# RESOLUTION OIV-SECSAN 463-2015

# GUIDANCE FOR FUTURE RESEARCH ON THE EFFECT OF WINE CONSUMPTION

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

In accordance with Article 2 (2)(a) of the Agreement establishing the OIV, which determines the OIV's activities:

"to promote and guide scientific and technical research and experimentation in order to meet the needs expressed by its members, to assess the results, calling on qualified experts as necessary, and where relevant to circulate the results by appropriate means":

Taking into account Article 2 (2)(g) of said Agreement, to help protect the health of consumers and to contribute to food safety;

Taking into consideration the actions provided in the Strategic Plans of the OIV 2012-2014 and 2015-2019;

Taking into account the review document presented during the previous sessions of the OIV group of experts “Consumption, nutrition and health”

Taking into account the works of other international organisations, including World Health Organization (WHO), on the effects of the consumption of alcoholic beverages on human health

Considering Resolution OIV-SECSAN 455-2013 wine consumption and effects on human health, has decided to adopt the recommendations for future research to be undertaken, relating to wine consumption and its positive and negative consequences for human health

INVITES the Member states, OIV Observers and scientific community to inform regularly OIV on the evolution of the research in the fields mentioned below

DECIDES to recommend, taking into account the results obtained to date, the following axes for future research to be undertake

- To conduct research on the possible relationship between moderate wine consumption with meals and the decrease of the oxidative effects of ethanol, including the period of postprandial oxidative stress;
- To conduct randomised, carefully controlled studies in appropriate populations, and/or with a large sample size, and with sensitive biomarkers, in order to study



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the impact of moderate consumption of wine with meals on oxidative stress and other biological markers in humans.

- To conduct some research in order to precise
    - the conditions in which light to moderate wine consumption may affect all-cause mortality in both men and women, irrespective of increasing age, compared to abstainers
    - the conditions in which light to moderate wine consumption may affect death from cardiovascular disease in both men and women compared to abstainers
    - the conditions in which presence of light to moderate wine consumption in the daily diet may affect onset of cognitive decline and dementia
    - the conditions in which presence of light to moderate wine consumption in the daily diet may affect death from certain cancers, including
        - the promotion of research (mechanistic activities, genetic, in vitro and in vivo) and the analysis of relationship between the mode, frequency and dose of wine consumption (compared with other alcoholic beverages) and certain cancers
        - the assessment of the effectiveness of the phenolic compounds of wine in the presence or absence of ethanol as chemopreventive agents;

- To continue to determine whether alcohol, phenolic compounds and other components of wine provide different protective effects in the body's cells, organs and tissues
- To conduct studies in relation to the diversity of consumer motivation, and of patterns of consumption specific to wine including comparisons with other alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages.



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