



## 2017 GLOBAL ECONOMIC VITIVINICULTURE DATA

### 2017 World wine production estimated at 246.7 mhl, a fall of 8.2% compared with 2016

- Very low production in Europe: production levels were at a historic low in **Italy (39.3 mhl)**, **France (36.7 mhl)** and **Spain (33.5 mhl)**. **Germany (8.1 mhl)** also recorded low production. **Portugal (6.6 mhl)**, **Romania (5.3 mhl)**, **Hungary (2.9 mhl)** and **Austria (2.4 mhl)** were the only countries to see a rise compared with 2016.
- An even higher level of production was recorded in the **United States (23.3 mhl)**.
- **South Africa (10.8 mhl)** maintained its level of production.
- In South America, production increased compared with the low levels of 2016 (a consequence of El Niño), particularly in **Argentina (11.8 mhl)** and **Brazil (3.4 mhl)**. In **Chile (9.5 mhl)**, vinified production remained low.
- **Australian production (13.9 mhl)** grew and **New Zealand production (2.9 mhl)** maintained a good level.

Abbreviations:  
mhl: millions of hectolitres

## 1. 2017 Wine production

### Worldwide

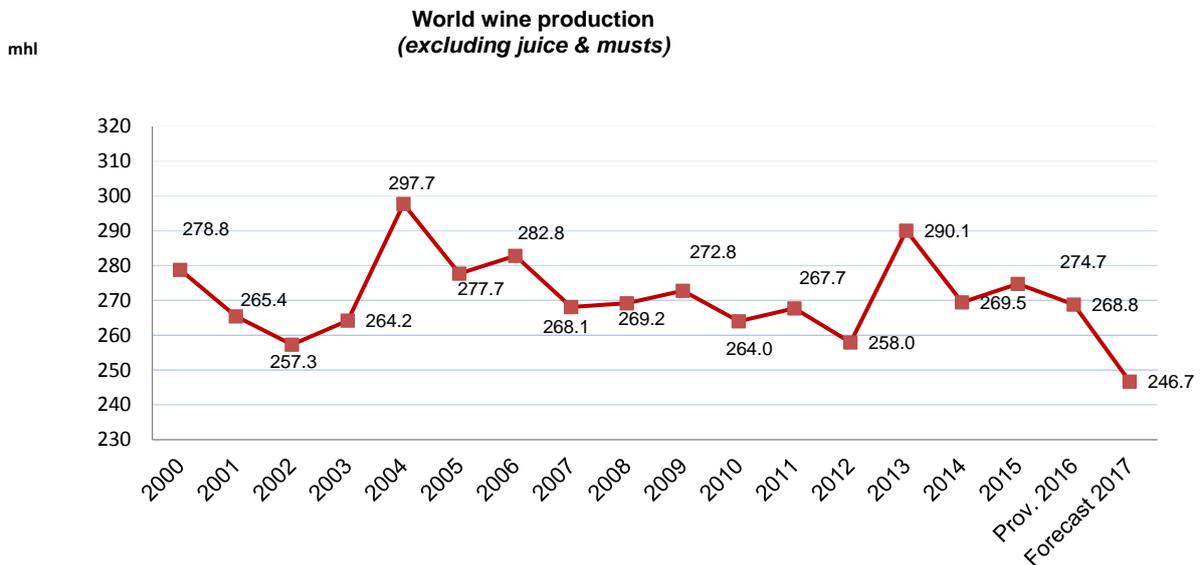
To evaluate world wine production at this time in the year, a variability hypothesis of 10% of the 2016 harvest level for countries for which information was not yet available for 2017 is considered here (at this stage, estimates are available for 88% of world wine production).

These hypotheses lead to the estimation of **2017 world wine production, excluding juice and musts, at between 243.3 and 250.1 mhl (246.6 mhl at the mid-range estimate).**

2017 Vinified production **sharply dropped by 22.1 mhl** compared with the previous year.

This level of world wine production is **historically low**, with such levels not having been seen since the 1950s and start of the 1960s (1956: 219.5 mhl, 1957: 173.8 mhl, 1961: 213.5 mhl, 1963: 251.4 mhl). More recently, only the 1991 and 1994 productions show comparable levels (251.6 and 249.4 mhl respectively).

Figure 1 – World wine production trends



Sources: OIV

### In the EU

**In the European Union (EU)**, exceptional weather events – from frost to drought – significantly impacted 2017 wine production, which was historically low. The harvest volume will be 15% less than the previous year's levels. It is evaluated at the mid-range estimate, at **140.7 mhl** (excluding juice and musts), which is a significant **decline of 24.0 mhl** compared with 2016 production (164.7 mhl).

The harvest estimates for 2017 are historically low in the main European producing countries. There was a reduction of 23% in **Italy**

**(39.3 mhl)**, 19% in **France (36.7 mhl)** and 15% in **Spain (33.5 mhl)** compared with 2016.

This reduction was recorded in most EU countries. **Germany** and **Greece**, with **8.1 mhl (-10%/2016)** and **2.5 mhl (-5%/2016)** respectively, fall in line with this downward trend.

**Bulgaria** saw a production level in keeping with its potential with **1.1 mhl (-2%/2016)**, after the very low 2014 production.

**Portugal (6.6 mhl)**, **Romania (5.3 mhl)**, **Hungary (2.9 mhl)** and **Austria (2.4 mhl)** were the only countries to record a rise compared with 2016. After two poor harvests, Romania returned to a high level of production.

In the **main producing countries outside the EU**, the level of vinified production remained **fairly stable** in 2017.

### *Outside the EU*

The **United States, with 23.3 mhl vinified (-1%/2016)**, recorded a high level of production for the second year running, yet without reaching that of the record production in 2013. However, one doubt remains: the estimated wine production is based on USDA forecasts for grape production, relating especially to wine grapes, from August 2017 and does not therefore take into account the potential consequences of the recent fires in California (October 2017).

**South America** was especially affected in 2016 by the negative influence of El Niño, particularly due to highly significant periods of rainfall. In 2017, wine production is likely to show quite an increase compared with the previous year, despite the fairly low temperatures at the end of 2016.

In **Argentina**, wine production is likely to reach **11.8 mhl** in 2017 (+25%/2016).

In **Brazil**, 2016 production was very low (1.3 mhl: -53%/2015). Production in 2017, by contrast, is likely to be high with **3.4 mhl: +169%/2016**.

Finally, **Chile** should record another decline in production in 2017: **9.4 mhl: -6.4%/2016** (as a reminder, 10.1 mhl in 2016: -21%/2015).

**South Africa**, with a production of **10.8 mhl**, observed a slight **2% increase** in 2017 production levels **compared with 2016**.

In **Oceania**, **2017 Australian production** reached a sustained level of **13.9 mhl, +6% compared with 2016**. Production was on the up for the third year in a row. In **New Zealand**, production **slightly declined** in 2017 (-9%), yet this was in reference to a record production the year before. It nevertheless remained high (**2.9 mhl**).

Table 1 shows the quantitative development for countries for which information was available and with wine productions of more than 1 mhl.

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

<i>Unit: mhl</i>	2013	2014	2015	2016 Provisional	2017 Forecast	2017/2016 Variation in volume	2017/2016 Variation in %	Ranking
Italy	54.0	44.2	50.0	50.9	39.3	-11.6	-23%	1
France	42.1	46.5	47.0	45.2	36.7	-8.5	-19%	2
Spain	45.3	39.5	37.7	39.3	33.5	-5.8	-15%	3
United States (2)	24.4	23.1	21.7	23.6	23.3	-0.3	-1%	4
Australia	12.3	11.9	11.9	13.1	13.9	0.8	6%	5
Argentina	15.0	15.2	13.4	9.4	11.8	2.4	25%	6
China*	11.8	11.6	11.5	11.4	11.4	0.0	0%	7
South Africa	11.0	11.5	11.2	10.5	10.8	0.3	2%	8
Chile	12.8	9.9	12.9	10.1	9.5	-0.7	-6%	9
Germany	8.4	9.2	8.9	9.0	8.1	-0.9	-10%	10
Portugal	6.2	6.2	7.0	6.0	6.6	0.6	10%	11
Russia*	5.3	4.9	5.6	5.6	5.6	0.0	0%	12
Romania	5.1	3.7	3.6	3.3	5.3	2.1	64%	13
Brazil	2.7	2.6	2.7	1.3	3.4	2.1	169%	14
Hungary	2.6	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.9	0.1	3%	15
New Zealand	2.5	3.2	2.3	3.1	2.9	-0.3	-9%	16
Greece	3.3	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.5	-0.1	-5%	17
Serbia*	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0%	18
Austria	2.4	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.4	0.4	23%	19
Moldova	2.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.8	0.3	20%	20
Bulgaria	1.7	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.0	-2%	21
Georgia*	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.0	0%	22
<b>OIV World Total(3)</b>	<b>290.1</b>	<b>269.5</b>	<b>274.7</b>	<b>268.8</b>	<b>246.7</b>	<b>-22.1</b>	<b>-8%</b>	

(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 2017 world production: from 243.3 mhl to 250.1 mhl

\* Report for the year 2016 – 2017 figures not yet available

## 2. Assessment of world consumption levels

At this time of year, there is not yet any consolidated information on the consumption levels of the different markets.

Here, therefore, we resort to a projected level of world consumption from the year 2000 with two scenarios (Figure 2). One of the two scenarios considered is based on the long-term resumption of the positive development of world consumption since 2000, while the second is based on the negative development of this market since the 2008 economic crisis.

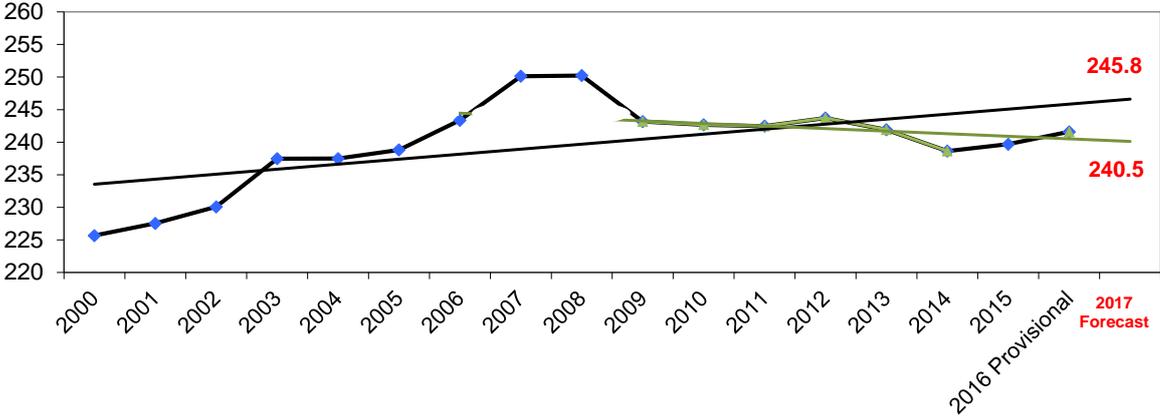
These changes have resulted in **2017 global wine consumption levels ranging between 240.5 and 245.8 mhl, giving a mid-range estimate of 243.2 mhl.**

### World consumption levels

Figure 2 - World wine consumption

mhl

Estimated 2017 world wine consumption



Source: OIV