



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



International Organisation
of Vine and Wine
Intergovernmental Organisation

FAO-OIV FOCUS 2016*

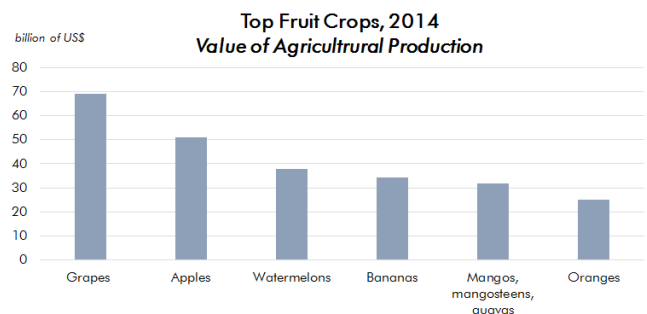
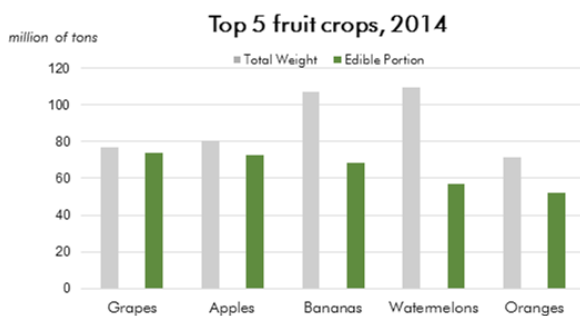
TABLE AND DRIED GRAPES

OVERVIEW

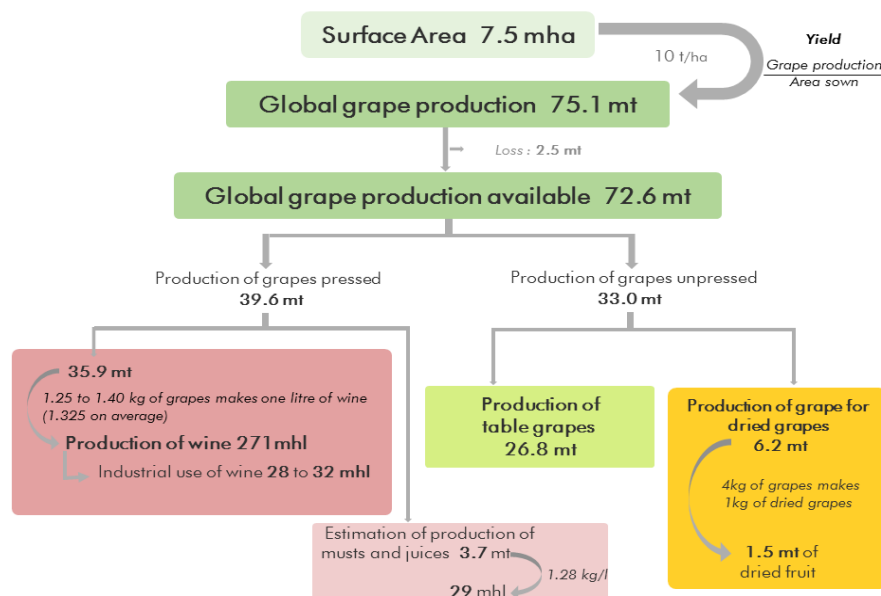
Grapes are one of the world's largest fruit crops, with approximately **75 million tons** produced each year, and are one of the most diffused fruits.

Considering the weight of the edible portion, grape is the first most produced fruit crop in the world.

Grape is one of the fruits with the highest input of technology (cooling, sulfuration, packing, cold storage) and practices (hand labour). For this reason it is the **fruit crop with the highest total value of production** in the world, representing almost 70 billion of US\$.



In 2014



In 2014 **44%** of the grape production consisted of **unpressed grapes**, while the other **53%** was **mainly used for wine production**

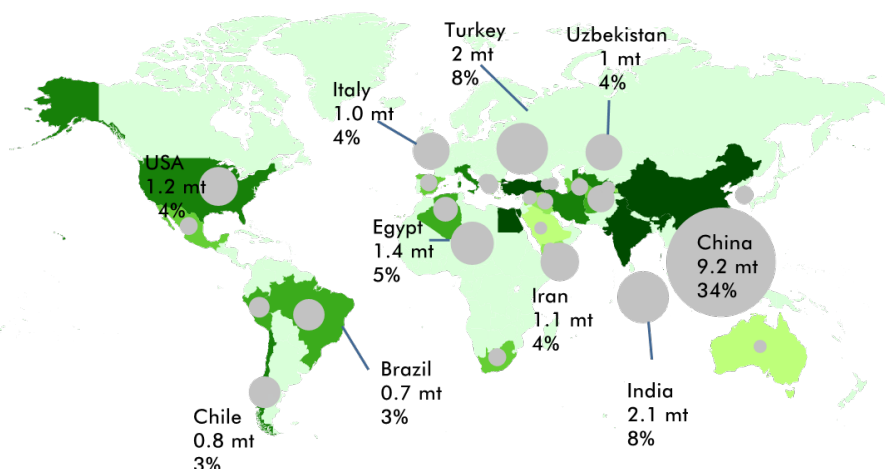
The cultivation of grapes is widely spread around the world with an estimated surface area of **7.5 million hectares** in 2014. Of this, 39% was produced in Europe, 32% in Asia and 20% in America

Grapes are consumed both as fresh and as processed products such as wine, jam, juice, jelly, grape seed extract, dried grapes, vinegar and grape seed oil.

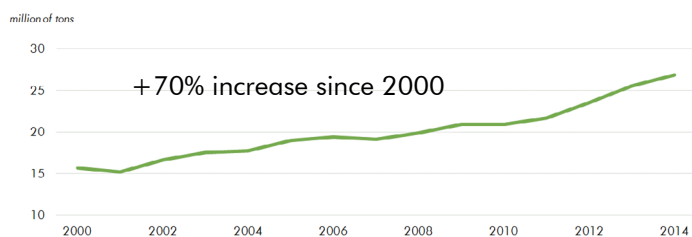
*This is an extract of the forthcoming FAO- OIV publication on Table and Dried Grapes

TABLE GRAPES

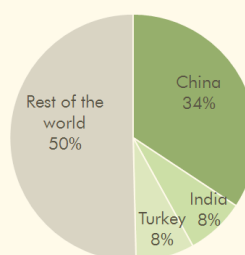
27 million tons: world **production** of table grapes in 2014



Evolution of world table grapes production



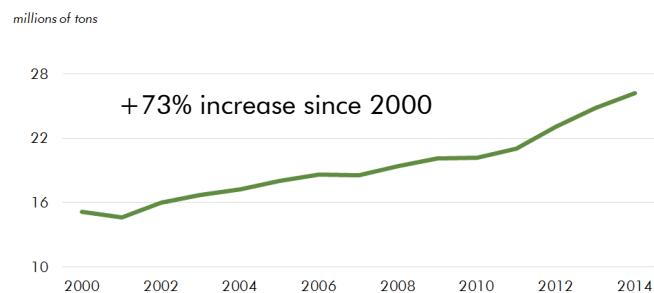
3 countries produce **50%**



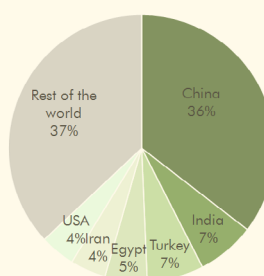
China is a major contributor to the growth of world production. Between 2000 and 2014, its production has multiplied by 7.

26.2 million tons: world **consumption** of table grapes in 2014

Evolution of world table grapes consumption



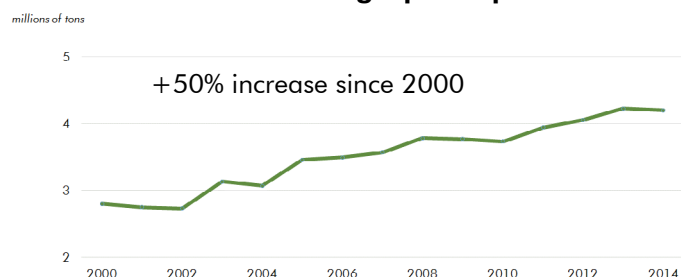
6 countries consume **63%**



China is the largest consumer followed by India and Turkey. Grape consumption is not only on the rise in these countries; there is an increase of consumption in the Southeast Asian markets.

4.2 million tons: world table grapes **export** in 2014

Evolution of world table grapes export



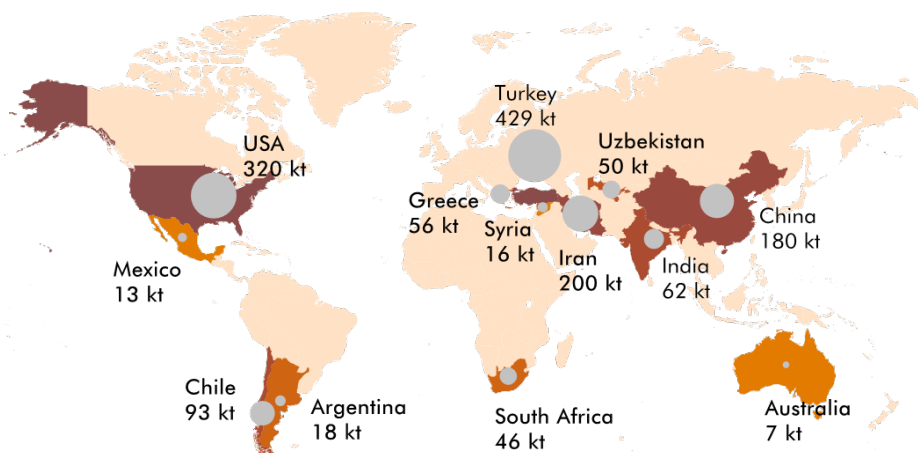
Share of production traded

	2000			2014		
thousands of tons	Production	Export	% exp/prod	Production	Export	% exp/prod
Turkey	338	202	60%	429	226	53%
USA	448	94	21%	320	153	48%
Iran	188	105	56%	200	102	51%
China	85	1	1%	180	30	17%
Chile	50	44	88%	93	66	71%
India	28	0	0%	62	16	26%
Greece	86	48	56%	56	23	41%
Uzbekistan	30	13	43%	50	29	58%

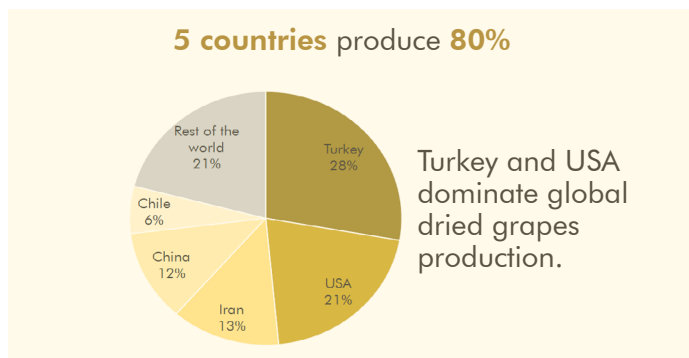
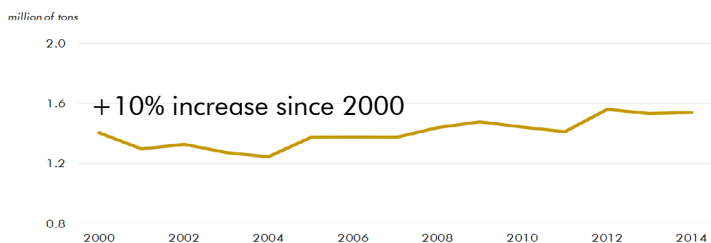
Growth was particularly driven by the emergence of new players in table grape trade, such as South Africa and Peru.

DRIED GRAPES

1.5 million tons: world dried grapes **production** in 2014

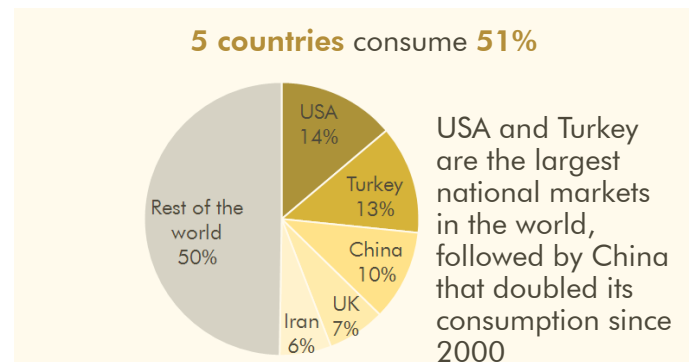
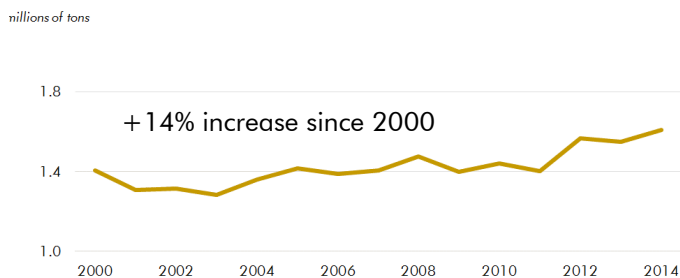


Evolution of world dried grapes production



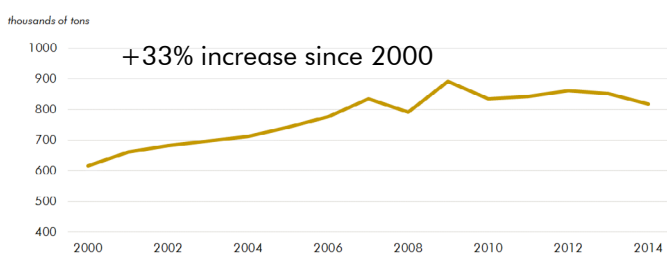
1.6 million tons: world **consumption** of dried grapes in 2014

Evolution of world dried grapes consumption



816 thousands tons: world dried grapes **export** in 2014

Evolution of world dried grapes export



Share of production traded

	2000			2014		
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Increase in dried grapes exports from Chile, Iran, Turkey and USA.

The rate of internationalisation of trade for this product is very high: «world export/world consumption» ratio reached 51% in 2014.

Turkey is world's leading exporter, the EU is the leading importer market.

DO YOU KNOW THAT?

- Table grapes yields depend greatly on cultivation and climatic conditions but also vary from one variety to another. This leads to a wide range of yields across the world: from 6-12 t/ha in France to 20-30 t/ha in California.
- Compared to wine grapes, table grapes usually have larger berries and firmer pulp. Table grapes are more resistant to transport constraints, as they will not wilt and crush as fast. Another important aspect is the presence of aromatic compounds, while wine-producing varieties are mostly non-aromatic.
- Consumers' tastes and preferences for table grapes tend to conform, especially in traditional markets such as Northern Europe. There is a preference for grapes with medium sized bunches, with well-developed and coloured berries, crunchy, thin skin, sweet taste, if possible without the presence of seeds and with a preference for mature yellow berries. Whereas, in emerging markets such as China, there is more demand for varieties like the Red Globe that have large seeded sweet-tasting berries.
- Dried grapes varieties generally have small and seedless berries, are early-ripening, with berries that remain soft and not sticky.

FAOSTAT, the world's largest database of food and agricultural information, with more than a million statistics covering five decades and 245 countries and territories

OIV the reference organization on vines, wine, wine-based beverages, table grapes, raisins and other vine-based products



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Abbreviations:

ha: hectares

t: tons

kt: thousand tons

mha: million hectares

mhl: million hectolitres

mt: million tons

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