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AUSTRALIAN WINE AND GRAPE INDUSTRY

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■ For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information Service on 1300 135 070 or Helen Shannon on Adelaide 08 8237 7420.

NOTES

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication presents a summary of statistics on grape and wine production and related activities collected by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and from other sources.

SOURCE MATERIAL

With the exception of chapter 13, all sources cited in tables and graphs are to ABS publications and/or unpublished data.

ROUNDING

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ha	hectares
L	litres
L al	Litres of alcohol
n.a.	not available
n.c.	not collected
n.p.	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated
OIV	Office International de la Vigne et du Vin
p	preliminary
r	figure or series revised since previous issue
t	tonnes
$m	million dollars
—	nil or rounded to zero

Dennis Trewin
Australian Statistician

CHAPTER 1

OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTION

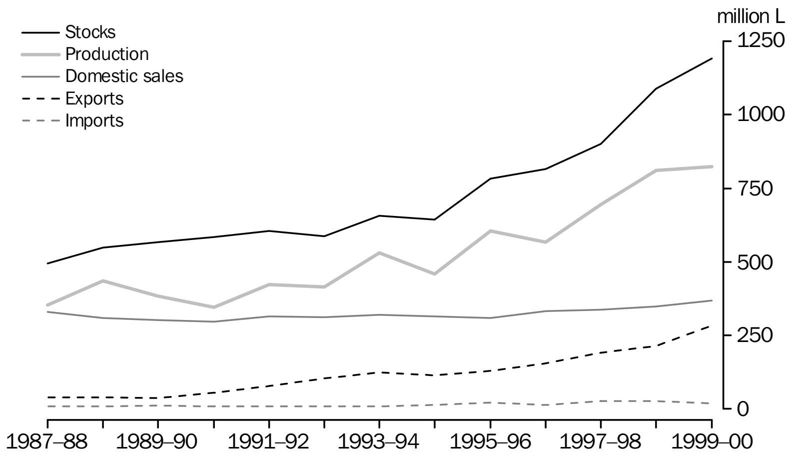
All the grape-growing and winemaking indicators in the table below, excluding imports of wine, reached record levels in 1999–2000 driven by significant increases in export sales. A substantial rise in the area of bearing grapes was counteracted by unfavourable seasonal conditions in many grape-growing regions which kept the increase in levels of both grape and beverage wine production below expectations.

WINE AND GRAPE INDUSTRY, Statistical Summary—1999–2000

Area of bearing vines (ha)	p115 068
Total grape production (t)	p1 342 814
Fresh grapes crushed (t)	1 145 238
Beverage wine production (million L)	824.4
Beverage wine stocks (million L)	1 191.8
Domestic sales of Australian wine (million L)	369.3
Domestic sales value of Australian wine ($m)	1 733.5
Exports of Australian wine (million L)	284.9
Imports of wine (million L)	19.6

Source: Sales of Australian Wine and Brandy by Winemakers (Cat. no. 8504.0); Wine Statistics Survey, 1999–2000; Wine and Spirit Production Survey, 1999–2000; Stocks of Australian Wine and Brandy and Vineyards Survey, 30 June 2000.

BEVERAGE WINE TRADE



Source: Sales of Australian Wine and Brandy by Winemakers (Cat. no. 8504.0); Wine Statistics Survey, 1999–2000; Wine and Spirit Production Survey, 1999–2000; Stocks of Australian Wine and Brandy Survey, 30 June 2000.

GRAPE-GROWING

The total area of vines at harvest has once again attained a record with 146,177 hectares in the year 2000, representing a 19% increase on the 122,915 hectares recorded in 1999. The area of vines was comprised of 115,068 hectares of grape bearing vines and 31,109 hectares of vines not yet bearing grapes. A record 1,342,814 tonnes of grapes was produced from the 2000 harvest, an increase of 77,278 tonnes or 6% on the 1999 harvest. Movements in total grape production in the mainland grape-growing States were South Australia down 1%, Victoria up 9%, New South Wales up 12% and Western Australia up 16%.

WINEMAKING

Winemakers who crush 50 tonnes or more reported a record 1,145,238 tonnes of fresh grapes crushed for the 2000 vintage, up 2% or 19,398 tonnes on 1998–99. Beverage wine produced by these winemakers during 1999–2000 was 824.4 million litres, up 2% on 1998–99.

Beverage wine production levels, for winemakers crushing over 400 tonnes, rose in all winemaking States except South Australia and Victoria with New South Wales up 18.6 million litres (7%), South Australia down 3.1 million litres (1%) and Victoria down 4.6 million litres (3%) between 1998–99 and 1999–2000. Stocks of Australian produced beverage wine rose 9% to a record 1,191.8 million litres at 30 June 2000.

Australian wine production is highly concentrated amongst a few producers. While 276 winemaking businesses crushed 50 or more tonnes of grapes in 1999–2000, the largest nine of these businesses crushed 67% of these grapes and produced 68% of beverage wine.

GRAPES CRUSHED AND WINE PRODUCED—1999–2000

Size	*Winemakers*	*Grapes crushed*	*Beverage wine produced*
tonnes crushed	no.	t	'000 L
50–400	160	27 154	(a)19 000
401–10 000	96	182 995	119 018
10 001–20 000	11	166 259	128 215
20 001 or more	9	768 830	558 113
Total	**276**	**1 145 238**	**824 354**

(a) Wine production is not collected from winemakers who crushed 50–400 tonnes but it is estimated to be 19 million litres (based on 700 litres per tonne extraction rate).

Source: Wine Statistics Survey, 1999–2000; Wine and Spirit Production Survey, 1999–2000.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Wine exports in 1999–2000 were a record 284.9 million litres, up 32% on the previous record in 1998–99. The value of wine exported continued to increase, reaching a record high of $1,372.8m in 1999–2000, up 29% on 1998–99. Imports of wine into Australia were 19.6 million litres in 1999–2000, down 19% on the previous year.

CONSUMPTION

Wine available for consumption in Australia remained relatively constant between 1991–92 and 1995–96, increasing by 2% in this period. In the four financial years since, wine available for consumption has increased by 18%, with a 19% rise in domestic sales of Australian-produced wine and a 3% fall in imports cleared for home consumption. Over a 60-year period consumption of wine in Australia rose sevenfold from an average of 3 litres per person in the late 1930s to a peak of 20 litres per person in the late 1980s.

WINE AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION IN AUSTRALIA

Period	*Domestic sales of Australian-produced wine*	*Imports cleared for home consumption*	*Available for consumption*	*Apparent per capita consumption*
	'000 L	'000 L	'000 L	L
1992–93	312 081	7 832	319 913	18.3
1993–94	319 534	8 341	327 875	18.6
1994–95	313 357	14 057	327 414	18.4
1995–96	309 463	20 256	329 719	18.3
1996–97	333 591	13 589	347 180	19.0
1997–98	338 814	25 622	364 436	19.7
1998–99	348 349	24 255	372 604	19.8
1999–00	369 271	19 607	388 878	p20.4

Source: Sales of Australian Wine and Brandy by Winemakers (Cat. no. 8504.0); Apparent Consumption of Foodstuffs, 1999–2000.

DISPOSALS

Disposals of Australian-produced wine have risen by 58% since 1992–93, with domestic sales of Australian-produced wine up 18% and exports up 177% over this period.

DISPOSALS OF AUSTRALIAN-PRODUCED WINE

Period	*Domestic sales of Australian-produced wine* '000 L	*Exports of Australian-produced wine* '000 L	*Total disposals* '000 L
1992–93	312 081	102 832	414 913
1993–94	319 534	125 464	444 998
1994–95	313 357	113 663	427 020
1995–96	309 463	129 671	439 134
1996–97	333 591	154 393	487 984
1997–98	338 814	192 404	531 218
1998–99	348 349	215 501	563 850
1999–00	369 271	284 935	654 206

Source: Sales of Australian Wine and Brandy by Winemakers (Cat. no. 8504.0).

PRICES

Prices paid by winemakers for grapes fell for the 2000 vintage, the first fall since 1991. Average grape prices for the 2000 vintage were down 5% following a 3% increase for the 1999 vintage. Prices paid for wine grapes had consistently increased over the last decade and increased significantly in the mid-1990s, by 33% in 1994 and 22% in 1995, but the rate of increase had slowed in the latter half of the decade. The average price of wine produced by winemakers (wholesale price) increased in 1999–2000 (by 1%) following last year's fall of 1%. Over the last nine vintages grape prices have increased 81%. In contrast, during the same period the average price of wine produced by winemakers rose by 30% while the average price of table wine exported from Australia rose by 46%.

CHAPTER 2 VITICULTURE

AREA OF VINES

Preliminary figures from the Vineyards 2000 collection show that season 2000 was another record year for Australia's grape growers, with 146,177 hectares of vines being cultivated. This was an increase of 19% on the previous record of 122,915 hectares in season 1999. The total area of vines increased in every State, with South Australia recording the highest total increase of 8,590 hectares, followed by New South Wales with an increase of 6,096 hectares.

The area of vines newly planted or grafted during season 2000 decreased by 29% compared with season 1999, to 11,468 hectares. South Australia was once again the major State for new plantings, accounting for 41% of the newly planted vines for season 2000. The total area of vines currently not bearing grapes increased by 13% to 31,109 hectares, while the area of vines bearing grapes increased 21% to 115,068 hectares. The proportion of the total area not bearing grapes in season 2000 remained at 21%.

Existing vineyards report intended planting of a further 13,509 hectares of vines before the 2001 harvest. This represents 9% of the current plantings and an increase from last year's intended planting of 7,412 hectares. Of these new plantings, South Australian vineyards intend to plant 5,728 hectares (42%), and Victoria 4,464 hectares (33%).

GRAPE PRODUCTION

The 2000 grape harvest was a record 1,342,814 tonnes, an increase of 6% on the 1999 harvest. Total grapes harvested rose in all States with the exception of South Australia and Queensland which fell by 1% and 14% respectively. Victoria recorded the largest rise in production with an increase of 38,975 tonnes or 9%, followed by New South Wales with an increase of 37,693 tonnes or 12%. South Australia remained the largest grape producing State with a harvest of 493,247 tonnes or 37% of the total harvest.

The national yield per hectare of bearing vines fell to 11.7 tonnes in season 2000. Victoria achieved the highest yield per hectare of 15.3 tonnes, down from 15.9 tonnes per hectare in season 1999.

GRAPE VARIETIES

Red grape varieties covered 86,582 hectares at harvest 2000, 27% more than the 1999 area, while the area covered with white grape varieties increased by 8% to 59,595 hectares. Red grape varieties comprised 59% of the total area of vines grown in season 2000. The bearing area of red grape varieties, with 54% of bearing area, overtook white grape varieties for the first time since this data was collected by the ABS.

The new plantings of red grape varieties totalled 9,538 hectares with the main varieties being Shiraz (3,209 hectares) and Cabernet Sauvignon (2,962 hectares). There were 1,930 hectares of new plantings of white grape varieties during season 2000, with the main varieties being Colombard (328 hectares) and Sultana (319 hectares).

AREA OF VINES *continued*

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF VINEYARDS

	AREA OF VINES				GRAPE PRODUCTION(a)				
		Not yet bearing (planted or grafted)...							
	Bearing	Prior to collection year	During collection year	Total	Wine-making(b)	Drying	Table and other	Total	Yield(c)
	ha	ha	ha	ha	t	t	t	t	t/ha
New South Wales									
1996	13 768	1 933	1 183	16 883	167 556	46 687	10 841	225 084	16.3
1997	15 898	1 802	2 290	19 990	174 265	24 364	11 273	209 901	13.2
1998	17 108	2 324	2 765	22 197	175 321	31 438	11 228	217 987	12.7
1999	22 525	2 684	3 535	28 744	270 236	19 137	14 128	303 501	13.5
2000p	28 060	4 500	2 280	34 840	302 257	26 649	12 289	341 194	12.1
Victoria									
1996	19 821	1 506	1 761	23 088	199 141	193 028	34 522	426 691	21.5
1997	21 338	2 416	1 602	25 356	181 772	106 662	41 253	329 687	15.5
1998	21 609	2 290	2 352	26 251	214 462	140 850	41 684	396 996	18.4
1999	26 149	2 641	3 510	32 299	277 869	96 788	42 391	417 048	15.9
2000p	29 721	5 311	3 330	38 362	305 260	106 608	44 155	456 023	15.3
Queensland									
1996	967	92	113	1 172	618	—	3 366	3 984	4.1
1997	1 048	123	154	1 325	746	—	3 784	4 530	4.3
1998	1 041	199	165	1 405	693	—	4 113	4 806	4.6
1999	1 378	130	230	1 739	1 264	—	5 586	6 850	5.0
2000p	1 700	350	168	2 218	2 018	8	3 834	5 860	3.4
South Australia									
1996	27 153	4 826	3 310	35 289	395 835	7 229	3 769	406 832	15.0
1997	30 270	4 741	3 535	38 546	367 792	4 245	2 551	374 589	12.4
1998	34 324	4 162	5 072	43 557	455 531	3 337	2 390	461 257	13.4
1999	40 188	5 177	7 185	52 551	491 621	2 764	2 149	496 534	12.4
2000p	48 412	8 080	4 649	61 141	487 612	3 156	2 479	493 247	10.2
Western Australia									
1996	2 803	453	386	3 642	17 234	1 398	3 288	21 920	7.8
1997	3 106	430	432	3 969	17 295	1 164	3 337	21 796	7.0
1998	3 521	447	566	4 534	21 406	946	4 063	26 414	7.5
1999	4 453	770	1 489	6 712	32 067	749	3 531	36 347	8.2
2000p	6 454	1 227	880	8 560	37 982	747	3 288	42 017	6.5
Tasmania									
1996	324	88	63	475	1 988	—	1	1 989	6.1
1997	341	102	41	484	1 497	—	—	1 497	4.4
1998	379	111	45	535	3 136	—	—	3 136	8.3
1999	460	143	68	671	3 121	—	—	3 121	6.8
2000p	524	115	122	761	3 369	—	—	3 369	6.4
Australia(d)									
1996	64 845	8 900	6 815	80 559	782 381	248 342	55 786	1 086 509	16.8
1997	72 119	9 615	8 063	89 797	743 382	136 435	63 296	943 113	13.1
1998	78 090	9 532	10 989	98 612	870 627	176 570	64 972	1 112 170	14.2
1999	95 301	11 566	16 048	122 915	1 076 207	119 438	69 891	1 265 536	13.3
2000p	115 068	19 641	11 468	146 177	1 138 585	137 179	67 050	1 342 814	11.7

(a) Fresh weight.

(b) Wine grape production data are less than grape-crushings data in chapter 4 (see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 4).

(c) Yield represents the quantity of grapes produced per hectare of bearing vines

(d) Includes Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory from and including 1997.

Source: Vineyards Survey, 2000.

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF GRAPE VARIETIES—At Harvest 2000p

	AREA OF VINES				GRAPE PRODUCTION(a)				
		Not yet bearing (planted or grafted)...							
	Bearing	*Prior to collection year*	*During collection year*	*Total*	*Wine-making*	*Drying(a)*	*Table and other*	*Total*	*Yield(b)*
	ha	ha	ha	ha	t	t	t	t	t/ha
Red grapes									
Barbera	84	12	20	116	650	26	68	743	8.9
Cabernet Franc	731	213	63	1 008	5 909	47	3	5 958	8.2
Cabernet Sauvignon	19 155	4 557	2 962	26 674	159 358	143	160	159 661	8.3
Currant	829	76	17	923	3 591	8 876	18	12 486	15.1
Durif	123	35	94	252	971	14	57	1 043	8.5
Grenache	2 349	253	153	2 756	23 998	115	136	24 249	10.3
Malbec	455	41	36	532	3 137	—	12	3 149	6.9
Mataro	877	150	119	1 147	10 496	32	171	10 700	12.2
Merlot	5 390	2 047	1 138	8 575	51 269	23	28	51 319	9.5
Muscat a Petit Grains Rouge/Rosé	382	29	16	427	1 608	87	344	2 039	5.3
Petit Verdot	284	229	457	970	1 795	—	10	1 806	6.3
Pinot Noir	2 739	629	388	3 756	19 578	—	10	19 588	7.2
Ruby Cabernet	1 802	615	415	2 832	25 341	5	166	25 511	14.2
Sangiovese	362	103	146	611	2 634	5	26	2 665	7.4
Shiraz	23 595	5 523	3 209	32 327	224 394	403	530	225 326	9.5
Tarrango	142	20	32	194	2 286	1	31	2 318	16.3
Other red grapes	2 673	456	255	3 384	8 459	327	19 772	28 559	10.7
Total red grapes	*62 051*	*14 993*	*9 538*	*86 582*	*546 348*	*10 142*	*21 546*	*578 036*	*9.3*
White Grapes									
Chardonnay	16 997	1 238	292	18 526	201 248	180	349	201 777	11.9
Chenin Blanc	898	54	18	970	15 147	—	77	15 224	17.0
Colombard	1 676	287	328	2 291	38 945	—	120	39 065	23.3
Crouchen	107	6	2	115	1 275	5	1	1 280	11.9
Doradillo	301	6	2	310	6 049	5	41	6 095	20.2
Marsanne	227	13	26	266	2 094	13	5	2 112	9.3
Muscadelle	233	7	14	254	1 748	—	20	1 767	7.6
Muscat a Petit Grains Blanc	257	10	1	268	3 093	276	15	3 384	13.2
Muscat Gordo Blanco	2 961	194	42	3 196	58 374	3 126	348	61 848	20.9
Palomino	154	14	2	169	2 302	9	92	2 402	15.6
Pedro Ximenes	120	8	1	129	1 472	—	2	1 474	12.3
Riesling	3 153	257	248	3 658	26 800	75	60	26 935	8.5
Sauvignon Blanc	2 315	317	75	2 706	21 487	350	99	21 935	9.5
Semillon	6 199	505	128	6 832	77 506	1 126	288	78 920	12.7
Sultana	11 718	1 005	319	13 042	92 972	118 275	27 488	238 736	20.4
Traminer	496	9	6	512	4 105	6	26	4 136	8.3
Trebbiano	743	32	16	791	12 679	45	122	12 846	17.3
Verdelho	998	219	108	1 326	10 201	—	4	10 206	10.2
Waltham Cross	446	16	3	464	1 396	2 325	1 170	4 891	11.0
Other white grapes	3 019	452	299	3 770	13 345	1 223	15 177	29 746	9.9
Total white grapes	*53 017*	*4 648*	*1 930*	*59 595*	*592 237*	*127 036*	*45 504*	*764 778*	*14.4*
Total grapes	**115 068**	**19 641**	**11 468**	**146 177**	**1 138 585**	**137 179**	**67 050**	**1 342 814**	**11.7**

(a) Fresh weight.

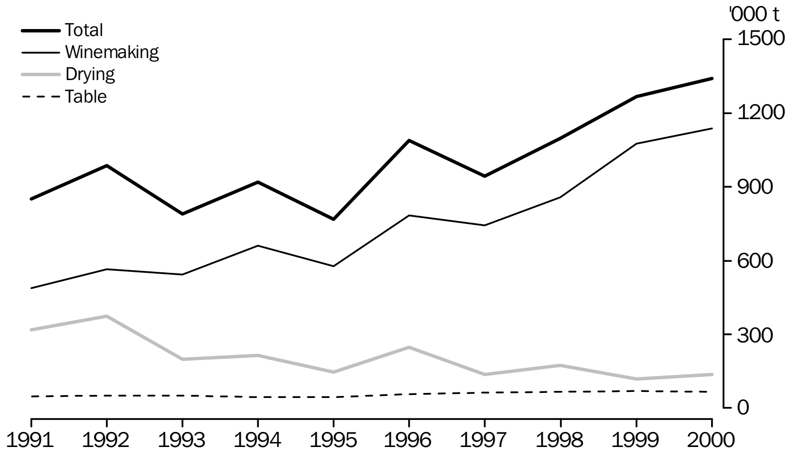
(b) Yield represents the quantity of grapes produced per hectare of bearing vines.

Source: Vineyards Survey, 2000.

INTENDED USE

In season 2000, a record 1,138,585 tonnes of grapes were harvested for winemaking, an increase of 6% over the previous year's harvest. The proportion of total grape production which was intended for use in winemaking remained at 85% for season 2000. The production of grapes for drying rose by 15% to 137,179 tonnes and represented 10% of total grape production. The harvest of table and other grapes fell by 4% to 67,050 tonnes or 5% of the total grapes produced.

GRAPE PRODUCTION AND INTENDED USAGE



Source: Vineyards Survey, 2000.

In season 2000 total production of the multi-purpose Sultana grapes fell by 5% to 238,736 tonnes (18% of total grape production) but still maintained its position as the grape variety with highest production. Sultana grapes accounted for 86% of dried grape production, 41% of table and other grapes production and 8% of winemaking production.

VINE PLANTING

Net increase in area planted under vines for 1999–2000 (derived from vines planted and vines lost during the year) was recorded as 8,795 hectares, a decrease of 36% from the 1998–99 figure of 13,796 hectares. It should be noted that both vines planted and vines lost include vines changed to another variety (e.g. by grafting) therefore net change represents change to the actual area planted or lost.

Most activity occurred in the red grape varieties with a net increase of 8,177 hectares compared with 618 hectares of white grapes. The total area of vines lost or regrafted was highest for red grape varieties at 1,361 hectares, while white grape varieties recorded 1,312 hectares.

For red grape varieties the highest gain in area was recorded for Shiraz with an additional 2,888 hectares, which represented 35% of the total gain in area of red grapes. This was followed by Cabernet Sauvignon with 2,472 hectares (30%) and Merlot with 1,094 hectares (13%). Intended planting in 2000–2001 will see a further increase in the area of Shiraz of 3,035 hectares and Cabernet Sauvignon of 2,111 hectares. Barbera and Currants were the only red grape varieties to show a net area loss, 94 hectares and 48 hectares respectively.

VINE PLANTING *continued*

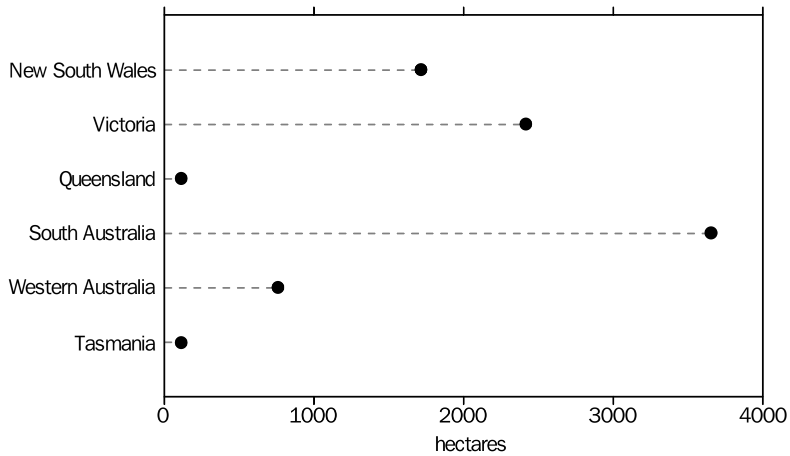
Net change as a proportion of total area under vines in 1999–2000 was highest for the lesser grown varieties of Petit Verdot (45%), Tempranillo (43%), Durif (35%), Sangiovese(21%) and Nebbiolo (20%), while in the previous year Shiraz and Cabernet Sauvignon had shown the greatest proportional increases.

For white grapes the highest gains in area during 1999–2000 were for Colombard of 304 hectares or 49% of total net gain in area of white grape varieties, Riesling 190 hectares (31%), Chardonnay 136 hectares (22%) and Verdelho 98 hectares (16%). The highest net losses were for Sultanas (141 hectares), Muscat Gordo Blanco (103 hectares) and Pedro Ximenes (88 hectares). The largest intended plantings for 2000–2001 are in the varieties of Chardonnay (1,537 hectares), Sultanas (1,263 hectares) and Semillon (595 hectares).

The largest net change to area planted occurred in South Australia where 3,649 hectares (41% of total) were gained despite a minor loss in white grape area (26 hectares). New South Wales recorded the largest net increase in area of white grape planting with 251 hectares.

South Australia also recorded the highest intended planting of 5,728 hectares, followed by Victoria (4,464 hectares) and New South Wales (2,504 hectares).

VINE PLANTING, Net Change by State



Source: Vineyards Survey, 2000.

VINE PLANTING, Gains and Losses—By variety, 2000p

	CHANGES TO AREA PLANTED DURING 1999–00..			
	Planted	*Lost*	*Net change*	*Intended planting 2000 to 2001*
Red grapes				
Barbera	20	114	–94	54
Cabernet Franc	63	5	58	66
Cabernet Sauvignon	2 962	490	2 472	2 111
Carignan	17	4	13	12
Currant	17	65	–48	96
Durif	94	5	89	41
Grenache	153	58	95	407
Malbec	36	5	31	60
Mataro	119	27	93	192
Merlot	1 138	44	1 094	691
Meunier	12	5	7	73
Muscat a Petit Grains Rouge/Rosé	16	7	9	55
Nebbiolo	14	4	9	18
Petit Verdot	457	19	439	138
Pinot Noir	388	39	349	440
Ruby Cabernet	415	34	381	216
Sangiovese	146	18	128	104
Shiraz	3 209	322	2 888	3 035
Tarrango	32	1	31	8
Tempranillo	28	2	26	32
Touriga	4	—	4	13
Other red grapes	197	94	103	613
Total red grapes	*9 538*	*1 361*	*8 177*	*8 035*
White grapes				
Chardonnay	292	156	136	1 537
Chenin Blanc	18	29	–11	134
Colombard	328	25	304	241
Crouchen	2	5	–4	36
Doradillo	2	14	–11	27
Marsanne	26	—	25	18
Muscadelle	14	9	5	37
Muscat a Petit Grains Blanc	1	17	–16	30
Muscat Gordo Blanco	42	145	–103	230
Palomino	2	18	–16	7
Pedro Ximenes	1	89	–88	18
Riesling	248	58	190	450
Sauvignon Blanc	75	25	50	171
Semillon	128	109	20	595
Sultana	319	461	–141	1 263
Traminer	6	14	–8	37
Trebbiano	16	23	–7	160
Verdelho	108	10	98	106
Viognier	49	4	44	51
Waltham Cross	3	29	–26	45
Other white grapes	250	73	177	281
Total white grapes	*1 930*	*1 312*	*618*	*5 474*
Total grapes	**11 468**	**2 673**	**8 795**	**13 509**

Source: Vineyards Survey, 2000.

VINE PLANTING, Gains and Losses—By State, 2000p

	CHANGES TO AREA PLANTED DURING 1999–00..			
	Planted	*Lost*	*Net change*	*Intended planting 2000 to 2001*
New South Wales				
Total red grapes	1 744	277	1 467	1 193
Total white grapes	536	285	251	1 311
Total	*2 280*	*563*	*1 717*	*2 504*
Victoria				
Total red grapes	2 697	468	2 229	2 333
Total white grapes	633	447	186	2 131
Total	*3 330*	*915*	*2 415*	*4 464*
Queensland				
Total red grapes	125	32	93	78
Total white grapes	43	21	22	60
Total	*168*	*53*	*115*	*138*
South Australia				
Total red grapes	4 175	500	3 675	4 115
Total white grapes	474	500	–26	1 613
Total	*4 649*	*1 000*	*3 649*	*5 728*
Western Australia				
Total red grapes	705	80	625	383
Total white grapes	174	37	137	342
Total	*880*	*117*	*763*	*725*
Tasmania				
Total red grapes	83	3	80	32
Total white grapes	39	5	34	14
Total	*122*	*8*	*114*	*46*
Australia(c)				
Total red grapes	9 538	1 361	8 177	8 035
Total white grapes	1 930	1 312	618	5 474
Total	**11 468**	**2 673**	**8 795**	**13 509**

Source: Vineyards Survey, 2000.

PRINCIPAL GRAPE-PRODUCING REGIONS

South Australia remains the principal red grape-growing State with 50% of total red grape production. In season 2000, South Australia produced 53% of the red grapes used for winemaking. The major South Australian regions for red wine grape production in season 2000 were the North Murray District, Central District and South Eastern District. South Australia also accounted for 34% of the total production of white grapes used for winemaking.

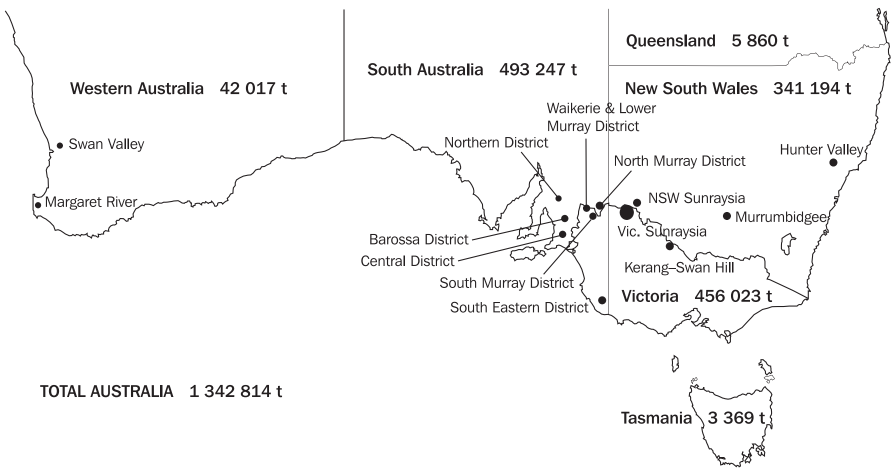
Victoria produced 42% of all white grapes harvested in 2000. The Victorian Sunraysia region was the largest producer of white wine grapes with 191,232 tonnes or 32% of total white wine grape production, followed by the New South Wales region of Murrumbidgee with 11%.

PRINCIPAL GRAPE-PRODUCING REGIONS *continued*

Victoria also produced 78% of the total grapes harvested for drying, and 66% of total table and other grape production, in 2000. Dried and table and other grapes made up 33% of Victoria's production. The main regions producing drying and table and other grapes in Victoria were Sunraysia and Kerang–Swan Hill. Together with Sunraysia (New South Wales), these three regions made up 95% of total drying grape production and 80% of the total table and other grape production.

The regions with the largest areas of vines planted or grafted during season 2000 were the Central District in South Australia and the Sunraysia region of Victoria.

SELECTED GRAPE-PRODUCING REGIONS—2000p



Source: Vineyards Survey, 2000.

DRIED GRAPE PRODUCTION

Total dried grape production rose by 16% in season 2000. The production of all varieties rose, with Raisins up by 107%, Sultanas by 12% and Currants (including Carina) by 22%.

PRODUCTION OF DRIED GRAPES(a)

	Currants (incl. Carina)	*Raisins*	*Sultanas*	*Total*
	'000 t	'000 t	'000 t	
1997	2.9	1.7	25.3	29.9
1998	2.4	2.5	33.8	38.6
1999	2.0	1.1	23.0	26.1
2000p	2.4	2.2	25.7	30.3

(a) Dried weight.

Source: Vineyards Survey, 2000.

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF RED AND WHITE GRAPES, By Principal Grape-Producing Regions—At Harvest 2000p

	AREA OF VINES				GRAPE PRODUCTION(a)				
		Not yet bearing (planted or grafted)...							
	Bearing	*Prior to collection year*	*During collection year*	*Total*	*Wine-making*	*Drying*	*Table and other*	*Total*	*Yield(b)*
	ha	ha	ha	ha	t	t	t	t	t/ha
NEW SOUTH WALES									
Murrumbidgee									
Total red grapes	4 865	1 217	505	6 587	57 661	409	207	58 277	12.0
Total white grapes	5 578	384	245	6 207	85 507	1 612	579	87 698	15.7
Total	*10 444*	*1 601*	*750*	*12 794*	*143 168*	*2 021*	*786*	*145 975*	*14.0*
Hunter Valley									
Total red grapes	1 435	96	55	1 586	6 755	—	30	6 785	4.7
Total white grapes	2 652	94	21	2 767	19 210	—	133	19 343	7.3
Total	*4 087*	*190*	*76*	*4 353*	*25 965*	—	*163*	*26 128*	*6.4*
Sunraysia (New South Wales)									
Total red grapes	2 369	560	345	3 274	31 432	1 292	2 156	34 880	14.7
Total white grapes	3 681	324	147	4 152	43 060	23 291	7 533	73 884	20.1
Total	*6 050*	*884*	*492*	*7 426*	*74 492*	*24 583*	*9 689*	*108 764*	*18.0*
Rest of New South Wales									
Total red grapes	4 257	1 371	840	6 468	28 174	—	547	28 722	6.7
Total white grapes	3 222	454	123	3 799	30 458	44	1 103	31 605	9.8
Total	*7 479*	*1 825*	*962*	*10 267*	*58 633*	*44*	*1 650*	*60 327*	*8.1*
Total New South Wales									
Total red grapes	12 927	3 244	1 744	17 915	124 023	1 701	2 940	128 664	10.0
Total white grapes	15 133	1 256	536	16 925	178 235	24 947	9 348	212 530	14.0
Total	*28 060*	*4 500*	*2 280*	*34 840*	*302 257*	*26 649*	*12 289*	*341 194*	*12.2*
VICTORIA									
Sunraysia (Victoria)									
Total red grapes	5 051	1 456	900	7 408	62 143	5 835	6 583	74 561	14.8
Total white grapes	11 344	1 186	375	12 904	134 433	90 989	13 762	239 184	21.1
Total	*16 394*	*2 642*	*1 275*	*20 312*	*196 576*	*96 824*	*20 344*	*313 745*	*19.1*
Kerang–Swan Hill									
Total red grapes	1 796	537	362	2 696	17 517	431	6 425	24 374	13.6
Total white grapes	3 401	361	136	3 897	31 654	9 007	16 942	57 603	16.9
Total	*5 197*	*898*	*498*	*6 593*	*49 172*	*9 438*	*23 367*	*81 977*	*15.8*
Rest of Victoria									
Total red grapes	5 210	1 449	1 435	8 093	34 367	128	299	34 794	6.7
Total white grapes	2 920	322	122	3 364	25 144	218	145	25 507	8.7
Total	*8 130*	*1 771*	*1 557*	*11 457*	*59 512*	*346*	*444*	*60 301*	*7.4*
Total Victoria									
Total red grapes	12 057	3 442	2 697	18 197	114 027	6 395	13 307	133 730	11.1
Total white grapes	17 664	1 869	633	20 165	191 232	100 213	30 848	322 293	18.2
Total	*29 721*	*5 311*	*3 330*	*38 362*	*305 260*	*106 608*	*44 155*	*456 023*	*15.3*

(a) Fresh weight.

(b) Yield represents the quantity of grapes produced per hectare of bearing vines.

Source: Vineyards Survey, 2000.

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF RED AND WHITE GRAPES, By Principal Grape-Producing Regions—At Harvest 2000p *continued*

	AREA OF VINES				GRAPE PRODUCTION(a)				
		Not yet bearing (planted or grafted)..							
	Bearing	*Prior to collection year*	*During collection year*	*Total*	*Wine-making*	*Drying*	*Table and other*	*Total*	*Yield(b)*
	ha	ha	ha	ha	t	t	t	t	t/ha
				QUEENSLAND					
Total Queensland									
Total red grapes	791	225	125	1 141	1 189	4	1 631	2 823	3.6
Total white grapes	908	126	43	1 077	830	5	2 203	3 037	3.3
Total	*1 700*	*350*	*168*	*2 218*	*2 018*	*8*	*3 834*	*5 860*	*3.4*
				SOUTH AUSTRALIA					
Central District									
Total red grapes	7 344	1 905	1 038	10 290	57 301	34	133	57 468	7.8
Total white grapes	2 394	250	69	2 716	22 519	189	112	22 820	9.5
Total	*9 738*	*2 155*	*1 107*	*13 007*	*79 820*	*223*	*245*	*80 288*	*8.2*
Barossa District									
Total red grapes	5 206	828	650	6 685	28 780	134	21	28 935	5.6
Total white grapes	3 088	161	111	3 354	23 542	128	8	23 678	7.7
Total	*8 294*	*990*	*761*	*10 038*	*52 323*	*262*	*29*	*52 613*	*6.3*
Waikerie and Lower Murray District									
Total red grapes	2 268	387	263	2 918	31 669	400	11	32 079	14.1
Total white grapes	2 121	78	36	2 235	42 121	530	80	42 731	20.1
Total	*4 389*	*465*	*299*	*5 154*	*73 789*	*931*	*90*	*74 810*	*17.0*
North Murray District									
Total red grapes	5 915	1 228	877	8 020	83 154	703	402	84 260	14.2
Total white grapes	3 096	240	147	3 482	54 983	628	795	56 406	18.2
Total	*9 010*	*1 468*	*1 025*	*11 503*	*138 137*	*1 332*	*1 197*	*140 666*	*15.6*
South Murray District									
Total red grapes	2 178	799	419	3 395	32 468	184	288	32 940	15.1
Total white grapes	1 600	87	23	1 709	29 738	185	614	30 538	19.1
Total	*3 778*	*885*	*441*	*5 104*	*62 206*	*369*	*903*	*63 478*	*16.8*
Northern District									
Total red grapes	2 315	707	270	3 292	10 969	35	5	11 009	4.8
Total white grapes	1 247	89	34	1 369	6 495	—	10	6 505	5.2
Total	*3 562*	*796*	*304*	*4 661*	*17 464*	*35*	*15*	*17 513*	*4.9*
South Eastern District									
Total red grapes	7 331	1 294	658	9 283	44 548	5	1	44 554	6.1
Total white grapes	2 309	28	55	2 392	19 325	—	—	19 325	8.4
Total	*9 640*	*1 322*	*713*	*11 675*	*63 873*	*5*	*1*	*63 879*	*6.6*
Total South Australia									
Total red grapes	32 557	7 148	4 175	43 884	288 889	1 495	860	291 245	8.9
Total white grapes	15 848	933	474	17 258	198 723	1 661	1 619	202 003	12.7
Total	*48 412*	*8 080*	*4 649*	*61 141*	*487 612*	*3 156*	*2 479*	*493 247*	*10.2*

(a) Fresh weight.

(b) Yield represents the quantity of grapes produced per hectare of bearing vines.

Source: Vineyards Survey, 2000

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF RED AND WHITE GRAPES, By Principal Grape-Producing Regions—At Harvest 2000p *continued*

	AREA OF VINES				GRAPE PRODUCTION(a)				
		Not yet bearing (planted or grafted)							
	Bearing	*Prior to collection year*	*During collection year*	*Total*	*Wine-making*	*Drying*	*Table and other*	*Total*	*Yield(b)*
	ha	ha	ha	ha	t	t	t	t	t/ha
				WESTERN AUSTRALIA					
Swan Shire									
Total red grapes	390	70	26	486	1 493	157	805	2 455	6.3
Total white grapes	480	20	13	512	3 150	21	1 059	4 230	8.8
Total	*869*	*89*	*39*	*998*	*4 643*	*177*	*1 865*	*6 685*	*7.7*
Margaret River									
Total red grapes	1 190	378	252	1 820	6 691	—	258	6 949	5.8
Total white grapes	1 075	172	71	1 319	7 977	4	—	7 980	7.4
Total	*2 265*	*550*	*323*	*3 139*	*14 667*	*4*	*258*	*14 930*	*6.6*
Rest of Western Australia									
Total red grapes	1 847	409	427	2 684	8 593	380	1 040	10 013	5.4
Total white grapes	1 472	179	90	1 740	10 078	186	126	10 390	7.1
Total	*3 319*	*588*	*517*	*4 423*	*18 671*	*566*	*1 165*	*20 402*	*6.1*
Total Western Australia									
Total red grapes	3 427	857	705	4 990	16 776	538	2 103	19 417	5.7
Total white grapes	3 026	371	174	3 571	21 206	210	1 185	22 600	7.5
Total	*6 454*	*1 227*	*880*	*8 560*	*37 982*	*747*	*3 288*	*42 017*	*6.5*
				TASMANIA					
Total Tasmania									
Total red grapes	234	71	83	387	1 390	—	—	1 390	5.9
Total white grapes	290	44	39	374	1 979	—	—	1 979	6.8
Total	*524*	*115*	*122*	*761*	*3 369*	—	—	*3 369*	*6.4*
				AUSTRALIA					
Total Australia(c)									
Total red grapes	62 051	14 993	9 538	86 582	546 348	10 142	21 546	578 036	9.3
Total white grapes	53 017	4 648	1 930	59 595	592 237	127 036	45 504	764 778	14.4
Total	**115 068**	**19 641**	**11 468**	**146 177**	**1 138 585**	**137 179**	**67 050**	**1 342 814**	**11.7**

(a) Fresh weight.

(b) Yield represents the quantity of grapes produced per hectare of bearing vines.

(c) Includes Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

Source: Vineyards Survey, 2000.

CHAPTER 3 STRUCTURE OF THE WINE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

NUMBER AND SIZE OF WINERIES

The 2000 edition of the Australian and New Zealand Wine Industry Directory lists nearly 1,200 wineries manufacturing, blending or selling wine in Australia. Many of these are very small establishments which do not crush grapes and have their wine made elsewhere. Those that do crush grapes range in size from small family businesses without employees, producing a few thousand litres of wine, to large corporations producing over one hundred million litres.

For the 2000 vintage there were 324 locations around Australia which crushed 50 tonnes or more of grapes, owned by 276 winemaking businesses. While all States crushed some grapes, one-third of all locations are in South Australia and these account for almost half of the Australian wine grape crush.

South Australia has the highest proportion of locations crushing more than 400 tonnes, with 41% of all locations in that category. Western Australia has the highest proportion of locations crushing 50–400 tonnes with 27% of total locations in that category followed by South Australia and Victoria with 25% each.

SIZE OF GRAPE CRUSH AND NUMBER OF WINE-PRODUCING LOCATIONS—1999–2000

	NSW/ACT	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*Aust.*
Grapes crushed ('000 t)	397.2	197.5	1.3	510.6	35.9	2.7	1 145.2
Proportion (%)	35	17	—	45	3	—	100
Locations crushing							
50–400 t (no.)	24	39	7	39	43	6	158
More than 400 t (no.)	38	35	—	68	23	2	166
Total locations (no.)	*62*	*74*	*7*	*107*	*66*	*8*	*324*
Proportion (%)	19	23	2	33	20	2	100

Source: Wine Statistics Survey, 1999–2000; Wine and Spirit Production Survey, 1999–2000.

The following table gives details of the 276 winemaking businesses which crush 50 tonnes or more of grapes. It shows that these businesses are diverse in size with the 105 smallest crushing only 1% of all grapes, averaging 114 tonnes each, and the 9 largest crushing 67% of all grapes and averaging 85,426 tonnes each.

NUMBER AND SIZE OF WINERIES *continued*

WINEMAKERS, Size of Production—1999–2000

Size (tonnes crushed)	*Winemakers* no.	*Grapes crushed* t	*Beverage wine produced* '000 L
50–99	41	2 958	n.a.
100–149	37	4 553	n.a.
150–199	27	4 587	n.a.
200–400	55	15 056	n.a.
401–1 000	44	26 780	18 797
1 001–3 000	31	54 072	36 842
3 001–5 000	16	66 385	41 260
5 001–10 000	5	35 758	22 119
10 001–20 000	11	166 259	128 215
20 001 or more	9	768 830	558 113
Total	**276**	**1 145 238**	**(a)824 354**

(a) Includes production from those crushing less than 400 tonnes. This is estimated to be 19 million litres.

Source: Wine Statistics Survey, 1999–2000; Wine and Spirit Production Survey, 1999–2000.

MANUFACTURING OPERATIONS

An alternative view of the wine manufacturing industry is available from the annual manufacturing industry collection which covers establishments mainly engaged in the manufacturing or blending of wine which had some employment at 30 June. This data does not include very small winemaking businesses run by sole proprietors and partnerships which do not employ other staff. The tables below show details from the 1998–99 collection.

At 30 June 1999 the wine manufacturing industry employed 8,726 persons and had a total turnover of $3,323.1m. Continued growth by this industry is evident in the increase in employment of 11% and in turnover of 25% since 1997–98. Manufacturing survey estimates show that turnover for the wine manufacturing industry exceeded turnover for the beer and malt manufacturing industry by 32% in 1998–99. This compared with the 7% margin in 1997–98, the first year in which the wine industry turnover had exceeded turnover in the beer industry since integrated economic surveys were introduced in 1968–69.

MANUFACTURING OPERATIONS *continued*

WINE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS—1998–99

Employment size group	*Employment at end of June* no.	*Wages and salaries* $'000	*Turnover* $'000	*Industry value added* $'000
Less than 5 persons	217	3 014	31 064	10 297
5–19 persons	1 235	28 947	380 848	115 319
20–99 persons	3 023	81 055	671 661	203 498
100 or more persons	4 250	155 410	2 239 489	996 574
Total	**8 726**	**268 376**	**3 323 063**	**1 325 688**

Source: Manufacturing Industry Survey, 1998–99.

South Australia accounted for 45% of total employment in the wine manufacturing industry, 50% of total wages and salaries, 51% of total turnover and 53% of the industry value added. Victoria employed a slightly higher proportion of people in the industry (25%) and accounted for more turnover (23%) compared with New South Wales, (20% and 21% respectively). Victoria also contributed 28% of the total industry value added, double that of New South Wales (14%).

Value added for Victoria improved in 1998–99 relative to turnover, with an increase in turnover of 34% generating an increase in value added of 39%. In contrast, the value added for South Australia increased by 9% with an increase in turnover of 13%, while the increased turnover in New South Wales of 55% resulted in an increase in value added of 33%.

WINE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS

	EMPLOYMENT AT END OF JUNE		WAGES AND SALARIES		TURNOVER		INDUSTRY VALUE ADDED	
	1997–98	*1998–99*	*1997–98*	*1998–99*	*1997–98*	*1998–99*	*1997–98*	*1998–99*
	no.	no.	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
New South Wales	1 689	1 710	55 366	53 025	449 012	695 034	140 604	187 483
Victoria	1 825	2 168	47 900	58 455	581 996	777 907	270 193	375 630
Queensland	23	56	431	976	1 565	4 609	410	972
South Australia	3 535	3 969	114 817	135 410	1 504 422	1 702 038	651 005	706 928
Western Australia	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Tasmania	n.p.	50	n.p.	386	n.p.	2 083	n.p.	683
Australian Capital Territory	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.	n.p.
Australia	**7 870**	**8 726**	**236 811**	**268 376**	**2 662 558**	**3 323 063**	**1 109 906**	**1 325 688**

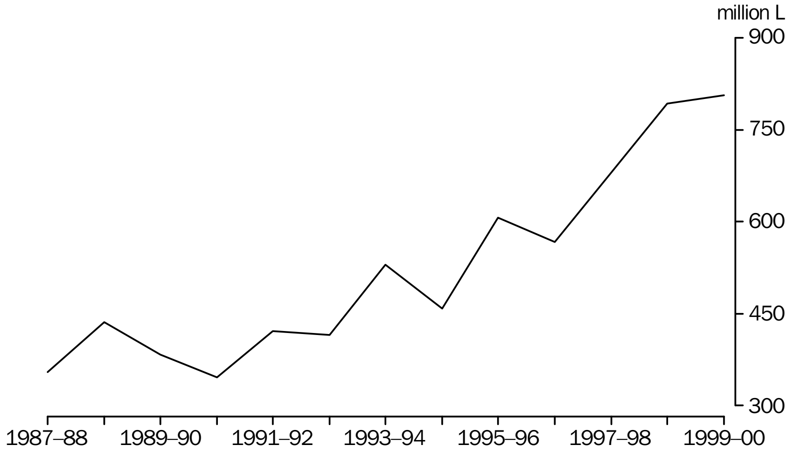
Source: Manufacturing Industry Survey, 1998–99.

CHAPTER 4 WINE PRODUCTION AND MATERIALS USED

PRODUCTION

Detailed wine production data are collected from Australian winemakers who crush more than 400 tonnes. In 1999–2000, they reported a record 806.4 million litres of beverage wine production, up 2% on the previous record volume of 793.4 million litres in 1998–99. Unfortified wine production accounted for just over half of this increase, up 1% to 779.1 million litres, and maintained a share of 97% of the total beverage wine production in 1999–2000. Production of fortified wine rose by 27% to 27.2 million litres in 1999–2000 which reversed the fall of 26% in the previous year.

BEVERAGE WINE PRODUCTION



Source: Wine and Spirit Production Survey, 1999–2000.

Production of distillation wine decreased to 52.8 million litres in 1999–2000, down 9% on last year and 22% down on the record production level of 67.3 million litres in 1995–96.

WINE PRODUCTION

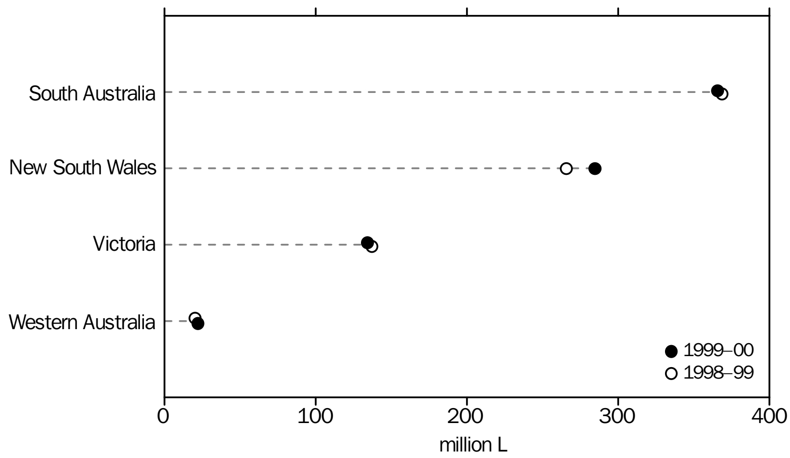
Type	*1995–96* '000 L	*1996–97* '000 L	*1997–98* '000 L	*1998–99* '000 L	*1999–00* '000 L
Beverage wine					
Fortified(a)	28 874	28 656	28 947	21 433	27 222
Unfortified	577 272	538 123	651 291	771 957	779 149
Total	*606 146*	*566 779*	*680 239*	*793 389*	*806 371*
Distillation wine(b)	*67 299*	*50 601*	*61 309*	*57 754*	*52 795*
Gross total wine	**673 445**	**617 379**	**741 547**	**851 143**	**859 166**
Net total wine(c)	668 087	612 906	736 850	*846 762*	*855 404*

(a) Relates only to production from unfortified wine of the same vintage.
(b) For manufacturing brandy and grape spirit. Includes wine obtained from marc.
(c) Excludes grape spirit used for fortifying (assumes 95.6% alcohol by volume).
Source: Wine and Spirit Production Survey, 1999–2000.

STATE PRODUCTION

Beverage wine production in 1999–2000 increased in New South Wales, Western Australia and Tasmania with falls in Victoria and South Australia. New South Wales recorded the largest increase in volume of beverage wine produced up 7% (18.6 million litres), followed by Western Australia which increased by 10% (2.0 million litres).

BEVERAGE WINE PRODUCTION, By State



Source: Wine and Spirit Production Survey, 1999–2000.

Production of unfortified wine decreased in South Australia by 1% (2.1 million litres) in 1999–2000. Despite the decrease, South Australia continues to have the largest share of unfortified wine production in Australia with 45% (353.8 million litres). Production of fortified wine in South Australia decreased by 8% (1.0 million litres) in 1999–2000.

WINE PRODUCTION—1999–2000

Type	*SA* '000 L	*NSW* '000 L	*Vic.* '000 L	*WA* '000 L	*Tas.* '000 L	*Aust.* '000 L
Beverage wine						
Fortified(a)	11 856	n.p.	n.p.	11	—	27 222
Unfortified	353 792	n.p.	n.p.	22 189	1 074	779 149
Total	*365 648*	*284 739*	*132 711*	*22 200*	*1 074*	*806 371*
Distillation wine(b)	*35 129*	*11 110*	*6 556*	—	—	*52 795*
Gross total wine	**400 777**	**295 849**	**139 267**	**22 200**	**1 074**	**859 166**
Net total wine(c)	398 804	294 667	138 662	22 199	1 074	855 404

(a) Relates only to production from unfortified wine of the same vintage.

(b) For manufacturing brandy and grape spirit. Includes wine obtained from marc.

(c) Excludes grape spirit used for fortifying (assumes 95.6% alcohol by volume).

Source: Wine and Spirit Production Survey, 1999–2000.

GRAPES CRUSHED

In 1999–2000 there were 1,145,238 tonnes of grapes crushed by winemakers crushing 50 tonnes or more, an increase of 1.7% or 19,398 tonnes on 1998–99. This is the second consecutive time that over one million tonnes of grapes were crushed in a single vintage. The larger winemakers (crushing more than 400 tonnes of fresh grapes) contributed 98% or 1,118,650 tonnes to the 1999–2000 total.

FRESH GRAPES CRUSHED(a)

(a) By winemakers crushing 50 tonnes or more.

Source: Wine and Spirit Production Survey, 1999–2000.

Increased demand for red wine has prompted extensive planting of red grape varieties in recent years and a diminished planting of white grape varieties. This resulted in an increase in red grapes crushed in 1999–2000 of 26% and a fall in white grapes crushed of 14%. While all States except Tasmania recorded an increase in red grapes crushed, Tasmania was the only State which recorded an increase in white grapes crushed. Red grapes comprised 49% of the total crush in 1999–2000 compared with 40% in 1998–99.

All States except South Australia recorded an increase in grapes crushed. New South Wales wineries recorded the largest grape crush increase from the previous year, 12,444 tonnes (3 %) followed by Victoria, 7,546 tonnes (4%) and Western Australia, 3,727 tonnes (12%). The fall in South Australia of 4,878 tonnes (1%) resulted from a fall in white grapes crushed of 26% which counteracted the increase in red grapes crushed of 25%. South Australia, however, remained the major contributor to the total crush with 45% followed by New South Wales (34%) and Victoria (17%).

The larger winemakers (those crushing more than 400 tonnes) reflected these proportions, while the smaller winemakers (crushing between 50 and 400 tonnes) crushed more red grapes (59%) than white (41%). The smaller winemakers recorded an increase of 5% in grapes crushed and contributed 2% to the total crush.

Readers should not infer that all grape juice produced in a particular State for winemaking was necessarily used to produce wine in the same State. Some unfermented grape juice is transported interstate and may subsequently be used in winemaking in another State. No reliable information is available concerning the volume of these interstate movements.

GRAPES CRUSHED *continued*

GRAPE CRUSH(a)

			1999–00		
	1997–98	*1998–99*	*Red*	*White*	*Total*
Fresh grapes crushed by	t	t	t	t	t
Winemakers crushing more than 400 t					
South Australia	479 623	509 181	311 585	190 920	502 505
New South Wales	304 841	380 557	148 491	245 072	393 563
Victoria	150 787	183 621	73 958	117 025	190 983
Western Australia	17 468	25 663	13 981	15 889	29 870
Tasmania	1 606	1 460	630	1 099	1 729
Australia	*954 325*	*1 100 482*	*548 645*	*570 005*	*1 118 650*
Winemakers crushing 50 to 400 t					
South Australia	4 932	6 340	5 843	2 295	8 138
New South Wales(b)	3 573	4 065	1 548	2 050	3 598
Victoria	6 990	6 307	4 062	2 429	6 491
Western Australia	4 707	6 543	3 072	2 991	6 063
Tasmania	938	1 251	435	558	993
Queensland	204	852	682	623	1 305
Australia	*21 344*	*25 358*	*15 642*	*10 946*	*26 588*
Total of winemakers crushing 50 t or more					
South Australia	484 555	515 521	317 428	193 215	510 643
New South Wales(b)	308 414	384 622	150 039	247 122	397 161
Victoria	157 777	189 928	78 020	119 454	197 474
Western Australia	22 175	32 206	17 053	18 880	35 933
Tasmania	2 544	2 711	1 065	1 657	2 722
Queensland	204	852	682	623	1 305
Australia	**975 669**	**1 125 840**	**564 287**	**580 951**	**1 145 238**

(a) Grape crush data are greater than wine grape production data in chapter 2 (see paragraph 4 of the Explanatory Notes).

(b) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

Source: Wine Statistics Survey, 1999–2000; Wine and Spirit Production Survey, 1999–2000.

GRAPE SPIRIT USE

The grape spirit used in fortifying current vintage wine decreased by 10% to 3.8 million litres of alcohol in 1999–2000 with South Australia recording the largest decrease of 22%.

GRAPE SPIRIT USED IN CURRENT VINTAGE WINE

	1995–96	*1996–97*	*1997–98*	*1998–99*	*1999–00*
	'000 L al	'000 L al	'000 L al	'000 L al	'000 L al
South Australia	2 842	2 302	2 624	2 541	1 973
New South Wales	1 405	1 152	1 030	936	1 182
Victoria	873	821	832	710	605
Other States	2	2	5	2	1
Australia	**5 122**	**4 277**	**4 490**	**4 189**	**3 762**

Source: Wine and Spirit Production Survey, 1999–2000.

CHAPTER 5 REGIONAL SUMMARY ....

BACKGROUND

Over 40 major winemaking areas have been identified in Australia. Many contain small or boutique wineries. While grape-growing data are available for smaller areas (vines are cultivated in more than 250 local government areas across Australia) the following table contains details of regions for which comprehensive statistical information is available.

Regions may obtain some of their grape supply or unfermented grape juice from outside their area. For example, grapes crushed by Barossa Valley wineries may also be sourced from the South Australian Riverland, while some New South Wales wineries may also source from Victorian Sunraysia and the South Australian Riverland.

The top two wine regions in terms of volume of wine produced were Riverland in South Australia and Murrumbidgee in New South Wales.

REGIONAL VITICULTURE AND WINE PRODUCTION—1999–00

	AREA OF VINES AT HARVESTp		GRAPE PRODUCTIONp			
	Bearing	*Not yet bearing*	*Winemaking*	*Other*	*Grapes crushed(a)*	*Beverage wine production(a)*
Region	ha	ha	t	t	t	'000 L
Central District	9 738	3 262	79 820	468	62 153	43 885
Barossa District	8 294	1 750	52 323	291	132 486	127 510
Riverland	17 177	4 583	274 132	4 822	250 573	154 912
Northern District	3 562	1 099	17 464	49	11 506	7 738
South Eastern District	9 640	2 035	63 873	6	45 787	31 602
Total South Australia	*48 412*	*12 729*	*487 612*	*5 635*	*502 505*	*365 648*
Murrumbidgee	10 444	2 350	143 168	2 807	185 266	136 050
Hunter Valley	4 087	266	25 965	163		
Sunraysia (NSW)	6 050	1 376	74 492	34 272	208 297	148 689
Rest of New South Wales	7 479	2 787	58 633	1 694		
Total New South Wales	*28 060*	*6 780*	*302 257*	*38 937*	*393 563*	*284 739*
Sunraysia (Vic.)	16 394	3 917	196 576	117 168	108 466	86 745
Kerang–Swan Hill	5 197	1 396	49 172	32 805	82 517	44 823
Rest of Victoria	8 130	3 328	59 512	790		
Total Victoria	*29 721*	*8 641*	*305 260*	*150 763*	*190 983*	*131 568*
Margaret River	2 265	873.0	14 667	262	13 374	9 015
Swan Shire	869	128.0	4 643	2 042	16 496	13 968
Rest of Western Australia	3 319	1 105	18 671	1 731		
Total Western Australia	*6 454*	*2 107*	*37 982*	*4 035*	*29 870*	*22 983*
Total Queensland	*1 700*	*518*	*2 018*	*3 842*	—	—
Total Tasmania	*524*	*237*	*3 369*	—	*1 729*	*1 074*
Total Australia(b)	**115 068**	**31 109**	**1 138 585**	**204 229**	**1 118 650**	**806 011**

(a) Winemakers crushing more than 400 tonnes.

(b) Totals for Area of vines and Grape production includes Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

Source: Wine and Spirit Production Survey, 1999–00; Vineyards Survey, 2000.

CHAPTER 6 WINE STOCKS

WINEMAKER STOCKS

Stocks of Australian beverage wine owned by winemakers at 30 June 2000 reached a record high of almost 1.2 billion litres, an increase of 9% or 102.2 million litres compared with stocks held at 30 June 1999. However not all wine types recorded an increase with fortified wine down 5%, vermouth down 28% and white table wine down 0.5% (2.2 million litres). Red/rosé table wine stocks increased by 22% (105.0 million litres) making this category the largest contributor to the overall stocks increase.

Stocks rose despite an increase in the total disposals of Australian wine (domestic sales plus export sales) in 1999–2000 due to the record level of beverage wine production. However it should be noted that differences in collection methodologies make an exact reconciliation of production, sales and stocks impossible.

STOCKS OF AUSTRALIAN WINE AND GRAPE JUICE HELD BY WINEMAKERS

	1996	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*
Stocks at 30 June	'000 L	'000 L	'000 L	'000 L	'000 L
Beverage wine					
Fortified					
Sherry	25 868	22 169	21 042	20 267	18 352
Port	51 613	49 953	49 031	47 398	46 481
Other(a)	5 536	7 703	9 256	8 653	7 498
Total	*83 017*	*79 824*	*79 329*	*76 317*	*72 331*
Sparkling wine(b)					
Bottle fermentation	62 403	60 730	63 307	65 088	63 963
Bulk fermentation	2 414	2 796	4 326	7 823	11 829
Total	*64 817*	*63 527*	*67 633*	*72 911*	*75 792*
Carbonated(c)	546	666	1 125	684	735
Flavoured(d)	2 694	2 078	1 829	1 944	2 570
Vermouth	425	624	633	523	376
Table wine					
White	364 605	377 328	386 031	455 044	452 802
Red and rosé	266 177	291 511	363 803	482 159	587 185
Total	*630 782*	*668 839*	*749 834*	*937 203*	*1 039 987*
Total beverage wine	**782 281**	**815 558**	**900 299**	**1 089 583**	**1 191 791**
Distillation wine	674	550	664	651	710
Unfermented grape juice					
Unfermented grape juice	22 455	22 201	17 418	12 289	16 457
Concentrated must (single strength)	5 168	3 634	5 692	6 388	9 029

(a) Includes muscat, madeira, tokay and white port.

(b) Spritzig wines are included with table wines.

(c) Prior to 1998, data for 'carbonated' wine included some spritzig style wine which now appears in 'Red and rosé table wine'.

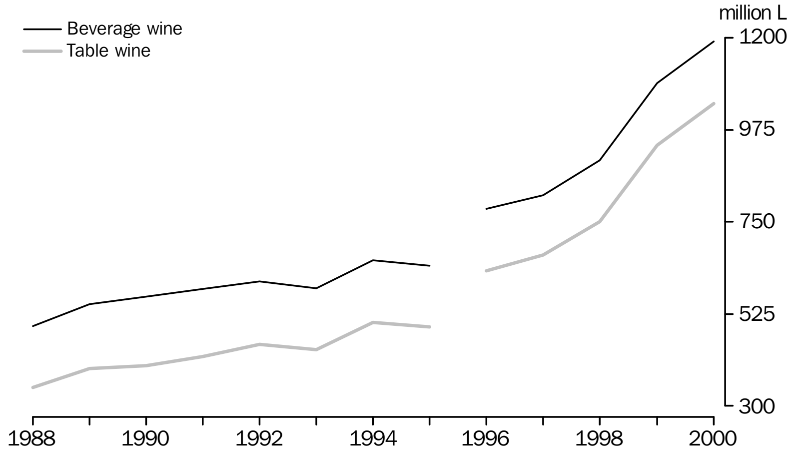
(d) Includes wine cocktails, marsala, aperitif and tonic wines.

Source: Stocks of Australian Wine and Brandy Survey, 30 June 2000.

WINE TYPES

At 30 June 2000, of all beverage wine stocks 87% was table wine, 6% was fortified wine and 6% was sparkling wine.

STOCKS OF AUSTRALIAN WINE—At 30 June(a)

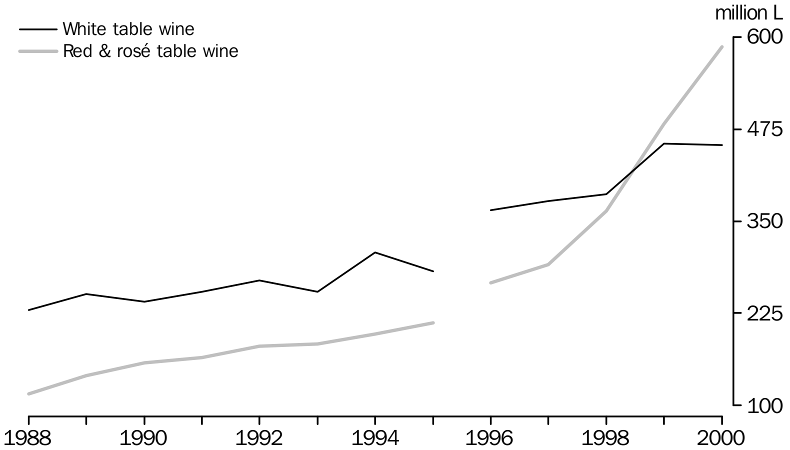


(a) Break in data indicates a break in series, new definition used in 1996. See paragraph 11 of the Explanatory Notes.

Source: Stocks of Australian Wine and Brandy Survey, 30 June 2000.

Table wine stocks rose 11% to 1,039.9 million litres at 30 June 2000. With red/rosé wine stocks rising faster than white wine over the last few years, stocks of red/rosé table wine exceeded white wine for the second consecutive year. The proportions were 56% (compared with 51% in 1999) for red/rosé wine and 44% for white wine.

STOCKS OF AUSTRALIAN TABLE WINE—At 30 June(a)



(a) Break in data indicates a break in series, new definition used in 1996. See paragraph 11 of the Explanatory Notes.

Source: Stocks of Australian Wine and Brandy Survey, 30 June 2000.

Fortified wine stocks were 72.3 million litres, of which 64% was port and 25% was sherry. Despite the break in series in 1996, the general fall in the fortified wine stocks has been continuous since 1990.

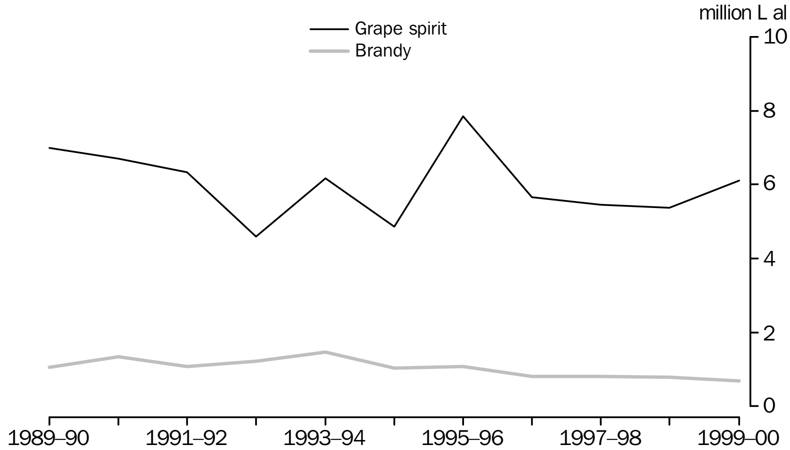
Sparkling wine stocks rose 4% to 75.8 million litres with bottle fermentation representation falling to 84% (compared with 89% in 1999) of the total. This reflects the increasing production of bulk fermented sparkling wine.

CHAPTER 7 BRANDY AND GRAPE SPIRIT

PRODUCTION

Production of Australian brandy fell by 14% to 676,000 litres of alcohol in 1999–2000 while grape spirit increased by 12% to 6.1 million litres of alcohol in 1999–2000. South Australia continued to be the main producer of both brandy and grape spirit, with almost 100% of the total brandy production and 68% of the total grape spirit production. New South Wales produced a minimal amount of brandy and 20% of total grape spirit, while Victoria produced 12% of total grape spirit.

BRANDY AND GRAPE SPIRIT PRODUCTION



Source: Wine and Spirit Production Survey, 1999–2000.

STOCKS

Total stocks of brandy and grape spirit increased by 6% in 1999–2000, despite a decrease in stocks of brandy in bond which fell by 9% to 4.8 million litres of alcohol. Rectified grape spirit and unused grape spirit increased 18% to 7.8 million litres of alcohol, following a fall in exports of that item. Spirit held in work in progress rose by 4% to 1.5 million litres of alcohol in 1999–2000.

STOCKS OF AUSTRALIAN BRANDY AND GRAPE SPIRIT

	1996	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*
Particulars at 30 June	'000 L al	'000 L al	'000 L al	'000 L al	'000 L al
Brandy in bond by age					
Under 2 years	2 781	2 654	2 125	1 964	1 321
2 years and over	2 655	2 938	3 363	3 349	3 493
Total	*5 435*	*5 592*	*5 488*	*5 313*	*4 814*
Rectified grape spirit for fortifying wine and grape spirit unused	5 315	5 735	6 763	6 604	7 794
Spirit held in work in progress (feints and low wine)	788	538	1 245	1 445	1 503
Total stocks	**11 538**	**11 865**	**13 496**	**13 362**	**14 111**

Source: Stocks of Australian Wine and Brandy Survey, 30 June 2000.

BRANDY AND GRAPE SPIRIT SALES

Domestic sales of Australian brandy continued to decline in 1999–2000, down 8% to 837,000 litres of alcohol, extending an unbroken downward trend since 1980–81 when sales totalled over 2.4 million litres of alcohol. Exports of Australian brandy are relatively small and tend to fluctuate from year to year. In 1999–2000, 19,400 litres of alcohol were exported of which 95% originated from South Australia and 4% from New South Wales. Australia exported 1,200 litres of alcohol in grape spirit in 1999–2000 which represented a dramatic fall from the 51,000 litres exported in the previous year.

The volume of imported brandy cleared for home consumption in Australia fell 4% to 577,000 litres of alcohol in 1999–2000. France was the source of 95% of brandy imports, similar to the proportions in previous years. Imports of grape spirit for 1999–2000 increased by 2% to 15,000 litres of alcohol. Turkey continued to be the main country of origin, increasing its contribution to 89% from 59% in 1998–99.

DOMESTIC SALES, EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF BRANDY

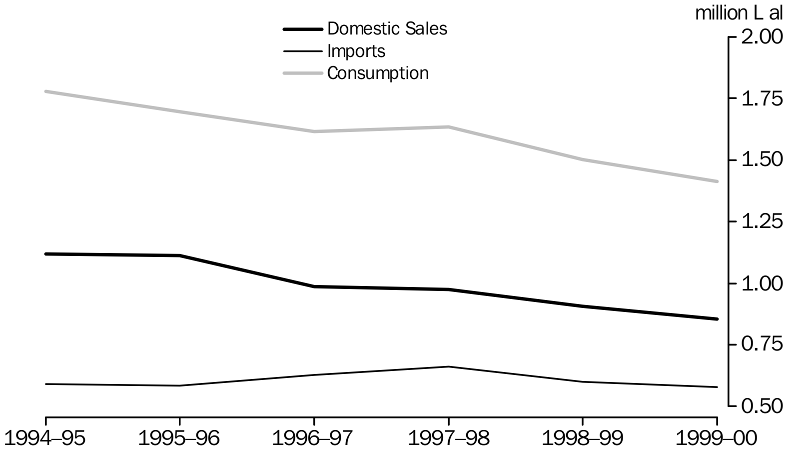
	1994–95	*1995–96*	*1996–97*	*1997–98*	*1998–99*	*1999–00*
	'000 L al	'000 L al	'000 L al	'000 L al	'000 L al	'000 L al
Australian brandy						
Domestic sales	1 188	1 113	987	974	905	837
Exports	36	24	17	26	24	19
Total disposals	*1 224*	*1 137*	*1 004*	*1 000*	*929*	*856*
Imported brandy	590	583	628	661	598	577
Consumption(a)	1 778	1 696	1 615	1 635	1 503	1 414

(a) Available for consumption in Australia, Domestic sales plus Imports.

Source: Sales of Australian Wine and Brandy by Winemakers (Cat. no. 8504.0).

Total disposals of Australian brandy (domestic sales plus exports) have continued to decline following the trend in decreasing sales evident since the early 1980s, falling a further 8% in 1999–2000 to 856,000 litres of alcohol. Over the same period imports of brandy fell by 4%, with imports for 1999–2000 of 577,000 litres of alcohol. The total brandy available for consumption in Australia fell by 6% in 1999–2000 to 1.4 million litres of alcohol.

DOMESTIC SALES, IMPORTS AND CONSUMPTION OF BRANDY



Source: Sales of Australian Wine and Brandy by Winemakers (Cat. no. 8504.0).

CHAPTER 8 DOMESTIC WINE SALES ....

INTRODUCTION

Information on the volume of domestic sales of Australian-produced wine is obtained from approximately 55 winemaking enterprises which have annual sales of at least 250,000 litres of wine. In 1999–2000, these were estimated to account for around 97% of domestic sales of Australian-produced wine by all winemakers compared with 95% in 1998–99.

In recent years the volume of sales has been affected by increasing exports of Australian-produced wine and the use of imported wine to supplement domestic demand. The analysis in this chapter excludes all imported wine sold in Australia even when blended with Australian wine. The imported component of such blends, which are largely packaged in soft packs or flagons, represents only a small proportion of sales.

WINE TYPES

In 1999–2000 the trend of increasing sales continued with a record 369.3 million litres of Australian-produced wine sold, at a value of $1,733.5m. This is an increase of 6% from the previous record of 348.3 million litres in 1998–99. Total wine sales have now experienced four years of consecutive increases amounting to 19%, compared with a 6% decrease from 1987–88 to 1995–96. Table wine, with sales of 307.1 million litres and accounting for 83% of total wine sales, continued to dominate wine sales. Sparkling wine accounted for 32.6 million litres (9%) and fortified wine accounted for 23.0 million litres (6%) of total wine sales.

Since 1987–88 total wine sales have recorded fluctuations between the low of 296.3 million litres in 1990 –91 to the current high of 369.3 million litres. Changes have occurred over the same period in the relative shares of the various wine types indicating changes in consumer preferences. Table wine dominates, having increased its share of total wine sales from 77% in 1987–88 to 83% in 1999–2000. However this increase has been due entirely to sales of red/rosé table wines which have more than doubled over the period. In contrast, sales of white wine have decreased by 5% over the period.

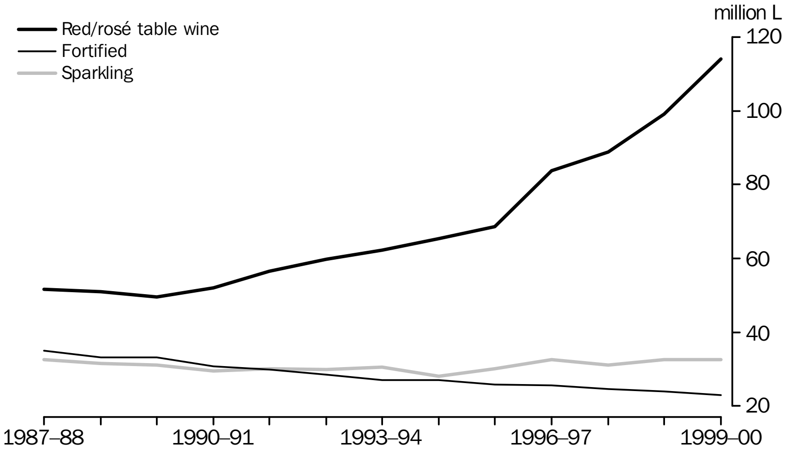
DOMESTIC SALES OF AUSTRALIAN WINE BY WINEMAKERS

Source: Sales of Australian Wine and Brandy by Winemakers (Cat. no. 8504.0).

WINE TYPES *continued*

Between 1987–88 and 1999–2000 sales of fortified wine have fallen fairly steadily (down 34% over the period). While overall sparkling wine sales have varied very little over the same period, there have been compositional changes with sales of bottle fermented wines reaching their lowest level in 1999–2000 and sales of bulk fermented wines reaching their highest level in the same year. These changes have taken bottle fermented wines from 77% of sparkling wine sales in 1987–88 to 56% in 1999–2000.

DOMESTIC SALES OF AUSTRALIAN WINE BY WINEMAKERS, Selected Wine Type



Source: Sales of Australian Wine and Brandy by Winemakers (Cat. no. 8504.0).

DOMESTIC SALES OF AUSTRALIAN WINE BY WINEMAKERS

	TABLE				SPARKLING				
	White	*Red/rosé(a)*	*Total*	*Fortified*	*Bottle fermented*	*Bulk fermented*	*Total*	*Other(a)*	*Total*
Period	million L	million L	million L	million L	million L	million L	million L	million L	million L
1987–88	204.2	51.6	255.8	35.1	25.0	7.6	32.6	7.0	330.5
1988–89	186.7	51.1	237.7	33.3	25.3	6.3	31.6	6.5	309.1
1989–90	180.4	49.5	230.0	33.1	25.6	5.6	31.2	6.3	300.6
1990–91	176.2	52.1	228.3	30.7	25.7	3.7	29.5	7.8	296.3
1991–92	190.2	56.5	246.7	29.9	25.4	4.7	30.2	8.1	314.8
1992–93	186.4	59.9	246.3	28.4	25.3	4.7	30.0	7.4	312.1
1993–94	192.5	62.2	254.7	27.0	26.3	4.3	30.6	7.2	319.5
1994–95	186.2	65.4	251.6	27.0	23.6	4.4	28.0	6.7	313.4
1995–96	178.7	68.6	247.3	25.9	22.9	7.2	30.1	6.2	309.5
1996–97	185.0	83.7	268.8	25.6	23.4	9.2	32.6	6.6	333.6
1997–98	189.5	88.9	278.4	24.6	22.3	8.8	31.1	4.7	338.8
1998–99	188.3	99.1	287.4	23.9	20.3	12.3	32.6	4.4	348.3
1999–00	193.0	114.1	307.1	23.0	18.2	14.4	32.6	6.6	369.3

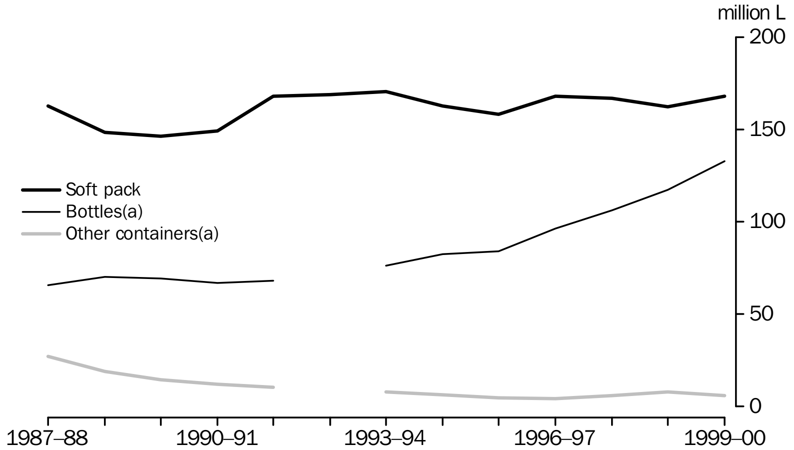
(a) Prior to 1997–98, data for 'other' wine includes some spritzig style wine which now appears in 'Red/rosé table wine'.

Source: Sales of Australian Wine and Brandy by Winemakers (Cat. no. 8504.0).

CONTAINER TYPE

While the category changed at July 1998 from 'glass containers 1 litre and under' to 'glass containers 2 litres and under', both categories mainly consist of sales in 750 ml bottles. In 1999– 2000 sales of table wine in glass containers less than 2 litres was 132.8 million litres, 13% higher than the 117.1 million litres reported the previous year. Soft pack sales increased 3.5% to 168.2 million litres following a decrease of 2% in 1998–99. Table wine sold in glass containers 2 litres and over including bulk containers, decreased 23% to 6.0 million litres and follows a 36% increase in 1998–99.

DOMESTIC SALES OF AUSTRALIAN TABLE WINE, Container Type



(a) Data for 1992–93 are not available for publication.

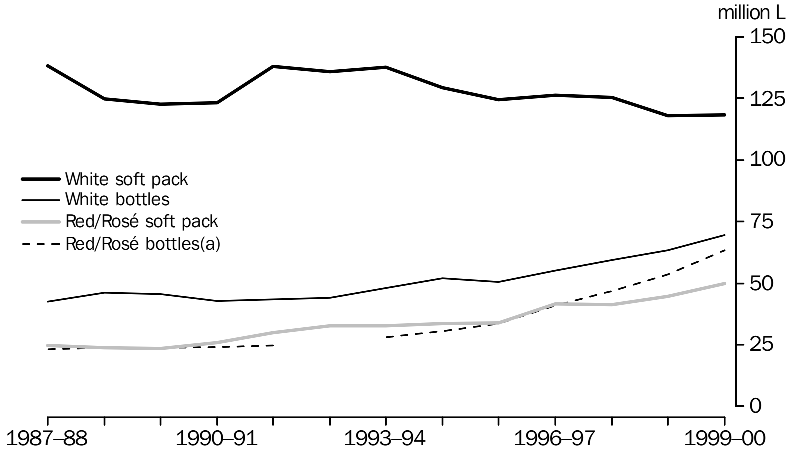
Source: Sales of Australian Wine and Brandy by Winemakers (Cat. no. 8504.0).

The proportion of table wine sold in bottles rose to 43% in 1999–2000, up from 41% in 1998–99 and 26% in 1987–88. The proportion sold in soft pack fell slightly to 55%, down from 57% in 1998–99, and has fluctuated since the 1987–88 proportion of 64%. Wine sold in other containers decreased from 3% in 1998–99 to 2% in 1999–2000 and is well below the 11% recorded in 1987–88.

Sales of bottled red/rosé table wine have increased at a greater rate over the period 1987–88 to 1999–2000, to be only 5.9 million litres below bottled white table wine. Bottled red/rosé table wine sales increased by 40.3 million litres (174%) to 63.5 million litres while bottled white table wine rose by 26.8 million litres (63%) to 69.4 million litres. Soft pack sales over the same period show a different pattern. Red/rosé table wine in soft packs increased by 25.1 million litres (102%) to 49.8 million litres whereas white table wine in soft packs has fallen by 19.8 million litres (14%) to 118.4 million litres.

CONTAINER TYPE *continued*

DOMESTIC SALES OF AUSTRALIAN RED AND WHITE TABLE WINE



(a) Data for 1992–93 are not available for publication.

Source: Sales of Australian Wine and Brandy by Winemakers (Cat. no. 8504.0).

Sales of fortified wine continue to be fairly evenly split between the container types. Of the total 23.0 million litres of fortified wine sold in 1999 –2000, 34% (7.9 million litres) was sold in glass containers less than 2 litres, 34% (7.8 million litres) in softpacks and 32% (7.3 million litres) in other containers. Port wine made up the largest proportion of fortified wine sold in glass containers less than 2 litres with 63% (5.0 million litres), followed by sherry with 32% (2.5 million litres).

DOMESTIC SALES OF AUSTRALIAN TABLE WINE, Container Type

	GLASS CONTAINERS LESS THAN 2 LITRES(a).....			SOFT PACK..................			OTHER CONTAINERS.......		
	White	*Red/rosé(b)(c)*	*Total*	*White*	*Red/rosé(c)*	*Total*	*White*	*Red/rosé(c)*	*Total*
Period	million L	million L	million L	million L	million L	million L	million L	million L	million L
1987–88	42.6	23.2	65.7	138.2	24.7	162.8	23.4	3.8	27.2
1988–89	46.1	23.9	70.1	124.7	23.8	148.5	15.9	3.3	19.2
1989–90	45.5	23.9	69.3	122.8	23.5	146.3	12.2	2.2	14.4
1990–91	42.9	24.1	67.0	123.4	26.0	149.4	9.9	2.0	11.9
1991–92	43.5	24.8	68.3	138.1	30.0	168.1	8.6	1.7	10.3
1992–93	44.1	n.p.	n.p.	135.9	32.8	168.7	6.4	n.p.	n.p.
1993–94	48.1	28.2	76.3	137.8	32.6	170.3	6.6	1.5	8.1
1994–95	51.9	30.6	82.4	129.3	33.5	162.9	5.0	1.3	6.3
1995–96	50.6	33.7	84.3	124.4	34.0	158.4	3.8	0.8	4.6
1996–97	55.2	41.1	96.4	126.5	41.6	168.1	3.3	1.0	4.3
1997–98	59.4	46.7	106.1	125.3	41.3	166.6	4.9	0.9	5.8
1998–99	63.4	53.7	117.1	118.0	44.6	162.5	7.0	0.8	7.8
1999–00	69.4	63.5	132.8	118.4	49.8	168.2	5.3	0.8	6.0

(a) Prior to July 1998, data was collected for glass containers 1 litre and under.

(b) Prior to 1997–98, some spritzig style wine was reported as non-table wine. It now appears in this category.

(c) The categories red table wine and rosé table wine have now been combined as red/rosé table wine.

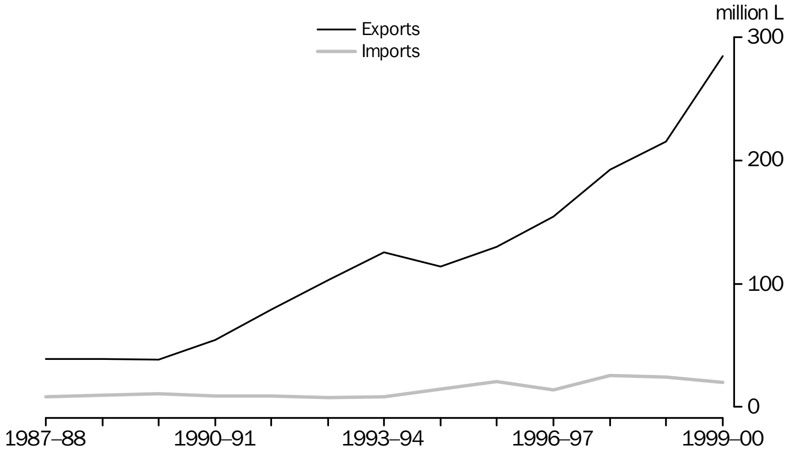
Source: Sales of Australian Wine and Brandy by Winemakers (Cat. no. 8504.0).

CHAPTER 9 INTERNATIONAL TRADE

INTRODUCTION

The strong growth in Australian wine exports evident since the mid-1980s continued in 1999–2000 as Australia exported a record 284.9 million litres of wine, valued at $1,372.8m. Since 1986–87 the trade balance for wine in both quantity and value terms has consistently been in surplus (exports greater than imports) and the surplus has generally been increasing over time.

IMPORTS OF WINE AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN WINE



Source: Sales of Australian Wine and Brandy by Winemakers (Cat. no. 8504.0).

EXPORTS OF WINE

The quantity of Australian wine exported has increased dramatically over the last decade; from 1989–90 the export quantity has increased sevenfold, while the value has increased elevenfold over the same period. The 284.9 million litres of wine exported in 1999–2000 represented an increase of 32% on the previous record of 216.1 million litres exported in the previous year. The value of wine exported has also continued to rise, reaching a record high of $1,372.8m in 1999–2000, an increase of 29% from the previous year despite the fall in the average unit value of these exports to $4.82 per litre, down from $4.94 per litre in 1998–99.

Table wine was the predominant type of wine exported in 1999–2000, with 272.8 million litres or 96% of the total quantity, and has been the major influence in the rise of Australian wine exports. Over the last five years exports of table wine have more than doubled, from 121.0 million litres in 1995–96 to 272.8 million litres in 1999–2000, accounting for almost all (98%) of the increase in total Australian wine exports in that period.

Sparkling wine exports exhibited similar rises to table wine exports with a 31% rise of 9.1 million litres in 1999–2000 and maintained that category's proportion of total wine exports at 3%. In contrast the proportion of fortified wine has declined over the last decade from 5% to less than 1% of wine exports.

EXPORTS OF WINE *continued*

EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN WINE

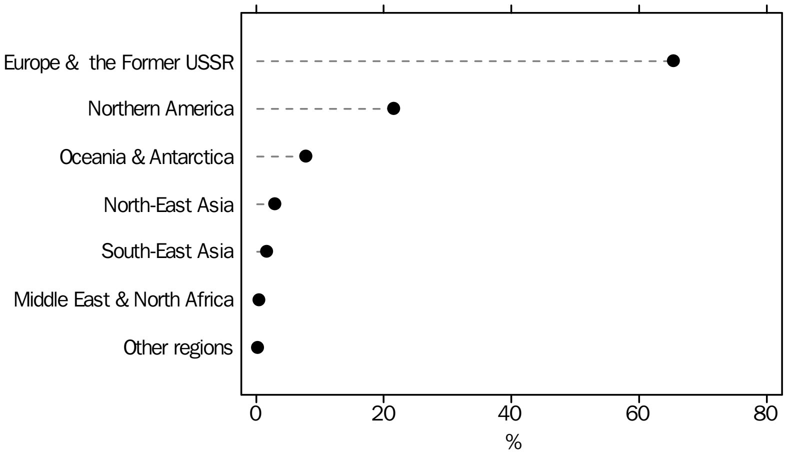
	WINE TYPE				TOTAL WINE	
	Table	*Fortified*	*Sparkling*	*Other*	*Quantity*	*Value*
Period	'000 L	'000 L	'000 L	'000 L	'000 L	$'000
1987–88	35 022	1 411	1 603	1 088	39 124	96 157
1988–89	35 873	1 106	1 764	301	39 044	114 521
1989–90	32 095	1 936	2 074	2 015	38 120	121 248
1990–91	46 890	2 765	3 180	1 321	54 156	179 588
1991–92	71 752	2 384	3 904	639	78 679	243 526
1992–93	95 468	1 851	4 730	784	102 832	293 157
1993–94	116 655	2 873	5 042	893	125 464	366 574
1994–95	105 542	2 475	5 109	537	113 663	385 704
1995–96	121 037	2 506	5 489	639	129 671	471 576
1996–97	144 892	2 490	6 046	966	154 393	603 297
1997–98	183 024	2 505	6 110	764	192 404	873 847
1998–99	206 287	2 244	6 937	681	216 149	1 067 979
1999–00	272 841	2 287	9 088	717	284 933	1 372 756

Source: Sales of Australian Wine and Brandy by Winemakers (Cat. no. 8504.0).

DESTINATION OF EXPORTS

There has been little change to the regional destination of exports in 1999–2000. The European Union is the major region for the export of Australian wine, taking 179.2 million litres valued at $780.5m . This was 63% of the total quantity exported in 1999–2000 and accounted for 96% of total exports to the Europe and Former USSR region. Shares of other regions are Northern America 22%, Oceania and Antarctica 8%, North-East Asia 3% and South-East Asia with 2%.

DESTINATION OF AUSTRALIAN WINE EXPORTS—1999–2000



Source: International Trade database.

DESTINATION OF EXPORTS *continued*

The United Kingdom was the major country of destination for Australian wine with 138.4 million litres, up 35% from last year and valued at $604.1m . The United States of America was the second largest export market with 49.1 million litres, an increase of 34%, valued at $331.m. New Zealand followed with 20.5 million litres, a decrease of 5%, valued at $63.0m. Almost all major export markets increased when compared with last year, with the largest percentage increase (119%) recorded in the German market.

The United Kingdom continued to be the largest importer of both sparkling and fortified wines, taking 51% and 32% respectively of total Australian exports of those wine types.

EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN WINE, By Destination—1999–2000

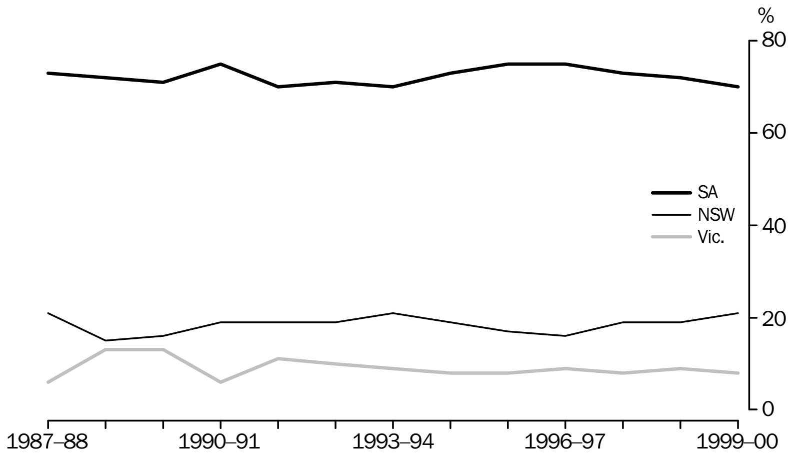
	WINE TYPE				TOTAL WINE	
	Table	*Fortified*	*Sparkling*	*Other*	*Quantity*	*Value*
Principal country/region	'000 L	'000 L	'000 L	'000 L	'000 L	$'000
New Zealand	17 946	294	2 141	119	20 500	62 975
Total Oceania & Antarctica	*19 408*	*348*	*2 308*	*154*	*22 218*	*69 741*
Netherlands	5 294	3	70	8	5 374	24 972
Germany	13 758	2	22	2	13 783	58 907
Ireland	6 244	3	111	—	6 358	34 609
Sweden	5 770	25	204	—	6 000	20 733
United Kingdom	132 984	741	4 640	79	138 444	604 053
Total European Union	*172 913*	*826*	*5 202*	*236*	*179 177*	*780 525*
Norway	2 668	—	42	—	2 710	10 037
Switzerland	3 983	12	44	2	4 041	21 419
Total Europe and the Former USSR	*180 025*	*841*	*5 291*	*241*	*186 397*	*814 178*
Total Middle East and North Africa	*1 044*	*5*	*60*	*3*	*1 112*	*3 720*
Singapore	1 910	12	108	95	2 126	16 195
Total South-East Asia	*4 375*	*147*	*186*	*132*	*4 839*	*31 605*
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	1 539	7	96	82	1 723	13 031
Japan	5 033	102	332	28	5 495	29 605
Total North-East Asia	*7 471*	*112*	*486*	*139*	*8 208*	*47 759*
Canada	11 601	504	218	16	12 339	71 170
United States of America	48 305	306	503	32	49 145	331 293
Total Northern America	*59 940*	*810*	*721*	*48*	*61 519*	*402 697*
Total other regions	*578*	*25*	*36*	*1*	*640*	*3 057*
Total all countries	**272 841**	**2 287**	**9 088**	**717**	**284 933**	**1 372 756**

Source: International Trade database.

STATE OF ORIGIN OF EXPORTS

There has been little variation in the shares of wine exports between the States over the last ten years. South Australia was the predominant source of Australian wine exports, supplying 198.8 million litres (70%) valued at $899.2m in 1999–2000. Wine was the largest export item for that State for the first time in 1999–2000. New South Wales contributed 60.5 million litres (21%) valued at $293.1m followed by Victoria with 23.6 million litres (8%), with a value of $160.5m . The average prices per litre of wine exported in 1999–2000 were $4.52 for wine from South Australia, $4.84 for wine from New South Wales and $6.81 for wine from Victoria.

EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN WINE, By State of Origin(a)



(a) Proportion of total wine exports.

Source: International Trade database.

EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN WINE, By State of Origin

Period	*NSW*	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT & ACT*	*Aust.*
	'000 L	'000 L	'000 L	'000 L	'000 L	'000 L	'000 L	'000 L
1987–88	7 872	3 253	30	26 815	184	8	—	38 161
1988–89	5 870	5 081	2	27 990	100	1	—	39 044
1989–90	6 053	5 123	12	26 829	89	14	1	38 120
1990–91	10 088	3 387	10	40 487	194	11	20	54 197
1991–92	15 004	8 271	3	55 122	241	34	5	78 680
1992–93	19 225	10 481	51	72 605	445	20	5	102 832
1993–94	25 825	11 629	40	87 370	547	31	21	125 464
1994–95	21 480	8 600	3	82 823	724	31	2	113 663
1995–96	22 410	10 331	155	96 146	596	32	—	129 671
1996–97	25 400	13 548	149	114 408	842	45	—	154 393
1997–98	36 292	16 748	77	138 327	910	49	—	192 404
1998–99	40 302	18 452	36	155 903	1 269	188	—	216 149
1999–00	60 546	23 569	42	198 761	1 893	119	4	284 933
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
1999–00	293 127	160 488	302	899 224	18 742	842	30	1 372 756

Source: International Trade database.

IMPORTS OF WINE

Wine imports cleared for home consumption fell to 19.6 million litres in 1999–2000, down 19% from the previous year. While imports of table and other wine declined from 1998–99 by 30% and 11% respectively, sparkling and fortified wine increased by 31% and 645% respectively. France and Italy maintained or improved levels of supply for their traditional markets within Australia, while countries such as Spain and South Africa supplied less of lower priced wine for blending with Australian produced wine in soft packs than the previous year. However, the volume of imports has not fallen to previous levels experienced in the 1980s and early 1990s, as the success of the export market is still leading to a shortfall in domestic supply, which is being supplemented by imports from overseas.

Despite the fall in the quantity of imports, the value of wine imported rose 11% to $113.9m. As a result, the average price per litre increased in 1999–2000 to $5.81 compared with $4.23 in 1998–99.

WINE IMPORTS CLEARED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, By Wine Type

	WINE TYPE				TOTAL WINE	
	Table	*Fortified*	*Sparkling*	*Other*	*Quantity*	*Value*
Period	'000 L	'000 L	'000 L	'000 L	'000 L	$'000
1987–88	5 302	178	2 031	635	8 146	41 358
1988–89	6 086	311	2 264	1 076	9 737	46 871
1989–90	6 595	184	2 736	937	10 453	52 692
1990–91	5 604	191	2 285	919	8 999	46 779
1991–92	5 190	160	2 373	979	8 703	45 649
1992–93	4 833	106	2 346	546	7 832	46 984
1993–94	4 432	152	2 301	1 456	8 341	47 637
1994–95	9 398	272	3 065	1 322	14 057	61 057
1995–96	16 649	105	2 673	830	20 256	60 478
1996–97	10 105	105	2 387	993	13 589	66 503
1997–98	21 447	135	2 996	1 044	25 622	92 926
1998–99	20 136	92	2 915	1 113	24 255	102 498
1999–00	14 099	685	3 827	995	19 607	113 866

Source: Sales of Australian Wine and Brandy by Winemakers (Cat. no. 8504.0).

Imports of wine from Italy (5.5 million litres) supplied 28% of the total quantity of imported wine. Italy was the largest contributor to Australian imports, followed by Spain (5.1 million litres). Over the past year South Africa has had a significant reduction in wine exported to Australia, falling from 4.1 million litres in 1998–99 to 97,000 litres in 1999–2000, a return to the level of 1997–98. Although France is third in terms of volume it maintained its ranking of first in regard to value, with imports to Australia of $51.3m having an average price per litre of $14.86. This is in contrast to Italy and Spain which, although large suppliers, average $4.07 and $1.31 per litre respectively.

IMPORTS OF WINE *continued*

WINE IMPORTS CLEARED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, By Country of Origin

	1997–98		1998–99		1999–00	
	Quantity	*Value*	*Quantity*	*Value*	*Quantity*	*Value*
	'000 L	$'000	'000 L	$'000	'000 L	$'000
Chile	565	1 652	299	1 311	251	1 046
France	2 875	34 400	3 032	43 086	3 453	51 311
Germany	443	1 473	469	1 865	415	1 547
Greece	377	786	359	992	625	1 328
Hungary	159	400	105	355	80	267
Italy	6 536	23 062	5 439	22 656	5 477	22 304
New Zealand	2 834	14 497	2 728	15 790	3 092	23 690
Portugal	527	2 263	455	1 853	457	2 089
South Africa	95	429	4 073	2 261	97	464
Spain	10 083	10 195	6 704	9 083	5 066	6 617
United States of America	132	923	111	858	107	846
Other	996	2 846	481	2 388	559	2 357
Total	**25 622**	**92 926**	**24 255**	**102 498**	**19 607**	**113 866**

Source: International Trade database.

FRESH AND DRIED GRAPES

Australia exported a record 33,485 tonnes of fresh grapes in 1999–2000. This was an increase of 16% from last year's total of 28,940 tonnes. The value of fresh grapes exported increased 10% to $74.2m.

The Asian countries of Hong Kong and Singapore were the main markets for Australian fresh grapes, accounting for 36% and 21% respectively of total fresh grape exports in 1999–2000. The combined value of these exports was $40.9m.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF FRESH AND DRIED GRAPES

	FRESH GRAPES				DRIED GRAPES			
	Exports		*Imports*		*Exports*		*Imports*	
Period	t	$'000	t	$'000	t	$'000	t	$'000
1987–88	22 390	42 374	2	3	42 824	78 087	4 749	6 692
1988–89	10 943	21 159	53	87	51 496	88 226	6 046	7 174
1989–90	10 680	21 434	—	—	38 794	69 056	5 475	7 296
1990–91	8 473	20 794	—	—	36 386	74 156	5 683	8 027
1991–92	15 408	36 102	14	18	44 592	82 886	9 681	13 800
1992–93	12 621	31 513	—	—	55 047	96 927	5 335	7 429
1993–94	11 702	28 695	7	8	41 087	73 340	4 725	6 070
1994–95	13 359	32 337	2	12	14 681	29 642	7 369	9 090
1995–96	21 056	46 718	—	—	15 216	34 275	9 265	12 158
1996–97	26 806	67 065	5	32	25 260	52 173	10 282	14 162
1997–98	27 183	52 535	1	8	12 277	29 829	11 852	19 604
1998–99	28 940	67 337	—	—	13 687	36 806	16 229	27 773
1999–00	33 485	74 232	1	4	4 929	13 347	17 077	28 908

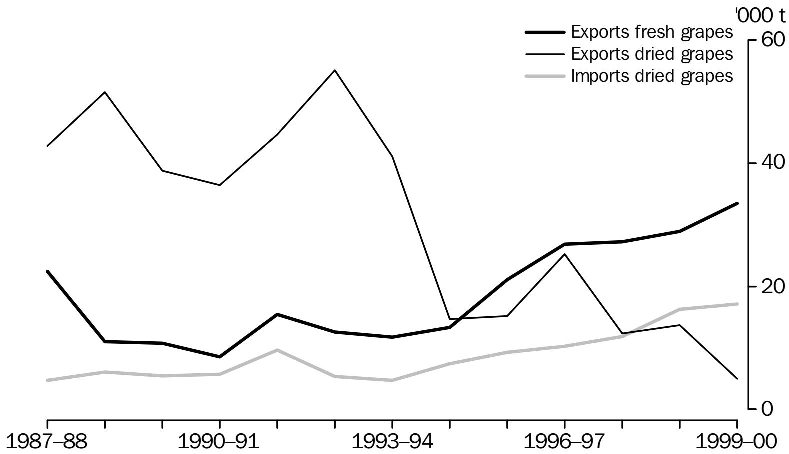
Source: International Trade database.

FRESH AND DRIED GRAPES *continued*

In 1999–2000 Australia exported 4,929 tonnes of dried grapes valued at $13.3m, a 64% decrease in both quantity and value compared with 1998–99. This represents the lowest level of dried grape exports since the early 1970s and extends the decline which started in 1994–95.

Exports to all markets for dried grapes declined in 1999–2000 with Canada, the largest market in the previous year with 3,255 tonnes, falling by 78% to 721 tonnes. The major destinations of dried grapes in 1999–2000, Germany (1,492 tonnes), New Zealand (979 tonnes) and the United Kingdom (888 tonnes), accounted for over two-thirds of total exports.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN FRESH AND DRIED GRAPES



Source: International Trade database.

Imports of dried grapes continued to rise with a record high of 17,077 tonnes in 1999–2000, valued at $28.9m. This was an increase of 5% from the previous year in terms of volume and 4% in terms of value.

Turkey was the major supplier of dried grapes to the Australian market, with imports at 8,086 tonnes valued at $13.4m, which accounted for 47% of the total import quantity in 1999–2000 and 46% of the total value.

FRESH AND DRIED GRAPES *continued*

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF FRESH AND DRIED GRAPES, By Country

	1997–98		1998–99		1999–00	
	Quantity	*Value*	*Quantity*	*Value*	*Quantity*	*Value*
	t	$'000	t	$'000	t	$'000
Exports of fresh grapes						
Hong Kong	10 669	19 535	12 466	28 848	11 908	26 391
Indonesia	767	1 397	1 124	2 697	1 793	3 898
Malaysia	4 365	8 177	3 077	6 774	4 417	9 487
New Zealand	2 484	4 504	2 463	5 573	1 986	4 704
Singapore	5 378	11 170	5 577	13 210	6 929	14 553
Viet Nam	728	1 673	821	2 240	848	2 170
Other countries	2 791	6 079	3 412	7 995	5 604	13 029
Total	**27 183**	**52 535**	**28 940**	**67 337**	**33 485**	**74 232**
Imports of fresh grapes						
Iran	—	—	—	—	1	4
New Zealand	1	8	—	—	—	—
Total	**1**	**8**	**—**	**—**	**1**	**4**
Exports of dried grapes						
Canada	3 271	7 942	3 255	8 846	721	1 940
Germany	2 238	5 392	2 944	7 916	1 492	3 880
Japan	640	1 470	1 003	2 510	100	293
New Zealand	2 095	4 728	2 333	5 743	979	2 670
United Kingdom	2 764	7 318	2 639	7 870	888	2 698
Other countries	1 270	2 979	1 513	3 921	749	1 866
Total	**12 277**	**29 829**	**13 687**	**36 806**	**4 929**	**13 347**
Imports of dried grapes						
Greece	2 631	4 281	4 214	7 800	4 385	7 651
Iran	870	1 352	2 826	4 216	2 917	4 388
Turkey	7 047	11 385	7 731	12 642	8 086	13 377
Other countries	1 304	2 612	1 458	3 115	1 689	3 492
Total	**11 852**	**19 604**	**16 229**	**27 773**	**17 077**	**28 908**

Source: International Trade database.

GRAPE JUICE

In 1999–2000 Australia exported 3.4 million litres of grape juice valued at $10.5m. Grape juice (including grape must) is defined as unfermented juice not containing added spirit and with an alcoholic strength by volume not exceeding 0.5%. Japan is the major market for Australian grape juice exports.

CHAPTER 10 GRAPE AND WINE PRICES

WINE GRAPE PRICES

The 2000 vintage recorded a fall of 5% in the prices paid for winegrapes, the first fall since 1991. The 2000 vintage fall brings the index to a level which is 81% higher than the 1990 vintage. The grape price index is calculated by using the base weighted movement in prices for each of the varieties included in the survey. The index does not allow for price movements caused by a change in the mix of varieties.

PRICE INDEX OF GRAPES USED IN WINE PRODUCTION, Change on Previous Vintage(a)

(a) Value for 1997 is 0.4%.

Source: Price Indexes of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industries (Cat. no. 6411.0).

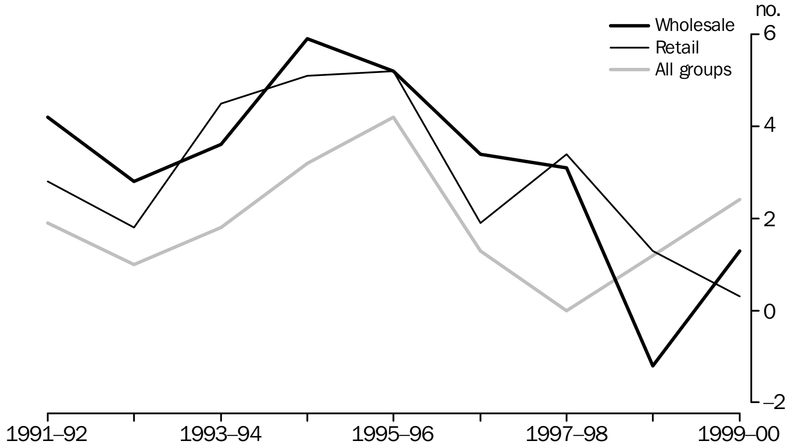
WINE PRICES

There has been a return to growth in the wholesale price of wine received by winemakers for 1999–2000. A rise in the wholesale price of 1.3%, substantially due to a 1.8% increase for table wine, has reversed the 1.2% fall of the 1998–99 year.

The wine group retail price index for 1999–2000 increased by 0.3%, while the general consumer price index rose by 2.4%. This compares with rises of 1.3% and 1.2% respectively in the indexes for 1998–99.

WINE PRICES *continued*

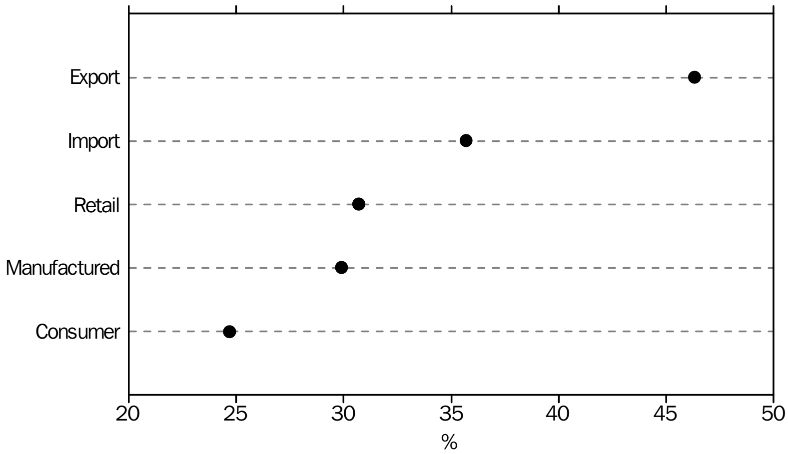
SELECTED PRICE INDEXES, Change on Previous Financial Year



Source: Consumer Price Index (Cat. no. 6401.0).

Between 1989–90 and 1999–2000 wholesale prices for wine rose by 30%, with table wine rising by 32% and fortified wine by 21%. At the retail level, wine price rises have continued to show growth with a 31% increase since 1989–90, marginally larger than the wholesale price increase and 5% larger than the general consumer price index increase.

SELECTED PRICE INDEXES OF WINE, Change 1989–90 to 1999–2000



Source: Price Indexes of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industries (Cat. no. 6411.0); Export Price Index Survey, 2000; Import Price Index Survey, 2000; *Consumer Price Index* (Cat. no. 6401.0).

EXPORT AND IMPORT PRICES

Export prices for table wine rose by 2% between 1998–99 and 1999–2000. This follows the 10% increase recorded in 1998–99. In 1999–2000 the import price index rose by 1%, after a rise in 1998–99 of 5%.

SELECTED PRICE INDEXES, Percentage Change

	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY				CONSUMER		EXPORT	IMPORT
Period	*Wine grapes*	*Table wine*	*Fortified wine*	*Wine*	*Wine*	*All groups*	*Table wine*	*Wine*
1992–93	9.9	2.7	3.1	2.8	1.8	1.0	1.6	5.8
1993–94	33.4	3.8	3.2	3.6	4.5	1.8	0.2	–5.8
1994–95	22.2	6.5	4.1	5.9	5.1	3.2	1.0	3.1
1995–96	7.5	5.6	3.8	5.2	5.2	4.2	–0.6	3.0
1996–97	0.4	3.5	2.9	3.4	1.9	1.3	6.2	–0.6
1997–98	5.9	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.4	0.0	11.6	2.5
1998–99	3.0	–1.0	–2.0	–1.2	1.3	1.2	10.2	5.2
1999–00	–4.9	1.8	–0.1	1.3	0.3	2.4	2.2	1.0
1989–90 to 1999–00	80.7	32.1	21.2	29.9	30.7	24.7	46.3	35.7

Source: Price Indexes of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industries (Cat. no. 6411.0); unpublished data, Export Price Index Survey, 2000 ; unpublished data, Import Price Index Survey, 2000; *Consumer Price Index* (Cat. no. 6401.0).

CHAPTER 11 WINE CONSUMPTION

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents information on apparent consumption of wine and household expenditure on wine. Earlier editions of this publication also included information from the 1995 National Health Survey on consumption patterns and information from household surveys conducted in February 1998 and May 1998 on the profile of Australian wine drinkers.

APPARENT CONSUMPTION

Using aggregates of domestic sales of wine by winemakers and imports cleared for home consumption, estimates of wine available for consumption are made each year and a mean population is applied to derive per capita apparent consumption. Per capita consumption of wine in Australia has recorded strong growth since the late 1930s, rising from 2.7 litres over the three years to 1938–39 to the peak of 20.2 litres over the three years to 1988–89. This has been followed by a slight decline over the last decade, with the three years ended 1999–2000 at 19.9 litres.

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF WINE

Source: Apparent Consumption of Foodstuffs, 1998–99.

There has been a more than sevenfold increase in average wine consumption over the last 60 years. This can be contrasted with a twofold increase in beer consumption over the period, rising from 53.2 litres over the three years ended 1938–39 to a peak of 133.2 litres over the three years ended 1978–79, with a subsequent decline to 94.4 litres over the three years ended 1998–99. The 1999–2000 figure of 92.2 litres shows continuing decline in beer consumption.

In the latter half of the last decade, per capita consumption of wine had risen steadily from a low in 1995–96 of 18.3 litres to a high of 19.8 litres. At the beginning of this decade, consumption returned to the level of the 1980s with 20.4 litres for 1999–2000.

APPARENT CONSUMPTION *continued*

APPARENT PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL

	1992–93	*1993–94*	*1994–95*	*1995–96*	*1996–97*	*1997–98*	*1998–99*	*1999–00p*
				BEVERAGE (litres)				
Wine	18.3	18.6	18.4	18.3	19.0	19.6	19.8	20.4
Beer	99.5	98.0	96.8	95.3	95.5	94.5	93.2	92.2
				ALCOHOL (litres of alcohol)				
Wine	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3
Beer	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9
Spirits	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.6
Total alcohol	**7.6**	**7.8**	**7.7**	**7.5**	**7.5**	**7.6**	**7.5**	**7.8**

Source: Apparent Consumption of Foodstuffs, 1999–2000.

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON WINE

During 1998–99 Australian households spent an average of $5.28 per week on wine. Households in the Australian Capital Territory spent the most with $8.88 and those in Tasmania the least with $3.52. Victorian households spent the highest proportion of their total weekly alcohol expenditure on wine (33%), while Northern Territory households spent the lowest (15%).

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE, Alcoholic Beverages—1998–99

	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*	*ACT*	*Aust.*
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Wine	5.33	6.72	4.07	4.71	4.19	3.52	5.61	8.88	5.28
Beer	9.88	7.58	9.87	8.13	10.69	8.37	19.93	9.94	9.29
Spirits	3.04	3.69	3.33	1.99	5.44	2.65	8.21	4.95	3.47
Total(a)	**21.56**	**20.32**	**18.96**	**16.49**	**21.83**	**15.60**	**36.95**	**27.66**	**20.43**

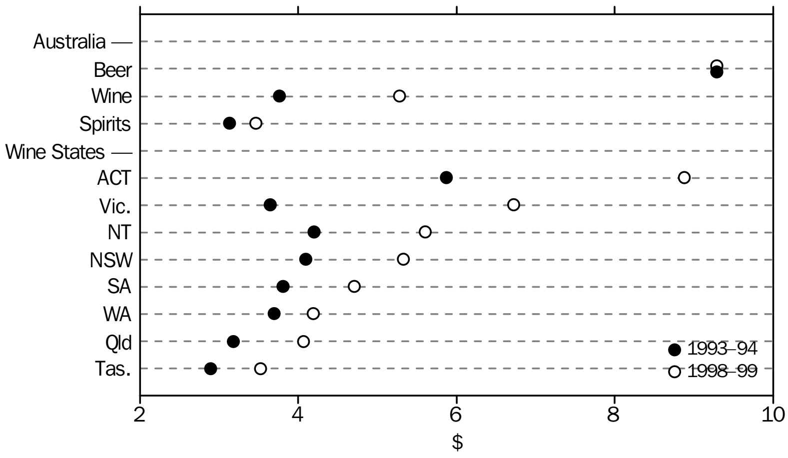
(a) Including alcoholic beverages n.e.c.

Source: Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Detailed Expenditure Items, 1998–99 (Cat. no. 6535.0).

From 1993–94 to 1998–99 there has been a 40% increase in weekly expenditure on wine. This represents an increase to 26% of total weekly alcohol expenditure in 1998–99 from 22% in 1993–94. Weekly beer expenditure remained unchanged at $9.29, but this reduced the proportion of the total weekly alcohol expenditure spent on beer to 45% in 1998–99 from 53% in 1993–94. Expenditure on spirits increased slightly over the five-year period to $3.47.

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON WINE *continued*

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE, Alcoholic Beverages



Source: Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Detailed Expenditure Items, 1998–99 (Cat. no. 6535.0).

CHAPTER 12 PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE WINE AND GRAPE PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES ....

The Population Census of 6 August 1996 identified 7,420 persons whose main job was in grape-growing and 8,328 persons whose main job was in the manufacturing or blending of wine. This excludes casual workers such as grape pickers and other seasonal workers not working in those industries in the week prior to the Census. It also excludes people who worked in wine and grape production as a second job. Of the grape industry workers, 44% were farmers and farm managers, 41% were agriculture and horticulture labourers and 2% were plant and machine operators. For the wine manufacturing industry, 7% were farmers and farm managers, 21% were agriculture and horticulture labourers, 4% were plant and machine operators, 14% were clerical sales and service workers, 10% were professionals and 5% were technicians and associate professionals.

A further 4,878 persons were employed in establishments mainly engaged in wholesaling beer, wine and spirits and 7,639 persons were employed in retail liquor stores.

Just over 72% of all persons employed in the grape-growing industry were employees compared with 96% in wine manufacturing and 91% across all industries.

At the time of the Census, the proportion of persons working full time in the grape-growing and wine manufacturing industries was slightly higher than for all industries.

LABOUR FORCE, Selected Characteristics of Employed Persons—1996

	Grape-growing	*Wine manufacturing*	*All industries*
	%	%	%
Status in employment			
Employee	72.2	95.9	90.6
Employer	9.2	1.5	2.5
Own account worker	15.3	1.8	5.8
Contributing family worker	3.3	0.7	1.0
Full-time	71.3	75.7	67.8
Part-time	27.7	23.5	29.9
Not stated	1.1	0.8	2.2
Annual individual income			
Less than $15 600	33.1	18.5	22.8
$15 600–$25 999	38.9	39.1	28.2
$26 000–$51 999	19.8	34.0	37.6
$52 000 and over	5.7	6.7	9.3
Not stated	2.6	1.7	2.0

Source: 1996 Census of Population and Housing.

There was a higher proportion of low income earners, (workers with an annual income of less than $15,600) in the grape-growing industry (33%) than in wine manufacturing (19%) and for all industries (23%). At the upper end of the income ranges, 6% of workers whose main job was in the grape-growing industry earned $52,000 or more compared with 7% in the wine manufacturing industry. Both figures are lower than that for all industries (9%).

Educational qualifications were less common among workers in both the grape-growing and wine manufacturing industries than the average across all industries. Of those employed in grape-growing, 6% had a degree or higher compared with 10% in wine manufacturing and 16% for all industries.

The grape-growing and wine manufacturing industries have a slightly higher male to female ratio than for all industries. Grape-growing workers tend to be older with 42% aged 45 years and over compared with 29% of wine manufacturing workers.

The grape-growing and wine manufacturing industries have a higher proportion of Australian-born workers compared with all industries. However, of those grape-growing workers born overseas, the proportion of workers born in southern Europe was more than four times that of wine manufacturing and more than twice that of all industries.

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF EMPLOYED PERSONS—1996

	Grape-growing	*Wine manufacturing*	*All industries*
	%	%	%
Level of highest qualification			
Degree or higher	5.7	10.1	15.5
Other qualification	18.0	22.9	26.0
No qualification	71.0	61.1	51.3
Inadequately described or not stated	5.3	5.8	7.3
Sex			
Males	67.8	63.2	55.9
Females	32.2	36.8	44.1
Age (years)			
15–24	13.9	16.7	18.0
25–34	19.5	26.8	25.4
35–44	24.6	27.6	26.3
45–54	23.8	19.9	20.9
55 or more	18.3	9.0	9.5
Birthplace			
Australia	81.7	84.5	74.5
Overseas main English-speaking countries	5.7	9.0	11.1
Southern Europe	7.8	1.9	3.5
Other Europe	1.8	2.0	2.6
Other	3.0	2.6	8.3

Source: 1996 Census of Population and Housing.

CHAPTER 13 WORLD COMPARISONS

GRAPE PRODUCTION, AREA OF VINES AND YIELD

Of the countries for which 1998 data are available, Australia's ranking rose two places to twentieth for area of vines, and one place to thirteenth for total grape production, eighth for wine grape production and sixth for yield.

World grape production in 1998 decreased by 3.6% to 57.1 million tonnes following a 1.0% increase in 1997. Production of grapes in Australia in 1998 was 1.9% of the world total, up from 1.6% in 1997.

GRAPE PRODUCTION, Area of Vines and Yield of Selected Countries—1998

	PRODUCTION.....			
	Total grapes	*Wine grapes*	*Area of vines(a)*	*Yield*
Country(b)	'000 t	'000 t	'000 ha	t/ha
Italy	9 208.1	7 719.1	899	10.2
France	6 876.9	6 767.7	914	7.5
USA	5 355.0	2 900.6	364	14.7
Spain	4 884.4	4 533.9	1 180	4.1
Turkey	3 650.0	n.a.	602	6.1
China	2 358.0	n.a.	194	12.2
Iran	2 315.3	n.a.	270	8.6
Argentina	2 001.7	1 940.4	210	9.5
Chile	1 642.1	752.2	144	11.4
Germany	1 408.0	1 408.0	106	13.3
South Africa	1 299.9	1 041.0	111	11.7
Greece	1 255.6	553.2	129	9.7
Australia	**1 097.3**	**856.1**	**98**	**11.2**
Romania	872.1	799.0	253	3.4
Hungary	669.2	n.a.	131	5.1
Bulgaria	624.0	n.a.	109	5.7
Uzbekistan	585.0	n.a.	132	4.4
Portugal	540.0	n.a.	260	2.1
Moldova	350.0	n.a.	159	2.2
Ukraine	270.0	n.a.	125	2.2
Other countries	9 800.6	n.a.	1 409	7.0
World total	*57 063.2*	*n.a.*	*7 799*	*7.3*

(a) Includes area of vines not yet bearing.

(b) The selection is based on those countries which exceed Australian figures in any of the first three categories.

Source: Dutruc-Rosset 2000.

In Australia, 78% of all grapes grown were used for winemaking. The world's two largest producers, France and Italy, used a higher proportion of their grape production for winemaking; 98% and 84% respectively.

GRAPE PRODUCTION, AREA OF VINES AND YIELD *continued*

The area of vines in the world fell 15,000 hectares in 1998 to 7,799,000 hectares continuing the downward trend evident since the 1980s. In contrast, the area under vines in Australia increased by 8,000 hectares to 98,000 hectares and was 1.3% of the world total. Spain, the largest cultivator, had an area of vines over 12 times greater than the Australian area.

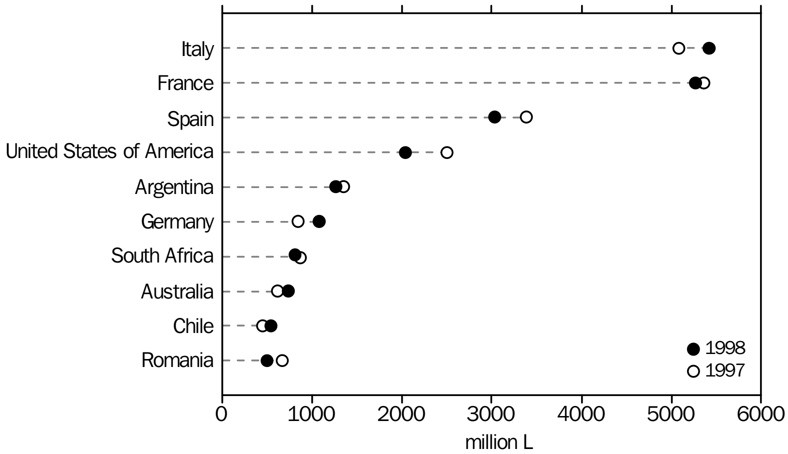
Australia recorded an increase in yield from 10.5 tonnes of grapes per hectare in 1997 to 11.2 tonnes per hectare in 1998, which represents a reversal of the decreased yield of the previous year. Vines which are not yet bearing are also included in the calculation of yield. Thus yields will be lower than they would be if bearing vines only were taken into account, which can make comparisons of yields problematic. Of the countries in the preceding table, the United States of America had the highest yield with 14.7 tonnes per hectare, a decrease from the 1997 yield of 21.0 tonnes per hectare. In contrast, the largest cultivator, Spain, had a yield of 4.1 tonnes per hectare in 1998.

WINE PRODUCTION

Australia ranked eighth in volume of world wine production in 1998 with an increase of 20% to 741.5 million litres, accounting for 2.9% of the total world production. Italy (5,418.8 million litres) was the largest producer of wine, followed by France (5,267.1 million litres), together accounting for 41% of world production, up from 40% in 1997.

Of the major wine producing countries, the Germany recorded the largest increase in wine production in terms of volume of 28% to 1,083 million litres. Portugal recorded the largest decrease of 41%.

PRODUCTION OF WINE, Principal Countries



Source: Dutruc-Rosset 2000.

EXPORTS OF WINE

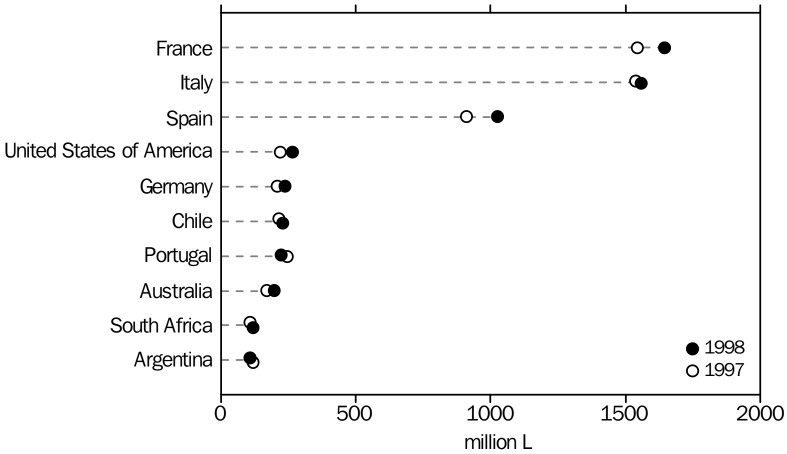
The countries exporting the largest volumes of wine were France, Italy and Spain, with both France and Italy each exporting over 8 times the volume of Australian wine exports, and Spain 5 times.

In 1998 Australia's ranking moved up two places to eighth as an increase of 16% raised exports to 198.3 million litres.

Australia exported 27% of its total wine production while Italy exported 29%, France 31% and Spain 34%.

EXPORTS OF WINE *continued*

EXPORTS OF WINE, Principal Countries



Source: Dutruc-Rosset, 2000.

WINE PRODUCTION, EXPORTS AND CONSUMPTION, Selected Countries—1998

Country(a)	*Wine production* million L	*Share of world production* %	*Wine exports* million L	*Exports as a proportion of production* %	*Wine consumption* million L	*Per capita consumption* L
Italy	5 418.8	20.9	1 557.0	28.7	3 200.0	55.6
France	5 267.1	20.4	1 644.6	31.2	3 550.0	58.8
Spain	3 032.0	11.7	1 024.9	33.8	1 500.0	38.2
USA	2 045.0	7.9	264.2	12.9	2 080.0	8.3
Argentina	1 267.3	4.9	108.9	8.6	1 355.2	40.7
Germany	1 083.4	4.2	237.3	21.9	1 897.0	23.0
South Africa	815.6	3.2	118.4	14.5	386.7	8.6
Australia	**741.5**	**2.9**	**198.3**	**26.7**	**364.4**	**19.7**
Chile	547.5	2.1	229.8	42.0	230.0	18.3
Romania	500.2	1.9	64.7	12.9	439.6	19.3
Portugal	362.1	1.4	224.8	62.1	500.0	50.3
China	355.0	1.4	3.3	0.9	394.0	0.3
Russia	210.0	0.8	0.8	0.4	590.0	n.a.
United Kingdom	1.2	—	34.4	2 866.7	829.2	13.1
Other countries	4 230.9	16.3	837.1	19.8	5 062.6	n.a.
World total	*25 877.6*	*100.0*	*6 548.5*	*25.3*	*22 378.7*	*n.a.*

(a) The selection is based on those countries which exceed Australian figures in any of the categories of wine production, exports and consumption.

Source: Dutruc-Rosset 2000.

CONSUMPTION

France had the highest consumption of wine (3,550.0 million litres) in 1998 followed by Italy (3,200.0 million litres), while together they accounted for 30% of world consumption of wine. By comparison, Australia consumed 364.4 million litres, representing 1.6% of world consumption. Even though a large producer, Germany consumed 813.6 million litres more than it produced.

CONSUMPTION *continued*

Consumption in Australia of 19.7 litres for each person in 1998 compares with more than 50.0 litres recorded by France, Italy and Portugal.

TABLE AND DRIED GRAPES

Australia produced 65,900 tonnes of table grapes (less than 1% of world production of 13.1 million tonnes). Turkey was the largest producer followed by China, Iran and Italy. Australia exported 28,700 tonnes of table grapes, up 8% on 26,500 tonnes in 1997, compared with the largest exporter, Chile, with 550,600 tonnes.

PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF TABLE AND DRIED GRAPES, Selected Countries—1998

	TABLE GRAPES		DRIED GRAPES(a)	
	Production	*Exports*	*Production*	*Exports*
Country(b)	'000 t	'000 t	'000 t	'000 t
Africa	*1 398.2*	*n.a.*	*26.8*	*n.a.*
Egypt	857.8	0.8	n.a.	n.a.
Morocco	217.8	0.2	1.0	0.1
South Africa	148.5	123.9	25.0	16.0
America	*1 871.5*	*n.a.*	*302.3*	*n.a.*
Chile	599.2	550.6	34.5	22.7
United States of America	563.5	249.3	254.9	122.0
Asia	*6 832.9*	*n.a.*	*499.2*	*n.a.*
Turkey	1 832.5	33.4	350.0	180.9
China	1 792.0	0.3	5.0	1.3
Iran	1 723.7	0.8	90.0	25.0
Yemen	n.a.	80.6	0.8	n.a.
Europe	*2 950.6*	*n.a.*	*94.5*	*n.a.*
Italy	1 293.9	477.1	n.a.	0.5
Spain	322.8	92.7	4.0	0.6
Greece	257.8	110.9	87.0	67.3
Oceania	*65.9*	*n.a.*	*38.3*	*n.a.*
Australia	65.9	28.7	38.3	14.0
World	**13 119.2**	**n.a.**	**961.0**	**n.a.**

(a) Data from India and Iraq not available.

(b) The selection of country is based on the top two contributors to each category.

Source: Dutruc-Rosset 2000.

Statistics available on dried grapes in 1998 are incomplete. Australia contributed 4% (38,300 tonnes) of the world dried grape production in 1998. Turkey (350,000 tonnes) overtook the United States of America (254,900 tonnes) as the largest producer of dried grapes, with 36% of world production (961,000 tonnes). Australia exported 14,000 tonnes of dried grapes compared with the largest exporter, Turkey, with 180,900 tonnes.

IMPORTS

Australia is a relatively small importer of grape products. In 1998 Australia's imports of wine increased by 39% to 28.4 million litres compared to 20.4 million litres in 1997. No table grapes have been imported by Australia over the last couple of years, while dried grape imports dropped slightly to 11,800 tonnes.

Germany was the largest importer of wine followed by the United Kingdom and France and these three countries combined took nearly half (44%) of the world imports of 6,061.0 million litres. In 1998 there was a large increase (80%) in imports of wine to Asian countries. A large proportion of the increase was contributed by the principal importer, Japan, with an increase of 147%. China increased imports of wine to 64.6 million litres to become the region's second largest importer.

The United States of America was the largest importer of table grapes in 1998, with 405,800 tonnes followed by Germany with 339,300 tonnes. From the information available, the United Kingdom was the largest dried grape importer, taking 114,200 tonnes.

IMPORTS OF WINE, TABLE AND DRIED GRAPES, Selected Countries—1998

	Wine	*Table grapes*	*Dried grapes*
Country(a)	million L	'000 t	'000 t
Africa	*118.3*	*n.a.*	*n.a.*
Angola	27.0	n.a.	n.a.
Ivory Coast	21.3	n.a.	n.a.
South Africa	8.4	0.4	0.1
Morocco	0.8	n.a.	2.4
Egypt	—	0.2	1.4
America	*757.0*	*n.a.*	*n.a.*
United States of America	435.7	405.8	10.4
Canada	203.0	130.2	29.2
Brazil	24.1	26.5	15.4
Asia	*469.1*	*n.a.*	*n.a.*
Japan	321.4	7.4	28.0
China	64.6	n.a.	0.5
Taiwan	28.8	12.5	4.8
Arab Emirates	2.1	n.a.	18.9
Pakistan	n.a.	21.4	7.1
Europe	*4 650.9*	*n.a.*	*n.a.*
Germany	1 206.8	339.3	63.7
United Kingdom	885.9	155.5	114.2
Oceania	*65.7*	*n.a.*	*n.a.*
Australia	28.4	—	11.8
New Zealand	28.2	7.6	8.1
World total	**6 061.0**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**

(a) The selection of country is based on the top two contributors to each category.

Source: Dutruc-Rosset 2000.

WORLD TRENDS

World wine consumption, after recording a downward trend from 1980 to 1994, continued to increase marginally in 1998, up 25.4 million litres to 22,378.7 million litres. World wine production peaked in the early 1980s and has declined since then apart from an increase in 1996. World production in 1998 fell by 564.6 million litres (down 2%) to 25,877.6 million litres, though this was still higher than the low in 1995 of 25,157.6 million litres. In 1998 production exceeded consumption by 3498.9 million litres (14% of production). This was 14% less than the 1997 surplus.

Against this background, Australia recorded a trend of increased production of wine since the early 1990s, with an increase of 20% to 741.5 million litres in 1998. Wine exports have continued to rise over the same period, increasing by 16% from 1997. Australia's total wine consumption, which had been steady since the late 1980s, has more recently shown signs of growth and the 5% increase of 1997 has been followed by a further increase of 5% in 1998, to 364.4 million litres.

SOURCE

The international comparisons in this section are sourced from the Office International de la Vigne et du Vin (OIV), are incomplete or inaccurate for some countries and are subject to revision. The OIV does not distinguish zero and not available figures in its statistical publication and these have been shown as ‘n.a.’ (not available) in this section. The Australian figures used in this world comparison have been revised in the earlier chapters of this publication, e.g. chapter 2 and chapter 4, but the original figures are shown here to enable a world comparison to be made. The OIV requests calendar year data and the ABS complies with this where possible.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication presents final estimates from the ABS collections: Stocks of Australian Wine and Brandy, 1999–00; Wine and Spirit Production, 1999–00; Wine Statistics, 1999–00 and Vineyards, 2000. Not all data from these collections is published here. Some further data is available for a charge, on application to the ABS.

2 This publication is a summary of statistics on grape and wine production and related activities collected by the ABS and from other sources. Some of the data used in this publication were obtained from various ABS collections for which publications with appropriate explanatory notes are already available. The bibliography contains a list of these publications. However, much of the data are only available in this publication and the following notes are provided to assist users.

3 Chapter 2 replaces the previous publication *Viticulture, Australia* (Cat. no. 7310.0) and contains information on area of vines and production of red and white grapes for the 2000 season. The continuing collection of varietal data is partly funded by the Grape and Wine Research and Development Corporation.

4 Differences exist between the grape production intended for winemaking reported by grape growers in the viticulture collection and the quantity of fresh grapes crushed by winemakers reported in the Wine and Spirit Production collection. Differences in the collection methodologies, as outlined below, mean some difference should always be apparent between the series.

SCOPE AND COVERAGE OF VITICULTURE SURVEY

5 Viticultural statistics in chapter 2 relate to the year in which the harvest occurred and are derived from information obtained in a collection of all known growers.

6 Prior to the 1999 collection, an exercise was undertaken to increase the number of known growers included in the collection. The improved coverage, of over 1,000 growers, means that the data presented for 1999 and later years in chapter 2 are not directly comparable with data for previous years.

7 The scope of the 2000 collection is based on establishments undertaking agricultural activity and having an estimated value of agricultural operations of $5,000 or more. The scope of the collection from season 1994 to season 2000 was also $5,000. Prior to the 1994 season the scope varied. Details are available on request.

8 Tasmanian data are derived from a collection undertaken by the Appellation of Origin Board under the authority of The Commissioner of Licensing. The scope of the collected data is the same as for other States.

SCOPE AND COVERAGE OF VITICULTURE SURVEY *continued*

9 Statistics are provided for the several recognised grape-producing regions of each State which are described in the table below.

Region	*Local Government Area*
	NEW SOUTH WALES
Hunter Valley	Cessnock, Muswellbrook, Scone, Singleton
Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area	Leeton, Griffith
NSW Sunraysia	Wakool, Balranald, Wentworth
	VICTORIA
Victorian Sunraysia	Rural City of Mildura
Kerang–Swan Hill	Rural City of Swan Hill , the Shire of Gannawarra
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA(a)
Central District	Adelaide Hills, Alexandrina, Mount Barker, Victor Harbor, Yankalilla, Kangaroo Island, the Cities of Adelaide, Burnside, Campbelltown, Charles Sturt, Holdfast Bay, Norwood Payneham and St Peters, Marion, Mitcham, Onkaparinga, Playford, Port Adelaide Enfield, Prospect, Salisbury, Tea Tree Gully, Unley, West Torrens, the Municipalities of Gawler and Walkerville
Barossa District	Barossa, Light, Mallala
Waikerie and Lower Murray District	Loxton Waikerie (West), Mid Murray, Murray Bridge
North Murray District	Berri and Barmera, Renmark Paringa
South Murray District	Karoonda East Murray, Loxton Waikerie (East), Southern Mallee
Northern District	Clare and Gilbert Valleys, Goyder, Wakefield, the remainder of the State north and west of these areas which are not included in the above three districts
South Eastern District	Grant, Lacepede, Naracoorte and Lucindale, Robe, Tatiara, The Coorong,, Wattle Range, City of Mount Gambier
	WESTERN AUSTRALIA
Swan Shire	City of Swan
Margaret River	Augusta–Margaret River, Busselton

(a) The regions adopted in South Australia correspond as far as practicable to the Phylloxera and Grape Industry Board's districts. In 1999–2000, changes to the boundaries of the regions have been made due to the unavailability of data at the more detailed level which was used in previous years.

Note: In some tables in this publication, the Waikerie and Lower Murray District, North Murray District and the South Murray District are combined to form 'Riverland'.

SCOPE AND COVERAGE OF WINE SURVEYS

10 Wine production data are collected only from winemakers who crush more than 400 tonnes of grapes. The grapes crushed by these wineries includes grapes owned by others and crushed on a commission or contract basis, often for wine producers who do not have their own crushing facilities. These wineries account for approximately 98% of total crushings by all winemakers crushing 50 or more tonnes. Limited information on the quantity of grapes crushed and domestic wine sales are also obtained from winemakers crushing between 50 and 400 tonnes. The main purpose for this supplementary collection is to establish the scope and coverage of both the main production collection and the monthly wine sales collection.

11 Details on stocks of Australian beverage wine by wine type are collected at 30 June from winemakers with wine sales of 250,000 litres or more in the previous year. All data are collected on an Australia-wide basis only and State figures are therefore not available. Stocks data collected from 1996 include all Australian-produced wines owned by these winemakers and held anywhere in Australia. In years previous to 1996, stocks included only those Australian-produced wines held by winemakers on any of their own premises, regardless of ownership. This change in the measurement of stocks means that data for 1996 and later are not directly comparable with earlier years.

12 The number of winemakers who fall within the scope of the wine stocks collection may vary from year to year as sales vary and individual wineries are included in, or excluded from, the sales collection. It is possible that stock data may vary slightly each year as new wineries, with either large or small stocks, come into the scope of the collection. In particular, the published (i.e. closing) stocks figures for any one year may not equate with the opening stocks for the following year.

13 The wine content of products consisting of a mixture of wine and fruit juice, commonly known as 'coolers', is included in the appropriate wine category of the wine from which it is made, which is generally table wine.

ABS PUBLICATIONS

14 Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (Cat. no. 1101.0). The ABS also issues on Tuesdays and Fridays, a *Release Advice* (Cat. no. 1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The Catalogue and Release Advice are available from any ABS office.

GLOSSARY

Beverage wine	Table, sparkling and fortified wine produced for direct consumption and not for distillation.
De-alcoholised wine	Normally fermented wine in which the alcohol has been removed and which retains all other components.
Distillation wine	Wine used for the purpose of distillation into grape spirit.
Feints and low wine	Parts of the distillate which are not usable.
Fortified wine	Wine to which grape spirit has been added, thereby adding alcoholic strength and precluding further fermentation. Fortified wine must contain at least 150 millilitres/litre and not more than 200 millilitres/litre of ethanol at 20^0 Centigrade.
Grafted/grafting	The connection of two pieces of living plant tissue, so that they unite and grow as one plant.
Grape spirit	Alcohol spirit of vinous origin used in fortification or as a base for grape flavoured spirits.
Intended planting	The area of vines, reported on the ABS Vineyards collection form, grapegrowers intend to plant or graft after the current harvest, but before the next harvest.
Low alcohol wine	Wine in which the alcohol content has been deliberately reduced or wine which has been produced with a lower alcohol level using either dilution or partial fermentation.
Must	Grape juice or crushed grapes in the process of becoming wine. Concentrated must is used as a sweetening agent.
Table and other grapes	This category refers to grape production that is not used for either winemaking or drying.
Unfermented grape juice	A sweet, clear, non-alcoholic liquid. Winemakers use the term to refer to must which has undergone clarification and stabilisation.
Unfortified wine	Table or sparkling wine which must contain at least 80 millilitres/litre of ethanol at 20^0 Centigrade. Unfortified wines rely solely on fermentation for their alcoholic strength.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Much of the ABS data used in this publication were sourced from various ABS collections. In some cases more detailed data, which was previously unpublished, were used. In the list of ABS publications below a catalogue number is quoted whenever possible to enable users to access explanatory information about various data sets. Further inquiries about these data, and the availability of more detailed unpublished data, can be made either to Helen Shannon (Adelaide 08 8237 7420) or to the contact officer named in the specific publications.

ABS PUBLICATIONS

1996 Census of Population and Housing: Basic Selected Family and Labour Force Characteristics, Australia, Cat. no. 2017.0.

Apparent Consumption of Foodstuffs, Australia, Cat. no. 4306.0.

Consumer Price Index, Cat. no. 6401.0.

Export Price Index, Cat. no. 6405.0.

Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Detailed Expenditure Items, 1998–99, Cat. no. 6535.0.

Import Price Index, Cat. no. 6414.0.

International Merchandise Trade, Australia, Cat. no. 5422.0 .

Manufacturing Industry, Australia, Cat. no. 8221.0.

Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industries, Australia, Cat. no. 6412.0.

Price Indexes of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industries, Australia, Cat. no. 6411.0.

Sales of Australian Wine and Brandy by Winemakers, Cat. no. 8504.0.

ABS SURVEYS AND DATABASES

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Manufacturing Industry, 1998–99.

Stocks of Australian Wine and Brandy, 30 June 2000.

Vineyards, 2000.

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Dutruc-Rosset, D. 2000, *The State of Vitiviniculture in the World and the Statistical Information in 1998,* Office International de la Vigne et du Vin, Paris.

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