



Paris, 24 October 2017

GLOBAL ECONOMIC VITIVINICULTURE DATA

**2017 World wine production estimated at 246.7 mhl,
a fall of 8.2% compared with 2016**

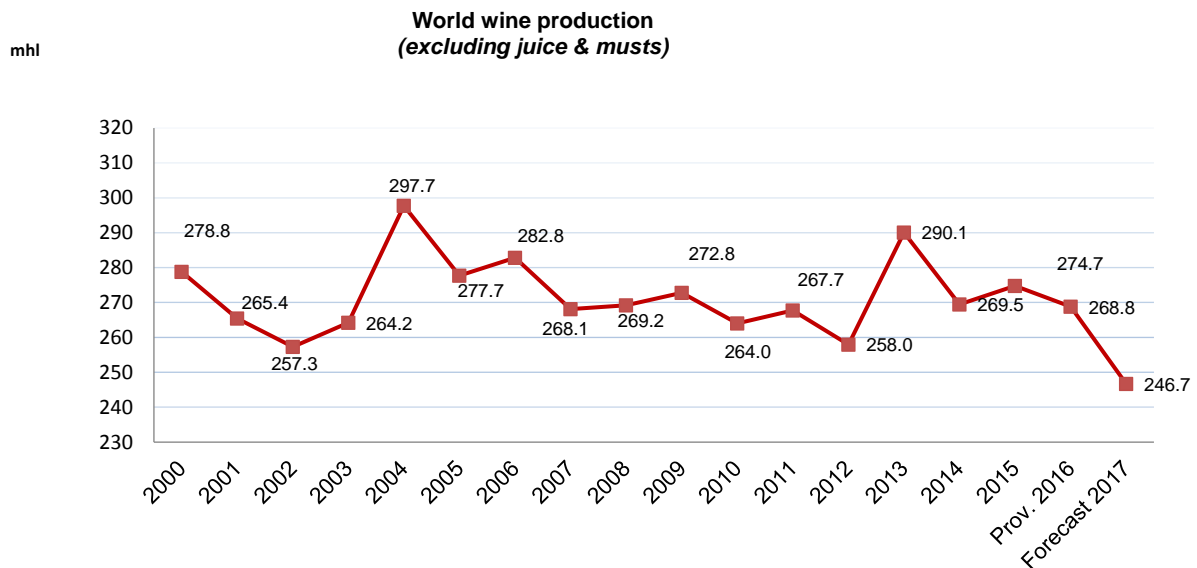
A historically low 2017 production especially in Western Europe due to unfavourable climate conditions

- Very low production in Europe: **production levels were at a historic low in Italy (39.3 mhl), France (36.7 mhl) and Spain (33.5 mhl). Germany (8.1 mhl) also recorded low production. Portugal (6.6 mhl), Romania (5.3 mhl), Hungary (2.9 mhl) and Austria (2.4 mhl) were the only countries to see a rise compared with 2016.**
- An even higher level of production was recorded in the **United States (23.3 mhl).**
- **South Africa (10.8 mhl)** maintained its level of production.
- In South America, production increased compared with the low levels of 2016, particularly in **Argentina (11.8 mhl)** and **Brazil (3.4 mhl)**. In **Chile (9.5 mhl)**, vinified production remained low.
- **Australian production (13.9 mhl) grew** and **New Zealand production (2.9 mhl)** maintained a very good level despite a slight decline.

During the press conference 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 2017.

World wine production, excluding juice and musts, is likely to reach **246.7 mhl** – an 8% drop compared with 2016 and one of the lowest levels for several decades. This drop is consecutive to climate hazards, which affected the main producing countries, particularly in Europe.

Trends in world wine production



Sources: OIV

In the European Union (EU), extreme weather events – from frost to drought – significantly impacted 2017 wine production, which was historically low. Indeed, the forecasts of the three main producing countries saw a decrease compared with 2016 production.

Italy confirmed its place as the leading world producer for the third year running in 2017 (**39.3 mhl**, -23%/2016), followed by **France (36.7 mhl**, -19%/2016) and **Spain (33.5 mhl**, -15%/2016).

This reduction was recorded in the main EU countries. **Germany (8.1 mhl**, -10%/2016) and **Greece (2.5 mhl**, -10%/2016) fall in line with this downward trend. **Bulgaria (1.1 mhl**, -2%/2016), saw a production level in keeping with its potential.

Portugal (6.6 mhl), **Romania (5.3 mhl)**, **Hungary (2.9 mhl)** and **Austria (2.4 mhl)** were the only countries to record a rise compared with 2016. After two poor harvests, Romania returned to a high level of production.

The **United States**, with **23.3 mhl** vinified (-1%/2016), saw a high level of production for the second year running. One doubt remains: the estimated wine production is based on USDA forecasts for grape production, relating especially to wine grapes, from August 2017 and does not therefore take into account the potential consequences of the recent fires in California (October 2017).

In South America, wine production is likely to show quite an increase compared with 2016, despite the fairly low temperatures at the end of the 2016 year.

Argentina recorded a **rise in its production** with **11.8 mhl** vinified in 2017 (+25%/2016), after the 2016 harvest was one of the lowest in recent years.

Brazil, after the previous year's very low production of 1.4 mhl, saw production levels of over **3.4 mhl** in 2017.

In **Chile**, 2017 production registered a **decline with 9.5 mhl**, equating to -6% compared with an already low 2016 production.

South Africa (10.8 mhl) observed a slight 2% increase in production levels in 2017 compared with 2016.

In **Oceania**, 2017 **Australian production** reached a **sustained level of 13.9 mhl**, +6% compared with 2016. Production was on the up for the third year in a row. In **New Zealand**, production **slightly declined** in 2017 (-9%), yet this was in reference to a record production the year before. It nevertheless remained high (**2.9 mhl**).

2017 Wine production in the main producing countries

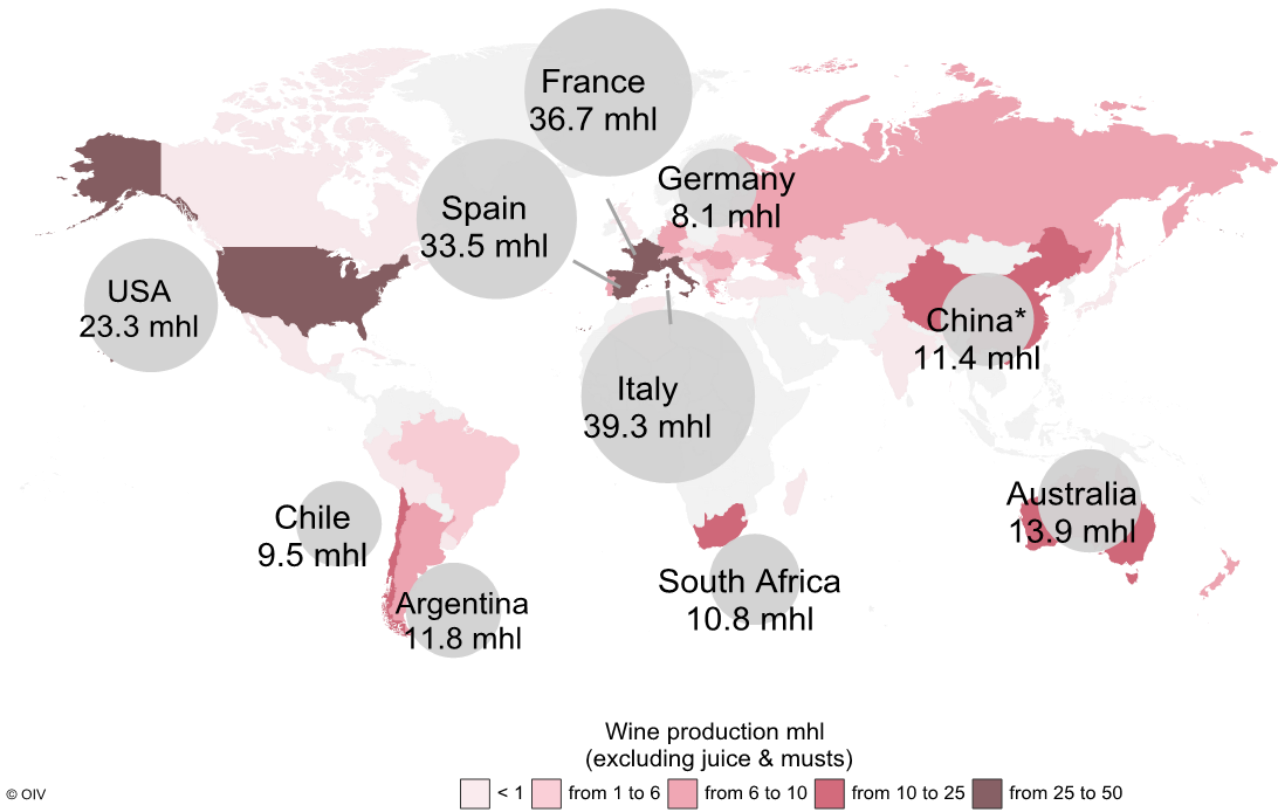
Table 1: Wine production (excluding juice and musts) ⁽¹⁾

<i>Unit: mhl</i>	2013	2014	2015	2016 Provisional	2017 Forecast	2017/2016 Variation in volume	2017/2016 Variation in %	Ranking
Italy	54.0	44.2	50.0	50.9	39.3	-11.6	-23%	1
France	42.1	46.5	47.0	45.2	36.7	-8.5	-19%	2
Spain	45.3	39.5	37.7	39.3	33.5	-5.8	-15%	3
United States ⁽²⁾	24.4	23.1	21.7	23.6	23.3	-0.3	-1%	4
Australia	12.3	11.9	11.9	13.1	13.9	0.8	6%	5
Argentina	15.0	15.2	13.4	9.4	11.8	2.4	25%	6
China*	11.8	11.6	11.5	11.4	11.4	0.0	0%	7
South Africa	11.0	11.5	11.2	10.5	10.8	0.3	2%	8
Chile	12.8	9.9	12.9	10.1	9.5	-0.7	-6%	9
Germany	8.4	9.2	8.9	9.0	8.1	-0.9	-10%	10
Portugal	6.2	6.2	7.0	6.0	6.6	0.6	10%	11
Russia*	5.3	4.9	5.6	5.6	5.6	0.0	0%	12
Romania	5.1	3.7	3.6	3.3	5.3	2.1	64%	13
Brazil	2.7	2.6	2.7	1.3	3.4	2.1	169%	14
Hungary	2.6	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.9	0.1	3%	15
New Zealand	2.5	3.2	2.3	3.1	2.9	-0.3	-9%	16
Greece	3.3	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.5	-0.1	-5%	17
Serbia*	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0%	18
Austria	2.4	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.4	0.4	23%	19
Moldova	2.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.8	0.3	20%	20
Bulgaria	1.7	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.0	-2%	21
Georgia*	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.0	0%	22
OIV World Total⁽³⁾	290.1	269.5	274.7	268.8	246.7	-22.1	-8%	

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

(2): OIV estimate based on UDSA info

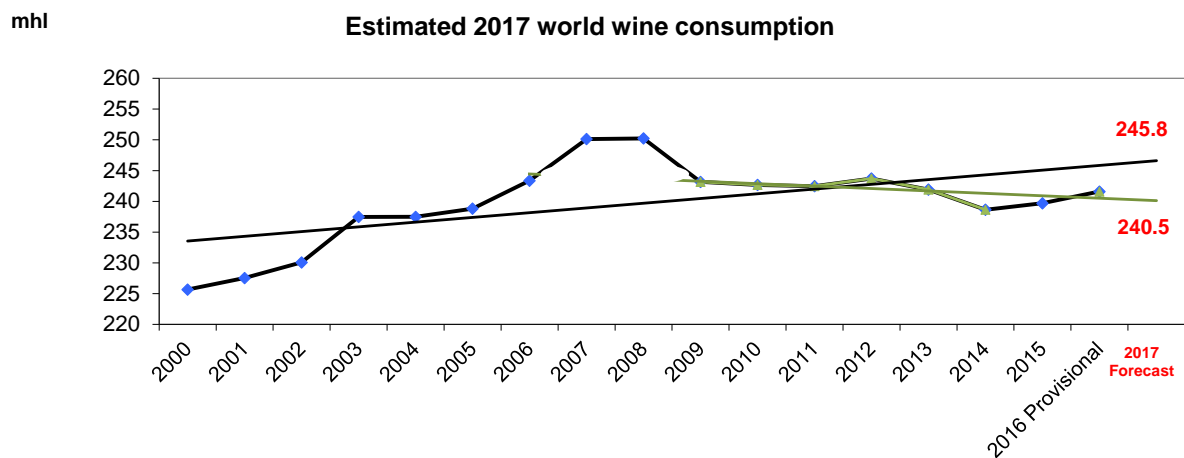
(3): OIV estimate: mid-range estimate. Range for evaluation of 2017 world production: from 243.3 mhl to 250.1 mhl



* Report for the year 2016 — 2017 figures not yet available

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 **240.5** to **245.8** mhl.



Source: OIV

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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