Grapes are one of the world’s largest fruit crops, with approximately **74 million tons** produced each year, and is one of the most diffused fruits.

Considering the weight of the edible portion, grape is the first most produced fruit crop in the world.\(^1\)

The edible portion has been calculated adjusting the total agricultural production by a refuse factor taken from the USDA National Nutrient Database for Standard Reference, Release 28.

Grape is one of the fruit 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.\(^2\)

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.

In 2014 46% of the grape production consists of **unpressed grapes**, while the other 50% is mainly used for **wine production**.

\(^1\)FAOSTAT Value of gross production has been compiled by multiplying gross production in physical terms by output prices at farm gate. Thus, value of production measures production in monetary terms at the farm gate level.

\(^2\)The edible portion has been calculated adjusting the total agricultural production by a refuse factor taken from the USDA National Nutrient Database for Standard Reference, Release 28
TABLE GRAPES

27 million tonnes is the world production of table grapes in 2014

+70% over the past 15 years

Evolution of world table grape production

![Graph showing world table grape production growth from 2000 to 2014](image)

26.2 million tonnes is the world consumption of table grapes in 2014

+40% since 2000

Evolution of world table grapes consumption

![Graph showing world table grape consumption growth from 2000 to 2014](image)

International trade of perishable fruits is growing thanks to the progress made in the cultivation and storage techniques allowing long term conservation and transport of the commodities.

World table grape exports has grown significantly over the past 15 years (export 2.8 in 2000 to 4.2 million tonnes in 2014).

3 countries produce 50%

![Map showing countries producing 50% of world table grapes](image)

China is a major contributor to the growth of world production. Between 2000 and 2014, table grape production in China grew by more than 80%.

Compared to wine grapes, table grapes usually have larger berries and firmer pulp. These characteristics make table grapes more resistant to transport constraints, as they will not wilt and crush as fast.

6 countries consume 63%

![Map showing countries consuming 63% of world table grapes](image)

China is the largest consumer, with consumption of over 9 million tons in 2014, followed by India and the Turkey, with both a consumption of 1.8 million. Grape consumption is not only on the rise in these markets; there is clearly growing interest in this fruit in Southeast Asian markets.

Studies have shown that consumers’ tastes and preferences for table grapes tend to conform. 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 grapes.

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

Share of production traded

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>2000 Production</th>
<th>2000 Export</th>
<th>% exp./prod</th>
<th>2014 Production</th>
<th>2014 Export</th>
<th>% exp./prod</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>9187</td>
<td>126</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
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<td>3%</td>
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<td>258</td>
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<td>37%</td>
<td>1166</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>14%</td>
<td>3051</td>
<td>23</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
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<td>1038</td>
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<td>43%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>715</td>
<td>676</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>776</td>
<td>752</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
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<td>14</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>763</td>
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<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>263</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>85</td>
<td>35%</td>
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<td>88</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DRIED GRAPES

1.5 million of tonnes is the world dried grapes production in 2014

5 countries produce 80%

Turkey and USA dominate global raisin production

Dried grape varieties generally have small and seedless berries, an early-ripening grape, with berries that remain soft and not sticky.

1.6 million tonnes is the world consumption of dried grapes in 2014

USA and Turkey are the largest national markets in the world, followed by China that doubled its consumption since 2000.

Dried fruit is particularly suited to international trade because of its low transportation cost, easy storage requirements. The rate of internationalisation of trade for this product is very high: «world market/world consumption» ratio reached 51% in 2014.

Increase in raisins exports from Chile, Iran, Turkey and USA

Share of production traded

Turkey is world’s leading exporter of raisins, the EU is the leading importer market
FAO with 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.