Organisation Internationale de la Vigne et du Vin
Organisation Intergouvernementale

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GLOBAL ECONOMIC VITIVINICULTURE DATA

2015 World wine production estimated at 275.7 mhl

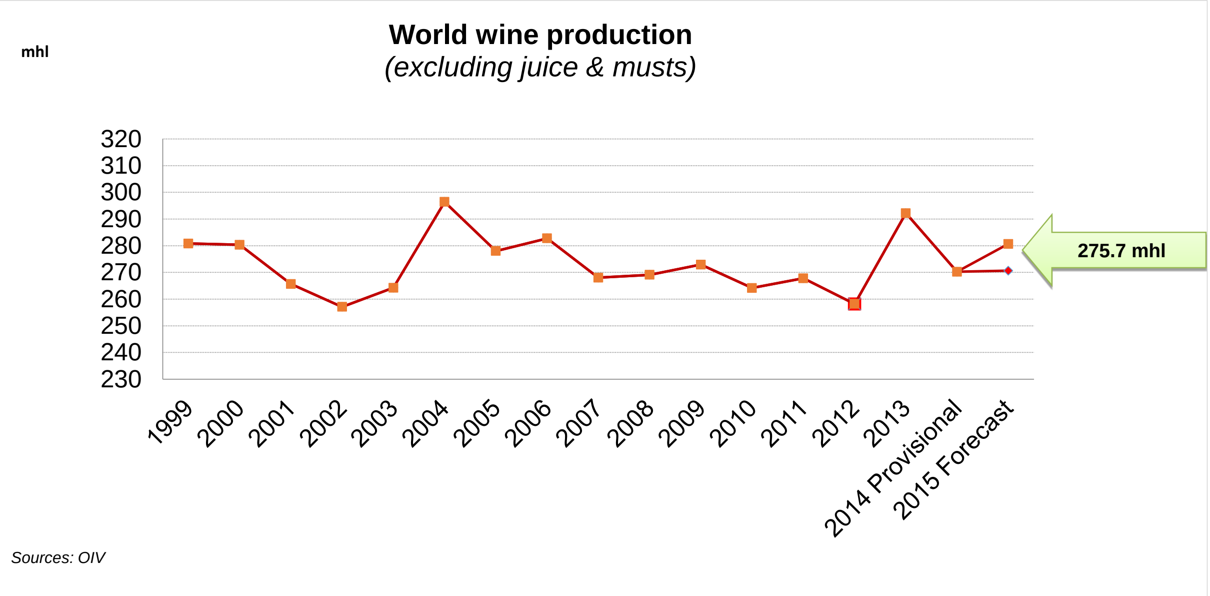
With a slight rise of 2% compared with the previous year, world wine production in 2015 is at a good average.

- **Italy**, with **48.9 mhl**, has again become the biggest producer in the world, followed by **France** (**47.4 mhl**)
- **Spain** has returned to **an average level of production (36.6 mhl**)
- The **United States** has recorded a high level of production of **22.1 mhl** for the second year running (+0.5% compared with 2014)
- In South America, **Argentine** production **has declined (13.4 mhl)**, while **Chile** has seen record production (**12.87 mhl**)
- **Australian** (12 mhl) and **New Zealand (**2.4 mhl) production has remained almost stable for 3 years, excluding the exceptional 2014 production in New Zealand

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 2015, as well as the results of the study of the rosé wine sector carried out in collaboration with the Provence Wine Council (Conseil Interprofessionnel des Vins de Provence, CIVP).

***Global wine production**, excluding juice and musts, is likely to reach **275.7 million hectolitres** – a slight increase of 2% compared with 2014, according to the OIV's early estimates.*

Trends in world wine production



In 2015, **Italy** is the biggest global producer (**48.9 mhl,** +10% compared with 2014), ahead of **France** (**47.4 mhl**, +1% compared with 2014) and **Spain** (**36.7 mhl**, +4% compared with 2014). In the three main European producing countries, production has returned to a slightly higher than average level[1].

Elsewhere in the European Union (EU), **Portugal and Romania** – with forecasts of **6.7 and 4.1 mhl** respectively – fall within this trend (+8% and +9% compared with production for the year 2014). Bulgaria has returned to a level of production in keeping with its potential after a very poor harvest in 2014.

In contrast, **Germany** has recorded a slight fall in production (**8.8 mhl**, -4% compared with 2014) and **Greece** a more consistent decline (**2.7 mhl**, -9% compared with 2014).

The **United States (22.1 mhl)** has again, for the second year running, recorded a high level of production, without achieving the volumes reached in 2013.

In the southern hemisphere, contrasting developments have been observed: **Chile** has reached a new record for vinified production with **12.9 mhl** (+22.6% compared with 2014), while **Argentina** has recorded a significant decline with **13.4 mhl** vinified (-12.1% compared with 2014) and
South Africa has maintained its 2014 level at **11.3 mhl.**

[1] Five-year average excluding minimum and maximum productions during the period

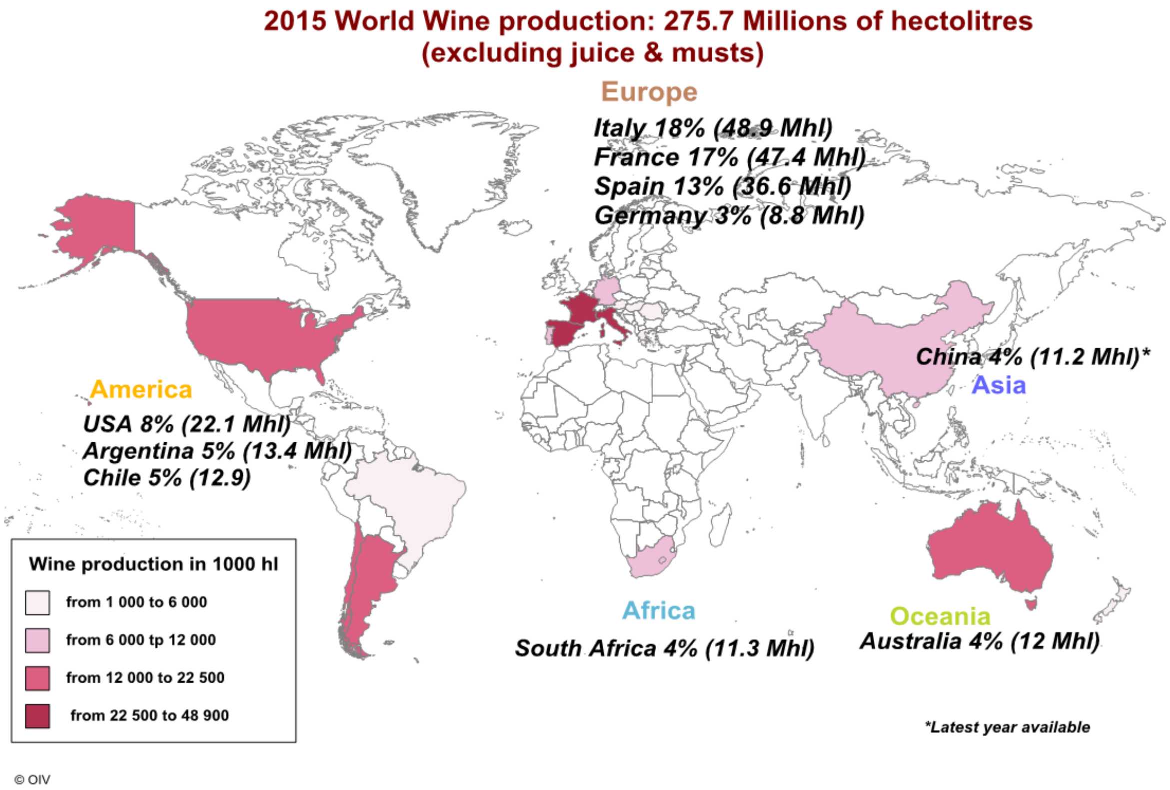
In Oceania, **Australian and New Zealand** production has remained fairly stable for 3 years, with 2015 forecasts of **12 mhl and 2.4 mhl** respectively (excluding the exceptional 2014 production in New Zealand).

2015 wine production in the main producing countries

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

Unit: 1000 hl	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 Provisional	2015 Forecast	2015/2014 Variation in volume	2015/2014 Variation in %	Ranking
Italy	48 525	42 772	45 616	54 029	44 229	48 869	4640	10%	1
France	44 381	50 757	41 548	42 134	46 804	47 373	569	1%	2
Spain	35 353	33 397	31 123	45 308	38 211	36 600	-1611	-4%	3
United States (2)	20 887	19 140	21 650	23 590	22 020	22 140	120	1%	4
Argentina	16 250	15 473	11 778	14 984	15 197	13 358	-1839	-12%	5
Chile	8 844	10 464	12 554	12 820	10 500	12 870	2370	23%	6
Australia	11 420	11 180	12 259	12 310	12 020	12 000	-20	0%	7
South Africa	9 327	9 725	10 569	10 982	11 316	11 310	-6	0%	8
China*	13 000	13 200	13 511	11 780	11 178	*11 178*	0	0%	9
Germany	6 906	9 132	9 012	8 409	9 202	8 788	-414	-4%	10
Portugal	7 148	5 622	6 327	6 231	6 195	6 703	508	8%	11
Russia *	7 640	6 980	6 220	5 290	4 880	*4 880*	0	0%	12
Romania	3 287	4 058	3 311	5 113	3 750	4 069	319	9%	13
Hungary	1 762	2 750	1 818	2 618	2 555	2 873	318	12%	14
Brazil*	2 459	3 460	2 967	2 710	2 732	*2 732*	0	0%	15
Greece	2 950	2 750	3 115	3 343	2 900	2 650	-250	-9%	16
Austria	1 737	2 814	2 125	2 392	1 999	2 350	351	18%	17
New Zealand	1 900	2 350	1 940	2 484	3 204	2 350	-854	-27%	18
Serbia*	2 382	2 244	2 175	2 306	2 332	*2 332*	0	0%	19
Bulgaria	1 224	1 237	1 442	1 755	747	1 538	791	106%	20
Moldava *	840	1 520	1 470	2 570	1 630	*1 630*	0	0%	21
Georgia*	1 034	1 108	830	997	1 134	*1 134*	0	0%	22
OIV World Total(3)	**264 188**	**267 803**	**258 211**	**292 218**	**270 234**	***275 665***	**5431**	**2%**	

(1): Countries for which information has been provided with a wine production of more than 1 mhl
(2): OIV estimate based on UDSA info
(3): OIV estimate: mid-range estimate. Range for evaluation of 2015 world production: from 270.75 mhl to 280.7 mhl.
* 2015: 2014 data used as provisional figures



World wine consumption

At this time of the year, we do not yet have definitive figures on wine consumption, which is nevertheless estimated within the range of 235.7 to 248.4 mhl. There is also a continuing internationalisation of markets.

This year, as for the previous year also, balance was achieved in the market. 2015 production will make it possible to cover both consumption and the demand for wines for industrial uses (brandy, vinegar and vermouth).

Focus on the rosé wine sector

In 2014, **global production of rosé wines (excluding sparkling wines)** is estimated at **24.3 mha,** which is 9.6 % of the world still wine production. The production of rosé wines has grown in recent years, driven by an increase in consumption.

Four countries account for 80% of production: **France** (7.6 **mhl** in 2014), **Spain (**5.5 **mhl**), **the United States (**3.5 **mhl**) and **Italy** (2.5 **mhl)**.

World rosé wine consumption reached 22.7 mhl in 2014, which is an increase of 20% since 2002. France and the United States are the main consumers of rosé wines, with 8.1 and 73.2 million hectolitres consumed respectively in 2014. Only a few countries have seen their rosé wine consumption drop, and these are countries of historic importance in wine consumption, and specifically rosé wine: Italy, Spain and Portugal. Rosé consumption is becoming globalised and a number of new countries have also begun to consume it, including: the United Kingdom (250 % since 2002), Sweden (750 %), but also Canada (120 %) or Hong-Kong (250 %).

France has recorded the biggest increase in recent years: + 2.5 mhl between 2002 and 2014. Rosé wines going from 17% (in 2002) to 30% (in 2014) of the total still wine consumption.

Since 2002, **global rosé wine exports** (**9.8 million hectolitres** in 2014) have seen sustained growth, stimulated by high demand from major consumer countries, primarily non-producing countries such as the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Belgium. More than 1 out of 3 bottles of rosé wines now crosses a border. The development of consumption is driven by young age groups.

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 that 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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