



HIGH-LEVEL SEGMENT AT THE 27th CONFERENCE OF PARTIES OF UNFCCC MEETING IN SHARM EL SHEIKH ON 16 NOVEMBER 2022.

ADDRESS OF PAU ROCA, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION OF VINE AND WINE (OIV), IGO COMPOSED OF 49 MEMBER STATES, FOUNDED 1924, RENEWED BY THE AGREEMENT OF PARIS 3 APRIL 2001.

Your excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen

I want to thank UNFCCC for granting the Observer status to the International Organisation of Vine and Wine (OIV) in this 27th edition in Sharm el-Sheikh. The OIV founded in 1924 is one of the oldest Intergovernmental organisations attending this meeting and we do it fully concerned of the engagement of the 49 member states that decided to implement the policies decided in this framework and in the concrete area of the vine and wine production and all derivatives of this agricultural subsector.

Viticultors have been fully affected during the last 40 years by the acceleration of climate change. While some areas are on the edge of desertification others are having new conditions for vine cultivation. But disruption of meteorological events is causing damages in a more frequent sequence. Grape growers have kept regulated records of their crop decisions, dates and meteorological conditions, in many cases, for over a century.

An immense majority of wine grape growers have built their collective recognition based on territorial identification. Therefore, **delocalisation is not an option** for these farmers, neither to their partners in the value chain. At the same time their engagement is complete in terms of reducing GHG emissions and needed adaptation. The economic structure of this value chain is resilient and long term oriented, therefore the aim for sustainability is at the core of all the professional and interprofessional structures of our sector.

We celebrate this year the 200th anniversary of Pasteur, considered the father of modern enology. In this context, it is worth recalling that vine and wine production and its regulation have always been inspired by science and propelled by innovation. Science provides for evidence on the importance of caring for healthy soils in vineyards, sustaining the biodiversity of sites, reducing intrants, and creating the conditions for less emissions, long term CO2 capture, secure food safety standards, and as a spillover effect, creating wealth in local rural areas. Gender equality is progressing as a consequence of social maturity where viticulture creates a privileged rural context. Food and byproducts waste is very reduced as controls, even at sourcing, are ensured by tax authorities in many countries.

The participation of the vitiviculture sector to food systems is undeniable. Its contribution to food security considering that table grapes, dried raisins and juice accounted for 53% of vine's production in 2021. As the rest of agriculture and fisheries, the costs of adaptation facing Climate Change and pursuing mitigation, requires the necessary financial support that direct financial market does not supply at this moment.

In conclusion, the International Organisation of Vine and Wine (OIV) supports the statement of the UNFCCC Farmers' Constituency for COP27.

Thank you for your attention,