ACTIVITY REPORT 2021

OIV

Index

1 • Message from the President

In my new function as President of the OIV, I would like first of all, to thank all the member countries of our organization. Furthermore, since this great honour of presiding over the OIV is the result of a long journey in our organization that began twenty-three years ago, I would also like to thank all the delegates and experts with whom in these long years there has always been a constructive and collaborative discussion always and only in the exclusive interest of wine and the OIV.

The OIV is and should continue to be the scientific reference of the Vine and Wine world. In the years to come, we will make a constant commitment to strengthen the scientific character of the organisation. It must be increasingly valued, precisely because the challenges ahead are extremely complex and require a high level of competence.

We have to deal with climate change, sustainable development, new eco-agricultural approaches, as well as new viticultural and oenological strategies with a low environmental impact, and a transparent protection of both producers and consumers. Society is witnessing a tremendous growth in environmental awareness. Issues such as green agriculture, i.e. «clean» and «pure» agriculture in relation to the soil and climate environment. The plants, the professionals and consequently the consumers can no longer be put off.

Finally, I would like to say that it will be fundamental in the coming years: the issue of education and good communication about wine, especially to young people. Wine really has a surprising educational power; starting with the choice of the bottle, a real ceremony takes place. Wine becomes the element that combines nature, history and culture.

Luigi Moio

2 • Message from the Vicepresident

My role as president of the OIV started in July 2018 and ended at the General Assembly on July 12th, 2021, where unfortunately, due to the pandemic, I had to participate by remote connection from Brazil, while the meeting was legally constituted in Paris. This session was illustrative of the reality of this period of the Coronavirus pandemic. Since the beginning of COVID-19 in 2020, the OIV has quickly adapted to the new conditions of meeting via virtual presence, and I am proud that we can keep up the pace of work and resolutions, and even adopt very important political decisions, such as the search for locations and decisions to prepare the transfer of the OIV's headquarters.

During my presidency, we developed and adopted a new OIV five-year strategic plan, for 2020-2024, based on proposals made by Member States, with themes addressing the challenges facing the world wine sector, including promoting sustainable vitiviniculture, with special attention to climate change, as well as supporting the sector's digital transition.

I have been careful to ensure the scientific character of our organization, in this sense the Scientific and Technical Committee has reinforced its independent role in governing and guiding the work of the very rich and numerous scientific community brought together by the OIV. The study of the horizontal aspects and the distribution of new tasks emerging from the CST discussions are an example of this new impulse that I am sure we will continue, given the quick results of this way of doing it. Meetings via remote systems have shown to be effective for decision making and productive in terms of time efficiency.

Regina Vanderlinde

3 • Message from the Director General

As we leave behind another pandemic year, hopefully for good, we remember 2021 as being very eventful for the OIV as major decisions were made. This report summarises some of the highlights of the various activities conducted by the Organisation in 2021.

This year the United Kingdom decided to re-join the Organisation, bringing the number of Member States to 48. These countries account for 86% of global wine production and nearly 71% of its consumption. There are also 16 non-governmental organisations that participate in the OIV's work as observers, Vinelink International being the last to join us in 2021.

Also, Russian has been adopted as the sixth official language of the organisation. We believe this practical decision will continue to enhance the participation of Russian speaking experts from many Member States that will count on another tool to continue discussing and reaching consensus on standards and resolutions.

In what may be a turning point in our history, after a proposition from our host France, Member States have decided by unanimity to transfer the OIV headquarters to the Hotel Bouchu d'Esterno in the heart of the city of Dijon. This is an answer to a long-time demand of the organisation: proper and definitive headquarters that showcase the importance of the Viticultural sector to the world. I believe this new head office will boost the Organisation as it aligns it with the trends of the future.

Pau Roca.

4 • Introduction to the OIV

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE OIV

The OIV was created in 1924 by six Member States as a response to the international viticulture crisis. The OIV is a technical and scientific intergovernmental organisation which operates under a renewed agreement, signed in 2001. It serves, today, as the organisation which brings together the world of vine and wine to collaborate within the sector.

THE ROLE OF THE OIV

The OIV aims to inform, assist, harmonise, standardise, and support the vitivinicultural sector. To achieve these goals, the OIV works through a network of over 1,000 experts from around the world. All final decisions of the OIV are made via consensus of its Member States. This work is not only of the Member States but also other international organisations and the vitivinicultural sector as a whole.

MEMBER STATES OF THE OIV

The OIV is currently composed of 48 Member States across five continents. These countries are responsible for 86% of global production and 71% of the world consumption. They have also recognised, through membership in the OIV, the importance of collaboration and harmonisation in the vitivinicultural sector. International collaboration provided through the OIV is increasingly important as more than two out of five bottles consumed in the world are imported.

OBSERVERS

Observer status can be granted to non-Member sovereign States, organisations, regions or territories of the world. The 16 current observers include: 2 Regions, 1 Intergovernmental Organisation and 13 Non-Govermental Organisations.

ESSENTIAL FUNCTIONS OF THE OIV

The OIV functions through multiple platforms to achieve its goals. The OIV has 4 major functions. While all four are equally important to the overall goals of the OIV, the first function 'Standards for the vitivinicultural sector' is the backbone of the OIV's work within the sector.

STANDARDS FOR THE VITIVINICULTURAL SECTOR

The principal function of the OIV is the creation of internationally harmonised and accepted standards for the production of vitivinicultural products. These standards cover the entire production process and product lifespan, from the plantation of vines to the labelling of final containers. This work provides consistent international production standards for products of viticultural origin to ensure their international acceptance. Standards are adopted by consensus by OIV member states.

5 • OIV 2021 Highlights

THE OIV TEAMED UP WITH LEADING GRAPE COMPANIES FOR RESEARCH

The OIV welcomed the signature of a consortium agreement between Viña Concha y Toro (Chile), Moët-Hennessy (France), Sogrape (Portugal), Familia Torres (Spain) and Yalumba Family Winemakers (Australia) with the objective of contributing to promoting and supporting the Organisation's technical and scientific diffusion. The OIV will foster a fruitful dialogue with important companies of the vitivinicultural sector to mutualise research and knowledge transfer efforts.

To set the stage, the companies in the consortium are engaging with each other to identify research areas that are consensually recognised as priorities for the grape and wine sector.

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE ADOPTED

After several months of negotiations, the Russian language was adopted by the OIV Member States. This will be the 6th OIV official language to be adopted. This decision will enable the Russian-speaking community to better understand and appropriate the international standards and practices that the OIV has adopted to improve the conditions of production and marketing of vine and wine products.

THE UNITED KINGDOM, NEW MEMBER STATE

1st January 2021 marked the return of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the International Organisation of Vine and Wine, making it the 48th Member Country integrated in the Organisation.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was an active member of the former OIV office from 1973 to 2004, and, as signatory of the Agreement of 3rd April 2001, finalised recently the necessary steps to ratify this Agreement and join the new OIV.

DIJON, NEW HEADQUARTERS OF THE OIV

The General Assembly decided to transfer the headquarters of the OIV with the relocation of the Secretariat from Paris to Dijon. The 48 Member States accepted France's proposal to provide the OIV with headquarters, ensuring temporal, legal and financial stability for the Organisation. The installation of the Organisation's Secretariat in the Burgundy capital is planned for September 2022. Simultaneously, the city of Dijon will start working on the renovation of the Hotel Bouchu d'Esterno, which will house the new OIV headquarters in 2024.

6 • Activity of the OIV Secretariat General and International cooperation

As part of its missions and standard-setting activities, the OIV cooperates with several other international governmental and non-governmental organisations. The health situation in 2021, linked to COVID-19, has led many international organizations to organize their meetings virtually, thus limiting direct exchanges.

THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION.

The OIV has long been a liaison body for certain ISO technical committees. In 2021, the members of the secretariat took part in and followed the activities of certain technical committees whose work was of interest to that of the OIV. These are in particular the following technical committees

ISO/TC 34	Food products
ISO/TC 34/SC 3	Fruits and vegetables, derived products
ISO/TC 34/SC 12	Sensory analysis
ISO/TC 87	Cork
ISO/TC 207/SC 3	Environmental labelling
ISO/TC 207/SC 5	Life cycle assessment

CODEX ALIMENTARIUS

For many years, the OIV has had observer status with the Codex Alimentarius. The OIV secretariat closely follows several Codex Alimentarius committees in particular

In 2021, due to the pandemic and the organisation of virtual meetings, the OIV's participation was effective in the following committees.

CCFA: Codex Committee on Food Additives
CCCF: Codex Committee on Contaminants in Foods
CCFL: Codex Committee on Food Labelling
CCFICS: Codex Committee on Food Import and Export Inspection and Certification Systems

Certain subjects discussed at these meetings are of particular interest to the OIV. This includes the issues of additives for which the CCFA wished to reopen discussion within the Codex Alimentarius. Also of interest to the OIV are the labeling issues dealt with by the CCFL, both on alergens and on the use of labeling technologies. Lastly, the OIV follows the topics of paperless use of electronic certificates and of facial integrity and authenticity developed by the CCFICS.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION (WHO)

For over 10 years, the OIV has been collaborating with the WHO on data alcohol. In 2021, the OIV participated at the WHO's Informal Technical Meeting on Alcohol Production and Distribution Data. The main objective to improve the data on production and dissemination of alcohol. The OIV also closely follow all issues related to the Global strategy to reduce the harmful use of alcohol. In December 2020, the OIV contributed to the Web based consultation of the working document for the development of the action plan (2022-2030) to effectively implement the global strategy to reduce the harmful use of alcohol as a public health priority. The OIV also participated in the discussion of the first draft of the action plan hold at the Third WHO Forum on alcohol, drugs and addictive behaviours in June 2021.

4 PER 1000 INITIATIVE

The OIV, through its secretariat and the ENVIRO group of experts, continues to deepen its collaboration with the 4 per 1000 initiative. Viticultural soils constitute a source and an important resource to contribute to issues of carbon sequestration, mitigation against climate change. and food security and nutrition. During the month of November, the Director General of the OIV and the Executive Secretary of 4 per 1000 had an important working day around the themes of agroecological practices and sustainable soil management, which defined new lines of collaboration for the coming years.

IFU

Finally, the OIV has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the International Fruit and Vegetable Juice Association. The objective of this Memorandum of Understanding is to enhance cooperation between the OIV and the IFU and to identify areas of mutual interest with a view to:

- Promote grape juice as a tool for healthy consumption, rural development, social inclusion, promotion and the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),
- Develop a better understanding of grape juice data: volume, value, impact and trends,
- Identify and promote best practice and technical guidelines for the development of grape juice

The first collaborations concern, analytical methods of analysis specific to grape juice that the sub-committee for methods of analysis is developing and the definitions of reconstituted grape nectars and juice that the table grape sub-committee , raisins and unfermented products. The objective of these collaborations is to take into account the work that already exists, to avoid both duplicating it and creating different international standards.

7 • State of the World Vitivinicultural Sector in 2020

VINEYARD SURFACE AREA

In 2020 the world area under vines, corresponding to the total surface area planted with vines for all purposes (wine and juices, table grapes and raisins), including young vines not yet in production, was estimated at 7.3 Mha. The surface area of the world vineyard seems to have stabilised since 2017, after the fall caused by the significant reduction in the vineyard surface area in countries like Iran, Turkey, Portugal, Uzbekistan, and USA. The current stabilisation, however, hides heterogeneous evolutions in different regions in the world.

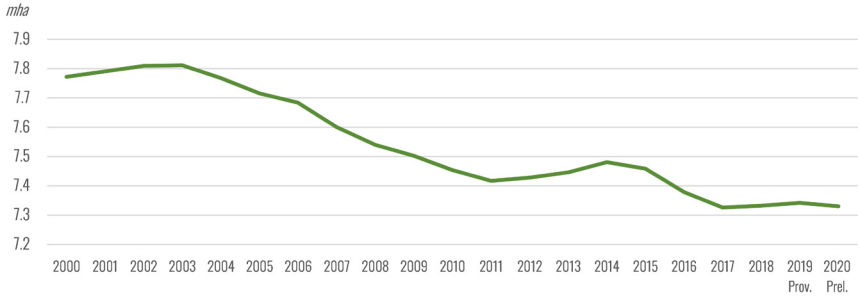


Figure 1. Evolution of world vineyard surface area

TRENDS IN THE MAIN VINE-GROWINGCOUNTRIES

Starting with the Northern Hemisphere, overall stability can be observed in the European Union (EU) vineyards, which stand for the seventh consecutive year at 3.3 Mha. The EU vineyard is undergoing a global balance between grubbing up and new planting since 2015. This stability can be attributed to the management of viticultural production potential[1], which since 2016 has enabled EU Member States to authorise planting of up to an annual growth of 1% of the vineyard already planted.

Within the EU, the latest available data for 2020 indicates an increase in the area under vines in France (797 kha, +0.4% /2019) and Italy (719 kha, +0.8% /2019). The vineyard surface areas in Spain (961 kha, -0.6% /2019), Portugal (194 kha, -0.2% /2019), Romania (190 kha, -0.4% /2019), Bulgaria (66 kha, -1.8% /2019) and Hungary (65 kha, -3.9% /2019), on the other hand, have decreased with respect to 2019. Germany's surface area in 2020 is stable and it is estimated at 103 kha, a value in line with the last twenty-year average.

1 Regulation (EU) No. 1308/2013 introduced in 2016, a new tool for the management of viticultural production potential, based on a system of new planting authorisations, replacing the old planting-rights system.

In Eastern Europe, Moldova continued its downward trend started since 2018, reaching a vineyard surface area of 140 kha (-2% /2019), which can be explained by the ongoing process of restructuring and transformation of its vineyard. Russian vineyards on the other hand, in 2020, have marginally increased to 96 kha (+0.6% /2019).

Turkey, the fifth vineyard in the world, once again, saw the size of its vineyard area decreasing in 2020 by 4.7 kha (-1.1%), to a total surface of 431 kha. This is the seventh year in a row that Turkey shrinks the size of its vineyard, recording a total reduction of more than 70 kha since 2013.

In East Asia, after a long period of significant expansion (2000-2015), the growth of the Chinese vineyard (785 kha) in 2020, is slowing down (+0.6% /2019) for the fifth year in a row. According to the results of the Third National Agricultural Census in China, data on the area under vines have been significantly revised, consequently putting China in the third position in vineyard areas in the world in 2019 and 2020, after Spain and France.

In the USA, the vineyard has been consistently decreasing since 2013, and its estimated surface area in 2020 is 405 kha. This downward trend, specifically the sharp decline in 2018, is associated to the endeavour to overcome a grape over supply problem.

In the Southern Hemisphere, the recent evolution of vineyard surface area in major vine-growing countries differs from region to region. In South America, overall changes in vineyard surface area between 2019 and 2020 showed a downward trend for the fifth year in a row. The first vineyard by size is Argentina that has, since 2014, seen a decline at an annual average growth rate of -1%. However, in 2020, it saw a drop of only 0.2% compared to 2019, to reach 215 kha. Similarly, Chile decreased its area under vines (-1.2% /2019), estimated at 207 kha in 2020. Also, Brazil with a decline of almost 1 kha (-1.2% /2019) in surface, stands at 80 kha in 2020.

In 2020, South African vineyards do not record significant changes for the second year in a row, staying at 122 kha (-0.7% /2019). This stabilization comes after the period between 2015 and 2018 where a drought caused major damages to the vineyard thus drastically reducing its size by more than 10 kha (-8%).

In Oceania, while in Australia the area under vines remained unchanged at 146 kha in 2020 for a third year in a row, in New Zealand, the surface area growing by 2% compared to 2019, recorded an all-time high of 40 kha in 2020.

WINE PRODUCTION

World wine production, excluding juices and musts, in 2020[2] was estimated at 262 mhl, marking an increase of almost 4 mhl (+2%), compared to 2019. Overall, after two consecutive volatile years of 2017 and 2018, 2020 is in line with the 2019 global wine production level that can be defined as slightly **below average**.

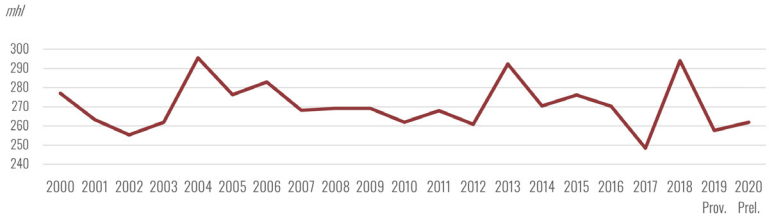


Figure 2. Evolution of world wine production (juices and musts excluded)

TRENDS IN THE MAIN WINE-PRODUCING COUNTRIES IN THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE

Vinified production in the EU in 2020 is estimated at 166 mhl, registering an increase of 9% (+13 mhl) compared to the low volume registered in 2019. Despite the attempt of national and EU regulations to contain production[1] and the decisions of several Italian, French and Spanish producers' associations to fix the vinified volumes at a level lower to that of 2019 because of the expected drop in demand on the global wine market, the favourable weather led to a bountiful harvest in many regions of the EU. For this reason, many forecasts and early estimates made in September 2020 have been revised upwards.

[1] This is the production resulting from wine grapes harvested at the start of 2020 in the Southern Hemisphere and at the end of 2020 in the Northern Hemisphere.

Italy (49.1 mhl), France (46.6 mhl), and Spain (40.7 mhl), which together account for 53% of the world wine production in 2020, saw a sharp rise in their wine production with respect to 2019. The production volumes in these three countries recorded increases of 1.5 mhl (+3%), 4.4 mhl (+11%), and 7.0 mhl (+21%) respectively compared to 2019. However, while for Italy the 2020 production volume remains in line with respect to its last five-year average, for France and Spain the shoot is much larger, with +6% and +8% respectively. This increase could be accrued to a warm spring and summer, experienced in these countries that favoured an early and large 2020 harvest.

On the other hand, apart from Germany which has also slightly increased its 2020 wine production (8.4 mhl, +2%/2019), all the other main wine producing countries in the EU recorded a drop with respect to 2019. In 2020, the production levels were: Portugal (6.4 mhl, -2% /2019), Romania (3.8 mhl, +1% /2019), Hungary (2.9 mhl, +8% /2019), Austria (2.4 mhl, -3% /2019), and Greece (2.3 mhl, -6% /2019).

In Eastern Europe, Russia (4.4 mhl, -4% / 2019) and Ukraine (0.7 mhl, -33% / 2019) too, witnessed a notable downfall in wine production in 2020. Moldova underwent unfavourable conditions due to a drought, thereby documenting a less abundant harvest in 2020 with vinified production being equal to 0.9 mhl (-37% / 2019). Georgia (1.8 mhl), contrastingly, is estimated to increase its wine production by 2% compared to 2019, recording a level 37% higher than its five-year average.

In Asia, the new data available[1] for China indicate an estimated vinified production of 6.6 mhl in 2020, marking a decrease of -16% with respect to the already declining production level of 2019. This is a sharp decline in wine production for the fourth year in a row, a signal that the development of the Chinese wine sector could be more uncertain than previously expected. A potential explanation for this negative trend is the structural problems (such as difficult climate conditions, technological constraints and overall low productivity) facing China, which are making the Chinese wine industry less competitive compared to imported wines.

In North America, wine production in the USA is estimated at 22.8 mhl, a decrease of 11% compared to 2019. This striking decline in 2020 can be mainly explained by a combination of factors: Bad weather conditions, namely the dry lightning storm that raged fires in California from August to October, induced lower yields and gave smoke taint to a part of grapes that were not harvested; and a response to overcome the oversupply problem of grapes and wine.

1 Official data from China is revised frequently and hence must be treated with caution.

TRENDS IN THE MAIN WINE-PRODUCING COUNTRIES IN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE

In South America, the overall trend for wine production in 2020 is negative with respect to 2019. This descent might be explained by the unfavourable weather conditions caused by El Niño with excess rainfall in the vine growing areas. Not only are the vinified productions in Argentina (10.8 mhl, -17% /2019) and Chile (10.3 mhl, -13% /2019) lower than last year, but they are also significantly lower than their five-year averages (-13% and -10% respectively). In 2020, Brazil (2.3 mhl) registered an increase of 4% in its wine production from 2019 but a 12% decrease with respect to its five-year average.

In South Africa, 2020 production reached 10.4 mhl. This represents a surge of 7% with respect to the volume registered in 2019, and it is gradually headed for convergence to the average production levels recorded before the beginning of the drought that heavily impacted the country for three years in a row (2016, 2017 and 2018).

Regarding Oceania, Australian wine production registers a decline for the third consecutive year, stooping to the lowest level recorded in the last decade, reaching 10.9 mhl in 2020 (-9% / 2019). On the flip side, New Zealand's wine production was 3.3 mhl in 2020, touching the highest recorded level ever, with a +11% growth compared to 2019.

WINE CONSUMPTION

World wine consumption in 2020 is estimated at 234 mhl, marking a 3% decrease compared to 2019. This fall of 7 mhl is analogous to the one seen during the 2008-09 global financial crisis. The first year of the COVID-19 sanitary crisis highlighted asymmetrical aggregate consumption behaviours in different countries in the world. Even though this is the lowest recorded level of consumption since 2002, given the uncertainty faced in 2020, the figure suggests that the wine sector has altogether not underperformed with respect to other commodities. However, it should be noted that given the margin of error in tracking global wine consumption, these figures should be considered with caution. It should also be noted that a notable revision in Chinese wine consumption has made China the key driver in lowering consumption levels in the last few years .

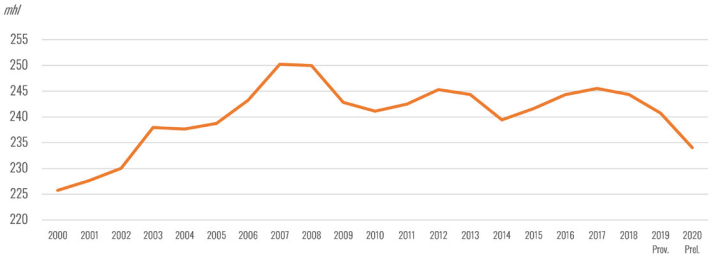


Figure 3. Evolution of world wine consumption in 2020

TRENDS IN THE MAIN WINE CONSUMING COUNTRIES

In an extraordinary year like 2020, large differences in consumer behaviours are likely and therefore, the additional difficulty in making estimates must be considered. These variations can be associated to factors such as the lockdown measures, disruption of Horeca[1] channel lack of tourism, and to large differences in demand elasticities in different countries.

1 The term Horeca refers to the distribution channel in the food service industry; it is the acronym formed by linking the words HOtel, REstaurant and CAtering.

In 2020 the EU27, which accounts for 48% of the world consumption, consumed an estimated volume of wine of about 112 mhl, a value in line with 2019. Once again, this apparent stabilization at aggregate level hides heterogenous evolutions in the different Member States.

In 2020, France saw a level of wine consumption that remained unchanged as compared to 2019, at 24.7 mhl, but was down by 7.8% as compared to its five-year average. Italy, that represents the second largest market within the EU, recorded the highest level of consumption in the last decade with 24.5 mhl. Italy consumed 7.5% more than 2019 (+10% with respect to its five-year average). Maintaining its position of the 3rd largest consumer within the EU (and 4th at world level), Germany recorded a level of 19.8 mhl in 2020 (+0.2% / 2019). Representing an opposite scenario, Spain consumed 10.2 mhl in 2020, that is -4.7% compared to 2019. Similarly, countries like Portugal (4.6 mhl, -14.2% /2019), Romania (3.8 mhl, -1.9% /2019), Belgium (2.6 mhl, -3.1% /2019), Sweden (2.2 mhl, -2.3% /2019) and Hungary (1.9 mhl, -10.2% /2019) saw a reduction in wine consumption in 2020. These countries also saw a significant drop as compared to their five-year averages with a peak of -22% recorded in Hungary. Although, Austria (2.3 mhl) saw an increase of 2.2% compared to 2019, it saw a decline of 2.5% with respect to its five-year average value.

Still in Europe, but outside the EU, the UK has an estimated consumption in 2020 of 13.3 mhl (+2.2% /2019), the majority of which is accounted from the wines imported. In Eastern Europe, Russia's consumption is estimated at 10.3 mhl, with a +3% compared to 2019. An opposite trend has been recorded in Switzerland (2.4 mhl), that is, -5.9% with respect to 2019.

The USA, once again confirm their position as the world's largest wine consuming country, reaching 33.0 mhl in 2020. This volume is in line with 2019 notwithstanding the impact of the Covid-19 sanitary crisis, thereby proving to be a resilient market. This could be owed to the relatively less stringent lockdown measures as well as a notable spurge of e-commerce in USA.

Concerning China, 2020 wine consumption is estimated at 12.4 mhl, showing a 17.4% drop with respect to 2019. The strict lockdown measures in the first quarter of the year certainly played a role. However, considering that this is a sharp decline for the third consecutive year, the rapid growth in wine consumption that started at the beginning of the century seems at its end.[4] Japan, the second highest consuming country in Asia, shows a stable level of consumption for the seventh consecutive year, estimated at 3.5 mhl.

In South America, overall wine consumption increased in 2020 compared to 2019. In Argentina, with 9.4 mhl, wine consumption went up by 10.5% with respect to 2019. At 4.1 mhl in 2020, Brazil (+21.9% /2019) recorded the highest consumption level since the year 2000. In Chile, 1.8 mhl of wine consumption was recorded in 2020. Even though this level was 1.4% higher than 2019, it was 20.2% lower than its five-year average.

With a decline of 19.4% as compared to 2019, South Africa (3.1 mhl) registered the lowest wine consumption of the last twenty years. This level in 2020, was down by 26.7% from its five-year average. A key driver of this major drop in consumption is certainly linked to the COVID-19 crisis: local sales of alcohol were banned (even online sales) for 14 weeks during the lockdown period, reducing sale opportunities by 30%, according to SAWIS.

In Australia, wine consumption is estimated at 6.0 mhl, a value 3.7% more than that observed in 2019.

INTERNATIONAL WINE TRADE

In the crisis-stricken year of 2020, the world wine export market – considered here as the sum of the exports of all countries – has contracted slightly in volume reaching 105.8 mhl (-1.7% /2019), but has seen a relatively sizeable fall in value, with 29.6 bn EUR (-6.7% /2019). Also, the structure and composition of the world exports, has experienced some noteworthy changes. This overall outcome is due to the combination of several factors- the impactful blow faced by the world markets in the first semester due to the Covid-19 pandemic, that saw a reasonable reconciliation in the second half of 2020, as well as is the imposition of trade barriers as a consequence of geo-political tensions. Examples are the US retaliatory trade tariffs toward some EU countries (notably France, Spain, and Germany), Chinese tariffs on Australian wines, and Brexit uncertainties regarding future administrative procedures for trade with the remaining 27 countries in the EU.

WORLD TRADE VOLUME

In 2020, notwithstanding a slight decrease (-1.7%) with respect to 2019, global volume exports with 105.8 mhl are in line with the last ten-year average. Italy was the largest exporter in 2020 with 20.8 mhl, accounting for 20% of the global market. Developments in export volumes at country level in 2020 are quite heterogeneous. Italy (20.8 mhl, -2.4%), Spain, (20.2 mhl, -5.9%), France (13.6 mhl, -4.9%), Chile (8.5 mhl, -2.2%), Germany (3.4 mhl, -10.3%), and South Africa (3.6mhl, -11.9%) observed significant reductions in exports, while Australia (7.5 mhl, +0.5%), Argentina (4.0 mhl, +27.0%), USA (3.6 mhl, +1.8%), Portugal (3.1 mhl, +5.3%), and New Zealand (2.9 mhl, +6.0%) recorded increases compared to 2019.

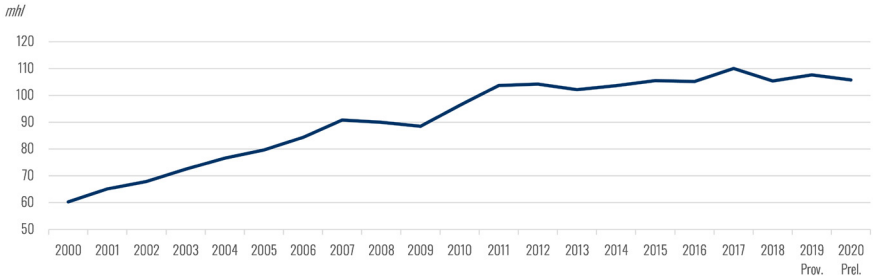


Figure 4. Evolution of international trade of wine by volume

WORLD TRADE VALUE

Disturbing the incremental growth path started in 2010, the global value of wine exports in 2020 decreased by -6.7% compared to 2019 reaching 29.6 bn EUR. This fall is certainly linked to the lockdown restrictions imposed by the Covid-19 pandemics (notably the closure of the Horeca channel), that drove down demand for premium wines. In terms of value, France confirmed to be once again the first world exporter in 2020, with wine exports worth 8.7 bn EUR. However, there were large declines in many major exporting countries like France (-1.1 bn EUR, -10.8% /2019), Germany (-162 m EUR, -16.0% /2019), Italy (-154 m EUR, -2% /2019), Chile (-121 m EUR, -7% /2019), USA (-107 m EUR, -9% /2019), and Spain (-92 m EUR, -3% /2019). The only major exporters that recorded rises in value were New Zealand (+49 m EUR, +4% /2019) and Portugal (+27 m EUR, +3% /2019).

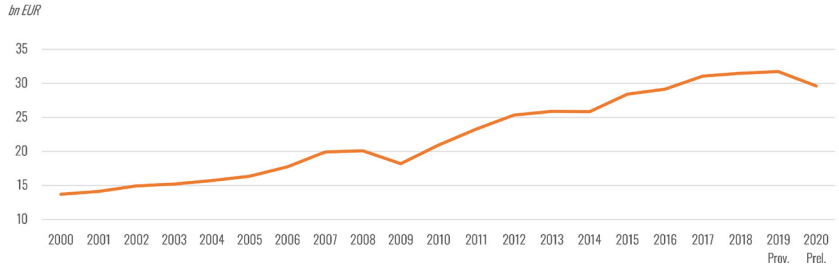


Figure. 5 Evolution of international trade of wine by value

WINE MARKET INTERNATIONALISATION INDEX

The wine market internationalisation index is constructed as the ratio between the volumes of world wine exports and world wine consumption. In 2020, this index is at 45%, meaning that on average of every 2 bottles of wine consumed in the world about 1 has crossed (at least) one border. In other words, almost half the wine consumed in the world is imported wine.

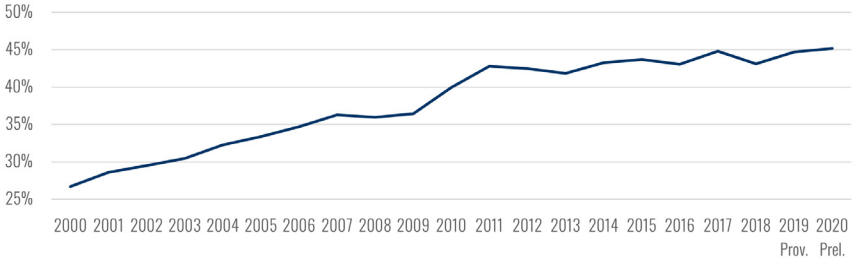


Figure. 6 Evolution of the wine market internationalisation index

Abbreviations
kha: thousands of hectares
mha: millions of hectares
khl: thousands of hectolitres
mhl: millions of hectolitres
m: million
bn: billion

EUR: euros
Prov.: provisional
Prel.: preliminary

8 • Strategic Plan 2020-2024

AXIS I. PROMOTE ENVIRONMENTALLY-FRIENDLY VITIVINICULTURE

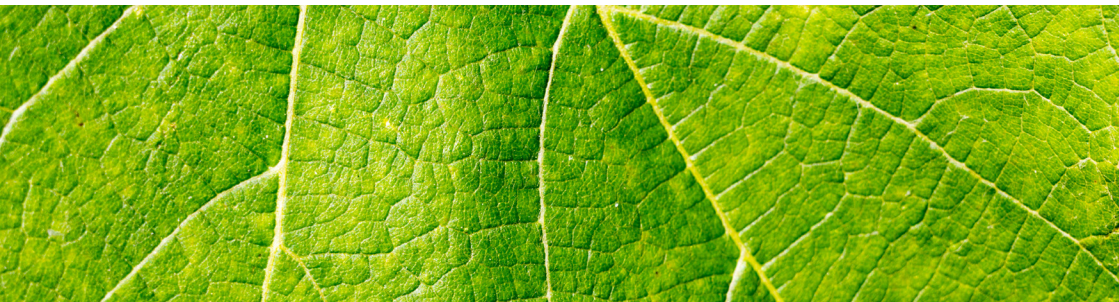
Sustainability: climate change, environmental performance, natural resources
SDGs:

AXIS II PROMOTE ECONOMIC ACTIVITY ACCORDING TO PRINCIPLES OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND OF GROWTH AND GLOBALISATION MARKETS

Sustainability: value chain, statistical analysis
SDGs:

AXIS III: CONTRIBUTE TO SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT THROUGH VITIVINICULTURE

Sustainability: social development, health and well-being.
SDGs.



AXIS IV. PURSUE THE DEVELOPMENT OF A HARMONISED REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

Harmonisation of standards: product definition, oenological practices, analysis methods

SDGs:

AXIS V FACILITATE THE DIGITAL TRANSITION OF THE SECTOR

Adaptation, transition, harmonisation

SDGs:

AXIS VI CONSOLIDATE THE ROLE OF THE OIV AS A GLOBAL SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND CULTURAL REFERENCE ORGANISATION

International cooperation, specialisation centre, communication

SDGs:

9 • CST Activities

Task force on water use in winemaking

In 2021, the final report was presented on behalf of the members of the Task Force, by the Rapporteur Prof M Christmann in which various technical points were assessed in particular the level of addition of water theoretically necessary for technological needs or questions analytical in relation to potential interference due to climate change or certain oenological practices.

ln general, water is permitted when technologically required to incorporate additives and processing aids. Water is used for a specific technical need, and some regulations indicate limits. Some regulations permit the use of water to facilitate fermentation and to reduce the sugar content in musts, within the existing usage limits. This report identifies three main areas of investigation f the OIV in connection with the issue of water in winemaking.

Methods of analysis

The detection of water addition is determined by an analysis of the isotopic ratio 180/160 (expressed as 6180 %0) of water in wine and the comparison of this value with reference data defined by an official database.

A new EIM-IRMS (Ethanol Isotope Measurement - Module - Isotope Ratio Mass Spectrometry) method is currently under evaluation by the OIV.

lt is innecessary to have a reference database on water detection, which includes a certain degree of natural variability. However, the simple creation of a database will not solve the problem since - as a consequence of climate change - the development of different irrigation practices, use of new vine varieties and introduction of new practices may lead to potentials in the measurement of isotope ratios. lt is important for the OIV to:

• Detect small additions of water in musts or wines and not just large additions of water.
• To take into account certain oenological practices, including dealcoholisation techniques.

Provision concerning the addition of water for technological purposes

Based on different studies carried out, the percentage of technological exogenous water required for the dissolution of oenological products is estimated between 3% to 8%. However, the OIV has not established a clear provision on water addition for specific technical needs. Therefore, concerning the use of water for technological needs, the OIV should assess in its recomendations the possibility:

• To include a reference to the use of water for technological needs; The OIV currently has no reference in this area.
• To determine a maximum percentage of water addition for technological requirements

The impact of oenological practices

Finally, several studies have shown that some accepted oenological practices leading to a 2% reduction in alcohol, including those of the OIV, could have an impact on isotope fractionation corresponding to an addition of exogenous water of 4-5%. ln the context of increasingly applied physical techniques, it is necessary to determine and assess more precisely the impacts of oenological practices in terms of composition because certain treatments can affect the ratio of certain components of the wines and avoid harm.

Task force on «natural» wines

Considering that today's "natural wine movement" is motivated by environmental concern as it battles the presence of agrichemicals and mistrust of industrial processes – all of those are important drivers of the global food market as a whole, the scientific and technical committee wished to establish a specific Task Force on this topic.

After different exchanges between the members of the Task Force and with some representatives of the French Natural Wines Union, it appeared that de OIV should not ignore this new conceptual trend. Aspects as the definitions, type of grape production, prouction techniques and to ensure fair information for consumers. In 2021, the rapporteur, Prof. L. Moio, presented the report of the discussions and information from the OIV task force.

Task force on *De Minimis* principle

During the last session of the CST in October 2021, a presentation on the principles and concept of «*de minimis*» was represented.. A de minimis value is an analytical value below which a substance is consensually considered to be absent from the product analysed.

Taking into account the interest of the CST in this approach, the CST agreed to create a task force in order to continue the reflection in this field by assotiating the evolutions of the precautionary principle.

10 • Resolutions of the 19th General Assembly

The 19th General Assembly of the International Organisation of Vine and Wine (OIV), which met on 12th july 2021 in Paris (FRANCE), adopted a total of 19 resolutions.

DECISIONS ON VITICULTURE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

1. (Resolution OIV-VITI 655-2021) The OIV Member States, on the one hand, recognised that microorganisms are potentially early indicators of the influence of external factors on the overall biodiversity of the vineyard. On the other hand, they recommended promoting and encouraging the development of policies for quantitative and qualitative valuation of microbial abundance and microbial biodiversity in the vineyard.

2. (Resolution OIV-VITI 652-2021). The OIV Member States, on the one hand, recognised that, in general, not all varieties have the same tolerance capacities and not all are specifically adapted to all types of climatic and environmental constraints. On the other hand, they recommended improving knowledge on the adaptation of the existing varietal assortment and promoting, initiating and coordinating pre-breeding, selection and breeding programmes.

3. (Resolution OIV-VITI 653-2021) The OIV Member States recommended establishing a monitoring procedure with regular updates about the situation of vine decline, and assessing the economic impact of vine decline usingappropriate indicators.

4. (Resolution OIV-VITI 654-2021). The objective of the document is to define and suggest actions for grape juice, concentrated juice and processing methods within the framework of the OIV, to serve as guidelines for the application of the principles of sustainability so that Member Countries may adapt their internal standards, and promote understanding of the concepts of sustainability involved in vitivinicultural production.

DECISIONS ON OENOLOGICAL PRACTICES

5 and 6. Resolution OIV-OENO 541A-2021 (Resolution OIV-OENO 541B-2021) Use of proteases such as Aspergillopepsin I in grape must and wine for the production of still and sparkling white and rosé wines. The objective of this treatment is to remove haze-forming proteins. A short heating phase and a filtration phase should be performed to eliminate the residual proteins.

7. (Resolution OIV-OENO 581A-2021) Treatment with fumaric acid in wine (Resolution OIV-OENO 581A-2021). This practice consists of treating wines with fumaric acid to inhibit malolactic fermentation by controlling the growth and activity of lactic acid bacteria. Doses of 300-600 mg/L are recommended.

8. (Resolution OIV-OENO 682-2021) Given the removal of the monograph relating to the determination of galactanase activity in enzymatic preparations, an adjustment to the texts in the International Code of Oenological Practices is needed.

DECISIONS ON SPECIFICATIONS OF OENOLOGICAL PRODUCTS

9 and 10 (Resolution OIV-OENO 625-2021) (Resolution OIV-OENO 625-2021). The monography on the comparative evaluation of protease activity (Aspergillopepsin I) in enzyme preparations, which complements the corresponding oenological practices. To verify that the treatment has led to the elimination of aspergillopepsin I and the reduction of the native protein content, the proteins can be assayed in the finished wines using the SDS-PAGE method described in the monograph.

11. (Resolution OIV-OENO 629-2021). Monography on depth filter sheets. Depth filter sheets are porous filter materials combined with different filtration aids (diatomaceous earth, perlite, zeolites, etc.) that are permitted according to detailed specifications accompanying this monograph, in particular regarding the chloropropanol limits.

DECISIONS ON METHODS OF ANALYSIS

12. (Resolution OIV-OENO 673-2021) Update to the monography on potassium caseinate with regard to the pH value and the ash content.

13. (Resolution OIV-OENO 636-2021) The method of qualitative determination of sweeteners in wine by liquid chromatography coupled with mass spectrometry (LC-MS). The principle of this Type IV method is based on separation by liquid chromatography and detection by mass spectrometry. The mass spectrometry data is used in combination with the retention time to identify and quantify sweeteners.

14. (Resolution OIV-OENO 637-2021) The method of simultaneous analysis of iron, copper, potassium, calcium and manganese in wines, using microwave-induced plasma atomic emission spectrometry. This Type IV method is a method of elemental spectroscopic analysis working on the principle of atomic emission, with optical detection. The sample is atomised and ionised, resulting in excitation of the atoms and ions, which are then transferred into the monochromator optical system.

15. (Resolution OIV-OENO 601A-2021) Revision of the method OIV-MA-AS2-01A 'Density and specific gravity at 20 °C' . This mainly consists of restructuring the Type I and IV methods already present in the Compendium of International Methods of Analysis of Wines and Musts.

16. (Resolution OIV-OENO 601B-2021) Revision of the method OIV-MA-AS312-01A 'Alcoholic strength by volume at 20 °C'. This mainly consists of restructuring the Type I and IV methods already present in the Compendium of International Methods of Analysis of Wines and Musts.

17. (Resolution OIV-OENO 661-2021). Updates to the methods for the determination of free sulphur dioxide and total sulphur dioxide in thev Compendium of International Methods of Analysis of Wines and Musts by the addition of the results of the collaborative study. This collaborative study was carried out according to international protocols in force, with the participation of 14 laboratories.

DECISIONS ON ECONOMY AND LAW

18. (Resolution OIV-ECO 656-2021) Update to the definitions of geographical indication and appellation of origin. These definitions replace those previously adopted by the OIV, for the purposes of updating the International Standard for Wine Labelling, and in particular in view of the international agreements in the field of intellectual property and trade.

DECISIONS ON SAFETY AND HEALTH

19. (Resolution OIV-SECSAN 663-2021). Finally, the OIV adopted guidelines for prevention of the risks and the development of a standardised methodology of voluntary breathalyser tests and best practices at consumer wine events. The objective of these guidelines is to standardise the methodology for offering voluntary breathalyser testing and information to consumers attending wine events as part of an educational process to encourage moderation and responsibility when drinking wine at these events. OIV endorsement of this process encourages organisers of the consumer wine fairs to routinely include this activity as part of their social responsibility.

11 • Commissions

I. Viticulture

"Sustainability and Climate Change" expert' group ENVIRO has worked on three main topics during the year 2021.

1. Biodiversity: Biodiversity is part of one of the main work topics of the ENVIRO group. Through the adoption of the resolution on OIV recommendations about valuation and importance of microbial biodiversity in a sustainable vitiviniculture context (Resolution OIV-VITI 655-2021 -), and through works on functional biodiversity, agroecology, sustainable soil management and other actions, the ENVIRO group has made significant progress in this key issue.

2. Climate Change: During the year 2021, actions focused mainly on the knowledge of tools that can help the vitivinicultural sector in the different decision processes in the face of variations in climate that have an important impact on planning and production at the vineyard level. These measures and/or tools can be classified within the category of climate change adaptation measures. They respond to two important axes of the OIV Strategic Plan. Presentations of the COPERNICUS Climate Change Service, the MEDGOLD project, and a presentation on the latest IPCC estimates and scenarios are some examples that have allowed the OIV to advance in reflections, actions and possible collaborations that can help and support the vitivinicultural sector through the management of risks associated to climate change.

Regarding the challenges of mitigation and calculation of Greenhouse Gaz emission in the sector, the group of experts decided

to update resolution OIV-CST 431-2011 and the collective expertise document on this topic (link). On the other hand, the group has continued to work on a resolution on the topic of communication related to the use of the GHG accounting protocols for enterprises and organisations in the vine and wine sector.

3. Sustainability and Resilience: taking into account the strong need to provide comprehensive and concrete tools that illustrate the application of the principles and the definition of resilience in viticulture, and thus facilitate its adoption and implementation as an indicator of fundamental systems for the sector, the issue of resilience was addressed in two main actions: a draft resolution on the general principles and definition of resilience in the sector, and a scientific and practical work started by an OIV scholarship holder on Viticulture and Climate Change: Improving the resilience of vitivinicultural systems.

In addition to the actions aforementioned in points 1 and 2 which are strongly connected with the sustainability of the sector, the ENVIRO group worked on the actions of "eco sustainable winery" in order to draft a collective expertise document. They also worked on the action "mountain and steep slope viticulture", a vitivinicultural system that the group wishes to study more deeply as a viticultural system with a very important value for the sector from a social, economic and environmental point of view, the three pillars of the sustainability.

"GENETIC RESOURCES AND VINE SELECTION" EXPERTS' GROUP . THE GENET GROUP WORKED ON THREE MAIN TOPICS DURING THE YEAR 2021.

1. Description and identification of vine varieties: The description and identification of varieties is one of the pillars of authenticity in the vitivinicultural sector. Authenticity of the vitivinicultural products begins with the vine, and in this sense the GENET group continues its important work which started in 2020 on the publication of the 3rd Edition of OIV descriptors. The working group, made up of around 30 experts from 7 countries, and is currently working on the final steps of proposing and updating the second edition, which will continue to be the international reference in this matter. The new update should include an important digitalisation database.

2. Selection and Breeding: On this subject, and to face the problem of climate change, the OIV adopted in 2021 an important resolution (OIV-VITI 652-2021) on selection and breeding of grapevine varieties for their adaptation to the impacts of climate change. The group has also started an important discussion on New Breeding Technologies in viticulture. The objective of this action is to carry out an inventory of new technologies, how they are considered/ defined from a regulatory point of view, and to know what are the risks and/or benefits of these technologies for the sector.

3. Genetic Resources and Diversity: There are two main actions in this field: Taking into account the signifiant advances that the sector has made in last decades in the creation of resistant varieties to diseases, and its growing presence in different markets (wine, table grapes, others products). The group GENET decided to carry out an inventory of these varieties present in the vitivinicultural sector and collect information such as surface area, main name, synonyms, use, regulatory status, etc.

"VINE PROTECTION AND VITICULTURAL TECHNIQUES" EXPERTS' GROUP: THE PROTEC GROUP WORKED ON THREE MAIN TOPICS DURING THE YEAR 2021.

1. Vine Protection against diseases and syndromes: An important resolution was adopted in 2021 in relation to the syndrome of grapevine decline that is increasingly present in the sector. Resolution OIV-VITI 653-2021 about OIV definition of grapevine decline and recommendations for its mitigation, does an important job in addressing its main consequences such as reduced production and increased mortality, and the identification of multiple interrelated factors in its origin.
Two important vine diseases have been addressed through resolutions of general principles and recommendations: Flavescence Dorée and Xylella Fastidiosa (Pierce's Disease).

2. New alternatives in viticultural practices and in the use of plant protection products: The PROTEC group, in line with the objectives of reducing inputs and sustainability, has worked on a resolution on recommendations on chemical weed control alternatives in the vineyard. This draft resolution seeks to provide more sustainable and environmentally friendly solutions. In a similar framework, two other actions can be evoked: the study and use of bio stimulants and fortifiers in the sector, and the study of alternatives to the use of copper in viticulture. This last product has had an exponential increase in its use in the last decade in production systems that are restricted in the use of products of synthetic origin.

3. Viticultural Techniques: Taking into account that there is no international standard and/or consensual method for berry sampling and associated methodologies in the vineyard, the PROTEC Group decided to address this topic. They created a collective document, in order to respond to: a need in the sector that involves important economic issues, a diversity of grape products in the sector that determine the methodology to use, and also address the potential environmental and social issues related to this task.

SUB-COMMISSION "TABLE GRAPES, RAISINS AND UNFERMENTED VINE PRODUCTS" (SCRAISIN): THE SUB COMMISSION HAS WORKED ON THREE MAIN TOPICS DURING THE YEAR 2021.

1. Sustainability and Good Practices: Always taking into account sustainability as a priority theme for the OIV and more particularly for SCRAISIN, an important resolution was adopted during the year 2021: the resolution on OIV guidelines for the sustainable production of grape juice, concentrated juice and for processing (OIV-VITI 654-2021)..
A new action was addressed related to the drying method in the vine plant and an improvement alternative for the production of dried grapes. This action makes a detailed inventory of the advantages of this method in the health, economic and environmental aspects in the production of dried grapes. The Sub Commission also decided to initiate and study through the drafting of a draft resolution the organic production of table grapes in order to give recommendations and general principles to the sector.

2. Definition and harmonisation of products: Following the development of a harmonised regulatory environment, the SCRAISIN addressed two definitions on nectar and reconstituted grape juice. This work seeks as an objective, among others, to include the specificities of the vitivinicultural sector, as well as the diversity of production of these products at an international level. This subject takes into account the works of the other international organisations in particular the Codex Alimentarius as well as the collaboration with the International Fruit and Vegetable Juice Association (IFU). In order to be able to disseminate and update these works, and to be consistent with existing international standards (CODEX STANDARD for raisin 67 1981, FAO, others) and with the consensus of Member States, the Sub commission has decided to review these resolutions and to carry out a creation and publication of a «Codes» document.

3. Global production: With the objective of deepening knowledge on the production of table grapes at the global level, the Sub Commission has developed a questionnaire on the main production methods, in particular in order to collect data and information on the varieties used, the production costs, areas planted, etc. The Subcomission will also update information of the collaborations with the FAO.

II. Oenology

PURSUE THE DEVELOPMENT OF A HARMONISED REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT : DRAW UP RECOMMENDATIONS RELATING TO OENOLOGICAL PRACTICES

Three resolutions relating to new oenological practices were added to the International Code of Oenological Practices of the OIV, in particular: The use of proteases such as *Aspergillopepsin I* in grape must and wine, treatment with fumaric acid in wine and the adjustement of the International Code of Oenological Practices given the removal of the monograph relating to the determination of galactanase activity in enzymatic preparations.

The group of experts of Technology is working on an important topic too: the specific oenological practices for beverages obtained by dealcoholisation of wine. After collecting the answers of a survey sent to the experts, the results demonstrate that for beverages obtained by dealcoholisation, there is a tendency to limit oenological practices to practices similar to those admitted for wine.

The group of experts of Microbiology faced a new interesting topic : bio-protection of yeasts. The maing goal of the study is to determine interactive mechanisms that explain the bioprotective activity which they intent to present next year.

Finally, an important document was validated by the Microbiology group of experts and uploaded in the OIV website, available for everyone: *Isolation and selection techniques in wine yeasts.*

PURSUE THE DEVELOPMENT OF A HARMONISED REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT: DRAW UP RECOMMENDATIONS RELATING TO OENOLOGICAL PRODUCTS

In the framework of the updating and development of the international Oenological Codex, the group of experts «Specifications of oenological products has finalised several monographs: The comparative evaluation of protease activity in enzyme preparations, the monograph on depth filter sheets and the update to the monograph on potassium caseinate. The monograph on analytical and microbiological control techniques was also updated: analyses removal of the monograph relating to the determination of galactanase activity

In addition to the mentioned monographs adopted, the experts of the Specifications of the oenological products group worked on an important project concerning the classification of tannins. The aim is to obtain a clearer and more explicit classification of tannins in order to better frame their use at oenological level according to the different oenological objectives.

PURSUE THE DEVELOPMENT OF A HARMONISED REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT : DRAW UP RECOMMENDATIONS RELATING TO METHODS OF ANALYSIS

During the year 2021, several new methods of analysis were added to the OIV analytical corpus:

• The resolution OENO 88/2 of 1988 concerning the modification of the Compendium of International Methods of Wine and Must Analysis to include the rules for the implementation of methods of analysis and certificate of analysis templates, according to the works of the working group, would need to be reviewed, following the main objective of the OIV, to contribute to the international harmonisation of existing practices and standards in order to improve the conditions for the production and marketing of vine and wine products, and to help ensure that the interests of consumers are taken into account.

• When public health is involved, other determinations can be required either by the public authorities, or by all interested parties when serious doubts arise in the industry or among consumers.

• The SCMA set up several methods of analyses concerning the determination of different components in grape juices. This work is conducted taking into account the works of the other international organisation in particular ISO and IFU. In this aspect, a MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING between the OIV and IFU (International fruit and vegetables juice association) was signed.

• The objective of this Memorandum of Understanding was to enhance the cooperation between OIV and IFU and to identify areas of mutual interest with a view to: Promote grape juice as tool for healthy consumption, rural development, social inclusion, promotion and the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

• Develop a better understanding of grape juice data: volume, value, impact and trends, identify and promote best practiced and technical guidelines for the development of grape juice

• The experts of the SCMA exchanged about the existing and/or alternatives methods to determine water in wine and they stablished a protocol for the comparison of two different methods for the determination of the addition of water in wine. Results will be presented during the next OIV official meetings.

• Another very important topic discussed by the SCMA is the opinion of the OIV on total dry extract. Historically, the dry extract has been used from time to time as indicator of certain not permitted practices. The dry extract can be used together with other parameters to evaluate the quality of wines and possible fraud.

• The SCMA gave its opinion who indicated that the analysis of the dry extract of wines is still considered for the detection of frauds in some countries, being understood that the minimal limit of total dry extract, if considered in isolation, is an obsolete parameter in this context.

• Facilitate the digital transition of the sector : participate in the adoption of digitalisation by the sector & fully utilise the digital space

OIV LABWORK

• SCMA experts worked on a project called OIV LABWORK, which objective is to continuously foster and update the Compendium of International Methods of Analysis of Wines and Musts which is globally considered as the reference in the analysis of vitivinicultural products con to the international harmonisation of standards.

• The OIV LABWORK is meant to be a tool to support the process of managing and validating the methods that are notably included in the Compendium of International Methods of Analysis of Wines and Musts. In this connection OIVLABWORK provides the availability of certain laboratories. Thereby laboratories which are registered in the network of OIV LABWORK with their specific properties and equipment can be selected for particular collaborative studies.

OIV STANDARD FOR INTERNATIONAL WINE AND SPIRITUOUS BEVERAGES OF ORIGINAL COMPETITIONS.

• The Commission II worked on the review of OIV standard for international wine and spirituous beverages of original competitions. The main goal was to improve and simplify at the same time the OIV tasting sheet. The size of the scale to use was certainly the most difficult topic, however the experts seem to agree on the fact of keeping the 100 points scale.

• The working group also reviewed the score sheet for still wines. Secondly, other score sheets (spirits + sparkling wines) were adapted with the same structure proposed for wines. Concerning the medals, all experts agree to withdraw the bronze medal. The minimal limits for each medal (grand gold – gold – silver) have been discussed too. However, as it was asked by several experts, the minimal limit for each medal will be kept.

• Speaking about the distribution of medals per category, a new system that would take into account the number of samples to be tasted and how these samples are distributed in the different categories was decided. However, some experts didn't agree with this proposal, claiming that medals should be given to best wines, no matter in which categories they fit. The possibility to introduce a flexible system for wine competitions was discussed with two different options for the distribution of medals upon declaration before the start of the competition.

• All the experts underlined the importance of their training and the importance of explaining in detail the potential new tasting sheet. The OIV Secretariat made a proposal to create a video that can be disseminated and presented before each competition, so that the tasters can understand the evaluation sheet in the same way.

DYNAMIC LIMITS

Last but not least, the subject of dynamic limits was presented during the meeting, following discussions between experts on the two concepts of fixed limits and GMP. The concept of dynamic limits stems from the desire to find a common and flexible point in the use of the limits of oenological practices. It is a feasibility study which was initially based on the study of international law, the legislation being different according to each member country of the OIV. It was necessary to establish the framework of these dynamic limits in comparison with the pre-existing limits. It also studied climate change and its impact on the berry acidity parameter. Thanks to its network of experts, interviews with different stakeholders could be set up using a standard questionnaire.

III. Law and Economy

HARMONISATION OF LABELLING PRACTICES AND DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL LABELLING STANDARDS.

Wine is a globally traded product. Harmonisation of labelling practices is key to facilitation of its international trade. Commission III continues its works initiated in 2015 on the global revision of the International Standard for Wine Labelling. The following issues were successfully addressed:

• Definitions of a geographical indication and of an appellation of origin as well as the specificities related to the labelling of products concerned by them, Labelling of potentially allergenic residues of fining agents.

• The Commission III discussed : The modernisation of provisions related to the labelling of harvest year, the minimum requirements for indication of vine variety/ies, modalities of indication of medals and distinctions received in international wine competitions, requirements for indication of the address of the producer and the responsible for pre-packages in case there could be a confusion with an existing GI/AO.

• With the rising concern of consumers for comprehensive and global information on the product, the Commission discussed the need of the introduction of labelling of ingredients and of the nutritional aspects. The possibility of provision of this new information by means of e-labels was also discussed.

HARMONISATION OF PRODUCT CATEGORIES DEFINITIONS

The definition of product categories of the vitivinicultural sector is one of the key areas of the work of the Commission Economy and Law. The recently adopted definition of White wine obtained by maceration allowed to promote in different countries an ancient mode of wine production. These wines have a very strong taste specificity due to the production method that needs to be communicated to the consumer, otherwise there is a risk of confusion or underrating. One of the products concerned are the kvevri wines produced in Georgia.

An important discussion took place on international harmonisation of sugar-related categories of sparkling wines. With the growing importance of low-added or no-added sugar after the secondary fermentation of sparkling wines, the OIV needs to define them in the International Code of Oenological practices.

IMPLEMENTATION OF OIV RECOMMENDATIONS BY ITS MEMBERS.

One of the important policy developments in the area diversification of wine products is the adoption by the European Union of a legal framework, based on the OIV resolutions, defining partially or totally dealcoholized wines. The wine sector can now enhance the development of this segment in the context of a stable regulatory environment, replying to consumers demand related to health concerns and to the reduction of alcohol consumption.

Global adoption of international standards is a key factor of enhancing and facilitation of international trade. One of the working axes of the OIV's Commission Economy and Law consists in global revision and improvement of the OIV legal

acquis that will contribute to facilitation of understanding of the OIV standards. More than 1400 resolutions have been adopted by the OIV since its creation in 1924. These resolutions need to be codified and published in consolidated form to identify immediately the provision in force. The work on codification of OIV resolutions started during the year 2021.

FOLLOW UP OF POLICY DEVELOPMENTS RELATED TO COVID19 CRISIS ADAPTATION.

The Covid-19 crisis is unfortunately not over but some permanent changes that have been triggered in the wine sector are already observable. The OIV experts are exchanging information on price changes in different sales channels, on changes in relative distribution of various product categories (bulk wine, bottled wine, still wine and sparkling wine), and on development of new sales channels and strategies.

DISCUSSION ON E-CERTIFICATES AND PAPERLESS EXCHANGE OF DOCUMENTS.

The discussion, initiated in early 2019, on facilitation of international trade by introduction of multilateral system of exchange of wine trade certificates became particularly important in the context of the COVID 19 crisis. Significant reduction of staff availability in national administrations due to the pandemic restrictions was one of the bottlenecks for international trade. Introducing paperless document exchange systems may largely contribute to facilitate the movements of goods. OIV members opened the discussion on both harmonisation of templates of wine certificate/s and the best technical options for practical implementation of certificates exchange.

HARMONISATION OF TRAINING PROGRAMS AND DEFINITIONS OF PROFESSIONAL CATEGORIES AIMING TO FACILITATE INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS AND WORKFORCE MOBILITY.

Ensuring students and workforce mobility is a key force for enhancing knowledge development and exchange. The OIV has already adopted the definitions of an oenologist and of a sommelier as well as the recommendations for the establishment of their training programs. The experts group FORMAT worked on the definition of a qualified technician in oenology.

To facilitate the adoption of the OIV recommendations, the organisation is working on the creation of a specific network of training institutions providing training programs for oenologists and sommeliers. This network aims to contribute to knowledge and experience exchanges, facilitate research cooperation and promote students' mobility.

EXPLORING THE SOCIAL AND CULTURAL IMPORTANCE OF THE WINE SECTOR.

Wine is an integral part of a territory, economy and culture, taking on different meanings and functions over the millennia in relation to transformations and economic, social, ideological and political interactions taking place in history, so much so that it can be safely said that studying the history of wine means studying the history of humanity. With modern technologies it is possible to do almost everything, but if the goal is excellence, it becomes essential to know how to look around and see not only what is wine and vineyards, but also everything that identifies and defines the memory of the territory where the wine comes to life.

In 2021 the OIV started a new initiative, that will help bring together cultural and social roles of the wine sector and also to contribute to global consideration and achievement of social sustainability. Three main working axes are addressed:

1. Connecting wine production to wine culture. This axis aims to identify the multiplicity of approaches that create the “tangible” and “intangible” components of wine sector. It addresses the evolution over time and diversity in according to geographic areas

2. The role of the wine sector in structuring rural societies and building social global sustainability

3. Promotion of socio-cultural and artistic initiatives of the sector

SPIRITS OF VITIVINICULTURAL ORIGIN – HARMONISATION OF PRODUCTION PRACTICES, STUDYING THE DIVERSITY OF PRODUCTS OF THE SECTOR.

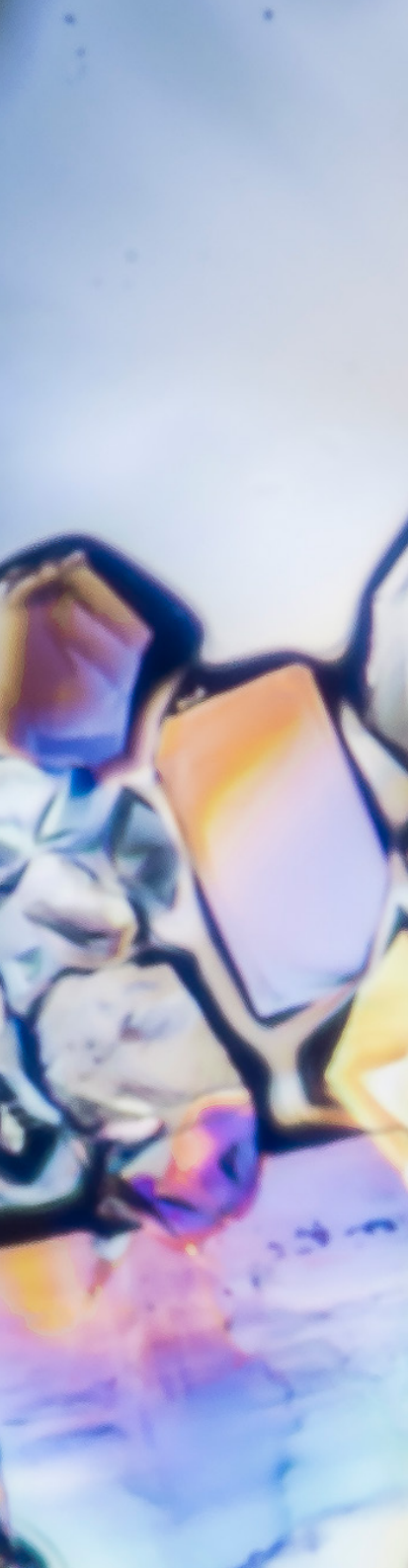
Addressing the vitivinicultural sector would not be possible without considering vitivinicultural spirits. These products contribute to the diversity and richness of the sector. The OIV experts compile information on national regulatory frameworks on vitivinicultural spirits, especially regarding the questions of product definitions, allowed production and labelling practices. In the meantime, experts exchange information about traditional national products and the strategies for product development and international promotion.

IV. Safety and Health

The Safety and Health Commission deals with «food safety» issues and the subjects related to «consumption, nutrition and health». In particular, the Food Safety Expert Group works on the safety assessment and advices on wine treatments, processes and practices, as well as on identifying risks to workers and consumers. The Consumer, Nutrition and Health expert group examines scientific information on different aspects of wine consumption and its effects on human health.

The Food Safety experts groups worked on several reports in the framework of the identification of contaminants/toxins in wine having potential health consequences. In particular assessing the safety of different wine compounds such as aluminum, cadmium and zinc in wine.

For Cadmium the first results of the report were discussed during the autumn meeting session. Cadmium is a heavy metal representing an environmental contaminant, coming from natural or industrial and agricultural sources. Cadmium is an indirect genotoxic carcinogen, and its presence consequently poses a high risk to public health. Foodstuffs are the main source of cadmium exposure for the non-smoking general population. According to the last JECFA assessment, the main sources of cadmium exposure are cereals and cereal-based products (rice and wheat), vegetables (root, tuber and leaf vegetables), fish and seafood (mainly mollusk. Minor contribution was identified for cocoa and cocoa-based products (JECFA 2011, JECFA 2021). According to the information received from Members States, it is confirmed that wine contributes



A REPORT ON SULPHITES, LEAD, AND ARSENIC ASSESSMENT WAS PUBLISHED AND AVAILABLE ON THE OIV WEBSITE.

One of the main activities of the Commission is to give advice on wine treatments, processes and practices.

In 2021 several new practices were analyzed by experts. In particular, they agreed on the use of selective plant fibers in wine. The use of plant fiber in wine was already authorized in 2017. The food safety experts agreed that this oenological practice doesn't have any health risk to consumers and presents technological interest for reducing phytochemicals products or ochratoxin A.

Wine Allergenic Fining Agent Commission "Safety & Health" continued its works initiated in 2012 concerning allergens to ensure consumers safety. In this framework the experts of the Commission discussed on the importance of labeling wine allergenic fining agents.

There are different fining agents that are protein based such as milk, eggs and albumin. In most of the cases, fining agents are processing aids and they should not be present in the final product but some residues could remain. The OIV recommends some methods of analysis to be used to detect the presence of allergens. In 2010 the OIV adopted the "Criteria for the methods of quantification of potentially allergenic residues of fining agent proteins in wine".

TARTARIC ACID

Following the 2020 EFSA re-evaluation of L(+)-tartaric acid (E 334), sodium tartrates (E 335), potassium tartrates (E 336), potassium sodium tartrate (E 337) and calcium tartrate (E 354) as food additives the European Commission

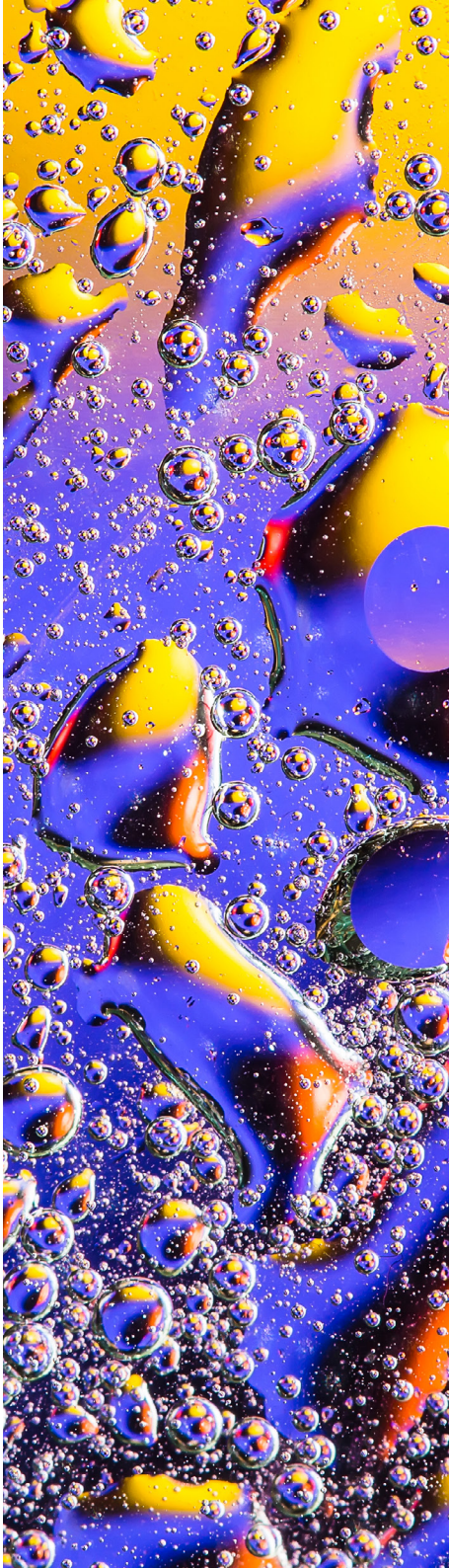
(EC) requested OIV expertise on the presence the DL tartaric acid as in this re-evaluation this compound was shown to cause kidney effects. Following these analyses, the European Commission decided to withdraw the ban on using DL tartaric acid in the EU Regulation.

KEY FACTORS IN CONSUMPTION BEHAVIORS

The Commission “Safety & Health” also worked on the identification and analysis of the trends and key factors in consumption behaviors. They are collecting and disseminating scientific information on responsible and moderate consumption and encouraging research into the effects of human health and on the consumption of wine and grape derivatives. As a result, the comission publised the article «Dietary and lifestyle habits of drinkers with preference in alcoholic beverage. Does it really matter for public health?» on the OENO journal.

Although the detrimental health effects of heavy drinking in terms of health are well-documented in the literature, there are inconsistent findings regarding the safety of light-to-moderate alcohol consumption.

The conclusions of this study underlined that the adherence to a healthier diet and lifestyle was generally observed in light-to-moderate alcohol consumers, especially when wine was the preferred beverage. The socio-economic status and demographic characteristics are correlated with the alcoholic beverage preferences: wine drinkers are generally middle aged, with higher incomes and level of education compared to beer or spirit consumers; wine is preferred by women while beer by men in the majority of the studies.



On this matter, 2 articles were finalized and published by peer-reviewed journals:

• *Is it scientifically justifiable to exclude wine and/or unfermented grape derivatives from the diet of consumers with or at risk of developing type-2 diabetes?* (DOI: 10.1039/d0fo01969k)

• *Effects of alcohol consumption in general, and wine in particular, on the risk of cancer development: a review.* (Vol.54 No. 4 (2020): OENO one, DOI:10.20870/o no one.2020.54.4.3569)

Another axe of research, on which the experts are working is wine consumption among teenagers. The objective of this project was to identify perceptions, attitudes and behaviour of adolescent concerning wine consumption. The study of the first documents showed that the analyses that differentiate alcoholic beverages provide valuable information on the differences in behavior and perception between drinks. Also the proportion of adolescents reporting alcohol use in the previous months had been declining for the past 20 years in most developed countries. The trend showed a general diminishing of abuse.

Finally, experts of the Commission IV agreed to start a project on the assessment of epidemiological design with the purpose to develop guidelines, they would which identify a set of processes to assess available epidemiological information in a clear, consistent way concerning wine and/or grapes derived products consumption and its consequences on health status. It is important that the processes and methods used to evaluate the evidence and estimate health effects of wine consumption in particular, are clear and explicit, and based on valid epidemiological theory and practice.

12 • Digitalisation Plan

FIRST YEAR OF THE DIGITALISATION PLAN WHICH OFFICIALLY STARTED IN FEBRUARY 2021. MAIN OBJECTIVES:

• Improving the image of the OIV as a reference organisation for the sector

• Fostering the services offered to OIV Member States and to the sector overall

• Facilitating and promoting the digital transformation of the sector

• Increasing the OIV's internal productivity through new collaborative working tools and platforms and improving the data collection, analysis and dissemination

With the support of an external IT partner company, the OIV Secretariat has developed a plan over a period of three years (2021-2023) that consists of 4 blocks:

1) Digital platform networks, which includes for example a new website, new intranet, and an app for virtual events

2) A block fully dedicated to data (sectorial statistics, GI/AO, etc.) that is called Advanced Analytics Lab

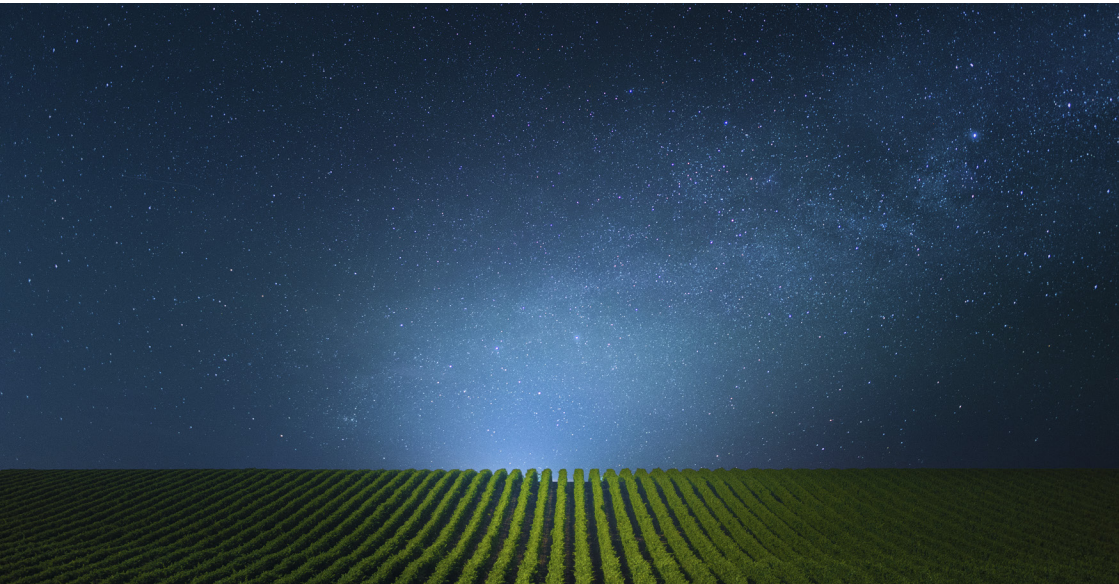
3) The Digital Observatory Hub, which is an observatory where the main trends and digital innovations for the vine and wine sector are analysed and disseminated

4) The Digital Garage, a block dedicated to those projects that aim to improve or create new services offered by the OIV to its Member States

In 2021 the plan focused on the first three blocks.

The most important project of the year was **the new Digital Workplace.** This is a new collaborative platform that replaces the old intranet and that will have a major impact on the work of the OIV delegations and groups of experts. The portal hosts several tools and functionalities that have been tailored to the needs of the OIV. For example, there is a workspace where delegates can find meetings documents, resolutions to comment, meeting agendas, etc. Another section is dedicated to the eWGs where all meetings and the collaborative work will take place thanks to the integration of Microsoft Teams into the platform. Moreover, the platform offers the possibility to easily find information on the delegates thanks to a contacts directory that will make the search easy and user-friendly. There is also a section dedicated to questionnaires and surveys that will be therefore centralized in one unique place. This new collaborative environment has become operative starting from December 2021 and it is accessible from the OIV webpage with a login and password.

Another initiative that was carried out in 2021 is **the subscription to an app for hosting and managing OIV virtual events.** The current pandemic has taught us many lessons. One is certainly that virtual events are here to stay also in the future, representing a good complement to physical meetings. This performing virtual event app offers a multitude of services and functionalities, as well as the possibility of integrating other platforms such as Kudo and Zoom. Some examples of uses that are foreseen for this app are the OIV Congresses, press conferences, webinars, OIV awards event, as well as trainings.



The third project that has been carried out in the first year of DTP is the setup of the Digital Observatory Hub. This observatory is dedicated to the analysis and dissemination of how digitalization is impacting the vine and wine sector with the objective of informing and inspiring the industry, consumers as well as policy makers. The main outputs of this initiative were a report on the main digital trends observed in the sector and an online event that took place on November 24th, titled "OIV sysposium on the Digitilisation of Vine and Wine Sector – Evaluating Opportunities, Challenges, and Future Scenarios". The symposium could count on the participation of different international experts in the field of digital transformation of the vine and wine sector.

The last initiative carried out in 2021 was on data. Here the focus was on improving the OIV services in two dimensions. The first axis of work concerned data collection: a new system of electronic questionnaires has been developed with the aim of reducing the burden on the respondents (i.e. Member States) as well as the amount of manual tasks for the OIV Secretariat. The second axis of work refers to data visualisation and dissemination: a new tool has been implemented within the new databases and will enable the creation of dashboards and infographics that will make the dissemination of OIV data more meaningful and impactful.

THE YEAR AHEAD

If we look at the initiatives that we plan to implement next year, there are 4 main projects foreseen for 2022:

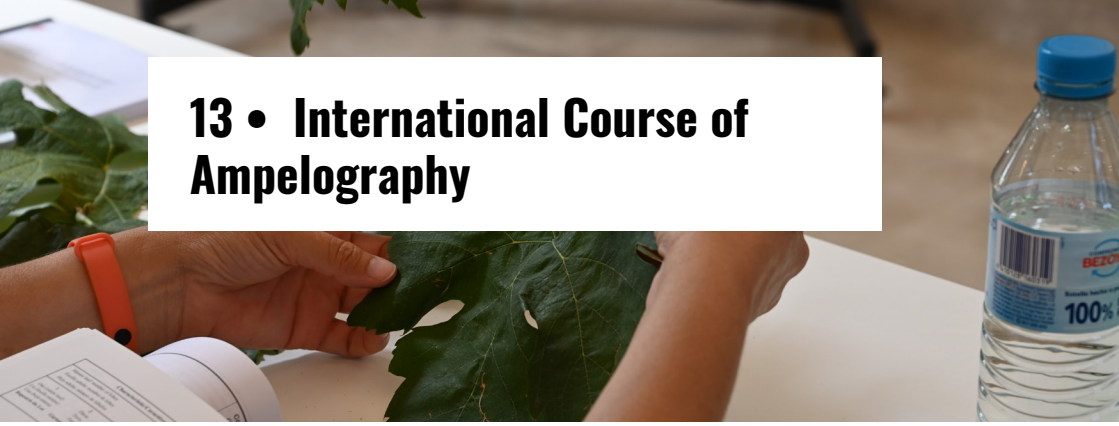
Digital Change Management: this is a program that will facilitate and promote the adoption of all the new tools that have been developed within the framework of the DTP. In practice, this will consist of a set of trainings in various formats (such as instructional videos, users guidelines, etc) that will smooth the transition toward the use of new tools.

Codification and categorization of all OIV official documents: this work will classify and relate all OIV official documents such as resolutions and codes in order to allow users to better manage, consult and analyse this large amount of precious information.

Digitisation of the library and the archives of the OIV: moving from a paper to a digital format will allow the creation of an online interdisciplinary research tool for the scientific community and at the same time will also ensure preservation of the valuable OIV historic scientific and technical heritage.

New OIV website: the current website will migrate to a new platform that will be more user-friendly, with a modern look & feel, developed with cutting edge technologies. This new webpage will be able to perfectly integrate with the new databases and the digital workplace

Finally, there are several initiatives within the **Digital Garage** that are currently under evaluation. Two notable examples are the Medgold project (platform that translates state-of-the-art climate data and climate predictions into easily accessible, valuable information for a wide range of end-users in the vine and wine sector) and the Labwork project (creation of a network intending the connection of oenological laboratories and other stakeholders in the wine sector to reach higher impact, facilitating the exchange of information and ideas as well as fostering collaboration and reactivity).



13 • International Course of Ampelography

MADRID, SEPTEMBER 2021

Director General of the OIV, Pau Roca, and the Community of Madrid's Deputy Minister of the Environment, Spatial Planning and Sustainability, Mariano González Saez, presented 25 participants of 9 different nationalities each with an attendance certificate and an artistic illustration of the endemic variety Rayada Melonera.

This renewed initiative, launched by the OIV in collaboration with the Madrid Institute of Rural, Agricultural and Food Research and Development (IMIDRA), was created to actively promote ampelography by training new professionals in the sector.

Ampelography is a branch of botany related to the study, description and classification of vine species and varieties

Rayada Melonera. Spanish local variety. drawing made by Anne Pieussergues Dherbicourt.

HISTORICAL TRAJECTORY THAT BEGAN IN 1988 IN ITALY

The OIV International Course in Ampelography follows a historical trajectory that began in 1988 in Italy (ISV Conegliano), and continued in 1990 in France (ENSA Montpellier) and in 1992 in Germany (BZWG-IR Geilweilerhof). In 2021, specialists in the discipline met at the El Encín estate, a centre of reference in Alcalá de Henares in the Community of Madrid where agri-food and agro-environmental research projects are carried out. Under the management of Gregorio Munoz and Felix Cabello, the Agri-Food Department conducts studies on obtaining quality wines and conserving and studying native varieties.

14 • OIV MSc in Wine management

The 33rd edition of the OIV MSc in Wine management started in October in Paris after a one year break due to the global pandemic. The specific nature of the course is designed to be mono-sectoral, multi-disciplinary, itinerant, international and experiential all at the same time; it also now has one of the most developed networks in the world of wine. Since 1988, almost 500 players and policy makers in the wine world have taken this training programme.

The international dimension to this programme is expressed through a curriculum that every year leads students to discover over 20 key countries on the wine planet, spread over the 5 continents.

This was an opportunity for the students of the 33rd year of the OIV MSc in Wine Management to explore the premises of the OIV.

More information : https://www.oivmsc.org

33rd edition of the MSc at the OIV Headquarters in Paris, October 2021

15 • OIV Awards

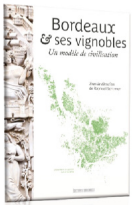
The OIV Award Jury, composed of the scientific and technical elite of a number of OIV Member Countries, conferred 16 Awards and 10 Special Mentions.

OIV AWARD | VITICULTURE

Espèces sauvages et hybrides interspécifiques du genre Vitis
Max André, Jean-Michel Boursiquot, Thierry Lacombe
France

OIV AWARD | LITERATURE CATEGORY

Les fruits de l'exil.
Jacques Orhon
Canada Quebec

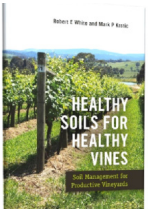


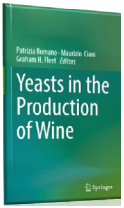
OIV AWARD

Bordeaux & ses vignobles. Un modèle de civilisation
Directed by Raphaël Schirmer
France

OIV AWARD | SUSTAINABLE VITICULTURE

Healthy Soils for Healthy Vines.
Robert E. White, Mark P. Krstir
Australia



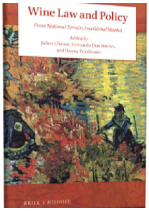


OIV AWARD | OENOLOGY

Yeasts in the Production of Wine
Patrizia Romano, Maurizio Ciani, Graham H. Fleet, coordinated in several countries

OIV AWARD | VITICULTURAL ECONOMY

Sustainable and Innovative Wine Tourism. Success models from all around the world
Raúl Compés López, Gergely Szolnoki, coordinators of the collective.
Spain an other countries

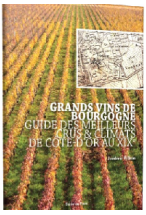


OIV AWARD | VITICULTURAL LAW

Wine Law and Policy.From National Terroirs to a Global Market.
Julien Chaisse, Fernando Dias Simões, Danny Friedmann
China

OIV AWARD | HISTORY CATEGORY

Grands Vins de Bourgogne.Guide des meilleurs Crus & Climats de Côte-D'Orau XIXe.
Frédéric Villain
France



OIV AWARD | HISTORY CATEGORY

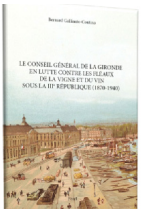
Le négoce des vins en Languedoc.L'emprise du marché, 1900-1970
Stéphane Le Bras
France

DISCOVERING AND PRESENTING WINES CATEGORY

Fino!Världens bästa vin.
Johan Franco Cereceda
Sweden

OIV SPECIAL MENTION

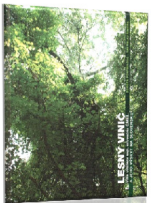
Le Conseil Général de la Gironde en lutte contre les fléaux de la Vigne et du Vin sous la IIIe République (1870-1940°
Bernard Gallinato-Contino
France

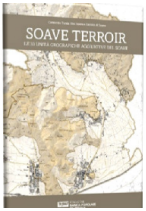


Histoire(s)de vin.33dates qui façonnèrent les vignobles français
Éric Glatre
France

OIV AWARD | VITIVINICULTURE

Lesný vinič. Vitis vinifera ssp. silvestris Gmel. A jeho výskyt na Slovensku.
Dorota Pospíšilová, Rastislav Šimora
Slovakia



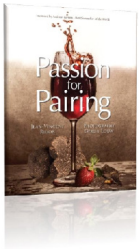


OIV AWARD | VITICULTURE

Soave Terroir.Le 33 unità geografiche aggiuntive del Soave
Aldo Lorenzoni
Italia

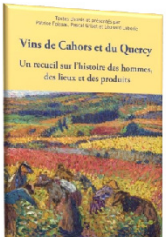
Wine is Kult!
Rudolf Nickenig
Germany

The terroirs of Conegliano Valdobbiadene Prosecco Wine
Diego Tomasi, Federica Gaiotti
Italy



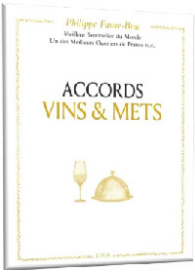
OIV AWARD | WINE AND GASTRONOMY CATEGORY

Passion for Pairing
Jean-Vincent Ridon
Photographer Gerda Louw



Vins de Cahors et du Quercy
Un recueil sur l'histoire des hommes, des lieux et des produits
Patrice Foissac, Pascal Griset, Léonard Laborie
France

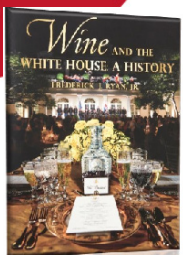
Esprit du Vin, esprit divin
Olivier Bauer
Switzerland



OIV AWARD | WINE AND GASTRONOMY CATEGORY

Accords des Vins et Mets
Philippe Faure-Brac
France

PRIX DE L'OIV 2021
Organisation Internationale de la Vigne et du Vin



OIV AWARD | MONOGRAPHS AND SPECIALISED STUDIES CATEGORY

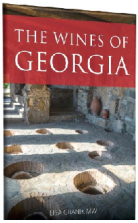
Wine and the White House: A History
Frederick J.Ryan, Jr
United States

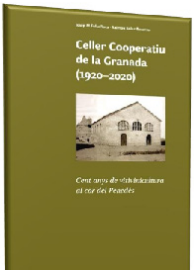
OIV AWARD | MONOGRAPHS AND SPECIALISED STUDIES CATEGORY

La Chêne en majesté de la forêt au vin.
Sylvain Charlois, Thierry Dussard
France

OIV AWARD | WINES AND TERRITORIES CATEGORY

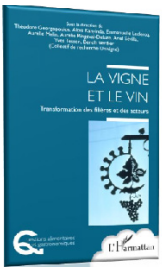
The Wines of Georgia
Lisa Granik
United States





OIV AWARDS | MONOGRAPHS AND SPECIALISED STUDIES CATEGORY

Celler Cooperatiu de la Granada (1920-2020)
Cent anys de vitivinicultura al cor del Penedès
Josep M.Feliu Roca, Raimon Soler-Becerro
Graphic designer Jordi Sadurní Ventura
Spain



La Vigne et le Vin. Transformation des filières et des acteurs.
Théodore Gerogopoulos, Aloïs Kanyinda, Emmanuelle Leclercq, Aurélie Melin, Aurélie Ringeval-Deluze, Ariel Sévilla, Yves Tesson, Benoît Verdier.
France and other countries.

PRIX DE L'OIV 2021
Organisation Internationale de la Vigne et du Vin

OIV AWARD | TEXTBOOK CATEGORY
Des accords mets er vins
Olivier Bompas, Géraldine Gossot, Mathilde Ficty
France

PHOTOGRAPHERS: THE ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE OIV AWARD JURY

Christophe Deschanel
Extrait de Le Chêne en Majesté

Sophie Dumont
Extrait de Accords Vins & Mets

Gerda Louw
Extrait de Passion for Pairing

16 • OIV Patronages

WINE COMPETITION

DATE	MANIFESTATION	CITY	COUNTRY
27-29 March 2021	Citadelles du Vin	Bourg	France
8-9 April 2021	Eurasia Wine & Spirits Competition	Moscou	Russia
8-18 April 2021	Berliner Wein Trophy	Berlin	Germany
43935 2021	International competition «World of Malvasia»	Porec	Croatia
20-23 May2021	Concorso enologico Internazionale Città del vino	Rome	Italy
24-28 May 2021	Concurso Internacional de Vinos Bacchus	Madrid	Spain
27-30 May 2021	International Wine Contest Bucharest VINARIUM	Bucharest	Romania
4-5 June 2021	Mondial du Chasselas	Aigle	Switzerland
4-6 June 2021	Vinagora	Budapest	Hungary
8-9 June 2021	Mondial du Rosé	Reims	France
10-11 June 2021	Concours International des Vins - Monde selection	Brussels	Belgium
10-13 June 2021	Vinalies Internationales	Reims	France
12- 14 June 2021	International awards virtus Lisboa	Lisbon	Portugal
16-19 June 2021	26th annual International wine competition Muvina 2021	Prešov	Slovakia
29-30 June 2021	Concurso Internacional de Vino México 2021	Mexico City	Mexico

15-17 July 2021	Mondial des Vins Extrêmes	Sarre (Aosta Valley)	Italy
19-21 August 2021	Oenoforum 2021, Czech International Wine Competition	Castle Lednice	Czech Republic
27-29 August 2021	Mondial des Pinots	Sierre	Switzerland
2-3 October 2021	Le Mondial des Vins Blancs Strasbourg	Strasbourg	France
7-10 October 2021	Sélections Mondiales des Vins du Canada	Québec	Canada
14-16 October 2021	Emozioni dal Mondo: merlot e cabernet insieme	Bergamo	Italy
7-17 October 2021	Berliner Wein Trophy (part. 2)	Berlin	Germany
14-17 October 2021	Premios Zarcillo, Castilla y Leon	Valladolid	Spain
20-24 October 2021	Danube Wine Challenge	Belá (Štúrovo)	Slovakia
1-4 November 2021	Asia Wine Trophy	Daejeon	Corée
2-4 November 2021	Catad'Or Wine Awards	Santiago	Chile
5-7 November 2021	Mondial du Merlot et Assemblages	Sierre	Switzerland
25-28 November 2021	Portugal Wine Trophy	Anadia	Portugal

SYMPOSIA

23-25 February 2021	WineFuture	online	Web
23-25 February 2021	Enoforum Web Contest	online	Web
20-22 April 2021	International advanced seminar on Viticulture and Enology	Minquan county, Hanan province	China

2 au 04 June 2021	Wine Consumption in the Mediterranean Diet: A clarification about health effects	(AEVP) Vila Nova de Gaia	Portugal
12-14 May 2021	VIIème Congrès International sur la Viticulture de Montagne et en Forte Pente	Vila real	Portugal
5-6 May 2021	Enoforum USA	Santa Rosa	USA
18-21 May 2021	OENOVITI International	web	online
19-20 May 2021	Enoforum	Vincenza	Italy
25-26 May 2021	infowine.forum 2020	Vila Real	Portugal
3-7 June 2021	7th International Symposium, «Mediterranean Malvasias»	Dubrovnik	Croacia
9-10 July 2021	II Jornadas Históricas Canary Wine	Tenerife	Spain
13 July 2021	OENOBIO Conference	online	web
14 July 2021	Directo del Viñedo Vendimia 2021 en Latinoamerica	online	Brazil
2-5 September 2021	'The First China (Ningxia) International Wine Culture and Tourism Expo	Ningxia	China
16 September 2021	WINET - Trade and Innovation Conference	Chisinau and online	Moldavia and online
12-13 November 2021	Jornada Internacional de Enoturismo	Pantón, Lugo-Galicia	Spain
30 Nov - 2 Dec	Sitevi	Montpellier	France

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18 • Secretariat

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