BI Daaglik - BI Daily

Confidential / Vertroulik 15 August 2017

The BI Daily is compiled and submitted by the SAWIS BI Team. The content is for the exclusive attention of SAWIS members and may contain information that is privileged and confidential. Any dissemination of this communication is strictly prohibited. If you have received the communication in error, please erase all copies of the message and its attachments. Articles in the BI Daily have as far as possible been interpreted, put into context, validated and confirmed. If you as recipient have any queries, comments or would like to submit an article, please direct them to Charles Whitehead (charles@sawis.co.za).

For something different

On Afrikaans wine labels


Ten years ago there were remarkably few wines with Afrikaans names (apart from the occasional co-op Droë Steen or Wit Muskadel); now it seems to me the number is growing exponentially. I keep on noticing more, and am sure there are many others I haven’t yet come across.

Click here to read more

Global Trends - Wine Industry Key Elements

The Biodynamic and Organic Wines of South Africa

The association was created to form a platform for bringing together certified Biodynamic and Organic wine producers to help consumers and media to easily see which wine producers are certified Biodynamic and organic in South Africa.

Click here to read more

European wine taxes — and what to do about them

Almost all countries have some sort of tax on wine. Some places have a uniform tax throughout the country; and some countries have taxes that vary between their states (eg. the USA — see State and Local Alcohol Tax Revenue, 2014). The countries of the European Union (EU) may have many common economic policies, but uniform taxes is certainly not one of them. Therefore, the tax on wine varies
considerably between the countries of Europe.

There are three possible taxes that might apply to wine:
1. Import Duty, if the wine comes from outside Europe
2. Value-Added Tax, which applies to all goods and services, and which goes by many names throughout the world (eg. VAT, TVA, IVA, GST, MwSt, Moms)
3. Excise Tax, which applies to specific products, such as alcohol or tobacco (and, in the dim past, also things like salt and sugar).

The combined taxes on the wine expressed as a percentage of the final bottle price paid by the consumer reveal that Swiss alcohol being dramatically cheaper than the Norwegian stuff. Also, the six "top" countries stand out from the rest — there is not a great difference between Estonia (23%) and Germany (16%), but the denizens of Denmark, Sweden, the UK, Finland, Ireland and Norway pay notably more tax for their wine than do other Europeans.

What to do?
The British go to France, this being their closest country with lower alcohol taxes. The Swedes and Danes go to Germany. The Finns go to Sweden, on boats. Finally, the Norwegians go to Sweden for their alcohol.

Click here to read more

---

Natural / Physical Resources

Water scarcity drives a new wave of practices in Cape Winelands

In the last two decades, South Africa has lost close to 30% of its farmlands due to water scarcity. Recently, the Western Cape has seen the worst drought to hit the region in the last century. Deciduous fruit growers in the province feel increased pressure to conserve water as rainfall becomes less predictable and other industries demand a greater share of piped water. This means that farmers face the challenge of producing more fruit, while reducing the impact they have of the province’s water supply.

The South African wine industry and agricultural sector as a whole, has shifted towards a more intensified production system. This shift from the traditional sense of farming has included increased irrigation, fuel, mechanisation, use of genetically modified seed and fertiliser inputs. In coping with increasing populations, and our fragile ecosystem experiencing more frequent droughts, modern technologies will continue to impact on farming methods we have traditionally come to know.

Click here to read more