

World Wine Production Outlook

First Estimates 2026

OIV
International Organisation
of Vine and Wine
Intergovernmental Organisation

PUBLICATION INFORMATION

PUBLISHED BY THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION OF VINE AND WINE
1, Rue Monge
21000 Dijon, France
www.oiv.int

OIV STATISTICS PUBLICATION
ISBN 978-2-85038-134-8
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When referencing this publication, please use the following citation: OIV. (2026, November). *World Wine Production Outlook 2026*. International Organisation of Vine and Wine.

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Preparation and coordination

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METHODOLOGICAL NOTE

The 2026 world wine production estimate is based on data collected from **29 countries** for which official or well-documented figures were available. These countries together represent about **95% of world production**. For the remaining countries, production was estimated based on their 2025 volumes and recent trends. The resulting world total therefore reflects an **OIV estimate for global production**, not merely the sum of the countries providing data.

For **OIV Member States**, figures are derived primarily from **official questionnaires** submitted to the Organisation. For **non-Member States**, data sources include **national statistical offices**, **sectoral institutes**, and, where necessary, **specialised press or expert assessments**.

All data were consolidated up to October 2026 and may be revised in April 2027 as more complete information becomes available. Figures for 2025 remain provisional, while those for 2026 are preliminary and subject to further revision, particularly for countries where estimates were necessary. As with other official statistics, wine production figures are progressively revised and generally require around three years to be considered consolidated.
Unless otherwise stated, all wine production volumes exclude juices and musts.

ABBREVIATIONS

Area

ha	hectares
kha	thousand hectares
mha	million hectares

Volume/weight

l	litres
hl	hectolitres
khl	thousand hectolitres
mhl	million hectolitres
kg	kilograms
t	tonnes
kt	thousand tonnes
mt	million tonnes

Monetary

EUR	euros
m EUR	million euros
bn EUR	billion euros

Statistical notation

avg.	average
var.	variation
prov.	provisional
prel.	preliminary
na	not available

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Global wine production in 2026 is estimated at **225 mhl**, close to the levels recorded in 2024 and 2025, extending a period of persistently low output. Increases in several countries only partly offset small harvests among major producers in both hemispheres.

European Union production remains **exceptionally low** at an estimated **137 mhl**, broadly unchanged from 2025 and around 6% below the five-year average. Many wine regions were strongly impacted by summer heatwaves, with France and Italy recording low harvests, and production recovering in Spain, Portugal and Romania.

In the **rest of the Northern Hemisphere**, **production levels varied considerably**. The USA recorded a further decline from the already low harvest of 2025, while output in Russia, Georgia and Moldova is expected to remain above their respective five-year averages, highlighting contrasting harvest outcomes among producing countries.

Production in the **Southern Hemisphere** is estimated at **47 mhl**, down 3% from 2025 and 7% below the five-year average. Small harvests in Australia, Argentina, Chile and New Zealand kept the total low, despite strong results in South Africa, Brazil and Uruguay.

Overall, global wine production reflects **climatic pressures on yields** alongside **a longer-term contraction of vineyard area** in several major producing countries. Production and harvesting decisions also influenced national outcomes, against **a backdrop of declining global wine consumption and changing patterns of demand**.

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Chapter 1. World production

Global wine production in 2026 is provisionally estimated **between 220 and 230 mhl**, with a **mid-point estimate of 225 mhl**, approximately **0.4% below 2025 and around 7% below the five-year average**. If confirmed, this would represent a fourth consecutive year of below-average output.

The global result reflects **low production in several major producing countries**, such as France, Italy, the USA, Australia and Argentina, as well as in Chile, where output recovered from the previous year but remained subdued. Together, these six countries account for much of the continued weakness in global output. The recovery in Spain and larger harvests in South Africa, Romania and Brazil partly offset these shortfalls. Production in several countries in Eastern Europe and the Caucasus also remained relatively high, although these positive contributions were insufficient to lift global output above its recent low levels.

As in recent years, **climatic variability remained a dominant factor shaping global wine production**. Weather conditions contributed to uneven harvest outcomes across both hemispheres.

Exceptional summer heat and water stress constrained yields in many European producing areas, with spring frost causing additional losses in some countries. In the Southern Hemisphere, favourable crop formation supported larger harvests in several countries, while drought, frost and extreme heat affected others. Production and harvesting decisions also influenced volumes in some markets.

Overall, the persistence of low global output reflects both **seasonal pressures on yields and a longer-term contraction of the vineyard base** in several major producing countries. Alongside the **decline in consumption** observed in recent years, these developments point to a **broader adjustment in the scale of the world wine sector**. The global market nevertheless continues to encompass contrasting conditions across countries and wine categories, with **areas of resilience and opportunities for growth as consumption patterns and the geography of demand evolve**.

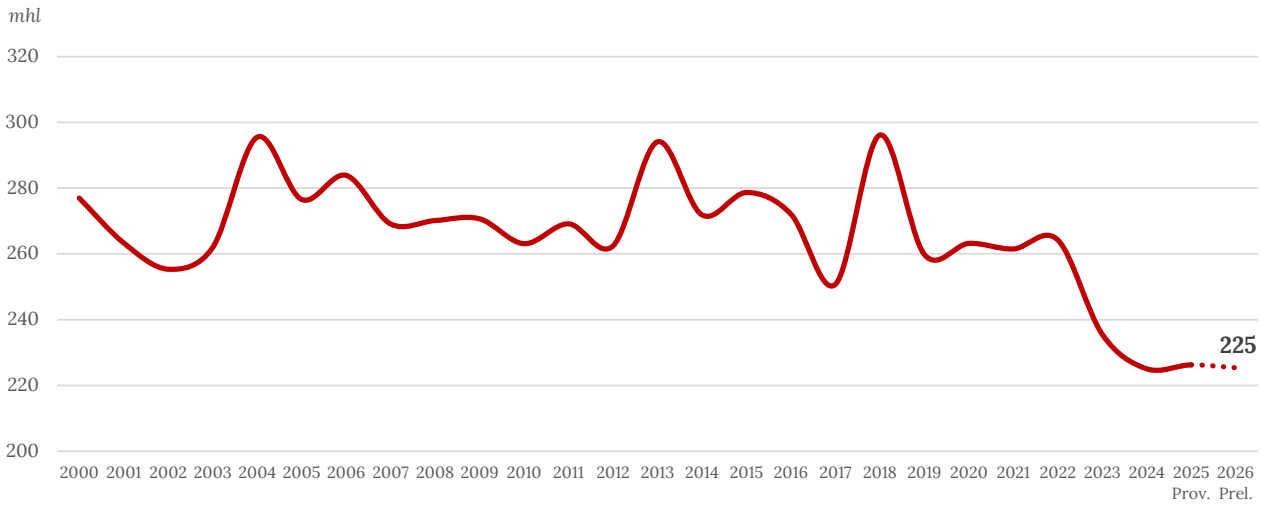


FIGURE 1. World wine production volume, 2000-2026

Chapter 2. Northern Hemisphere

2.1 European Union (EU)

In the European Union (EU), total wine production in 2026 is estimated at around **137 mhl**, **up 1% from 2025 and approximately 6% below the five-year average**. If confirmed, this would mark the third consecutive year of historically low production, with the 2024–2026 vintages ranking as the three smallest of the 21st century. The EU would nevertheless continue to account for around **61% of the 2026 global wine output**.

Western Europe experienced its warmest summer on record in 2026[1]. Prolonged heat and water stress restricted berry development and brought forward harvesting in many producing areas. Spring frost caused additional losses in some countries, while adequate water reserves and timely rainfall supported production elsewhere. Against this uneven climatic backdrop, low harvests in France and Italy, together with declines in several Central European countries, continued to weigh on EU production, despite recoveries in Spain, Portugal and Romania.

Italy remains the world's largest wine producer in 2026, with estimated output of **41.0 mhl**, down 3.4 mhl (-8%) from 2025 and 10% below the five-year average. This would be the second-smallest harvest since 2000, only 7% above the low recorded in 2023. Summer heat and prolonged dry conditions accelerated ripening and brought an unusually early harvest, while generally constraining yields.

France, the world's second-largest wine producer, is expected to reach **36.5 mhl** in 2026, up 2% from 2025 but 10% below the five-year average, marking a third consecutive year of relatively low output. Heat and drought severely constrained yields across much of the country, with frost adding to the damage in some regions. Late-summer rainfall supported partial recoveries, but these were insufficient to offset the effects of water shortages during the growing season.

Spain remains the third-largest wine producer in the world, with estimated output of **32.6 mhl**, up 3.8 mhl (+13%) from 2025 and 2% above the five-year average. The increase follows three small vintages affected by drought, although production remains below historical levels. Repeated heatwaves contributed to one of the country's earliest harvests.

Several other EU countries recorded increases in production, although volumes remained slightly below recent average levels. **Germany's** wine production is estimated at **8.0 mhl**, up 6% from 2025 and 3% below the five-year average. A hot and dry growing season accelerated ripening and limited berry development, leading to an exceptionally early harvest. **Portugal's** estimated production of **6.7 mhl** represents a 12% increase from 2025, placing output 4% below its five-year average. Winter rainfall replenished soil water reserves and supported vine development, although subsequent heat and water stress constrained yields in several producing areas. **Greece's** production is estimated at **1.7 mhl**, up 1% from 2025, continuing the recovery from the small harvests of 2023 and 2024. Spring frost and localised hail constrained yields, with output still 7% below the five-year average.

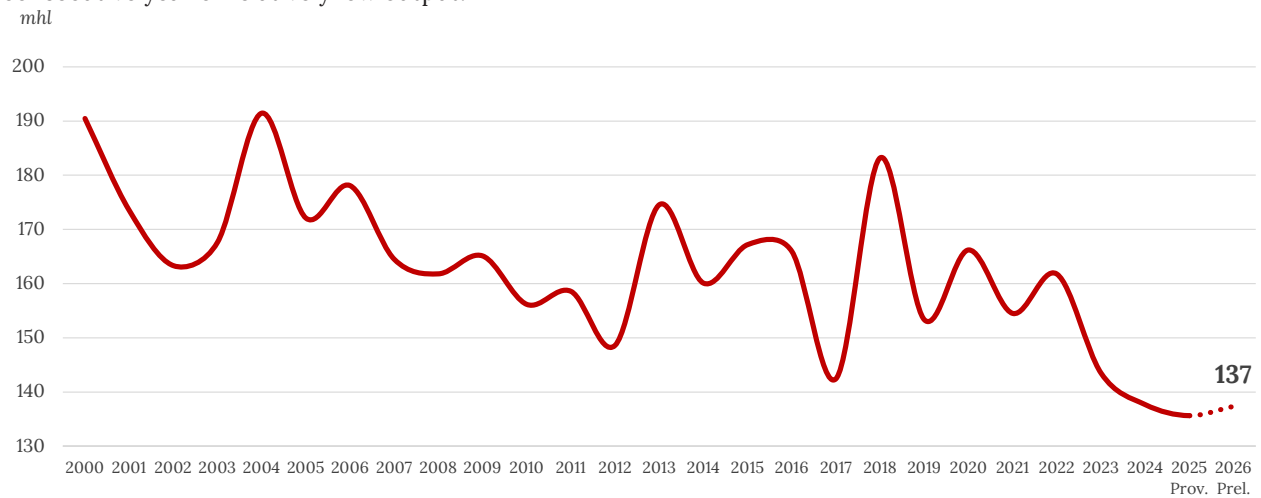


FIGURE 2. Wine production in the EU[2], 2000-2026

[1] Average temperatures for June–August 2026 exceeded the 1991–2020 mean by 2.54°C in western Europe (Copernicus Climate Change Service), 3.6°C in France (Météo-France), 2.8°C in Italy (Italian Air Force Meteorological Service) and 2.4°C in peninsular Spain (AEMET).
[2] For comparability over time, EU aggregate figures are calculated using a constant composition corresponding to the 27 Member States in 2026, rather than the number of members in each historical year.

Harvest outcomes across Central and Southeastern Europe varied markedly, with strong recoveries in some countries contrasting with substantial weather-related losses elsewhere. **Romania** stands out with estimated production of **4.6 mhl**, up 40% from 2025 and 19% above the five-year average. Late-spring and early-summer rainfall helped replenish soil water reserves in important producing areas, supporting the recovery. Production is also expected to increase in **Bulgaria**, to **0.7 mhl** (+17%), and **Slovenia**, to **0.5 mhl** (+5%).

By contrast, several countries in the region are expected to record harvests below their usual levels. **Hungary's** production is estimated at **1.8 mhl**, down 31% from 2025, as spring frost was followed by an exceptionally hot and dry summer.

In **Austria**, production is estimated at **1.8 mhl**, down 30%, with severe drought and heat limiting berry growth and juice yields, particularly in the eastern wine-growing regions. Smaller harvests are also expected in **Croatia**, at **0.6 mhl** (–29%), **Czechia**, at **0.5 mhl** (–24%), and **Slovakia**, at **0.2 mhl** (–33%). Heat and water shortages affected producing areas across these countries, contributing to below-average output.

TABLE 1. Wine production in EU countries

Unit: mhl	2021	2022	2023	2024	Prov. 2025	Prel. 2026	26/25 Var.	26/25 Var. (%)	5-YEAR Avg.	26/5-year Var. (%)
Italy	50.2	49.8	38.3	44.1	44.4	41.0	▼ -3.4	▼ -8%	45.4	▼ -10%
France	37.6	46.0	47.2	36.2	35.8	36.5	▲ +0.8	▲ +2%	40.6	▼ -10%
Spain	35.5	36.0	28.4	31.1	28.9	32.6	▲ +3.8	▲ +13%	32.0	▲ +2%
Germany	8.4	8.9	8.6	7.8	7.6	8.0	▲ +0.5	▲ +6%	8.3	▼ -3%
Portugal	7.4	6.8	7.5	6.9	6.0	6.7	▲ +0.7	▲ +12%	6.9	▼ -4%
Romania	4.5	3.8	4.6	3.1	3.3	4.6	▲ +1.3	▲ +40%	3.8	▲ +19%
Austria	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.5	1.8	▼ -0.8	▼ -30%	2.4	▼ -27%
Hungary	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.5	1.8	▼ -0.8	▼ -31%	2.5	▼ -29%
Greece	2.4	2.1	1.4	1.4	1.6	*1.7*	▲ +0.02	▲ +1%	1.8	▼ -7%
Bulgaria	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	*0.7*	▲ +0.1	▲ +17%	0.7	▲ +1%
Croatia	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	*0.6*	▼ -0.2	▼ -29%	0.7	▼ -21%
Slovenia	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	▲ +0.02	▲ +5%	0.5	▲ +8%
Czechia	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	▼ -0.2	▼ -24%	0.6	▼ -13%
Slovakia	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	▼ -0.1	▼ -33%	0.3	▼ -30%
Luxembourg	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	▼ -0.03	▼ -32%	0.1	▼ -33%
Cyprus	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	▼ -0.01	▼ -8%	0.1	▼ -19%
Malta	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	*na*	*na*	*na*	0.01	*na*
EU27	**155**	**162**	**143**	**138**	**136**	**137**	▲ **+1.7**	▲ **+1%**	**147**	▼ **-6%**

2.2 Northern Hemisphere (excl. EU)

The **USA** remains the world's fourth-largest wine producer, with estimated output of **19.0 mhl**, down 5% from 2025 and 18% below the five-year average. This marks a third consecutive year of low production. In California, the country's main wine-producing state, warm early-spring conditions advanced vine growth before rain and strong winds disrupted flowering and fruit set. These seasonal constraints, together with adjustments in grape purchasing and harvesting, contributed to the smaller crop.

Russia's wine production is estimated at **5.4 mhl**, down 6% from 2025 but 10% above the five-year average. Despite variable growing conditions across producing regions, the national grape harvest is expected to remain broadly in line with the previous year.

Wine production in **Georgia** is estimated at **2.5 mhl**, close to the high volume recorded in 2025 and 17% above the five-year average. Output remains high by recent standards, although weather conditions delayed ripening in some important producing areas.

Moldova's production is estimated at **1.9 mhl**, up 9% from 2025 and 29% above the five-year average. If confirmed, this would be the second-highest output in twenty years, surpassed only by the 2.6 mhl recorded in 2013.

Switzerland's wine production is estimated at **0.8 mhl**, broadly in line with both 2025 and the five-year average. Summer heat and water shortages accelerated ripening and brought early harvesting in several major producing areas.

Data on **China's** 2026 wine-grape harvest are not yet available. Updated figures are expected in the first half of 2027.

TABLE 2. Wine production in major countries in the Northern Hemisphere, excluding the EU

Unit: mhl	2021	2022	2023	2024	Prov. 2025	Prel. 2026	26/25 Var.	26/25 Var. (%)	5-year Avg.	26/5-year Var. (%)
USA	*25.3*	*23.5*	*25.5*	*21.1*	*20.0*	*19.0*	▼ -1.0	▼ -5%	23.1	▼ -18%
Russia	4.3	5.0	4.5	5.1	5.7	*5.4*	▼ -0.3	▼ -6%	4.9	▲ +10%
Georgia	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.4	*2.6*	*2.5*	▼ -0.1	▼ -2%	2.1	▲ +17%
China	*5.9*	*4.7*	*3.2*	*2.6*	*2.2*	*na*	*na*	*na*	3.7	*na*
Moldova	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.8	*1.9*	▲ +0.2	▲ +9%	1.5	▲ +29%
Switzerland	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	▼ -0.01	▼ -1%	0.8	▼ -1%

Chapter 3. Southern Hemisphere

In the **Southern Hemisphere**, where the wine harvest concludes during the first half of the year, preliminary estimates for 2026 point to a **slight decline in production** to around **47 mhl**, accounting for around **21% of global wine output**. This volume represents a **3% decrease compared with 2025**, **7% below the five-year average**.

Low output in major producers such as Australia, Argentina and Chile kept the Southern Hemisphere total below average, despite increases in several other producing countries. Weather conditions varied widely, while production and harvesting decisions also influenced national outcomes.

In 2026, **South Africa** is the largest producer in the Southern Hemisphere, with estimated output of **11.3 mhl**, up 10% from 2025 and 14% above the five-year average. Favourable early-season conditions, followed by February rainfall that eased water stress in several regions, supported the country's highest production in a decade.

In South America, **Argentina** remains the largest wine producer, with estimated output of **9.7 mhl**, down 10% from 2025 and 11% below the five-year average. Frost and hail in Mendoza, the country's main producing region, contributed to a smaller grape harvest and reduced wine output. **Chile's** wine production is estimated at **9.5 mhl**, a 13% recovery from the low volume of 2025, although output remains 13% below the five-year average. Heat and persistent water shortages again constrained yields in 2026, contributing to a third consecutive year of relatively low production. **Brazil's** wine production is estimated at **3.1 mhl**, up 10% from 2025 and 22% above the five-year average. The continued recovery in Rio Grande do Sul, the country's main wine-producing state, was supported by adequate winter chilling, generally favourable spring conditions and low disease pressure.
Uruguay's wine production is estimated at **0.7 mhl**, up 13% from 2025 and 7% above the five-year average. Good spring growth and dry conditions during flowering, followed by timely January rainfall that relieved water stress and supported berry development, and low disease pressure helped preserve the crop through harvest.

Australia's wine production is estimated at **9.1 mhl**, down 19% from 2025 and 23% below the five-year average, placing the country fourth among Southern Hemisphere producers. Rainfall deficits, late-spring frost, heatwaves and localised flooding affected growing conditions, while market conditions also appear to have influenced harvesting decisions. The grape crush declined across the main producing states, with steeper percentage falls in Victoria and New South Wales than in South Australia.
New Zealand's production is estimated at **3.2 mhl**, down 15% from the large 2025 vintage and 5% below the five-year average. The smaller vintage also reflected adjustments in production following recent large harvests and helped bring production into closer balance with market requirements.

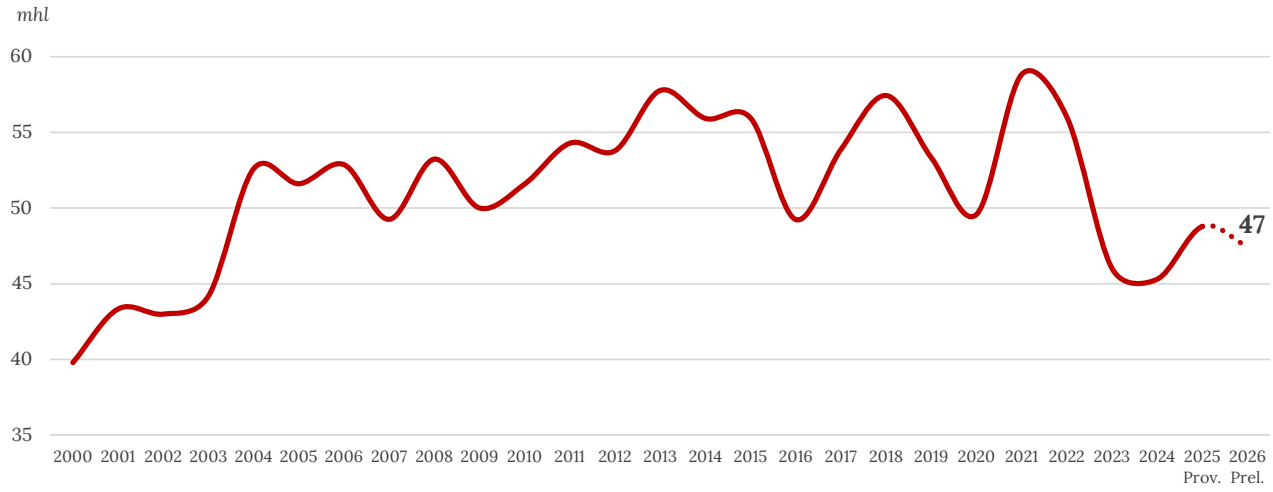


FIGURE 3. Wine production in the Southern Hemisphere, 2000-2026

TABLE 3. Wine production in major countries in the Southern Hemisphere

Unit: mhl	2021	2022	2023	2024	Prov. 2025	Prel. 2026	26/25 Var.	26/25 Var. (%)	5-year Avg.	26/5-year Var. (%)
South Africa	10.8	10.3	9.3	8.8	10.2	11.3	▲ +1.0	▲ +10%	9.9	▲ +14%
Argentina	12.5	11.5	8.8	10.9	10.8	9.7	▼ -1.1	▼ -10%	10.9	▼ -11%
Chile	13.4	12.4	11.0	9.3	8.4	9.5	▲ +1.1	▲ +13%	10.9	▼ -13%
Australia	14.8	13.1	9.6	10.4	11.3	*9.1*	▼ -2.2	▼ -19%	11.9	▼ -23%
New Zealand	2.7	3.8	3.6	2.8	3.7	3.2	▼ -0.6	▼ -15%	3.3	▼ -5%
Brazil	2.9	3.2	2.3	1.6	2.8	*3.1*	▲ +0.3	▲ +10%	2.6	▲ +22%
Uruguay	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	*0.7*	▲ +0.1	▲ +13%	0.7	▲ +7%
Southern Hemisphere	**59**	**56**	**46**	**45**	**49**	**47**	**▼ -1.3**	**▼ -3%**	**51**	**▼ -7%**



Editor's note:

The International Organisation of Vine and Wine (OIV)

The OIV is a scientific and technical intergovernmental organisation, and the world reference to the vine and wine sector.

The OIV currently has 51 Member States, countries producing and consuming grapes and wine, which account for 90% of the world's vineyard surface area, 88% of global wine production and 75% of global wine consumption. Twice a year over 500 experts come together to assess, discuss and approve by consensus resolutions on the following:

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