

CAP. 127.

CYPRUS

APPELLATION CYPRUS WINES

CHAPTER 127 OF THE LAWS

1959 EDITION

PRINTED BY

C. F. ROWORTH LIMITED, 54, GRAFTON WAY, LONDON, W.1

[Appointed by the Government of Cyprus the Government Printers of this Edition of Laws within the meaning of the Evidence (Colonial Statutes) Act, 1907.]

1959

CHAPTER 127.

APPELLATION OF CYPRUS WINES.

[17th January, 1950]

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

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2 of 50. A LAW TO MAKE PROVISION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE APPELLATION OF CYPRUS WINES.

Short title. 1. This Law may be cited as the Appellation (Cyprus Wines) Protection Law.

Interpre-
tation. 2. In this Law, unless the context otherwise requires—
“Cyprus wine” means any wine produced in the Colony from the juice of grapes grown therein ;
“wine” means the produce of the alcoholic fermentation of the juice of grapes ;
“alcohol” means spirits produced from the juice of grapes.

Appellations
for Cyprus
wines. 3. No person shall sell, expose for sale or otherwise dispose of any Cyprus wine in the Colony or export or attempt to export any such wine to any other country under any of the appellations of any class of such wine specified in the first column to the Schedule hereto unless such wine answers the description and fulfils the conditions set out in the second column of the said Schedule against such class :

Schedule. Provided that no Cyprus wine shall be deemed to have ceased to answer such description and fulfil such conditions solely because it has been blended with other wine, juice of grapes or alcohol in a quantity not exceeding ten per centum by volume of such other wine.

Appellation
marks on
export. 4. (1) No person shall export or attempt to export any Cyprus wine to any foreign country declared by the Governor by a notice in the *Gazette* to be a country to

which this section applies unless the receptacle containing such wine bears a mark (hereinafter in this section called "the appellation mark") describing the appellation of the class of such wine as set out in the first column to the Schedule hereto.

Schedule.

(2) The appellation mark may be represented by an adhesive label, stencil or impression by a rubber stamp to be affixed, attached or stamped on the receptacle containing the Cyprus wine to be exported.

5. Any person who—

Offences.

(a) acts in contravention of any of the provisions of section 3 or 4 of this Law ;

(b) falsely uses, in respect of any wine, any appellation, sign, mark or other indication, direct or indirect, to the effect, or conveying the impression, that such wine is of any class specified in the first column of the Schedule hereto,

Schedule.

shall be liable to imprisonment not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to both and the Court trying the offence may order any wine in respect of which the offence has been committed to be forfeited.

6. The Governor in Council may make Regulations to be published in the *Gazette*—

Power to make Regulations.

(a) providing for the appointment of inspectors to inspect any Cyprus wine and any place where any such wine is sold or is exposed for sale in the Colony or wherefrom it is intended to export any such wine from the Colony and prescribing the powers of such inspectors in connection therewith, including power to seize any such wine sold or exposed for sale or intended for export, in contravention of the provisions of this Law ;

(b) providing for the testing and sampling of Cyprus wines exposed for sale or intended for export under any of the appellations specified in the first column of the Schedule hereto ;

Schedule.

(c) generally authorising the taking of such measures as may be necessary for better carrying into effect the provisions of this Law ;

(d) providing for punishment by a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds, for any contravention of these regulations or for any obstruction of any inspector appointed thereunder.

SCHEDULE.

Appellation of class of Cyprus wine.	Description and conditions.
A. <i>Cyprus Dry Wine</i> :	Red, white or "Kokkinelli" (rosy) wine of an alcoholic strength 11 to 17 per centum without the addition of any alcohol after fermentation.
B. <i>Cyprus Demi-Sec Wine</i> :	Red, white or "Kokkinelli" (rosy) wine of a sweetness from 0.5 to 1.5 degrees Baumé and of an alcoholic strength over 15 per centum.
C. <i>Cyprus Sweet Wine</i> :	Red, white or rosy wine of a sweetness from 1.5 to 12 degrees Baumé and of an alcoholic strength 15 to 23 per centum.
D. <i>Cyprus Commandaria</i> :	Special wine produced from over-ripe or half-dried grapes ("raisins passerilles") grown in the Colony, of a sweetness 6 degrees Baumé and over and of an alcoholic strength 13 to 20 per centum, and possessing the individuality, character and bouquet peculiar to this special wine.
E. <i>Cyprus Muscatel Wine</i> :	Wine produced from muscatel grapes, red or white, possessing the muscatel flavour, dry, demi-sec or sweet as follows :— (a) dry, of an alcoholic strength 11 to 17 per centum without the addition of alcohol after fermentation ; (b) demi-sec, of a sweetness 0.5 to 1.5 Baumé and of an alcoholic strength over 15 per centum ; (c) sweet, of a sweetness 1.5 to 12 Baumé and of an alcoholic strength 15 to 23 per centum.
F. <i>Cyprus Sherry</i> :	A blended dry or slightly sweet white wine which has undergone a second slow fermentation by <i>Mycoderma Vini</i> (Sherry Flor) fortified with good brandy or eau de vie de vin and properly matured in casks for at least two years.

Appellation of class of Cyprus wine.	Description and conditions.
<i>G. Cyprus Mistella :</i>	Unfermented grape juice fortified with the addition of alcohol of a sweetness over 6 degrees Baumé and of an alcoholic strength 14 to 20 per centum.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for consistent and reliable data collection processes.