



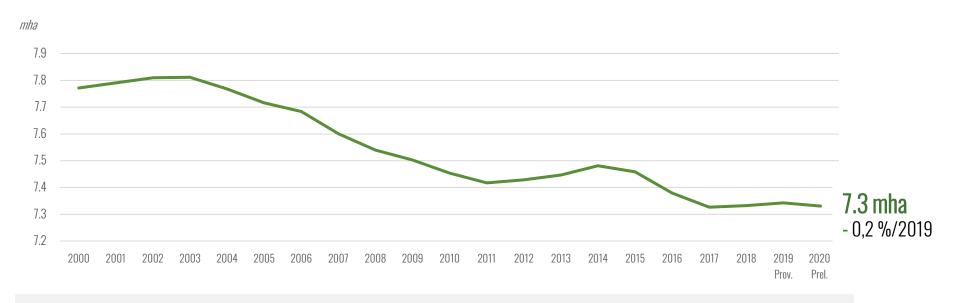
Topics

- State of the world vitivinicultural sector in 2020
 - Vineyard Surface Area
 - Wine Production
 - Wine Consumption
 - International Trade of Wine
- Southern Hemisphere Wine Production: First Estimates 2021
- Covid-19 and the Wine Sector: Looking Ahead

Vineyard Surface Area



Evolution of world vineyard surface area



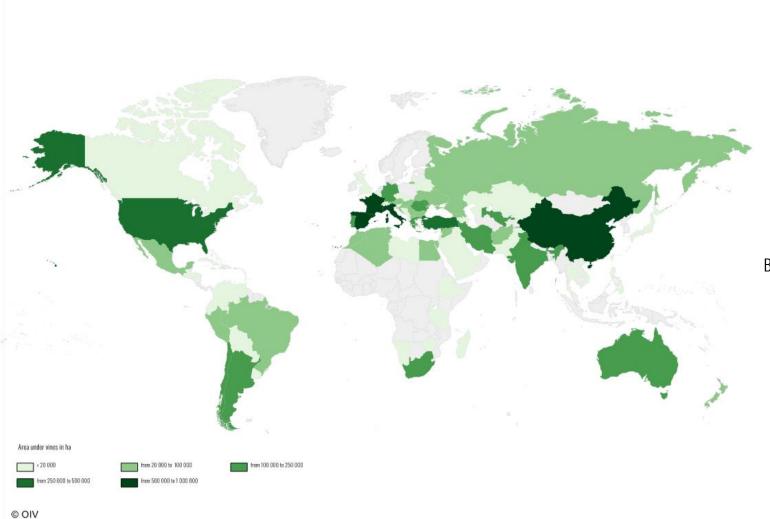
The world area under vines, corresponding to the total surface area planted with vines for all purposes (wine, table grapes and raisins), including young vines not yet in production, is estimated at 7.3 mha in 2020.

The world vineyard has **stabilised since 2017**, mainly thanks to the slow down of the Chinese vineyard's growth and the implementation of the system of new planting authorisation in the EU, which stand for the fifth consecutive year at 3.2 mha. The current stabilisation, however, hides **heterogeneous evolutions in different regions of the world**.



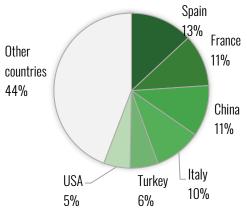
Vineyard Surface Area

World vineyard distribution in 2020



Top 6 vine-growing countries represent **56 %** of the world vineyard surface area in 2020

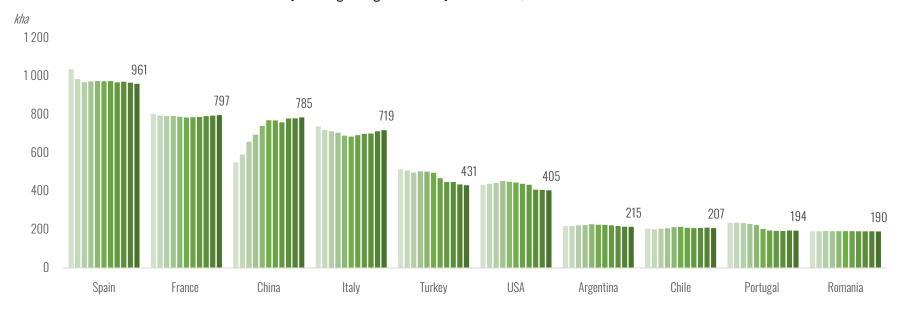
Breakdown of vineyard surface area in 2020

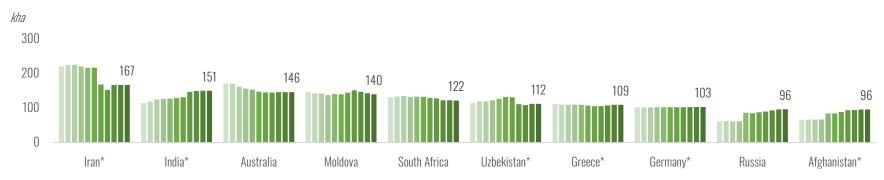






Major vine-growing countries by surface area, 2010-2020





^{*}Carried over from latest available data

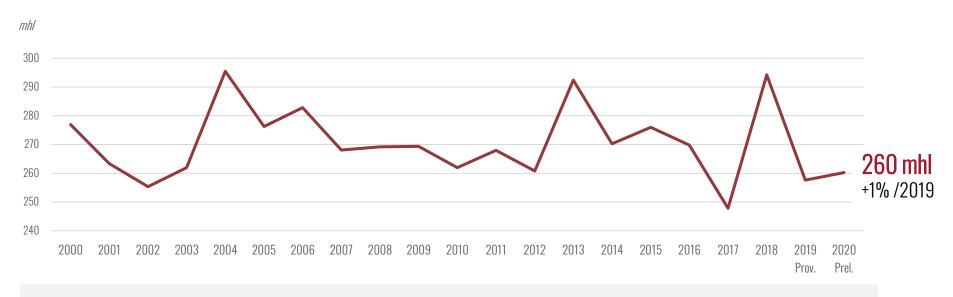




Wine production

Wine Production

Evolution of world wine production

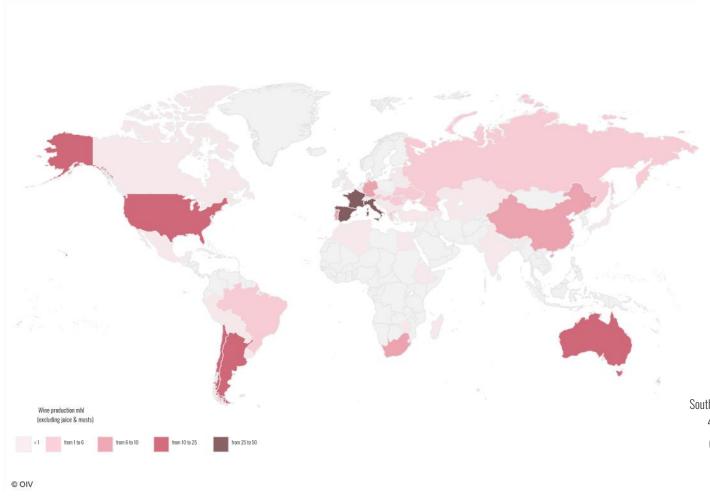


In 2020 world wine production, excluding juices and musts, is estimated at **260 mhl**, marking an increase of 2.5 mhl compared to the 2019 production.

After two consecutive years that can be defined as extremely volatile in 2017 and 2018, global wine production in 2020 is for the second consecutive year slightly below the average observed in the last twenty years.





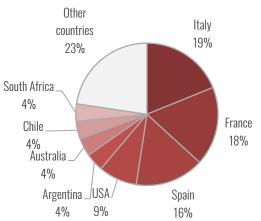


Three countries - Italy, France and Spain - account for more than half of the world production.

Top 8 wine producing countries vinified 77% of all wine produced in 2020.

EU: 165 mhl in 2020 (+8%/2019), 63% of world total

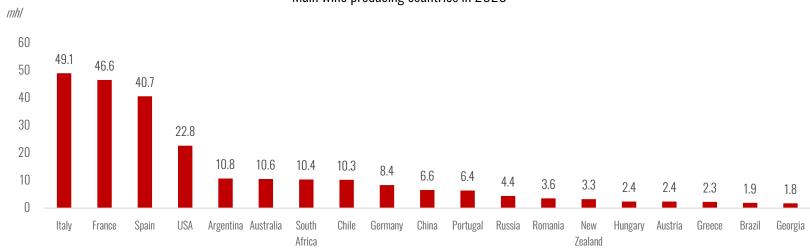
Breakdown of wine production in 2020



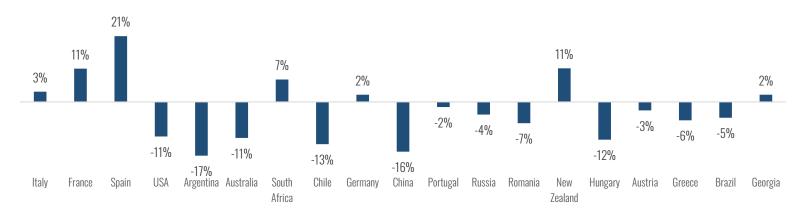




Main wine producing countries in 2020



2020/2019 % Var.



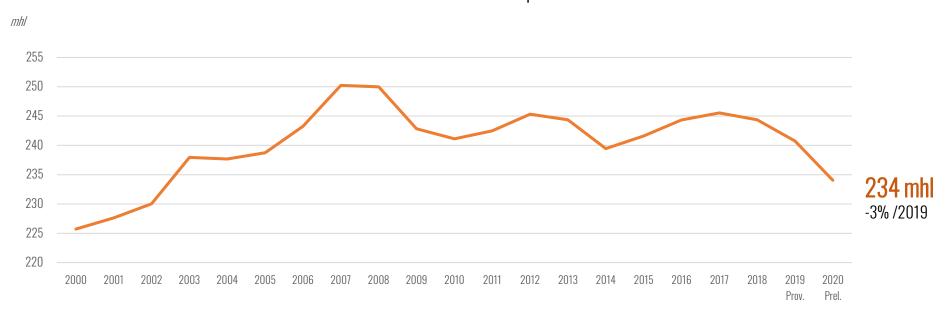




Wine Consumption



Evolution of world wine consumption



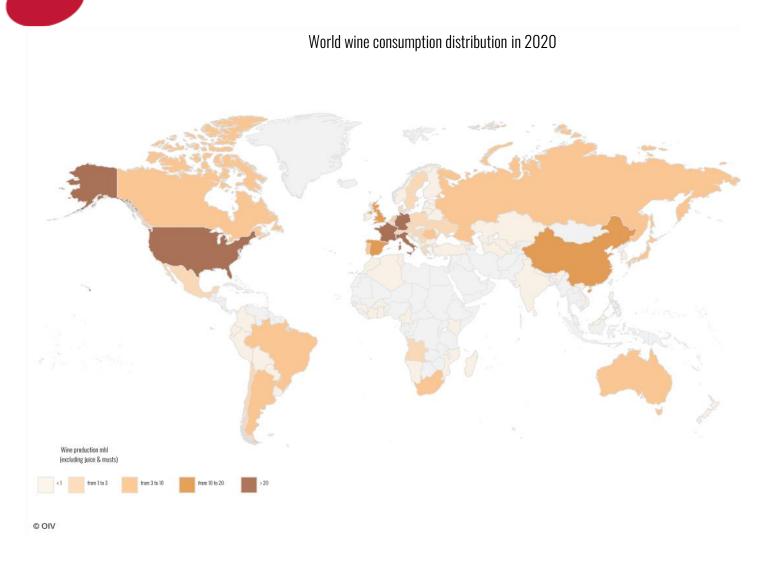
World wine consumption in 2020 is estimated at **234 mhl** marking a significant **decrease of 3% compared to 2019**; this year-over year fall of 7 mhl is analogous to the one seen during the 2008-09 global financial crisis.

The first year of the COVID-19 sanitary crisis highlighted asymmetrical aggregate consumption behaviours in different countries in the world.

NB: a notable revision in Chinese wine consumption has made China the key driver in lowering consumption levels in the last few years

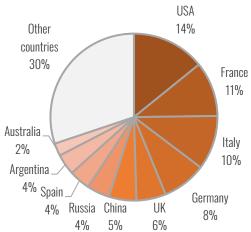






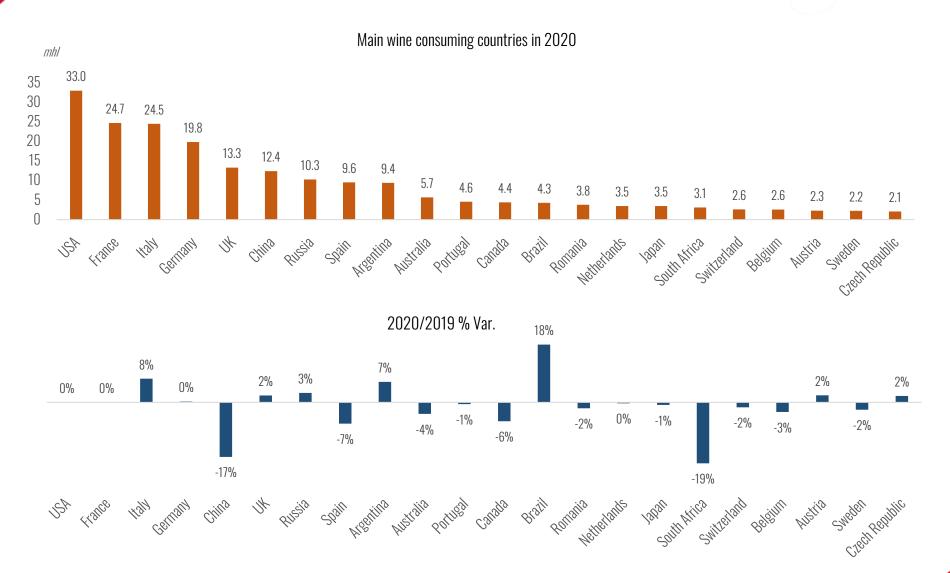
Wine consumed in 200 countries. First **5 countries** account for almost **50%** of the world, while the top **10 countries** represent **70%** in 2020.

Breakdown of wine consumption in 2020









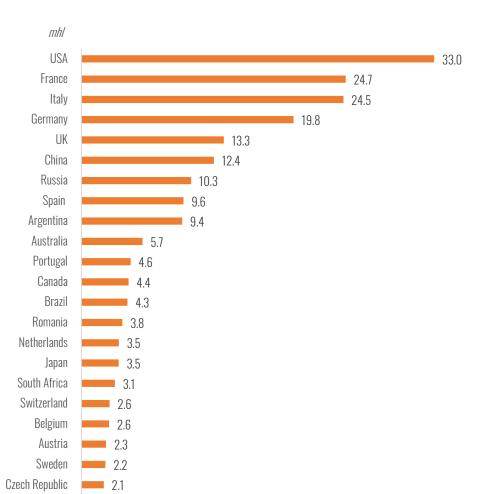


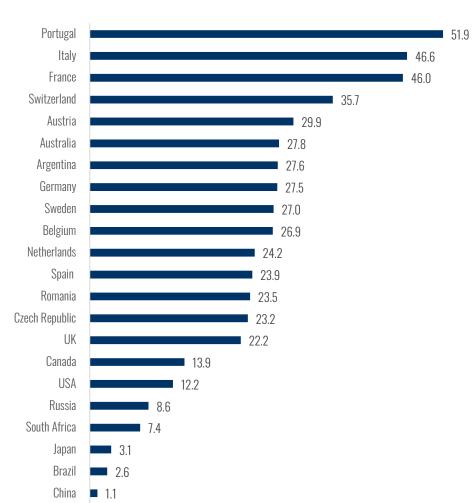


Top countries* by total consumption (mhl) in 2020

Consumption per capita +15 (I) in top consuming* countries

I/ capita





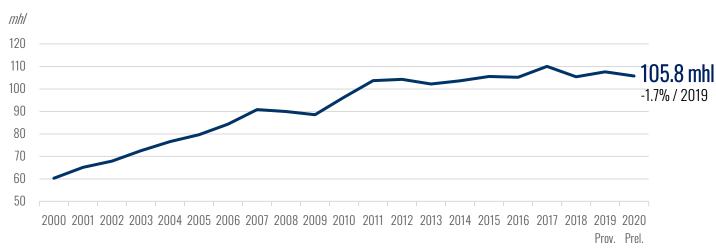


^{*}Countries with consumption above 2 mhl

International Trade of Wine

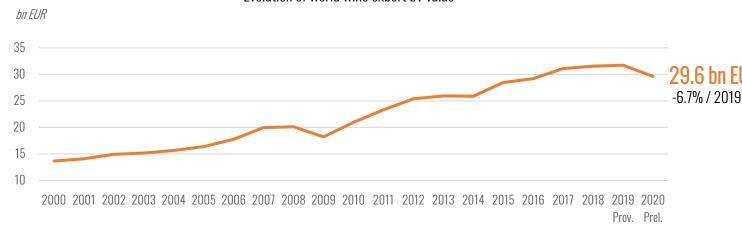
International Wine Trade

Evolution of world wine export by volume



In 2020, notwithstanding a slight decrease (-1.7%) with respect to 2019, global volume exports with 105.8 mhl is in line with the last five-year average.

Evolution of world wine export by value

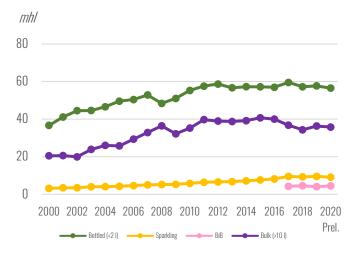


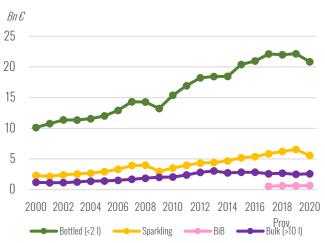
Disturbing the incremental growth path started in 2010, the global value of wine exports in 2020 decreased by -6.7% compared to 2019 reaching 29.6 bn EUR.



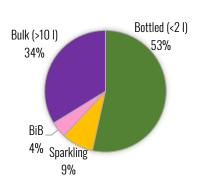


International Trade of Wine

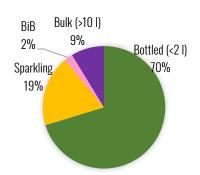








Breakdown of global trade value in 2020

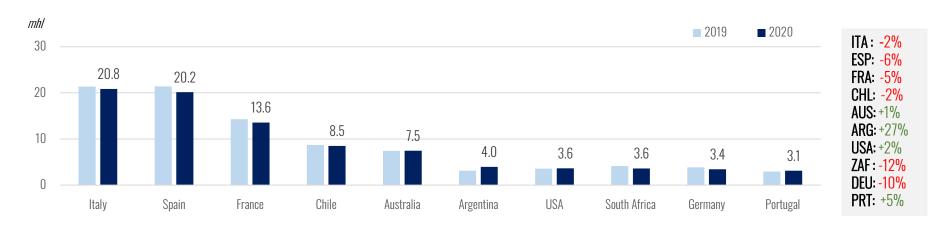


- -Bottled wines decreased in volume (-2%) and for the first time since 2000, in value (-6%)
- -A sharp decline was observed for sparkling wines which decreased by 5% in volume and 15% in value
- -BiB was the only category that expanded massively, with an increase in volume (+12%) and in value (+8%)
- -Bulk wine exports remained unchanged in terms of volume and increased by 4% in value

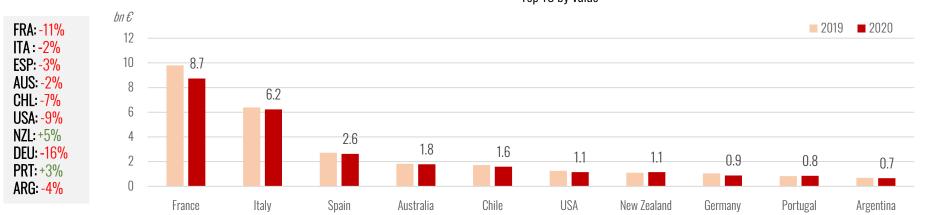




Top 10 by volume

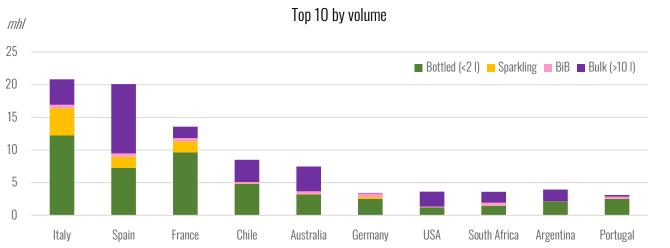












Among the top 10 exporters by volume:

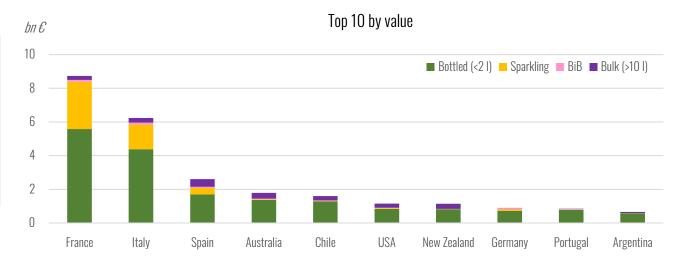
Top bottled → Italy, France, Spain

Top sparkling → Italy, France, Spain

Top bulk → Spain, Australia, Italy

Top BiB → Germany, Italy, Spain

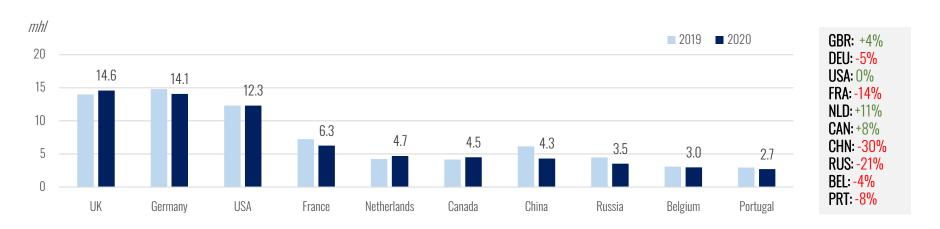




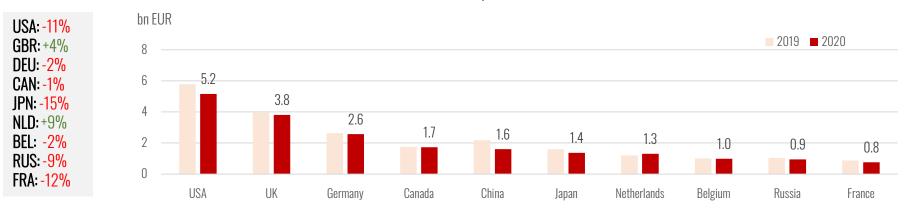




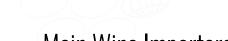
Top 10 by volume



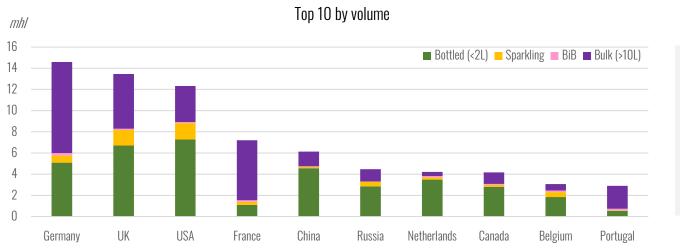
Top 10 by value







Main Wine Importers



Among the top 10 importers by volume:

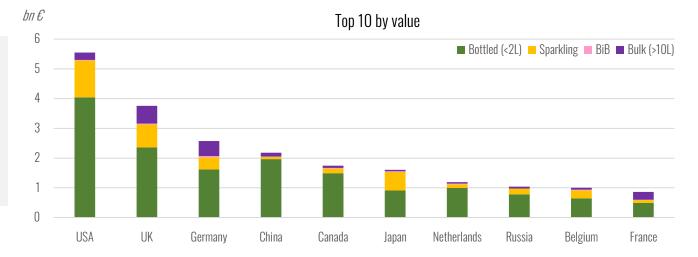
Top bottled →UK, USA, Germany

Top sparkling → UK, USA, Germany

Top bulk → Germany, UK, France

Top BiB → Sweden, Germany, France

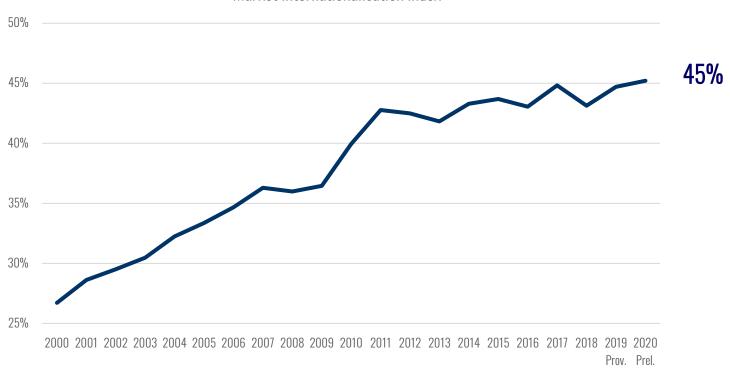






Market Internationalisation Index

Market internationalisation index



This **market internationalisation index** is constructed as the ratio between the volumes of world wine exports and world wine consumption.

In 2020, the wine market internationalisation index is at 45%, meaning that on average in 2020, of every 2 bottles of wine consumed in the world about 1 has crossed (at least) one border, that is **almost half the wine consumed in the world is imported wine.**



Wine Production in Southern Hemisphere First estimates 2020

Southern Hemisphere Wine Production 2020

	Prov. 2020	Prel. 2021	Trend 2021	% Var. 21-20	Trend 2000-2021
Argentina	10 796	10 106		-6.4%	
Australia	10 600	12 553		18.4%	
Brazil	1923	3 300		71.6%	
Chile	10 337	11 888		15.0%	
New Zealand	3 290	3 000		-8.8%	
South Africa	10 425	10 500		0.7%	
Uruguay	700	710		1.4%	

The impact of Covid 19 on the Wine sector

Looking Ahead

Impact of Covid-19 on the Wine sector: Key Trends

- 1. Heterogeneous consumption behaviours in 2020 across countries depending on:
 - Consumption habits (weight of wine over total alcoholic beverages, weight of Horeca channel, etc.)
 - Length and strictness of lockdown measures and associated policies such as sales bans
 - Weight of tourism in national wine consumption
- 2. Distribution channel shift:
 - Full or partial closure of the **Horeca** channel causing a fall in sales in value, and to a lesser extent in volume.
 - Increase in wine sales via **e-commerce and large retailers**, only partially compensating the losses caused by the closure of the Horeca channel
- 3. **Volume vs value:** premium wine suffered the most from the closure of restaurants and tasting rooms, while large producers that owned the off-premise channel with large partner wholesalers performed well
- **4. Sparkling wine** is the category of wines that suffered the most (champagne shipments -18% in volume, 1 billion euros of losses), barring Prosecco (+4% in export vol, -3% in export value). Contrarily, **bag-in-box** wine sales have experienced a sharp increase in sales volume and value in US, UK, Japan and Scandinavian countries
- **5. Shifts in global trade** patterns due to:
 - Reaction of a decrease in global demand due to Covid-19 crisis
 - New trade barriers (US retaliatory tariffs, China tariffs on Australian wine, Brexit)

Impact of Covid-19 on the Wine Sector: Challenges Ahead

The new "normality" will be different from what we left: the lessons learned from this crisis will shape the future of the sector

Wine producers

- Diversification of markets and distribution channels
- Integration of **online** and offline services
- Data and technology
- Resilience and adaptability

Governments

- Wine intrinsically deep-rooted in our culture, wine making needs to be considered as an **essential activity**
- After a crisis there are losers and winners, wineries relying on the HoReCa channel, not linked to large distribution channels and not able to sell via e-commerce need **support**.
- Sustainability
- Digitalisation
- Anti alcohol policies
- International cooperation

