

**REGULATION OF
DENOMINATION OF ORIGIN
PISCO**

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TITLE I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1° - Legal basis and definitions

In accordance with the provisions of Directorial Resolution No. 0722087-DIPI of 12 December 1990, Supreme Decree No. 001-91-ICTI/IND of 16 January 1991, and other applicable standards, the use of Denomination of Origin Pisco is recognized, reserved, and authorized for products that meet the characteristics defined in these standards and this Regulation, and which comply with all the requirements demanded in it and in the applicable legislation.

For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions shall apply:

- 1.1 **Decision 486:** Decision 486 of the Commission of the Andean Community - Common Industrial Property Regime, and its modifications and substitutions.
- 1.2 **Legislative Decree No. 1075:** Legislative Decree that establishes provisions Complementary to Decision 486 of the Commission of the Andean Community that establishes the Common Industrial Property Regime.
- 1.3 **The Law:** Law No. 28331 - Framework Law of the Regulatory Councils of Denominations of Origin.
- 1.4 **Directorial Resolution:** Directorial Resolution No. 072087-DIPI, issued by the Directorate of Industrial Property of the Institute Industrial Technology Research and Technical Standards - ITINTEC, on 12 December 1990.
- 1.5 **Supreme Decree:** Supreme Decree No. 001-91-ICTI-IND of 16 January 1991.
- 1.6 **NTP 211.001-2006 and/or Technical Standard:** Peruvian Technical Standard 211.001-2006 - Alcoholic Beverages. Pisco. Requirements.
- 1.7 **Regulation:** This Regulation of the Denomination of Origin Pisco.
- 1.8 **Law No. 28681:** Law that regulates the Marketing, Consumption and Advertising of Alcoholic Beverages.
- 1.9 **Supreme Decree No. 012-2009-S.A.:** Regulation of Law No. 28681.
- 1.10 **Supreme Decree No. 023-2009-PRODUCE:** Supreme Decree that modifies Article 1 of Supreme Decree No. 014-2003-PRODUCE- Supreme Decree that establishes the National Commission of Pisco - CONAPISCO.

- 1.11 **INDECOPI:** National Institute for the Defense of Competition and Protection of Intellectual Property.
- 1.12 **DDS:** Directorate of Distinctive Signs of INDECOPI.
- 1.13 **DO Pisco:** Denomination of Origin Pisco.
- 1.14 **Authorization of use:** Is the authorization that the competent body grants exclusively to natural or legal persons, who are directly involved in the production of products designated by the DO Pisco within the recognized geographical area, according to the declaration of protection; and that they prove to that authority that their product has complied with the provisions and conditions stipulated for the use of the DO Pisco in the Directorial Resolution, the Supreme Decree, the NTP 211.001-2006 and other standards of the matter.
- 1.15 **Association:** Organization created as a non-profit civil association duly registered in the respective public registry and authorized by DDS to act as Regulatory Council of the DO Pisco.
- 1.16 **Regulatory Board:** Regulatory Board responsible for the administration of the DO Pisco, as established by current legislation.
- 1.17 **Circular letters:** The Regulatory Council, through its different governing bodies, communicates with authorized producers, authorities, institutions and the public through these documents. Under no circumstances may these circular letters modify this Regulation or its scope.
- 1.18 **Pisco:** It is the product obtained exclusively by distillation of fresh musts of "Pisco Grapes" recently fermented, using methods that maintain the traditional principles of quality, and produced on the coast of the departments of Lima, Ica, Arequipa, Moquegua and the Valleys of Locumba, Sama and Caplina of the department of Tacna.
- 1.19 **Pisquera Grapes:** They are grapes of the Quebranta, Negra Criolla, Mollar, Italia, Moscatel, Albilla, Torontel and Uvina variety. In the case of this last variety, only the one whose cultivation is limited to the districts of Lunahuaná, Pacarán and Zúñiga, in the province of Cañete, department of Lima will be considered.
- 1.20 **Production Area(s), Pisquera(s) Area(s), Cultivation Area(s):** These are the geographical areas defined by the Directorial Resolution and the Supreme Decree, which comprise: (i) the coastal area of departments of Lima, Ica, Arequipa, Moquegua and (ii) the valleys of Locumba, Sama and Caplina in the department of Tacna.

- 1.21 **Coast:** Geographic area that extends along the Peruvian coast, between 0 and 2000 m.a.s.l.
- 1.22 **Authorized Producer:** Natural or legal person who has obtained the Authorization of Use of the DO Pisco, by the competent body, according to the legislation on the subject.
- 1.23 **Cellar:** necessary and adequate installation to produce Pisco, and that according to this Regulation and applicable rules, meets the minimum requirements that guarantee good production practices, thus ensuring the origin and quality of the Pisco produced.
- 1.24 **Vine grower:** Natural or legal person who cultivates and, if appropriate, sells any of the varieties of Piquera Grape produced in the production areas recognized in the Declaration of the Denomination of Origin Pisco.
- 1.25 **Marketer:** Natural or legal person who sells piquera grape and/or Pisco in the market.
- 1.26 **Container:** Container used to commercialize Pisco, that must be sealed and only made of glass or ceramic, which does not modify its natural color and does not transmit odors, flavors and foreign substances that alter the characteristics of the finished product.
- 1.27 **Packing:** This is the packaging intended to contain the primary packaging (s). The packaging that is in direct contact with the product should be understood by primary packaging.
- 1.28 **Packaging:** Any container used to facilitate handling and protect the container and/or the packing against physical damage and external agents during storage and transportation; these containers are used during product distribution and usually do not reach the user. Also called "tertiary container".

Article 2° - Scope of protection

- 2.1 The protection granted to the DO Pisco shall be that provided for in Decision 486 and other applicable legislation and extends to the expression "PISCO" defined in the Directorial Resolution and the Supreme Decree that recognized it as Denomination of Origin, as well as in the other rules on the subject.
- 2.2 It is forbidden the use of DO Pisco in products that do not have the defined characteristics in the Directorial Resolution, the Supreme Decree, this Regulation and the other standards on the matter, and that have not complied with all the requirements demanded by said rules and the

applicable legislation in all stages of the Pisco production process, until they are placed on the market. Likewise, according to Decision 486, the use of the PISCO name for products that do not have the respective use authorization is prohibited, even when the denomination of origin is accompanied by expressions such as "type", "style", "class", "imitation", or the like.

TITLE II

ABOUT THE PRODUCT COVERED BY THE DENOMINATION OF ORIGIN PISCO

Article 3°- Definition of the product

It is the product obtained exclusively by distillation of fresh must from freshly fermented "Pisqueras Grapes", using methods that maintain the traditional principles of quality; and produced on the coast of the departments of Lima, Ica, Arequipa, Moquegua and the Valleys of Locumba, Sama and Caplina of the department of Tacna.

Article 4° - Classification

The following types of Pisco are recognized:

- 4.1 **Pisco puro (*pure pisco*):** It is Pisco obtained exclusively from a single Pisquera Grape variety.
- 4.2 **Pisco mosto verde (*green must pisco*):** Pisco obtained from the distillation of fresh must from grapes with interrupted fermentation.
- 4.3 **Pisco acholado (*a blend*):** It is the Pisco obtained from the mixture of:
 - Aromatic and/or non-aromatic pisqueras grapes.
 - Musts of aromatic and/or non-aromatic pisqueras grapes.
 - Freshly fermented fresh wines (fresh wines) of aromatic and/or non-aromatic pisqueras grapes.
 - Piscos from aromatic and/or non-aromatic pisqueras grape.

Article 5° - Elaboration

In the elaboration of Pisco, the following shall be taken into account:

5.1 Pisqueiras grapes varieties: Pisco must be exclusively processed using the so-called "pisqueiras grapes" grown in recognized production areas. The pisqueiras grapes are eight (08). Their species and areas of cultivation are:

PISQUERA GRAPE	TYPE	CULTIVATION AREA
Quebranta	Vitis Vinífera L	All pisqueiras areas
Negra Criolla	Vitis Vinífera L	All pisqueiras areas
Mollar	Vitis Vinífera L	All pisqueiras areas
Italia	Vitis Vinífera L	All pisqueiras areas
Moscatel	Vitis Vinífera L	All pisqueiras areas
Albilla	Vitis Vinífera L	All pisqueiras areas
Torontel	Vitis Vinífera I	All pisqueiras areas
Uvina	<i>Vitis aestivalis</i> M. - <i>cinerea</i> E. x <i>Vitis</i> <i>vinífera</i> L	Cultivation and production only in the districts of Lunahuaná, Pecarán and Zuñiga, of the province of Cañete, department of Lima.

5.2 Non-aromatic grapes are grapes Quebranta, Negra Criolla, Mollar, Uvina, and aromatic grapes are Italia, Moscatel, Albilla and Torontel.

5.3 Equipment, machinery, packaging and other materials used in the production of Pisco and the installation or process area must meet the sanitary requirements established by the competent entity to ensure the quality of the product.

5.4 The fermentation process can be made without maceration or partial or complete maceration marc of pisqueras grapes, controlling the temperature and the degradation process of the sugars in the must.

5.5 The start of the distillation of fermented musts should be carried out immediately after the conclusion of its fermentation, except for the Pisco green must, which is distilled before the fermentation of the musts is concluded.

5.6 Pisco must have a minimum rest of three (03) months in glass containers, stainless steel or any other material that does not alter its physical, chemical and organoleptic characteristics prior to packaging and marketing, in order to promote the evolution of alcoholic components and improving the properties of the final product.

5.7 Pisco must be free of colorings, odors and strange flavors caused by contaminating or artificial agents, or foreign elements that are not specific to the raw material used.

5.8 Pisco must not contain impurities of toxic metals or substances that cause damage to the consumer.

Article 6° – Equipment.-

The production of Pisco shall be by direct and discontinuous distillation, separating the heads and tails to select only the central fraction of the product called body or heart. The equipment will be made of copper or tin; Stainless steel pails can be used. These devices are described below:

6.1 **Falca:** It consists of a pot, pail or cauldron where the recently fermented must is heated and, through a long tube called "Cañón" where the distilled liquid runs, which is narrowing and tilting as it moves away from the pail and passes by a cold medium, usually water acting as a refrigerant. At the level of its base is connected a pipe or wrench to discharge the vinasse or residues from the distillation. See Annex B, Image 1.

It is also allowed to use a coil submerged in the same pool or a second tank with continuous renewal water connecting with the end of the "Nozzle".

6.2 Alembic: Consists of a pot, pail or cauldron where the recently fermented must is heated, the vapors are raised to a chapter, hookah or moro's hat and then pass through a duct called "Swan's neck", finally reaching a coil or condenser covered by a cooling agent, usually water. See Annex B, Image 2.

6.3 Alembic with wine heater: In addition to the parts constituting the still, it carries a vessel of the capacity of the paila, known as "Heater", installed between it and the coil. It preheats the must with the heat of the vapors that come from the paila and that pass through the heater through a coil installed in its interior by where the vapors circulate from the swan neck exchanging heat with the must deposited there and continue to the condensing coil. See Annex B, Image 3.

Equipment that has rectifying columns of any type or shape or any element that alters during the process of distillation, color, odor, flavor and characteristics of Pisco will not be allowed.

Article 7°- Requirements

The product bearing the Denomination of Origin Pisco must meet the organoleptic and physico-chemical requirements detailed below.

7.1 Organoleptic requirements

Pisco must present the organoleptic requirements indicated in Table 1.

TABLE 1 - Pisco Organoleptic Requirements

ORGANOLEPTIC REQUIREMENTS	PISCO			
DESCRIPTION	PISCO PURO: OF NON AROMATIC GRAPES (PURE PISCO)	PISCO PURO: OF AROMATIC GRAPES (PURE PISCO)	PISCO ACHOLADO (BLEND PISCO)	PISCO MOSTO VERDE (GREEN MUST PISCO)
ASPECT	Clear, limpid and bright	Clear, limpid and bright	Clear, limpid and bright	Clear, limpid and bright
COLOR	Colorless	Colorless	Colorless	Colorless
ODOR	Slightly alcoholic, it does not predominate the aroma of the raw material it comes from, clear, with structure and balance, free of any foreign element.	Slightly alcoholic, reminiscent of the raw material from which it comes, ripe or over ripe fruits, intense, ample, fine perfume, structure and balance, exempt from any foreign element.	Slightly alcoholic, intense, slightly reminiscent of the raw material from which it comes, ripe or over ripened fruit, very fine, structure and balance, free of any foreign element.	Slightly alcoholic, intense, does not predominate the aroma of the raw material from which it comes or can slightly remind the raw material from which it comes, slightly ripe or over ripened fruits, very fine, delicate, with structure and balance, free of any strange

				element.
FLAVOR	Slightly alcoholic, light taste, the raw material taste does not predominate from the matter it comes, clean, with structure and balance, exempt from any strange element	Slightly alcoholic flavor, reminiscent of raw material from which it comes, intense, with structure and balance, exempt of any foreign element.	Slightly alcoholic, slightly reminding taste from the raw material it comes from, intense, very fine, with structure and balance, free of any uncommon element.	Slightly alcoholic wine, the taste does not predominate the raw material it proceeds from or can remind slightly from the raw material it comes from, very fine and delicate, velvety, with structure and balance, exempt from any strange element.

7.1.1 Pisco must not have odors and flavors or strange elements that remind the aromas and flavors of chemical and synthetic substances that recall varnish, paint, acetone, plastic and the like; combustible substances reminiscent of kerosene, gasoline and the like; decaying substances that resemble bulging; substances that are reminiscent of burning, firewood, smoke, smoked or cooked, and the like, as well as other substances such as fats, fermented milk and rubber.

7.1.2 The list of odors and flavors listed in 7.1.1 is referential and not limiting.

7.2 Physic-chemical requirements

Pisco must present the physical and chemical requirements indicated in Table 2.

Table 2 - Physical and chemical requirements of Pisco

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL REQUIREMENTS	Minimum	Maximum	Tolerance to value declared	Testing method
Volumetric alcoholic strength at 20/20° C (%) (1)	38.0	48.0	+/- 1.0	NTP 210.003
Dry extract at 100° C (g/l)	-	0.6		NTP 211.041
VOLATILE COMPONENTS AND CONGENERES (mg/100 ml A.A.)⁽²⁾				
Esters, such as ethyl acetate • Ethyl formate ⁽³⁾ • Ethyl acetate • Iso-Amyl Acetate ⁽³⁾	10.0 - 10.0 -	330.0 - 280.0 -		NTP 211.035
Furfural	-	5.0		NTP 210.025 NTP 211.035
Aldehydes, such as acetaldehyde	3.0	60.0		NTP 211.038 NTP 211.035
Higher alcohols, such as Total higher alcohols • Iso-Propanol ⁽⁴⁾ • Propanol ⁽⁵⁾ • Butanol ⁽⁵⁾ • Iso-Butanol ⁽⁵⁾ • 3-methyl-1-butanol /2-methyl-1-butanol ⁽⁵⁾	60.0 - - - - -	350.0 - - - -		NTP 211.035

Volatile acidity (such as acetic acid)	-	200.0		NTP 211.040 NTP 211.035
Methyl alcohol				
• Pure Pisco and Mosto Verde of non-aromatic grapes	4.0	100.0		NTP 210.022
• Pisco Puro and Mosto Verde from Aromatic grapes and Pisco Acholado	4.0	150.0		NTP 211.035
TOTAL VOLATILE AND CONGENDER COMPONENTS	150.0	750.0		

ADDITIONAL NOTES TO TABLE No. 2:

- (1) This tolerance applies to the value declared on the label, but in no case values of alcoholic strength, less than 38 and higher than 48, shall be permitted.
- (2) The following substances considered **volatile and congeners of Pisco** are esters, furfural, acetic acid, aldehydes, higher alcohols and methyl alcohol.
- (3) They may not be present, but the addition with ethyl acetate should not exceed 330 mg. /100 ml.
- (4) It may not be present.
- (5) Must be present without specifying maximum and minimum requirements.

Article 8° - Sampling

Samples should be drawn in accordance with NTP 210.001.

Article 9° - Test methods

The test methods to be followed shall be those set out in Annex A to this Regulation.

Article 10° - Labeling

10.1 The labeling must be in accordance with Peruvian Technical Standard NTP 210.027, NTP 209.038 and NMP 001.

10.2 The label must have the text "Denomination of Origin Pisco", in legible characters, followed by the certificate number of the authorization of use, according to the attached model:

Pisco Denomination of Origin Aut. of Use N° ... ¹

10.3 Likewise, the label must indicate at least the type of Pisco, the variety of the *pisquera* grape used, the valley of location of the winery and the year of harvest.

10.4 The use of the denomination of the "Production Area" is exclusively reserved for Pisco produced and packaged in the same zone from which the *pisqueras* grapes used in its production come.

Article 11° - Container

11.1 The container used to preserve, rest and transfer the Pisco must be sealed, non-deformable and of neutral glass or other material that does not modify its natural color and does not transmit odors, flavors and foreign substances that alter the inner characteristics of the product.

11.2 The container used to commercialize Pisco must be sealed and only of glass or ceramic, which does not modify its natural color and does not transmit odors, flavors and foreign substances that alter the characteristics of the finished product.

¹ In this space, you shall enter the number of the certificate granted to you.

11.3 The container must protect Pisco from contamination.

Article 12° - Allowed and prohibited inputs

In the production of Pisco, it is allowed the use of oenological yeasts that help the fermentation of the musts.

The DDS may authorize, on its own initiative or at the request of the Regulatory Council, the use of other inputs.

It is forbidden to adulterate Pisco, in particular it is prohibited the addition of sugar and/or water in all its forms either to the marc or to the finished products.

Article 13° - Requirements in the wine sector

Given that the wine-producing activity aimed at producing wine and Pisco is a single one, producers must comply with the following requirements:

- a) That the activities related to products not designated by the DO Pisco are carried out separately physically and clearly differentiated from those referring to the products designated by the DO Pisco.
- b) That this physical separation guarantees the control of both processes in a way that avoids any adulteration, mystification or degradation of the products.
- c) Refrain from using the term Pisco in products not covered by the DO Pisco.

TITLE III AUTHORIZATIONS OF USE

Article 14° - Ownership of the denomination of origin and granting of authorizations of use

The Peruvian State is the owner of the DO Pisco; and producers wishing to use it in the market must obtain the respective use authorization from INDECOPI's Directorate of Distinctive Signs.

The procedure for obtaining the authorization of use shall be governed by the provisions of Decision 486 and Legislative Decree No. 1075, and its modifications and replacements.

If considered appropriate and in accordance with the applicable legislation, the Distinctive Signature Directorate may delegate to the Regulatory Council the authority to grant authorizations for the use of the DO Pisco . The delegation must be made expressly by a duly motivated Resolution, issued by the Directorate of Distinctive Signs.

Article 15°.- Application. Additional information

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 207 Paragraph c of Decision 486 and Article 91 of Legislative Decree No. 1075, the request submitted to the Directorate of Distinctive Signs, and in order to obtain authorization to use the DO Pisco, you must additionally include the following information:

- a) Indication of the type of Pisco for which the authorization of use is sought and the variety of pisqueras grapes used in its elaboration. In case the authorization of use for the type of Acholado Pisco is intended, the applicant must specify how he obtains the said product.
- b) Express indication of the geographical location of the grape growing area (department, province, district, and valley).
- c) Accurate indication of the location of the winery where the product is processed (department, province, district, valley) as well as the name of the owner of the winery.
- d) Evidence that accredit the existence and ownership of the farm that constitutes the area of cultivation of pisqueras grapes used in the elaboration of the product. In the event that the applicant does not own this property, evidence must also be presented proving the rental of the property or the purchase of the pisqueras grapes used in the elaboration of the product.
- e) Evidence proving the ownership of the winery where the process of elaboration of the product takes place. In case the winery in which the process of elaboration of the product is carried out is not owned by the applicant, a lease contract of the winery must be attached for a term of ten (10) years (term of validity of the Authorizations of use), with express

indication of its location. This contract must have the notarial legalization of the signatures of the contracting parties and, in the case of natural persons, with the intervention of the spouse, if it is a common property, or co-owners, if it is a joint property.

Article 16°.- Persons who may request authorization to use a denomination of origin

Only persons who are directly involved in the production of Pisco within the Pisquera Zone and who comply with the requirements established in Decision 486, Legislative Decree No. 1075 and in this Regulation may only request authorization for use of the DO Pisco.

**TITLE IV
THE REGULATORY BOARD**

**Chapter 1
Mission, Functions and Competency**

Article 17°- Mission

It is the duty of the Regulatory Board to administer the DO Pisco correctly and efficiently, in accordance with the legal rules of recognition of the DO Pisco, in this Regulation and other applicable legal provisions.

Article 18°- Functions

The Regulatory Council has the following functions:

- 1) Formulate proposals for amendments to this Regulation, for approval by DDS.
- 2) Guide, supervise and control the production and processing of products covered by the Denomination of Origin Pisco, verifying compliance with this Regulation and other provisions that are applicable, for guaranteeing the origin and quality of said products, for their commercialization in the national and international market.

- 3) Ensure the prestige of the Denomination of Origin Pisco in the domestic market and abroad, in coordination with other relevant public and private sectors.
- 4) Act with legal capacity in the representation and defense of the general interests of the Denomination of Origin Pisco.
- 5) Exercise the powers expressly delegated by the DDS.
- 6) Keep a register of beneficiaries of the denomination of origin.
- 7) Keep control of the annual production of the product or products in question.
- 8) Perform the necessary actions to preserve the prestige and good use of the Denomination of Origin Pisco.
- 9) Guarantee the origin and quality of a product with the Denomination of Origin Pisco, establishing for this a system of quality control that includes the corresponding analytical and organoleptic examinations.
- 10) Establish and apply sanctions to its associates for non-compliance with the Regulation, in accordance with the provisions thereof.
- 11) Others, established in the law, in this Regulation and in the Circular Letters that it issues within its powers.

Article 19° . - Competency

The scope of competency of the Regulating Board of the DO Pisco is determined:

- a) Territorially: For the production areas established for the Denomination of Origin Pisco.
- b) Because of the product: For products protected by the Denomination of Origin Pisco.
- c) By persons: By persons authorized to use the denomination of origin, whether or not they are members of the Regulatory Council and, in addition, by all its members.

Article 20. - Governing Bodies

The Regulatory Council has the following bodies:

- a) General Assembly of Associates
- b) Board of Directors
- c) Standing Committee

- d) Advisory Board
- e) General Manager
- f) Surveillance Committee
- g) Regional Committees

The functions, attributions and powers of each body are regulated in the statutes of the Association authorized by DDS to act as Regulatory Council of the Denomination of Origin Pisco, in this Regulation and, if applicable, in the Circular Letters issued by the Regulatory Council.

Chapter 2

Records

Article 21° - Records as a control mechanism

The Regulatory Council is the body responsible for the quality control of the products authorized for the use of the DO Pisco. For this purpose, it may implement, among others, the Records detailed in this Regulation.

Article 22°- Types of Records

22.1 For the administration of the DO Pisco, the Regulatory Council will maintain the following main registers, among others:

- a) Registration of producers authorized to use the DO Pisco.
- b) Register of Growers of Pisco Grape of Growing Areas
- c) Register of Wineries
- d) Register of Pisco scavengers.

22.2 In addition, in order to facilitate the dissemination work in order to reach interested parties relevant and updated information on Pisco, the Regulatory Council shall maintain the following secondary registers, among others:

- a) Registration of suppliers of inputs, services, machinery, equipment and others.
- b) Register of wholesalers and distributors of Pisco.
- c) Register of interested third parties whose activity is linked to the DO Pisco.
- d) Register of producers of grape brandies not authorized to use the DO Pisco.
- e) Register of national or international entities or organizations.
- f) Register of national or foreign natural or legal persons, who shall be called "Friends of Pisco".

Registered natural or legal persons shall have the status of Affiliates and shall fill in the respective form to be given, if applicable, by means of the corresponding Circular Letter.

Article 23. - Nature of Records

The Registers established by the Regulatory Council shall be private and shall be binding, in the case of their own members and/or producers with authorization to use them, and volunteers, in the case of third parties related to the activities of the production and marketing of Pisco, related activities or persons interested in general.

In the administration of the aforementioned Registries, the Regulatory Council shall keep reserve of the economic and commercial information provided to it as confidential information.

Enrollment in the registers, both main and secondary, generates the obligations established on this particular subject by this Regulation.

The holders registered in the registries regulated by this Regulation, whether or not they have the authorization to use the DO Pisco, for the sole reason of being registered, are bound, and accept the supervision and control exercised by the Regulatory Council, according to the powers established by law and the powers delegated to it by DDS.

Article 24. - Regulation of Registries

- 24.1. Requests for registration shall be addressed to the Regulatory Council in the formats approved by it, together with the documents and vouchers that, in each case, are required by the provisions and regulations in force or by the agreements adopted by the Regulatory Council itself.
- 24.2. The Regulatory Council shall reject registrations that do not comply with the provisions of this Regulation and with the legal powers and faculties delegated to it by DDS.
- 24.3. Registration in these registers does not exempt interested parties from the obligation to register in such other registers as the respective legal system may require.
- 24.4. Where the conditions governing entry in the registers provided for in this Regulation change, those entered should notify the Regulatory Board of this change and take appropriate action. The Regulatory Council shall evaluate, upon release of the party, its withdrawal from the respective register.
- 24.5. The Regulatory Council shall regulate the requirements and conditions additional to those established in this Regulation for registration in each registry, according to their nature and in accordance with the powers granted by law and the powers delegated to it by DDS, if applicable.

Article 25. - General requirements for registration

All interested parties located in the production areas may be entered in the specific registers, whether or not they meet all the requirements established in this Regulation and the legislation in force, which affects them. In the application, they must include at least the following information:

- a) Name or corporate name of the applicant, address, telephone, fax, e-mail, National Identity Document and Single Taxpayer Registry, if this is the case.
- b) Description and origin of the products and/or services offered.

If applicable, additional information shall be requested in writing based on the specific requests for each case.

Article 26. - Powers and obligations of the Regulatory Council with respect to the Registries

The Regulatory Council has the following powers and obligations with respect to registrations, without prejudice to the others that the law and the DDS grant it:

- a) Approve the respective registration form and request additional information if deemed necessary.
- b) Qualify the registration applications presented by interested parties for purposes of their inclusion in any of the regulated registries. For this purpose, it may request the assistance of public and private institutions in the areas of its competence or specialty.
- c) Grant registered natural or legal persons a registration certificate informing them of their registration.
- d) Carry out inspections to verify that the information provided is correct and in accordance with this Regulation. If the conditions set forth in this Regulation are not maintained, the registration shall be withdrawn.

Article 27. - Validity, suspension and cancellation of registrations

27.1 Registration in any of the registries shall be valid for a period of five (5) years at the end of which it may be renewed for an equal period, upon request of the interested parties, in the manner determined by the Regulatory Council.

27.2 For the validity of the registrations in the corresponding registers it will be essential to comply at all times with the requirements imposed by this chapter and to be up to date with the payment of the fees or charges established by the Regulatory Council. Besides, it must be informed of any variation that affects the validity of the data provided in the registration when it occurs.

27.3 The Regulatory Council shall suspend the registration in the corresponding register of holders who fail to comply with the provisions of the preceding paragraph or who repeatedly fail to comply with the provisions contained in this Regulation and who do not correct such failures within a period of thirty (30) days from the appropriate notification. Once the causes that gave rise to the suspension have been remedied, the holder of the registration that has been suspended shall request the Regulatory Council to lift the aforementioned suspension.

27.4 The Regulatory Council may cancel the registration when the owners fail to remedy the breaches referred to in the preceding paragraph within the prescribed period. In such cases, it may carry out such inspections or controls, as it deems appropriate to verify the non-compliance. In the event that the cancellation of the registration implies directly or indirectly the modification of the terms by which the authorization of use was granted, the DDS shall be informed.

Chapter 3

Verification and control actions

Article 28° - Verification and control powers

The Regulator Council shall supervise strict compliance with the legislation related to the DO Pisco and this Regulation applicable to the production and other activities of the productive process of Pisco until its placement on the market and shall approve provisions on quality, good practices and certification procedures, within the scope of the Directorial Resolution that recognizes the DO Pisco, this Regulation and the powers delegated to it.

These powers extend to all economic agents with authorization to use the DO Pisco, whether or not they are members of the Regulatory Council and whether or not they are registered in the records that may correspond.

In order to be able to control production and stocks, as well as the qualities, types and whatever is necessary to guarantee the origin and quality of the products covered by the DO Pisco, the holders of the registers are obliged to submit the following information to the Regulatory Council by 30 September each year as a sworn declaration:

- a) The volumes of grapes produced and/or purchased in the wine year of the year in question.
- b) Where applicable, their suppliers of pisquera grapes and the volumes of pisquera grapes purchased from each of those suppliers.
- c) The volumes of Pisco produced in a given calendar year by each producer.
- d) The total stocks of the different types of Pisco under their control.
- e) Other information to be established through the respective Circular Letters.

The omission in the presentation of these declarations shall be considered as a very serious misconduct.

All particular information submitted to the Regulatory Board is confidential. The Regulatory Council may make public the cumulative global information, of the particular data, or the information of the interested party, at its request.

Article 29° Quality criteria, good practices and certification processes

The quality, good practices and certification procedures shall be based on the following criteria:

- a) The techniques employed will tend to obtain products of the highest quality, meeting the requirements established in the Directorial Resolution and this Regulation.
- b) The production of Pisco shall follow the traditional practices covered by this Regulation, aimed at maintaining and improving the quality of the products.
- c) The facilities and the production methods used must comply with the quality and certification requirements established by this Regulation and its respective annexes.

Article 30. - Certification process.

30.1 The certification process shall be carried out at least based on sampling on homogeneous lots and shall be carried out by the Regulatory Council and/or by a third, party designated by it, and may give rise to the following:

- a) Certification
- b) Disqualification
- c) Remedies

The Regulatory Council approves the certification process and it must be based on the provisions of this Regulation and other relevant standards.

30.2 The certified Pisco must maintain the qualities and characteristics of the certification, in particular the physical-chemical and organoleptic requirements laid down in this Regulation.

30.3 Any lot with defects or alterations for any reason, or whose production process, up to the time the product is placed on the market, has failed to comply with the provisions of this Regulation, shall be disqualified by the Regulatory Council.

The disqualification prevents the use of the DO Pisco for said lot. Any lot containing a mixture with another previously disqualified lot shall also be considered as disqualified.

30.4 The defects or alterations that present a product can be rectifiable or not rectifiable.

30.5 The lots susceptible of rectification are those in which the Regulatory Council detects salvageable deficiencies. In such a case, the Regulatory Council shall advise the person responsible for the lot to remedy the deficiencies within 15 working days. If the deficiencies found have not been remedied within this period, the lot shall be disqualified in the manner described in the previous point. The Regulatory Council may carry out as many inspections as it deems appropriate.

30.6 Lots that cannot be rectified will be definitively disqualified.

30.7 In no case, a disqualified lot may be presented again for certification.

Article 31° - Regulation and control

The Regulatory Council may verify the cultivation of the pisqueras grapes, the production of Pisco, and the other activities involved in the production and marketing of Pisco.

In the event of any infringement of the DO Pisco being detected, particularly in the case of grapes, alcohols and/or spirits or inputs not authorised for the production of Pisco, the Regulatory Council shall communicate the fact to INDECOPI, maintaining itself as an intervening party in the procedure that, if applicable, is initiated.

Article 32. °- Use of the DO Pisco in marketing

The DO Pisco may only be applied, in marketing, to products made by those who have the authorization to use the DO Pisco in force and who have obtained the certifications referred to in this Regulation.

Article 33° - Amendments to this Regulation

The Regulatory Council may request the DDS to amend this Regulation when a provision affecting the production and/or marketing of Pisco. It is the exclusive power of DDS to accept or reject this request, by means of a duly reasoned Resolution.

Article 34° - Delivery of certificates

The Regulatory Council, as administrator of the denomination of origin, may issue certificates relating to the nature, regulatory condition and quality of specific Pisco products. Such certificates shall be issued at the request of the interested parties and subject to previously established prices.

Article 35° - Symbol of the Regulatory Council

The Regulatory Council may have a general symbol that identifies it as the administrator of the DO Pisco.

All containers, packages or packaging in which the products covered by the DO Pisco are marketed must have the symbols identifying the Regulatory Council adhered or printed, prior authorization from the latter, and as a guarantee that the product that holds the DO Pisco has satisfactorily passed the respective certification process. The procedure for requesting the use of the symbols of the Regulatory Council shall be established by it, if applicable, by means of a Circular Letter.

Article 36° - Labelling

The labels used in the packaging of products with the DO Pisco, must be previously approved by the Regulatory Council.

In general, any label, container, package, packaging or similar that refers to the DO Pisco, must comply with the provisions of Annex A, NTP 210.027 "Alcoholic Beverages. Labeled", NTP 209.38 "Packaged Food. Labelling", MPN 001-1995 "Packaged Products. Labeled", the Regulation on sanitary surveillance and control of food and beverages (Supreme Decree No. 007-98-SA), Law No. 28681 -Law that regulates the Commercialization, Consumption and Advertising of Alcoholic Beverages- and its Regulation Supreme Decree No. 012-2009-S.A., the provisions established in this Regulation and other standards issued by the competent bodies.

The Regulatory Council will not approve labels that do not comply with the provisions indicated in the preceding paragraph.

Article 37° - Special rules

37.1 The Regulatory Council may approve, in addition to those of the authorized producer, specific or special labels for certain products that by their nature so require.

37.2 The Regulatory Council shall approve complementary standards relating to the packaging of the product covered by the DO Pisco for export in order to preserve the image and prestige of the DO Pisco.

37.3 The Regulatory Council may require the holders of registrations to place in a prominent place outside their premises a plaque, drawing or other distinctive alluding to their condition.

Article 38° Pisco as an input for other products

Those who use Pisco as an input for other products may apply to the Regulatory Council for authorization to use the latter's emblem in order to accredit the consumer and the market that the product used as an input has the DO Pisco, and has also been verified by the Regulatory Council.

Article 39. - Suspension and cancellation of the authorization of labels

The authorization of a granted label may be suspended or cancelled when the circumstances of the holder of the authorization for use, the circumstances referred to in the label or the rules have changed, and a period of ten (10) working days shall be granted in advance so that the interested party presents his discharges.

Article 40. - Supporting documentation

Any product covered by the DO Pisco that circulates in bulk among authorized producers must be provided with the corresponding supporting documentation, reserving a copy for the Regulatory Council and must be in the possession of the Regulatory Council within seven (7) working days following its issuance. Failure to deliver this document is considered a serious misconduct.

Chapter 4

Protection and promotion

Article 41° - Protection and promotion

The protection of the DO Pisco, the application of its Regulation and the monitoring of its compliance, as well as the promotion and quality control of products elaborated under the authorization of the protected DO Pisco, correspond to the Regulatory Council within the limits of the regulations in force and the delegation of powers granted to it by the DDS, including the sanctioning

and corrective powers provided for in this Regulation and which, in accordance with the regulations in force, are applicable.

The Regulatory Council will encourage the growth of the market and the constant improvement of the quality of the DO Pisco, being able to carry out festivals, competitions, tastings, congresses, workshops and any other activity related to the DO Pisco.

Chapter 5

Actions for offenses of this Regulation and penalties

Article 42° - Competency

The Regulatory Council carries out and applies all the actions referred to in this chapter for compliance with this Regulation and those approved for the control and supervision of the DO Pisco, without prejudice to the control action corresponding to the DDS in accordance with industrial property standards and other standards approved within the framework of its powers.

Article 43° - Competent organ and its functions

The Regulatory Board shall approve an Ad Hoc Committee of Inquiry that is responsible for investigating and initiating, where appropriate, the procedures for breaches of this Regulation and any other rules adopted in the framework of this Regulation. Said Commission shall have three (3) members, one of whom shall be the instructor and appointed by the Dean of the College of Engineers of Peru in its chapter of Industrial Engineers. Members of the Board of Directors of the Regulatory Council or the Surveillance Council of the Association or authorized producers may not be members of the Ad Hoc Commission of Inquiry.

The decisions of the Ad-Hoc Inquiry Commission may be reviewed at the request of the Surveillance Board, which shall confirm or declare the inadmissibility. The Steering Committee of the Regulatory Board will be the final instance.

Article 44° - Scope

Any non-compliance committed by an Authorized Producer or by the person appearing in the Registers administered by the Regulatory Council, with respect to the provisions of this Regulation and the complementary rules that are approved, shall give rise to the initiation of a sanctioning procedure against him. The Ad-Hoc Commission of Inquiry based on its own decision or information provided by third parties initiates the procedure.

Article 45° - Qualification of the faults against the provisions contained in this Regulation

Offences committed against the provisions of this Regulation shall be classified as minor, serious or very serious according to the assessment made by the Ad-Hoc Commission of Inquiry and shall be sanctioned in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation.

The Regulatory Council, in the appropriate cases, may determine the suspension or cancellation of the registration in the register or registers established in this Regulation.

Article 46° - Classification of minor offences

The following are minor breaches of the provisions of this Regulation:

- a) Failure to notify the Regulatory Council of any variation affecting the data provided in the entry in the respective registers within one month of the variation occurring.
- b) Failure by omission to comply with the rules laid down in this Regulation in relation to declarations of production of grapes or Pisco, suppliers of inputs or services and movements of stocks of products.
- c) Failure to comply with the provisions of the technical and circular rules applicable to the products covered by the DO Pisco that affect the administration of the records.
- d) Maintain products covered by the DO Pisco without the respective supporting documentation or possess documentation that accredits stocks of products covered by the DO Pisco and/or its inputs without evidencing their physical presence.

Article 47° - Classification of grave misconduct

The following shall constitute serious infringements of the provisions of this Regulation:

- a) To use seals, labels, against labels or others of a similar nature on products covered by the DO Pisco, that have not been previously authorized by the Regulatory Council.
- b) Issue, circulate or market products covered by the DO Pisco devoid of seals, seals or against labels and/or lacking the means of control established and/or do not hold the Authorization for Use.
- c) Issue, circulate or market products covered by the DO Pisco in types of packaging not previously approved by the Regulatory Council.
- d) Failing to provide the facilities due to the designated inspector where the Regulatory Board has arranged to carry out an inspection at the premises of the inspected party.
- e) Establish insufficient measures for the delimitation and control of designated areas for products that do not have the authorization of use of the DO Pisco.
- f) Repeatedly committing four (4) faults classified as minor within a year period of two (2) consecutive years.
- g) Failing and/or resisting complying with the penalties for minor offences as decided by the Regulatory Council.
- h) Hinder, boycott or deny the intervention of the Ad-Hoc Commission of Inquiry.
- i) Failure to submit to the Regulatory Council the supporting documentation referred to in Article 35 of these Regulations.
- j) Misrepresenting or omitting data and vouchers in the declarations for registration and updating in the various registries for the respective registry.
- k) Failure to provide the Regulatory Council within the prescribed period with the corresponding supporting documentation for the transfer of Pisco between producers.

Article 48. - Classification of very serious misconduct

The following shall constitute very serious infringements of the provisions of this Regulation:

- a) Store, exhibit and / or sell products that do not have certification as if they were certified whether independently or together with certified products. Likewise, falsify commercial information in the media, as well as in packing and packaging and any action that aims to surprise the public. Failure to comply with the provisions of Annex A of this Regulation.
- b) Add water and/or sugar or another product not accepted or prohibited in the production of Pisco.
- c) Maintain or commercialize products that unduly bear the DO Pisco without having the respective authorization of use, which must be communicated to INDECOPI immediately for its intervention.
- d) Keep in its power or market products that unduly bear the emblem of the Regulatory Council, without having the respective authorization.
- e) Maintain, negotiate or improperly use the documents, seals, labels or stamps reserved for the products covered by the DO Pisco or carry out preparatory acts for their utilization in products that do not have the respective use authorization.
- f) Intentionally falsifying or omitting data and vouchers in the declarations for registration and updating in the different registers, if they are determinant for obtaining or maintaining the registration in them and/or omitting any other information or declaration required in this Regulation.
- g) Repeatedly committing two (2) faults classified as serious within a period of two (2) consecutive years.
- h) Disrespect and/or resist compliance with the penalties for serious misconduct arranged by the Regulatory Council.
- i) Failing to comply with the obligation to present the information as a sworn declaration, to which this Regulation refers.

Article 49° - Competency of the DDS

The classification of faults provided for in this Regulation does not weaken the existence of offenses classified within the scope of industrial property rights and which are the exclusive competency of the DDS and its functional bodies.

Article 50° - Scale of penalties

This Regulation sanctions the offenses typified in Articles 42, 43 and 44 according to the following scale:

- a) If the offense is classified as mild, with reprimand or a pecuniary penalty up to a sum equivalent to three (3) Tax Units.
- b) If the offense is classified as serious, with temporary suspension of the registration in the registries foreseen in the present Regulation as well as the suspension of the rights derived from this or a pecuniary sanction up to an amount equivalent to ten (10) Tax Units Taxes
- c) If the offense is classified as very serious, with cancellation of the registration in the respective registers, which will result in the Regulatory Council, when appropriate, promoting the procedure before the DDS for the cancellation of the authorization to use the DO Pisco, and other actions that the Law foresees or a pecuniary penalty up to a sum equivalent to twenty (20) Tax Units.

The sanctions will be graduated according to the following criteria:

- a) Volume of sales of the transgressor
- b) Amount of the benefit obtained
- c) Effect that the lack has produced on the prices
- d) Effect on the prestige of the Pisco Denomination of Origin
- e) Recurrence and bad faith.

Article 51. - Expenses and pecuniary sanctions

51.1 In all cases in which a sanction is imposed, the transgressor shall pay the expenses arising from the taking and analysis of samples or for the recognition made and other expenses incurred in processing and resolving the fault.

51.2 Monetary penalties and expenses are paid in cash within fifteen (15) working days after notification of the penalty. If the payment is not made within the mentioned term, the pertinent legal actions taken for its collection, without prejudice to the provisions of the following numeral.

51.3 Persons who have pecuniary sanctions or expenses pending payment in favour of the Regulatory Council may not update or renew their registers or re-register in them, nor may they have access to the services provided by the Regulatory Council.

Article 52° – Time-limits for prescription

The faults provided for in this Regulation expire within the following periods of the occurrence of the event:

- a) Faults classified as minor, twelve (12) months after their occurrence.
- b) Faults classified as serious and very serious, two (2) years after their occurrence.

Article 53° - Inspections and Minutes

53.1 The Regulatory Council, through its bodies, is empowered to carry out inspections to verify compliance with this Regulation or any other rules approved by the Regulatory Council in order to guarantee the proper use of the DO Pisco, without prejudice to the powers granted by law to DDS.

53.2 The inspector appointed by the Regulatory Council signs the inspection reports, as the case may be, and the person with whom the inspection is done, who shall keep a copy of the report.

53.3 Both Parties may include in the minutes such information and statements as they deem appropriate for the estimation of the facts contained therein, as well as such incidents as may occur in the act of inspection or taking of the minutes.

53.4 Circumstances that the inspector records in the record are considered proven facts, unless proven otherwise. If the person with whom the inspection is done refuses to sign the minutes, the inspector shall record such occurrence.

53.5 In the event that the inspector or the person with whom the inspection is done deems it appropriate, samples of the product being inspected shall be taken. If the characteristics of the product so permit, each sample shall be taken in triplicate and sealed and labelled, one of which shall be in the possession of the person with whom it is intended to be inspected the inspection was carried out.

53.6 In any case, the inspected Party may request that the documentation or the information obtained be of a confidential nature, where appropriate.

53.7 The Regulatory Board may request reports to clarify or supplement the information obtained in the minutes drawn up by their inspectors.

Article 54° - Procedure for faults to this Regulation

54.1 The procedure may be initiated by virtue of the decision of the Ad-Hoc Commission of Inquiry, about the information obtained by the Regulatory Council on the merits of its own investigations, as well as by communication from any authority or administrative body or by information from individuals and subscribed by them, on any fact or conduct that may be qualified as a fault.

54.2 The Ad-hoc Committee of Inquiry referred to in Article 39 of this Regulation shall be responsible for initiating, processing and deciding on the procedure, as well as for executing said decision.

54.3 The Ad-Hoc Commission of Inquiry, through its designated instructors, may carry out an inspection in order to obtain information on the fact under investigation. In such inspection, if applicable, the instructor may inventory the products that are the subject of the investigation.

54.4 Once the initiation of the proceeding is decided, the Ad-Hoc Commission of Inquiry shall transfer to the investigated party for a period of five (5) working days in order for it to express its disclaimers if it deems convenient.

54.5 The Ad-Hoc Commission of Inquiry may request any additional information related to the case and/or order any other action it deems pertinent within a term that shall not exceed fifteen (15) working days from the expiration of the term indicated in the previous numeral.

54.6 Upon expiration of the periods provided for in the preceding paragraphs, the Ad-Hoc Inquiry Commission shall decide on the procedure within a period of no more than ten (10) working days.

54.7 If the investigated party considers it appropriate, within five (5) working days of notification with the decision of the Ad-Hoc Inquiry Committee, it may question the same. In this case, the procedure shall be referred to the Supervisory Committee, which shall decide within a maximum period of ten (10) working days.

54.8 At any stage of the investigation, the Regulatory Council may order appropriate measures aiming to moderate, limit or prevent any damage that could be generated by the offence under investigation to the administration of the DO Pisco.

TEMPORARY AND FINAL PROVISIONS

First. - The provisions and rules that support and govern the Regulatory Council are applicable to all authorized producers regardless of the date on which they obtained their Authorization of Use or began their production or marketing activities, whether or not they belong to the Association; and to economic agents registered in any of the registers referred to in this Regulation.

Second. - This Regulation shall enter into force on the date on which the Directorate of Distinctive Signs authorizes the operation of the Regulatory Council, except for the provisions contained in Chapters 2, 3 and 5 of Title IV, which shall enter into force when so provided by the Directorate of Distinctive Signs, by means of an Administrative Resolution, at the request of the Regulatory Council. This request may be submitted from the day following the first year of the Regulatory Council's authorisation to operate.

ANNEX A

STANDARD REFERENCES

The following standards contain provisions, which, being cited in this text, are requirements of this Regulation. As all standards are subject to revision, the current editions or versions of the Technical Standards cited in the Regulation and this Annex should be used.

The Peruvian Standardization Organization has, at all times, the information of the Peruvian Technical Norms in force.

1. Peruvian Technical Standards

- 1.1 NTP 210.001 ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES. Extraction of samples
- 1.2 NTP 210.027 ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES. Labelled
- 1.3 NTP 209.038 PACKAGED FOOD. Labelling
- 1.4 NTP 210.003 ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES. Determination of alcoholic volumetric grade. Method by pycnometry.
- 1.5 NTP 210.022 ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES. Test method.
Determination of methanol.
- 1.6 NTP 210.025 ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES. Test method.
Determination of furfural.
- 1.7 NTP 211.035 ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES. Test method. Determination of methanol and congeners in alcoholic beverages and in ethyl alcohol used in their production, by gas chromatography.
- 1.8 NTP 211.038 ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES. Test method.
Determination of aldehydes
- 1.9 NTP 211.040 ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES. Test method.
Determination of acidity.
- 1.10 NTP 211.041 ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES. Test method.
Determination of total dry extract.

2. Peruvian Metrological Standard

- 2.1 NMP 001:1995 PACKAGED PRODUCTS. Labelling

**ANNEX B
ILLUSTRATIONS**

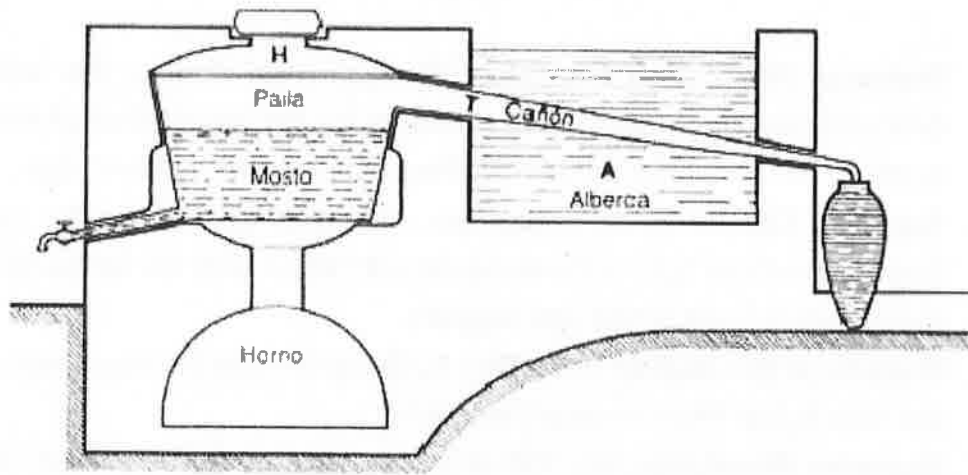


Illustration 1. Falca

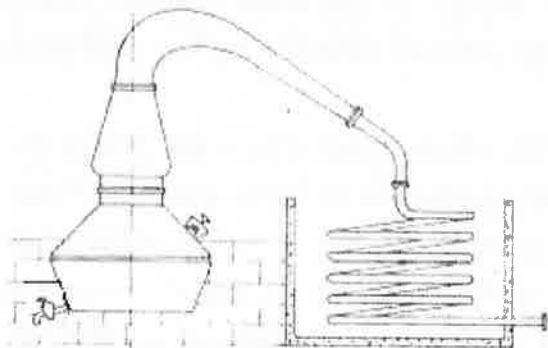


Illustration 2. Alembic

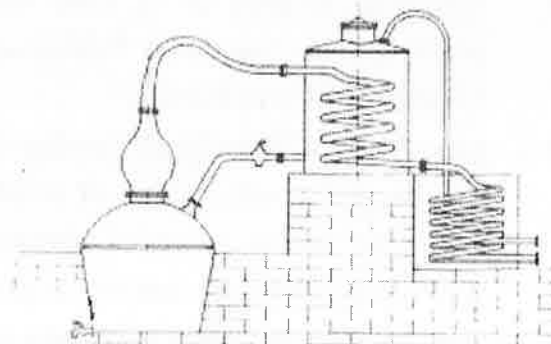


Illustration 2. Wine Heater Alembic

ANNEX C

HISTORICAL STANDARDS FOR DENOMINATION OF ORIGIN PISCO

- **Supreme Resolution No. 52** of 20 April 1932 limiting the use of the denomination grape spirit and providing for the registration of labels and spirits in the Technical Section of Wines and Alcoholic Beverages.
- **Supreme Decree** of 26 September 1932 that establishes the obligation that in the official acts of the Government House only the following shall be registered national wines and liqueurs.
- **Ministerial Resolution** of 20 May 1940, prohibiting the internment of cane alcohols to the Pisco wine-growing area.
- **Supreme Resolution No. 151** of 3 April 1941 on the restricted use of the designations "aguardiente de uva y cognac" (*grape spirit and cognac*).
- **Supreme Resolution No. 1207** of 20 December 1946 on the determination of the denominations of Pisco, grape spirits, cognac, etc.
- **Ministerial Resolution** of 12 August 1947 ratifying the prohibitions on the use of sugar in the manufacture of cassock, alcohols, spirits, wines, etc.
- **Directorial Resolution No. 13** of 4 March 1950 setting date and deadlines for the distillation of musts, eau-de-vie and pomace washes in the production of grape spirits.
- **Supreme Decree** of 10 June 1963, known as the Food Sanitary Code, which defines the name PISCO as the product obtained by the distillation of fermented grape must.
- **Law No. 14729** of 25 November 1963, which establishes a tax rate of 4% on the gross sales value of alcoholic beverages in Peru, exempts Pisco from said tax as a way of stimulating its production. This law establishes that the payment of said tax covers cane alcohol, wines, liquors, beer and any type of alcoholic beverage and similar, with the exception of wines and Piscos from nationally produced grapes.
- **Supreme Resolution No. 519-H** of 26 August 1964 establishing the use of visible signs that facilitate the control of the payment of taxes levied on the sale of alcoholic beverages.
- **Chief Resolution No. 179** of April 7, 1988, issued by the National Institute of Culture, where the term PISCO is declared Cultural Heritage of the Nation.

- **Supreme Decree No. 023-90** of 24 July 1990 regulating the recognition of appellations of origin through ITINTEC and incorporating the concept into national legislation.
- **Directorial Resolution No. 072087-DIPI** issued by the Directorate of Industrial Property of ITINTEC on 12 December 1990 declaring that the PISCO denomination is a Peruvian denomination of origin for products obtained by distillation of wines derived from the fermentation of fresh grapes, on the coast of the departments of Lima, Ica, Arequipa, Moquegua, and the valleys of Locumba, Sama and Caplina in the department of Tacna.
- **Supreme Decree No. 00-91-ICTI/IND** of 16 January 1991 officially recognizing Pisco as a Peruvian Denomination of Origin, for products obtained by distillation of wines derived from the fermentation of fresh grapes from the coast of the departments of Lima, Ica, Arequipa, Moquegua and the valleys of Locumba, Sama, and Caplina in the Department of Tacna.
- **Law No. 26426** of 3 January 1995, enacting provisions relating to the production and marketing of national alcoholic beverages.
- **Industrial Property Law, Legislative Decree No. 823**, of 23 April 1996, includes in Peruvian legislation the concepts contemplated in the definition of appellation of origin contained in the "Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration" of WIPO.
- **Decision 486 of the Commission of the Andean Community** of 14 September 2000, approving the "Common Industrial Property Regime".
- **Technical Standard (NTP 211.001.2006 Alcoholic Beverages. Pisco. Requirements)** of 2 November 2006, which establishes the requirements of raw material, equipment, process detail, and physical, chemical and organoleptic characteristics of Pisco.
- **Supreme Decree No. 023-2009-PRODUCE**: Supreme Decree modifying Article 1 of Supreme Decree No. 014-2003-PRODUCE - Supreme Decree establishing the National Pisco Commission - CONAPISCO.

