RESOLUTION OIV-CST 503H-2022

OIV GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR THE COMMUNICATION RELATED TO THE CARBON FOOTPRINT FOR ENTERPRISES/ORGANISATIONS AND PRODUCTS IN THE GRAPE VINE AND WINE SECTOR

THE OIV GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING the resolution OIV-CST 431-2011, and in particular its decision to specify the modalities of communication of the results of calculation of the greenhouse gases emission balance for the vitiviniculturalsector in the later documents:

CONSIDERING the resolution OIV-CST 503AB-2015 which provides specific information on the items to be considered when accounting for greenhouse gases balance of an enterprise or of a specific product as well as detailed information on the greenhouse gases to be considered,

CONSIDERING the resolution OIV-VITI 640-2020 - "Multi-criteria assessment of environmental impact in vitivinicultural sector – life-cycle assessment (LCA): general principles for conduction and communication of results",

CONSIDERING the standard ISO 14020:2000 "Environmental labels and declarations – General Principles",

CONSIDERING the standard ISO 14025:2006 "Environmental labels and declarations – Type III environmental declarations – Principles and procedures",

CONSIDERING the standard ISO /TS 14027 "Environmental labels and declarations — Development of product category rules",

CONSIDERING the standard ISO/TS 14067:2018 "Greenhouse gases - Carbon Footprint of Products – Requirements and guidelines for quantification,

CONSIDERING the standard ISO 14064-1:2006 "Specification with guidance at the organization level and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals",

CONSIDERING the standard ISO 14026:2017 "Environmental labels and declarations -- Principles, requirements and guidelines for communication of footprint information",

CONSIDERING the standard ISO 14044 "Environmental management – life cycle assessment – requirements and guidelines",

DECIDES to adopt the following "OIV General principles for the communication related to the carbon footprint for products in the vitiviniculturalsector".

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The Director General of the OIV
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Scope

The objective of this document is to give guidance towards performing, evaluating, and reviewing the communication of the results of the greenhouse gases accounting in the framework of the OIV protocol in the vitiviniculturalsector.

A general framework on communication requirements and options for carbon footprint of products are given in this document.

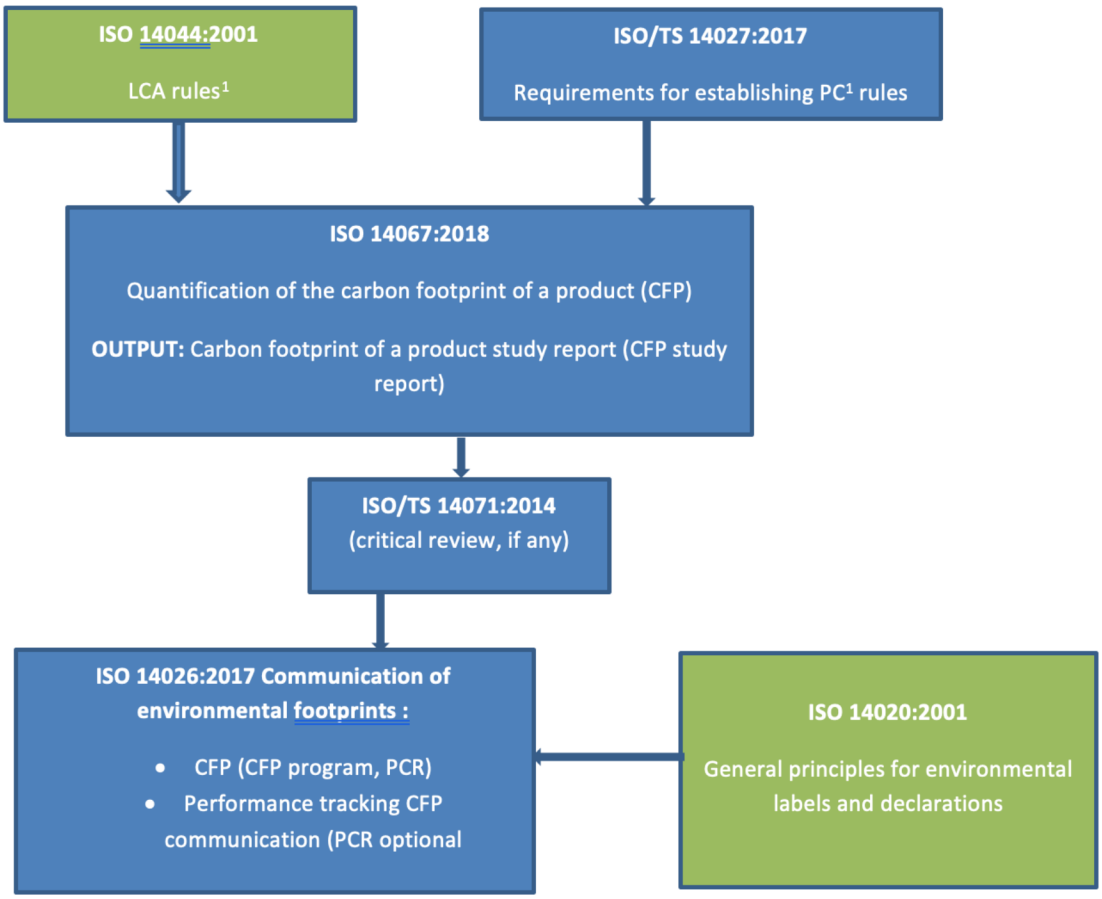
I. Relevant standards of ISO applicable to the vitivinicultural products

Communication rules and requirements provided here below for carbon footprint communication of products in the vitivinicultural sector are compatible with those defined by ISO standards 14020:2001, ISO/TS 14027, ISO 14026:2017, 14067:2018.

The articulation of pertinent ISO standards can be schematized as following:

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Here below you will find a short outline of requirements set up for communication of carbon footprint for vitivinicultural products as set up by ISO standards.

II. General considerations

Standardised criteria for carbon footprint communication are necessary to ensure the precision and reliability of information communicated to consumers, as well as to minimize the number of misleading declarations and labels.

Finally, common criteria for carbon footprint communication will facilitate international trade.

III. Terms and definitions

OIV GHGAP: OIV Greenhouse Gases Accounting Protocol (defined by the resolutions

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OIV-CST 431-2011 and OIV-CST 503AB-2015)

Carbon footprint of a product (CFP)[1]: balance of greenhouse gas emissions and sequestrations in a product system, expressed as CO2 equivalents and based on a life cycle assessment (LCA) (scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3) using the single impact category of climate change. The results of the quantification of the CFP are documented in a CFP study report.

Carbon footprint of a product study report / CFP study report[2]: report that documents the CFP study, presents the CFP or partial CFP, and shows the decisions taken within the study.

Product Category Rules (PCR)[3]: set of specific rules, requirements and guidelines for developing environmental declarations for a product category

Product category[4]: group of products that can fulfill the same functions

CFP communication program[5]: program for the development of CFP communication based on a set of operating rules. The footprint communication program can be voluntary or mandatory, international, regional, national, local and/or sectoral.

QR Code: - Quick Response Code is a two-dimensional (2-D) matrix code that can store more data than previous 1-D and 2-D codes. In addition, an advanced error-correction method and other unique characteristics allow the QR Code to be read more reliably and at higher speeds than other codes

Functional Unit:

- The functional unit describes the functionality of a product as a quantified unit facilitating comparison across similar studies of carbon footprint. For the specific purposes of this resolution, the OIV recommends to follow the prescription established in resolution OIV-CST 503AB-2015 «Greenhouse gases accounting in the grapevine and wine sector – recognised gases and inventory of emissions and sequestrations».
- The declared unit is the unit used in communication of specific carbon footprints. For the sake of consistency and comparability, the OIV recommends the declared unit to be the same as the functional unit.

IV. General principles [6]

The following general principles are applicable to all carbon footprint labels and

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climate declarations of vitivinicultural products.

1. The labels and declarations shall be accurate, verifiable, relevant
2. The labels and declarations must in no way imply obstacles to international trade
3. The information provided must be based on scientific methodology as described in the OIV GHG accounting protocol for grapevine and wine sector (resolutions OIV-CST 431-2011 and OIV-CST 503AB-2015).
4. The information used by labels and declarations must be publicly available and transparent
5. The labels and declarations must take into consideration all relevant aspects of the life cycle of the product
6. The labels and declarations must ensure the issue of comparability. Footprint communications are intended to enable comparison, based on the area of concern, between products in the same product category and having the same functional or declared unit.
7. The labels and declarations must take into consideration the different local and regional contexts for the calculation of the carbon footprint.
8. The labels and declarations must ensure the fairness of Greenhouse Gas Accounting Plan (GHGAP) through a single category assessment of climate change impact and not overall environmental performance.
9. Any administrative requirements or information demands related with labels and declarations must be limited to necessary administrative requirements or information demands
10. The development of labels and declarations must include a participatory consultation with interested parties
11. The relevant labeling and declaration information must be available along the supply chain

V. Requirements for CFP communication

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1. General requirements

A CFP communication of a vitivinicultural product shall be based on a footprint study which is based on methodology as described in the OIV GHG accounting protocol for grapevine and wine sector (resolutions OIV-CST 431-2011, OIV-CST 503AB-2015 and ISO 14026).

2. Intended audience: business-to-business or business-to-consumer

A CFP communication of a vitivinicultural product may be intended for business-to-business or business-to-consumer communication.

3. Information to be provided

The CFP communication shall include the following information:

- the functional unit or declared unit to which the CFP communication refers;
- identification of the life cycle stages that are covered by the footprint communication;
- an unambiguous indication (e.g. a link to a website or a QR code) on how to access the supporting information which may be on a website, at the point of sale or any other publicly available communication means.

4. Critical review

In compiling the CFP study, a critical review enhances the credibility of CFP. It is mandatory in the case of comparative LCA results. A critical review of CFP studies, if any, shall be performed in accordance with ISO/TS 14071.

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[1] ISO 14067: 2018

[2] ISO 14067:2018

[3] ISO 14027 :2017

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[4] ISO 14027 :2017

[5] ISO 14026:2017

[6] For further information, please see the general principles of communication for products defined by ISO 14020

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