



Paris, 23 October 2014

## GLOBAL ECONOMIC VITIVINICULTURE DATA

### **271 mhl of wine produced in 2014**

**With a reduction of 6% compared with the previous year, world wine production has returned to an average level in 2014, but with contrasting developments. The year has been marked by significant climatic hazards, which are at the root of these developments, particularly in Europe.**

- **France** has once again become the biggest producer in the world (**46.2 mhl**), ahead of **Italy**, which saw a poor harvest (**44.4 mhl**)
- **Spain** has returned to **an average level of production (37 mhl)** after a record year in 2013
- Good level of production in the **United States (22.5 mhl)** for the 3<sup>rd</sup> consecutive year
- Significant decline in production in **Chile (10 mhl)** and in several Eastern European countries
- Record production on **New Zealand (3.2 mhl)** and high growth in **Germany (9.7 mhl)**

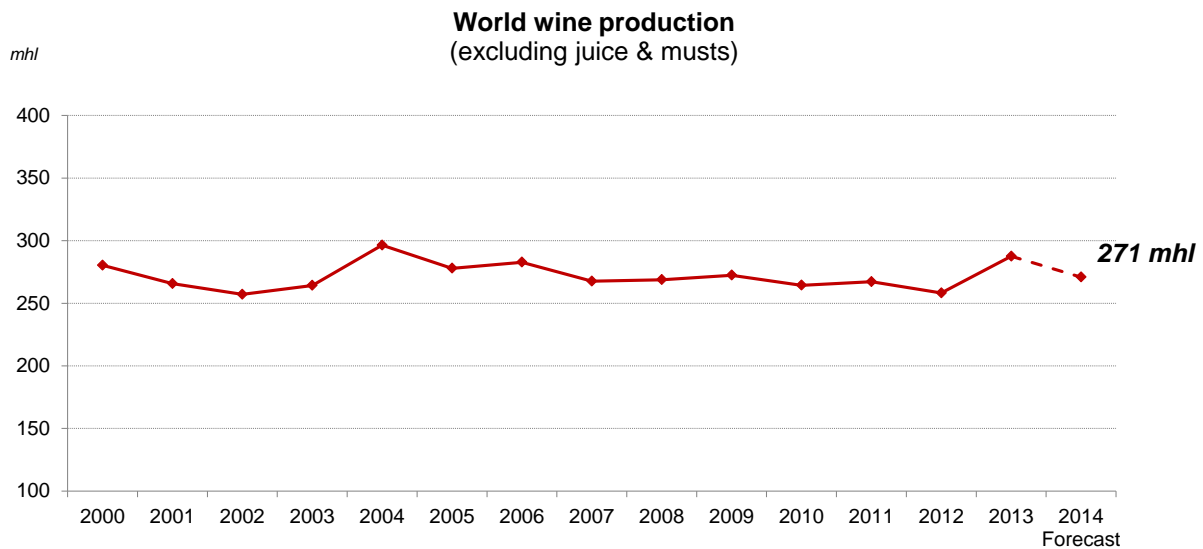
*During the press conference that was held at the headquarters of the International Organisation of Vine and Wine, the Director General of the OIV, Jean-Marie Aurand, presented initial information about world wine production in 2014.*

***Global wine production, excluding juice and musts, is likely to reach 271 million hectolitres – a decrease of 6% compared with 2013, according to the OIV's early estimates for 2014.***

*Mr Aurand specified that the 2013 data was revised upwards (287.6 mhl) due to wine made from the must of grapes held in reserve, particularly in Italy and Spain.*

*With only a few weeks to go until the opening of the World Congress of Vine and Wine, which will be held in Mendoza, Argentina (9-14 November 2014), the Director General of the OIV also emphasised the consolidation of global consumption, which is at this stage estimated at 243 mhl.*

## Trends in world wine production



France has once again become the biggest producer in the world (46.2 mhl, +10% compared with 2013), Italy has recorded a low production (44.4 mhl, -15% compared with 2013) and Spain has returned to an average level of production (37 mhl) following a record year (over 45 mhl in 2013). We should also mention the high growth in German production (9.7 mhl, +16%).

This reduction in production has been amplified in Eastern European countries: Bulgaria, Romania and Slovakia have recorded significant declines in their vinified production in relation to 2013 (-30, -20 and -16% respectively), linked to particularly adverse climate conditions. Only Hungary has maintained its 2013 level of production in 2014 at 2.7 mhl. Elsewhere in the EU, there has been a general downward trend, as seen in Croatia (-30%/2013) with a production of slightly less than 1 mhl, or to a lesser extent in Portugal and Greece with 5.9 mhl (-6%/2013) and 2.9 mhl (-13%/2013) respectively.

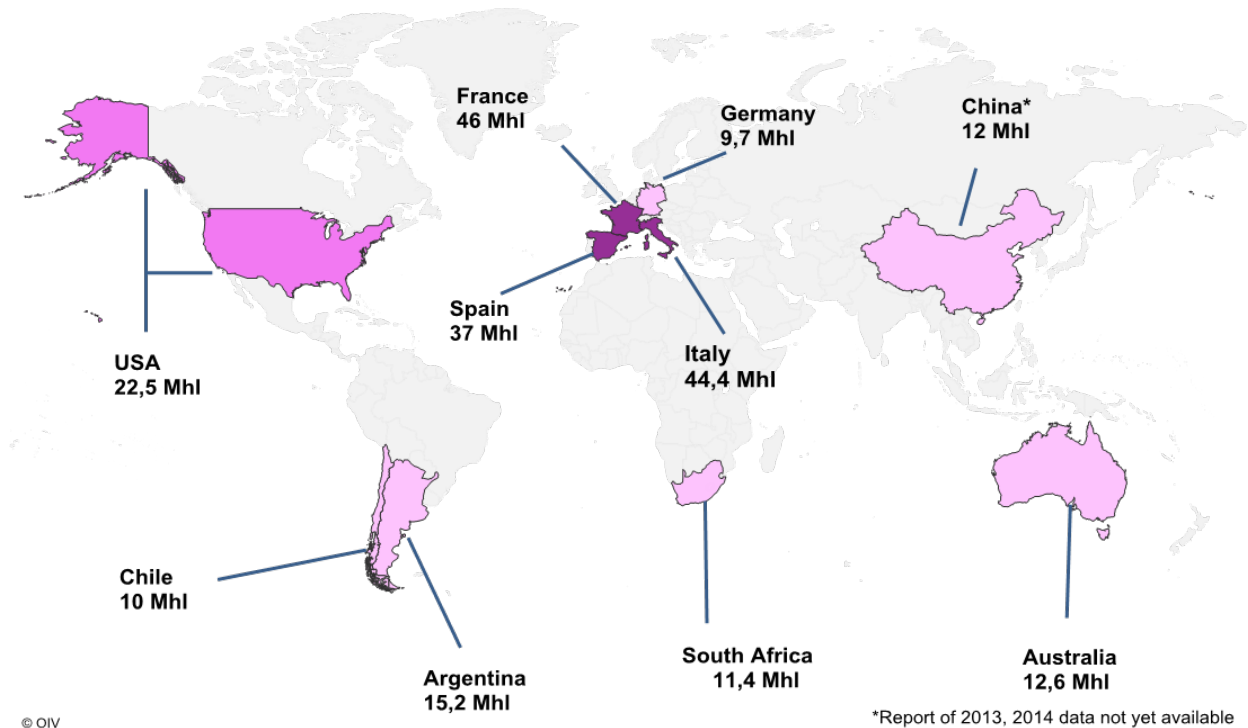
For the third consecutive year, the United States has recorded a high level of production, despite the negative effects of the August earthquake and the not very favourable climate conditions in September in California. 2014 production is likely to be around 22.5 mhl.

In the southern hemisphere, contrasting developments have been observed: Chile, after two record years in 2012 and 2013, has seen a decline in its sizeable production: -2.8 mhl (-22%/2013) but likely to remain stable at 10 mhl, while in Argentina vinified production should grow slightly to 15.2 mhl (+1%/2013). As for South Africa, vinified production is likely to reach 11.4 mhl (+4% compared with 2013).

In Oceania, New Zealand's 2014 production is likely to set a new record of nearly 3.2 mhl (+29% compared with the previous 2013 record of 2.5 mhl), while in Australia the 2014 production should see slight growth compared with that of 2013 (from 12.3 mhl to 12.6 mhl).

## 2014 wine production in the 10 main producing countries

80% of the world's wine is produced by 10 countries



### Moving towards consolidation of consumption

At this time in the year, there is not yet comprehensive information on the level of consumption of different markets, yet the data available points to a consolidation of global consumption, at around 243 mhl.

Under these circumstances, 2014 production should guarantee that consumption and the demand for wines for industrial uses (brandy, vinegar and vermouth) are covered.

PRESS RELEASE

**Table 1: Wine production (excluding juice and musts) (1)**

<i>1000 hl</i>	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2014/2013	2014/2013	Ranking
<b>France</b>	44,381	50,757	41,548	42,004	46,151	4147	10%	1
<b>Italy</b>	48,525	42,772	45,616	52,429	44,424	-8005	-15%	2
<b>Spain</b>	35,353	33,397	31,123	45,650	37,000	-8650	-19%	3
<b>United States (2)</b>	20,890	19,140	21,740	23,500	22,500	-1000	-4%	4
<b>Argentina</b>	16,250	15,473	11,780	14,984	15,200	216	1%	5
<b>Australia</b>	11,420	11,180	12,260	12,310	12,560	250	2%	6
<b>China (3)</b>	13000	13200	13810	11780	11780	0	0%	7
<b>South Africa</b>	9,327	9,725	10,568	10,980	11,420	440	4%	8
<b>Chile</b>	8844	10464	12554	12,846	10,029	-2817	-22%	9
<b>Germany</b>	6,906	9,132	9,012	8,409	9,725	1316	16%	10
<b>Portugal</b>	7,148	5,622	6,327	6,238	5886	-352	-6%	11
<b>Romania</b>	3,287	4,058	3,311	5,113	4,093	-1020	-20%	12
<b>New Zealand</b>	1,900	2,350	1,940	2,480	3,200	720	29%	13
<b>Greece</b>	2,950	2,750	3,115	3,343	2,900	-443	-13%	14
<b>Brazil</b>	2,459	3,460	2,967	2,710	2810	100	4%	15
<b>Hungary</b>	1,762	2,750	1,776	2,666	2,734	68	3%	16
<b>Austria</b>	1,737	2,814	2,125	2,392	2,250	-142	-6%	17
<b>Bulgaria</b>	1,224	1,237	1,442	1,755	1,229	-526	-30%	18
<b>Switzerland</b>	1,030	1,120	1,000	840	900	60	7%	19
<b>Croatia</b>	1,433	1,409	1,293	1,249	874	-375	-30%	20
<b>OIV World Total(4)</b>	<b>264,372</b>	<b>267,243</b>	<b>256,222</b>	<b>287,600</b>	<b>270,864</b>	<b>-16736</b>	<b>-6%</b>	

(1): Countries for which information has been provided with a wine production of more than 1 mhl

(2): OIV estimate (USDA basis)

(3): Report for the year 2013, 2014 figures not yet available

(4) Range used for 2014 world production: 266.2 mhl to 275.5 mhl

Note for editors:

The OIV is the intergovernmental organisation of a scientific and technical nature of recognised competence for its work concerning vines, wine, wine-based beverages, table grapes, raisins and other vine-based products. It is composed of 46 Member States.

In the framework of its competence, the objectives of the OIV are as follows:

- to inform its members of measures whereby the concerns of producers, consumers and other players in the vine and wine products sector may be taken into consideration;
- to assist other international organisations, both intergovernmental and non-governmental, especially those which carry out standardisation activities;
- to contribute to international harmonisation of existing practices and standards and, as necessary, to the preparation of new international standards in order to improve the conditions for producing and marketing vine and wine products, and to help ensure that the interests of consumers are taken into account.

\*Abbreviations:

khl: thousands of hectolitres

mhl: millions of hectolitres

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