years over the last fifty years.
21. Grape-containing beverages from raw grapes refer to food-grade alcoholic wine products made by at least 50 percent of wine, fortified wine, grape must using sucrose, coloring and flavoring agents, other food additives and foodstuffs including water, with the actual natural ethyl alcohol by volume content between 1.5 to 14.5 percent.
22. Grape-containing beverage refers to sparkling grape-containing beverages, carbonated grape-containing beverages, grape-containing beverages from raw grapes and flavored grape-containing beverages from raw grapes.
23. Winemaking is the production of wine products.
24. Wine products refer to wine, fortified wine, sparkling wine, grape must, grape-containing beverages, wine, grape and cognac distillates and alcohols, and spirits produced from them.
25. Wineries are organizations, regardless of their legal form, such as research organizations engaged in field trials, agricultural consumer cooperatives and private (owner-operated) farms established as legal entities, engaged in winemaking or viticulture and winemaking, that own, lease or otherwise legally operate a winemaking enterprise or viticulture enterprise or a winemaking enterprise only, as well as private (owner-operated) farms set up without establishing a legal entity, and individual entrepreneurs who make wine, fortified wine, sparkling wine and/or grape must from grapes grown in vineyards they own on title, lease or other legal basis.
26. A winemaking enterprise is a property complex, regardless of its form of ownership used for the production, crushing and storage of wine products, one or more of the mentioned processes and/or their parts, including vehicles, equipment and appliances used for the mentioned purposes, buildings

and structures intended for placing such vehicles and equipment, as well as the right to designations that identify the enterprise, its produce, operations and services.

27. Wine with protected geographical indication refers to wine, fortified wine, sparkling wine made from fresh grapes or *Vitis Vinifera* grape blends as well as varieties produced by crossing *Vitis Vinifera* with other *Vitis* varieties, excluding hybrids from direct producers grown within the boundaries of a certain grape growing and winemaking zone of the Russian Federation, with the use of processing methods authorized for viticulture and winemaking, and in the manufacture of which the operations of primary and secondary winemaking are carried out within the boundaries of this grape growing and winemaking zone.
28. Wine with protected place of origin refers to wine, fortified wine, sparkling wine produced from fresh grapes or *Vitis Vinifera* grape blends as well as varieties produced by crossing *Vitis Vinifera* varieties with other *Vitis* varieties, excluding hybrids from direct producers grown within the boundaries and regulated for a certain grape growing and winemaking terroir of the Russian Federation with the use of processing methods of viticulture and winemaking regulated for this grape growing and winemaking terroir, and in the manufacture of which the operations of primary and secondary winemaking are carried out within the boundaries of this grape growing and winemaking terroir.
29. Secondary wine products refer to by-products of wine production including drained grapes, alcohol distiller's wash, yeast wash, diffusion juice, picet, cream of tartar, grape stalk must, fine lees, and wine precipitate.
30. Secondary winemaking refers to technological operations of wine production at the stages of stabilization, aging, preparation for bottling, and bottling.
31. Wine aging (maturation) refers to processing methods of keeping wine products in temperature and climate-controlled environment exposed or not exposed to wood, as a result of which physical and chemical, biochemical and/or microbiological changes in product causes it to acquire new properties and characteristics.
32. A carbonated grape-containing beverage refers to a food-grade alcoholic wine product saturated with carbon dioxide by partially or completely artificial means, which due to its carbon dioxide content has an excess pressure of at least 300 kilopascals at 20 degrees Celsius in a closed container.
33. Information on the entities shall include the following details:
 - a) for a legal entity – full and abbreviated name, main state registration number of the entry in the Unified State Register of Legal Entities and the date when the entry was made in the Register, Taxpayer Identification Number and the Reason for Registration Code;
 - b) for an individual entrepreneur, private (owner-operated) farm set up without establishing a legal entity – last name, given name and patronymic (if available), main state registration number of the entry of an individual entrepreneur in the United State Register of Individual Entrepreneurs, and Taxpayer Identification Number;
 - c) for citizens operating a private subsidiary farm – last name, given name and patronymic (if

available), type, number, series, the identity document date and place of issue, name of the issuing authority, Taxpayer Identification Number, year and date of birth, and place of residence (registration).

34. Sparkling wine refers to a food-grade alcoholic agricultural wine product made by primary or secondary alcoholic fermentation of fresh grapes, grape must or wine. When opening the vessel with the wine product it releases carbon dioxide generated exclusively by alcoholic fermentation resulting from carbon dioxide contained in the closed container. Due to its carbon dioxide content, it has at least 300 kilopascals of excess pressure at 20 degrees Celsius in a closed container, and for the purpose of its production total ethyl alcohol by volume content in the cuvée should be not less than 8.5%.
35. Sparkling grape-containing beverage refers to a food-grade alcoholic wine product made from wine or grape must that contains carbon dioxide generated by partial fermentation and which actual ethyl alcohol by volume content of endogenous nature does not exceed 3 percent.
36. Kagor refers to fortified wine made of red grape, in the manufacture of which pomace is heat treated before its fermentation followed by wine alcoholization.
37. Preserved grape must refers to fresh grape must, which spontaneous alcoholic fermentation has been prevented by one of the authorized technological methods and which actual ethyl alcohol by volume content of endogenous nature does not exceed 0.5 percent.
38. Counterfeit wine products are wine products that are counterfeit in accordance with the civil laws.
39. Concentrated grape must refers to uncaramelized grape must obtained by partial dehydration of grape must carried out by an authorized method other than by direct heat in such a way that dry matter content is not less than 50.9 percent and the actual ethyl alcohol by volume content does not exceed 0.5 percent.
40. Concentrated rectified grape must refers to uncaramelized grape must obtained by partial dehydration of grape must carried out by an authorized method other than by direct heat followed by rectification process in such a way that its dry matter content is not less than 50.9 percent and the actual ethyl alcohol by volume content does not exceed 0.5 percent
41. Concentrated grape juice refers to uncaramelized grape juice obtained by partial dehydration of grape juice carried out by one of the authorized methods other than by direct heat in such a way that its dry matter content is not less than 50.9 percent and the permissible actual ethyl alcohol by volume content does not exceed 0.5 percent
42. Fortified (Liqueur) wine refers to a food-grade alcoholic wine product obtained by full or partial fermentation of whole or crushed fresh grapes or fresh grape must in such a way that during its production the addition of wine distillate and/or wine alcohol and/or grain ethyl alcohol is made for the sole purpose of suspending or terminating the fermentation of fresh grape must, and which is allowed for retail in the Russian Federation given that its actual ethyl alcohol by volume content is between 12 to 22 percent.

43. Cuvée refers to a blend of fresh grape musts or wines including bulk wines, with different properties intended for the production of sparkling wine.
44. Madera refers to a fortified wine, which production requires wine aging in the oak barrels for at least three years in combination with heating that includes natural exposure to sunlight.
45. Micro-vinification refers to a limited production of small lots of wine products to carry out research or test grape varieties and clones in the experimental field branches of specialized research institutions, and which is subject to licensing in a simplified procedure.
46. Pomace refers to pressed or crushed grapes with or without the stems.
47. Mistelle refers to a product made by adding alcohol to grape must, excluding fresh grape must, in a state of fermentation.
48. Unwholesome wine products refer to wine products manufactured in violation of technological rules of the production of wine products approved in accordance with this Federal Law for the corresponding type of wine products, and/or wine products that do not meet the requirements established in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on Technical Regulation and/or Technical Regulations of the Eurasian Economic Union.
49. Total natural ethyl alcohol content refers to ethyl alcohol by volume content resulting from alcoholic fermentation before adding additives of exogenous nature to the product.
50. Grape Plantation Passport refers to a document that contains information on a grape plantation and which content and preparation procedure are defined by this Federal Law.
51. Primary winemaking is a process of crushing fresh grapes intended for the production of wine products, preparation of fresh grape must for fermentation and alcoholic fermentation, and production of wine products at the stages of acidity adjustment, clarification and stabilization.
52. Picet refers to a product obtained by the fermentation of unprocessed grape husks diluted in water, or a product of diluting the fermented grape husks with water.
53. Port wine refers to fortified wine, in the manufacture of which typical sensory properties can be achieved by long aging of wine materials in the oak vessels (for the aged ports) or by heat treatment in stationary tanks and aging in the oxygen-controlled environment.
54. Products made from grapes, grape must or wine refer to non-alcoholic beverages or products made from grape, grape must and wine, and the secondary products of winemaking.
55. Viticulture products are agricultural products such as berries of grape plants intended for human consumption or processing with the purpose of converting sugars they contain into ethyl alcohol, as well as grape planting material.

56. Products of winemaking refer to wine products and products made from grapes, grape must or wine.
57. Russian wine with protected designation refers to wine, fortified wine, sparkling wine with protected geographical indication and/or protected appellation of origin within the framework of the Russian National System for Protection of Wines by Geographical Indication and Appellation of Origin.
58. Russian champagne refers to sparkling wine made in the Russian Federation from grapes grown in the Russian Federation by secondary fermentation of the resulting cuvée in vessels that serve as containers for retail sale.
59. Spontaneous alcoholic fermentation refers to transformation (fermentation) of carbohydrates contained in the product into ethyl alcohol as a result of the activity of yeast cells that have not been artificially added.
60. Fresh grape must refers to a liquid product naturally made from fresh grapes or obtained by physical methods like crushing, destemming, draining and pressing, which is capable of spontaneous alcoholic fermentation.
61. Fresh grapes refer to ripe berries of grape plants, aged or shriveled naturally on the vine in a state that makes them suitable for crushing and pressing with conventional winemaking equipment, and capable of spontaneous alcoholic fermentation.
62. Grapevine variety is a set of vegetatively propagated grape plants with relatively consistent properties and characteristics.
63. Varietal wine refers to wine made from at least 85 percent of one Vitis variety of grapes.
64. Table grapes are fresh grapes of special varieties or varieties cultivated for consumption as a final product due to their taste and commercial characteristics.
65. Viticulture and winemaking entities are vineyards, wineries and research organizations, professional educational establishments, educational organizations for higher education, which in the process of their research, scientific and technical and/or educational activities carry out the production of viticulture and/or wine products as well as primary and further (industrial) processing of such products in accordance with laws of the Russian Federation.
66. Dry grapes (raisins) are fresh grapes brought after removal from the vine by authorized processing methods to a state of drying or dehydration so that they cannot be crushed using conventional winemaking equipment, that lost as a result of this processing the ability to spontaneous fermentation, intended due to their varietal characteristics for human consumption, except for the authorized applications in the production of wine products, and made from special grape varieties or grapes cultivated specifically for these purposes.
67. Technical grapes refer to fresh grapes such as grapes naturally shriveled to total sugars not exceeding 400 grams per cubic decimeter intended for the production of wine products due to their varietal characteristics, crushable and pressable using conventional winemaking equipment and

capable of spontaneous alcoholic fermentation.

68. Technical grapes of wine varieties refer to technical grape varieties listed in the State Register of Selection Achievements approved by the authorized federal executive body for the production of wine, fortified wine and sparkling wine including wine, fortified wine and sparkling wine with protected geographical indication and protected appellation of origin.
69. Tirage blend refers to a semi-finished product intended for secondary fermentation in the production of sparkling wine and prepared from bulk wine or processed bulk wine blends, tirage liqueur, pure-culture yeast starter and fining agents.
70. Tirage (reservoir) liqueur refers to a semi-finished product consisting of cuvée with added sugar, which is used in the production of sparkling wines during their secondary fermentation.
71. Grape shriveling refers to partial dehydration of fresh grapes accompanied by an increase in the mass concentration of sugars in grape juice.
72. An authorized federal executive authority is a federal executive body appointed by the Government of the Russian Federation exercising the established powers in the field of viticulture and winemaking.
73. Harvest Declaration refers to a document containing information about the grapes harvested from a grape plantation (economic harvest).
74. Counterfeit wine products refer to products made or sold under the name of any type of wine product and accompanied by false or inaccurate information (found on a label, counter-label, packing container or otherwise) that can mislead the consumer about the composition, properties, qualities, origin and/or manufacturer of such products.
75. The Federal Register of Lands Suitable for Grape Growing is the unified state information accounting system for land suitable for grape growing, including information about land plots that have been used for the cultivation of grape plantations for at least five years over the past fifty years, the content and procedure for maintaining which by authorized federal executive bodies shall be determined by this Federal law and the Government of the Russian Federation.
76. The Federal Register of Grape Plantations is the unified state information system for recording information about grape plantations determined and collected by authorized federal executive bodies in accordance with the procedure provided for by this Federal law.
77. Xeres refers to fortified wine that was aged in contact with special races of wine yeast as a result of the vital activity of which fortified wine gets enriched with chemical compounds that cause the appearance of a specific tone in the aroma (bouquet) and taste.
78. Economic harvest of grapes refers to a mass of grape clusters formed on a grape plantation during a single vegetation season in conditions of industrial cultivation.

79. Central Tasting Panel for Viticulture and Winemaking is a collegial body for evaluating sensory properties of viticulture products and wine products, affiliated with the authorized federal executive body.
80. Expedition liqueur is a semi-finished product consisting of a cuvée with added sugar and citric acid, without adding or with the addition of aged cognac distillate and used in the production of sparkling wines to achieve the physicochemical characteristics of the final product.

Article 4. State policy in the field of viticulture and winemaking

1. State policy in the field of viticulture and winemaking is a part of the national socio-economic policy and represents a set of legal, political, economic, social, informational, consulting, organizational and other measures undertaken by state government bodies of the Russian Federation, state government bodies of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, and local self-governments to ensure the implementation of objectives and principles established by this Federal law.
2. Main objectives of state policy in the field of viticulture and winemaking are as follows:
 - a) improving the efficiency of market regulation of viticulture and winemaking products by developing special laws on viticulture and winemaking that would establish requirements for the production, circulation and safety of viticulture and wine products, as well as ensure state control (supervision) over activities in the field of viticulture and winemaking;
 - b) improving the quality of viticulture and wine products made and circulated in the Russian Federation;
 - c) improving the competitiveness of viticulture and wine products made from grapes grown in the Russian Federation;
 - d) ensuring and protecting the rights of citizens to the safety of viticulture and wine products, to reliable information about the place of origin, composition and characteristics of wine products;
 - e) raising the efficiency of land use aimed at increasing the useful use of the Russian Federation land fund for the cultivation of grape plantations as one of the most cost-effective areas of agricultural activity;
 - f) increasing the number of Russian viticulture and winemaking entities;
 - g) stimulating the development of viticulture and winemaking industries in the Russian Federation.
3. Main principles of state policy in the field of viticulture and winemaking are as follows:
 - a) significance and symbiotic relationship between viticulture and winemaking in the structure of the Russian agriculture;
 - b) delineation of powers to support viticulture and winemaking entities between state government bodies of the Russian Federation, state government bodies of constituent entities of the Russian Federation and local self-governments;
 - c) responsibility of state government bodies of the Russian Federation, state government bodies of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, local self-governments for providing favorable conditions for the development of viticulture and winemaking;
 - d) participation of viticulture and winemaking entities (including through self-regulatory

organizations of winegrowers and winemakers) in the development and implementation of state policy in the field of viticulture and winemaking, examination of draft regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation, regulatory legal acts of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, regulatory legal acts of local self-governments in the field of viticulture and winemaking;

- e) ensuring equal access of viticulture and winemaking entities to receive state support in accordance with the terms of its provision stipulated by the legislation on viticulture and winemaking;
- f) ensuring that protection of life and health of the consumers of viticulture and wine products takes priority over the economic interests of viticulture and winemaking entities;
- g) freedom of economic activity and unity of the economic space in the field of viticulture and winemaking, subject to the restrictions established by this Federal Law.

4. Main areas of state policy in the field of viticulture and winemaking are as follows:

- a) development of infrastructure in the field of viticulture and winemaking;
- b) implementation of state and municipal support for viticulture and winemaking entities;
- c) ensuring viticulture sustainable development, increasing the area of grape plantations laid mainly by grape planting material of domestic origin;
- d) promotion of wine products made from grapes grown on the territory of the Russian Federation in the domestic and foreign markets;
- e) ensuring favorable conditions for the production and circulation of viticulture and wine products made from grapes grown in the Russian Federation;
- f) development of research, scientific-technical and innovative programs in the field of viticulture and winemaking, including monitoring the quality of viticulture and wine products, detection of falsified wine products, unwholesome wine products or counterfeit wine products;
- g) facilitating the introduction of efficient, safe and environmentally friendly technologies in viticulture and winemaking;
- h) development of educational programs in the field of viticulture and winemaking, including by improving the system of training and additional professional education of personnel in order to implement the activities in the field of viticulture and winemaking;
- i) development of risk insurance programs in the field of viticulture and winemaking;
- j) price regulation of wine, fortified wine, sparkling wine and grape-containing beverages;
- k) countering the illicit wine production and trafficking.

Article 5. Measures to implement the state policy in the field of viticulture and winemaking

1. The following measures may be applied to implement the state policy in the field of viticulture and winemaking:

- a) budget fund allocations to viticulture and winemaking entities;
- b) application of special tax regimes for viticulture and winemaking entities, as well as land tax exemptions in respect of land plots used for grape plantations listed in the Federal Register of Grape Plantations;
- c) viticulture and wine market regulation including customs tariff and non-tariff regulation;
- d) creating infrastructure to expand areas of grape plantations;
- e) stimulation of viticulture and winemaking entities that use grape planting material of domestic

- origin for their grape plantations;
 - f) procurement, storage, processing and delivery of viticulture and wine products for state and municipal needs;
 - g) information support for viticulture and winemaking entities, as well as consulting assistance;
 - h) antimonopoly regulation of viticulture and wine markets;
 - i) purchase interventions, commodity interventions on the market of viticulture and wine products, collateral operations;
 - j) promoting the activities of self-regulatory organizations of winegrowers and winemakers;
 - k) other measures set forth in the laws of the Russian Federation.
2. State support in the field of viticulture and winemaking shall be provided in the scope and directions set forth in chapter 5 of this Federal Law.
 3. Funding state support in the field of viticulture and winemaking provided for by chapter 5 of this Federal Law, shall be carried out in accordance with the Federal Law on Federal Budget, laws of constituent entities of the Russian Federation on budgets of constituent entities of the Russian Federation and regulatory legal acts of the Government of the Russian Federation adopted in accordance with them or acts of the federal executive bodies.

Article 6. Powers of state government bodies of the Russian Federation in the field of viticulture and winemaking

Powers of state government bodies of the Russian Federation in the field of viticulture and winemaking include:

1. Development and implementation of state policy and legal regulations in the field of viticulture, including the enforcement of grape plantations quarantine, reclamation of land suitable for grape growing, increasing soil fertility of land suitable for grape growing, viticulture market regulation, processing of viticulture products and their use as raw material in winemaking, safe handling of pesticides and agrochemicals used in the treatment of grape plantations;
2. Development and implementation of state policy and land regulation with respect to land suitable for grape growing, state control over such land;
3. Development and implementation of state policy and legal regulation in the field of winemaking including the production of wine products and wine market regulation;
4. Establishment of state standards and approval of technological rules in the field of production and circulation of viticulture and wine products to ensure their quality and safety;
5. Establishment of the procedure for conducting an inventory of grape plantations;
6. Establishment of the procedure for submitting declarations to report volumes of grapes harvested;
7. Establishment of the procedure for maintaining the grape plantation passport;

8. Offering public services in the field of viticulture and winemaking;
9. State land monitoring of land suitable for grape growing;
10. State phytosanitary quarantine control (supervision) over grape plantations and land suitable for grape growing;
11. State control over the quality and safety of viticulture and wine products including the compliance with requirements to the quality and safety of viticulture and wine products imported (exported) to the customs territory (from the customs territory) of the Eurasian Economic Union;
12. Definition of grape growing and winemaking zone, grape growing and winemaking terroir, within which the production of wine with protected geographical indication or wine with protected appellation of origin can be carried out; determination, in respect of each such grape growing and winemaking zone, each grape growing and winemaking terroir, of the grape varieties, processing methods and operations of viticulture and winemaking, as well as processing aids used for the production of wines with protected geographical indication, wines with protected appellation of origin at the suggestion of a self-regulatory organization of winegrowers and winemakers that combines wineries, or vineyards and wineries that have viticulture and winemaking enterprises in the grape growing and winemaking zone, grape growing and winemaking terroir, respectively;
13. Monitoring on the territories of foreign states of compliance of the production technology of wine products imported to the Russian Federation with the technological rules for the production of such products established in the Russian Federation;
14. State control over the production of grape planting material;
15. Maintaining the Federal Register of Land Suited for Grape Growing;
16. Maintaining the Federal Register of Grape Plantations;
17. Monitoring of the planting of regulated viticulture products imported to the Russian Federation from foreign countries or groups of foreign countries where the spread of quarantine pests specific to such regulated products has been detected;
18. Registration of phytosanitary certificates, re-export phytosanitary certificates and quarantine certificates for grape planting material;
19. Licensing of certain types of activities within their competence in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation;
20. Monitoring on the territory of the foreign countries or groups of foreign countries in the places of production (including processing) of any shipments of regulated products imported into the Russian Federation for the purpose of their use for planting grape plantations originating from foreign states or groups of foreign states where the spread of the regulated pests specific to such regulated products

has been detected, in accordance with the international agreements to which the Russian Federation is a party;

21. Other powers in the field of viticulture and winemaking, which are attributed to the Russian Federation by other federal laws, regulatory legal acts of the President of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Russian Federation.

Article 7. Powers of state government bodies of constituent entities of the Russian Federation in the field of viticulture and winemaking

1. Powers of state government bodies of constituent entities of the Russian Federation in the field of viticulture and winemaking include:
 - a) adoption of laws and other regulatory legal acts of constituent entities of the Russian Federation that establish measures to stimulate the development of viticulture and winemaking at the expense of the budgets of constituent entities of the Russian Federation;
 - b) participation in the organization of tasting panels for sensory evaluation of viticulture and wine products including wine products with protected geographical indication, protected appellation of origin made by vineyards and/or wineries in the respective constituent entity of the Russian Federation;
 - c) regional state monitoring (supervision) in the field of viticulture and winemaking;
 - d) development and implementation of state programs of constituent entities of the Russian Federation for the development of viticulture and winemaking;
 - f) support for the creation of self-regulatory organizations of winegrowers and winemakers;
 - g) other powers in the field of viticulture and winemaking provided for in the regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation and the regulatory legal acts of constituent entities of the Russian Federation.
2. The procedure for financing activities to implement the powers of state government bodies of constituent entities of the Russian Federation provided for in paragraph 1 of this article shall be defined by constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

Article 8. Powers of local self-governments in the field of viticulture and winemaking

Local self-governments may be vested by law with certain state powers in the field of viticulture and winemaking in accordance with the Federal Law dated October 6, 2003 No. 131-FZ On General Principles for the Organization of Local Self-Governments in the Russian Federation.

Article 9. Self-regulatory organizations of winegrowers and winemakers

1. A Self-Regulatory Organization of Winegrowers and Winemakers is a non-profit organization based on territorial membership that meets, unless otherwise provided for in this Federal Law, the requirements for self-regulatory organizations established by the Federal Law dated December 1, 2007 No. 315-FZ On Self-Regulatory Organizations, and brings together vineyards and wineries as its members.

2. Self-regulatory organizations of winegrowers and winemakers can be established in the Russian Federation on territories of grape growing and winemaking zones, grape growing and winemaking rayons and/or grape growing and winemaking terroirs.
3. A self-regulatory organization of winegrowers and winemakers can be established if members of such organization are vineyards and/or wineries that own or otherwise legally operate grape plantations, the total area of which is not less than 50 percent of the area of grape plantations located within the boundaries of the grape growing and winemaking zone, grape growing and winemaking rayon and/or grape growing and winemaking terroir, and wineries that own or otherwise legally operate basic technological equipment for the production of wine, fortified wine and sparkling wine, the total production capacity of which is at least 50 percent of the capacity of the technological equipment required for the production of wine, fortified wine and sparkling wine, located within the boundaries of the grape growing and winemaking zone, grape growing and winemaking rayon and/or grape growing and winemaking terroir.
4. Only one self-regulatory organization of winegrowers and winemakers can be established on the territory of one grape growing and winemaking terroir.
5. Only one self-regulatory organization of winegrowers and winemakers of the respective grape growing and winemaking rayon can be established on the territory of one grape growing and winemaking rayon, and there may be one or more self-regulating organizations of winegrowers and winemakers of the grape growing and winemaking terroirs.
6. Only one self-regulatory organization of winegrowers and winemakers of the respective grape growing and winemaking zone can be established on the territory of one grape growing and winemaking zone, and there may be one or more self-regulatory organizations of winegrowers and winemakers of the grape growing and winemaking rayons and/or grape growing and winemaking terroirs.
7. Self-regulatory organizations of winegrowers and winemakers of the grape growing and winemaking zones, grape growing and winemaking rayons and/or grape growing and winemaking terroirs can be formed into associations (alliances).
8. Self-regulatory organizations of winegrowers and winemakers of grape growing and winemaking zones, grape growing and winemaking rayons and/or grape growing and winemaking terroirs may use in their name a geographic indication of a respective grape growing and winemaking zone, grape growing and winemaking rayon and/or grape growing and winemaking terroir.
9. A non-profit organization shall acquire the status of a self-regulatory organization of winegrowers and winemakers from the date the relevant information is entered in the State Register of Self-Regulatory Organizations provided that at least one vineyard and one winery or at least two wineries, at least one of which performs viticulture, are united as members of a non-profit organization.
10. Structure and functions of a self-regulatory organization of winegrowers and winemakers, rights and obligations of its members shall be determined in accordance with the procedure established by the

Federal Law dated December 1, 2017 No. 315-FZ On Self-Regulatory Organizations.

11. In addition to the functions established by the Federal Law dated December 1, 2007 No. 315-FZ On Self-Regulatory Organizations, the self-regulatory organization of winegrowers and winemakers shall perform the following functions:
 - a) establishment of additional quality standards for viticulture and/or wine products made by the members of the self-regulatory organization that do not contradict the requirements of legislation on viticulture and winemaking, and control over compliance with these standards;
 - b) development and issuance of quality certificates of the self-regulatory organization of winegrowers and winemakers, development of the quality emblem (mark) of the self-regulatory organization of winegrowers and winemakers and granting members of the self-regulatory organization of winegrowers and winemakers the right to use the emblem (mark) (or deny the right);
 - c) compiling a calculation of the need for federal special stamps for members of the self-regulatory organization of winegrowers and winemakers in accordance with the laws on State Regulation of Production and Circulation of Ethyl Alcohol, Alcoholic and Alcohol-Containing Products, and on restriction of alcohol consumption (drinking) if it is provided for by the charter of the self-regulatory organization;
 - d) annual declaration of grapes harvested by the members of the self-regulatory organization of winegrowers and winemakers if it is provided for by the charter of the self-regulatory organization;
 - e) submitting proposals to the authorized federal executive body in accordance with part 2, article 31 of this Federal Law in respect of the grape growing and winemaking zone or grape growing and winemaking terroir, on which territory an appropriate self-regulatory organization of winegrowers and winemakers operates;
 - f) participation of a self-regulatory organization of winegrowers and winemakers, together with state government bodies and local self-governments, in drafting state and municipal programs for the development of viticulture and winemaking, as well as in planning and development of viticulture and winemaking industries;
 - g) performing other functions as provided for by the charter of a self-regulatory organization or federal laws.
12. Additional quality standards established by the self-regulatory organization of winegrowers and winemakers for viticulture and/or wine products made by its members must be differentiated to take into account the specifics of grape growing and winemaking zones, within the boundaries of which the members of the self-regulatory organization perform their viticulture and/or winemaking activities.
13. The self-regulatory organization of winegrowers and winemakers shall also have the right to differentiate the additional quality standards for viticulture and/or wine products established by SRO depending on grape growing and winemaking zones, grape growing and winemaking rayons and/or grape growing and winemaking terroirs, within the boundaries of which the members of the self-regulatory organization perform their viticulture and/or winemaking activities.
14. The self-regulatory organization of winegrowers and winemakers shall issue quality certificates to its

members in the established standard form confirming the membership of a vineyard and/or winery in a self-regulatory organization of winegrowers and winemakers and the compliance of their viticulture and/or wine products with the additional quality standards for viticulture and/or wine products established by the self-regulatory organization. Members of the self-regulatory organization of winegrowers and winemakers who have received the mentioned quality certificate shall have the right to place the quality emblem (mark) of the self-regulatory organization of winegrowers and winemakers, of which they are members, on the label, counter-label, transport packages used for their viticulture and/or wine products as well as to indicate information about their membership in the self-regulatory organization of winegrowers and winemakers online on their official website.

15. In case a member of the self-regulatory organization of winegrowers and winemakers violates the additional quality standards for viticulture and/or wine products established by the self-regulatory organization, the validity of the issued quality certificate shall be suspended in the manner and for the period stipulated by the internal documents of the self-regulatory organization. It is not allowed to use the quality emblem (mark) of the self-regulatory organization of winegrowers and winemakers on the label, counter-label, transport packages of newly made viticulture and/or wine products online on the official website of a member of the self-regulatory organization within the period during which the validity of the quality certificate issued to the member of the self-regulatory organization of winegrowers and winemakers is suspended.

Chapter 2. GRAPE GROWING

Article 10. Definition and accounting of land suitable for grape growing

1. An authorized federal executive body shall recognize a land plot as the land suitable for grape growing based on a study of its geographical and soil-climatic characteristics at the request of the land plot owner or a self-regulatory organization of winegrowers and winemakers. An undoubted reason for including the land plot in the list of lands suitable for grape growing is the fact of its use for vineyard cultivation for at least five years during the last fifty years.
2. Procedure for maintaining the Federal Register of Lands Suitable for Grape Growing shall be established by the Government of the Russian Federation.

Article 11. The Federal Register of Grape Plantations

1. The Federal Register of Grape Plantations must include information about all grape plantations of table and technical grape varieties grown the Russian Federation, regardless of their purpose. The Federal Register of Grape Plantations shall be maintained by an authorized federal executive body.
2. The Federal Register of Grape Plantations shall include the following information:
 - a) individual number of a grape plantation;
 - b) location of a land plot or land plots where grape plantations are located indicating their cadastral numbers, individual numbers in the Federal Register of Lands Suitable for Grape Growing, and the coordinates of their borders;
 - c) the area of land plots or their parts where grape plantations are located, indicating their borders;

- d) individuals who use land plots where grape plantations are located, and data on the legal grounds for entitlement to their use;
 - f) data on the individuals who use the grape plantations, and data on the legal grounds for their use;
 - g) availability and characteristics of the irrigation system;
 - h) date of planting the grape plantations;
 - i) total number of grape bushes, number of grape bushes per unit area and the planting pattern;
 - j) origin of grape planting material;
 - k) rootstock and scion varieties;
 - l) total grape harvest, yield per unit area and per grape bush;
 - m) phytosanitary conditions of grape plantations.
3. Data specified in paragraphs 3, 6 – 12, part 2 of this article shall be indicated for each grape variety included in the grape plantation.
 4. The Federal Register of Grape Plantations shall reflect all changes in the data specified in this article that have occurred since the date the grape plantation was added to the register.
 5. Information shall be entered into the Federal Register of Grape Plantations by the authorized federal executive body based on the data received via interdepartmental request within the framework of the interdepartmental information exchange, and also data obtained from passports of grape plantations, harvest declarations and inventories of grape plantations.
 6. Information contained in the Federal Register of Grape Plantations shall be publicly available. An authorized federal executive body shall ensure free access to the information in the Register of Grape Plantations for citizens or legal entities, this includes posting to online Internet platforms, taking into account the requirements of the legislation of the Russian Federation on state and other legally protected secrets, and also the requirements of the legislation of the Russian Federation on personal data.
 7. The Federal Register of Grape Plantations shall be maintained and the information from this register shall be provided to other individuals and state government bodies involved in the provision of state and municipal services and the implementation of state and municipal functions including monitoring (supervisory) functions using the infrastructure that provides information and technological interaction of information systems used to provide state and municipal services and to implement state and municipal functions in the electronic form.
 8. Procedure for keeping the Federal Register of Grape Plantations and transfer of information about grape plantations to the unified state automated information accounting system for the production and circulation of ethyl alcohol, alcoholic and alcohol-containing products shall be established by the Government of the Russian Federation.

Article 12. Grape plantation passport

1. Viticulture and winemaking entities engaged in grape growing shall submit information on their grape plantations by issuing a grape plantation passport and sending it to the territorial bodies of the authorized federal executive body no later than one month from the date the grapes were planted or

the ownership of the grape plantation was obtained.

2. The grape plantation passport shall include the following information:
 - a) an individual grape plantation number in the Federal Register of Grape Plantations;
 - b) location of the land plot or land plots with the grape plantations, indicating their cadastral numbers, individual numbers in the Federal Register of Land Suitable for Grape Growing, and the coordinates of their borders;
 - c) the area of land plots or their parts where grape plantations are located, indicating their borders;
 - d) individuals who use the land plots where grape plantations are located, and data on the legal grounds for entitlement to use them;
 - e) individuals who operate the grape plantations, and data on the legal grounds to use them;
 - f) availability and characteristics of the irrigation system;
 - g) date of planting the grape plantations;
 - h) total number of grape bushes, number of grape bushes per unit area and the planting pattern;
 - i) origin of grape planting material;
 - j) rootstock and scion varieties;
 - k) phytosanitary conditions of grapes plantations.
3. If a grape plantation passport is issued for the first time, an individual grape plantation number shall be assigned in the Federal Register of Grape Plantations and reported by the authorized federal executive body at the request of individuals specified in part 1 of this article.
4. Should there be any changes in the information contained in the grape plantation passport, the notification about the change of the grape plantation passport shall be provided within one month from the date when information about the change was received.

Article 13. Grape plantations inventory

1. Inventory of grape plantations, including work on assessing the compliance of data from the Federal Register of Grape Plantations with the actual state of grape plantations, shall be carried out by the authorized federal executive body.
2. Identification of discrepancies between the actual state of grape plantations and the data of the Federal register of grape plantations shall be the basis for making changes to the Federal register of grape plantations.

Article 14. Range of varieties in grape plantations

1. Varieties listed in the State Register of Selection Achievements of the Russian Federation Approved for Use, the biological characteristics of which correspond to agroecological conditions of lands suitable for grape growing and to the production and technological requirements for grape plantations, shall be used to plant grape plantations.
2. When planting grape plantations, priority shall be given to the use of autochthonous (indigenous) varieties, varieties of domestic selection and clones of introduced varieties traditionally cultivated

within the boundaries of a certain grape growing and winemaking zone.

3. Introduced varieties shall be added to the State Register of Selection Achievements of the Russian Federation for their use in the production only after their state trials are completed.
4. Introduced varieties not listed in the State Register of Selection Achievements of the Russian Federation may be used during field trials with the participation of research organizations on an area not exceeding 5 hectares for each variety.

Article 15. Phytosanitary control over grape plantations

Phytosanitary control over the state of grape plantations on the territory of the Russian Federation shall be carried out by an authorized federal executive body.

Article 16. Grape harvest declaration

1. Viticulture and winemaking entities engaged in viticulture shall annually declare their grape volumes harvested from each grape plantation they use, by drawing up a harvest declaration.
2. The harvest declaration shall include the following information:
 - a) an individual number in the Federal Register of Grape Plantations;
 - b) individuals who use the grape plantations;
 - c) availability and characteristics of the irrigation system;
 - d) date of planting the grape plantations;
 - e) total number of grape bushes, number of grape bushes per unit area and the planting pattern;
 - f) origin of grape planting material;
 - g) rootstock and scion varieties;
 - h) total grape harvest, yield per unit area and per one grape bush;
 - i) phytosanitary conditions of grape plantations.
3. Data specified in paragraphs 3 – 9, part 2 of this article shall be indicated for each grape variety included in the grape plantation.
4. Harvest declarations shall be submitted to the authorized federal executive body annually not later than December 1 of the harvest year.
5. The form of the harvest declaration, the submission procedure, and the procedure for transmitting the information contained in the harvest declaration to the unified state automated information accounting system for the production and circulation of ethyl alcohol, alcoholic and alcohol-containing products shall be established by the Government of the Russian Federation.

Article 17. Tasting panels

1. The authorized federal executive body shall establish a system of wine tasting panels to conduct regular sensory evaluation of the quality of viticulture and wine products consisting of a central

tasting panel and tasting panels representing grape growing and winemaking zones, which perform the sensory evaluation of the quality of viticulture and wine products made by vineyards and/or wineries in the respective grape growing and winemaking zones including wines with protected geographical indication and wines with protected appellation of origin.

2. Procedure for the establishment and operation of tasting panels created in constituent entities of the Russian Federation in accordance with part 1 of this article shall be determined by an authorized federal executive body with the involvement of relevant research institutions.

Chapter 3. WINEMAKING

Article 18. Classification of certain types of wine products

1. Wines can be divided by the sugar content into:
 - a) dry wines refer to wines with total sugars not exceeding 4 grams per cubic decimeter;
 - b) medium dry wines refer to wines with total sugars between 4 to 18 grams per cubic decimeter;
 - c) medium sweet wines refer to wines with total sugars between 18 to 45 grams per cubic decimeter;
 - d) sweet wines refer to wines with total sugars exceeding 45 grams per cubic decimeter.
2. Fortified wines can be divided by the ethyl alcohol by volume content into:
 - a) strong wines refer to fortified wines with ethyl alcohol by volume content between 16 to 22 percent including naturally fermented alcohol (natural alcohol) of at least 3 percent, total sugars between 3 to 120 grams per cubic decimeter;
 - b) sweet wines refer to fortified wines with ethyl alcohol by volume content between 12 to 16 percent including naturally fermented alcohol (natural alcohol) of at least 1.2 percent, total sugars between 120 to 350 grams per cubic decimeter.
3. Wines and fortified wines can be divided by the aging period into:
 - a) young wines received for bottling and processing without aging and sent for sale within ninety days after the completion of the fermentation process;
 - b) common wines, fortified wines received for bottling and processing without aging after January 1 of the year following the year of harvest;
 - c) aged wines aged prior to bottling for at least six months, and fortified wines aged prior to bottling for at least twelve months, counting from January 1 of the year following the year of harvest;
 - d) vintage wines aged prior to bottling for at least eighteen months, and fortified wines aged prior to bottling for at least twenty-four months, counting from January 1 of the year following the year of harvest;
 - f) collectible wines, fortified wines received for registration after bottle aging for at least thirty-six months, counting from the date when the bottle aging started.
4. Sparkling wines can be divided by the aging period into:

- a) Sparkling wine aged refers to sparkling wine aged for at least six months after the secondary fermentation has been completed;
- b) Russian champagne aged refers to Russian champagne aged for at least nine months after the secondary fermentation has been completed in vessels that serve as the retail containers;
- c) Vintage Russian champagne refers to Russian champagne aged for at least thirty-six months after the secondary fermentation has been completed in vessels that serve as the retail containers.

5. Sparkling wines can be divided by the sugar content into:

- a) extra brut refers to sparkling wine with total sugars of less than 6.0 grams/cubic decimeter;
- b) brut refers to sparkling wine with total sugars between 6.0 to 15.0 grams/cubic decimeter;
- c) dry refers to sparkling wine with total sugars between 15.0 to 25.0 grams/cubic decimeter;
- d) medium dry refers to sparkling wine with total sugars between 25.0 to 40.0 grams/cubic decimeter;
- e) semi-sweet refers to sparkling wine with total sugars between 40.0 to 55.0 grams/cubic decimeter;
- f) sweet refers to sparkling wine with total sugars starting from 55.0 grams/cubic decimeter.

Article 19. Authorized technological methods of processing grapes intended for use in the production of wine products

The following technological methods and operations shall be allowed to process grapes intended for use in the production of wine products:

- 1. Grape sorting refers to the process of targeted selection of grapes or clusters of grapes that contain a maximum number of whole and ripe grapes without rot or mildew damage.
- 2. Grape crushing refers to a physical impact on grape clusters in order to break the grape shells and liberate the juice they contain.
- 3. Destemming refers to the process of partial or complete separation of stems from the grapes before fermentation of juice they contain can begin.
- 4. Draining refers to the process of separation of grape juice from the grape stems and hard parts carried out under atmospheric pressure without physical impact.
- 5. Pressing refers to the process of separation of grape juice from the grape stems and hard parts by applying physical force in order to obtain pressure other than atmospheric.
- 6. Clarification of grape must refers to the process of separation of grape must from the dense and hard grape parts carried out by fining, centrifugation, separation, flotation or filtration using one or more of the following processing aids:
 - a) albumin and/or lactalbumin;
 - b) bentonite and clay sorbents;

- c) N-vinylpyrrolidone with dimetacrylic ether of triethylene glycol copolymer (no residual quantities in the finished product are allowed);
 - d) kaolin;
 - e) casein, potassium and sodium caseinate;
 - f) diatomaceous earth;
 - g) silicon dioxide in the form of gel or colloidal solution;
 - h) perlite;
 - i) food-grade gelatin;
 - j) fish glue;
 - k) plant proteins;
 - l) tannin;
 - m) charcoal;
 - n) beta-gluconase enzyme product;
 - o) pectolytic, pectoproteolytic enzymes;
 - p) zeolite (clinoptilolite);
7. Clarification of grape must refers to the process of keeping the grape must without any physical impact so that the dense and hard parts can precipitate.
 8. Grape must infusion on the pomace is the process of keeping grape must in contact with grape solids so that substances they contain can transfer into grape must to change its sensory and biochemical properties at low (cryomaceration) or high (thermovinification) temperatures.
 9. Clarification of grape must under carbon dioxide pressure is the process of keeping grape must in an airtight tank under increased pressure resulting from fermentation of grape must or artificial carbon dioxide injection.
 10. Carbonic maceration refers to placing whole grapes in a carbon dioxide rich environment in an airtight tank;
 11. Adjustment of grape sugar content refers to a set of agrotechnical methods to raise the sugar content of grapes and operations carried out after harvesting, such as natural and artificial shriveling and cryoextraction as well as targeted selection of clusters, parts of clusters and individual grapes.
 12. Ascorbic acid treatment refers to the process of adding ascorbic acid to grapes prior to crushing in order to reduce the effects of oxidation on sensory properties of grape must.
 13. Sulfitation of grape must refers to the process of adding the approved doses of sulphur dioxide, potassium metabisulphite or ammonium sulfite and other processing aids authorized for sulfitation prior to fermentation for microbiological control of yeast, bacteria and other microorganisms as well as for prevention of oxidative processes.
 14. Application of enzymes refers to the process of adding enzyme products to influence the hard parts of grapes to improve the efficiency of pressing, draining, and maceration.
 15. Cold treatment refers to thermal exposure of grapes to negative temperatures before or after crushing

and/or destemming in order to increase maceration intensity.

16. Heat treatment refers to thermal exposure of grapes to elevated temperatures before or after crushing and/or destemming in order to increase maceration intensity.
17. Aeration (addition of oxygen).
18. Application of carbon dioxide, argon and nitrogen separately or in combination.
19. Physical removal of sulfur dioxide.
20. The use of tartaric acid for the purposes of acidification.
21. The use of one or more of the following substances for the purposes of acid reduction:
 - a) neutral potassium tartrate;
 - b) potassium bicarbonate;
 - c) calcium carbonate, which may contain trace amounts of calcium double salt (L+) tartaric acid and (L-) malic acid;
 - d) calcium tartrate or tartaric acid;
 - e) homogeneous finely dispersed tartaric acid and calcium carbonate in equal proportion.
22. The use of one or more of the following substances to accelerate yeast growth:
 - a) diammonium phosphate or ammonium sulfate;
 - b) ammonium sulfite or ammonium bisulphite;
 - c) thiamine dichlorohydrate.
23. The use of yeast cell wall products.
24. The use of ion-exchange resins.
25. Concentration of grape must by reverse osmosis.
26. Partial dehydration of grape must under vacuum or atmospheric pressure (boiling out).
28. Concentration of grape must by freezing.

Article 20. Technological rules for wine production

1. Technological rules for wine production establish the list of authorized technological methods and operations used in the production of wine products, and the sequence of such methods and operations.
2. Technological rules for wine production in the Russian Federation shall be approved by an authorized federal executive body in accordance with the provisions of this Federal Law.

3. In the production of wine, fortified wine, and sparkling wine in the Russian Federation, it is permitted to use only technological methods and operations as well as processing aids provided in this Federal Law and/or defined in accordance with part 4 of this article.
4. An authorized federal executive body may define additional technological methods and operations, as well as processing aids approved in the Russian Federation for the production of wine, fortified wine and sparkling wine in the event that their application does not contradict provisions of this Federal Law.
5. Maximum residual levels of processing aids allowed in the production of wine products shall be established in the requirements to food and alcohol safety set forth in the laws of the Russian Federation.
6. Storage and circulation in the Russian Federation as well as import into the Russian Federation of wine products that were made in violation of technological rules of wine production established by the laws of the Russian Federation, shall not be allowed.

Article 21. General approved technological methods and operations of processing grape must, wine, fortified wine and sparkling wine

The following production methods and operations shall be permitted to process grape must, wine, fortified wine and sparkling wine at any stage of the production process:

1. Racking wine and/or grape must off the lees.
2. Aging of wine and/or grape must.
3. Pumping and refilling the process vessels.
4. The use of sulphur dioxide, potassium bisulphite or potassium metabisulphite.
5. Physical removal of sulphur dioxide.
6. Aeration or the addition of oxygen.
7. Thermal treatment.
8. Centrifugation and filtration with or without the use of inert filtration additive provided that there are no residues left in the product.
9. The use of carbon dioxide, or argon, or nitrogen separately or in combination in order to create inert atmosphere and process (store) the product under an airlock.
10. Processing of white grape musts and young white wines at the fermentation stage, white wines, and grape must intended for the production of concentrated rectified grape must by using charcoal.

11. The use of sorbic acid or potassium sorbate.
12. The use of ascorbic acid or potassium sorbate.
13. The use of polyvinylpyrrolidone, casein.
14. The use of polyvinylimidazole/ polyvinylpyrrolidone copolymer.
15. The use of lactic acid bacteria in the form of wine suspension.
16. The addition of lysozyme.
17. The use of ion-exchange resins.
18. Air agitation with argon or nitrogen.
19. Urease treatment in order to reduce the urea content.
20. Blending (egalisation, assemblage) made by mixing fresh grape must and/or grape must in a state of fermentation and/or wine with certain differences in physicochemical and/or sensory properties in order to make homogenous wine, fortified wine or sparkling wine.
21. Wine blending accomplished by mixing fresh grape must and/or grape must in a state of fermentation and/or wine, fortified wine made from different grape varieties, different origins, of the same or different harvest years. When blending wines, fortified wines of different harvest years, the harvest year of the youngest wine, fortified wine shall be assigned to the resulting batch of wine products.
22. Tirage refers to a technological method of producing sparkling wine, which consists of bottling and capping the tirage mix.
23. Remuage refers to a technological method of producing Russian champagne, which consists in reducing the lees in the bottle to a cork in the riddling racks or in an automated setup.
24. Degorgage refers to a technological method of producing Russian champagne, which consists in removing the lees from the bottle after remuage.

Article 22. Approved technological methods and operations of processing grape must

Approved technological methods and operations of processing grape must, along with those referred to in Article 21 of this Federal Law, shall include the following technological methods, operations and aids:

1. In the process of grape must preservation:
 - a) the use of sorbic acid;

- b) the use of ascorbic acid;
- c) the addition of enzyme products;
- d) the addition of ethyl alcohol from foodstuffs including foodstuffs of grape or wine origin;
- e) carbonization, i.e the addition of pressurized carbon dioxide;
- f) pasteurization;
- g) the use of inert gas;
- h) sulfitation.

2. In the process of concentration and rectification of grape must:

- a) concentration of grape must by reverse osmosis;
- b) partial dehydration of grape must under vacuum or atmospheric pressure;
- c) concentration of grape must by freezing.

3. In the process of alcoholic fermentation of fresh grape must:

- a) the addition of pure yeast culture;
- b) the addition of fermentation activators and stimulating agents such as: diammonium phosphate or ammonium sulfate; ammonium sulfite or ammonium bisulphite; thiamine dichlorohydrate; dead yeast cell material;
- c) interruption of alcoholic fermentation by low temperature treatment, as well interruption of alcoholic fermentation by adding wine distillate and/or alcohol and or grain ethanol during the production of fortified wines;
- d) foam control;
- e) fermentation in small wooden tanks;
- f) heat-induced maceration after fermentation;
- g) maceration of shriveled grapes in the grape must after fermentation;
- h) alcoholization of grape must on pomace.

Article 23. Approved technological methods and operations for the production of wine, fortified wine and sparkling wine

The following technological methods and operations shall be approved for the production of wine, fortified wine, sparkling wine, along with those referred to in Article 21 of this Federal Law:

1. The use of one or more of the following substances at the stage of acid adjustment:

- a) neutral potassium tartrate;
- b) potassium bicarbonate;
- c) calcium carbonate, which may contain trace amounts of calcium double salt (L+) tartaric acid and (L-) malic acid;
- d) calcium tartrate or tartaric acid;
- e) homogeneous finely dispersed tartaric acid and calcium carbonate in equal proportion;
- f) *Schizosaccharomyces* yeast for biological acid reduction;
- g) lactic acid;
- h) citric acid;

2. At the clarification stage:
 - a) physical clarification;
 - b) clarification with the use of one or more of the following processing aids: albumin and/or lactalbumin; bentonite and clay sorbents; N-vinylpyrrolidone with dimetacrylic ether of triethylene glycol copolymer (no residual quantities in the finished product are allowed); kaolin; casein, and potassium and sodium caseinate; diatomaceous earth; silicon dioxide in the form of gel or colloidal solution; perlite; food-grade gelatin; fish glue; plant proteins; tannin; charcoal; phytin; beta-gluconase enzyme product; pectolytic, ectoproteolytic enzymes; zeolite (clinoptilolite);
3. At the stabilization stage:
 - a) treatments using one or more of the following processing methods and aids: potassium ferricyanide or calcium phytate (no residues in the finished product are allowed); metatartaric acid; gum arabic; DL-tartaric acid (racemic acid) or its neutral potassium salt to precipitate the excess calcium; potassium bitartrate, calcium tartrate in order to accelerate the precipitation of cream of tartar; L-ascorbic acid; electrodialysis for tartaric acid stabilization;
 - b) low temperature treatment.
4. At the aging stage (maturation):
 - a) the use of copper products to improve sensory properties;
 - b) the use of oak wood and oak containers to give wine, fortified wine specific sensory properties.
5. At the stage of preparation for bottling and filling:
 - a) partial wine de-alcoholization: reducing ethyl alcohol by volume content in wine by no more than 2 percent by vacuum evaporation or other physical methods;
 - b) pasteurization;
 - c) the use of sorbic acid or potassium sorbate;
 - d) when bottling wines with ethyl alcohol by volume content less than 15.0 percent, dimethyldicarbonate may be used to ensure their microbiological stability.

Article 24. Prohibited technological methods for the production of wine, fortified wine, and sparkling wine

The following technological methods and operations as well as raw materials and processing aids shall be prohibited in the production of wine, fortified wine and sparkling wine:

1. The fermentation of preserved, concentrated and rectified concentrated grape must or grape juice.
2. The addition of preserved must, concentrated grape must or rectified concentrated grape must to fresh grapes or grape must prior to fermentation or at the fermentation stage.

3. Raising ethyl alcohol by volume content either through partial grape must concentration by reverse osmosis or through partial wine concentration by freezing.
4. The addition of exogenous sugar for any purpose including the addition of caramelized sugar to enhance color, except for the use of sugar to make liqueur used in the production of sparkling wine.
5. Flavoring, i.e. the use of plant-based flavoring substances and extracts or their artificial counterparts to adjust the taste and aroma of wine products.
6. Color correction with artificial or natural coloring agents.
7. The addition of water at any stage of production.
8. The use of dry grapes (raisins).
9. The use of secondary winemaking products.
10. Alcoholization, i.e. the addition of ethyl alcohol from foodstuffs or wine distillate including rectified or grape distillate including rectified or fruit distillate including rectified or honey distillate, individually or in combination, except for the use of ethyl alcohol from foodstuffs or wine distillate including rectified for the production of fortified wines or wine distillate including rectified for the production of liqueur used in the production of sparkling wine.
11. Processing or using grapes, wine, grape must including preserved or concentrated, or rectified or in a state of fermentation, pomace, grape juice, and mistelle imported to the Russian Federation for the production of wine, fortified wine or sparkling wine.
12. Blending and assemblage of wines made in the foreign countries with wines made in the Russian Federation.
13. The addition of carbon dioxide to create excess pressure in the product when bottling.

Article 25. Raw materials and supplies approved for use in the production of wine, fortified wine and sparkling wine

1. The following raw materials and supplies may be used in the production of wine, fortified wine and sparkling wine:
 - a) fresh grapes harvested by machine or manually for further processing;
 - b) fresh grape must;
 - c) wine including bulk wine (wine material);
 - d) pure culture wine yeasts;
 - e) food-grade citric acid;
 - f) food-grade tartaric acid;
 - g) industrial sulfide liquid anhydride;
 - h) sorbic acid and its soluble salts;

- i) concentrated grape must to raise wine sugar content by adding it to wine in preparation for bottling and during bottling in the amount not exceeding 7 percent of the total output, except for its use in the production of Russian wines with protected appellation;
 - j) ethyl alcohol from foodstuffs or wine distillate or grape distillate in the production of fortified wines.
2. Processing aids established by the authorized federal executive body may be used in the production of wine.
 3. The list of technical grape varieties allowed for use in the production of wine shall be established by the authorized federal executive body.
 4. Production of wine or fortified wine shall be allowed from grapes shriveled on bushes to sugar content not exceeding 400 grams per cubic decimeter.

Article 26. Specifics of labeling and retail sale of wine products

1. Producers and retailers of wine products must ensure that information about the variety (varieties), appellation and harvest year of grapes used in the production of wine product is communicated to the consumer, regardless of where it was made.
2. Information about the variety(ies), appellation of origin and harvest year must be communicated to the consumer by putting it on the label (counter-label, bottle collar). In this case, information about the appellation of origin and the harvest year shall be indicated in the font, the size (pin) of which is equal to at least 14 points. On the label (counter-label, bottle collar) and in the name of alcoholic drinks obtained by fermentation of a fruit other than grapes, the use of the word "wine" and derivative words and phrases shall not be allowed.
3. On the label and counter-label of grape-containing alcoholic beverages with ethyl alcohol by volume not exceeding 22 percent, it shall be indicated that the alcoholic beverages in question are not wine by placing the inscription "THIS IS NOT WINE". The area on the label and counter-label intended solely for the said information shall be at least one fifth of the total area of the label and counter-label.
4. Alcoholic products are falsified if the word "wine" and derivatives thereof in their name are used in violation of the provisions of this Federal Law.
5. Grape-containing alcoholic beverages with the actual ethyl alcohol by volume content not exceeding 22 percent must be displayed for retail in the sales area or other place of sale separately from wine, fortified wine, and sparkling wine in a way that allows visual separation of such products from wine, fortified wine, and sparkling wine, and must be accompanied by the inscription "THIS PRODUCT IS NOT WINE".
6. Wineries that make sparkling wine in the Russian Federation from grapes grown in the Russian Federation by secondary fermentation of cuvée in vessels that serve as package containers at their retail sale may use the name "Russian champagne" on the label of such products.

Article 27. Wine collection

1. Wine collection is a collection of samples of wine products of different harvest years put together by research institutions and wineries for scientific, production and commercial purposes.
2. Wine collection in a winery may consist of its own produce and produce of other wineries.
3. A self-regulatory organization of winegrowers and winemakers, of which the respective winery is a member, shall establish special requirements to the wine collection.
4. Wine products that make up a collection of wine products, the aging period of which exceeds 25 years, may differ with respect to their physicochemical and sensory properties from the properties established by the current legislation for wine products.
5. Wine collection shall be used:
 - a) to preserve the standards of wine products of domestic winemaking, as well as standards of wine products of foreign manufacture;
 - b) to study changes in the components of the chemical composition and sensory profile that occur under conditions of prolonged aging of wine products in bottles;
 - c) to establish the duration of wine aging periods and determine the timing when different types of wine, fortified wine and sparkling wine can achieve their top quality. The period of bottle aging of wine products is not limited.
6. Wine products that make up a wine collection are sold in the same bottles that were used during wine aging without the removal of the resulting lees, indicating the wine collection they arrive from for sale.

Article 28. Rating of wine products

1. Rating of wine products is a publicly available comparison of wine products of different producers based on a system of evaluation of their consumer properties and quality.
2. The Russian National Rating of Certain Wine Types represents a rating of wine products that includes an assessment of wines originating from not less than three quarters of total amount of wine producers of this wine type located in the Russian Federation.
3. The Regional Rating of Certain Wine Types represents a rating of wine products that includes an assessment of wines originating from not less than three quarters of total amount of wine producers of this wine type located in the grape growing and winemaking zone, grape growing and winemaking rayon, and grape growing and winemaking terroir.
4. When assigning the Russian National Rating or the Regional Rating of Wine Products, it is allowed to compare Russian and imported wine products of the same type available in retail sale in the Russian Federation.

5. When assigning the rating of wine products, evaluation of consumer properties and quality shall be carried out on the basis of research of physicochemical, biochemical and microbiological properties of wine samples as well as their sensory properties.
6. Evaluation of physicochemical, biochemical and microbiological properties of wine samples used in the rating of wine products shall be carried out by specialized laboratories accredited by the authorized federal executive body.
7. Evaluation of sensory properties of wine samples used in the rating of wine products shall be carried out by the Central Viticulture and Winemaking Tasting Panel, a Regional Tasting Panel or an independent Tasting Panel accredited by the authorized federal executive body.
8. Samples of wine products included in the rating of wine products must be submitted for evaluation only when purchased in retail stores.
9. When assigning the rating of wine products, it is not allowed to compare different types of wine products, as well as wines, fortified wines, and sparkling wines, which have different classification features.
10. The following information shall be provided for each product sample to publish the rating of wine products:
 - a) information required by law to be indicated on the product packaging in retail that describes its consumer properties and quality;
 - b) date, place and purchasing value of the sample;
 - c) information about legal entities and individuals who carried out the evaluation of sensory, physicochemical, biochemical and microbiological properties of wine samples;
 - d) evaluation of sensory, physicochemical, biochemical and microbiological properties of wine samples;
 - e) comparative aggregate assessment of a wine sample compared to other wine products included in the rating of wine products.
11. Information about physicochemical, biochemical and microbiological properties, as well as sensory profile of wine samples used as the basis for evaluation of wine samples to assign a rating of wine products shall be publicly available and posted online by individuals involved in the rating of wine products.
12. Activities on the rating of wine products in the Russian Federation shall be carried out by individuals who own, lease or otherwise legally possess means of instrumental control and assessment of physicochemical, biochemical and microbiological properties of wine products necessary for the accreditation of specialized laboratories mentioned in part 6 of this Article.

Chapter 4. RUSSIAN NATIONAL SYSTEM FOR THE PROTECTION OF WINES BY GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION AND APPELLATION OF ORIGIN

Article 29. The Russian national system for the protection of wines by geographical indication and appellation of origin

The Russian national system for the protection of wines by geographical indication and appellation of origin represents a set of measures aimed at ensuring the security and protection of wines, fortified wines, and sparkling wines made within the legal regime of protection of the Russian protected geographical indication and protected appellation of origin, and control over compliance with this regime.

Article 30. Territorial division of land suitable for grape growing in the Russian Federation

1. Land suitable for grape growing in the Russian Federation shall be divided into grape growing and winemaking zones that consist of grape growing and winemaking rayons. Grape growing and winemaking rayons may include one or more grape growing and winemaking terroirs.
2. Territorial division of land suitable for grape growing in the Russian Federation (composition and names of grape growing and winemaking zones and grape growing and winemaking rayons, names of grape growing and winemaking terroirs) shall be approved and modified by the Government of the Russian Federation as advised by the authorized federal executive body.
3. Borders of grape growing and winemaking zones, grape growing and winemaking rayons, or grape growing and winemaking terroirs shall be defined and modified by the authorized federal executive body as advised by viticulture and winemaking entities. The procedure for submitting such proposals by viticulture and winemaking entities shall be established by the authorized federal executive body.

Article 31. Russian wines of protected designations

1. Russian wines of protected designations within the framework of the Russian National System of Protection of Wine by Geographical Indication and Appellation of Origin shall refer to wines with protected geographical indication and wines with protected appellation of origin.
2. The authorized federal executive body, with the involvement of specialized research institutions, shall determine grape growing and winemaking zones, grape growing and winemaking terroirs, within the boundaries of which the production of wines with protected geographical indication or wines with protected appellation of origin can take place, respectively, as well as establish a list of grape varieties, technological methods and operations or processing aids for the production of wines with protected geographic indication, wines with protected appellation in relation to each grape growing and winemaking zone or each grape growing and winemaking terroir, at the suggestion of a self-regulatory organization of winegrowers and winemakers, which unites wineries or vineyards and wineries that operate viticulture or winemaking enterprises in the grape growing and winemaking zone, which corresponds to the geographical indication, or the grape growing and winemaking terroir, which corresponds to the appellation of origin.
3. Russian wines of protected designations shall be made in accordance with the technological rules established by the authorized federal executive body, and shall contain but not be limited to the following information:

- a) names of grape growing and winemaking zone and/or grape growing and winemaking terroir;
 - b) physicochemical, microbiological and sensory properties of Russian wine of protected designation;
 - c) specific technological methods and operations of viticulture and winemaking as well as processing aids applied;
 - d) registration numbers of grape plantations in the Federal Register of Grape Plantations, which grapes were used for the production of Russian wine of protected designation;
 - e) special qualities of Russian wine of protected designation due to specifics of the production technology or appellation of origin of the used grapes.
4. In the production of wines and fortified wines with protected geographical indication, it is prohibited to carry out technological operations of secondary winemaking, which allow the possibility of blending wines and fortified wines made from grapes originating from different grape growing and winemaking zones.
5. Conformity of the sensory profile of Russian wines of protected designation shall be established by a Regional Tasting Panel consisting of representatives of the Central Tasting Panel affiliated with the authorized federal executive body and a self-regulatory organization, which unites vineyards and/or wineries that have viticulture and/or winemaking enterprises in the grape growing and winemaking zone and/or grape growing and winemaking terroir of the geographic indication and/or appellation of origin, respectively.
6. Conformity of physicochemical and microbiological properties of Russian wines of protected designation shall be established by specialized laboratories accredited to the authorized federal executive body.
7. Information about the content of the approved list of grape varieties, technological methods and operations of viticulture and winemaking as well as processing aids used in the production of Russian wines of protected designation in relation to each grape growing and winemaking zone and/or each grape growing and winemaking terroir, specifications for the production of Russian wines of protected designation and the results of sensory, physicochemical and microbiological evaluations shall be publicly available.
8. Information referred to in part 7 of this article shall be published by the authorized federal executive body, this includes posting to online Internet platforms.
9. Procedure for publishing the information referred to in part 7 of this article shall be established by the Government of the Russian Federation.

Article 32. Specifics of labeling and retail sale of Russian wines with protected designation as well as wines, fortified wines, and sparkling wines made entirely from grapes grown in the Russian Federation

1. Producers of Russian wines of protected designation shall have the right to put geographic indications of a grape growing and winemaking zone, grape growing and winemaking rayon and/or

grape growing and winemaking terroir on labels and counter-labels of wine products as well as use them in the names of wine, fortified wine and sparkling wine.

2. Names of geographic locations in the Russian Federation and words derived from those names may be used on labels and counter-labels of wine products as well as in the names of wine products only by wineries that make Russian wines of protected designations in accordance with provisions of this Federal Law.
3. Russian wines of protected designations as well as wines, fortified wines and sparkling wines made entirely (100 percent) from grapes grown in the Russian Federation (wine of Russia) must be displayed for sale in the sales area or other place of sales with the inscription "WINE OF RUSSIA".

Chapter 5. STATE AND MUNICIPAL SUPPORT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF VITICULTURE AND WINEMAKING

Article 33. Forms, conditions and procedure for state and municipal support in the field of viticulture and winemaking development

1. State and municipal support of the development of viticulture and winemaking shall refer to financial, property, information and advisory support for viticulture and winemaking entities, training, retraining and professional improvement of their employees, programs in the field of grape plantation development.
2. Conditions and procedure for the state and municipal support of the development of viticulture and winemaking shall be established by regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation, regulatory legal acts of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, municipal legal acts adopted for the implementation of state programs of the Russian Federation, state programs of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, and municipal programs for the development of viticulture and winemaking.
3. State and municipal support shall be provided only for those viticulture and winemaking entities that make viticulture products, wine, fortified wine, sparkling wine and/or grape must produce from grapes grown in the Russian Federation, as well as for public organizations working in the field of prevention, elimination and discontinuation of production and circulation of falsified, unwholesome, and counterfeit wine products, accredited by the authorized federal executive body.
4. Key principles of state and municipal support of the development of viticulture and winemaking are as follows:
 - a) procedure for submitting applications by viticulture and winemaking entities to apply for state and municipal support must have declarative nature;
 - b) equal access to state and municipal support of viticulture and winemaking entities that meet the conditions established by regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation, regulatory legal acts of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, municipal legal acts adopted for the implementation of state programs of the Russian Federation, state programs of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, and municipal programs for the development of viticulture and winemaking;

- c) state and municipal support must comply with the requirements established by the Federal Law No. 135-FZ On Protection of Competition;
- d) transparency of state and municipal support procedures.

Article 34. State and municipal financial support to viticulture and winemaking entities, public organizations that exercise control in this field

1. Financial support to viticulture and winemaking entities, public organizations that exercise control in this field may be provided in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation at the expense of the federal budget and budgets of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, and funds of local budgets by providing subsidies, grants, state and municipal guarantees on the obligations of viticulture and winemaking entities including for the improvement of activities in the field of prevention, elimination and discontinuation of production and circulation of falsified, unwholesome, and counterfeit wine products.
2. Financial support shall be provided in the form of subsidies to viticulture and winemaking entities including reimbursement of the following expenses:
 - a) setting up grape nurseries producing grape planting material that meets the requirements established by the authorized federal executive body for each grape growing and winemaking zone, each grape growing and winemaking rayon and each grape growing and winemaking terroir;
 - b) acquisition of grape planting material of domestic origin to establish grape plantations;
 - c) acquisition and renovation of fixed assets and equipment used for the production of viticulture and wine products;
 - d) research, scientific-technological and innovation activities in the field of viticulture and winemaking;
 - e) development of industrial production of basic technological means and equipment used for the production of viticulture and wine products.
3. Financial support to public organizations working in the field of prevention, elimination and discontinuation of production and circulation of falsified, unwholesome, and counterfeit wine products shall be provided in the form of subsidies or grants, including compensation and financing of the following expenses:
 - a) introduction of innovative methods for the analysis of viticulture and wine products using atomic absorption and optical spectrometry of mathematical modeling of physicochemical processes and chemometric data processing, nuclear magnetic resonance technology (NMR spectroscopy) for the detection of falsified, unwholesome, and counterfeit wine products;
 - b) examination of quality and safety of viticulture and wine products, as well as conformity of consumer properties of these products in terms of sensory and physicochemical properties that distinguish wines of different types and designations from each other, and information declared by producers and sellers, and costs associated with the purchase, transportation and storage of wine samples;
 - c) creation and promotion of online information products and resources, which functions and purpose is to prevent, eliminate and discontinue activities that can mislead consumers of

viticulture and wine products regarding their safety, consumer properties, facts of production and circulation of falsified, unwholesome and counterfeit wine products.

4. State and municipal financial support shall also be provided by ensuring the establishment and development of a credit system for viticulture and winemaking entities. Viticulture and winemaking entities shall receive subsidies allocated to the budgets of constituent entities of the Russian Federation from the federal budget to partially reimburse interest payments on loans (credits) that are provided for the entire credit period.
5. Procedure for granting and distributing subsidies from the federal budget to budgets of constituent entities of the Russian Federation for partial reimbursement of interest payments on loans (credits) shall be established by the Government of the Russian Federation.

Article 35. Property support to viticulture and winemaking entities

1. Measures of property support to viticulture and winemaking entities shall be implemented by state and local self-governments in the form of transfer into the ownership and/or use of state or municipal property including land plots (except for land plots intended for private subsidiary farming, gardening, horticulture, and private housing construction), buildings, structures, non-residential premises, equipment, machinery, devices, installations, vehicles, appliances, tools, on a non-reimbursable, pro bono or preferential basis, in accordance with state programs of the Russian Federation, state programs of constituent entities of the Russian Federation and municipal programs for the development of viticulture and winemaking.
2. Procedure for setting up, maintaining and publishing the lists of state and municipal property intended to provide property support, procedure for granting, using and terminating the rights of ownership and/or use by viticulture and winemaking entities of such state or municipal property shall be established by regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation, other laws or regulatory legal acts of constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

Article 36. Measures of state support to ensure sustainable viticulture development

1. In order to implement state policy aimed at ensuring sustainable development of viticulture and increasing grapevine acreage, viticulture and winemaking entities shall receive state support to carry out the activities defined in the state program such as stimulating the use of fertilizers, biological and environmentally-friendly technologies and methods of cultivation of grape plantations that rule out the use of chemical agents or other substances that can have a negative impact on human life and health or the environment, at the expense of the federal budget, budgets of constituent entities of the Russian Federation in accordance with the powers established by the laws of the Russian Federation.
2. Also, measures of state support for ensuring sustainable viticulture development and increasing grapevine acreage shall be implemented by the creation of infrastructure such as breeding and nursery centers with the participation of research organizations for the production of top quality grape planting material and ensuring transport accessibility to grape plantations, water resources for irrigation systems, the implementation of land reclamation and vineyard re-cultivation programs.

Article 37. State and municipal support for research, scientific and technical, innovation and educational activities in the field of viticulture and winemaking

State government bodies and local self-governments may provide state and municipal support for research, scientific and technical, innovation and educational activities in the field of viticulture and winemaking in the form of:

1. Assistance to research organizations that are involved in the breeding, nursery and scientific-technological programs that benefit the development of viticulture and winemaking.
2. Setting up organizations that form and support infrastructure for viticulture and winemaking entities such as agro-technoparks, research, scientific production zones in the field of viticulture and winemaking, and ensuring the operations of such organizations.
3. Assistance in securing patent protection for the inventions, utility models, production prototypes and selection inventions developed for the purpose of going green, modernization and development of technologies in the field of viticulture and winemaking.
4. Creating conditions for training of personnel for viticulture and winemaking entities, or their additional professional education.
5. Educational and scientific-methodical assistance to viticulture and winemaking entities.

Article 38. Information and advisory support to viticulture and winemaking entities

1. Information support to viticulture and winemaking entities shall be provided by state government bodies and local self-governments, as well as research organizations that provide scientific support for the development of viticulture and winemaking by creating federal, regional and municipal information systems and official web-based support services available online, and ensuring their operations so that they can provide assistance to viticulture and winemaking entities.
2. Information support in the form described in part 1 of this Article shall be carried out to provide viticulture and winemaking entities with information, such as:
 - a) implementation of state programs of the Russian Federation, state programs of constituent entities of the Russian Federation and municipal programs in the field of viticulture and winemaking;
 - b) existing viticulture and winemaking entities, their economic and financial state;
 - c) number and staff of viticulture and winemaking entities;
 - d) grape plantations listed in the Federal Register of Grape Plantations;
 - e) number and borders of grape growing and winemaking zones, grape growing and winemaking rayons and grape growing and winemaking terroirs;
 - f) existing self-regulatory organizations of winegrowers and winemakers;
 - g) grape harvest volumes and circulation of viticulture and wine products made by viticulture and winemaking entities;
 - h) organizations that create the support infrastructure to help viticulture and winemaking entities,

- terms and procedure for providing assistance by such organizations;
- i) state and municipal property included in the lists specified in part 2, article 35 of this Federal Law;
 - j) information necessary for the development of viticulture and winemaking entities (economic, legal, statistical, information in the field of production and technology, or marketing).
3. The information referred to in part 2 of this article shall be publicly available and posted to online Internet platforms in accordance with the procedure established by an authorized federal executive body.
 4. State government bodies and local self-governments may provide advisory services to viticulture and winemaking entities by setting up organizations that create the support infrastructure for viticulture and winemaking entities and provide advisory services to viticulture and winemaking entities, and ensure the operations of such organizations.
 5. Advisory support to viticulture and winemaking entities may also be carried out in other forms set forth in the state programs of the Russian Federation, state programs of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, and municipal programs for the development of viticulture and winemaking.

Article 39. State-supported property and liability insurance of viticulture and winemaking entities related to the risk of loss (destruction) of grape plantations or grape harvest

The legal basis of state support in the field of insurance of property interests of viticulture and winemaking entities related to the risk of loss (destruction) of grape plantations or grape harvest shall be established by federal laws and other regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation.

Article 40. State support for the promotion of wine products in the domestic or foreign markets

State support for the promotion of wine products made from grapes grown in the Russian Federation in the domestic or foreign markets may be provided in the following ways:

1. Cooperation with international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and foreign countries for the development of viticulture and winemaking.
2. Assistance in promoting wine products made from grapes grown in the Russian Federation on the domestic consumer market and foreign markets including by compensating the expenses of wineries for the market research, advertising and marketing campaigns aimed at promoting wine products on the domestic consumer market and foreign markets.
3. Setting up organizations that create the support infrastructure for wineries and assist viticulture and winemaking entities that sell their wine products in the domestic consumer market and foreign markets, including information and advisory support, and ensure the operations of such organizations.
4. Implementation of other measures to support wineries that sell their wine products in the domestic consumer market and foreign markets.

Article 41. State support in the field of legal protection of wine products

State support in the field of legal protection of wine products made from grapes grown in the Russian Federation may be provided in the following ways:

1. Setting up organizations that create the support infrastructure to help viticulture and winemaking entities and provide advisory services to viticulture and winemaking entities, and ensure the operations of such organizations.
2. Assistance in securing patent protection for the selection achievements in the field of viticulture and winemaking, as well as state registration of geographic indications and appellations of origin for the individualization of wine products made from grapes grown in the Russian Federation or foreign states.

Article 42. Participation of viticulture and winemaking entities in the creation and implementation of state and municipal policy in the field of the development of viticulture and winemaking

1. The authorized federal executive body, authorized federal executive bodies of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, and local self-governments shall involve voluntarily non-profit organizations that unite viticulture and winemaking entities to participate in the development and implementation of state and municipal policy in the field of viticulture and winemaking, in order to coordinate socially significant interests of viticulture and winemaking entities, which are engaged in the production of viticulture and wine products.
2. Non-commercial organizations that unite viticulture and winemaking entities may participate in the development and implementation of state and municipal policy in the field of viticulture and winemaking in one of the following ways:
 - a) participation in the development of regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation, regulatory legal acts of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, municipal legal acts, state and municipal programs in the field of viticulture and winemaking;
 - b) participation in the generalization and dissemination of achievements of science and technology, Russian and foreign experience in the field of viticulture and winemaking;
 - c) participation in the analysis of financial, economic, social or other indicators of the development of viticulture and winemaking in the Russian Federation, constituent entities of the Russian Federation, municipalities, in the evaluation of the effectiveness of the support mechanism, in the preparation of forecasts for the development of viticulture and winemaking in the Russian Federation, constituent entities of the Russian Federation and municipalities;
 - d) provision of necessary information for the development and implementation of state and municipal policy in the field of viticulture and winemaking;
 - e) development of recommendations for state government bodies and local self-governments;
 - f) other forms of participation in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation.

Chapter 6. STATE AND MUNICIPAL CONTROL AND SUPERVISION OVER THE COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION ON VITICULTURE AND WINEMAKING. PUBLIC CONTROL AND LIABILITY FOR VIOLATION OF THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS FEDERAL LAW

Article 43. State and municipal control and supervision over the compliance with legislation on viticulture and winemaking

1. State control and supervision over the compliance with legislation on viticulture and winemaking shall be carried out by the authorized federal executive body.
2. Functions and powers of the authorized federal executive body shall be established by the Government of the Russian Federation.
3. Within their competence, federal executive bodies of constituent entities of the Russian Federation and local self-governments shall exercise control and supervision over the compliance with legislation on viticulture and winemaking.

Article 44. Arrangements for monitoring the compliance with physicochemical, microbiological and sensory properties of viticulture and wine products

1. Monitoring of physicochemical, microbiological and sensory properties of viticulture and wine products shall be carried out by the authorized federal executive body.
2. Conformity of physicochemical, microbiological and sensory properties of viticulture and wine products shall be established by specialized laboratories accredited by the authorized federal executive body.
3. Conformity of sensory properties of viticulture and wine products shall be established by the Central Tasting Panel affiliated with the authorized federal executive body.

Article 45. Public control over the compliance with this Federal Law

1. Public control over the compliance with this Federal Law shall be exercised by citizens and public associations and other non-governmental non-profit organizations (their associations and unions), including self-regulatory organizations of winegrowers and winemakers, which may establish public monitoring commissions, public inspections, civic watch groups and other organizational structures of public control, to carry out their statutory goals.
2. In the framework of this Federal Law, public control means the activities of citizens and public associations or other non-governmental non-profit organizations (their associations and unions), including self-regulatory organizations of winegrowers and winemakers carried out for the purpose of prevention, elimination or discontinuation of:
 - a) actions that violate the norms and rules of sale of alcoholic products including wine products established in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation;

- b) causes and conditions that contribute to unfair competition based on violation of mandatory requirements for the production and circulation of viticulture and wine products;
 - c) actions that mislead consumers of viticulture and wine products with respect to their purpose and safety, their category including cost, and the consumer properties inherent in the products in terms of sensory and physicochemical properties that distinguish products of different types and designations from each other;
 - d) production and circulation of falsified wine products, unwholesome wine products or counterfeit wine products.
3. Public control over the compliance with this Federal Law may take the form of monitoring, audit, expert review, discussion or public hearing.
4. Public associations and other non-governmental non-profit organizations (their associations and unions), including self-regulatory organizations of winegrowers and winemakers, for the implementation of their statutory goals shall have the right to:
- a) participate in the development of mandatory requirements to viticulture and wine products as well as laws and other regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation that regulate consumer protection with respect to these products;
 - b) carry out an independent evaluation of the quality and safety of viticulture and wine products, as well as conformity of their consumer properties with the claims made by producers and sellers;
 - c) exercise public control over the compliance with the rights of consumers and responsible producers and report any violations of the rights of consumers and responsible producers to state supervision authorities or local self-governments to verify these facts and, if confirmed, to take measures to prevent violations of the rights of consumers and responsible producers within the powers of the said bodies, to participate in the examination of facts of violations of consumer rights based on consumer complaints. When exercising public control, public associations or other private non-profit organizations (their associations and unions) including self-regulatory organizations of winegrowers and winemakers shall have no right to demand from producers or sellers to submit documents (take actions), if the obligation to submit them (take actions) at the consumer's request is not established by law;
 - d) disseminate information about the rights of consumers and responsible producers and necessary actions required to protect these rights, the results of comparative studies on the quality of viticulture and wine products, as well as other information that will promote the rights and legitimate interests of consumers and responsible producers. Results of comparative studies on the quality of viticulture and wine products published by public associations and other non-governmental non-profit organizations (their associations and unions), including self-regulatory organizations of winegrowers and winemakers are not advertisement;
 - f) make proposals to the federal executive bodies or organizations to take measures to improve the quality of viticulture and wine products, to suspend the production and sale of viticulture and wine products, to recall viticulture and wine products from the domestic market if they do not comply with the mandatory requirements established by the Russian Federation legislation on technical regulation;
 - g) to submit materials to the prosecutor's office or federal executive bodies on bringing to justice individuals engaged in the production and sale of viticulture and wine products that do not meet the mandatory requirements, as well as individuals who violate the rights of consumers and

responsible producers established by the laws and other regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation;

- h) to request the prosecutor's office to file actions to invalidate the acts of federal executive bodies, acts of executive bodies of constituent entities of the Russian Federation and acts of local self-governments that contradict laws and other regulatory acts of the Russian Federation governing relations in the field of protection of the rights of consumers and responsible producers;
- i) apply to the court for the protection of consumer rights and legitimate interests of individual consumers and responsible producers (consumer groups, unspecified number of consumer groups);
- j) participate together with the state supervision authority in the creation of transparent and publicly available government information resources in the field of consumer protection, quality assurance and safety of viticulture and wine products;
- k) participate in obtaining grants (non-refundable and non-repayable financial aid) from public and private funds for the development of public control over the production and circulation of viticulture and wine products. Advantage in the distribution of grants shall be given to organizations accredited with the agency authorized to exercise state control (supervision) in the field of production and circulation of ethanol, alcohol and alcohol-containing products in the manner prescribed by the order of this agency.

Article 46. Protection of rights and legal interests of unspecified number of consumers and responsible vineyards and wineries engaged in the production of viticulture and wine products

1. Public associations and other non-governmental non-profit organizations (their associations and unions), including self-regulatory organizations of winegrowers and winemakers that exercise public control over the production and circulation of viticulture and wine products shall have the right to bring cases to the court for termination of illegal actions committed by a producer and a seller against unspecified number of consumers and responsible producers of viticulture and wine products. If the claim is granted, the court obliges the offender to communicate the court's decision through the mass media or otherwise to the consumers within the period prescribed by the court.
2. A legally effective decision of the court declaring the actions of a producer and a seller against unspecified number of consumers and responsible producers of viticulture and wine products illegal shall be mandatory for the court hearing a consumer's claim on protection of his/her rights arising from the civil consequences of the actions taken by the producer and the seller as to whether such actions have occurred and whether they have been performed by the producer and the seller.
3. Simultaneously with the satisfaction of the claim brought by public associations and other non-governmental non-profit organizations (their associations and unions), including self-regulatory organizations of winegrowers and winemakers that exercise public control in the field of production and circulation of viticulture and wine products for the benefit of unspecified number of consumers and responsible producers of viticulture and wine products, the court shall decide to reimburse the public association or other non-governmental non-profit organization (their association or union), including self-regulatory organizations of winegrowers and winemakers, and compensate all legal costs and other necessary expenses incurred prior to any legal action or related to the legal proceedings including the costs of an independent expert examination in the event that such an examination reveals a violation of the mandatory requirements to viticulture and winemaking

products.

4. Government agencies and officials shall be obliged to assist citizens, public associations and other non-governmental non-profit organizations (their associations and unions), including self-regulatory organizations of winegrowers and winemakers to carry out appropriate checks on violations of this Federal Law and to notify applicants within ten days about the decisions made.
5. Expert Advisory Boards affiliated with the federal legislative and executive government bodies and legislative and executive government bodies of constituent entities of the Russian Federation may be established to study the possible socio-economic consequences of legislative initiatives on the regulation of production and circulation of ethyl alcohol, alcoholic and alcohol-containing products, to implement the legislation and develop appropriate recommendations. The Regulation on the Expert Advisory Board shall be approved by the body that decided to create the Board.

Article 47. Falsified wine products, unwholesome wine products and counterfeit wine products

1. Production and marketing of falsified wine products, unwholesome wine products and counterfeit wine products in the Russian Federation is prohibited.
2. Imports of falsified wine products, unwholesome wine products and counterfeit wine products into the Russian Federation are prohibited.
3. Falsified wine products and unwholesome wine products made in the Russian Federation must be seized and subsequently destroyed. Falsified wine products and unwholesome wine products imported into the Russian Federation must be seized and subsequently destroyed, or exported from the Russian Federation. Counterfeit wine products must be seized and subsequently destroyed.
4. Falsified wine products, unwholesome wine products and counterfeit wine products imported into the Russian Federation shall be exported from the Russian Federation at the expense of an individual who imported them into the Russian Federation.
5. Costs related to destruction of falsified wine products, unwholesome wine products or counterfeit wine products shall be reimbursed by their owner.
6. Procedure for the destruction of seized falsified wine products, unwholesome wine products or counterfeit wine products shall be established by the Government of the Russian Federation.

Article 48. Responsibility for violation of the requirements of this Federal Law

Violation of the requirements of this Federal Law shall entail responsibility in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation.

Chapter 7. FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 49. Entry into force of this Federal Law

1. This Federal Law shall come into force one hundred and eighty days after its official publication.
2. Within three years after this Federal Law enters into force, Russian wine along with wine, fortified wine and sparkling wine made entirely (100%) from grapes grown in the Russian Federation shall refer to wine, fortified wine and sparkling wine made from grapes grown in the Russian Federation with the addition of concentrated grape must or concentrated rectified grape must made outside the Russian Federation, within the limits and for the purposes set forth in paragraph 9, part 1, article 25 of this Federal Law. Provisions set forth in part 3, article 32 of this Federal law shall apply to retail sale of wine, fortified wine or sparkling wine within three years from the date of its entry into force.
3. Within three years after this Federal Law enters into force, provisions of paragraph 11, article 24 of this Federal Law shall not apply to concentrated grape must or rectified concentrated grape must have made outside the Russian Federation, used within the limits and for the purposes set forth in paragraph 9, part 1, article 25 of this Federal Law.
4. Concentrated grape must or rectified concentrated grape must shall not be used after three years from the date of entry into force of this Federal Law, within the limits and for the purposes set forth in paragraph 9, part 1, article 25 of this Federal Law.
5. This Federal Law shall be applied to the legal relations, which have arisen after the day it enters into force. This Federal Law with respect to the legal relations, which have arisen after the day it enters into force, shall be applied to those rights and obligations that will arise after the present Federal Law comes into force.

President
of the Russian Federation
V. PUTIN
Moscow, Kremlin
December 27, 2019
FZ No. 468
END UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION

Attachments:

No Attachments.

THIS REPORT CONTAINS ASSESSMENTS OF COMMODITY AND TRADE ISSUES MADE BY USDA STAFF
AND NOT NECESSARILY STATEMENTS OF OFFICIAL U.S. GOVERNMENT POLICY