

## SCREENING WITH TURKEY

### **Non-exhaustive list of issues and questions to facilitate preparations for bilateral meetings**

#### **SPIRIT DRINKS**

#### **COUNTRY/ TURKEY**

#### **1. BASIC INFORMATION**

##### **1.1 Production of main spirit drinks (expressed in hectolitres of alcohol):**

Since the data below is registered data and existence of significant amount of unregistered products is estimated, it is considered that in the evaluation of the sector, the data given below can be misleading.

Production of main spirit drinks (expressed in hectolitres of alcohol)			
	2002	2003	2004
wine spirits of CN code 22.08.20	3,548	3,536	3,282
whisky of CN code 22.08.30	292	260	202
rum of CN code 22.08.40	0	0	0
gin/genever of CN code 22.08.50	11,339	8,990	5,131
vodka of CN code 22.08.60	31,329	28,288	17,057
liqueurs of CN code 22.08.70	2,522	2,260	1,839
other spirits of CN code 22.08.90 (Rakı)	267,732	257,218	208,928
<b>Source:</b> 2002-2003 data of <b>Turkish Statistics Institute</b> 2004 data of <b>Tobacco, Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages Market Regularity Authority (TAPDK)</b> (Sum of the domestic goods supply to the market and exported goods, notified to TAPDK by the producers.)			

##### **1.2 Production structure**

- **Total number of distilleries engaged in spirit drinks production (broken down per type of spirit drinks)**
- **Indicate number of distilleries which are state-owned / private owned (the latter further broken down : independent or part of multinationals)**
- **Breakdown between small-scaled and industrial scaled distilleries (in number and output of spirits production)**

	Type of spirit drinks	The Number of the Firms	Foreign Investment share (%)	Capacity (hectoliter in actual strength of beverages)
	<b>State –Owned Distilleries</b>			
1	None	None	None	
	<b>Private Owned Distilleries</b>			
1	Rakı	4	None	1,012,620
2	Whisky	1	None	5,000
3	Gin	1	None	85,000
4	Vodka	2	None	110,000
5	Liqueurs	1	None	35,000
6	Wine Spirit	1	None	11,500
<b>Source:</b> Data of TAPDK				

The total number of the registered firms are 4. Two of these 4 firms produce only rakı, one produces rakı and vodka. The other one produces, “gin”, “whisky”, “wine spirit”, “liqueurs” in addition to “rakı” and “vodka”.

Since the data above is registered data and existence of significant amount of unregistered production is estimated, it is considered that in the evaluation of the sector, the data given above can be misleading.

### 1.3 Spirit drinks consumption (if available)

- Spirits drinks consumption per capita per year in liter for 2002, 2003, 2004
- Evolution of consumption and production of main types of spirit drinks of CN code 22.08 over the last 5 years (increases? reductions?)

Consumption (liter in actual strength of beverages)						
	2000	2001	2002	2003*	2004	2005**
Wine Spirit	No data	No data	No data	797,558	838,094	428,227
Whisky	No data	No data	No data	2,366,844	1,911,231	564,006
Rhum	No data	No data	No data	11,013	48,933	99,364
Gin/genever	No data	No data	No data	1,456,397	1,749,819	1,349,694
Vodka	No data	No data	No data	5,178,343	6,000,042	5,163,742
Liqueurs and Other Spirits	No data	No data	No data	443,437	930,389	590,708
Rakı	No data	No data	No data	31,392,595	44,167,330	35,164,228
<b>Source:</b> Data of TAPDK (Sum of the domestic goods and imported goods, supplied to the domestic market)						
*06.06.2003-31.12.2003						
**01.01.2005-31.10.2005						

Since the data above is registered data and existence of significant amount of unregistered products is estimated, it is considered that in the evaluation of

consumption and production of main types of spirit drinks, the data given above can be misleading.

#### **1.4 Description of Producer Organisations/Similar Organisations in Spirit Drinks Sector (if available)**

There is no producer organisation in spirit drink sector. There are 2 associations for importers.

## **2. MARKET INFORMATION**

### **2.1 What are the actual labelling, packaging and presentation prescriptions for spirit drinks (short description of current domestic regime)?**

Labelling, packaging and presentation prescriptions of defined spirits for final consumption is defined by:

- Specific provisions of Turkish Food Codex- Communiqué on Spirit Drinks which are harmonized with the provisions of 1576/89/EEC concerning labeling and presentation of spirits.
- Turkish Food Codex- Communiqué on Labelling Procedures for Food Stuffs For General Labelling and Nutrition Facts which is harmonized with 2000/13/EC, 90/496/EC and 94/54/EC.
- Turkish Food Codex-Communiqué on Writing -Alc% vol- on Alcoholic Beverages Label which is harmonized with 87/250/EEC.
- Specific provisions of “By-law of Turkish Food Codex”.

### **2.2 What are the current quality standards for the main spirits falling under CN code 22.08? Are there specific rules on production methods, sweetening, flavouring, colouring and blending? What are the differences from the standards laid down in EU Regulation 1576/89?**

The EU Regulation numbered 1576/89 was partially adopted by the legislation “Communiqué on Spirit Drinks – Turkish Food Codex”. The definition of “rakı” and “the traditional Turkish Liqueurs” stated in “Communiqué on Spirit Drinks – Turkish Food Codex” differ from the EU Regulation 1576/89.

The provisions for sweetening, flavouring and colouring agents are stated in related sections of Turkish Food Codex harmonized with relevant EU Regulations.

### **2.3 Are there established monitoring and control bodies competent to ensure compliance with legislation on spirit drinks?**

“Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA)” and TAPDK are the monitoring and control bodies competent to ensure compliance with legislation on spirit drinks.

## **3. Intellectual property aspects**

### **3.1 Are there specific certificates of origin, of conformity or quality? Or sanitary certificates?**

There is a specific certificate of origin within the responsibility of Turkish Patent Institute with regard to intellectual property aspects. This certificate is for the registered geographical indications.

### **3.2 Are there spirit drinks with geographical designations recognised and protected? How are these defined?**

Turkish Rakı is the protected geographical indication in the field of spirit drinks. It has been registered since 1996.

### **3.2 How is the WTO TRIPS agreement as regards protection of geographical indications implemented? (specific legislation? ex officio protection? which bodies for the control and enforcement of the protection?)**

In Turkey, geographical indications (GIs) are protected under the Decree Law No. 555, which entered into force in 1995. Protection under the Decree Law is based on registration, and it covers all goods in addition to wines and spirits.

GI protection under the Decree Law is in line with the TRIPS Agreement which provides for a stronger protection to wines and spirits. Thus, Turkey provides the same level of protection for all types of goods having a geographical indication, by taking the provisions of TRIPS Agreement as general requirements for protection.

Responsible authority for GI protection in Turkey:

- Protection of geographical indications, as well as patents, trademarks, designs and integrated layout designs are within the competence of Turkish Patent Institute. Turkish Patent Institute examines the geographical indication applications and does not perform ex officio procedures for the protection/registration of the geographical indications.