



SUMMARY OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED IN 2024 BY THE 22ND GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE OIV – DIJON (FRANCE)

THE 22ST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION OF VINE AND WINE (OIV), WHICH MET ON 18 OCTOBER 2024 IN DIJON (FRANCE), ADOPTED A TOTAL OF 13 RESOLUTIONS.

Decisions on Viticulture and the Environment

In the field of viticulture, the OIV adopted the following resolutions:

- OIV recommendations for the application of agroecological principles in the vitivincultural sector (**Resolution OIV-VITI 680-2024**). Agroecology is a holistic and an integrated approach that simultaneously applies ecological and social concepts and principles to the design and management of food and agricultural systems.
The 8 general agroecological principles are related to: a) the production/consumption system, which involves collaboration among different actors in the supply chain, fairness, the systemic connection between producers and consumers, co-creation of knowledge, and the governance of land and natural resources, such as water, soil, air, and biodiversity; b) the role of the grape and wine sector in the whole food sector; c) the adoption of a systemic ecology based approach, crop-centred rather than adversity-centred, for achieving the desired targets related to input reduction, biodiversity improvement, and resilience.
- OIV definition and recommendations about the importance of mountain and steep-slope viticulture in the vitivincultural sector (**Resolution OIV-VITI 716-2024**). In this context, the OIV considers that the heritage value of mountain and steep-slope viticulture is important for the vitivincultural sector. Therefore, mountain and steep-slope viticulture refers to a system of vineyard establishment in mountain areas, these being defined as a function of terrains at high elevation, on steep inclines or in rough topography areas. This resolution encourages notably to promote the study and conservation of mountain and steep-slope viticulture as an important source of heritage and



revenues for the vitivincultural sector and of services for ecosystems and local communities, namely water, soil and biodiversity conservation.

- OIV definition and recommendations about old grapevines and old vineyards in the vitivincultural sector (**Resolution OIV-VITI 703-2024**). Therefore, an old grapevine is a single plant officially documented to be 35 years or older regardless of any other factors. In the case of grafted plants, the graft connection between rootstock and scion should have been undisturbed for, at least 35 years

An OLD VINEYARD is a block of vineyard terrain, continuous and legally delimited, where at least 85% of the grapevines respond to the previous definition.

Decisions on Oenological Practices

Several resolutions relating to new oenological practices will be added to the *International Code of Oenological Practices* of the OIV, in particular:

- The treatment of wine with fumaric acid in wine for acidification (**Resolution OIV-OENO 581B-2024**). Fumaric acid may be used to correct deficiencies in wine and to reduce the pH of wine in particular, but with limitations due to its low solubility in water and therefore in polar solutions as wine.
- Treatment with functionalised mesoporous silica (FMS) for the protein stabilisation of wines (**Resolution OIV-OENO 672B-2024**). The objective of this practice is to selectively absorb and eliminate unstable proteins present in wine. the dose to be used, determined by a pre-test, at approximatively 10-150 g/hL. After treatment with functionalised mesoporous silica, the wine should be filtered through a filtering medium with a pore diameter no larger than 0.45 µm.
- Update to the OIV Standard for international wine and spirituous beverages of vitivincultural origin competitions (**Resolution OIV-OENO 671C-2024**). This resolution amends the previous guidelines adopted in 2009, in particular by modifying the levels of medals score and defining Grand gold - at least 93 points, Gold - at least 89 points, Silver - at least 85 points and by removing the bronze medal from the system.



Decisions on Specifications of Oenological Products

The following monographs have been added to the *International Oenological Codex*, in particular:

- The update of monographs regarding products and subproducts of *non-Saccharomyces* yeasts (**Resolution OIV-OENO 740-2024**). The objective of this update is to include behind to the reference of *Saccharomyces*, the addition of a reference to the non-saccharomyces in all concerned already adopted.
- The update of monographs and the Code on protein of plant origin (**Resolution OIV-OENO 723-2024**). The objective of this update is to remove wheat protein as fining agent in the International Code of oenological Practices and in all related OIV documents taking into account the recommendation on the potentially allergenic risk of wheat protein as fining agent in wine

Decisions on Methods of Analysis

During this same session, it was decided that new methods of analysis will be added to the OIV analytical corpus. These include:

- The method for the determination of mineral elements in grape juices, reconstituted grape juice, concentrated grape juices, and grape nectars using ICP/AES (inductively coupled plasma / atomic emission spectrometry) (**Resolution OIV-OENO 662K-2024**). The objective of this method is to determine method to determine simultaneous the concentration of several major and minor mineral elements in grape juice, reconstituted grape juice, concentrated grape juice and grape nectar..
- The OIV decides, to replace the existing certificate of analysis adopted in 1988 by a list of commonly used analytical parameters for wines and sparkling wines (**Resolution OIV-OENO 712A-2024**). Commonly used analytical parameters for wines and sparkling wines are the essential analytical parameters that make it possible to satisfactorily ensure that product characteristics are compliant with definitions and oenological practices of the OIV. These parameters can serve as a basis for trade or commercial transactions.



Other parameters can be used by member states according to their own requirements.

Decisions on Economy and Law

- The OIV adopted the updates to several articles of the OIV International Standard for Wine Labelling (**Resolution ECO 676-2024 and Resolution ECO 696-2024**), in particular:
 - Introduce a new paragraph is introduced indicating that OIV Member States may authorise, when provided for in this resolution (labelling standard), that certain compulsory and optional information is displayed by using e-labels.
In particular, when e-labels are used, to present compulsory information, a clear and direct link to it shall be indicated on the label, specifying what is the information which is provided by electronic means.
 - Introduce a new article stating that OIV Member States may require the compulsory displaying nutritional declaration according to the national regulations.
The full nutrition declaration may be provided. OIV Member States may limit the nutrition declaration on the label to the energy value.
OIV Member States may authorise the full nutrition declaration to be displayed by using e-labels. When the full nutrition declaration is displayed using e-labels, the energy value should also be indicated on the label.
 - Introduce a new article indicating that OIV Member States may require the compulsory displaying of the list of ingredients according to the national regulations.
OIV Member States may require a list of ingredients, mentioning all the ingredients complying with the definition provided in article 1.1., be displayed on the label.
OIV Member States may authorise the list of ingredients to be displayed by using e-labels.
 - Modify the article 3.1.4 “Varietal Name” indicating that varietal name can only be indicated if the wine is produced from at least 85% of the grapes of the said varietal. If two or more wine grape varieties or their synonyms are named, at least 85% of the product concerned must have



been made from these varieties. The wine grape varieties must appear on the label in descending order of the proportion used and in characters of the same size.

- In addition, the General Assembly adopted a resolution formalising the repeal of 184 resolutions analysed by the Codification Steering Committee in charge of the codification process. These resolutions are repealed because they have expired, are obsolete or redundant with the objective of improving the coherence of the corpus of OIV resolutions and facilitating their application by Member States (**Resolution OIV-ECO 726-2024**).



* The full texts of the resolutions adopted by the 22nd OIV General Assembly will shortly be available on the OIV website.