



Organisation Internationale
de la Vigne et du Vin
Organisation Intergouvernementale

Tashkent, June, 6th, 2014

International market of wine and grapes: challenges and perspectives

Directeur General
Jean-Marie Aurand

- **OIV: objectives and missions**
- **Wine market: major trends in production, consumption and trade**
- **Grapes: market in development**

- Intergovernmental organisation of a scientific and technical nature involving 45 Member States and 12 Observers
- Missions
 - Establish standards for vine products (grapes, wine, spirits) on
 - Products definition
 - Oenological practices
 - Analytical methods,
 - Labeling
 - OIV standards are integrated in national or international regulations (EU, Codex Alimentarius)
 - Development of global statistics on surfaces, production, consumption, trade



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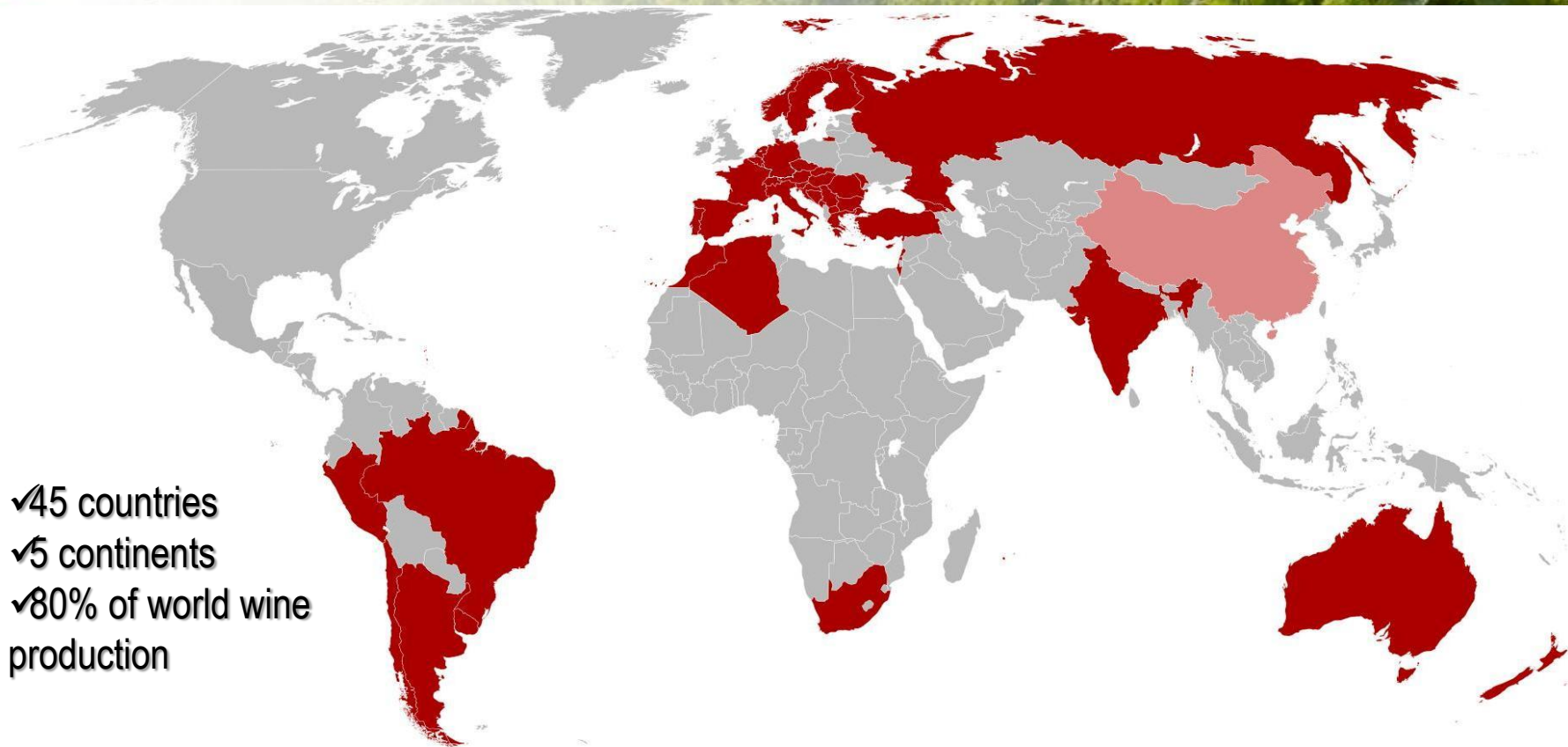
Objectives and missions

- Study on the vitivinicultural sector and issues relating
 - climate change
 - innovation
 - biotechnologies
 - carbon footprint
 - Wine, Nutrition and Health
- Give its patronage for scientific symposia and wine competitions
- Involved in training through its Master in Marketing
- Cooperate with other international intergovernmental and non-governmental Organisations



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45 Members States



✓45 countries
✓5 continents
✓80% of world wine
production

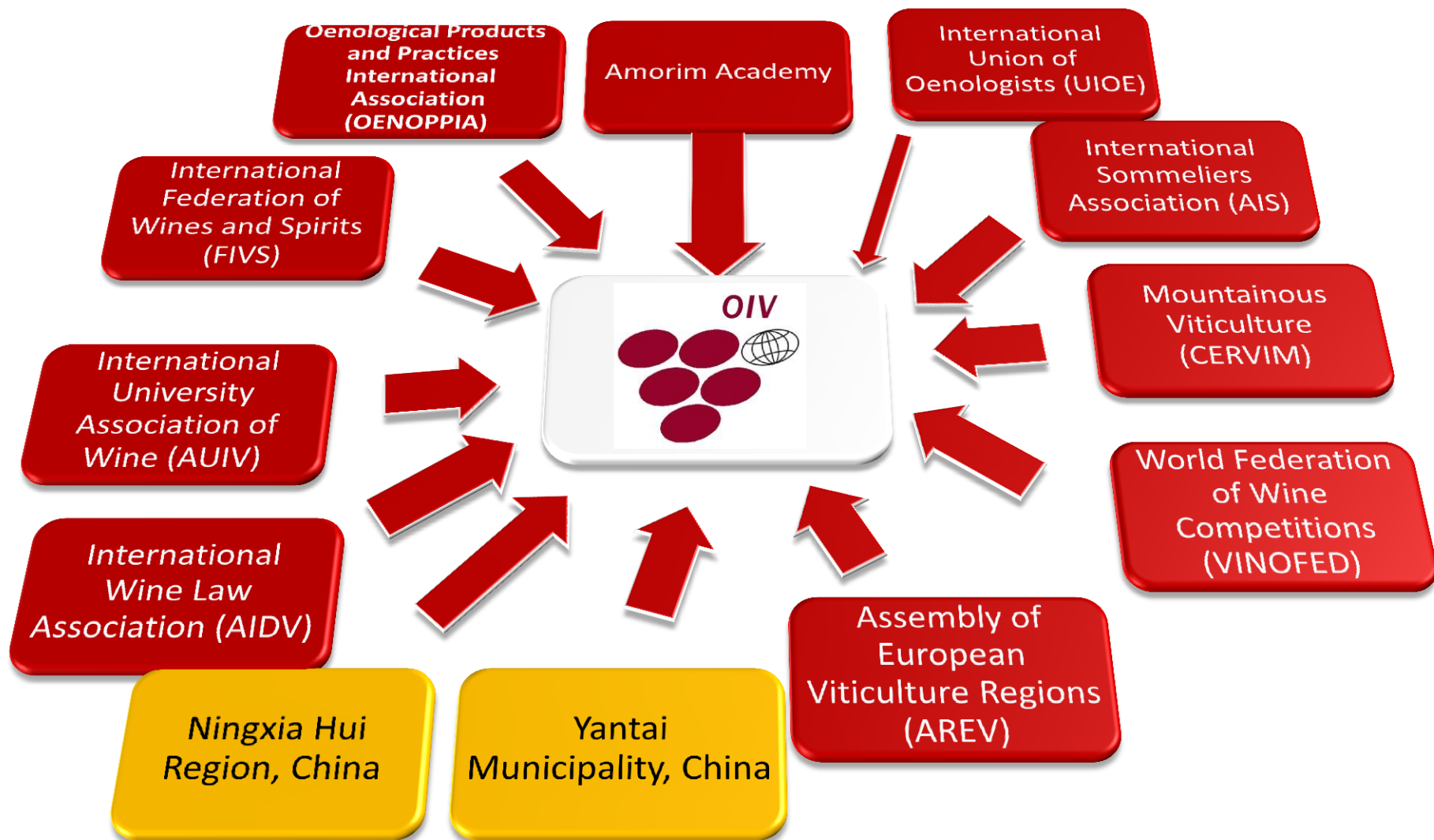
MEMBERS: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Finland, France, FYROM, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Luxemburg, Malta, Morocco, Moldavia, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay.

OBSERVERS: Municipality of Yantai (China); Ningxia Hui Autonomous region (China).



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Observers





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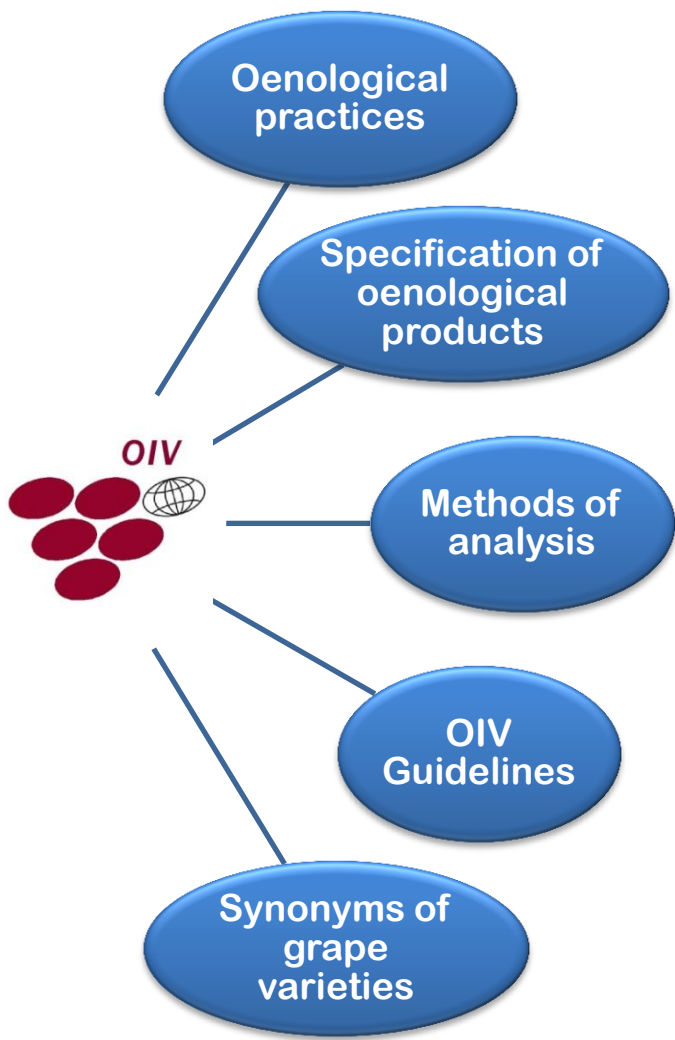
Intergovernmental Organisations





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OIV Standards

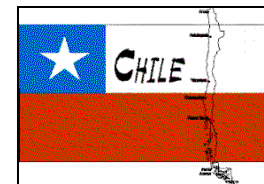
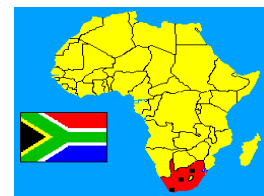


DIRECT
70% of World
Production of
Wine



REGULATION
GB15037-2006

IMPLICIT
25% of world
production of wine



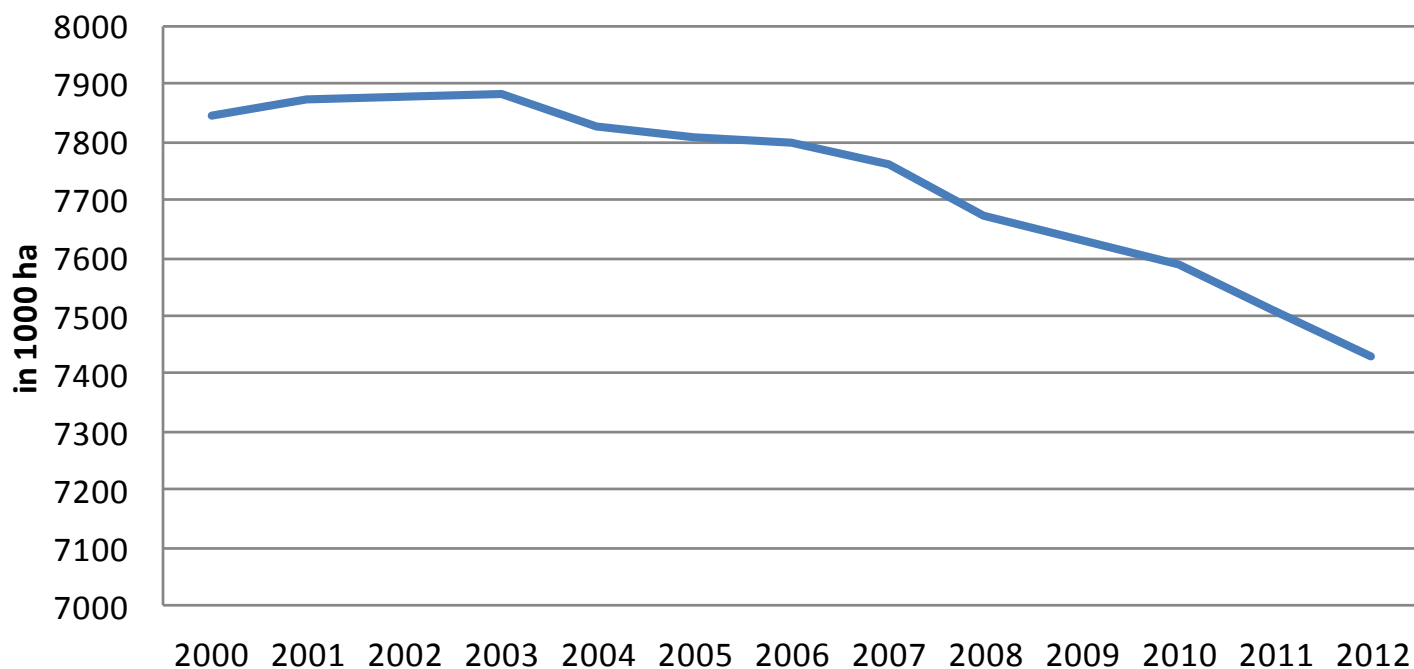
Bilateral or
multilateral trade
agreements

Wine market: major tendencies in 2013-14

- production**
- consumption**
- trade**



Surfaces under vines worldwide, all types of vitivinicultural production

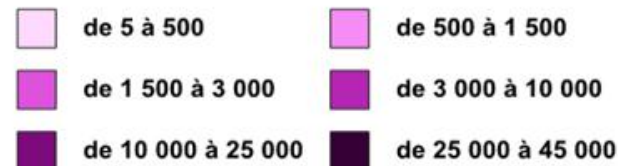
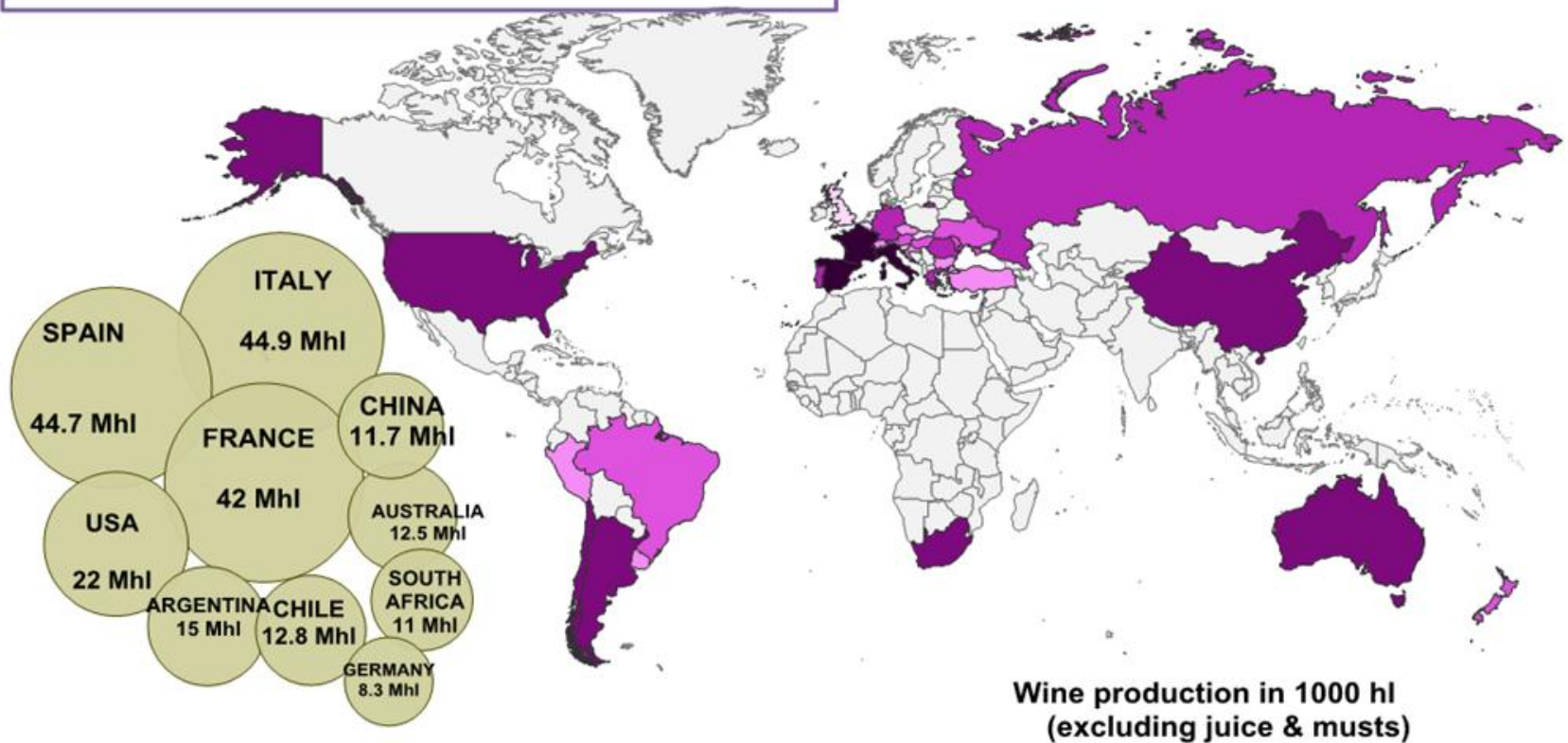


Uzbekistan: 127 000 hectares
17th rank in the world



Wine production in 2013

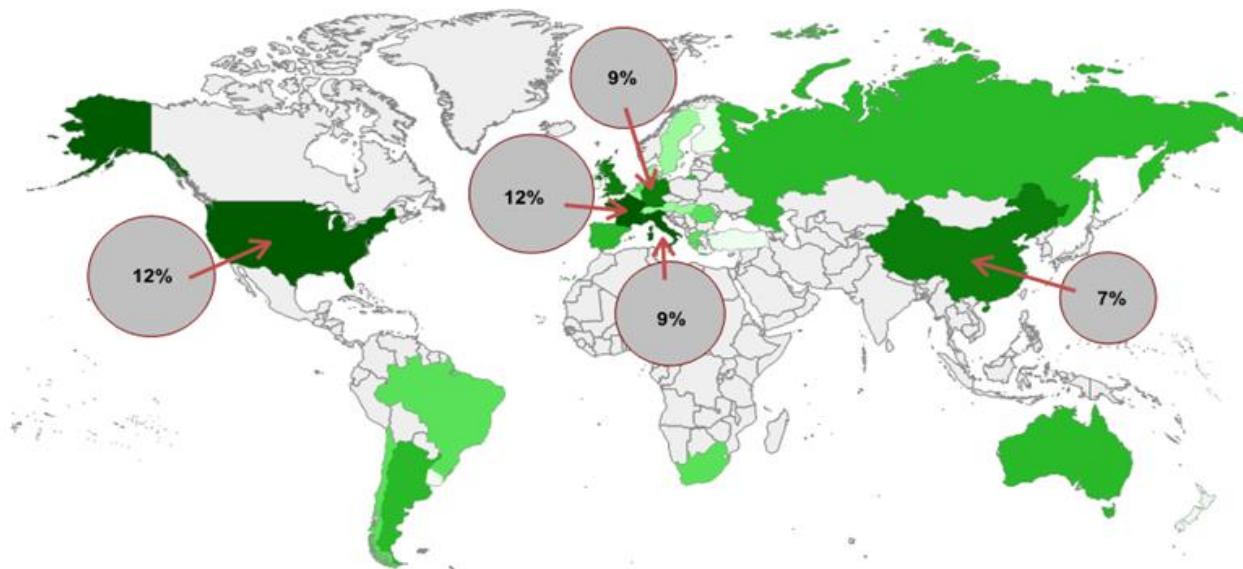
2013 world wine production 278.6 Miohl
+9.4% over the low 2012 production.
Record production level in Spain, South Africa,
Chile and New Zeland.





Wine consumption in 2013

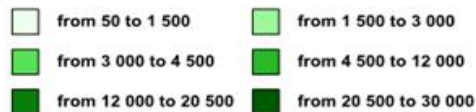
238.7 Mhl is world wine consumption level (-1%/2012)



50%

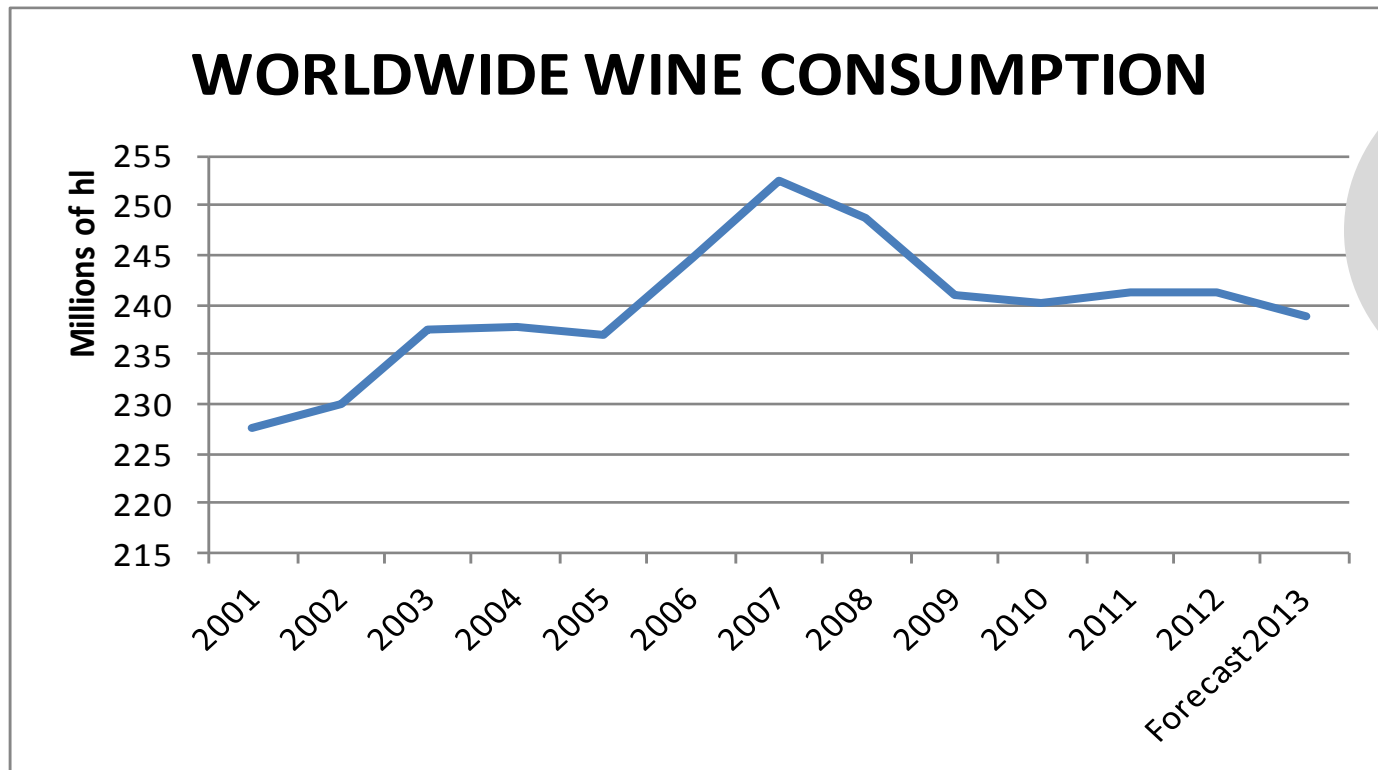
of the world's wine has been consumed by these five countries

Wine consumption 1000 hl





Wine consumption in 2013



238.7 M hl of
wine consumed
worldwide in
2013
- 2.5 Mhl
compared to
2012

The expected recovery from financial crisis is still slow to emerge

Wine consumption in 2013

<i>Moi hl</i>	Forecast 2013	Diff. 13/12
USA	29.1	0,5%
France	28.1	-6,9%
ITALY	21.7	-3,7%
GERMANY	20.3	1,5%
CHINA	16 .8*	-3,8%
UK	12 .7	-0,5%
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	10.5	1,0%
ARGENTINA	10.3	2,8%
SPAIN	9.1	-2,2%
AUSTRALIA	5 .2	-2,0%

➤ **The United States (with 29.1 Mhl)** of wine consumed become the first domestic market

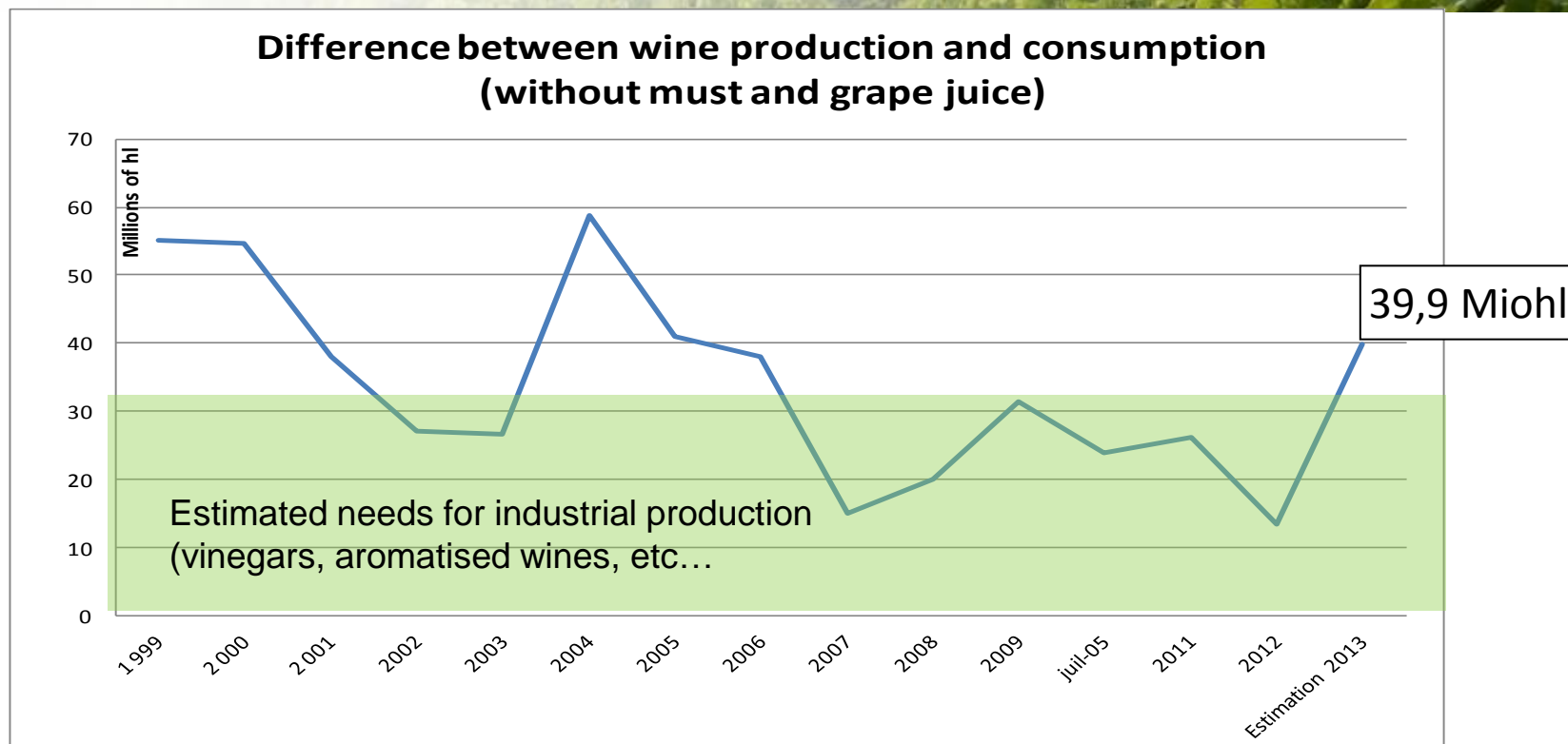
➤ **Wine consumption in China declined** - 3.8% between 2012 and 2013 (17.5 Mhl)

➤ **Europe** confirms the trend of previous years, consumption in traditional consumer countries continued to decline between 2012 and 2013:

- France: - 2.1 million hl (28.1 million hl)
- Italy: - 0.8 million hl (21.7 million hl)
- Spain: - 0.2 million hl (9.1 million hl)
- Stable trend in Portugal (4.5 million hl) and UK (12.7 million hl)
- Germany (20.3 million hl), slight increase.

➤ Consumption increase in **Argentina, Chile and Brazil**, and South Africa compared to 2012

* Consumption estimated as: « Production + Import – export »

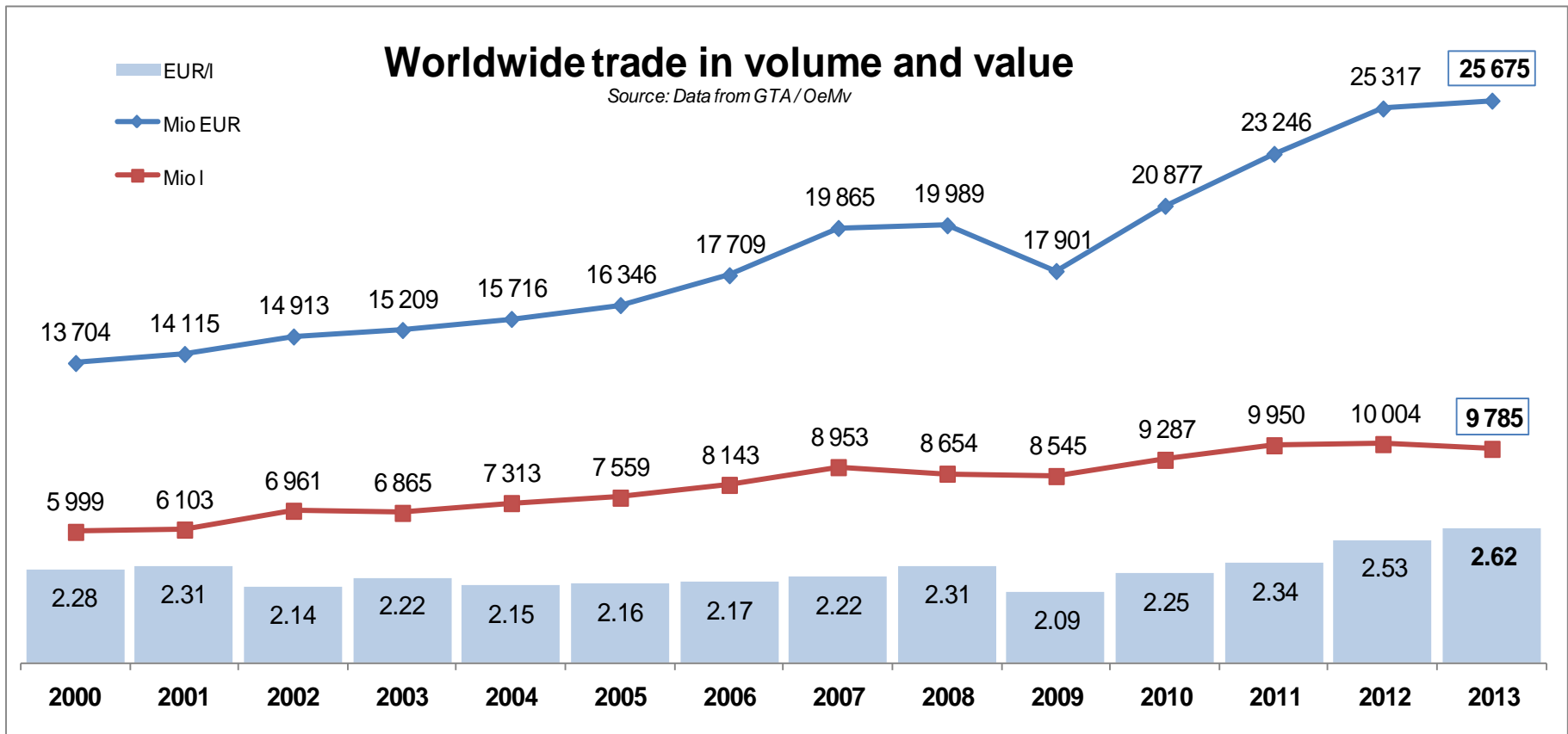


The difference between production and consumption in 2013 is estimated at 39,9 Mhl

The good level of global production in 2013 and slight decrease in consumption, should allow for the first time since 2006 to meet the needs of wine for industrial uses (brandy, vinegar, vermouth ...)

International trade

*in collaboration with Spanish Observatory of Wine Markets (OeMv)



In 2013, worldwide wine trade decreased of 2,2 % in volume (98 Mhl in 2013); nevertheless, the increase of prices allowed the increase of turnover of 1,5 % (25,7 Bill EUR in 2013)

The major reduction in wine trade throughout the year is attributable **to the bottled wine** (2 Mhl out of a total of 2.2 Mhl).

Sparkling wines were the only category in progress in terms of volume, +3.4%. The least expensive products, such as **bulk wine and wines packages in containers of more than 2 l**, showed a significant increase in prices.

Exportations by type of product

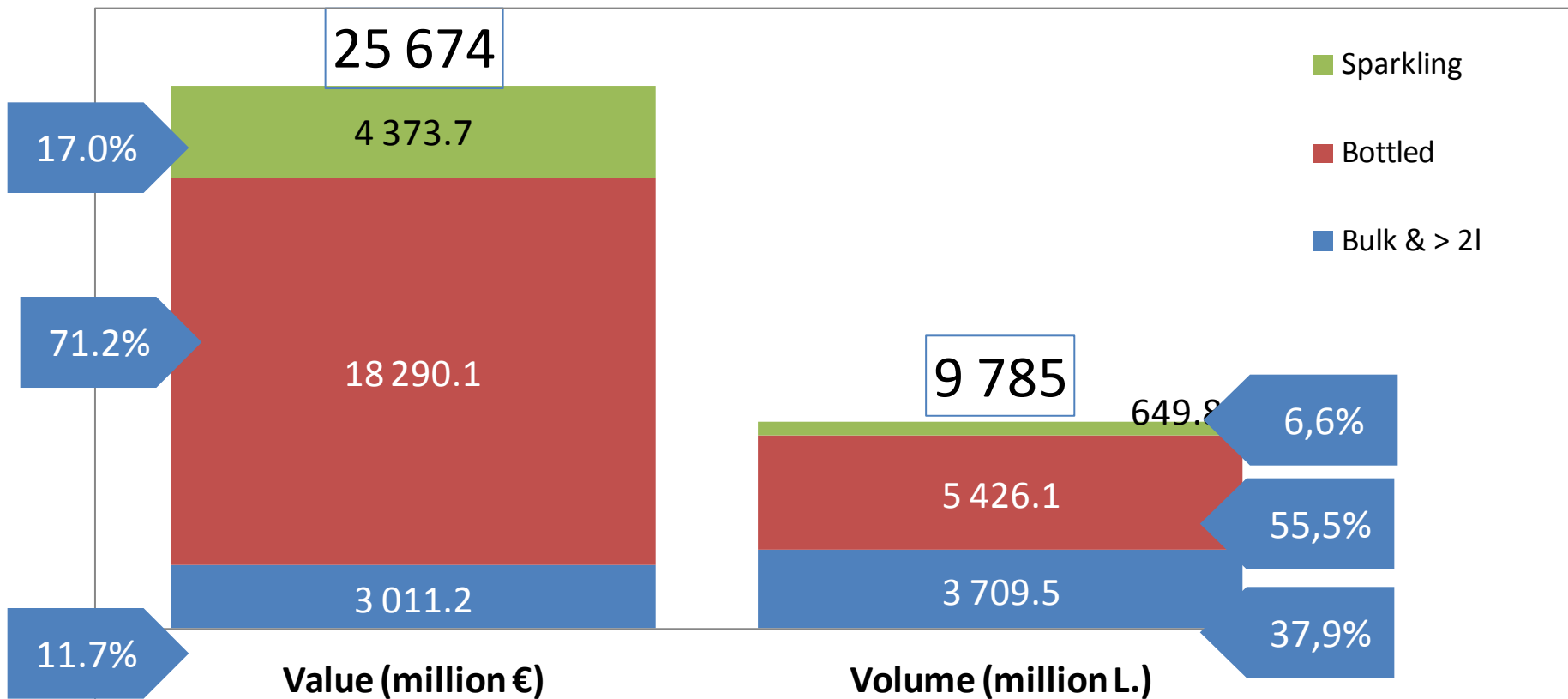
Source: GTA, OeMv

VALUE (million €)	2012	2013	Var. (Mill EUR)	Var %
Sparkling	4 331.8	4 373.7	41.8	1.0%
Bottled	18 172.5	18 290.1	117.6	0.6%
Bulk &>2l	2 812.7	3 011.2	198.5	7.1%
World total	25 317.0	25 674.9	357.9	1.4%

VOLUME (Mill L)	2012	2013	Var. (Mill L)	Var %
Sparkling	628.2	649.8	21.6	3.4%
Bottled	5 627.6	5 426.1	-201.5	-3.6%
Bulk &>2l	3 748.6	3 709.5	-39.1	-1.0%
World total	10 004.5	9 785.4	-219.0	-2.2%

PRICES (Euros/l)	2012	2013	Var. euros	Var %
Sparkling	6.90	6.73	-0.16	-2.4%
Bottled	3.23	3.37	0.14	4.4%
Bulk &>2l	0.75	0.81	0.06	8.2%
World total	2.53	2.62	0.09	3.7%

Trends by type of product



Bottled wines and sparkling wines occupy the most important share of the worldwide wine trade in terms of value: 71 % of total exportations totales for still wines and 17% for sparkling wines



Major wine exporters

	Mill. €				Mill l		
	2012	2013	Diff.		2012	2013	Diff.
A. Decrease in terms of volume and value							
Australia	1 521	1 337	-12.1%		735	711	-3.2%
Argentina	711	658	-7.5%		365	316	-13.5%
France	7 840	7 812	-0.4%		1 497	1 453	-3.0%
B. Increase in value but decrease in volume							
Spain	2 424	2 467	1.8%		2 122	1 769	-16.6%
Italy	4 660	5 005	7.4%		2 123	2 032	-4.3%
New Zealand	768	773	0.7%		176	176	-0.1%
Portugal	704	724	2.9%		337	306	-9.4%
C. Increase in terms of volume and value							
South Africa	566	619	9.3%		413	554	34.3%
Germany	979	999	2.1%		397	403	1.3%
Chili	1 388	1 409	1.6%		752	884	17.6%
USA	1 077	1 174	9.0%		401	414	3.5%
Total	25 318	25 675	1.5%		10 004	9 785	-2.2%

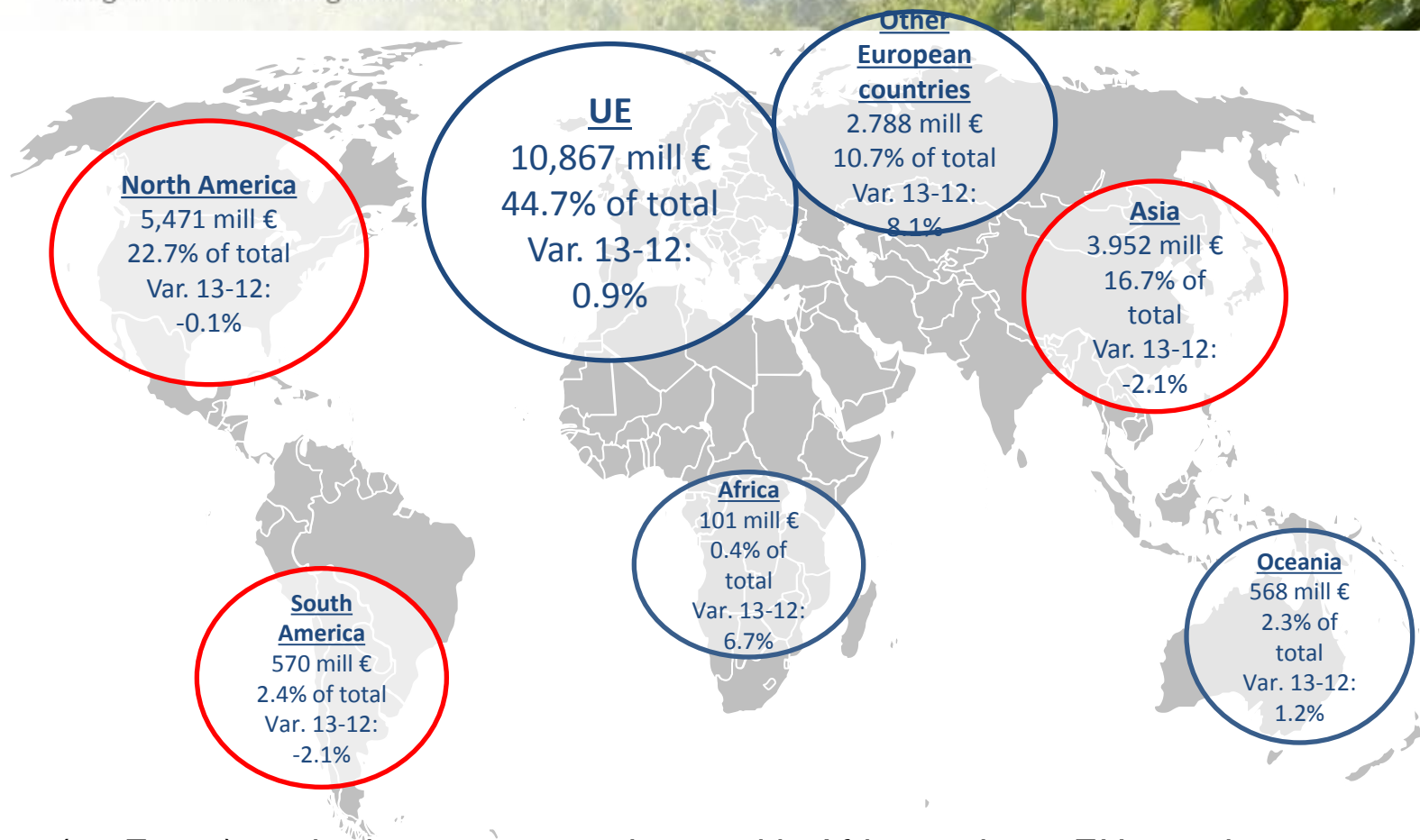
13 importers shared in 2013 77.4% of the total value and 76.4% of the volume imported.

Among them :

- USA remains the world biggest wine importer (in terms of value), before the **UK**, where the value of imports declined by 5,2 % last year;
- 6 countries import for more than 1 billion EUROS each
- Only 3 countries buy more than 10 Mhl;

Wine Imports	VALUE	Var. 2012-13		VOLUME	Var. 2012-13
	Mill EUR	% EUR		Mill l.	% l
USA	3 946.8	0.3%	Germany	1 500.2	-1.7%
UK	3 731.9	-5.2%	Royame King	1 303.2	-0.7%
Germany	2 514.5	3.8%	USA	1 096.6	-6.0%
Canada	1 523.7	-1.1%	France	524.1	-11.0%
China	1 170.7	-4.8%	Russia	492.2	1.6%
Japan	1 155.8	-4.0%	China	376.6	-4.4%
Netherlands	881.7	-0.6%	Canada	372.9	-1.0%
Switzerland	949.2	2.9%	Netherlands	366.7	3.0%
Russia	911.8	11.9%	Belgium	314.0	0.2%
Belgium	975.8	1.5%	Japan	263.2	2.4%
Denmark	545.5	7.6%	Sweden	207.7	2.0%
France	648.3	3.6%	Denmark	201.7	7.0%
Sweden	590.4	7.9%	Switzerland	182.8	-2.9%
Other count.	5 698.5	4.1%	Other count.	2 217.2	4.0%
TOTAL IMP.	25 244.5	1.0%	TOTAL IMP.	9 419.2	-0.7%

- France, USA, China and Switzerland have seen the largest decrease in the volume imported, while Denmark, Netherlands and Sweden have shown the most important growth in terms of value imported



Value (en Euros): major increases are observed in Africa and non EU-members european countries, even if they represent only 4 % and 10.7 % of total imports.

EU and Oceania remain stable, while North and South american countries have shown a slight decrease.

- **278.6 Mhl** (without juice and must), the worldwide production of wine in 2013 has increased by 24 Miohl in comparaison with 2012.
- This level of production as well as a slight decrease in consumption (238.7 Miohl) will allow to reach market equilibrium and to renew the industrial stocks
- **The USA, with 29.1 Mhl** wine consumed become the first market for wine
- **Exportations decreased in volume** en 2013 (-2.2%/2012) consequence of the low production level in 2012. Nevertheless, **exports value increased by 1.5%** (total **25.7 billions of euros**)
- **More and more globalised market:** 40% of produced wine is exported, while it was 20% ten years ago

Some elements about the market of raisins and table grapes

Production de raisins destinés à la consommation humaine

Geographical evolution of table grapes production

2000-2012

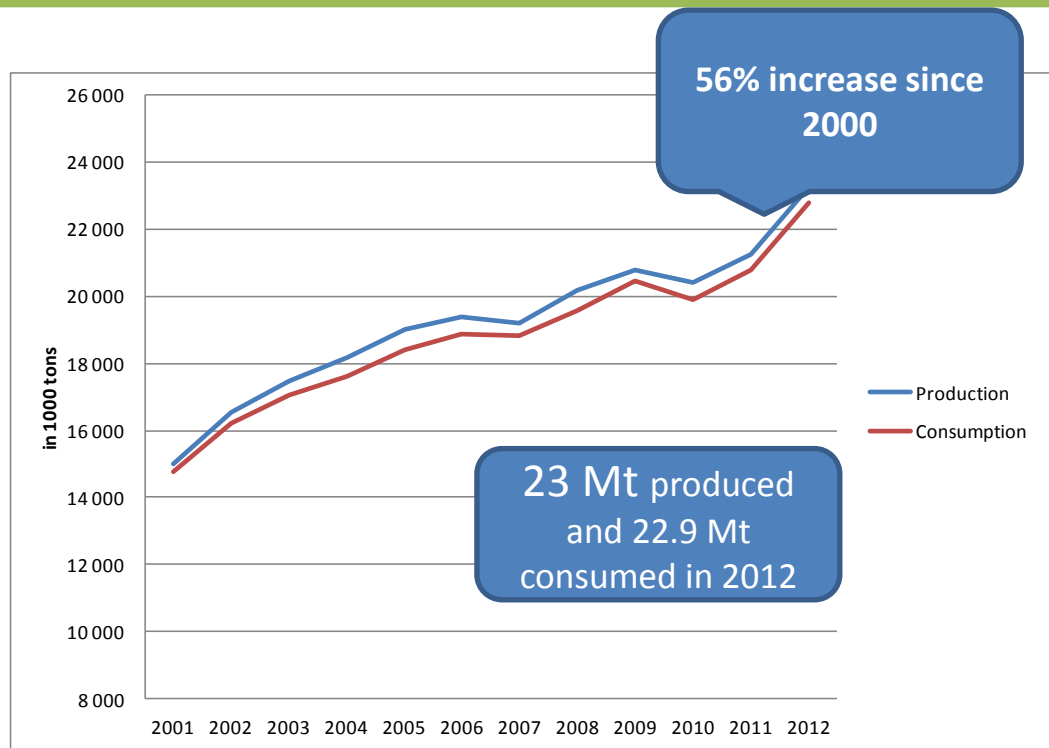
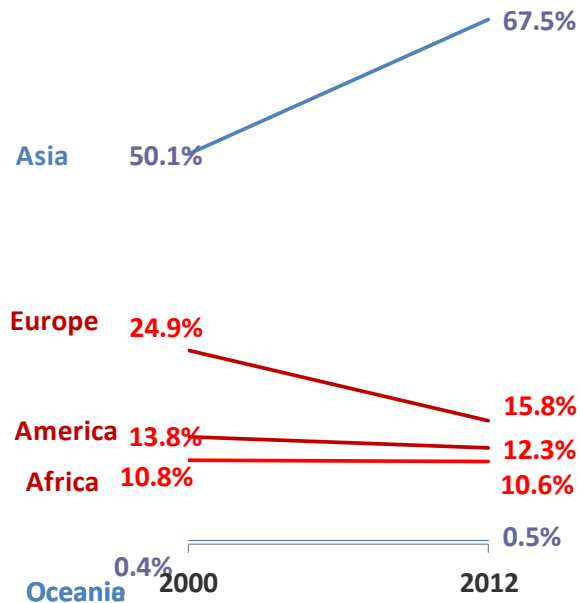


Table grapes production **is increasing** since 2000: **23 millions of tons in 2012** (+56.6%/2000)

In 2012, **22.9 millions of tons** of table grapes were consumed (+2%/2011): China is the largest consumer, with 7 millions of tons (31% of the total consumption)

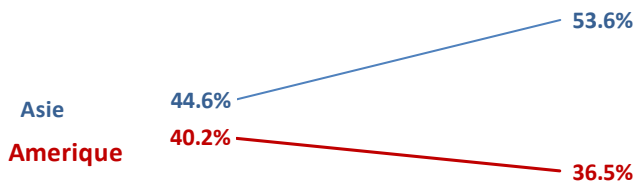


Dried grapes: total production and consumption

1,2 Mt produced
1,3 Mt consumed (2012)

Evolution géographique de la production

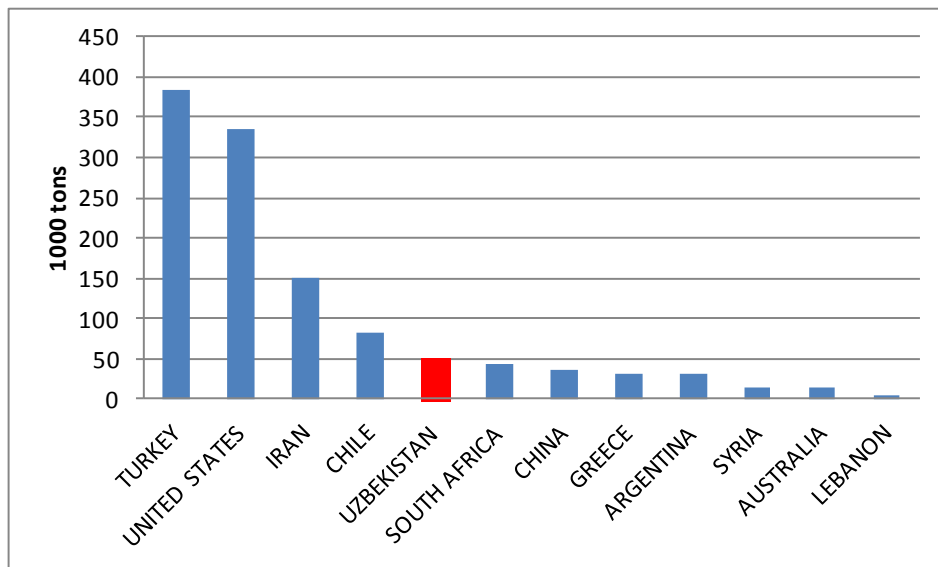
2000-2012



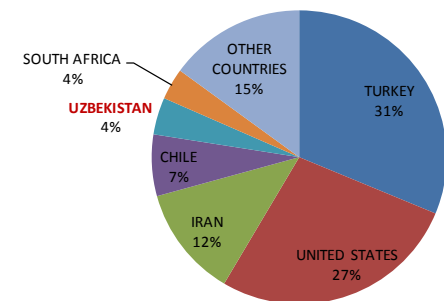
Two continents are dominating the production of dried grapes: **Asia (53.6% of total production in 2012)**, and **America (36.5%)**

Dried grapes

Turkey is the biggest producer (400 thousands of tons in 2012);
Important decrease of production in **USA (-26%)** and **Greece (-63%)** since 2000
Uzbekistan is the 5th world biggest producer of dried grapes



**World production of dried grapes in 2012:
total 1.2 millions of tons**



The first 6
producers represent
85% of total
production

Conclusion: place of Uzbekistan in the world vitivinicultural market

	Unit	2012	Estimation 2013	% of total world (2012)	Rank in the world (2012)
PRODUCTION					
Total surface under vines	1000 ha	127,1	133,0	1.70%	17
Total grape production	1000 t	1 204,6	1 204,6	0.10%	16
Dried grapes	1000 t	50,0	56,0	4.10%	5
Wine	1000 hl	354,80	370,0	0.10%	36
EXPORT					
table grapes	1000 t	118,9	71,3	3%	11
dried grapes	1000 t	35,9	38,7	4.20%	6

- One of the major producer of dried grapes (5th after Turkey, USA, Iran and Chile)
- Important player in the table grapes market (6th exporter after Turkey, Iran, USA, Chile and Chine)
- Important potential for the development of wine market (17 rank for surfaces under vines)



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Thank you for your attention

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