

## Agricultural Policy Forum 2022

### ***Agriculture and Rural Development in the context of the Green Agenda for the Western Balkans: Overcoming the Impact of the Global Challenges***

*Working Group 1: Regional cooperation on legal harmonisation and market development in the wine sector*

***EU-Regulation and OIV-Resolution; latest news  
presented by  
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18 - 20 October 2022  
Tirana, Albania

–repetitio,  
–nuntia,  
–munia,

repetitio,  
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munia.



# –repetition

## European Union is the world-leading producer

of wine. Between 2016 and 2020, the average annual production was 165 million hectolitres. In 2020, it accounted for 45% of global wine-growing areas, 64% of production and 48% of consumption. Wine is the largest EU agri-food sector in terms of exports (7.6% of agri-food value exported in 2020).



# –repetition

## Authorisations for vine planting (planting rights regime)

EU Delegated Regulation 2018/273 replaced the planting rights regime in 2015 by a scheme of authorisations for vine planting during the period between 2016 and 2030. EU Regulation 2021/2117 **extended the application of the authorisations scheme until 2045**, with two mid-term reviews to be undertaken by the Commission in 2028 and 2040 to evaluate the operation of the scheme.



# –repetition

## Trade agreements

In order to **facilitate trade** between the EU and non-EU countries, bilateral and multilateral negotiations are conducted by the European Commission on the basis of a European Council negotiation brief resulting in bilateral and free trade agreements.



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# –repetition

The European Union is party to **a number of agreements** that govern trade in wine with its partners around the world: **AL – Albania**, AU – Australia, **BA – Bosnia-Herzegovina**, CA – Canada, CH – Switzerland, CL – Chile, CO+PE – Columbia and Peru, CR + SV + GT + HN + NI + PA – **Central America**: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, GE – Georgia, **JP – Japan**, KR – Republic of Korea, MA – Morocco, MD – Moldova, **ME – Montenegro**, **MK – North Macedonia**, MX – Mexico, **RS – Serbia**, UA – Ukraine, UK – United Kingdom, US – United States, **XK – Kosovo**, ZA – South Africa



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# —news

1 FEBRUARY 2022: **EU-Japan**: An additional 28 geographical indications protected by each party

In the framework of the EU-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement, both parties will protect as from 1th February 2022 on an additional 28 geographical indications (GIs) for each side, such as Pimentón de la Vera spice, Pecorino Sardo cheese, **Yoshikawa Eggplant and Nissato green onion**. This builds upon last year's extension, which led to the additional protection of 56 GIs from the EU and from Japan



## —news

### 23 JUNE 2022: The EU protects 11 new geographical indications from Central America

EU and its Central American partners celebrated the 10th anniversary of the signature of the EU-Central America Association Agreement. At the annual Association Committee, the EU, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Panama agreed to further deepen the agreement by protecting **eleven new geographical indications from Central America** directly under the agreement. This reflects the interest of the parties to **protect local knowledge and high quality food products and to stimulate rural development**. This is the first time that geographical indications are added to the EU-Central America Association Agreement since the initial decision to protect geographical indications under the agreement. It covered until then 9 geographical indications from Central America and **116 geographical indications from the EU (more under [https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/news/eu-protects-11-new-geographical-indications-central-america-2022-06-23\\_en](https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/news/eu-protects-11-new-geographical-indications-central-america-2022-06-23_en))**





# —news

31 March 2022, the European Commission adopted its proposal to **review the geographical indications (GIs) system for wine, spirit drinks and agricultural products.**

The Commission proposes the **following measures** to strengthen and improve the existing system of geographical indications: simplify registration procedure, **more sustainability**, better online protection, producer groups empowering.



# —news

31 March 2022, the European Commission adopted its proposal to review the geographical indications (GIs) system for wine, spirit drinks and agricultural products.

The proposal also re-conducts the quality scheme for traditional specialities guaranteed and the use of the term '**mountain product**' as an optional quality term.



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# —news

The **European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO)** might provide technical support in the scrutiny process to help speed up the procedures. The Commission and EUIPO have been cooperating on geographical indications for the last four years. However, several producer groups and several Member States are **concerned** regarding the delegation of tasks to the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO) proposed by the Commission.



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# —news

**Regulation (EU) 2021/2117** has amended certain provisions of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 in relation to the wine sector. For example, the **list of ingredients and the nutrition declaration** for all grapevine products has been introduced.

Commission provided 2022 a working document with a draft Delegated Act to amend accordingly the existing Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33.



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# —news

**Regulation (EU) 2021/2117** has amended certain provisions of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 in relation to the wine sector. For example **partly de-alcoholised** and **de-alcoholised wines** and the obligation to indicate the **durability date** for partly de-alcoholised and de-alcoholised wines with an actual alcoholic strength by volume of less than 10 %.



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# —news

However, Commission provided 2022 a working document with a draft Delegated Act to amend the existing Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33, but **only** providing the necessary amendments to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33 to complete the rules of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 on the **derogation for the durability date**.



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# —news

Regulation (EU) 2021/2117 has amended certain provisions of **Regulation (EU) No 251/2014** of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 in relation to Glühwein. From 2022 on **Glühwein** might be produced out of a blend of red wine and white wine.



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# –tasks

partly de-alcoholised and de-alcoholised wines have a great potential. The regulations in

force do not exploit this potential. → next task on EU

and international level → OIV



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Currently 48 States are members of the OIV, among which 20 are Member States of the Union. The EU is not a member of the OIV. However, since 20 October 2017, the **OIV has granted to the Union the particular status** provided for in Article 4 of the Rules of Procedure of the OIV, enabling it to intervene in the works of the Commissions, Sub-Commissions and groups of experts and attend the meetings of the General Assembly and the Executive Committee.



# –repetition

The **International Organisation of Vine and Wine (OIV)** is an intergovernmental scientific and technical organisation active in the sector of vine, wine, wine-based drinks, table grapes, raisins and other vine products. The objectives of the OIV are (i) to inform of measures whereby the concerns of producers, consumers and other players in the vine and wine products sector may be taken into consideration, (ii) to assist other international organisations involved in standardisation activities and (iii) **to contribute to international harmonisation of existing practices and standards.**



# —news

The **next General Assembly of OIV will be held on 4 November 2022**. In that context and on the basis of discussions held within the group of experts meetings that took place in May 2022, it can be expected that the following resolutions, producing legal effect on Union law, will be on the agenda of the General Assembly for adoption:



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# –tasks

Draft Resolutions OENO-TECHNO 14-567B2, 14-567B4 and 14-567C1 establishing the **distinction between additives and processing aids** for certain oenological compounds, draft Resolutions OENO-TECHNO 20-684A, 21-689 and 21-708 **updating certain existing oenological practices**, draft Resolution OENO-TECHNO 20-684B establishing a new oenological practice and draft Resolution OENO-TECHNO 21-707 **withdrawing an existing oenological practice (silver chloride)**.



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# -tasks

Draft Resolutions OENO-SPECIF 20-675A, 20-675B, 20-675C, 20-675D and 20-681 establishing **new identification specifications** for certain substances used in wine production (including **tannins**), and draft Resolutions OENO-SPECIF 17-624 and 20-674 modifying the corresponding identification specifications for certain substances used in wine production.



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# –tasks

Draft Resolution CST-SCMA 20-668 providing the opinion of the OIV on the **total dry extract** of wine used to detect fraud in wine, draft Resolutions OENO-SCMA 19-665 and 20-667 establishing **new methods of analysis**, draft Resolution OENO-SCMA 20-683 updating the method of analysis which quantifies total nitrogen in musts and wines and draft Resolution SECSAN-SECUAL 21-709 updating the criteria for the quantification of allergens.





*EU-Regulation and OIV-Resolution*



Thanks, for your attention  
**Faleminderit**



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REPUBLIKA E SHQIPËRIË  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE  
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

## EU-Regulation and OIV-Resolution

Agricultural  
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