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GLOBAL ECONOMIC VITIVINICULTURE DATA

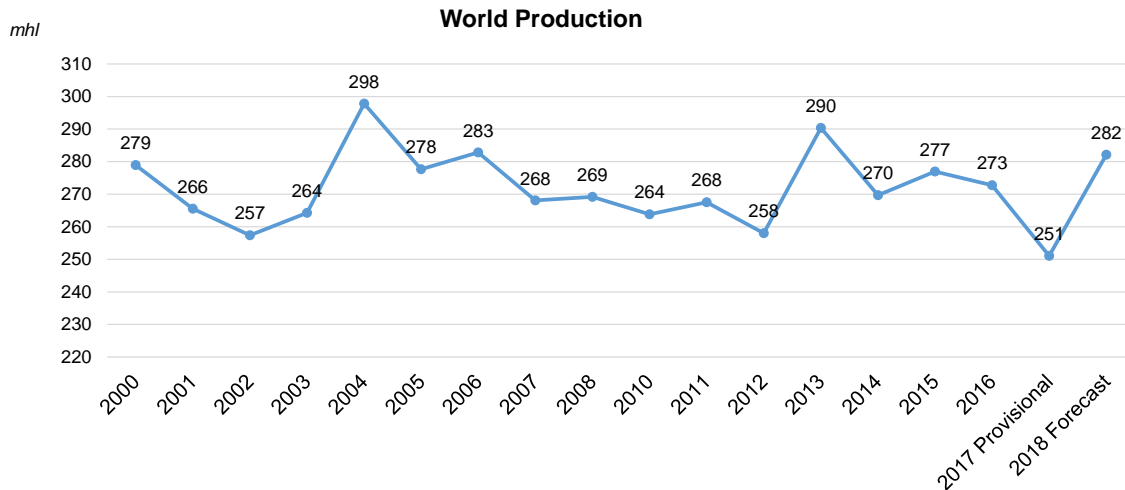
Very high world wine production in 2018, estimated at 282 mhl, after a historically low 2017 harvest

With **282 million hectolitres (mhl)**, 2018 vitivinicultural production is one of the highest since 2000.

- In Europe: **Italy (48.5 mhl)**, **France (46.4 mhl)** and **Spain (40.9 mhl)** recorded very high production levels. **Germany (9.8 mhl)**, **Romania (5.2 mhl)**, **Hungary (3.4 mhl)** and **Austria (3.0 mhl)** have also forecasted harvests above their 5-year averages. **Portugal (5.3 mhl)** and **Greece (2.2 mhl)** were the only countries to see a decrease in production compared with 2017.
- Production levels in the **United States (23.9 mhl)** have remained stable for 3 years.
- In **South Africa**, drought significantly impacted 2018 production (**9.5 mhl**).
- South American production levels were very high. In **Argentina (14.5 mhl)** vinified production increased by 23% compared with the previous year, and in **Chile (12.9 mhl)** it grew by 36%. **Brazil (3.0 mhl)** reached a high level, even if its production fell compared with the very strong 2017 production.
- **Australian wine production (12.5 mhl)** declined compared with that of the previous year and **New Zealand production (3.0 mhl)** remained at a very high level.

2018 **World wine production** excluding juice and musts – which should reach **282 mhl** – saw a significant rise of 31 mhl compared with the very low production of the preceding year, according to the OIV’s early estimates.

Trends in world wine production



In the European Union (EU), the harvest volume will be 19% higher than the previous year's levels. Wine production, excluding juice and musts, is estimated at **168.4 mhl** – which is a **significant increase of 27.2 mhl** compared with the low 2017 production (141.1 mhl).

In the main European producing countries, estimates for the 2018 harvest are higher than those of the year before. In **Italy**, production increased by 14% compared with 2017 and established itself at **48.5 mhl**, in line with the 5-year average. In **France (46.4 mhl)** and in **Spain (40.9 mhl)**, with rises of 27% and 26% respectively compared with 2017, estimated levels are higher than the average for the last 5 years.

In **Germany (9.8 mhl)**, production increased by 2.3 mhl compared with the preceding year. This level of production is likely to be the highest in the last 10 years. In **Romania (5.2 mhl)**, after 4 years of production at an average level, 2018 should exceed the already very high levels of 2013. In **Hungary (3.4 mhl)** and in **Austria (3.0 mhl)**, production will also be very strong compared with recent years.

Portugal and Greece were the only countries to see a reduced harvest compared with their 2017 volumes. In **Portugal (5.3 mhl)**, weather conditions favourable to bouts of downy and powdery mildew greatly impacted 2018 production, with a drop of 22% compared with 2017. 2018 production is set to be the lowest in the last 6 years. In **Greece**, vinified production should arrive at **2.2 mhl** – a fall of 15% compared with 2017. This follows the downward trend in production observed since 2003.

In the **main wine-producing countries outside the EU**, the level of vinified production in 2018 was higher than the average for the 5 previous years.

The **United States**, with **23.9 mhl** vinified (-2%/2017), recorded a high level of production for the third year running, thus confirming its position as the 4th biggest global producer.

In the southern hemisphere, 2018 production in **Chile** established itself at **12.9 mhl** – an increase in production of 36% compared with 2017. **Argentina**, after 2 years of very low production, returned to a high level in 2018 (**14.5 mhl**, equating to +23%/2017). In **Brazil**, despite a decrease in 2018 production compared with 2017 (-17%), it is still set to remain at a high level (**3.0 mhl**).

In **South Africa**, drought significantly impacted 2018 production (**9.5 mhl**), with a decline of 12% compared with 2017. The country recorded its lowest production level since 2012.

In **Australia**, after the 2 very sizeable harvests of 2016 (13.1 mhl) and 2017 (13.7 mhl), 2018 production (**12.5 mhl**) saw a drop of 9%. Despite this drop, the vinified level remained high in relation to the 5-year average. In **New Zealand**, production increased compared with the preceding year and stood at a high level of **3.0 mhl**, which is the 3rd highest production recorded in the country.

2018 Wine production in the main producing countries

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

<i>Unit: mhl</i>	2014	2015	2016	2017 Provisional	2018 Forecast	2018/2017 Variation in volume	2018/2017 Variation in %
Italy	44,2	50,0	50,9	42,5	48,5	6,0	14%
France	46,5	47,0	45,2	36,6	46,4	9,8	27%
Spain	39,5	37,7	39,7	32,5	40,9	8,4	26%
United States ⁽²⁾	23,1	21,7	23,7	23,3	23,9	0,5	2%
Argentina	15,2	13,4	9,4	11,8	14,5	2,7	23%
China*	11,6	11,5	11,4	10,8	NA		
Chile	9,9	12,9	10,1	9,5	12,9	3,4	36%
Australia	11,9	11,9	13,1	13,7	12,5	-1,2	-9%
Germany	9,2	8,8	9,0	7,5	9,8	2,3	31%
South Africa	11,5	11,2	10,5	10,8	9,5	-1,4	-12%
Portugal	6,2	7,0	6,0	6,7	5,3	-1,5	-22%
Romania	3,7	3,6	3,3	4,3	5,2	0,9	21%
Russia*	4,8	5,6	5,2	4,7	NA		
Hungary	2,4	2,6	2,5	2,5	3,4	0,8	32%
New Zealand	3,2	2,3	3,1	2,9	3,0	0,2	6%
Austria	2,0	2,3	2,0	2,5	3,0	0,5	20%
Greece	2,8	2,5	2,5	2,6	2,2	-0,4	-15%
Georgia	1,2	1,5	1,2	1,3	2,0	0,7	57%
Bulgaria	0,8	1,4	1,2	1,2	1,1	0,0	-1%
Switzerland	0,9	0,9	1,1	0,8	1,1	0,3	39%
Brazil	2,6	2,7	1,3	3,6	3,0	-0,6	-17%
Moldova	1,6	1,6	1,5	1,8	2,0	0,2	12%
World Total ⁽³⁾	270	277	273	251	282	31	12%

(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 2018 world production: from 279.1 mhl to 285.0 mhl

* 2018 Figures not yet available

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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