

**§ 17.185 Requirements for intermediate products and unfinished nonbeverage products.**

(a) *General.* Self-manufactured ingredients made with taxpaid spirits may be accounted for either as intermediate products or as unfinished nonbeverage products. The manufacturer may choose either method of accounting for such self-manufactured ingredients (see § 17.127). However, the method selected determines the requirements that will apply to those ingredients, as prescribed in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section.

(b) *Intermediate products.* Intermediate products shall be used exclusively in the manufacture of nonbeverage products. Intermediate products may be accumulated and stored indefinitely and may be used in any nonbeverage product whose formula calls for such use. Intermediate products shall be manufactured by the same entity that manufactures the finished nonbeverage products. Intermediate products shall not be sold or transferred between separate and distinct entities. However, they may be transferred to another branch or plant of the same manufacturer, for use there in the manufacture of approved nonbeverage products. (See § 17.169 for recordkeeping requirement.) For the purposes of this section, the phrase “separate and distinct entities” includes parent and subsidiary corporations, regardless of any corporate (or other) relationship, and even if the stock of both the manufacturing firm and the receiving firm is owned by the same persons.

(c) *Unfinished nonbeverage products.* An unfinished nonbeverage product shall only be used in the particular nonbeverage product for which it was manufactured, and shall be entirely so used within the time limit stated in the approved ATF Form 5154.1. Spirits dissipated or recovered in the manufacture of unfinished nonbeverage products shall be regarded as having been dissipated or recovered in the manufacture of nonbeverage products. Spirits contained in such unfinished products shall be accounted for in the supporting data under § 17.147 and inventoried under § 17.167 as “in process” in nonbeverage products. Production of unfinished nonbeverage products shall

be recorded as an integral part of the production records for the related nonbeverage products. Unfinished nonbeverage products shall not be transferred to other premises.

**§ 17.186 Transfer of distilled spirits to other containers.**

A manufacturer may transfer taxpaid distilled spirits from the original package to other containers at any time for the purpose of facilitating the manufacture of products unfit for beverage use. Containers into which distilled spirits have been transferred under this section shall bear a label identifying their contents as taxpaid distilled spirits, and shall be marked with the serial number of the original package from which the spirits were withdrawn.

**§ 17.187 Discontinuance of business.**

The manufacturer shall notify ATF when business is to be discontinued. Upon discontinuance of business, a manufacturer's entire stock of taxpaid distilled spirits on hand may be sold in a single sale without the necessity of qualifying as a wholesaler under part 1 of this chapter or paying special tax as a liquor dealer under part 194 of this chapter. The spirits likewise may be returned to the person from whom purchased, or they may be destroyed or given away.

**PART 18—PRODUCTION OF VOLATILE FRUIT-FLAVOR CONCENTRATE**

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## 27 CFR Ch. I (4–1–05 Edition)

### Subpart A—Scope

#### § 18.1 Scope.

The regulations in this part relate to the qualification and operation (including activities incident thereto) of plants for the manufacture of volatile fruit-flavor concentrate (essence). The regulations in this part apply to the several States of the United States and the District of Columbia.

#### § 18.2 Applicability of law.

Except as specified in 26 U.S.C. 5511, the provisions of 26 U.S.C. Chapter 51 are not applicable to the manufacture, by any process which includes evaporations from the mash or juice of any fruit, of any volatile fruit-flavor concentrate if:

(a) The concentrate, and the mash or juice from which it is produced, contains no more alcohol than is reasonably unavoidable in the manufacture of the concentrate; and

(b) The concentrate is rendered unfit for use as a beverage before removal from the place of manufacture, or (in the case of concentrate which does not exceed 24 percent alcohol by volume) the concentrate is transferred to a bonded wine cellar for use in the production of natural wine; and

(c) The manufacturer of concentrate complies with all requirements for the protection of the revenue with respect to the production, removal, sale, transportation, and use of concentrate, and of the mash or juice from which it is produced, as may be prescribed by this part.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85–859, 72 Stat. 1392, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5511))

#### § 18.3 Unlawful operations.

(a) A manufacturer of concentrate who violates any of the conditions stated in § 18.2 is subject to the taxes and penalties otherwise applicable under 26 U.S.C. Chapter 51 in respect to such operations.

(b) Any person who sells, transports, or uses any concentrate or the mash or juice from which it is produced in violation of law or regulations is subject to all the provisions of 26 U.S.C. Chapter 51 pertaining to distilled spirits and