



Paris, 27 April 2015

Global state of conditions report: developments and trends

- **Slight growth in the global areas under vines (7554 kha, + 8 kha): China is now second in the world in terms of its vineyard surface area, with nearly 800 kha**
- **World wine production is at a good average (279 mhl), after the high volumes in 2013 (291 mhl)**
- **Global wine consumption in 2014, estimated at 240 mhl, dropped slightly by 2.4 mhl compared with 2013, within an overall context of stabilisation since 2009**
- **In 2014, the world wine trade continued to increase in terms of volume (104 mhl, +2%) to reach a stable value of 26bn EUR**
- **Early estimates of the 2015 harvest: a slight decline in the southern hemisphere**

The Director General of the OIV, Jean-Marie Aurand, presented information on "the potential wine production, assessment of the harvest, and state of the market and international trade in 2014" at the Organisation's headquarters in Paris on 27 April. He also gave initial estimates of the harvests of the main countries in the southern hemisphere.

Development of the world area under vines: moving towards a trend reversal?

Since the end of the grubbing measures in the European Union (EU), plantations in Asia and South America have slightly overcompensated for the reduction in the EU vineyards, as well as the Australian areas under vines.

World wine production: the year 2014 is at a good average

Following a record year in 2013 (291 mhl), a good level of global wine production was reached in 2014 (279 mhl).

In Europe, France and Germany recorded huge increases of +11% (46.7 mhl and 9.3 mhl respectively). Meanwhile, Romania, Italy and Spain saw respective declines of 20%, 17% and 9% (4 mhl, 44.7 mhl and 41.6 mhl), after significant harvests in 2013.

Outside Europe, the United States (22.3 mhl) and South Africa (11.3 mhl) maintained good levels of production. Production stabilised in Argentina (15.1 mhl) and saw a slight decrease in Australia (12 mhl). New Zealand's record production (3.2 mhl) should also be highlighted. The most significant declines were in Chile (-18% with 10.5 mhl) and China (-5% with 11.1 mhl).

Global wine consumption: a slight drop in 2014

2014 World wine consumption is estimated at 240 mhl, a decrease of 2.4 mhl compared with 2013. The traditional consumer countries resumed their downward trend (or stagnation), to the advantage of new consumer countries both in Europe and in the rest of the world.

With 30.7 mhl, the United States confirmed its position as the biggest global consumer country.

France (27.9 mhl) and Italy (20.4 mhl), in keeping with past trends, resumed their decline between 2013 and 2014, by 0.9 mhl and 1.4 mhl respectively.

The level of consumption in China is estimated at 15.8 mhl: a reduction of 1.2 mhl compared with 2013.

International trade: resumption of growth in terms of volume (104 mhl) and stabilisation in terms of value at 26bn EUR

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In 2014, the world wine trade increased by 2.6% compared with 2013 in terms of volume, but stayed at the same value.

The bottled export share was still significant, with a slight rise for sparkling wines (+1%) between 2013 and 2014, and a further increase in bulk wine exports.

2015: a production broadly comparable to that of 2014 in the southern hemisphere

Early estimates of wine production in the southern hemisphere lead us to anticipate a slight reduction in 2015 of around 3% compared with 2014, placing it within the range of 53 to 57 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:

kha: thousands of hectares

mha: millions of hectares

khl: thousands of hectolitres

mhl: millions of hectolitres

bn: billion

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