



**World Vitivinicultural
Statistics
2013-2014**

Preface

The annual statistics report aims to provide numerical facts and information to a worldwide growing vitiviniculture market, giving a general and extensive knowledge on the vitivinicultural sector.

The OIV World Vitivinicultural Statistics 2013-2014 presents a comprehensive perspective on the global, regional and country information on vines, grape, dried grape, wine and other vine products. The purpose of this publication is to provide information on the trends of the wine sector at a world level. In this report, the adult per capita wine consumption is calculated with the population data from the United Nation Population Division and refers to the adult population, 15 years and older.

The present volume is structured into three chapters: the first chapter is dedicated to the analysis of areas under vine, and the other two summarize the main trend in production, trade and consumption of grapes and wine.

The data published in this report have been harmonised with those available to the Statistics Division of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). Accompanying datasets can be found free of charge in the statistics section of the OIV website.

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Abbreviations Used

- ha: hectares
kha: thousand hectares (1000 ha)
Mha: million hectares
ql: quintals
kql: thousand quintals (1000 ql)
Mql: million quintals
hl: hectolitres
khl: thousand hectolitres (1000 hl)
Mhl: million hectolitres
l/capita: litres per capita
l/capita +15: litres per capita aged over 15
kg/capita: kilograms per capita

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1. Area Under Vines

1.1 Surface Areas of World Vineyards¹ (Table A)

The **total vineyard surface area** worldwide rose slightly from 2010 (7 493 kha) to **2014 (7 599 kha)**, even accounting for the small dip in total surface area in 2011. The overall increase was driven primarily by the development of surface area in **North America** and **Asia**. These increases were partially offset by continuing decline in surface area in Europe even after the end of the permanent abandonment premiums offered by the European Union (EU) from 2008 to 2011.²

Table 1: Areas under Vines in Major Wine Producing Countries (kha)

Country	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Var. 2014/2010
Spain	1 037	985	969	973	975	-6%
China, mainland	588	636	709	760	816	39%
France	804	796	792	793	789	-2%
Italy	739	720	713	705	690	-7%
Turkey	514	508	497	504	502	-2%
USA	433	439	443	453	450	4%
Argentina	218	219	222	224	228	5%
Portugal	236	236	233	229	224	-5%
Iran	226	225	225	219	216	-4%
Chile	204	206	206	206	213	4%
Romania	191	191	192	192	192	0%
Australia	171	170	162	157	154	-10%
Moldova	146	143	142	137	140	-4%
South Africa	132	133	135	133	132	0%
Uzbekistan	112	117	117	120	130	16%
India	114	119	125	127	128	12%
Greece	112	110	110	110	110	-2%
Germany	102	102	102	102	102	0%
World Total*	7 493	7 466	7 479	7 541	7 599	1%

*OIV calculation

With **375 kha** of planted vineyard in **2014**, **Africa** remained very close to the level seen in **2013 (378 kha)**. This is a level that has remained nearly constant since 2009 for major countries in terms of surface area in Africa not experiencing large change in surface area.

North and **South America** continued a pattern of expansion of **total vineyard surface area** in both **2013** reaching **1 060 kha (+1.4%** compared to 2012) and growing again in **2014 (+0.5%** compared to 2013). The increase was mainly due to the continued development of Argentina, Chile and Peru, as well as the continued growth of the United States vineyard, the country with the most planted surface area on the continent (**450 kha**

¹Area under vines destined for the production of wine grapes, table grapes or dried grapes, in production or awaiting production.

² Council Regulation (EC) No. 479/2008 of 29 April 2008 on the common organisation of the market in wine.

in 2014). **Argentina's** area under vines reached **228 kha** in 2014, recording an increase of 6 000 ha since 2012.

In **Peru (25 kha)** vineyards increased 2 000 ha between 2012 and 2013 and of another 2 000 ha between 2013 and 2014. In **Chile** area under vine reached **213 kha** in 2014, increasing of 7 000 ha between 2013 and 2014.

Asia, with **1 874 kha** under vines in **2013** (+3.0% compared to 2012), growing to **1 938 kha** in **2014** (+3.4% compared to 2013), continued its rapid growth of the **total vineyard surface area**. A large part of these vineyards remains with production destined to be consumed as non-vinified products, especially in China, India, Iran, and Turkey. China was again the principle driver of the overall growth of Asian vineyard surface area, growing 51 kha between 2012 and 2013 (+7.3%) and 56 kha between 2013 and 2014 (+7.3%). With **816 kha** in 2014, **China** has the second world largest vineyard. After a reduction in 2012 (497 kha), **Turkey's** surface area grew 1.4% in 2013 (504 kha) and maintained the same level in 2014 (**502 kha**).

As mentioned above, even considering the CMO premiums of permanent abandonment ended in 2011, the area under vines in **Europe** continued to **drop** in **2013** and in **2014**. However, the decreases slowed to under 1% per year (**-0.1%** in **2013** and **-0.1%** in **2014**). After many years of constant decline, **Spain (975 kha)** and **France (789 kha)** saw their vineyard surface area stabilise in the biennium 2013-2014. The third of the European countries with the largest surface area, **Italy**, continued to drop, reaching **690 kha** in 2014 (-2.2% between 2013 and 2014). Outside of the largest wine producing countries in Europe, **Hungary's** planted vineyard area grew 6 kha in 2014 (+11%/2013) and **Uzbekistan** saw an increase of **10 kha** in planted vineyard area (+9% with respect to 2013).

In **2013** and **2014**, **total vineyard surface area** in **Oceania** continued to slowly decrease. In **2013** there was a decline of 5 kha (-2.7% compared to 2012) to reach **195 kha**, and in **2014** the decrease was of 3 kha (-1.6%) to reach **192 kha**. This drop is driven primarily by **Australia (154 kha)** while surface area in **New Zealand (38 kha)** remains relatively constant.

The negative trends in Europe and Oceania juxtaposed with the increases in the America and Asia should be placed in the context of the relative sizes of vineyard plantations per region. In 2014, Europe still accounted for about 53% of the total world surface area, with Asia (25%), America (14%), Africa (5%), and Oceania (3%) completing the total world vineyard surface area.

1.2 Distribution and Composition of World Vineyards (Table B)

When examining the distribution and composition of world vineyards two important figures are the percentage of vines not yet in production and the distribution of vineyards based on vine type (wine, table and dried grape).

Based on data available on Table B, **the share of world vineyards not yet producing grapes** in 2013 is estimated to stand at about 6.2%.³ This figure then dropped to 5.3% in 2014⁴. This drop in area not yet bearing fruit would generally indicate an overall increase in the potential of production.⁵

In 2013 and 2014 the countries, for which information is available, with high percentages of vines not yet bearing include Brazil, Uruguay, Turkey, Italy, and New Zealand, all of which have percentages of around 7.5% or higher. There are other countries, including Argentina and Greece which have 1% or less of their vines not yet bearing fruit. However, **the majority of countries have percentages that fall in the middle of 4% to 7.5%.**

After trends in both the three largest European wine-producing countries (increasing) and Southern Hemisphere countries as well as the United States (decreasing) converged around 5% of non-bearing vines in 2012, these groups were about 7% and 8% respectively in 2013.

For countries with data available, there is a clear separation of countries which are planted mainly for table or dried grape production and those which primarily produce grapes for wine production. **Turkey** is characteristic with **85% of its vineyard surface area devoted to table and dried grape production**. It can be assumed that other countries with similar productions would include China, Iran, and India. Countries such as **Greece** saw this percentage at **41% in 2013 and 2014**, and **Brazil** at **38% in 2013 and 34% in 2014**. At the far end of the spectrum are countries which produce grapes almost **exclusively for wine-making** such as **Germany** and **Slovakia**, among others.

³ Based on a sample representative of 67% of the world's total surface area.

⁴ Based on a sample representative of 57.4% of the world's total surface area. It should also be noted that this figure does not include data for some of the world largest vineyards such as China, Italy, Iran, Portugal and India.

⁵ Vines normally reach a maturity at which they begin to bear fruit acceptable as a commercially harvestable crop in the third year after planting.

2. Grapes

2.1 Production of Grapes (Table C)

In **2014 world grape production declined to 746.7 Mql** after a peak at **780.1 Mql in 2013**. The drop of 33.4 Mql represents a variation of -4.3% with respect to 2013. This dip in production occurred despite the world's vineyard area increased in both 2013 and 2014. Overall the grape production in 2014, even considering the relative drop from 2013 can be characterised as high since production in 2013 reached historic levels. This high production is in line with the general upward trend in world grape production since the turn of the century. The growth trend is explained by increasingly efficient yields.

Table 2: World Production of Grapes (Mql)

Year(s)	Production
1986-1990	606.3
1991-1995	552.5
1996-2000	599.6
2001-2005	631.0
2006-2010	673.6
2011	695.0
2012	696.7
2013	780.1
2014	746.7

African production of grapes in both **2013 (45.8 Mql)** and **2014 (46.5 Mql)** can be characterised as high. Egypt saw a significant increase in production in 2014 with 16.0 Mql produced while South Africa's production declined slightly in 2014 (-0.3 Mql) after a large production of 19.8 Mql in 2013.

Production of grapes in **North and South America** in both **2013 (163.2 Mql)** and **2014 (148.4 Mql)** followed the overall worldwide trend of extremely high production in 2013 and then a slight dip in 2014 while **remaining well above the historical average**. Specifically, 2013 represented growth of 19.7 Mql since 2012 (+12.1%). This growth was driven primarily by increases in the United States (+10 Mql in 2013) and Argentina (+5.1 Mql in 2013). Both countries saw decreases in production in 2014 but, as mentioned above, the dip was not significant enough to push production down to even average levels. Also noteworthy is the continued growth of Peru as a producer of grapes, rising 17.4% in 2013 and 15.7% in 2014, establishing itself as the fifth largest producer in America with a production of just over 5 Mql in 2014.

As expected, in conjunction with the continued growth of the vineyard area in **Asia**, production in the region sustained a **positive trend in 2013 and 2014** with productions of **232.6 Mql** and **239.2 Mql** respectively. Much of the growth is due to increases in production in China of 10 Mql in both 2013 and 2014.

European production of grapes was high in 2013, reaching **315.3 Mql** which is above the average production of 306 Mql from the previous 20 years. Production levels in **2014 (289.5 Mql)** did not reach this average and were, in fact, the second lowest, behind 2010 (286.8 Mql), in that same 20 year period. The variation can be explained by volatile production trends in Austria, Bulgaria, Georgia, Italy, Romania, and Spain which, combined, saw production rise 38.7 Mql in 2013 and then fall 30.8 Mql in 2014.

Oceania saw a significant increase in production in **2013** (+11.8% compared to 2012), reaching **23.2 Mql**. This production level was almost repeated in **2014 (23.1 Mql)**. However, while continental production remained relatively stable, this is due to offsetting production variations from Australia (-1.1 Mql in 2014) and New Zealand (+1.0 Mql in 2014).

Yields

Yield is defined here as the measure of the quantity of grapes produced per unit surface of bearing vineyard.* To study overall productivity trends 5 year periods have been examined from 1985 to 2010. During this 25 year period, productivity, measured via yield, has improved more than 25%. Much of this progress can be attributed to American, Asian and African growth trends. European productivity has remained relatively stable during the same period (taking into consideration the uprooting of European vineyards) while Oceania has seen a negative productivity trend.

This analysis also indicates that yields from countries which produced predominantly “non-fermented products”, most of which are concentrated in America, Asia and Africa, show higher levels of productivity. This trend is established by data on a per country basis. In 2014 the average productivity of four countries that are mainly producers of fresh and dried grapes (Egypt, China, India and Turkey) was 174 ql/ha. This figure represents almost double the yield registered in countries that are traditionally wine producers (Argentina, France, Italy and Portugal), which have an average yield of 89 ql/ha.

Among the countries with the highest productivity per ha in 2014 are Egypt (222 ql/ha), India (219 ql/ha), Iraq (209 ql/ha), Brazil (181 ql/ha), and the United States of America (169 ql/ha). In contrast, countries with the lowest yields include Georgia (39 ql/ha), Bulgaria (39 ql/ha), Portugal (40 ql/ha), Romania (41 ql/ha) and Spain (68 ql/ha).

**Bearing vineyard, or vineyards in production, estimated based on total vineyard surface*

2.1.1 Grapes for Fresh Consumption (Table F)

Using a balance sheet based approach, this production corresponds to the percentage of total unprocessed grape production intended for table consumption, after corrections for international trade and losses. The production level, calculated in this manner, with losses taken into account, reached **250.8 Mql** in **2013** and grew even further to **266.8 Mql** in **2014**. **The world production level continued an overall growth trend** during the period 2010-2014 which saw an average annual growth of 6.8%.

Asia produces, by far, the largest quantity of grapes for fresh consumption with **153.4 Mql** in **2013** and growing 8.0% in **2014** to **165.7 Mql**. This represents 62% of the world's production in 2014, in progression compared to 60% in 2012. Behind Asia in terms of production are Europe, America and Africa which produce respectively 15%, 13% and 10% of the world total quantity. China continued to experience tremendous growth in production from a level of 17.5 Mql in 2000 to 94.0 Mql in 2014. China is joined by India in terms of significant growth as India reached a production level of 20.6 Mql, at which level India became the second largest producer worldwide. In addition to these two Asian countries Uzbekistan has also seen significant growth, especially from 2013 to 2014 reaching 10.5 Mql (+31.4%). Otherwise the major producers of fresh grapes (over 10 Mql per year) - Egypt, Iran, Turkey and the United States of America - all saw increases in production in 2014 while Italy saw a slight decline.

2.1.2 Dried Grapes (Table G)

These production figures correspond to the total production of grapes which are dried, regardless of the initial type of vineyard which produced them. It should be noted that there are cases in which dried grapes are produced using grapes initially intended to be consumed fresh. At the same time some producers resort to pressing to regularise the dried grape market for cases when dried grape production outpaces demand.

In **2013** the global **production of dried grapes** was **15.6 Mql** and production remained stable through **2014** at **15.1 Mql**. Alongside a production in 2012 at 15.7 Mql, **worldwide production of dried grapes can be considered stable**. Asia remains the key producer of dried grapes producing 57% of the world total in 2013 (8.9 Mql) and 62% in 2014 (9.3 Mql). Asia is followed by North and South America which produced 30% and 28% of the world total in 2013 and 2014 respectively. On a per country basis, Turkey remains the world's leading producer at 4.3 Mql in 2014 with the United States of America (3.2 Mql), Iran (2.0 Mql) and China (1.8 Mql) being the other producers with outputs of over 1 Mql in 2014.

2.1.3 Pressed Grapes

The quantity of pressed grapes can be estimated via the use of a balance sheet approach. This balance sheet approach considers that pressed grapes correspond to the quantity of grapes intended for other purposes than fresh consumption and drying. A standard coefficient of 0.25 is used to represent dried grape production from fresh grapes (i.e. 4 kg of fresh grapes are used to obtain 1 kg of dried grapes). Calculated in this manner, the total quantity of pressed grapes in **2013** was approximately **467.5 Mql**⁶ or **59.9% of the world's production of grapes** and in **2014** was approximately **418.2 Mql**⁷ or **56.2% of the world's production of grapes**.

⁶ 780.1 Mql (total production of grapes) – 250.8 Mql (production of grapes for fresh consumption) – 4*15.6 Mql (grapes destined to be dried)

⁷ 746.7 Mql (total production of grapes) – 266.8 Mql (production of grapes for fresh consumption) – 4*15.1 Mql (grapes destined to be dried)

Over the period 2010-2014 the proportion of pressed grapes as part of the global production was on average 59.1% but showed a general downward trend: from the peak of 61.2% in 2011 to the low of 56.2% in 2014. The main driver of this trend is the increase in table grape production as a proportion of the world's production.⁸

The **467.5 Mql of grapes pressed in 2013** and **418.2 Mql pressed in 2014** were primarily used directly to produce wines or grape juice. However, along with these two products, intermediate non-fermented products not intended for direct human consumption, such as concentrated and non-concentrated musts and concentrated juices were produced. This intermediate production is mainly intended for

- Reincorporation in grape must as enrichment
- Storage, for example to extend the timeframe for grape juice or wine production, or to potentially enrich a future grape harvest
- Industrial uses (e.g. jam) or use in animal food

The statistical data currently available on the quantity of intermediate non-fermented products, and their intended use, does not allow for further analysis.

2.1.4 Grape Juice

In many countries there is no information available on this particular type of production. When information does exist there is often confusion between the production of juices and the production of musts. Taking this into consideration and given the current state of data available on this subject, it is not possible to provide any precise figures on the production of grape juice.

However, based on the information provided in Table 3 below, which contains some of the data currently available on juice consumption, **world grape juice production can be estimated at approximately 11 Mhl in 2013.**

Table 3: **Grape Juice Consumption in a Selection of Countries (khl)**

Country	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
USA	4 191	5 274	4 108	5 307	<i>5 307</i>
Spain	3 405	2 238	2 133	5 974	1 675
Brazil	1 641	2 124	2 203	2 488	2 662
Germany	978	1 391	1 291	1 099	<i>1 099</i>
France	650	650	654	658	661
Japan	496	508	531	511	<i>511</i>
Canada	214	329	302	222	222
United Kingdom	253	264	267	213	<i>213</i>
Chile	223	325	247	194	<i>194</i>
Switzerland	77	74	68	71	64

Italics represent OIV estimates

⁸ Uncertainties regarding losses (which overwhelmingly concern fresh grapes) and domestic winemaking activities (such as for making beverage alcohol) should also be considered when looking at these proportions.

This table is primarily based on OIV questionnaires and on information available via the FAO and is incomplete. It frequently lacks information on grape juice consumption, such as a breakdown of the type of product for which data is provided (i.e. juice, juice concentrate, musts) or data from certain countries where it can be assumed that there is a significant level of consumption, including Argentina, China, Australia, Greece, Spain among others.

2.2 International Trade of Fresh and Dried Grapes (Tables H to K)

In **2013** the total volume of **imports of fresh grapes** reached **40.8 Mql**, building on an already record year 2012, becoming the new record year for fresh grape imports worldwide. Imports in **2014** dropped to **40.5 Mql**. **Exports of fresh grapes** followed similar patterns in 2013 and 2014, recording a record high in 2013 (**42.8 Mql**) and then dropping, ever so slightly, in 2014 (**42.3 Mql**).

The **United States of America** remained the **world's leading importer of fresh grapes**, despite a significant decrease in imports in **2014** at **5.0 Mql (-11.6% compared to 2013)**. Followed by the Netherlands (3.5 Mql), Germany (3.1 Mql), Russia (3.0 Mql) and the United Kingdom (2.6 Mql). **In regards to exports**, Chile maintained its place at the top of the list of countries exporting fresh grapes in 2014, despite a slight fall (7.3 Mql). After Chile other major exporting countries of fresh grapes include Italy (4.5 Mql), the United States of America (4.4 Mql), South Africa (3.0 Mql), the Netherlands (2.8 Mql), Peru (2.7 Mql) and Turkey (2.6 Mql). The United States of America can be considered the most active market for fresh grapes, as the leading importer and third largest exporter.

Imports of dried grapes grew **3%** in **2013** then stayed about **level** in **2014**. Exports did not follow the same pattern for dried grapes, **dropping by 2% in 2013** and again by **3.9%** in **2014**.

The **United Kingdom** is the **world's largest importer of dried grapes (1.1 Mql in 2014)** and is followed by Germany (0.8 Mql) and the Netherlands (0.6 Mql). Asia is responsible for over half of the world's exports of dried grapes in 2013 (4.6 Mql) and 2014 (4.1 Mql). Within Asia, the leading 2014 exporters are, as usual, Turkey (2.3 Mql) and Iran (1.0 Mql). Outside of Asia the United States of America are by far the largest exporter of dried grapes with 1.5 Mql in 2014.

2.3 Consumption

2.3.1 Fresh Grapes⁹ (Tables L and M)

In **2013 global human consumption of fresh grapes** reached a record level of **245.5 Mql**, a 7% increase compared to 2012. This high level reached in 2013 was surpassed again in **2014** with a consumption of fresh grapes reaching **262.6 Mql** (+7% compared to 2013). These figures are in line with a **consistent growth in consumption of fresh grapes** dating back to at least the turn of the century.

Asia is responsible for the **majority of the growth in consumption in both 2013 and 2014**, growing by **13.8 Mql** and **11.6 Mql** in the respective years. Within Asia, much of this growth was driven by China where consumption grew 12.2 Mql in 2013 and 8.9 Mql in 2014. After China the other major consumers in 2014 were India (18.4 Mql), Turkey (18.0 Mql) and Iran (11.3 Mql).

Consumption of fresh grapes in **Europe** was somewhat above average in **2013** at **42.2 Mql** compared 2000-2010 (41.6 Mql). Consumption then rose in **2014** to **45.2 Mql**, the highest level since 2007 (45.5 Mql). This jump was primarily caused by an increase in consumption in Uzbekistan which consumed 9.3 Mql of fresh grapes in 2014, up 37% from 2013 (6.8 Mql).

North and South America saw their consumption reach **25.3 Mql** in **2014**, up 3.5% from the **2013** consumption level of **24.4 Mql**. This is in line with a broad positive trend in consumption of fresh grapes dating back twenty years.

In **2013 African** consumption of fresh grapes rose 5.8% from 2012, reaching **21.4 Mql**. This positive growth was repeated in **2014** when consumption reached **23.0 Mql** (+7.6% compared to 2013). While the increase in 2013 was spread out among multiple countries, in 2014 Egyptian consumption grew 1.4 Mql, equivalent to almost the entirety of the rise of the African consumption from 2013.

Oceania is relatively stabilised in terms of fresh grape consumption. After growing over two-fold in 2 years from 2009 to 2011, consumption dropped in **2013** to **0.8 Mql** but then grew in **2014** to **0.9 Mql**.

Average **consumption of fresh grapes per capita** remained strong in the Balkans in 2014, where Albania (62.5 kg/capita), FYR of Macedonia (40.9 kg/capita), and Montenegro (33.3 kg/capita). Turkmenistan (43.3 kg/capita) and Turkey (23.2 kg/capita) are the other countries with consumption per capita over 20 kg. America and Oceania remain the continents with the lowest fresh grape consumption per capita.

It should, again, be noted that these figures refer to apparent consumption, mostly obtained via balance sheet methods. Therefore, it is probable that these figures do not represent true direct human consumption of fresh grapes but also other uses such as domestic winemaking (e.g. Rakia¹⁰).

⁹ We refer here to “apparent” consumption based on the “availability” of grapes for direct human consumption.

¹⁰ Alcohol of vitivinicultural origin in FYR Macedonia and Bulgaria.

2.3.2 Dried Grapes (Tables N and O)

In **2013 world human consumption of dried grapes** dropped by 0.1 Mql to **15.7 Mql**. Consumption then grew by 0.2 Mql in **2014** reaching **15.9 Mql**.

Asia, not only produces the largest portion of dried grapes, but also consumes the largest quantities of dried grapes. Even considering a decrease in consumption in **2013** of 7.2% to **5.9 Mql**, Asia remained the largest consumer of dried grapes. This place as the largest consumer of dried grapes was maintained in **2014 when consumption was 6.5 Mql** (+9.5% compared to 2013). This rise was due to significant increases in Iran (+0.3 Mql, +40.6% compared to 2013) and China (+0.2 Mql, +15.6% compared to 2013).

Europe, once the world's largest consumer of dried grapes, saw a slight increase in **2013**, with consumption reaching **5.5 Mql** (+4.4% compared to 2012). Consumption in Europe in **2014** dropped at **5.1 Mql** (-7.1%).

After Asia and Europe, North and South **America** represent the other major consumers of dried grapes. In **2013 North and South America** consumed **3.5 Mql**. Consumption in **2014** followed a trend of constant increases of about 0.1 Mql per year seen since 2011 to reach **3.6 Mql**.

Dried grape consumption in **Oceania** in **2013** was **0.4 Mql**, a decrease of 0.1 Mql (-20.9% compared to 2012). This consumption level of **0.4 Mql** continued in **2014**.

Consumption of dried grapes in **Africa** saw a significant increase in **2013** at **0.4 Mql** (+54.6% compared to 2012) but then fell back to **0.3 Mql** in **2014** (-32.9% compared to 2013).

Expressed in the same manner as for fresh grapes, **dried grape consumption per capita** in **2014** was highest in Greece (3.4 kg/capita), Turkey (2.7 kg/capita), and the Netherlands (2.5 kg/capita).

3. Wine

3.1 Production of Wine (Table P)

World wine production (excluding juice and musts) in **2013**, reaching **290.1 million hectolitres**, peaked at a high not seen since 2004, which was the largest production since the turn of the century (297.8 Mhl). This represents an increase of 12% from 2012 (258.0 Mhl); however, it should be noted that the production level in 2012 can be described as very low. This production compared to the average over the period 2000-2010, which was around 270 Mhl, is about 7% higher. **This same elevated production level did not, however, continue into 2014.** Total production in **2014** was **269.4 Mhl**, showing a return to near average worldwide production of wine over the period 2000-2010. Total production in 2014 dropped by 7% in comparison to the high production in 2013.

Table 4: World Wine Production (excluding juice and musts) (Mhl)

Year(s)	Production
1986-1990	304.2
1991-1995	263.1
1996-2000	272.2
2001-2005	272.4
2006-2010	271.4
2011	267.7
2012	258.0
2013	290.1
2014	269.4

In 2013, **total production in Africa** reached **12.3 Mhl**, an increase of 0.4 Mhl (+3.7%) compared to the 2012 production (11.9 Mhl). The major part of the growth was due to an increase in production in South Africa, from 10.6 Mhl in 2012 to 11.0 Mhl in 2013 (+3.9%). Total production of wine in Africa grew again from 12.3 Mhl in 2013 to **12.7 Mhl in 2014**. The growth from 2013 to 2014 was equal in volume to the growth from 2012 to 2013 and **South Africa was again the main driver** of growth, with a production increase of 0.5 Mhl which lead to **11.5 Mhl in 2014**.

North and South America saw a marked increase in **total wine production** (excluding juice and must) in 2013, jumping to **57.3 Mhl**. This represents a remarkable 10.7% increase since the production in 2012 (51.8 Mhl). This increase is also significant considering the surface area only increased of 23 kha from 2012 to 2013. **This raised production level was due, mainly, to increases in production from Argentina, 11.8 Mhl in 2012 to 15.0 Mhl in 2013.** Along with Argentina, the **United States of America, 21.7 Mhl in 2012 to 24.4 Mhl in 2013**, also produced significantly more wine in 2013. This is noteworthy as the **United States of America represents 42% of the total production of wine across North and South America in 2013**. However, at the same time, both **Mexico and Uruguay** saw significant **decreases** in production. The year 2013 was characterised by

large variations compared to wine production in 2012 for almost every major wine producing country in North and South America. In comparison to 2013, production levels were significantly more stable in 2014. However, 2014 shows an overall **drop in the American production, at 53.2 Mhl** (-7.3%) compared to the elevated levels of 2013 (57.3 Mhl). This drop is reflective of a significant decrease in production in **Chile, 9.9 Mhl** in 2014 compared to 12.8 Mhl in 2013 (-22.8%). Chile was followed by the **United States of America** where total production dropped by 5.2 % (**23.1 Mhl in 2014** compared to 24.4 in 2013). Outside of these two countries there was less instability in 2014, only **Bolivia** and **Canada** saw large percentage change, at 10.5% and 14% respectively. However, given their low production levels (0.8 Mhl combined), the impact on the **total production of North and South America** (53.2 Mhl) was limited.

After consistent increases from 2009 to 2012 **total wine production in Asia** plunged to **13.8 Mhl** in 2013. This represents a **drop of 10.8%** from the mark of 15.5 Mhl in 2012. This change is due almost exclusively to a drop in production from the major wine producer in the region, China, which was responsible for 85% of the total wine production in Asia in 2013. China produced 13.5 Mhl in 2012 but only 11.8 Mhl in 2013 (-12.8%). **Total Asian wine production in 2014** was slightly lower than in 2013 but can be characterized as stable at **13.6 Mhl** (-1.5%). China continued to produce 85% of the Asian total and similarly only marginally dropped to 11.6 Mhl in 2014 (-1.4%).

In 2013 Europe saw a distinct increase in **total wine production** reaching **191.8 Mhl**. This was a significant **rise of 16.5% compared to 2012** (164.6 Mhl). This regional increase was driven primarily by production in Spain. The Iberian country saw a significant increase in production which lead it to be the 2nd largest producer worldwide for the year 2013. The increase of 46% from 31.1 Mhl in 2012 to 45.3 Mhl in 2013 is equal to 52% of the growth in production across all of Europe between 2012 and 2013. Italy also saw a similar, though somewhat less pronounced, peak with total production reaching 54.0 Mhl in 2013, up from 45.6 Mhl in 2012 (+18%). 2013 was for Italy a record production of the last 13 years. France, which was the 3rd largest wine producer in 2013 with 42.1 Mhl, only increased its production 1.4% compared to 2012. Other prominent wine producing countries in Europe, specifically Hungary, Moldova, Romania also saw significant increases in production. These increases show modest growth from an average production year. In comparison with the surge in total production seen in 2013 the year **2014 in Europe** represents a **return to the level seen in 2010 and 2011**.

Total European production in 2014 was **174.8 Mhl** in 2014, -8.9% compared to the elevated level of production in 2013. Both Spain and Italy did not repeat the large production of 2013. Spain did not return to the lower levels of 2012 production but instead had a total production in between that of 2012 (31.1 Mhl) and 2013 (45.3 Mhl) at 39.5 Mhl. Italy returned in 2014 to a production of 44.2 Mhl, about level to 2012. France saw a 10.4% increase from 2013 (42.1 Mhl) to 2014 (46.5 Mhl), rebounding from two consecutive years of below average productions.

Total wine production in **Oceania continued an upward pattern** in 2013 with a **4.2%** increase from 14.2 Mhl in 2012 to **14.8 Mhl in 2013**. This growth was not driven however, as in 2012, by Australia but rather by **New Zealand** with an **increase of 28%** (0.5 Mhl) while the Australian production remained on the same level as in 2012. The upward trend

driven by New Zealand in 2013 was replicated, to a lesser extent in 2014. **New Zealand** actually surpassed the 28% growth in 2013 with a **29%** growth (+0.7 Mhl) in 2014. However, this growth is not reflected as heavily by the total production for **Oceania** in 2014 as Australia produced 0.4 Mhl less (-3.6%) in 2014 than 2013, leading to a net **increase** of production in Oceania of only **0.3 Mhl in 2014** (+1.8%).

Table 5: Principal Wine Producing Countries (Mhl)

Country	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
France	44.4	2	50.8	1	41.5	2	42.1	3	46.5	1
Italy	48.5	1	42.8	2	45.6	1	54.0	1	44.2	2
Spain	35.4	3	33.4	3	31.1	3	45.3	2	39.5	3
USA	20.9	4	19.1	4	21.7	4	24.4	4	23.1	4
Argentina	16.3	5	15.5	5	11.8	8	15.0	5	15.2	5
Australia	11.4	7	11.2	7	12.3	7	12.3	7	11.9	6
China, Main	13.0	6	13.2	6	13.5	5	11.8	8	11.6	7
South Africa	9.3	8	9.7	9	10.6	9	11.0	9	11.5	8
Chile	8.8	9	10.5	8	12.6	6	12.8	6	9.9	9
Germany	6.9	12	9.1	10	9.0	10	8.4	10	9.2	10
Portugal	7.1	11	5.6	12	6.3	11	6.2	11	6.2	11
Russia	7.6	10	7.0	11	6.2	12	5.3	12	4.8	12
Romania	3.3	13	4.1	13	3.3	13	5.1	13	3.7	13
New Zealand	1.9	18	2.4	19	1.9	19	2.5	19	3.2	14
Greece	3.0	15	2.8	17	3.1	14	3.3	14	2.8	15
Brazil	2.5	16	3.5	14	3.0	15	2.7	16	2.6	16
Hungary	1.6	20	2.5	18	1.8	20	2.6	17	2.4	17
Serbia	2.4	17	2.2	20	2.2	17	2.3	21	2.3	18
Austria	1.7	19	2.8	16	2.1	18	2.4	20	2.0	19
Moldova	0.8	25	1.5	21	1.5	21	2.6	18	1.6	20

3.2 International Wine Trade

The **global wine market**, considered here as the total of exports from all countries, was **101.6 Mhl in 2013**, down slightly from the mark of 103.3 Mhl in 2012. The worldwide market did rebound in **2014** by reaching **103.8 Mhl**.

Total world imports of wine followed a similar trend to the global wine market, dropping slightly from 2012 (98.9 Mhl) to **98.8 Mhl in 2013**. Imports then reached an all-time annual high in **2014** at **103.3 Mhl**.

3.2.1 Wine Exports (Table R)

As mentioned above, **world wine exports dropped 1.7 Mhl (-1.7%) in 2013** but then **regained 2.3 Mhl (+2.3%) in 2014**.

2013 was a **record year for exports from Africa** which reached **5.4 Mhl**, a 23.4% increase from 2012. This was primarily due to 2013 also being a record year for South African exports which account for 98% of all exports from the continent in 2013. African exports in **2014 did not match the record high** from 2013, falling **18.6%** to **4.4 Mhl**. This again was driven by South Africa which exported 97% of the African total in 2014.

North and South American exports followed a similar path to those of Africa in 2013 and 2014, **rising to a record high in 2013 (16.8 Mhl)** then **falling 7.5%** in **2014 (15.5 Mhl)**. The two largest exporters in America, Chile and the United States of America, saw exports follow the same pattern. Argentina, the third largest regional producer however saw exports fall about 15% each year from 2012 to 2014.

Asian exports continued a growth trend dating back to 2009 in **2013** and **2014**, growing by **7.7%** and **12.2%** respectively. Wine exports from the region approached **1 Mhl** in 2014.

Europe remained the major region in regards to wine exports in 2013 and 2014. In **2013** Europe represented 69% (**69.7 Mhl**) of the world total exports and 71% (**74.1 Mhl**) in **2014**. The 2013 export figure for Europe represented a drop of 5.2% from 2012 but the 2014 figure increased by 6.4% (+4.5 Mhl) from 2013. Much of the growth in 2014 can be attributed to a significant increase in Spanish exports in 2014 (+4.6 Mhl, +25.1%). This 2014 increase is most likely due to the commercialisation of the wine from the significant peak in Spanish production in 2013.

Exports from **Oceania** in 2013 and 2014 were stable with only a slight decrease of **-1.2% (0.1 Mhl)** in **2013** and **-0.2% in 2014**. Australian exports dropped 1.4% and 1.6% in the respective years, with New Zealand exporting slightly less in 2013 compared to 2012 (-0.3%) but increasing by 5.2% in 2014.

3.2.2 Wine Imports (Table Q)

In 2013, and even more in 2014, **Africa** saw increases in wine imports. In **2013**, **total imports** reached 3.6 Mhl (+4% compared to 2012) and this level increased again in **2014** to reach **4.3 Mhl** (+20% compared to 2013). Angola saw a large increase in imports from 2013 to 2014. Along with Angola the Ivory Coast, Nigeria and South Africa remain the main traditional importers on the African continent.

North and South America saw a slight decrease in imports in **2013** at **17.2 Mhl** (-4.2% during 2012). During **2014** imports were stable, after the slight decrease in 2013, at **17.3 Mhl**. Imports by the United States of America dropped in both 2013 and 2014 but the **United States of America** remained the **third largest importer in the world by volume**.

Imports in Asia continued to rise in 2013 and 2014, reaching **9.0 Mhl** in **2013** (+0.9% compared to 2012) and **9.4 Mhl** in **2014** (+4.4% compared to 2013). Japan continued to be a driver of this increase and was joined in 2013 and 2014 by the United Arab Emirates in import growth. China imported less wine in 2013 than in 2012 (-4.5%), however imports rebounded with a growth of 1.9% between 2013 and 2014.

Europe saw imports in **2013 (67.5 Mhl)** remain at a similar level to those of **2012 (67.7 Mhl)**. In **2014** total European imports of wine **increased by 4.9%** (**+3.3 Mhl**). The increase in 2014 was driven by France and Portugal with +16% (+1 Mhl) and +46% (+0.7 Mhl)

growth respectively. **Germany, the world's leading wine importer**, followed the European trend of growth in 2014 (+0.5 Mhl, +3.8% compared to 2013) as did the United Kingdom, the world's second largest wine importer (+1.6 Mhl, +13.3% compared to 2013). On the other hand, Hungarian and Spanish imports dropped significantly from 2013 to 2014.

Imports in Oceania rose by **5.4%** (+0.1 Mhl) in 2013 compared to 2012, reaching **1.4 Mhl**. This increase is due mainly to New Zealand which imported 19.7% more wine in 2013 than 2012. Imports in **2014** remained essentially in line with that of 2013.

3.3 Wine Consumption

3.3.1 Total Consumption (Table S)

In **2013 worldwide consumption of wine dropped 1.2 Mhl** (-0.5% / 2012) to **242.0 Mhl**. In the aftermath of the financial crisis, wine consumption found a relative equilibrium between 242 to 244 Mhl from 2009 to 2013. This consumption equilibrium did not continue in 2014 with a decrease of **1.6%** or **-3.8 Mhl** from **2013** to **238.1 Mhl**.

Table 6: World Consumption of Wine (Mhl)

Year(s)	Consumption
1986-1990	239.5
1991-1995	223.2
1996-2000	224.8
2001-2005	235.1
2006-2010	245.8
2011	242.0
2012	243.2
2013	242.0
2014	238.1

Africa saw a large increase in wine consumption in **2013** of **0.8 Mhl** (+10%) to **8.4 Mhl**. This trend continued in 2014 but to a lesser degree with a positive variation of **3.4%** compared to 2013 with **8.7 Mhl**. Much of the growth in 2013 came from increases in consumption from non-traditional wine markets such as Namibia and Nigeria. The increase in 2014 was largely due to higher consumption in Angola and South Africa which together represented 61% of all African consumption.

Consumption of wine in **North** and **South America** saw variations under **2%** in both **2013** (**56.2 Mhl**, +1.9%) and **2014** (**55.3 Mhl**, -1.6%). Consumption in the United States of America fell very marginally in 2013 and 2014, remaining at just over 30 Mhl. At this level, the **United States of America** consumed **13% of the world's wine** in both **2013** and **2014** and thus is the **largest wine consumer** in the world.

Asia consumed **22.4 Mhl** in **2013**, a **drop of 1.3%** compared to 2012. This decline in consumption continued, and even intensified, in **2014** when **21.5 Mhl** were consumed, representing a drop of **4.4%** compared to 2013. China is the major consumer of wine in Asia having consumed 16.5 Mhl (73% of the Asian total) in 2013 and 15.5 Mhl (72% of the Asian total) in 2014. However, Chinese consumption did drop -3.8% in 2013 and -6.1% in 2014.

Europe continued to consume the majority of the world's wine, **61% (148.5 Mhl)** in **2013** and in **2014 (146.2 Mhl)**. Much of the drop in consumption between 2013 and 2014 is due to a significant decrease in consumption in Italy, one of the world's principle wine consumers, which consumed 6.3% less wine (-1.3 Mhl) in 2014. A large drop in consumption (-0.8 Mhl) occurred in Russia from 2013 to 2014. France also saw a slight reduction (-0.2 Mhl) in consumption while a stabilisation was seen in Spain.

Consumption in Oceania was **stable** in both **2013** and **2014** at **6.4 Mhl**. Australia continued to be, by far, the largest consumer of wine in Oceania followed by New Zealand. Both countries also consume significantly more wine individually than the rest of Oceania combined.

3.3.2 Consumption per Capita¹¹ (Table T)

Consumption per capita, or individual human consumption per year, has been decreasing in particular in traditional wine consuming countries. **Luxembourg continued to consume the most wine per capita**, however, following the worldwide trend, its consumption also dropped from **60.3 l/capita** in 2012 to **58.4 l/capita** in 2014. These figures are however, difficult to interpret as it is reasonable to assume that non-resident purchases have a major impact on apparent consumption in Luxembourg. **France had the second highest consumption per capita** in the world in **2013 (53.4 l/capita)** and **2014 (52.7 l/capita)**, after having been briefly overtaken by Portugal in 2012.

Table 7: Top Ten Wine Consuming Countries per Capita (litres per capita aged over 15)

Country	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
Luxembourg	64.8	1	59.8	1	60.3	1	57.9	1	58.4	1
France	57.0	2	54.9	2	54.1	3	53.4	2	52.7	2
Portugal	52.5	3	53.4	3	55.6	2	46.5	3	48.1	3
Austria	33.5	10	35.3	9	36.7	8	38.6	6	41.1	4
Switzerland	42.1	6	40.5	7	39.1	7	39.4	5	40.4	5
Italy	45.9	4	42.9	5	42.0	4	40.4	4	37.8	6
Slovenia	43.1	5	43.0	4	40.7	5	35.9	8	36.5	7
Denmark	41.5	8	40.4	8	33.1	9	34.9	9	34.9	8
Croatia	41.9	7	42.3	6	40.0	6	37.7	7	32.9	9
Serbia	33.1	11	32.5	10	31.1	13	31.4	12	32.9	10

¹¹In this section, consumption per capita refers to consumption per capita (aged over 15) calculated based on the United Nations population database of persons aged 15 years and older.

Wine consumption per capita in China decreased in both 2013 (1.5 l/capita) and 2014 (1.4 l/capita). This is reflective of the decreased overall consumption in the country in the respective years, where it should be noted that by volume China consumed the 5th highest amount of wine by country in each year.¹²

The United States of America and Canada, did not continue trends of growing per capita consumption in 2013 and 2014. Per capita consumption in the United States of America remained stable at 11.8 l/capita, which lags behind some of the highest levels worldwide, from France and Portugal for instance. After the high-level of 16.6 l/capita in 2012, Canada saw a decline in per capita consumption in 2013 (16.5 l/capita) and 2014 (15.7 l/capita).

The years 2013 and 2014 also saw no significant increases in consumption per capita in most non-traditional wine producing countries. Consumption per capita in the United Kingdom declined by -0.3 l/capita in 2013 (24.2 l/capita) and -0.5 l/capita in 2014 (23.7 l/capita). Norway maintained a consistent consumption per capita at 18.3 l/capita in 2014.

Non-traditional wine producing countries have seen stabilisations or even decreases in consumption per capita. Among these countries are Australia which has seen consistent drops in per capita consumption since 2010 (30 l/capita) to 28.2 l/capita in 2014 and New Zealand where this figure peaked in 2007 at 27.5 l/capita and has decreased on average to 25.3 l/capita in 2014.

3.3.3 Stocks and other commercial uses (Table U)

The analysis of global wine stocks (within producer premises or in market premises) is difficult due to a lack of systematic and regular data, as well as a lack of data on the extent of industrial uses of wine. However, given that data is available for countries that represent about 73% of the world wine production (plus 5 countries which can be classified as consuming countries with no or negligible production such as Denmark, Finland, Ireland, the Netherlands and Sweden) general trends can be observed.

Stocks of wine tend to follow the patterns of production. As production dropped in 2012 stocks for the following year were also reduced, in this case by -10.6 Mhl¹³. As production rose in 2013, stocks also increased by 13.7 Mhl¹⁴ during the same year. In addition to production, consumption can also play a role in stock variations. However, as consumption was stable, stock levels were not highly affected in these periods.

In macroeconomic terms these figures would logically indicate that distillation and other industrial uses of wine would follow overall production trends, given that consumption is quasi stable. However, as indicated in previous years this macroeconomic 'line of reasoning' cannot be used to forecast year-end stocks as these other uses of wine, mainly distillation, exist as alternatives to the direct human consumption of wine. In practice industrial uses also tend to follow production level as, especially in the case of distillates,

¹²This apparent consumption partially includes fermented grape-based products incorrectly categorised as wine considering the OIV definition, as well as, quite likely, brandies.

¹³ In the countries with data available in Table U

¹⁴ In the countries with data available in Table U

the products attained via these industrial uses can be stocked over multiple years to mitigate the volatility of production.

Data on distillation is available for countries representing just under half of the world's production of wine (44% in the 2012/2013 campaign and 46% in 2013/2014).

In the **European market** approximately **16 Mhl** of wine was used for **distillation** in the **2012/2013** and **2013/2014** campaigns. In addition, use of wine for other **industrial uses** (including vinegar and vermouth production) **can be estimated at about 9 Mhl** in the European market during each campaign.

Outside of Europe data is much scarcer with only data available for a handful of countries including South Africa, Argentina, and Chile. These three countries use approximately a total of **3 Mhl** per campaign for distillation and other industrial uses.

Combining these figures indicate that **worldwide industrial use of wine can be estimated between 28 to 32 Mhl per campaign.**

Conclusion

Vineyard Surface Area

After nine years of consecutive decreases from 2003 to 2011, the **world vineyard surface area** rose slightly to **7.6 million ha in 2014**.

This **growth** was mainly **driven by increases in surfaces area in non-traditional vinicultural countries**, specifically in **Asia** and, to a lesser extent, **North America**. This also indicates that part of the growth involved vineyards planted for more diverse use than pressing, fermentation and the production of wine.

The increases seen in Asia and North America were partially offset by **declines in surface area in Europe**, which continued despite the permanent abandonment premiums by the European Union that ended in 2011.

Non-Fermented Products

The market for grape-juice and non-fermented intermediate products remains hard to define and as a result difficult to measure. There has been no substantial improvement of the monitoring of musts by various national statistics committees. Therefore, only attempts at general estimations can be made to evaluate these industries at a global level.

Previous analyses conducted indicated that the percentage of **total grape production intended for purposes other than pressing has been slowly increasing** (28% in the period 1986-1990, 29% in 1991-1995, 30% in 1996-2000, 35% in 2001-2005, 38% in 2006-2010, and 41% in 2011-2014). **Within grapes intended for purposes other than pressing, the percentage of production for fresh consumption has been increasing as well** (75% in 1986-1990, 73% in 1991-1995, 75% in 1995-2000, 76% in 2001-2005, 78% in 2006-2010, and 80% in 2011-2014). This trend continues in 2014, with 44% of total grape production used for other purposes than pressing and, of this, 81% being intended for fresh consumption.

Considering that about 1.35 kg of fresh grapes are required to obtain 1 litre of wine¹⁵, **the percentage of world grape production which was pressed but not fermented** (i.e. musts, concentrated or non-concentrated juices) can be determined via subtraction. Using this approach, while taking into account 2% of grape production as waste, **an average of 6%** (over the period 2000-2014) of grapes produced worldwide are **pressed but not fermented**. In addition, there is an **upward trend in the percentage of world grape production used for purposes other than fermentation** (40% in 2000, 42% in 2005, 45% in 2010, and 49% in 2014).

¹⁵ Previously the world average was established at 1.38 kg/l, however advances in dreg filtering in some countries have changed this global production ratio.

Wine

Wine production in 2013 can be characterised as exceptionally strong (290 Mhl, the highest volume since 2004). This, followed by **an average production in 2014 (269 Mhl)**, helped to alleviate any possible tension caused by the decrease in world production in 2012. Coupled with a slight decrease in consumption worldwide, production in 2013 and 2014 created positive balances of 47.8 Mhl and 30.7 Mhl respectively. With estimated needs of about 30 Mhl of wine for industrial uses (i.e. distillation, vermouth, vinegars, etc.) each year, this helped counteract six consecutive years, 2007-2012, where the difference between production and consumption was on average 21.4 Mhl.

Table 8: Gap between World Wine Production and Consumption (Mhl)

Year(s)	Production	Consumption	Difference
1986-1990	304.2	239.5	+64.7
1991-1995	263.1	223.2	+39.9
1996-2000	272.2	224.8	+47.5
2001-2005	272.4	235.1	+37.3
2006-2010	271.4	245.8	+25.5
2011	267.7	242.3	+25.4
2012	258.0	243.4	+14.6
2013	290.1	242.3	+47.8
2014	269.4	238.7	+30.7

When analysing the world wine market it is interesting to examine **the differences between wine production and wine consumption**, especially in **countries which produce large quantities of wine**. This indicator provides insights into positioning in the international market. In 2014 countries can be classified into three groups:

- Countries with a **large domestic market** yet which still must complement internal production with **high levels of imports to meet internal demand** (gap between production and consumption which is negative). Within this group of countries are the United States of America, China and Germany, which had gaps between production and consumption which represented -33%, -33%, and -120% of production respectively. The United States of America, as the third largest importer and eighth largest exporter, addresses this deficit through a large exchange of wine around the world. Much more of the wine consumed in the United States of America is imported than the difference in production and consumption would suggest is necessary. China, on the other hand, exports extremely small amounts of wine and makes up almost exactly the difference, 3.6 Mhl, via imports, 3.8 Mhl. Germany falls somewhat in between with re-exports causing figures to be more difficult to interpret. A portion of the wine imported to Germany is bought as bulk wines and reconditioned (e.g. still wines transformed into sparkling wines).
- **Net exporting countries** (difference between production and consumption positive but less than 50% of the production), of those studied include, France and

Argentina with spreads of 41% and 35% respectively. These two countries are affected by downward trends in consumption which push these countries to turn increasingly towards exports.

- Countries which **predominantly export** (difference between production and consumption above 50% of the production) historically include Spain (75%), Chile (70%), South Africa (66%), and Australia (54%)¹⁶. These countries have had spreads above 50% dating back to 1995.¹⁷ In addition, Italy historically saw this ratio in-between 40% and 50%. However, starting in 2012 (53%) then moving upward in 2013 (62%) and 2014 (56%) Italy moved into the category of countries which predominantly export. A portion of this change could be attributed to a downward consumption trend.

Worldwide wine consumption in 2014 dropped to **238 Mhl** after what seemed to be a stabilisation around 243 Mhl after the global economic crisis of 2008. It remains uncertain whether this is an indicator of a new drop in consumption level or a temporary deviation from what has become the new trend after the economic crisis.

The **global wine market**, considered as the total of exports worldwide, recovered in 2014 (103.8 Mhl) after a slight drop in 2013 (101.6 Mhl). In 2014 43% of the wine consumed worldwide was imported. This is the highest level recorded to date after a relative stability at around 42% from 2011 to 2013. However, there is a clear trend towards internationalisation and globalisation of the market as this ratio was only 27% in 2000 but grew to 33% in 2005 and 40% in 2010.

¹⁶ All percentages concern 2014.

¹⁷ Averages taken 1996-2000, 2001-2005 and 2006-2010.

Table 9: Gap between wine production and consumption in the main wine-producing countries (Mhl)

Country		1986-1990	1991-1995	1996-2000	2001-2005	2006-2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
France	Wine production	64.6	52.9	56.3	51.9	46.2	50.8	41.5	42.1	46.5
	Wine consumption	41.7	37.3	35.3	33.9	31.1	28.3	28.0	27.8	27.5
	Difference	22.9	15.6	21.0	18.0	15.1	22.5	13.5	14.4	19.0
	Difference as a %	35%	29%	37%	35%	33%	44%	33%	34%	41%
Italy	Wine production	65.7	60.8	54.4	46.9	48.2	42.8	45.6	54.0	44.2
	Wine consumption	36.6	35.1	32.0	28.5	25.3	22.0	21.6	20.8	19.5
	Difference	29.1	25.6	22.4	18.4	22.8	20.8	24.0	33.2	24.7
	Difference as a %	44%	42%	41%	39%	47%	49%	53%	62%	56%
Spain	Wine production	33.5	26.4	34.2	37.0	36.4	33.4	31.1	45.3	39.5
	Wine consumption	17.4	15.4	14.4	13.9	12.2	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.9
	Difference	16.1	11.0	19.7	23.1	24.2	23.4	21.3	35.5	29.6
	Difference as a %	48%	42%	58%	62%	67%	70%	68%	78%	75%
USA	Wine production	18.2	17.6	20.4	20.4	20.3	19.1	21.7	24.4	23.1
	Wine consumption	20.8	18.8	20.8	23.8	27.4	29.1	30.1	30.8	30.6
	Difference	-2.6	-1.1	-0.4	-3.4	-7.1	-9.9	-8.4	-6.4	-7.5
	Difference as a %	-14%	-6%	-2%	-17%	-35%	-52%	-39%	-26%	-33%
Argentina	Wine production	19.9	15.6	13.5	14.5	14.7	15.5	11.8	15.0	15.2
	Wine consumption	17.8	15.7	12.9	11.7	10.6	9.8	10.1	10.4	9.9
	Difference	2.1	-0.1	0.6	2.8	4.1	5.7	1.7	4.6	5.3
	Difference as a %	11%	-1%	4%	19%	28%	37%	15%	31%	35%
Australia	Wine production	4.3	4.8	7.4	12.5	11.9	11.2	12.3	12.3	11.9
	Wine consumption	3.3	3.2	3.6	4.2	5.0	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
	Difference	1.0	1.6	3.8	8.3	6.9	5.8	6.8	6.9	6.4
	Difference as a %	23%	33%	51%	66%	58%	52%	56%	56%	54%
China, Main	Wine production	2.7	5.1	9.6	11.4	12.6	13.2	13.5	11.8	11.6
	Wine consumption	2.7	5.0	9.8	12.3	14.1	16.3	17.1	16.5	15.5
	Difference	0.0	0.1	-0.2	-0.9	-1.6	-3.1	-3.6	-4.7	-3.9
	Difference as a %	1%	2%	-2%	-8%	-12%	-24%	-27%	-40%	-33%
South Africa	Wine production	7.7	8.2	7.8	8.0	9.7	9.7	10.6	11.0	11.5
	Wine consumption	3.4	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.0
	Difference	4.4	4.6	3.9	4.4	6.3	6.2	7.0	7.3	7.5
	Difference as a %	57%	56%	50%	55%	64%	64%	66%	66%	66%
Chile	Wine production	4.1	3.3	5.1	6.4	8.9	10.5	12.6	12.8	9.9
	Wine consumption	3.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.2	2.9	3.0
	Difference	0.6	1.0	2.7	3.9	6.1	7.5	9.4	9.9	6.9
	Difference as a %	15%	29%	52%	62%	69%	71%	75%	77%	70%
Germany	Wine production	10.0	10.4	10.0	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.4	9.2
	Wine consumption	18.4	18.5	19.3	19.9	20.4	19.7	20.3	20.4	20.3
	Difference	-8.4	-8.2	-9.3	-10.7	-11.4	-10.6	-11.3	-12.0	-11.0
	Difference as a %	-84%	-78%	-93%	-116%	-126%	-116%	-125%	-143%	-120%

Appendix

Weltweite Rebflächen
Surface areas of world vineyards
Superficie del viñedo mundial
Superficie du vignoble mondial
Superficie del vigneto mondiale

1000 ha

TABLE A

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Var. 2014/2013	
							<i>Abs. value</i>	<i>%</i>
Africa								
Algeria	74	74	77	80	79	71	-7	-9.5%
Egypt	69	69	70	71	74	78	3	4.6%
Libya	9	9	9	9	9	9	0	0%
Madagascar	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	0%
Morocco	48	47	48	48	46	47	0	0.3%
South Africa	132	132	133	135	133	132	-1	-0.8%
Tanzania	3	4	4	2	1	1	0	0.0%
Tunisia	23	22	22	22	24	25	1	3.5%
Other African Countries	8	9	9	9	9	10	1	5.7%
Total Africa	369	369	375	379	378	375	-3	-0.9%
America								
Argentina	229	218	219	222	224	228	4	1.7%
Bolivia	6	5	4	5	5	3	-2	-34.1%
Brazil	91	92	90	91	90	87	-3	-3.5%
Canada	12	12	12	12	12	13	0	2.3%
Chile	199	204	206	206	206	213	7	3.5%
Mexico	28	29	29	29	29	29	0	0.3%
Peru	15	16	18	21	23	25	2	8.4%
Uruguay	9	9	9	9	8	8	0	-4.3%
USA	420	433	439	443	453	450	-3	-0.7%
Venezuela	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	1.3%
Other American Countries	7	7	7	7	7	7	0	-1.4%
Total America	1 017	1 026	1 035	1 045	1 060	1 065	5	0.5%
Asia								
Afghanistan	61	61	65	68	71	82	11	15.2%
China, Main	526	588	636	709	760	816	56	7.3%
Cyprus	11	10	9	9	9	8	0	-2.2%
India	86	114	119	125	127	128	1	0.6%
Iran	229	226	225	225	219	216	-2	-1.0%
Iraq	10	11	12	12	12	13	1	8.3%
Israel	6	7	9	8	8	8	1	8.2%
Japan	20	19	19	19	19	19	0	0%
Jordan	3	3	4	4	4	4	0	0%
Korea, Republic of	19	19	19	18	17	17	0	0%
Lebanon	14	14	14	14	14	14	0	0%
Pakistan	16	16	16	17	17	17	0	0%
Syrian Arab Republic	60	56	50	49	50	50	0	-0.2%
Taiwan, China	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	0%
Thailand	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	0%
Turkey	515	514	508	497	504	502	-2	-0.4%
Yemen	14	15	14	14	15	15	0	0%
Other Asian Countries	25	23	25	25	24	24	0	0%
Total Asia	1 620	1 702	1 749	1 819	1 874	1 938	65	3.4%

Figures in italics: OIV estimation.

Weltweite Rebflächen
Surface areas of world vineyards
Superficie del viñedo mundial
Superficie du vignoble mondial
Superficie del vigneto mondiale

1000 ha

TABLE A

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Var. 2014/2013	
							Abs. value	%
Europe								
Albania	10	10	10	10	9	9	0	0%
Armenia	16	17	16	17	18	17	0	-1.7%
Austria	47	46	44	44	44	45	1	1.8%
Azerbaijan	15	15	16	16	16	16	0	-0.7%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6	6	6	6	6	6	0	4.3%
Bulgaria	81	79	75	67	64	63	-1	-2.2%
Croatia	37	36	32	29	28	29	1	2.7%
Czech Republic	17	17	17	17	17	17	0	0%
France	825	804	796	792	793	789	-4	-0.6%
Georgia	52	49	57	48	48	48	0	0%
Germany	102	102	102	102	102	102	0	0%
Greece	113	112	110	110	110	110	0	-0.3%
Hungary	52	54	54	52	56	62	6	11.1%
Italy	757	739	720	713	705	690	-16	-2.2%
Kazakhstan	12	13	13	13	14	15	1	7.2%
Kyrgyzstan	6	6	6	6	6	6	0	0%
Luxembourg	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	33.9%
FYR of Macedonia	21	22	22	23	23	24	2	7.7%
Malta	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	-1.6%
Moldova	148	146	143	142	137	140	3	2.3%
Montenegro	10	11	10	9	9	9	0	0%
Portugal	242	236	236	233	229	224	-6	-2.5%
Romania	192	191	191	192	192	192	0	0.2%
Russian Federation	65	62	63	62	62	87	25	39.5%
Serbia	60	54	54	44	54	54	0	0%
Slovakia	20	20	19	20	19	18	0	-2.5%
Slovenia	17	16	16	16	17	16	-1	-6.9%
Spain	1 069	1 037	985	969	973	975	2	0.2%
Switzerland	15	15	15	15	15	15	0	-0.3%
Tajikistan	39	40	39	39	41	39	-2	-4.5%
Turkmenistan	29	29	29	29	29	30	1	3.4%
Ukraine	91	87	84	78	75	49	-26	-35.2%
United Kingdom	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	0%
Uzbekistan	111	112	117	117	120	130	11	8.9%
Total Europe	4 282	4 187	4 099	4 036	4 034	4 029	-5	-0.1%
Oceania								
Australia	177	171	170	162	157	154	-3	-1.8%
New Zealand	36	37	37	38	38	38	0	-0.7%
Total Oceania	213	208	207	200	195	192	-3	-1.6%
World Total	7 501	7 493	7 466	7 479	7 541	7 599	58	0.8%

* Area under vines in production x 1,075.

Figures in italics: OIV estimation estimation.

International Organisation of Vine and Wine (OIV)

Aufteilung der weltweiten Rebflächen
Distribution of world vineyards
Repartición del viñedo mundial
Répartition du vignoble mondial
Ripartizione del vigneto mondiale

1000 ha

TABLE B

Harvest 2013	Vines in production				Vines not in production				Total (a+b)
	Wine Grape	Table grape	Dried Grape	Total (a)	Wine Grape	Table Grape	Dried Grape	Total (b)	
Africa									
Morocco	..	..	..	43.2	..	..	..	3.2	46.4
South Africa	102.7	24.0	..	126.7	4.8	1.5	..	6.3	133
America									
Argentina	206.5	12.5	4.0	223.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	224
Bolivia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Brazil	50.2	31.4	..	81.6	..	..	..	8.2	90
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.4
Chile	130.0	54	8.0	191.7	..	..	..	14.4	206.1
USA	..	..	..	421.4	..	..	..	31.6	453.0
Uruguay	7.5	0.4	..	7.8	..	..	..	0.6	8.4
Asia									
Cyprus	7.3	0.6	0.0	9	0.6	..	..	0.6	8.6
Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.5
Turkey	71.9	261.8	135.1	468.8	..	..	..	35.2	504.0
Europe									
Austria	43.9	..	..	43.9	..	..	..	..	43.9
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.1
Bulgaria	60.3	2.8	..	63.1	1.3	..	..	1.3	64.4
Czech Republic	..	..	..	15.7	..	..	..	1.2	16.8
France	755.1	5.4	..	766.1	27.7	0.2	0.0	27.9	793
Germany	99.5	..	..	99.49	2.94	..	..	2.94	102.43
Greece	64.4	17.1	27.5	108.9	0.9	0.1	0.0	1.1	110.0
Italy	581.8	45.9	..	627.7	64.6	5.1	..	69.7	697.4
Luxembourg	1.2	..	..	1.2	..	..	..	..	1.2
FYR of Macedonia	..	..	..	21.1	..	..	..	1.6	22.7
Moldova	..	..	..	127.7	..	..	..	..	9.6
Romania	172.7	8.9	..	181.5	10.0	0.1	..	10.1	192
Slovakia	17.7	0.2	..	17.9	..	..	..	0.6	19
Spain	901.7	12.9	1.7	916.3	55.8	0.9	0.0	56.7	973.0
Switzerland	14.9	..	..	14.9	..	..	..	..	14.9
Oceania									
Australia	133.4	9.1	4.0	146.5	8.8	0.9	0.4	10.1	156.5
New Zealand	..	..	..	35.6	..	..	..	2.8	38.4

.. : missing value, not available.
Figures in italics: OIV estimation.

Aufteilung der weltweiten Rebflächen
Distribution of world vineyards
Repartición del viñedo mundial
Répartition du vignoble mondial
Ripartizione del vigneto mondiale

1000 ha

TABLE B

Harvest 2014	Vines in production				Vines not in production				Total (a+b)
	Wine Grape	Table Grape	Dried Grape	Total (a)	Wine Grape	Table Grape	Dried Grape	Total (a)	
Africa									
Morocco	..	..	..	43.3	..	..	..	3.2	46.6
South Africa	102	24	..	126	4.8	1.2	..	6	132
America									
Argentina	209.1	12.9	4.3	226.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.9	227.6
Bolivia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.2
Brazil	53.1	27.5	..	80.6	..	..	..	6.1	86.7
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.6
Chile	138.0	52	8.2	198.4	..	..	..	14.9	213.3
USA	..	..	..	418.6	..	..	..	31.4	450
Uruguay	7.1	0.3	..	7.5	..	..	..	0.6	8.1
Asia									
Cyprus	7.2	0.6	0.0	8.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	8.4
Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.1
Turkey	68.8	263.9	134.4	467.1	..	..	..	34.9	502
Europe									
Austria	44.8	..	..	44.8	..	..	..	..	44.8
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Bulgaria	59.7	1.6	..	61.3	1.7	..	..	1.7	63
Czech Republic	..	..	..	15.7	..	..	..	1.2	17
France	752	5.3	0	757.3	31.1	0.2	0	31.3	788.6
Germany	100.1	..	..	100.1	2.4	..	..	2.4	102.5
Greece	64.1	17.0	27.5	108.5	1	0.1	0.0	1.0	109.6
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	689.8
Luxembourg	1.2	..	..	1.2	..	..	..	..	1.2
FYR of Macedonia	..	..	..	22.7	..	..	..	1.7	24
Moldova	..	..	..	130.6	..	..	..	1.1	140
Romania	176.4	8.9	..	185.2	6	0.3	..	6.9	192
Slovakia	17.7	0.2	..	17.9	..	..	..	0.2	18
Spain	901.1	13.5	2	916.2	57.7	0.9	0.0	58.7	974.9
Switzerland	..	..	..	13.8	..	..	..	1.0	14.8
Oceania									
Australia	134.1	7.7	3.4	145.2	7.3	1	0.4	8.5	154
New Zealand	..	..	..	35.3	..	..	..	2.8	38

.. : missing value, not available.
Figures in italics: OIV estimation

Weltweite Traubenproduktion
World production of grapes
Producción mundial de uvas
Production mondiale de raisins
Produzione mondiale di uve

1000 qf

TABLE C

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Var. 2014/2013	
							Abs. value	%
Africa								
Algeria	4 925	5 605	4 026	5 432	5 708	5 180	-528	-9.3%
Egypt	13 702	13 603	13 208	13 788	14 347	15 962	1 615	11.3%
Libya	300	350	351	330	314	326	12	3.9%
Madagascar	128	130	127	130	129	129	0	-0.2%
Morocco	3 381	3 443	3 819	3 419	3 452	3 590	138	4.0%
South Africa	17 486	17 435	16 804	18 414	19 799	19 493	-306	-1.5%
Tanzania	80	70	50	55	60	175	115	193.1%
Tunisia	1 330	1 290	1 476	1 470	1 644	1 370	-274	-16.7%
Other African Countries	295	300	308	313	317	323	6	1.9%
Total Africa	41 628	42 226	40 170	43 351	45 769	46 547	778	1.7%
America								
Argentina	22 574	27 167	30 075	23 660	28 717	26 893	-1 824	-6.4%
Bolivia	243	257	258	262	319	200	-119	-37.4%
Brazil	13 655	13 555	14 953	15 148	14 395	14 542	146	1.0%
Canada	675	756	906	912	1 027	803	-224	-21.8%
Chile	27 029	23 593	27 454	25 571	30 682	25 189	-5 494	-17.9%
Mexico	2 748	3 071	2 811	3 753	3 504	3 357	-147	-4.2%
Paraguay	18	19	19	19	19	19	0	0.8%
Peru	2 644	2 805	2 969	3 619	4 383	5 071	688	15.7%
Uruguay	875	1 103	1 262	1 417	945	949	5	0.5%
USA	66 431	67 918	64 558	68 305	78 343	70 508	-7 835	-10.0%
Venezuela	133	222	252	157	192	193	1	0.3%
Other American Countries	747	754	635	657	665	647	-18	-2.7%
Total America	137 773	141 219	146 151	143 479	163 192	148 371	-14 821	-9.1%
Asia								
Afghanistan	3 780	3 970	4 925	5 901	6 106	7 448	1 343	22.0%
China	79 406	85 489	90 675	105 430	115 500	125 458	9 958	8.6%
Cyprus	269	229	213	346	240	220	-20	-8.3%
India	18 780	8 807	12 350	22 210	24 830	25 853	1 023	4.1%
Iran	21 871	23 690	24 260	23 895	27 537	22 516	-5 021	-18.2%
Iraq	1 947	2 126	2 267	2 418	2 701	2 518	-183	-6.8%
Israel	912	951	895	747	700	667	-33	-4.7%
Japan	2 022	1 848	1 726	1 983	1 897	1 892	-5	-0.3%
Jordan	345	297	384	357	352	346	-6	-1.7%
Korea, Republic of	3 330	3 055	2 692	2 779	2 603	2 686	83	3.2%
Lebanon	1 270	1 165	975	1 025	1 005	1 000	-5	-0.5%
Pakistan	647	644	643	644	662	660	-2	-0.3%
Syrian Arab Republic	3 580	3 257	3 380	3 625	3 067	1 959	-1 108	-36.1%
Taiwan, China	981	1 028	1 073	993	973	822	-151	-15.5%
Thailand	754	773	785	781	793	774	-19	-2.4%
Turkey	42 647	42 550	42 964	41 851	40 116	41 716	1 600	4.0%
Yemen	1 294	1 663	1 491	1 549	1 556	1 556	0	0%
Other Asian Countries	2 226	1 726	1 830	1 945	1 970	1 086	-884	-44.9%
Total Asia	186 060	183 268	193 526	218 479	232 607	239 177	6 570	2.8%

Figures in italics: OIV estimation.

International Organisation of Vine and Wine (OIV)

Weltweite Traubenproduktion
World production of grapes
Producción mundial de uvas
Production mondiale de raisins
Produzione mondiale di uve

1000 q/

TABLE C

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Var. 2014/2013	
							Abs. value	%
Europe								
Albania	1 628	1 849	1 952	1 968	2 040	2 037	-3	-0.1%
Armenia	2 086	2 229	2 296	2 414	2 408	2 613	205	8.5%
Austria	3 136	2 317	3 618	2 704	3 110	2 599	-511	-16.4%
Azerbaijan	1 292	1 295	1 370	1 510	1 485	1 477	-8	-0.6%
Belarus	80	110	145	140	150	145	-5	-3.3%
Belgium	5	5	6	6	8	9	1	8.5%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	256	232	216	259	318	262	-56	-17.5%
Bulgaria	2 813	2 302	2 438	2 607	3 256	2 300	-956	-29.4%
Croatia	2 064	2 077	2 044	1 876	1 811	1 349	-462	-25.5%
Czech Republic	687	564	913	600	747	635	-112	-15.0%
France	61 136	58 555	65 889	53 797	55 408	61 725	6 317	11.4%
Georgia	1 501	1 400	1 596	1 440	2 228	1 726	-502	-22.5%
Germany	12 351	9 534	12 510	12 272	11 395	12 448	1 053	9.2%
Greece	9 550	10 029	8 566	9 782	8 402	7 292	-1 110	-13.2%
Hungary	5 500	2 948	4 499	3 564	3 862	3 479	-383	-9.9%
Italy	76 026	77 878	71 155	69 180	80 103	68 944	-11 160	-13.9%
Kazakhstan	557	564	571	717	681	703	23	3.3%
Kyrgyzstan	123	45	67	79	81	85	4	4.5%
Luxembourg	180	147	176	113	135	167	32	23.9%
FYR of Macedonia	2 535	2 534	2 351	2 405	2 921	1 959	-962	-32.9%
Malta	48	46	45	46	41	39	-2	-3.9%
Moldova	6 851	4 816	5 948	5 059	6 127	5 939	-188	-3.1%
Montenegro	386	408	328	251	241	171	-70	-29.1%
Portugal	7 847	9 473	9 547	8 416	8 277	8 185	-92	-1.1%
Romania	10 355	7 296	8 539	7 189	10 067	7 242	-2 825	-28.1%
Russian Federation	2 990	3 240	4 120	2 670	4 390	5 290	900	20.5%
Serbia	4 310	3 500	3 249	2 634	3 205	3 265	60	1.9%
Slovakia	463	278	482	435	504	386	-118	-23.4%
Slovenia	1 129	1 085	1 214	923	1 002	942	-60	-6.0%
Spain	57 601	61 193	56 952	53 299	76 346	61 458	-14 888	-19.5%
Switzerland	1 392	1 289	1 400	1 255	1 048	1 167	119	11.3%
Tajikistan	1 387	1 243	1 547	1 671	1 753	1 888	135	7.7%
Turkmenistan	2 300	2 504	2 750	2 727	2 765	2 803	38	1.4%
Ukraine	4 643	4 079	5 219	4 560	5 734	4 355	-1 379	-24.0%
United Kingdom	9	8	7	6	6	5	-1	-11.4%
Uzbekistan	8 996	9 873	10 902	12 060	13 221	14 412	1 191	9.0%
Total Europe	294 220	286 751	294 637	270 647	315 288	289 511	-25 777	-8.2%
Oceania								
Australia	17 979	16 635	17 204	18 080	19 777	18 656	-1 121	-5.7%
New Zealand	2 850	2 660	3 280	2 690	3 450	4 450	1 000	29.0%
Total Oceania	20 829	19 295	20 484	20 770	23 227	23 106	-121	-0.5%
World Total	680 510	672 759	694 968	696 726	780 084	746 712	-33 372	-4.3%

Figures in italics : OIV estimation.

Herkunft und Bestimmungszweck der 2013 verfügbaren frischen Trauben
Origin and destination of fresh grapes available in 2013
Origen y destinación de las uvas frescas disponibles en 2013
Provenances et destinations des raisins frais disponibles en 2013
Origini e destinazioni delle uve fresche disponibili nel 2013

1000 q/

TABLE D X E

Harvest 2013	Destination*	Initial vocation			Imported	All provenances
		Intended to be fermented	Intended for drying	Intended for fresh consumption		
Africa						
Morocco	pressing	518	..	..	..	518
	drying	..	15	..	..	15
	fresh consumption	..	..	2 919	7	2 926
	all destinations	518	15	2 919	7	3 459
Tunisia	pressing	385	..	..	..	385
	drying	..	24	..	..	24
	fresh consumption	..	..	1 236	0	1 236
	all destinations	385	24	1 236	0	1 644
South Africa	pressing	14 771	..	..	..	14 771
	drying	..	2 225	..	..	2 225
	fresh consumption	..	..	2 803	46	2 849
	all destinations	14 771	2 225	2 803	46	19 845
America						
Argentina	pressing	26 581	68	780	..	27 429
	drying	3	361	340	..	704
	fresh consumption	29	1	555	1	585
	all destinations	26 613	430	1 675	1	28 718
Brazil	pressing	6 841	..	..	..	6 841
	drying	..	0	..	..	0
	fresh consumption	..	..	7 555	326	7 881
	all destinations	6 841	0	7 555	326	14 722
Chile	pressing	19 172	..	..	..	19 172
	drying	..	2 875	..	..	2 875
	fresh consumption	..	..	8 635	2	8 638
	all destinations	19 172	2 875	8 635	2	30 684
USA	pressing	48 978	..	..	..	48 978
	drying	..	14 000	..	..	14 000
	fresh consumption	..	..	15 365	5 628	20 993
	all destinations	48 978	14 000	15 365	5 628	83 971
Uruguay	pressing	906	..	..	..	906
	drying	..	0	..	..	0
	fresh consumption	..	..	39	2	41
	all destinations	906	0	39	2	947
Asia						
Cyprus	pressing	143	..	..	..	143
	drying	..	2	..	..	2
	fresh consumption	..	..	95	22	117
	all destinations	143	2	95	22	262
Turkey	pressing	846	..	..	..	846
	drying	..	18 303	..	..	18 303
	fresh consumption	..	..	20 967	7	20 974
	all destinations	846	18 303	20 967	7	40 123
Europe						
Austria	pressing	3 110	..	..	..	3 110
	drying	..	0	..	..	0
	fresh consumption	..	..	0	434	434
	all destinations	3 110	0	0	434	3 543
Croatia	pressing	1 622	..	..	..	1 622
	drying	..	0	..	..	0
	fresh consumption	..	..	189	77	266
	all destinations	1 622	0	189	77	1 888
Czech Republic	pressing	747	..	..	..	747
	drying	..	0	..	..	0
	fresh consumption	..	..	0	458	458
	all destinations	747	0	0	458	1 205

* "Pressing" includes grapes used to produce wine, must and juice

"fresh consumption" includes table grapes and uses other than pressing and drying (e.g. direct distillation, grape jam, etc.)

.. : missing value, not available.

Figures in italics: OIV estimation.

Herkunft und Bestimmungszweck der 2013 verfügbaren frischen Trauben
Origin and destination of fresh grapes available in 2013
Origen y destinación de las uvas frescas disponibles en 2013
Provenances et destinations des raisins frais disponibles en 2013
Origini e destinazioni delle uve fresche disponibili nel 2013

1000 qf

TABLE D X E

Harvest 2013	Destination*	Initial vocation			Imported	All provenances
		Intended to be fermented	Intended for drying	Intended for fresh consumption		
France	pressing	54 416	..	358	132	54 906
	drying	..	0	..	..	0
	fresh consumption	..	..	634	1 328	1 961
	all destinations	54 416	0	992	1 460	56 868
Germany	pressing	11 395	..	..	..	11 395
	drying	..	0	..	..	0
	fresh consumption	..	..	0	3 187	3 187
	all destinations	11 395	0	0	3 187	14 582
Greece	pressing	4 012	..	..	..	4 012
	drying	..	1 400	..	..	1 400
	fresh consumption	..	..	2 990	12	3 002
	all destinations	4 012	1 400	2 990	12	8 414
Hungary	pressing	3 358	..	..	..	3 358
	drying	..	0	..	..	0
	fresh consumption	..	..	504	44	548
	all destinations	3 358	0	504	44	3 906
Italy	pressing	68 617	..	..	..	68 617
	drying	..	0	..	..	0
	fresh consumption	..	..	11 487	191	11 678
	all destinations	68 617	0	11 487	191	80 294
Luxembourg	pressing	135	..	..	..	135
	drying	..	0	..	..	0
	fresh consumption	..	..	0	22	22
	all destinations	135	0	0	22	157
Portugal	pressing	8 043	..	..	..	8 043
	drying	..	0	..	..	0
	fresh consumption	..	..	234	274	508
	all destinations	8 043	0	234	274	8 551
Romania	pressing	8 562	..	..	..	8 562
	drying	..	0	..	..	0
	fresh consumption	951	..	554	221	1 726
	all destinations	9 514	0	554	221	10 288
Slovakia	pressing	298	..	..	100	398
	drying	..	0	..	..	0
	fresh consumption	100	..	106	128	334
	all destinations	398	0	106	228	732
Spain	pressing	69 175	..	..	..	69 175
	drying	..	20	..	..	20
	fresh consumption	..	..	7 151	347	7 497
	all destinations	69 175	20	7 151	347	76 693
Switzerland	pressing	1 040	..	..	4	1 045
	drying	..	0	..	..	0
	fresh consumption	..	..	8	352	360
	all destinations	1 040	0	8	356	1 404
Oceania						
Australia	pressing	17 357	..	..	..	17 357
	drying	..	280	..	..	280
	fresh consumption	..	..	2 140	434	2 574
	all destinations	17 357	280	2 140	434	20 211
New Zealand	pressing	3 450	..	..	..	3 450
	drying	..	0	..	..	0
	fresh consumption	..	..	0	137	137
	all destinations	3 450	0	0	137	3 587

* "Pressing" includes grapes used to produce wine, must and juice

"fresh consumption" includes table grapes and uses other than pressing and drying (e.g. direct distillation, grape jam, etc.)

.. : missing value, not available.

Figures in italics: OIV estimation.

Herkunft und Bestimmungszweck der 2014 verfügbaren frischen Trauben
Origin and destination of fresh grapes available in 2014
Origen y destinación de las uvas frescas disponibles en 2014
Provenances et destinations des raisins frais disponibles en 2014
Origini e destinazioni delle uve fresche disponibili nel 2014

1000 q/

TABLE D X E

Harvest 2014	Destination*	Initial vocation			Imported	All provenances
		Intended to be fermented	Intended for drying	Intended for fresh consumption		
Africa						
Morocco	pressing	472	..	..	..	472
	drying	..	15	..	..	15
	fresh consumption	..	..	3 103	5	3 108
	all destinations	472	15	3 103	5	3 595
Tunisia	pressing	342	..	..	..	342
	drying	..	24	..	..	24
	fresh consumption	..	..	1 005	0	1 005
	all destinations	342	24	1 005	0	1 370
South Africa	pressing	15 095	..	..	..	15 095
	drying	..	1 844	..	..	1 844
	fresh consumption	..	..	2 553	54	2 607
	all destinations	15 095	1 844	2 553	54	19 547
America						
Argentina	pressing	24 730	36	491	..	25 257
	drying	8	499	213	..	720
	fresh consumption	29	2	885	1	917
	all destinations	24 767	537	1 589	1	26 894
Brazil	pressing	6 889	..	..	..	6 889
	drying	..	0	..	..	0
	fresh consumption	..	..	7 653	338	7 991
	all destinations	6 889	0	7 653	338	14 880
Chile	pressing	14 642	..	..	..	14 642
	drying	..	2 825	..	..	2 825
	fresh consumption	..	..	7 722	2	7 724
	all destinations	14 642	2 825	7 722	2	25 191
USA	pressing	46 407	..	..	..	46 407
	drying	..	12 160	..	..	12 160
	fresh consumption	..	..	11 941	4 975	16 915
	all destinations	46 407	12 160	11 941	4 975	75 482
Uruguay	pressing	910	..	..	..	910
	drying	..	0	..	..	0
	fresh consumption	..	..	39	2	41
	all destinations	910	0	39	2	951
Asia						
Cyprus	pressing	132	..	..	..	132
	drying	..	2	..	..	2
	fresh consumption	..	..	86	25	111
	all destinations	132	2	86	25	245
Turkey	pressing	862	..	..	..	862
	drying	..	19 326	..	..	19 326
	fresh consumption	..	..	21 528	6	21 534
	all destinations	862	19 326	21 528	6	41 722
Europe						
Austria	pressing	2 599	..	..	..	2 599
	drying	..	0	..	..	0
	fresh consumption	..	..	0	382	382
	all destinations	2 599	0	0	382	2 981
Croatia	pressing	1 095	..	..	..	1 095
	drying	..	0	..	..	0
	fresh consumption	..	..	255	67	322
	all destinations	1 095	0	255	67	1 416
Czech Republic	pressing	635	..	..	..	635
	drying	..	0	..	..	0
	fresh consumption	..	..	0	435	435
	all destinations	635	0	0	435	1 070

* "Pressing" includes grapes used to produce wine, must and juice

"fresh consumption" includes table grapes and uses other than pressing and drying (e.g. direct distillation, grape jam, etc.)

.. : missing value, not available.

Figures in italics: OIV estimation.

Herkunft und Bestimmungszweck der 2014 verfügbaren frischen Trauben
Origin and destination of fresh grapes available in 2014
Origen y destinación de las uvas frescas disponibles en 2014
Provenances et destinations des raisins frais disponibles en 2014
Origini e destinazioni delle uve fresche disponibili nel 2014

1000 q/

TABLE D X E

Harvest 2014	Destination*	Initial vocation			Imported	All provenances
		Intended to be fermented	Intended for drying	Intended for fresh consumption		
France	pressing	60 015	..	479	127	60 621
	drying	..	0	..	..	0
	fresh consumption	..	..	1 231	1 270	2 501
	all destinations	60 015	0	1 710	1 397	63 122
Germany	pressing	12 423	..	..	..	12 423
	drying	..	0	..	..	0
	fresh consumption	..	..	0	3 140	3 165
	all destinations	12 423	0	0	3 140	15 588
Greece	pressing	3 360	..	..	..	3 360
	drying	..	1 400	..	..	1 400
	fresh consumption	..	..	2 532	12	2 544
	all destinations	3 360	1 400	2 532	12	7 304
Hungary	pressing	3 082	..	..	5	3 087
	drying	..	0	..	..	0
	fresh consumption	..	..	397	53	449
	all destinations	3 082	0	397	57	3 536
Italy	pressing	56 171	..	..	..	56 171
	drying	..	0	..	..	0
	fresh consumption	..	..	12 773	217	12 990
	all destinations	56 171	0	12 773	217	69 161
Luxembourg	pressing	167	..	..	..	167
	drying	..	0	..	..	0
	fresh consumption	..	..	0	22	22
	all destinations	167	0	0	22	189
Portugal	pressing	7 932	..	..	..	7 932
	drying	..	0	..	..	0
	fresh consumption	..	..	253	319	572
	all destinations	7 932	0	253	319	8 504
Romania	pressing	6 108	..	..	..	6 108
	drying	..	0	..	..	0
	fresh consumption	679	..	455	291	1 425
	all destinations	6 787	0	455	291	7 533
Slovakia	pressing	258	..	..	65	323
	drying	..	0	..	..	0
	fresh consumption	65	..	64	96	225
	all destinations	323	0	64	161	547
Spain	pressing	59 055	..	..	..	59 055
	drying	..	19	..	..	19
	fresh consumption	..	..	2 383	439	2 822
	all destinations	59 055	19	2 383	439	61 896
Switzerland	pressing	1 158	..	..	3	1 161
	drying	..	0	..	..	0
	fresh consumption	..	..	9	320	329
	all destinations	1 158	0	9	323	1 490
Oceania						
Australia	pressing	16 609	..	..	..	16 609
	drying	..	280	..	..	280
	fresh consumption	..	..	1 767	195	1 962
	all destinations	16 609	280	1 767	195	18 851
New Zealand	pressing	4 450	..	..	..	4 450
	drying	..	0	..	..	0
	fresh consumption	..	..	0	148	148
	all destinations	4 450	0	0	148	4 598

* "Pressing" includes grapes used to produce wine, must and juice

"fresh consumption" includes table grapes and uses other than pressing and drying (e.g. direct distillation, grape jam, etc.)

.. : missing value, not available.

Figures in italics: OIV estimation.

Weltweite Rosinenproduktion
World production of dried grapes
Producción mundial de uvas pasas
Production mondiale de raisins secs
Produzione mondiale di uve passite

1000 qf

TABLE G

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Var. 2014/2013	
							Abs. value	%
Africa								
Algeria	2	3	3	4	5	5	0	0%
Morocco	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	0%
South Africa	327	506	327	326	556	461	-95	-17.1%
Tunisia	5	5	6	6	6	6	0	2.0%
Total Africa	337	517	339	338	570	475	-95	-16.7%
America								
Argentina	226	223	273	116	176	180	4	2.3%
Chile	798	648	715	750	684	673	-12	-1.7%
Mexico	83	83	90	131	124	129	5	4.0%
USA	3 044	3 582	3 486	3 138	3 684	3 200	-484	-13.1%
Total America	4 150	4 535	4 565	4 135	4 669	4 182	-487	-10.4%
Asia								
Afghanistan	338	338	338	338	338	338	1	0%
China	1 850	1 350	1 000	1 500	1 650	1 800	150	9.1%
Cyprus	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0%
India	470	221	310	556	622	622	0	0%
Iran	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000	0	0%
Israel	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0%
Lebanon	50	50	50	44	42	42	0	0%
Pakistan	39	44	40	39	33	33	0	0%
Palestine	24	9	7	7	7	7	0	0%
Syrian Arab Republic	157	143	149	143	156	156	0	0%
Thailand	10	10	11	13	13	11	-2	-15.4%
Turkey	4 009	4 000	4 090	4 992	4 067	4 295	227	5.6%
Yemen	6	8	7	8	8	8	0	0%
Total Asia	8 956	8 175	8 003	9 640	8 937	9 313	376	4.2%
Europe								
Greece	509	600	570	700	560	560	0	0%
Kyrgystan	5	5	2	6	6	6	0	0%
Spain	8	10	5	7	5	5	0	-6.0%
Tajikistan	69	39	12	12	20	20	0	0%
Turkmenistan	8	8	8	8	8	8	0	0%
Uzbekistan	563	688	700	750	750	500	-250	-33.3%
Total Europe	1 163	1 350	1 298	1 484	1 350	1 100	-250	-18.5%
Oceania								
Australia	171	136	74	134	70	70	0	0%
Total Oceania	171	136	74	134	70	70	0	0%
World Total	14 777	14 713	14 278	15 732	15 596	15 140	-456	-2.9%

Figures in italics: OIV estimation.

Weltweite Traubenproduktion für den Verbrauch als Frischtrauben
World production of grapes for fresh consumption
Producción mundial de uvas destinadas al consumo de uvas frescas
Production mondiale de raisins destinés à la consommation en frais
Produzione mondiale di uve destinate al consumo fresche

1000 qf

TABLE F

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Var. 2014/2013	
							Abs. value	%
Africa								
Algeria	4 026	4 683	3 107	4 461	4 760	4 743	-17	-0.4%
Egypt	12 183	12 193	11 839	12 352	12 854	14 424	1 569	12.2%
Morocco	2 819	2 827	3 176	2 787	2 784	2 960	176	6.3%
South Africa	2 734	2 938	2 451	2 858	2 619	2 515	-104	-4.0%
Tanzania	78	68	48	53	58	59	1	1.8%
Tunisia	561	561	721	672	837	955	118	14.2%
Other African Countries	518	570	585	616	647	670	23	3.6%
Total Africa	22 919	23 840	21 928	23 801	24 559	26 326	1 767	7.2%
America								
Argentina	776	886	907	722	443	374	-69	-15.6%
Bolivia	107	114	112	113	120	119	-1	-0.5%
Brazil	6 676	7 375	6 274	6 249	7 331	7 627	296	4.0%
Chile	8 542	7 846	8 572	8 158	8 602	7 351	-1 251	-14.5%
Mexico	2 041	2 526	2 205	3 136	2 595	2 467	-128	-4.9%
Peru	2 348	2 453	2 097	2 228	2 860	3 305	445	15.6%
USA	10 435	10 463	10 163	9 911	11 021	11 657	636	5.8%
Uruguay	31	35	38	46	30	15	-15	-50.0%
Other American Countries	327	452	483	407	422	515	93	21.9%
Total America	31 284	32 150	30 850	30 969	33 424	33 430	6	0.0%
Asia								
Afghanistan	2 444	2 457	3 464	4 465	4 485	5 712	1 226	27.3%
China	48 667	56 051	62 219	73 529	85 135	94 026	8 892	10.4%
Cyprus	39	33	68	234	60	60	0	0%
India	14 844	6 855	9 724	17 606	19 671	20 586	914	4.6%
Iran	11 115	11 378	10 650	10 903	10 673	11 443	770	7.2%
Iraq	1 753	1 913	2 040	2 177	2 431	2 090	-341	-14.0%
Israel	814	838	791	1 185	1 169	897	-272	-23.3%
Japan	599	418	254	443	368	598	230	62.5%
Jordan	300	259	338	335	331	326	-5	-1.5%
Korea, Republic of	2 997	2 750	2 423	2 501	2 343	2 603	260	11.1%
Lebanon	960	867	670	748	720	729	9	1.3%
Syrian Arab Republic	2 125	1 987	1 960	2 210	1 589	1 632	43	2.7%
Taiwan, China	863	910	951	877	879	894	15	1.7%
Turkey	22 617	22 381	22 461	18 918	19 922	20 556	634	3.2%
Yemen	1 203	1 546	1 386	1 440	1 447	1 406	-41	-2.9%
Other Asian Countries	2 354	1 928	1 936	2 045	2 218	2 176	-42	-1.9%
Total Asia	113 694	112 571	121 337	139 616	153 440	165 733	12 293	8.0%
Europe								
Albania	1 336	1 553	1 667	1 646	1 739	1 748	9	0.5%
Armenia	807	936	1 007	848	734	1 041	307	41.9%
Azerbaijan	946	917	1 111	1 272	1 278	1 213	-65	-5.1%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	183	146	149	195	237	193	-44	-18.6%
Bulgaria	359	163	154	171	211	211	0	0.2%
Croatia	201	197	201	202	174	248	74	42.5%
France	490	468	483	484	379	441	62	16.4%
Georgia	68	90	80	88	92	85	-7	-7.3%
Greece	1 902	2 758	2 303	2 411	2 500	2 482	-18	-0.7%
Hungary	732	438	542	843	495	197	-298	-60.1%
Italy	13 413	13 610	12 072	10 566	11 083	10 377	-706	-6.4%
Kazakhstan	332	512	909	1 283	660	1 062	402	61%
Kyrgyzstan	22	5	37	21	13	11	-2	-15.8%
FYR of Macedonia	916	1 200	1 108	978	1 175	1 123	-52	-4.4%
Moldova	908	454	736	627	778	915	136	17.5%
Montenegro	114	122	130	181	217	177	-40	-18.3%
Portugal	232	191	160	179	175	144	-30	-17.4%
Romania	732	543	519	518	554	454	-100	-18.0%
Serbia	1 262	328	280	286	287	287	0	0%
Slovakia	139	131	158	131	204	127	-77	-38%
Slovenia	689	695	773	468	323	213	-109	-33.9%
Spain	2 439	2 289	2 898	2 412	2 505	2 330	-175	-7.0%
Switzerland	4	1	1	1	1	1	0	0%
Tajikistan	969	960	1 342	1 455	1 496	1 620	124	8.3%
Turkmenistan	1 643	1 655	1 643	2 150	2 223	2 301	78	3.5%
Ukraine	391	112	468	460	591	421	-169	-28.7%
Uzbekistan	5 316	5 540	6 144	7 013	7 996	10 510	2 514	31.4%
Total Europe	36 546	36 012	37 075	36 891	38 119	39 935	1 816	4.8%
Oceania								
Australia	690	650	1 062	1 077	1 209	1 338	129	10.7%
Total Oceania	690	650	1 062	1 077	1 209	1 338	129	10.7%
World Total	205 132	205 222	212 252	232 354	250 751	266 762	16 011	6.4%

Figures in italics: OIV estimation.

Frischtraubenimporte
Fresh grape imports
Importaciones de uvas frescas
Importations de raisins frais
Importazioni di uve fresche

1000 q/

TABLE H

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Var. 2014/2013	
							Abs. value	%
Africa								
Egypt	17	17	17	10	20	30	10	50.0%
Libya	9	11	22	61	91	123	32	35.1%
Mauritius	17	17	15	19	18	18	0	0%
Morocco	9	7	9	6	7	5	-2	-22.9%
South Africa	20	22	29	41	46	54	8	17.4%
Other African Countries	139	131	172	183	202	233	31	15.4%
Total Africa	212	205	264	320	384	463	80	20.7%
America								
Argentina	15	8	4	2	1	1	0	5.8%
Bolivia	25	22	31	37	29	27	-2	-6.9%
Brazil	187	248	341	333	326	338	12	3.6%
Canada	1 853	1 888	1 777	1 771	1 850	1 734	-116	-6.3%
Colombia	95	111	137	197	184	215	31	16.8%
Ecuador	119	194	250	211	216	285	69	31.9%
Mexico	409	604	698	658	728	715	-13	-1.8%
Peru	36	28	25	30	36	32	-4	-11.8%
Uruguay	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	-18.5%
USA	6 028	5 889	5 756	5 394	5 628	4 975	-654	-11.6%
Venezuela	61	33	57	40	26	40	14	53.1%
Other American Countries	428	447	431	458	454	454	0	0.1%
Total America	9 256	9 472	9 508	9 133	9 480	8 816	-664	-7.0%
Asia								
China	898	817	1 229	1 461	1 852	2 110	258	13.9%
Hong Kong, China	1 274	1 142	1 432	1 562	1 670	1 955	285	17.1%
Japan	75	126	154	214	228	197	-31	-13.6%
Jordan	14	12	7	6	47	12	-35	-74.5%
Korea, Republic of	284	350	452	542	587	593	5.6	1.0%
Macao, China	11	10	11	12	10	10	0	0%
Pakistan	461	618	504	460	280	501	221	78.6%
Saudi Arabia	65	386	319	393	457	447	-10	-2.2%
Taiwan, China	203	149	144	170	210	241	31	14.7%
Thailand	426	415	579	806	835	877	42	5.0%
Turkey	3	7	8	9	7	6	-1	-14.3%
Other Asian Countries	2 777	2 938	2 750	2 973	2 836	2 840	4	0.1%
Total Asia	6 492	6 970	7 588	8 607	9 020	9 789	769	8.5%

Frischtraubenimporte
Fresh grape imports
Importaciones de uvas frescas
Importations de raisins frais
Importazioni di uve fresche

1000 qf

TABLE H

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Var. 2014/2013	
							Abs. value	%
Europe								
Albania	40	50	73	50	45	58	13	28.9%
Austria	509	494	520	498	434	382	-52	-11.9%
Azerbaijan	11	33	29	21	14	5	-9	-61.9%
Belarus	157	172	165	196	378	507	129	34.1%
Belgium	784	577	483	507	546	459	-87	-16.0%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	78	68	79	79	72	66	-6	-8.3%
Bulgaria	32	31	43	75	53	86	33	62.3%
Croatia	92	86	91	101	77	67	-10	-13.2%
Czech Republic	521	456	482	415	458	435	-23	-5.0%
Denmark	299	334	229	235	207	208	0	0.2%
Estonia	48	43	43	45	50	48	-2	-3.5%
Finland	203	197	158	152	156	148	-8	-5.4%
France	1 505	1 335	1 629	1 512	1 460	1 397	-62	-4.3%
Germany	3 066	2 769	2 997	2 963	3 187	3 140	-47	-1.5%
Greece	44	41	23	15	12	12	0	-3.9%
Hungary	46	57	54	46	44	57	13	30.6%
Ireland	135	144	116	102	102	112	10	10.0%
Italy	233	228	237	230	191	217	26	13.6%
Kazakhstan	27	201	572	802	284	652	368	129.3%
Latvia	51	54	63	60	60	61	1	1.7%
Lithuania	244	261	272	343	405	243	-162	-40.0%
Luxembourg	22	24	23	23	22	22	0	0%
Malta	9	10	9	8	11	12	1	12.3%
Moldova	1	1	6	3	4	2	-1	-40.9%
Montenegro	44	52	59	60	62	41	-21	-33.9%
Netherlands	3 826	3 554	3 279	3 518	3 611	3 530	-81	-2.2%
Norway	298	278	272	277	280	259	-21	-7.5%
Poland	1 084	1 045	1 150	1 079	1 295	1 044	-251	-19.4%
Portugal	360	296	318	248	274	319	45	16.5%
Romania	140	111	141	261	221	291	70	31.6%
Russian Federation	3 543	3 895	3 798	3 585	3 327	2 992	-336	-10.1%
Serbia	105	137	143	136	124	105	-19	-15.3%
Slovakia	167	146	178	163	228	161	-67	-29.4%
Slovenia	97	83	65	68	67	73	6	8.2%
Spain	481	435	428	337	347	439	92	26.5%
Sweden	259	251	275	283	280	229	-51	-18.3%
Switzerland	346	354	358	348	356	323	-33	-9.3%
Ukraine	311	388	391	439	338	241	-97	-28.6%
United Kingdom	2 446	2 481	2 342	2 419	2 501	2 579	78	3.1%
Other European Countries	34	33	18	22	33	40	7	21.2%
Total Europe	21 699	21 206	21 611	21 720	21 616	21 062	-554	-2.6%
Oceania								
Australia	175	64	108	165	181	195	14	7.7%
New Zealand	103	110	116	125	137	148	10	7.5%
Other Oceanian Countries	16	11	11	20	18	20	3	14.8%
Total Oceania	294	184	234	309	336	363	27	8.0%
World Total	37 952	38 038	39 207	40 092	40 836	40 494	-342	-0.8%

Frischtraubenexporte
Fresh grape exports
Exportaciones de uvas frescas
Exportazioni di raisins frais
Esportazioni di uve fresche

1000 q/

TABLE I

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Var. 2014/2013	
							Abs. value	%
Africa								
Egypt	1 356	529	623	1 161	881	1 135	254	28.8%
Morocco	122	115	70	72	75	77	2	2.5%
Namibia	180	194	133	125	123	127	4	3.4%
South Africa	2 709	2 595	2 481	2 641	2 832	2 984	152	5.4%
Other African Countries	11	11	22	30	51	54	3	5.8%
Total Africa	4 378	3 443	3 330	4 028	3 963	4 378	415	10.5%
America								
Argentina	463	500	564	435	233	176	-57	-24.4%
Brazil	546	608	594	520	432	283	-148	-34.4%
Canada	28	25	21	14	23	18	-5	-22.6%
Chile	8 502	7 814	8 532	8 126	8 567	7 319	-1248	-14.6%
Mexico	1 282	1 713	1 375	1 679	1 496	1 525	29	1.9%
Peru	605	767	1 198	1 487	1 760	2 662	902	51.3%
USA	3 753	4 076	4 163	4 223	4 737	4 447	-289	-6.1%
Other American Countries	3	4	4	4	3	6	3	124.3%
Total America	15 181	15 506	16 452	16 487	17 251	16 436	-814	-4.7%
Asia								
Afghanistan	161	243	198	295	216	87	-129	-59.9%
China	1 001	894	1 065	1 217	1 052	1 259	207	19.7%
Cyprus	3	2	3	4	5	4	-1	-20.0%
Hong Kong, China	936	812	1 105	1 173	1 270	1 526	256	20.2%
India	1 172	1 291	754	1 143	1 485	1 367	-118	-7.9%
Iran	80	268	100	180	140	123	-17	-12.3%
Israel	79	89	38	56	51	21	-30	-59.5%
Jordan	18	13	10	18	11	14	3	27.3%
Lebanon	256	193	174	192	218	231	13	5.9%
Syrian Arab Republic	316	297	51	65	65	16	-50	-75.9%
Taiwan, China	1	2	2	2	3	3	0	14.8%
Turkey	1 884	2 379	2 395	2 095	2 033	2 579	546	26.9%
Yemen	6	5	5	8	6	8	2	42.9%
Other Asian Countries	77	95	103	110	134	211	77	57.5%
Total Asia	5 991	6 583	6 002	6 557	6 688	7 448	759	11.4%
Europe								
Armenia	35	63	63	101	76	78	2	2.6%
Austria	160	198	235	180	104	90	-14	-13.5%
Azerbaijan	2	0	1	3	12	5	-7	-61.5%
Belarus	0	2	3	22	119	239	120	100.8%
Belgium	406	172	81	93	105	77	-28	-26.9%
Bulgaria	7	10	14	22	12	12	0	-1.5%
Czech Republic	51	34	32	33	44	47	3	6.8%
Denmark	16	32	37	34	20	16	-4	-20.0%
France	160	147	158	162	165	171	6	3.6%
Germany	302	295	346	320	342	288	-54	-15.9%
Greece	847	747	788	668	908	884	-24	-2.6%
Hungary	7	28	11	5	21	41	20	95.2%
Italy	3 933	4 789	5 018	4 891	5 080	4 475	-605	-11.9%
Kazakhstan	5	7	8	12	8	4	-4	-50.0%
Kyrgyzstan	20	14	32	12	12	8	-4	-33.5%
Latvia	10	9	17	12	10	14	4	40.0%
Lithuania	171	206	215	285	330	169	-161	-48.8%
Luxembourg	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0%
FRY of Macedonia	241	317	347	367	366	275	-91	-24.9%
Moldova	324	267	330	312	375	504	129	34.4%
Montenegro	8	14	10	12	9	10	1	11.1%
Netherlands	2 746	2 537	2 633	2 755	2 873	2 765	-108	-3.8%
Poland	94	119	129	182	181	76	-105	-58.0%
Portugal	46	30	65	48	53	74	22	41.4%
Romania	1	3	4	17	13	3	-10	-75.0%
Serbia	9	7	9	7	18	3	-15	-83.3%
Slovakia	19	10	10	22	19	29	10	50.0%
Slovenia	24	21	14	15	10	15	5	53.0%
Spain	1 209	1 271	1 384	1 291	1 432	1 476	45	3.1%
Sweden	6	2	3	7	11	6	-5	-45.5%
Tajikistan	49	7	25	20	16	15	-1	-6.7%
Turkmenistan	13	16	28	12	14	4	-9	-67.2%
United Kingdom	70	66	54	66	92	58	-34	-37.0%
Uzbekistan	726	540	1 120	1 188	1 200	1 200	0	0%
Total Europe	11 736	11 999	13 239	13 185	14 061	13 144	-917	-6.5%
Oceania								
Australia	712	293	299	441	785	864	79	10.1%
New Zealand	2	2	3	3	2	2	0	23.6%
Total Oceania	715	296	303	444	787	866	79	10.1%
World Total	38 002	37 828	39 325	40 701	42 750	42 272	-478	-1.1%

Rosinenimporte
Dried grapes imports
Importaciones de uvas pasas
Importations de raisins secs
Importazioni di uve passite

1000 qf

TABLE J

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Var. 2014/2013	
							Abs. value	%
Africa								
Algeria	100	83	63	99	74	88	14	19.6%
Egypt	20	42	49	23	26	6	-20	-76.7%
Mauritius	2	3	2	3	2	3	1	50.0%
Morocco	109	29	13	13	9	5	-3	-39.5%
South Africa	26	9	3	3	4	2	-2	-49.2%
Tunisia	11	11	7	12	12	12	0	0%
Other African Countries	24	25	20	21	23	21	-1	-5.6%
Total Africa	292	200	156	173	148	137	-11	-7.4%
America								
Bolivia	2	3	4	3	4	4	0	0%
Brazil	227	259	243	246	249	237	-12	-4.8%
Canada	307	334	284	277	274	277	3	1.1%
Colombia	57	64	66	65	67	69	2	3.0%
Costa Rica	5	8	9	7	9	10	1	11.1%
Dominican Republic	19	19	21	19	19	21	2	9.2%
Ecuador	17	20	17	21	22	18	-4	-18.2%
Guatemala	9	9	8	11	10	13	3	30.0%
Jamaica	9	8	8	7	6	8	2	33.3%
Mexico	179	141	195	177	162	183	21	12.8%
Panama	9	11	11	9	11	12	1	9.1%
Peru	64	66	66	60	59	69	10	16.9%
Trinidad and Tobago	8	8	8	11	11	11	0	-3.3%
Uruguay	6	7	5	6	7	7	-1	-11.6%
USA	198	220	176	155	158	138	-20	-12.7%
Venezuela	46	24	15	40	42	70	28	67.2%
Other American Countries	18	26	24	40	38	17	-20	-53.8%
Total America	1 180	1 229	1 161	1 155	1 149	1 164	15	1.3%
Asia								
Bangladesh	15	20	22	53	20	27	7	35.0%
China	117	139	206	224	201	226	25	12.4%
Hong Kong, China	20	20	24	31	28	22	-6	-22.1%
India	95	96	52	63	122	150	28	23.0%
Indonesia	20	15	23	19	18	20	2	11.1%
Iraq	1	153	168	2	5	5	0	-1.0%
Israel	20	26	19	23	27	25	-2	-7.4%
Japan	273	304	296	287	304	296	-8	-2.6%
Jordan	5	5	5	5	8	9	1	12.5%
Korea, Republic of	37	36	39	43	42	49	7	15.7%
Kuweit	10	12	6	9	12	15	3	25.0%
Macao, China	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0%
Malaysia	59	70	69	81	66	64	-2	-3.0%
Pakistan	20	6	0	2	1	1	0	-24.2%
Philippines	28	35	32	39	38	40	2	5.3%
Saudi Arabia	32	77	90	101	94	100	6	6.6%
Singapore	22	23	23	21	24	20	-4	-16.7%
Sri Lanka	15	18	17	14	20	19	-1	-5.0%
Taiwan, China	66	77	76	70	74	70	-4	-4.9%
Thailand	13	15	17	25	24	29	5	20.8%
Turkey	24	26	17	16	21	20	-1	-4.8%
United Arab Emirates	170	180	202	221	243	215	-27	-11.3%
Vietnam	14	25	19	23	25	20	-5	-20.0%
Other Asian Countries	50	45	26	47	68	61	-7	-10.8%
Total Asia	1 126	1 423	1 449	1 422	1 486	1 504	18	1.2%

Figures in italics: OIV estimation.

Rosinenimporte
Dried grapes imports
Importaciones de uvas pasas
Importations de raisins secs
Importazioni di uve passite

1000 q/

TABLE J

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Var. 2014/2013	
							Abs. value	%
Europe								
Armenia	9	10	8	10	7	8	1	7.3%
Austria	70	69	69	66	73	75	2	2.4%
Azerbaijan	24	22	24	14	15	6	-9	-60.0%
Belarus	39	36	29	30	32	36	4	12.5%
Belgium	185	209	174	184	262	237	-25	-9.5%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	5	4	4	5	5	0	0%
Bulgaria	10	14	14	21	17	18	1	5.9%
Croatia	6	6	7	7	8	8	0	0%
Czech Republic	52	51	42	51	60	65	5	8.3%
Denmark	88	86	80	81	80	87	7	8.8%
Estonia	10	9	8	9	8	9	1	12.5%
Finland	25	21	23	24	22	20	-2	-9.1%
France	249	259	231	249	247	249	2	0.6%
FYR of Macedonia	4	2	3	4	4	5	1	25.0%
Germany	727	803	830	750	794	767	-26	-3.3%
Greece	69	22	42	44	57	39	-18	-31.6%
Hungary	24	25	24	26	22	22	0	0%
Iceland	5	4	5	5	5	5	0	0%
Ireland	57	62	64	62	62	64	2	3.2%
Italy	191	221	211	198	215	211	-4	-2.1%
Kazakhstan	3	33	98	132	78	226	148	189%
Latvia	16	19	25	33	40	48	8	20.0%
Lithuania	37	35	34	34	34	37	3	8.8%
Luxembourg	3	2	2	2	2	2	0	22.0%
Malta	1	2	2	2	2	2	0	19.8%
Netherlands	510	548	583	561	580	560	-20	-3.4%
Norway	45	44	40	39	37	41	4	10.8%
Poland	150	164	155	127	149	158	9	6.0%
Portugal	25	27	31	26	27	29	2	9.4%
Romania	35	35	38	34	38	40	3	6.7%
Russian Federation	690	667	454	461	427	340	-87	-20.4%
Serbia	10	8	9	12	12	10	-2	-18.7%
Slovakia	20	18	15	20	28	24	-4	-14.3%
Slovenia	8	7	7	8	7	8	1	15.9%
Spain	81	91	104	127	163	164	1	0.6%
Sweden	78	82	70	82	73	78	5	6.3%
Switzerland	42	40	39	37	41	42	1	2.4%
Ukraine	179	166	196	192	202	151	-51	-25.2%
United Kingdom	1 167	1 219	1 165	1 118	1 156	1 127	-29	-2.5%
Total Europe	4 960	5 167	4 980	4 908	5 114	5 048	-66	-1.3%
Oceania								
Australia	265	227	290	257	252	261	9	3.6%
New Zealand	84	79	80	86	74	78	4	5.8%
Other Oceanian Countries	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0.0%
Total Oceania	352	307	372	345	328	341	13	4.1%
World Total	7 909	8 326	8 118	8 003	8 225	8 191	-34	-0.4%

Figures in italics: OIV estimation.

Rosinenexporte
Dried grapes exports
Exportaciones de uvas pasas
Exportations de raisins secs
Esportazioni di uve passite

1000 q/

TABLE K

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Var. 2014/2013	
							Abs. value	%
Africa								
South Africa	231	402	168	248	322	350	28	8.7%
Other African Countries	3	7	5	4	4	3	-1	-31.0%
Total Africa	234	409	173	252	326	353	27	8.2%
America								
Argentina	222	233	293	292	293	163	-130	-44.4%
Canada	4	7	16	12	10	4	-6	-60.0%
Chile	784	637	702	736	672	660	-12	-1.7%
Mexico	24	43	25	18	23	19	-4	-17.0%
USA	1 532	1 578	1 485	1 305	1 335	1 533	198	14.8%
Other American Countries	5	5	3	3	3	4	1	34.0%
Total America	2 570	2 503	2 524	2 365	2 335	2 383	48	2.0%
Asia								
Afghanistan	328	241	284	206	189	225	35	18.7%
China	413	399	480	306	360	302	-58	-16.1%
Hong Kong, China	5	3	5	7	9	6	-3	-33%
Iran	1 220	1 226	1 218	1 497	1 307	1 022	-285	-21.8%
Pakistan	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	170.3%
Singapore	7	9	7	8	9	10	1	11.1%
Taiwan, China	1	2	3	3	6	0	-6	-100%
Turkey	2 667	2 127	2 141	2 250	2 161	2 255	94	4.3%
United Arab Emirates	70	80	70	26	149	128	-21	-14.1%
Other Asian Countries	169	61	132	360	375	189	-186	-49.6%
Total Asia	4 883	4 149	4 340	4 664	4 565	4 141	-424	-9.3%
Europe								
Austria	18	18	14	12	14	20	6	42.9%
Belgium	88	113	97	104	120	100	-20	-16.7%
Czech Republic	6	9	7	8	16	21	5	31.3%
Denmark	9	8	10	8	12	17	5	41.7%
France	28	21	22	23	18	14	-4	-22.7%
Germany	83	127	117	107	106	93	-13	-11.9%
Greece	224	247	368	296	247	233	-14	-5.7%
Hungary	3	4	3	3	2	2	0	0%
Ireland	1	1	4	3	3	3	0	0%
Italy	6	16	9	13	11	5	-6	-51.9%
Kyrgystan	2	2	1	5	0	0	0	-100%
Lithuania	16	14	13	13	11	12	1	9.1%
Netherlands	109	106	176	137	145	110	-35	-24.1%
Spain	6	7	7	7	7	9	2	35.6%
Tajikistan	62	34	9	11	8	7	-1	-15.3%
United Kingdom	47	50	45	30	39	30	-9	-23.1%
Uzbekistan	250	188	269	292	172	282	110	63.7%
Other European Countries	33	36	43	62	73	77	3	4.6%
Total Europe	991	999	1 212	1 136	1 005	1 035	30	3.0%
Oceania								
Australia	45	28	8	12	28	23	-5	-17.9%
Total Oceania	45	28	9	12	28	24	-4	-14.3%
World Total	8 723	8 088	8 258	8 429	8 260	7 936	-323	-3.9%

Figures in italics: OIV estimation.

Weltweiter Konsum an Frischtrauben
World human consumption of fresh grapes
Consumo humano mundial de uvas frescas
Consommation humaine mondiale de raisins frais
Consumo umano mondiale di uve fresche

1000 q/l

TABLE L

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Var. 2014/2013	
							Abs. value	%
Africa								
Algeria	4 050	4 700	3 150	4 500	4 800	4 800	0	0%
Egypt	10 845	11 682	11 232	11 202	11 983	13 409	1 426	12%
Libya	288	338	360	420	480	546	65	13.6%
Morocco	2 706	2 719	3 115	2 721	2 715	2 888	173	6.4%
South Africa	411	449	426	400	262	251	-11	-4.2%
Tanzania	78	69	50	54	59	9	-50	-84.9%
Tunisia	550	550	700	647	786	904	118	15.0%
Other African Countries	191	178	257	291	323	327	4	1.1%
Total Africa	19 119	20 685	19 290	20 235	21 409	23 043	1 634	7.6%
America								
Argentina	373	357	177	297	241	125	-116	-48.1%
Bolivia	132	136	144	150	149	146	-3	-1.7%
Brazil	6 316	6 768	6 021	6 062	7 225	7 681	456	6.3%
Canada	1 681	1 724	1 615	1 707	1 793	1 763	-30	-1.7%
Chile	380	350	370	400	420	440	20	4.8%
Colombia	405	412	322	381	373	400	27	7.1%
Mexico	1 168	1 417	1 528	2 116	1 827	1 657	-170	-9.3%
Paraguay	1	3	2	2	2	2	0	-18.4%
Peru	1 779	1 713	924	771	1 136	675	-461	-40.6%
Uruguay	32	36	39	46	32	17	-15	-48.0%
USA	8 160	8 650	8 570	8 740	10 130	11 130	1 000	9.9%
Venezuela	166	248	306	205	190	297	107	55.9%
Other American Countries	703	805	865	878	883	925	41	4.7%
Total America	21 297	22 618	20 882	21 755	24 402	25 257	855	3.5%
Asia								
Afghanistan	2 611	2 454	3 551	4 615	4 459	5 625	1 166	26.1%
China	48 564	55 974	62 383	73 774	85 935	94 877	8 943	10.4%
Cyprus	58	41	65	68	65	65	0	0%
Hong Kong, China	186	193	198	202	207	199	-8	-3.9%
India	13 871	5 777	9 157	16 657	18 411	18 411	0	0%
Iran	11 059	11 135	10 555	10 724	10 534	11 320	786	7.5%
Iraq	1 895	2 291	2 083	2 179	2 456	2 126	-330	-13.4%
Israel	736	750	757	1 131	1 122	880	-242	-21.6%
Japan	670	540	407	653	592	790	198	33.5%
Jordan	295	257	337	324	367	324	-43	-11.7%
Korea, Republic of	3 275	3 095	2 871	3 040	2 925	3 189	264	9.0%
Kuwait	63	39	43	43	43	43	0	0%
Lebanon	710	685	518	595	531	499	-32	-5.9%
Macao, China	11	10	11	12	12	14	2	16.7%
Pakistan	1 353	1 639	1 430	1 350	1 032	1 447	415	40.2%
Saudi Arabia	1 499	1 576	1 518	1 686	1 735	1 735	0	0%
Syrian Arab Republic	1 826	1 702	1 920	2 152	1 526	1 624	98	6.4%
Taiwan, China	1 065	1 058	1 093	1 045	1 086	1 132	46	4.2%
Turkey	20 735	20 009	20 073	16 832	17 896	17 983	87	0.5%
Yemen	1 197	1 542	1 381	1 432	1 442	1 398	-44	-3.0%
Other Asian Countries	3 801	3 596	3 800	4 242	4 204	4 463	259	6.2%
Total Asia	115 481	114 364	124 151	142 755	156 579	168 145	11 566	7.4%

Figures in italics: OIV estimation.

Weltweiter Konsum an Frischtrauben
World human consumption of fresh grapes
Consumo humano mundial de uvas frescas
Consommation humaine mondiale de raisins frais
Consumo umano mondiale di uve fresche

1000 q/

TABLE L

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Var. 2014/2013	
							Abs. value	%
Europe								
Albania	1 376	1 603	1 740	1 694	1 783	1 806	23	1.3%
Armenia	772	873	945	748	658	963	305	46.4%
Austria	385	312	337	355	350	340	-10	-2.9%
Azerbaijan	955	950	1 140	1 290	1 280	1 213	-67	-5.2%
Belarus	4	1	7	9	8	8	0	-1.2%
Belgium	375	404	401	416	441	383	-58	-13.2%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	254	203	220	267	302	254	-48	-15.9%
Bulgaria	384	184	183	224	252	285	33	13.3%
Croatia	292	283	291	303	250	309	59	23.5%
Czech Republic	385	450	480	347	480	411	-69	-14.4%
Denmark	273	283	192	201	187	192	5	2.7%
Estonia	48	43	42	45	50	48	-2	-4.0%
Faroe Islands	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0%
Finland	200	195	159	150	154	146	-8	-5.2%
France	1 887	1 593	1 964	1 834	1 674	1 660	-14	-0.8%
Georgia	70	90	80	90	100	100	0	0%
Germany	2 408	2 500	2 500	2 500	2 500	2 716	216	8.6%
Greece	1 099	2 052	1 538	1 757	1 604	1 610	6	0.3%
Hungary	771	466	585	884	518	214	-304	-58.7%
Iceland	13	13	14	14	14	14	0	0%
Ireland	106	120	114	100	101	112	12	11.5%
Italy	8 820	8 071	7 900	6 000	5 000	4 800	-200	-4.0%
Kazakhstan	354	706	1 473	2 074	936	1 710	773	82.6%
Kyrgyzstan	17	8	6	12	10	13	3	27.5%
Latvia	16	17	16	19	20	19	-1	-5.0%
Luxembourg	16	20	20	17	20	20	0	0%
FYR of Macedonia	689	884	761	611	811	849	38	4.7%
Malta	18	14	10	10	12	13	1	8.3%
Moldova	585	188	412	318	407	413	6	1.5%
Montenegro	150	160	178	229	270	208	-62	-22.9%
Netherlands	700	664	320	413	379	414	35	9.4%
Norway	298	278	272	274	274	253	-21	-7.7%
Poland	882	822	906	789	985	864	-121	-12.3%
Portugal	460	480	390	380	340	370	30	8.8%
Romania	1 374	651	655	762	763	742	-20	-2.7%
Russian Federation	3 006	3 307	3 226	3 045	2 826	2 543	-283	-10.0%
Serbia	1 358	458	414	414	393	389	-4	-1.0%
Slovakia	209	165	198	187	226	248	22	9.8%
Slovenia	762	757	824	522	380	271	-109	-28.7%
Spain	1 712	1 547	1 939	1 361	1 420	1 620	200	14.1%
Sweden	230	252	273	275	270	223	-46	-17.2%
Switzerland	378	352	356	343	350	331	-19	-5.5%
Tajikistan	921	953	1 317	1 436	1 480	1 605	125	8.4%
Turkmenistan	1 630	1 638	1 616	2 139	2 210	2 297	87	4.0%
Ukraine	700	500	859	899	803	663	-140	-17.5%
United Kingdom	2 131	2 167	2 054	2 111	2 159	2 263	104	4.8%
Uzbekistan	4 590	5 000	5 024	5 825	6 796	9 311	2 514	37.0%
Total Europe	44 066	42 678	44 354	43 695	42 244	45 235	2 991	7.1%
Oceania								
Australia	153	421	871	801	605	669	64	10.6%
New Zealand	173	205	173	209	218	253	35	16.1%
Other Oceanian Countries	14	10	10	19	15	17	2	13.3%
Total Oceania	340	636	1 054	1 029	838	939	101	12.1%
World Total	200 303	200 980	209 731	229 469	245 472	262 619	17 147	7.0%

Figures in italics: OIV estimation.

Jährlicher Pro-Kopf-Konsum an Frischtrauben
Individual human consumption of fresh grapes per year
Consumo humano individual de uvas frescas por año
Consommation humaine individuelle de raisins frais par an
Consumo umano individuale annuale di uve fresche

kg per capita

TABLE M

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Africa										
Algeria	6.3	7.3	5.0	8.6	11.4	13.0	8.6	12.0	12.6	12.3
Egypt	16.3	16.4	16.4	16.6	13.5	14.2	13.4	13.1	13.7	14.9
Libya	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.6	5.4	5.7	6.7	7.7	8.7
Morocco	7.6	8.5	7.7	7.6	8.5	8.5	9.6	8.3	8.1	8.5
South Africa	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5
Tanzania	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Tunisia	7.0	7.2	6.0	6.7	5.2	5.2	6.5	5.9	7.1	8.1
America										
Argentina	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.3
Bolivia	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4
Brazil	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.7
Canada	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.3	5.0	5.1	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.0
Chile	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5
Colombia	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
Mexico	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.3
Paraguay	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Peru	1.8	2.1	1.6	3.0	6.1	5.8	3.1	2.6	3.7	2.2
Uruguay	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.5
USA	3.0	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.5
Venezuela	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.6	1.0
Asia										
Afghanistan	7.4	8.1	6.7	7.2	9.6	8.8	12.3	15.5	14.5	17.8
China	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.6	4.2	4.6	5.4	6.3	6.9
Cyprus	18.5	18.2	17.9	7.7	5.3	3.7	5.8	6.0	5.7	5.6
India	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.7	1.3	1.4	1.4
Iran	24.0	19.1	15.8	16.7	15.1	15.0	14.0	14.1	13.7	14.5
Iraq	6.2	6.1	5.9	6.3	6.3	7.4	6.5	6.6	7.2	6.0
Israel	16.0	15.4	13.4	11.1	10.1	10.1	10.0	14.7	14.4	11.1
Japan	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6
Jordan	6.4	5.4	4.1	3.9	4.7	3.9	5.0	4.6	5.1	4.4
Korea, Republic of	7.5	6.6	6.7	6.9	6.7	6.3	5.8	6.1	5.9	6.4
Kuwait	1.7	2.9	2.1	2.0	2.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1
Lebanon	10.6	11.3	14.5	15.0	17.0	15.8	11.3	12.1	10.0	8.9
Pakistan	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8
Saudi Arabia	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.5	5.5	5.6	5.3	5.7	5.7	5.6
Syrian Arab Republic	9.8	10.6	8.1	8.4	8.9	8.2	9.4	10.8	7.9	8.7
Turkey	28.1	29.1	25.5	26.8	29.1	27.7	27.3	22.5	23.5	23.2
Yemen	4.8	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.2	6.5	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.3

Jährlicher Pro-Kopf-Konsum an Frischtrauben
Individual human consumption of fresh grapes per year
Consumo humano individual de uvas frescas por año
Consommation humaine individuelle de raisins frais par an
Consumo umano individuale annuale di uve fresche

kg per capita

TABLE M

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Europe										
Albania	37.1	39.1	42.5	45.1	47.0	55.2	60.3	58.8	61.8	62.5
Armenia	26.5	22.3	24.4	15.3	26.0	29.5	31.8	25.1	22.0	32.0
Austria	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.7	4.6	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0
Azerbaijan	8.3	9.8	10.3	9.7	10.6	10.4	12.4	13.8	13.5	12.6
Belarus	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Belgium	2.9	3.2	4.0	3.0	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.8	4.0	3.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6.2	6.4	5.2	6.3	6.6	5.3	5.8	7.0	7.9	6.7
Bulgaria	3.6	5.3	8.0	9.2	5.1	2.5	2.5	3.1	3.5	4.0
Croatia	8.4	8.1	7.3	7.3	6.7	6.5	6.8	7.1	5.9	7.3
Czech Republic	4.1	4.2	4.4	5.2	3.7	4.3	4.6	3.3	4.6	3.9
Denmark	4.1	3.8	3.9	4.3	4.9	5.1	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.4
Estonia	3.1	4.9	4.6	5.1	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.8	3.6
Finland	2.6	2.7	3.1	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.7
France	3.2	2.6	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.5	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.6
Georgia	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.0	1.6	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.5
Germany	3.6	3.8	3.5	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.4
Greece	11.7	15.3	14.9	13.1	9.8	18.4	13.8	15.8	14.5	14.6
Hungary	4.0	4.7	6.8	6.7	7.7	4.7	5.9	8.9	5.2	2.2
Iceland	5.6	6.6	6.5	5.7	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
Ireland	1.6	1.8	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.4
Italy	16.3	17.0	14.7	16.1	14.8	13.5	13.2	10.0	8.4	8.0
Kazakhstan	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.9	2.2	4.3	8.9	12.3	5.5	9.8
Kyrgyzstan	1.4	1.6	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Latvia	0.6	0.5	2.2	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0
Luxembourg	5.4	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.3	3.9	3.8	3.2	3.7	3.6
FYR of Macedonia	40.9	31.1	18.8	24.4	33.5	42.8	36.8	29.5	39.1	40.9
Malta	3.3	9.3	0.9	4.4	4.5	3.4	2.4	2.4	2.9	3.1
Moldova	8.9	10.9	9.2	9.5	14.3	4.6	10.1	7.8	10.0	10.1
Montenegro		30.4	28.8	32.9	24.1	25.7	28.6	36.7	43.2	33.3
Netherlands	0.3	3.6	6.2	4.1	4.2	4.0	1.9	2.5	2.3	2.5
Norway	6.0	5.5	6.2	6.6	6.2	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.4	4.9
Poland	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.9	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.2
Portugal	7.2	6.8	5.0	4.4	4.3	4.5	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.6
Romania	4.4	3.2	4.7	4.2	6.7	3.2	3.3	3.8	3.9	3.8
Russian Federation	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.8
Serbia		19.0	16.4	16.5	14.9	5.1	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.4
Slovakia	5.0	0.1	3.5	4.5	3.9	3.1	3.7	3.5	4.2	4.6
Slovenia	42.8	34.3	38.3	33.0	37.3	36.9	40.0	25.3	18.4	13.1
Spain	5.1	5.3	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.3	4.2	2.9	3.1	3.5
Sweden	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.4	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.3
Switzerland	5.9	4.4	4.4	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.0
Tajikistan	8.7	9.8	10.5	10.2	12.4	12.6	17.0	18.1	18.2	19.3
Turkmenistan	47.3	47.9	53.0	31.9	32.7	32.5	31.6	41.3	42.2	43.3
Ukraine	2.1	1.5	1.9	2.4	1.5	1.1	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.5
United Kingdom	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5
Uzbekistan	8.3	13.9	16.6	15.1	16.8	18.0	17.8	20.4	23.4	31.6
Oceania										
Australia	1.3	1.9	2.4	1.8	0.7	1.9	3.9	3.5	2.6	2.8
New Zealand	2.0	3.4	6.2	4.9	4.0	4.7	3.9	4.7	4.9	5.6

Weltweiter Rosinenkonsum
World human consumption of dried grapes
Consumo humano mundial de uvas pasas
Consommation humaine mondiale de raisins secs
Consumo umano mondiale di uve passite

1000 qI

TABLE N

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Var. 2014/2013	
							Abs. value	%
Africa								
Algeria	102	88	66	102	79	93	14	17.7%
Egypt	19	38	47	19	24	4	-20	-83.3%
Libya	1	4	1	3	3	3	0	0%
Morocco	112	32	16	16	12	9	-3	-28.7%
South Africa	122	113	161	81	238	110	-128	-53.8%
Tunisia	16	15	11	16	19	19	0	0%
Other African Countries	23	21	20	20	22	29	7	30.7%
Total Africa	395	311	322	257	397	267	-130	-32.9%
America								
Argentina	10	10	10	8	10	10	0	0%
Bolivia	2	3	4	3	4	4	0	0%
Brazil	227	259	243	246	234	237	3	1.3%
Canada	297	321	262	260	259	273	14	5.4%
Chile	142	121	130	259	173	271	98	57.0%
Colombia	57	64	66	65	67	69	2	3.0%
Mexico	238	182	260	291	263	293	30	11.3%
Peru	62	64	66	60	58	69	11	19.0%
Uruguay	6	7	5	6	7	7	0	0%
USA	1 547	2 033	2 043	2 039	2 268	2 220	-48	-2.1%
Venezuela	46	24	15	40	40	70	30	75.0%
Other American Countries	90	97	97	102	104	108	4	4.2%
Total America	2 724	3 184	3 202	3 378	3 487	3 632	145	4%
Asia								
Afghanistan	10	97	53	131	148	110	-39	-26.1%
China	1 554	1 090	727	1 418	1 491	1 724	233	15.6%
Cyprus	5	5	4	5	4	4	0	0%
Hong Kong, China	14	17	19	24	19	16	-3	-16.9%
India	485	231	304	306	395	395	0	0.0%
Iran	787	782	782	505	695	978	283	40.6%
Iraq	1	153	168	1	5	3	-1	-24.2%
Israel	22	27	20	24	28	26	-2	-7.1%
Japan	273	305	296	287	304	296	-8	-2.6%
Jordan	5	5	5	5	8	9	1	12.5%
Korea, Republic of	37	36	39	43	42	49	7	16.7%
Kuwait	10	12	6	9	12	15	3	25.0%
Lebanon	58	57	56	54	54	49	-5	-9.3%
Macao, China	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0%
Pakistan	57	49	40	40	34	33	-1	-2.8%
Saudi Arabia	32	73	84	94	99	95	-4	-4.0%
Syrian Arab Republic	162	147	148	143	157	157	0	0%
Taiwan, China	65	75	73	67	68	70	2	3.6%
Turkey	1 366	1 899	1 967	2 758	1 927	2 060	133	6.9%
United Arab Emirates	100	100	132	195	200	175	-25	-13%
Yemen	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Other Asian Countries	206	238	238	294	253	244	-9	-3.4%
Total Asia	5 258	5 399	5 162	6 405	5 944	6 509	565	9.5%

Figures in italics: OIV estimation.

Weltweiter Rosinenkonsum
World human consumption of dried grapes
Consumo humano mundial de uvas pasas
Consommation humaine mondiale de raisins secs
Consumo umano mondiale di uve passite

1000 qf

TABLE N

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Var. 2014/2013	
							Abs. value	%
Europe								
Armenia	9	10	8	9	7	8	1	14.3%
Austria	52	52	65	65	73	75	2	2.4%
Azerbaijan	24	22	24	14	15	6	-9	-60.0%
Belarus	39	36	28	29	31	35	4	12.9%
Belgium	97	96	77	80	142	137	-5	-3.5%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	4	4	4	4	5	1	25.0%
Bulgaria	11	15	13	21	18	18	0	0%
Croatia	6	6	7	7	8	8	0	0%
Czech Republic	46	42	35	43	44	44	0	0%
Denmark	79	78	70	73	68	70	2	2.9%
Estonia	10	9	8	7	8	9	1	12.5%
Faeroe Islands	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0%
Finland	25	21	22	23	21	19	-2	-9.5%
France	216	242	217	210	235	229	-6	-2.6%
Georgia	8	9	9	10	10	9	-1	-10.0%
Germany	616	676	712	700	700	680	-20	-2.9%
Greece	317	338	285	403	374	374	0	-0.1%
Hungary	21	21	21	23	20	20	0	0%
Iceland	5	4	5	5	5	5	0	0%
Ireland	56	61	60	59	59	61	2	3.4%
Italy	185	205	202	185	204	205	1	0.5%
Kazakhstan	4	2	95	127	69	208	139	201.4%
Kyrgystan	3	3	1	1	7	7	0	0%
Latvia	13	11	14	17	17	25	8	47.1%
Lithuania	21	21	21	21	23	25	2	8.7%
Luxembourg	3	2	2	1	2	2	0	0%
FRY of Macedonia	4	2	3	4	4	5	1	25.0%
Malta	1	2	2	2	2	2	0	0%
Moldova	5	7	6	7	8	9	1	12.5%
Montenegro	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	-21.9%
Netherlands	375	415	380	398	406	425	19	4.6%
Norway	44	43	40	39	37	41	4	10.8%
Poland	141	155	146	121	144	154	10	6.9%
Portugal	22	25	30	25	25	28	3	12.0%
Romania	35	35	37	33	31	40	9	28.3%
Russian Federation	689	667	453	459	425	300	-125	-29.4%
Serbia	9	7	9	11	10	9	-1	-10.0%
Slovakia	13	14	10	11	21	21	1	3.2%
Slovenia	7	7	7	8	7	8	1	18.9%
Spain	83	93	102	127	163	160	-3	-1.9%
Sweden	72	79	65	68	60	62	2	3.1%
Switzerland	45	39	39	37	40	41	1	2.5%
Tajikistan	7	7	3	1	12	14	3	22.6%
Turkmenistan	8	8	8	8	8	8	0	0%
Ukraine	178	166	196	192	202	151	-51	-25.3%
United Kingdom	1 120	1 169	1 120	1 088	1 117	1 097	-20	-1.8%
Uzbekistan	313	500	431	459	578	218	-360	-62.2%
Total Europe	5 042	5 428	5 097	5 237	5 468	5 081	-387	-7.1%
Oceania								
Australia	391	335	356	380	294	308	14	4.8%
New Zealand	84	79	79	86	74	77	3	4.1%
Other Oceanian Countries	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	0%
Total Oceania	477	416	437	467	369	386	17	4.6%
World Total	13 897	14 738	14 220	15 744	15 664	15 874	210	1.3%

Figures in italics: OIV estimation.

Jährlicher Pro-Kopf-Rosinenkonsum
Individual human consumption of dried grapes per year
Consumo humano individual de uvas pasas por año
Consommation humaine individuelle de raisins secs par an
Consumo individuale di uva passa per anno

kg per capita

TABLE O

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Africa										
Algeria	0.21	0.20	0.22	0.23	0.29	0.24	0.28	0.27	0.21	0.24
Egypt	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.02	0.03	0.00
Morocco	0.22	0.22	0.20	0.17	0.35	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04
South Africa	0.24	0.18	0.16	0.15	0.24	0.22	0.31	0.15	0.45	0.20
Tunisia	0.13	0.17	0.13	0.12	0.15	0.14	0.10	0.15	0.17	0.17
America										
Argentina	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Brazil	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.12
Canada	0.93	1.05	0.99	0.90	0.88	0.94	0.76	0.75	0.74	0.77
Chile	0.75	0.39	0.38	0.73	0.84	0.71	0.75	1.49	0.98	1.53
Colombia	0.11	0.12	0.14	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14
Mexico	0.17	0.16	0.18	0.16	0.20	0.15	0.22	0.24	0.21	0.23
Peru	0.19	0.18	0.19	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.20	0.19	0.22
Uruguay	0.16	0.15	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.21	0.15	0.18	0.21	0.20
USA	0.75	0.58	0.70	0.52	0.50	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.72	0.69
Venezuela	0.13	0.16	0.23	0.22	0.16	0.08	0.05	0.13	0.13	0.23
Asia										
Afghanistan	0.64	0.23	0.60	0.25	0.04	0.35	0.19	0.44	0.48	0.35
China*	0.08	0.09	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.09	0.06	0.11	0.12	0.13
Cyprus	0.29	0.30	0.46	0.38	0.47	0.41	0.39	0.45	0.35	0.35
Iran	1.44	1.30	0.87	1.96	1.07	1.05	1.04	0.66	0.90	1.25
Israel	0.29	0.30	0.38	0.37	0.30	0.36	0.26	0.31	0.36	0.33
Japan	0.24	0.23	0.25	0.24	0.21	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.23
Jordan	0.09	0.05	0.11	0.04	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.11	0.12
Korea, Republic of	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.10
Kuwait	0.60	0.48	0.20	0.22	0.36	0.39	0.19	0.26	0.33	0.40
Lebanon	1.40	1.34	1.35	1.39	1.40	1.31	1.23	1.10	1.02	0.87
Pakistan	0.03	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Saudi Arabia	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.16	0.12	0.26	0.29	0.32	0.33	0.31
Syrian Arab Republic	0.31	0.27	0.33	0.43	0.79	0.71	0.72	0.72	0.81	0.83
Turkey	2.06	1.99	1.49	2.45	1.92	2.63	2.67	3.68	2.53	2.66

*Macao, Hong-Kong and Taiwan included.

Jährlicher Pro-Kopf-Rosinenkonsum
Individual human consumption of dried grapes per year
Consumo humano individual de uvas pasas por año
Consommation humaine individuelle de raisins secs par an
Consumo individuale di uva passa per anno

kg per capita

TABLE O

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Europe										
Albania	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.03
Armenia	0.28	0.37	0.13	0.13	0.30	0.34	0.27	0.30	0.23	0.27
Austria	0.67	0.69	0.69	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.78	0.77	0.86	0.88
Azerbaijan	0.06	0.08	0.15	0.18	0.27	0.24	0.26	0.15	0.16	0.06
Belarus	0.24	0.34	0.39	0.42	0.41	0.38	0.30	0.31	0.33	0.37
Belgium	0.70	0.75	0.81	0.81	0.89	0.88	0.70	0.72	1.27	1.22
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.13	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.13
Bulgaria	0.26	0.24	0.23	0.24	0.15	0.20	0.18	0.29	0.25	0.25
Croatia	0.16	0.21	0.18	0.16	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.16	0.19	0.19
Czech Republic	0.39	0.49	0.61	0.52	0.44	0.40	0.33	0.41	0.42	0.42
Denmark	1.07	1.12	1.24	1.36	1.43	1.41	1.26	1.30	1.21	1.24
Estonia	0.58	0.74	0.67	0.75	0.75	0.68	0.60	0.53	0.61	0.68
Finland	0.44	0.44	0.43	0.49	0.47	0.39	0.41	0.42	0.39	0.35
France	0.38	0.37	0.39	0.36	0.34	0.38	0.34	0.33	0.37	0.36
Germany	0.81	0.86	0.87	0.81	0.77	0.84	0.88	0.87	0.87	0.84
Greece	3.73	3.09	2.54	3.26	2.84	3.02	2.55	3.62	3.39	3.40
Hungary	0.27	0.24	0.23	0.24	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.23	0.20	0.20
Iceland	1.21	1.20	1.18	1.16	1.59	1.26	1.56	1.55	1.54	1.53
Ireland	1.00	1.23	1.07	1.23	1.23	1.32	1.29	1.26	1.26	1.30
Italy	0.36	0.39	0.35	0.33	0.31	0.34	0.34	0.31	0.34	0.34
Latvia	0.69	0.71	0.75	0.68	0.60	0.53	0.68	0.83	0.84	1.26
Lithuania	0.55	0.76	0.70	0.65	0.66	0.67	0.68	0.70	0.78	0.86
Luxembourg	0.59	0.39	0.39	0.93	0.54	0.43	0.38	0.19	0.37	0.36
FRY of Macedonia	0.16	0.15	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.10	0.15	0.19	0.19	0.24
Malta	0.28	0.75	0.50	0.49	0.24	0.49	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48
Moldova	0.17	0.17	0.12	0.14	0.12	0.16	0.15	0.17	0.20	0.22
Montenegro		0.15	0.16	0.11	0.14	0.11	0.15	0.13	0.20	0.16
Netherlands	2.01	2.09	2.62	2.25	2.26	2.49	2.28	2.38	2.42	2.52
Norway	0.82	0.83	0.97	0.98	0.91	0.88	0.81	0.78	0.73	0.80
Poland	0.47	0.44	0.38	0.38	0.37	0.40	0.38	0.31	0.37	0.40
Portugal	0.21	0.22	0.20	0.24	0.21	0.24	0.28	0.24	0.24	0.27
Romania	0.13	0.17	0.20	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.20
Russian Federation	0.44	0.47	0.47	0.48	0.48	0.47	0.32	0.32	0.30	0.21
Serbia		0.12	0.11	0.12	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.11	0.10
Slovakia	0.31	0.36	0.47	0.31	0.23	0.26	0.19	0.21	0.38	0.39
Slovenia	0.33	0.38	0.33	0.39	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.37	0.32	0.38
Spain	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.27	0.35	0.35
Sweden	0.72	0.75	0.70	0.77	0.77	0.84	0.69	0.71	0.63	0.64
Switzerland	0.51	0.57	0.52	0.59	0.58	0.50	0.49	0.46	0.49	0.50
Tajikistan	0.02	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.10	0.09	0.04	0.02	0.14	0.17
Ukraine	0.34	0.39	0.40	0.41	0.39	0.36	0.43	0.42	0.45	0.34
United Kingdom	1.85	1.90	1.95	1.85	1.80	1.86	1.77	1.71	1.75	1.71
Uzbekistan	0.96	0.80	0.67	0.79	1.14	1.80	1.53	1.60	1.99	0.74
Oceania										
Australia	2.20	1.70	1.67	1.64	1.80	1.51	1.58	1.66	1.26	1.30
New Zealand	1.96	1.96	1.91	1.87	1.94	1.81	1.79	1.94	1.66	1.71

Weltweite Weinproduktion
World production of wines
Producción mundial de vino
Production mondiale de vin
Produzione mondiale di vino

1000 hl

TABLE P

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Var. 2014/2013	
							Abs. value	%
Africa								
Algeria	588	475	480	492	498	507	9	1.7%
Egypt	118	44	43	45	45	40	-5	-11.1%
Madagascar	83	83	82	84	84	83	0	-0.5%
Morocco	295	333	340	345	370	337	-33	-8.9%
South Africa	9 986	9 327	9 725	10 569	10 982	11 460	478	4.4%
Tunisia	245	222	230	284	285	253	-32	-11.2%
Other African Countries	44	44	44	43	43	44	1	2.3%
Total Africa	11 359	10 528	10 944	11 862	12 307	12 724	417	3.4%
America								
Argentina	12 135	16 250	15 473	11 778	14 984	15 197	213	1.4%
Bolivia	70	74	74	73	84	75	-9	-10.5%
Brazil	2 720	2 459	3 460	2 967	2 710	2 607	-103	-3.8%
Canada	454	507	614	620	697	600	-98	-14.0%
Chile	10 093	8 844	10 464	12 554	12 821	9 896	-2 925	-22.8%
Mexico	369	303	393	389	180	185	5	3.1%
Paraguay	15	13	14	14	15	15	1	3.4%
Peru	515	520	630	650	700	700	0	0%
Uruguay	724	769	901	962	667	670	3	0.5%
USA	21 965	20 887	19 140	21 650	24 366	23 098	-1 268	-5.2%
Other American Countries	105	109	115	125	117	113	-4	-3.7%
Total America	49 164	50 736	51 278	51 783	57 340	53 157	-4 182	-7.3%
Asia								
China	<i>12 800</i>	<i>13 000</i>	<i>13 200</i>	<i>13 511</i>	<i>11 780</i>	<i>11 610</i>	-170	-1.4%
Cyprus	145	114	86	107	106	94	-12	-11.7%
Israel	230	230	259	270	243	246	3	1.3%
Japan	730	750	790	800	800	774	-26	-3.3%
Lebanon	<i>70</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>80</i>	-15	-15.8%
Turkey	476	601	571	546	604	615	11	1.9%
Other Asian Countries	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0%
Total Asia	14 602	14 921	15 129	15 470	13 799	13 594	-206	-1.5%

Figures in italics: OIV estimation.

Weltweite Weinproduktion
World production of wines
Producción mundial de vino
Production mondiale de vin
Produzione mondiale di vino

1000 hl

TABLE P

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Var. 2014/2013	
							Abs. value	%
Europe								
Albania	175	181	180	190	180	181	1	0.7%
Armenia	47	59	62	58	64	68	4	5.9%
Austria	2 352	1 737	2 814	2 125	2 392	1 999	-393	-16.4%
Azerbaijan	72	117	76	106	84	91	7	8.6%
Belarus	210	251	268	272	282	257	-25	-8.9%
Belgium	6	5	5	3	6	7	1	16.7%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	37	45	34	56	62	47	-16	-24.9%
Bulgaria	1 427	1 224	1 237	1 272	1 724	745	-980	-57%
Croatia	1 424	1 433	1 409	1 293	1 248	842	-406	-32.5%
Czech Republic	570	564	650	470	501	536	35	7.0%
Estonia	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
France	46 269	44 381	50 757	41 548	42 134	46 534	4 400	10.4%
Georgia	1 043	1 034	1 108	830	997	1 134	137	13.7%
Germany	9 228	6 906	9 132	9 012	8 409	9 202	793	9.4%
Greece	3 366	2 950	2 750	3 115	3 343	2 800	-543	-16.2%
Hungary	3 065	1 646	2 508	1 765	2 644	2 427	-217	-8.2%
Italy	47 314	48 525	42 772	45 616	54 029	44 229	-9 800	-18.1%
Kazakhstan	172	172	158	155	209	200	-9	-4.3%
Kyrgyzstan	14	16	14	13	18	15	-3	-14%
Latvia	18	20	22	22	22	21	-1	-5.5%
Lithuania	54	72	61	65	57	62	5	7.9%
Luxembourg	135	110	132	85	101	125	24	23.8%
FRY of Macedonia	955	772	665	781	1 024	1 000	-24	-2.3%
Malta	37	15	15	22	21	20	-1	-5.6%
Moldova	1 590	840	1 520	1 470	2 570	1 630	-940	-36.6%
Montenegro	171	180	118	174	160	161	1	0.4%
Portugal	5 894	7 148	5 622	6 327	6 231	6 206	-25	-0.4%
Romania	6 703	3 287	4 058	3 311	5 113	3 750	-1 363	-26.7%
Russian Federation	7 126	7 640	6 980	6 220	5 290	4 770	-520	-9.8%
Serbia	2 392	2 382	2 244	2 175	2 306	2 332	26	1.1%
Slovakia	330	190	343	310	318	258	-60	-18.9%
Slovenia	593	570	638	485	526	494	-32	-6.0%
Spain	36 093	35 353	33 397	31 123	45 308	39 494	-5 814	-12.8%
Switzerland	1 112	1 030	1 119	1 004	839	934	95	11.3%
Tajikistan	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	33.3%
Turkmenistan	402	390	390	390	390	392	2	0.6%
Ukraine	3 181	3 002	3 170	2 400	2 827	1 507	-1 319	-46.7%
United Kingdom	22	28	23	8	33	47	14	42.4%
Uzbekistan	211	213	361	375	358	304	-55	-15.3%
Total Europe	183 821	174 491	176 814	164 647	191 821	174 821	-17 000	-8.9%
Oceania								
Australia	11 784	11 420	11 180	12 259	12 310	11 863	-447	-3.6%
New Zealand	2 050	1 900	2 350	1 940	2 484	3 204	720	29.0%
Total Oceania	13 834	13 320	13 530	14 199	14 794	15 067	273	1.8%
World Total	272 780	263 995	267 695	257 961	290 061	269 364	-20 697	-7.1%

Figures in italics: OIV estimation.

Weinimporte
Wine imports
Importaciones de vino
Importations de vin
Importazioni di vino

1000 hl

TABLE Q

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Var. 2014/2013	
							Abs. value	%
Africa								
Angola	798	868	948	1 031	1 003	1 686	683	68.1%
Benin	59	78	83	47	36	36	0	-1.2%
Botswana	73	43	51	33	49	41	-8	-17.0%
Cameroon	84	97	120	120	116	127	11	9.5%
Cape Verde	43	50	45	43	35	46	11	31%
Central African Republic	3	6	5	5	2	2	0	12.4%
Congo, Democratic Republic of	28	35	32	26	26	26	0	0%
Congo, Republic of	52	49	36	36	44	44	0	-1.0%
Ivory Coast	277	299	279	290	269	320	51	19.1%
Gabon	77	71	99	92	92	92	0	0.0%
Guinea	1	14	9	6	7	6	-1	-20%
Guinea-Bissau	41	53	71	70	70	70	0	0%
Kenya	39	55	63	71	72	73	1	1.4%
Mauritius	16	20	20	18	20	20	0	2.3%
Morocco	136	79	87	88	112	25	-87	-78%
Mozambique	20	25	90	55	102	100	-1	-1.3%
Niger	6	8	9	9	8	6	-2	-22.7%
Nigeria	130	213	275	384	585	585	0	0%
Sao Tome	23	38	47	39	43	39	-4	-8.6%
Senegal	78	76	76	75	54	80	26	48%
South Africa	178	106	170	181	100	93	-7	-6.8%
Togo	54	50	76	75	62	62	0	-0.1%
Other African Countries	477	505	530	685	702	761	59	8.4%
Total Africa	2 693	2 838	3 222	3 480	3 609	4 341	732	20%
America								
Argentina	113	288	74	6	7	4	-3	-39.9%
Bahamas	30	31	30	30	34	33	-1	-2.0%
Bermuda	21	21	34	34	11	15	4	35.0%
Bolivia	8	7	9	9	8	7	-1	-10.9%
Brazil	591	708	776	757	762	807	45	5.9%
Canada	3 284	3 500	3 584	3 768	3 727	3 849	122	3.3%
Chile	31	6	11	12	10	17	7	71.0%
Colombia	144	142	117	144	154	162	8	5.1%
Costa Rica	45	94	85	85	94	104	10	10.9%
Cuba	54	54	54	54	54	54	0	0%
Dominican Republic	74	86	97	97	81	103	22	26.6%
Ecuador	50	60	45	61	51	56	5	9.8%
El Salvador	20	21	21	21	11	22	12	111.5%
Guatemala	30	31	31	34	26	42	16	61.6%
Jamaica	30	28	24	26	32	33	1	3.1%
Mexico	386	440	454	440	537	543	6	1.1%
Panama	34	34	38	43	42	44	2	4.9%
Paraguay	402	363	295	256	186	143	-43	-23%
Peru	73	90	84	100	87	90	3	3.4%
Uruguay	33	32	35	32	29	30	1	4.5%
USA	9 219	9 320	10 155	11 675	10 966	10 766	-200	-1.8%
Venezuela	198	159	202	101	104	150	46	44%
Other American Countries	179	171	177	192	213	214	1	0.4%
Total America	15 049	15 684	16 431	17 979	17 225	17 288	63	0.4%
Asia								
Bahrain	27	25	27	7	25	13	-12	-48.0%
China	1 729	2 861	3 655	3 943	3 766	3 838	72	1.9%
Cyprus	44	58	62	75	72	80	8	11.5%
Emirates	100	154	155	294	358	541	183	51.1%
Hong Kong, China	348	400	482	505	503	525	22	4.4%
Indonesia	0	6	3	0	4	2	-2	-50.0%
Japan	1 807	1 939	2 083	2 571	2 632	2 704	72	2.7%
Korea, Republic of	230	246	260	283	327	330	3	0.9%
Lebanon	10	11	11	12	12	12	0	0%
Macao, China	48	61	77	68	45	54	9	19.0%
Malaysia	172	85	60	57	62	83	21	34.7%
Philippines	97	166	160	150	150	150	0	0%
Singapore	205	235	268	279	285	329	44	15.3%
Taiwan, China	110	160	179	168	167	171	4	2.4%
Thailand	78	98	120	149	155	142	-13	-8.4%
Other Asian Countries	394	444	406	397	474	461	-14	-2.9%
Total Asia	5 399	6 948	8 008	8 959	9 037	9 434	397	4.4%

Figures in italics: OIV estimation.

Weinimporte
Wine imports
Importaciones de vino
Importations de vin
Importazioni di vino

1000 hl

TABLE Q

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Var. 2014/2013	
							Abs. value	%
Europe								
Albania	25	25	27	26	22	16	-6	-26.0%
Armenia	1	5	6	4	4	3	-1	-29.1%
Austria	626	748	920	776	784	781	-3	-0.4%
Azerbaijan	2	1	3	3	3	2	-1	-35.5%
Belarus	427	484	469	513	535	520	-15	-2.8%
Belgium	3 061	2 984	3 158	3 133	3 166	3 118	-48	-1.5%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	99	90	74	81	69	72	4	5.3%
Bulgaria	53	82	67	71	65	49	-16	-24.4%
Croatia	106	148	147	145	128	224	96	74.8%
Czech Republic	1 443	1 900	1 850	1 572	1 528	1 552	24	1.6%
Denmark	2 078	1 886	1 875	1 886	2 015	1 867	-148	-7.3%
Estonia	172	200	221	226	238	233	-5	-2.1%
Finland	573	579	594	603	638	770	132	20.8%
France	5 829	6 465	6 543	5 433	5 982	6 943	961	16.1%
FYR Macedonia	11	2	1	3	4	1	-3	-73.1%
Georgia	1	1	1	3	3	2	-1	-22.5%
Germany	14 110	14 778	16 133	15 374	15 274	15 847	573	3.8%
Greece	165	107	203	174	179	149	-30	-16.8%
Hungary	134	181	537	408	433	372	-61	-14.1%
Iceland	57	38	40	40	40	41	1	2.5%
Ireland	617	711	712	774	771	734	-36	-4.7%
Italy	1 461	1 668	2 477	2 756	2 692	2 753	61	2.3%
Kazakhstan	87	98	112	141	130	147	17	12.7%
Kyrgyzstan	11	10	11	17	15	15	0	0.7%
Latvia	191	387	377	431	482	637	154	32.0%
Lithuania	450	685	856	971	1 117	1 131	14	1.3%
Luxembourg	229	219	211	219	221	224	3	1.5%
Malta	46	48	57	51	48	50	2	4.4%
Moldova	5	43	27	4	6	4	-3	-42.2%
Montenegro	8	9	20	23	23	22	-1	-4.1%
Netherlands	3 669	3 692	3 321	3 559	3 669	3 799	130	3.5%
Norway	761	773	798	828	817	855	38	4.7%
Poland	833	902	969	960	1 023	1 067	44	4.3%
Portugal	1 606	1 816	1 636	1 296	1 600	2 330	731	45.7%
Romania	130	224	908	545	367	342	-25	-6.9%
Russian Federation	4 520	5 466	5 112	4 899	4 922	4 676	-246	-5.0%
Serbia	215	205	298	305	239	251	12	4.8%
Slovakia	450	546	663	644	508	726	218	42.9%
Slovenia	63	72	96	84	90	122	31	34.7%
Spain	350	405	422	1 236	1 603	485	-1 118	-69.7%
Sweden	1 952	1 885	1 926	2 037	2 076	2 326	250	12.0%
Switzerland	1 892	1 905	1 864	1 883	1 828	1 881	53	2.9%
Turkmenistan	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0%
Ukraine	167	327	500	333	346	307	-39	-11.4%
United Kingdom	11 859	12 861	13 299	12 766	11 830	13 398	1 568	13.3%
Total Europe	60 549	65 665	69 547	67 238	67 534	70 845	3 312	4.9%
Oceania								
Australia	616	679	756	840	848	828	-20	-2.3%
French Polynesia	41	39	37	36	29	27	-2	-8.0%
New Caledonia	61	68	68	68	68	73	5	7.6%
New Zealand	315	327	277	342	409	407	-2	-0.4%
Other Oceanian Countries	27	24	21	21	22	25	3	13.6%
Total Oceania	1 060	1 137	1 160	1 306	1 377	1 361	-15	-1.1%
World Total	84 744	92 272	98 368	98 962	98 781	103 270	4 488	4.5%

Figures in italics: OIV estimation.

Weinexporte
Wine exports
Exportaciones de vino
Exportations de vin
Esportazioni di vino

1000 hl

TABLE R

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Var. 2014/2013	
							<i>Abs. value</i>	<i>%</i>
Africa								
Algeria	7	12	8	4	2	3	1	27.0%
Morocco	52	57	54	36	36	9	-27	-75.1%
South Africa	3 956	3 786	3 574	4 172	5 256	4 227	-1029	-19.6%
Tunisia	54	45	37	27	14	19	5	33.0%
Other African Countries	68	41	48	119	70	119	48	68.8%
Total Africa	4 137	3 941	3 721	4 359	5 378	4 376	-1002	-18.6%
America								
Argentina	2 830	2 744	3 115	3 656	3 115	2 626	-490	-15.7%
Brazil	282	106	13	59	91	27	-64	-70.3%
Canada	111	151	229	268	423	647	224	53.0%
Chile	6 931	7 321	6 600	7 439	8 789	8 066	-723	-8.2%
Jamaica	9	5	10	8	8	5	-3	-36.3%
Mexico	24	11	12	11	11	12	1	9.1%
Peru	2	1	4	1	5	11	6	120.0%
Uruguay	112	29	27	196	152	42	-110	-72.4%
USA	3 974	4 009	4 165	4 004	4 147	4 047	-100	-2.4%
Other American Countries	11	12	12	11	8	12	4	51.2%
Total America	14 285	14 389	14 186	15 655	16 750	15 495	-1255	-7.5%
Asia								
China	15	15	19	20	19	37	18	94.7%
Cyprus	28	18	22	16	12	10	-3	-21.6%
Hong Kong, China	85	123	185	187	191	223	32	16.8%
Israel	110	157	163	136	162	192	30	18.4%
Japan	4	2	3	2	4	2	-2	-54.2%
Lebanon	17	21	21	20	21	21	1	2.4%
Macao, China	2	6	6	6	6	7	2	25.4%
Singapore	106	118	138	153	162	181	19	11.7%
Taiwan, China	2	3	4	3	1	1	0	0%
Turkey	36	27	25	26	30	31	1	2.0%
Other Asian Countries	93	91	101	235	257	266	9	3.5%
Total Asia	498	581	687	804	865	971	105	12.2%

Weinexporte
Wine exports
Exportaciones de vino
Exportations de vin
Esportazioni di vino

1000 hl

TABLE R

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Var. 2014/2013	
							Abs. value	%
Europe								
Armenia	5	9	7	12	14	21	7	51.6%
Austria	696	620	453	471	470	497	27	5.8%
Azerbaijan	14	19	34	39	38	35	-3	-6.6%
Belarus	2	2	3	5	5	8	3	62.0%
Belgium	258	215	246	261	292	314	22	7.5%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	25	30	31	28	33	23	-10	-31.3%
Bulgaria	617	605	668	669	613	503	-110	-18.0%
Croatia	26	24	38	58	26	37	11	41.3%
Czech Republic	185	233	287	270	335	207	-128	-38.2%
Denmark	362	344	233	369	429	366	-63	-14.7%
Estonia	45	52	56	46	40	35	-5	-12.5%
Finland	27	28	12	8	11	76	65	593.2%
France	12 969	13 888	14 722	15 006	14 532	14 307	-225	-1.5%
Georgia	96	122	169	202	359	459	100	27.9%
Germany	3 557	3 929	4 145	3 973	4 026	4 205	179	4.4%
Greece	304	370	376	289	243	282	38	15.8%
Hungary	722	828	622	528	544	632	88	16.2%
Ireland	9	48	19	5	5	6	1	19.6%
Italy	19 519	21 482	23 500	21 227	20 254	20 424	170	0.8%
Latvia	191	387	377	431	451	517	66	14.7%
Lithuania	276	460	594	695	804	799	-5	-0.6%
Luxembourg	79	80	95	91	72	70	-2	-3.2%
Moldavia	957	1 260	1 198	1 220	1 234	1 171	-63	-5.1%
FYR of Macedonia	684	684	966	1 150	885	797	-87	-9.9%
Montenegro	45	55	67	63	71	61	-10	-14.1%
Netherlands	167	149	244	282	258	313	55	21.3%
Norway	12	12	13	13	10	12	2	20.0%
Poland	19	29	35	32	34	29	-5	-14.7%
Portugal	2 344	2 666	3 079	3 363	3 041	2 836	-205	-6.7%
Romania	107	98	105	114	105	101	-4	-3.7%
Russian Federation	8	9	6	6	6	7	1	21.5%
Serbia	112	113	152	227	124	122	-2	-2.0%
Slovakia	128	107	159	146	156	225	69	44.0%
Slovenia	62	51	52	46	77	65	-12	-15.0%
Spain	14 607	17 156	22 031	20 720	18 367	22 976	4 609	25.1%
Sweden	45	39	43	62	69	78	9	12.6%
Switzerland	19	20	20	16	17	14	-3	-15.3%
Ukraine	667	636	378	482	639	451	-188	-29.4%
United Kingdom	545	898	866	786	920	984	64	7.0%
Uzbekistan	40	133	57	57	57	57	0	0%
Total Europe	60 557	67 893	76 161	73 469	69 670	74 125	4 455	6.4%
Oceania								
Australia	7 719	7 811	7 011	7 214	7 111	7 000	-111	-1.6%
New Zealand	1 126	1 420	1 547	1 789	1 784	1 878	94	5.2%
Total Oceania	8 845	9 231	8 558	9 003	8 895	8 878	-17	-0.2%
World Total	88 323	96 034	103 313	103 289	101 559	103 845	2 286	2.3%

Weltweiter Weinkonsum
World human consumption of wine
Consumo humano mundial de vino
Consommation humaine mondiale de vin
Consumo umano mondiale di vino

1000 hl

TABLE S

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Var. 2014/2013	
							Abs. value	%
Africa								
Algeria	406	280	288	304	323	342	19	5.9%
Angola	798	868	908	990	1 017	1 344	327	32.2%
Egypt	118	80	44	44	45	42	-3	-5.6%
Ivory Coast	277	299	289	285	279	294	15	5.4%
Madagascar	89	90	93	97	94	91	-3	-3.3%
Morocco	379	355	373	397	422	400	-22	-5.2%
South Africa	3 384	3 463	3 533	3 612	3 681	3 951	270	7.3%
Tunisia	191	177	195	258	272	254	-18	-6.6%
Other African Countries	1 113	1 365	1 574	1 661	2 275	1 977	-298	-13.1%
Total Africa	6 755	6 977	7 296	7 646	8 408	8 696	288	3.4%
Americia								
Argentina	10 342	9 753	9 809	10 051	10 352	9 938	-414	-4.0%
Bolivia	78	81	83	83	92	87	-5	-5.2%
Brazil	3 508	3 686	3 625	3 198	3 488	3 233	-255	-7.3%
Canada	4 414	4 564	4 700	4 859	4 878	4 686	-192	-3.9%
Chile	3 118	3 100	3 007	3 157	2 947	2 950	3	0.1%
Mexico	575	614	972	1 025	944	928	-16	-1.7%
Paraguay	417	396	342	289	235	350	115	48.8%
Peru	586	597	660	729	765	781	15	2.0%
Uruguay	747	712	690	641	683	647	-36	-5.3%
USA	27 250	27 350	29 064	30 064	30 787	30 635	-151	-0.5%
Other American Countries	959	1 013	995	1 053	942	963	22	2.3%
Total America	51 991	51 865	53 995	55 142	56 194	55 309	-885	-1.6%
Asia								
China	14 514	15 180	16 341	17 135	16 480	15 469	-1 011	-6.1%
Cyprus	159	157	140	146	166	165	-1	-0.6%
Hong Kong, China	250	260	277	308	315	307	-8	-2.6%
Israel	56	61	61	76	71	53	-18	-24.8%
Japan	2 533	2 610	2 778	3 120	3 398	3 452	53	1.6%
Lebanon	63	59	63	76	85	79	-6	-6.8%
Macao, China	43	53	65	67	51	43	-8	-15.8%
Taiwan, China	135	133	166	170	166	168	3	1.5%
Turkey	474	521	586	564	622	643	20	3.2%
Other Asian Countries	841	967	1 042	1 066	1 087	1 078	-9	-0.8%
Total Asia	19 067	20 001	21 520	22 727	22 440	21 455	-985	-4.4%

Figures in italics: OIV estimation.

International Organisation of Vine and Wine (OIV)

Weltweiter Weinkonsum
World human consumption of wine
Consumo humano mundial de vino
Consommation humaine mondiale de vin
Consumo umano mondiale di vino

1000 hl

TABLE S

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Var. 2014/2013	
							Abs. value	%
Europe								
Albania	200	206	207	216	209	199	-9	-4.5%
Armenia	43	47	61	49	54	42	-12	-21.7%
Austria	2 400	2 400	2 542	2 652	2 803	3 001	198	7.1%
Azerbaijan	56	80	72	57	59	53	-6	-10.6%
Belarus	635	684	733	757	796	790	-6	-0.8%
Belgium	2 850	2 760	2 917	2 872	2 886	2 666	-220	-7.6%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	118	116	108	108	117	109	-8	-7.0%
Bulgaria	878	782	669	1 015	795	933	138	17.4%
Croatia	1 447	1 530	1 537	1 449	1 366	1 190	-176	-12.9%
Czech Republic	2 006	2 000	2 005	1 798	1 564	1 613	49	3.1%
Denmark	1 890	1 890	1 852	1 530	1 623	1 636	13	0.8%
Estonia	142	138	157	173	189	198	9	4.8%
Faroe Islands	5	4	4	4	4	4	0	0%
Finland	597	578	591	589	593	586	-7	-1.2%
France	30 215	29 272	28 307	28 022	27 770	27 545	-225	-0.8%
Georgia	974	931	927	786	636	659	23	3.6%
Germany	20 224	20 200	19 707	20 300	20 400	20 251	-150	-0.7%
Greece	3 029	3 248	2 852	3 068	2 996	2 639	-357	-11.9%
Hungary	2 611	1 812	2 120	1 995	2 049	2 305	256	12.5%
Iceland	56	47	38	39	40	40	1	1.9%
Ireland	677	724	773	833	875	851	-23	-2.7%
Italy	23 000	23 500	22 000	21 600	20 800	19 500	-1 300	-6.3%
Kazakhstan	258	264	270	283	317	342	25	7.8%
Kyrgyzstan	24	25	25	27	31	31	0	-0.4%
Latvia	82	19	21	22	38	97	59	157.1%
Lithuania	228	263	310	332	356	382	27	7.5%
Luxembourg	258	271	257	266	262	271	9	3.4%
Malta	73	65	60	65	62	60	-2	-2.7%
FRY of Macedonia	150	150	150	150	150	173	23	15.5%
Moldova	299	150	150	150	150	150	0	0%
Montenegro	134	134	103	102	123	117	-6	-5.0%
Netherlands	3 568	3 500	3 289	3 157	3 323	3 426	104	3.1%
Norway	698	729	741	749	759	773	13	1.7%
Poland	823	873	934	928	949	1 014	65	6.8%
Portugal	4 514	4 725	4 802	4 994	4 164	4 289	125	3.0%
Romania	6 066	5 070	4 137	4 302	4 559	4 683	124	2.7%
Russian Federation	11 895	12 025	12 243	11 279	10 365	9 551	-814	-7.9%
Serbia	2 495	2 485	2 432	2 322	2 337	2 441	104	4.5%
Slovakia	687	633	732	694	731	979	248	33.9%
Slovenia	750	762	760	719	634	651	17	2.6%
Spain	11 271	10 896	9 950	9 850	9 820	9 850	30	0.3%
Sweden	2 154	2 224	2 295	2 312	2 375	2 344	-31	-1.3%
Switzerland	2 885	2 803	2 731	2 671	2 725	2 827	102	3.7%
Tajikistan	11	4	4	3	3	3	0	3.0%
Turkmenistan	170	397	391	391	391	392	1	0.3%
Ukraine	2 481	2 487	2 792	2 571	2 192	1 748	-444	-20%
United Kingdom	12 680	12 900	12 860	12 801	12 738	12 562	-176	-1.4%
Uzbekistan	121	130	154	159	311	275	-36	-11.5%
Total Europe	158 825	156 933	152 773	151 210	148 486	146 241	-2 246	-1.5%
Oceania								
Australia	5 122	5 389	5 406	5 420	5 379	5 418	40	0.7%
New Zealand	927	921	939	919	925	906	-19	-2.1%
Other Oceanian Countries	110	130	129	126	122	123	0	0.3%
Total Oceania	6 158	6 419	6 469	6 462	6 424	6 444	21	0.3%
World Total	242 797	242 196	242 053	243 187	241 952	238 144	-3 807	-1.6%

Jährlicher Pro-Kopf-Weinkonsum
Individual human consumption of wine per year
Consumo humano individual de vino por año
Consommation humaine individuelle de vin par an
Consumo umano individuale annuale di vino

Population 15+ years

l per capita per year

TABLE T

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Luxembourg	68.2	67.7	62.1	66.9	63.3	64.8	59.8	60.3	57.9	58.4
France	67.1	65.7	63.6	60.6	59.1	57.0	54.9	54.1	53.4	52.7
Portugal	55.3	53.9	50.7	51.0	50.2	52.5	53.4	55.6	46.5	48.1
Austria	34.7	35.2	34.9	34.0	33.7	33.5	35.3	36.7	38.6	41.1
Switzerland	46.4	44.7	45.8	45.1	44.0	42.1	40.5	39.1	39.4	40.4
Italy	53.6	54.0	52.6	51.3	45.0	45.9	42.9	42.0	40.4	37.8
Slovenia	37.3	31.1	39.5	45.6	42.6	43.1	43.0	40.7	35.9	36.9
Denmark	39.3	38.9	40.4	41.5	41.8	41.5	40.4	33.1	34.9	34.9
Croatia	35.4	36.4	3.9	39.2	39.6	41.9	42.3	40.0	37.7	32.9
Serbia	0.0	19.8	25.1	27.8	33.3	33.1	32.5	31.1	31.4	32.9
Argentina	38.4	38.3	38.0	35.9	34.3	31.9	31.7	32.1	32.6	31.0
Sweden	20.6	19.5	23.3	26.2	27.8	28.4	29.0	29.1	29.7	29.1
Germany	28.5	29.0	29.9	29.8	29.1	29.0	28.3	29.1	29.1	28.9
Belgium	31.8	32.9	32.6	33.4	31.6	30.3	31.9	31.2	31.1	28.6
Romania	22.7	22.2	31.3	31.2	35.1	29.7	24.4	25.6	27.3	28.2
Australia	27.8	28.8	28.8	29.2	29.1	30.0	29.6	29.2	28.5	28.2
Greece	38.0	33.8	34.7	33.6	31.7	34.0	29.9	32.3	31.7	28.1
Hungary	31.0	33.8	33.0	35.4	30.5	21.2	24.8	23.4	24.2	27.3
New Zealand	25.2	26.1	27.5	25.8	27.0	26.5	26.8	26.1	26.0	25.3
Spain	36.4	35.4	33.9	31.1	28.5	27.4	25.0	24.8	24.8	25.0
Netherlands	26.0	26.2	26.4	26.3	26.1	25.5	23.8	22.7	23.8	24.4
Uruguay	34.3	32.1	31.3	30.6	28.7	27.2	26.2	24.2	25.6	24.1
United Kingdom	26.6	25.4	27.3	26.6	24.8	25.0	24.8	24.5	24.2	23.7
Ireland	20.3	20.7	21.0	21.1	18.7	19.8	21.0	22.7	23.8	23.2
Montenegro		23.8	16.5	24.5	26.9	26.8	20.5	20.4	24.3	23.0
Slovakia	12.3	13.3	14.4	15.4	15.0	13.8	15.9	15.1	15.9	21.3
Chile	21.6	19.1	23.6	18.2	23.8	23.3	22.3	23.0	21.2	20.9
Georgia	13.7	23.8	30.9	33.2	27.3	26.4	26.6	22.9	18.8	19.7
Norway	16.4	16.8	17.3	17.5	17.8	18.4	18.4	18.3	18.3	18.3
Czech Republic	12.6	14.8	20.0	22.2	22.4	22.2	22.2	19.9	17.4	18.0
Estonia	9.6	9.2	10.1	12.8	12.5	12.2	13.9	15.4	17.0	17.9
Cyprus	20.0	19.5	18.7	16.8	17.8	17.3	15.2	15.6	17.5	17.2
Malta	21.5	35.8	23.7	19.6	21.3	18.7	17.1	18.4	17.6	17.0
Canada	14.1	14.9	14.8	15.3	15.7	16.0	16.3	16.6	16.5	15.7
Iceland	13.0	15.2	16.3	15.9	22.8	18.7	15.1	15.3	15.3	15.5
Lithuania	7.2	2.6	2.1	5.5	8.5	9.9	11.8	12.9	14.0	15.3
Bulgaria	14.0	11.4	12.3	12.4	13.6	12.2	10.5	16.1	12.7	15.1
Finland	11.4	12.0	12.7	12.9	13.4	12.9	13.1	13.0	13.0	12.8
United States of America	11.0	11.2	11.6	11.4	11.1	11.0	11.6	11.8	12.0	11.8
Angola	8.4	10.0	10.3	11.3	7.5	7.9	8.0	8.4	8.3	10.6
South Africa	10.4	10.2	10.5	10.3	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.8	10.4
Turkmenistan	7.7	6.8	5.8	5.5	4.8	11.1	10.8	10.6	10.4	10.3
TFYR Macedonia	12.3	7.3	7.3	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.8	10.1
Belarus	6.9	6.6	7.6	8.3	7.8	8.5	9.1	9.4	9.9	9.9
Albania	8.5	8.3	8.8	8.1	8.8	9.0	9.0	9.4	9.0	8.5
China, Macao SAR	3.8	4.3	5.8	7.2	9.6	11.4	13.6	13.7	10.2	8.5
Russian Federation	8.4	9.2	10.3	10.6	9.7	9.9	10.1	9.3	8.6	8.0
Paraguay	7.8	9.9	10.6	14.1	10.2	9.5	8.0	6.6	5.3	7.7
Latvia	3.7	8.2	5.6	5.1	4.5	1.1	1.2	1.3	2.2	5.7
China, Hong Kong SAR	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.9	5.0	4.8
Ukraine	4.9	5.6	6.8	6.6	6.3	6.3	7.1	6.6	5.7	4.5
Republic of Moldova	3.0	15.7	16.4	17.7	8.8	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
Peru	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.9	3.1	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.3
Japan	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.1
Poland	2.1	2.2	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.1
Tunisia	2.8	3.2	1.6	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.4	3.1	3.2	3.0
Kazakhstan	2.6	2.2	2.0	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.7
Brazil	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.1
Lebanon	4.6	4.1	3.3	2.6	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.8
Armenia	3.0	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.6	2.0	2.2	1.7
Morocco	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6
China*	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4
China, Main	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
Uzbekistan	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.5	1.3
Bolivia	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2
Algeria	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
Turkey	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1
Mexico	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0
Israel	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.3	0.9
Kyrgyzstan	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
Azerbaijan	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7
Madagascar	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Egypt	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tajikistan	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

*Macao, Hong-Kong and Taiwan included.

Nutzung des Weins im Geschäftsjahr 2012/2013
Uses of wines for financial year 2012/2013
Utilización de los vinos del ejercicio 2012/2013
Utilisations de vins de l'exercice 2012/2013
Utilizzi di vino della campagna 2012/2013

1000 hl

TABLE U

	Internal commercial uses			Stocks*			Total (c+b+c+d)
	Human consumption (a)	Distillation of wines (b)	Others industrial uses (c)	At the beginning of the campaign	At the end of the campaign	Variation (end- beginning) (d)	
Africa							
South Africa	3 647	1 827	..	..	..	..	5 474
America							
Argentina	10 201	28	228	11 145	8 346	-2 799	7 658
Brazil	3 343	..	..	2 809	1 892	-917	2 426
Chile	3 052	1 087	..	10 426	11 820	1 394	5 533
Asia							
Cyprus	156	..	..	84	90	6	162
Europe							
Austria	2 728	..	..	2 671	2 610	-61	2 667
Belgium	2 879	..	..	517	611	94	2 973
Bulgaria	905	..	..	1 399	908	-491	414
Czech Republic	1 681	..	..	2 219	1 259	-960	721
Denmark	1 576	..	..	933	722	-211	1 365
Finland	591	..	..	91	103	12	603
France**	27 896	8 575	1 973	55 731	51 038	-4 693	33 751
Germany	20 350	..	..	11 483	11 324	-159	20 191
Greece**	3 032	9	79	1 187	1 373	186	3 306
Hungary	2 022	..	..	1 820	1 974	154	2 176
Ireland	854	..	..	177	177	0	854
Italy	21 200	..	..	36 965	36 500	-465	20 735
Luxembourg	264	..	..	170	154	-16	248
Netherlands	3 240	..	..	459	436	-23	3 217
Portugal**	4 579	..	364	8 005	7 857	-148	4 795
Romania	4 430	3	37	1 288	1 739	451	4 921
Slovakia	713	..	..	313	394	81	794
Spain**	9 835	3 956	2 946	28 480	27 901	-579	16 158
Sweden	2 344	..	..	479	473	-6	2 338
Switzerland	2 698	..	..	2 224	2 165	-59	2 639
United Kingdom	12 770	..	..	1 806	1 806	0	12 770
Oceania							
Australia	5 399	..	..	17 760	16 290	-1 470	3 929

* Stocks include both those with producers and in the market

** Other industrial uses include transformation of lees.

.. : missing value, not available.

(a) Consumption calculated as an average of 2012 and 2013 calendar years

(c) Considered here as vinegar and vermouth production

Nutzung des Weins im Geschäftsjahr 2013/2014
Uses of wines for financial year 2013/2014
Utilización de los vinos del ejercicio 2013/2014
Utilisations de vins de l'exercice 2013/2014
Utilizzi di vino della campagna 2013/2014

1000 hl

TABLE U

	Internal commercial uses			Stocks*			Total (a+b+c+d)
	Human consumption (a)	Distillation of wines (b)	Others industrial uses (c)	At the beginning of the campaign	At the end of the campaign	Variation (end- beginning) (d)	
Africa							
South Africa	3 816	1 872	..	..	..	..	5 688
America							
Argentina**	10 145	43	280	8 346	9 885	1 539	12 007
Brazil	3 361	..	..	1 892	2 351	459	3 820
Chile	2 949	1 067	..	11 820	10 600	-1 220	2 796
Asia							
Cyprus	165	..	..	90	572	482	647
Europe							
Austria	2 902	..	..	2 610	2 400	-210	2 692
Belgium	2 776	..	..	611	769	158	2 934
Bulgaria	864	..	..	908	964	56	920
Czech Republic	1 588	..	..	1 259	1 458	199	1 787
Denmark	1 630	..	..	722	519	-203	1 427
Finland	590	..	..	103	117	14	604
France**	27 658	8 835	566	51 038	47 471	-3 567	33 492
Germany	20 325	..	..	11 324	11 988	664	20 989
Greece**	2 818	7	78	1 373	1 521	148	3 051
Hungary	2 177	..	..	1 974	2 537	563	2 740
Ireland	863	..	..	177	72	-105	758
Italy	20 150	..	..	36 500	45 250	8 750	28 900
Luxembourg	267	..	..	154	156	2	269
Netherlands	3 375	..	..	436	450	13	3 388
Portugal**	4 227	..	360	7 857	8 602	745	5 332
Romania	4 621	21	30	1 739	1 626	-113	4 558
Slovakia	855	..	..	394	457	63	918
Spain**	9 835	4 200	3 516	27 901	33 280	5 379	22 930
Sweden	2 360	..	..	473	378	-95	2 264
Switzerland	2 776	..	..	2 165	2 043	-123	2 653
United Kingdom	12 650	..	..	1 806	1 806	0	12 650
Oceania							
Australia	5 398	..	..	16 290	16 400	110	5 508

* Stocks include both production and market

** The other industrial uses include the transformation of lees.

.. : missing value, not available.

(a) Consumption calculated as an average of 2013 and 2014 calendar years

(c) Considered here as vinegar and vermouth production

Weltweiter menschlicher Konsum an Produkten des Weinbausektors
World human consumption of vitivinicultural products
Consumo humano mundial de productos del sector vitivinícola
Consommation humaine mondiale de produits du secteur vitivinicole
Consumo umano mondiale di prodotti del settore vitivinicolo

TABLE V

Year 2013	Wine <i>1000 hl</i>	Grape Juice <i>1000 hl</i>	Fresh Grape <i>1000 ql</i>	Dried Grape <i>1000 ql</i>
Africa				
Algeria	323	..	4 800	79
Egypt	45	..	11 983	24
Libya	0	..	480	3
Madagascar	94	..	<i>1</i>	0
Morocco	422	..	3 648	15
South Africa	3 681	..	262	238
Tanzania	31	..	59	2
Tunisia	272	..	786	19
America				
Argentina	10 352	2	241	10
Bolivia	92	..	149	4
Brazil	3 488	2 488	7 225	234
Canada	4 878	222	1 793	259
Chile	2 947	194	420	173
USA	30 787	5 307	10 130	2 268
Mexico	944	..	1 827	263
Paraguay	235	..	2	2
Peru	765	48	1 136	58
Uruguay	683	3	32	7
Asia				
Afghanistan	1	..	4 459	45
China*	17 012	..	87 240	1 581
Cyprus	166	..	65	4
India	192	..	18 411	395
Iran	..	..	10 534	695
Iraq	6	..	2 456	5
Israel	71	..	1 122	28
Japan	3 398	511	592	304
Jordan	2	..	367	8
Lebanon	85	..	531	54
Syrian Arab Republic	1	..	1 526	157
Turkey	622	..	17 896	1 927

*Macao, Hong-Kong and Taiwan included.

.. : missing value, not available.

Figures in italics: OIV estimation.

Weltweiter menschlicher Konsum an Produkten des Weinbausektors
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Consumo umano mondiale di prodotti del settore vitivinicolo

TABLE V

Year 2013	Wine <i>1000 hl</i>	Grape Juice <i>1000 hl</i>	Fresh Grape <i>1000 ql</i>	Dried Grape <i>1000 ql</i>
Europe				
Albania	209	..	1 783	1
Armenia	54	..	658	7
Austria	2 803	..	350	73
Azerbaijan	59	..	1 280	15
Belarus	796	..	8	31
Belgium	2 886	..	441	142
Bosnia and Herzegovina	117	..	302	4
Bulgaria	795	..	252	18
Croatia	1 366	..	250	8
Czech Republic	1 564	..	480	44
Denmark	1 623	..	187	68
Estonia	189	..	50	8
Finland	593	..	154	21
France	27 770	658	1 674	235
FYR of Macedonia	150	..	811	4
Georgia	636	..	100	10
Germany	20 400	1 099	2 500	700
Greece	2 996	..	1 604	374
Hungary	2 049	..	518	20
Iceland	40	..	14	5
Ireland	875	..	101	59
Italy	20 800	..	5 000	204
Kazakhstan	317	..	936	69
Kyrgyzstan	31	..	10	7
Latvia	38	..	20	17
Lithuania	356	..	..	23
Luxembourg	262	0	20	2
Malta	62	..	12	2
Moldova	150	1	407	8
Montenegro	123	..	270	1
Netherlands	3 323	..	379	406
Norway	759	..	274	37
Poland	949	..	985	144
Portugal	4 164	..	340	25
Romania	4 559	..	763	31
Russian Federation	10 365	..	2 826	425
Serbia	2 337	..	393	10
Slovakia	731	112	226	21
Slovenia	634	..	380	7
Spain	9 820	5 974	1 420	163
Sweden	2 375	..	270	60
Switzerland	2 725	71	350	40
Tajikistan	3	..	1 480	12
Turkmenistan	391	..	2 210	8
Ukraine	2 192	62	803	202
United Kingdom	12 738	213	2 159	1 117
Uzbekistan	311	..	6 796	191
Oceania				
Australia	5 379	..	605	294
New Zealand	925	..	218	74

.. : missing value, not available.
 Figures in italics: OIV estimation.

Weltweiter menschlicher Konsum an Produkten des Weinbausektors
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Consumo umano mondiale di prodotti del settore vitivinicolo

TABLE V

Year 2014	Wine <i>1000 hl</i>	Grape Juice <i>1000 hl</i>	Fresh Grape <i>1000 ql</i>	Dried Grape <i>1000 ql</i>
Africa				
Algeria	342	..	4 800	93
Egypt	42	..	13 409	4
Libya	0	..	546	3
Madagascar	91	..	<i>1</i>	0
Morocco	400	..	3 554	15
South Africa	3 951	..	251	110
Tanzania	40	..	9	2
Tunisia	254	..	904	19
America				
Argentina	9 938	2	125	10
Bolivia	87	..	146	4
Brazil	3 233	2662	7 681	237
Canada	4 686	222	1 763	273
Chile	2 950	194	440	271
USA	30 635	5 307	11 130	2 220
Mexico	928	..	1 657	293
Paraguay	350	..	2	2
Peru	781	41	675	69
Uruguay	647	3	17	7
Asia				
Afghanistan	1	..	5 625	45
China*	15 987	..	96 222	1 811
Cyprus	165	..	65	4
India	<i>189</i>	..	18 411	395
Iran	..	..	11 320	978
Iraq	6	..	2 126	3
Israel	53	..	880	26
Japan	3 452	..	790	296
Jordan	2	..	324	9
Lebanon	79	..	499	49
Syrian Arab Republic	<i>1</i>	..	1 624	157
Turkey	643	..	17 983	2 060

*Macao, Hong-Kong and Taiwan included.

.. : missing value, not available.

Figures in italics: OIV estimation.

Weltweiter menschlicher Konsum an Produkten des Weinbausektors
World human consumption of vitivinicultural products
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TABLE V

Year 2014	Wine <i>1000 hl</i>	Grape Juice <i>1000 hl</i>	Fresh Grape <i>1000 ql</i>	Dried Grape <i>1000 ql</i>
Europe				
Albania	199	NC	1 806	1
Armenia	42	..	963	8
Austria	3 001	..	340	75
Azerbaijan	53	..	1 213	6
Belarus	790	..	8	35
Belgium	2 666	..	383	137
Bosnia and Herzegovina	109	..	254	5
Bulgaria	933	..	285	18
Croatia	1 190	..	309	8
Czech Republic	1 613	..	411	44
Denmark	1 636	..	192	70
Estonia	198	..	48	9
Finland	586	..	146	19
France	27 545	661	1 660	229
FYR of Macedonia	173	..	849	5
Georgia	659	..	100	9
Germany	20 251	<i>1 099</i>	2 716	680
Greece	2 639	..	1 610	374
Hungary	2 305	..	214	20
Iceland	40	..	14	5
Ireland	851	..	112	61
Italy	19 500	..	4 800	205
Kazakhstan	342	..	1 710	208
Kyrgyzstan	31	..	13	7
Latvia	97	..	19	25
Lithuania	382	..	..	25
Luxembourg	271	<i>0</i>	20	2
Malta	60	..	13	2
Moldova	150	<i>2</i>	413	9
Montenegro	117	..	208	1
Netherlands	3 426	..	414	425
Norway	773	..	253	41
Poland	1 014	..	864	154
Portugal	4 289	..	370	28
Romania	4 683	..	742	40
Russian Federation	9 551	..	2 543	300
Serbia	2 441	..	389	9
Slovakia	979	<i>72</i>	248	21
Slovenia	651	..	271	8
Spain	9 850	<i>1 675</i>	1 620	160
Sweden	2 344	..	223	62
Switzerland	2 827	<i>64</i>	331	41
Tajikistan	3	..	1 605	14
Turkmenistan	392	..	2 297	8
Ukraine	1 748	<i>133</i>	663	151
United Kingdom	12 562	<i>213</i>	2 263	1 097
Uzbekistan	275	..	9 311	211
Oceania				
Australia	5 418	..	669	308
New Zealand	906	..	253	77

.. : missing value, not available.
 Figures in italics: OIV estimation.

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