

Certificate options in Wine Australia Licensing and Approval System (WALAS)

	Certificate of Origin					Required	VI-1 Certificate			Certificate of Free Sale			
	Self-Certifying	ChAFTA	Chamber of Commerce	Australian Industry Group	Optional		Optional (Standard)	Optional (Foreign)*	Optional (Equivalent)**	Standard	China	Brazil	South American
Argentina					✓			✓	✓	✓			✓
Brazil												✓	✓
Cambodia			✓							✓			
Canada					✓			✓	✓	✓			
Chile	✓							✓	✓	✓			✓
China		✓			✓						✓		
European Union					✓	✓		✓		✓			
East African Community					✓					✓			
Fiji					✓					✓			
Hong Kong					✓					✓	✓		
India					✓			✓	✓	✓			
Indonesia					✓					✓			
Israel					✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			
Japan	✓							✓	✓	✓			
Kenya					✓					✓			
South Korea			✓	✓						✓			
Malaysia					✓					✓			
Mexico					✓			✓	✓	✓			
Mongolia					✓					✓			
New Caledonia					✓		✓			✓			
New Zealand					✓			✓	✓	✓			
Nigeria					✓					✓			

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Norway					✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			
Papua New Guinea					✓					✓			
Peru	✓							✓	✓	✓			✓
Philippines			✓							✓			
Qatar					✓					✓			
Russia					✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			
Singapore			✓	✓						✓			
South Africa					✓			✓	✓				
Sri Lanka					✓					✓			
Switzerland							✓			✓			
Taiwan					✓					✓			
Thailand			✓	✓				✓	✓	✓			
Turkey					✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			
United Arab Emirates					✓					✓			
United Kingdom					✓		✓		✓	✓			
United States of America					✓			✓	✓	✓			
Vietnam			✓							✓			

* Article 24 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/273 stipulates the certification requirements for Indirect Imports and applies where wine is exported from a third country to the European Union (EU) via Australia. When wine from a third country is imported into Australia and then exported from Australia to the EU, Wine Australia can issue a Foreign VI-1 Certificate to aid clearance through EU Customs provided:

- the product has already been bottled and labelled in the country of origin and remains so, or
- the product has been exported in bulk from the country of origin and bottled and labelled in Australia without any further processing.

When foreign wine meets the above conditions, Wine Australia may, without any further analysis, certify a Foreign Wine VI-1 Certificate if the Country of Origin has issued a VI-1 or a VI-1 equivalent Certificate. The original or a certified copy must be attached to the Foreign VI-1 Certificate upon presentation to border authorities in the EU.

** VI-1 Equivalent Certificates are issued for packaged products which are indirectly exported to the European EU via a third country; or for bulk wine that is exported to a third country and packaged before being exported again to the EU. VI-1 Equivalent Certificates work through the same legislative means that apply to Foreign VI-1 Certificates [Article 24 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/273 – Indirect Imports], except in this situation, Australia is the country of origin.

Providers of Free Trade Agreement Certificates of Origin

Free Trade Agreement	Entry-Into-Force Date	Exporter Declaration of Origin	Australian Industry Group Preferential Certificate of Origin	Chamber of Commerce Preferential Certificate of Origin
ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand (AANZFTA)	January 2010 for eight countries: Australia, New Zealand, Brunei, Burma, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Vietnam. For Thailand: 12 March 2010. For Laos: 1 January 2011. For Cambodia: 4 January 2011. For Indonesia: 10 January 2012. For the Philippines: 2 June 2023.		✓	✓
Australia - India Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement (AI-ECTA)	29 December 2022		✓	
Australia - United Kingdom Free Trade Agreement (A-UKFTA)	31 May 2023	✓	✓	
Australia-Chile (ACI-FTA)	6 March 2009	✓	✓	
Australia-Hong Kong (A-HKFTA) and associated Investment Agreement (IA)	17 January 2020	✓		
Australia-New Zealand (ANZCERTA or CER)	1 January 1983	✓		
Australia-United States (AUSFTA)	1 January 2005	✓	✓	
China-Australia (ChAFTA)	20 December 2015	✓	✓	✓
Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP)	30 December 2018	✓		✓
Indonesia- Australia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (IA-CEPA)	5 July 2020		✓	✓
Japan-Australia (JAEPA)	15 January 2015	✓	✓	✓
Korea-Australia (KAFTA)	12 December 2014	✓	✓	✓
Malaysia-Australia (MAFTA)	1 January 2013	✓	✓	
Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations (PACER)	13 December 2020	✓		
Peru-Australia (PAFTA)	11 February 2020	✓		✓
Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP)	1 January 2022 for ten countries: Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Japan, Laos, New Zealand, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. For the Republic of Korea: 1 February 2022. For Malaysia: 18 March 2022. For Indonesia: 2 January 2023. RCEP will enter into force for the Philippines on 2 June 2023.	✓ *For Australia, New Zealand and Japan	✓	✓
Singapore-Australia (SAFTA)	28 July 2003	✓	✓	
Thailand-Australia (TAFTA)	1 January 2005	✓	✓	✓

Source: [Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry](#) and [Australian Industry Group](#)