

WORLD AND LOCAL INFORMATION



2007

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Good day readers

"Wine is bottled poetry." Robert Louis Stevenson

According to the Vinexpo/IWSR study, the world wine and spirits market is growing, and is set to continue its upward trend for several years to come. Why? In general, consumption is increasing due to new drinkers entering the market, existing drinkers consuming more, and rising incomes. Importantly, in both wine and spirits, value is rising ahead of volume. The study shows a wine market worth US\$117,038 billion in 2010, comprising some 31,843 billion bottles. This represents nearly 5% growth in volume and an almost 10% increase in value between 2005 and 2010, making the global wine business more valuable than the world's cosmetics industry. For spirits, sales will grow by 6.3% between 2005 and 2010 to reach US\$180,712 billion (1.6 times more than sales of wine) and by 6% in volume to 2,307 billion cases. The IWSR predicts that the USA will be the world's leading wine-drinking nation. Consumption is forecast to reach 27,3 million hectolitres in 2010, accounting for 12.3% of global volume and overtaking current leader France whose consumption will fall by almost 10% between 2005 and 2010. China is set to move up to ninth position by 2010 as consumption increases almost 40% from 4,1 million hectolitres in 2005 to 5,58 million hectolitres in 2010. With regards to sales of wine by price, consumption of wines sold for over US\$10 will rise by 17.2%. Despite increases in global wine consumption, a production surplus will persist, but the IWSR predicts it will decrease from 32,599 million hectolitres in 2005 to 23,361 million hectolitres, or 8.7% of world production, by 2010.

This publication provides you with information that will add value to your knowledge on the South African wine industry. It also shows how South Africa is performing in comparison with the rest of the world. The information covers a wide spectrum of local and international aspects like packaging, sales, consumption, exports and much more. We believe it will contribute to the continued prosperity of the South African wine industry.

Sawis greetings till next year

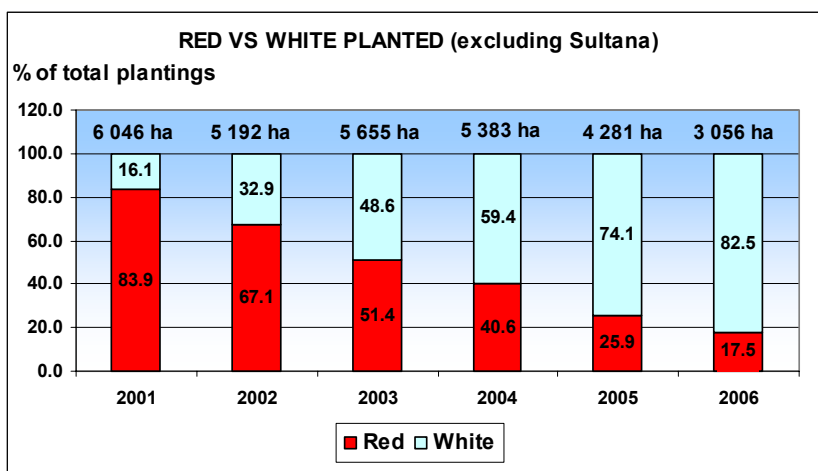
Natalie

November 2007

AREA UNDER VINES

SOUTH AFRICA

Total area under vines reached 102 146 ha (excluding Sultana) in 2006, continuing the increasing trend with growth of +0.5%. In 2004, white varieties accounted for 54.0% of the total area, the lowest fraction over the past ten years. In 2005 this fraction increased to 54.3% and in 2006 white varieties represent 55.1% of the total area under vines. In 2006 the planting of white varieties amounted to 2 520 ha, this is less than the 5% replacement rate norm which is based on a 20 year economic lifespan of vines (2 815 ha on the 2006 vineyard standings). The planting of red varieties amounted to 536 ha, this is less than a quarter of the 5% replacement rate which is based on a 20 year economic lifespan of vines (2 292 ha on the 2006 vineyard standings).



Plantings started to shift towards white varieties in 2001. In 2004, the share of white varieties planted surpassed that of red varieties and in 2006 a significant 82.5% of total plantings were represented by white varieties. Chenin Blanc remained the most planted variety in 2006 (26.7%), followed by Sauvignon Blanc (19.8%) and Colombar (15.1%). However, in 2006, Chenin Blanc is once again the most uprooted variety (25.5%). Although Chenin Blanc is still the variety which represents the biggest share of total area under vines in 2006, with 18.7%, this share has continuously decreased since the late 1980's. In 2006, Shiraz surpassed Cabernet Sauvignon (3.0%) to become the most planted red variety, accounting for 4.3% of total plantings. Cabernet Sauvignon, however, remained the most uprooted red variety and in 2006, accounted for 10.2% of total uprootings. As a result Cabernet Sauvignon's share of total area under vines dropped to 13.1% (13.4% in 2005) in 2006. Shiraz's share of total area under vines has remained at 9.6%. In terms of age distribution, 25.4% of white varieties lie within >20 years grouping. Chenin Blanc accounts for 51.3% of the area under vines in this grouping. 66.4% of the red varieties lie within the 4-10 years grouping, with Cabernet Sauvignon accounting for 30.5%.

WORLD

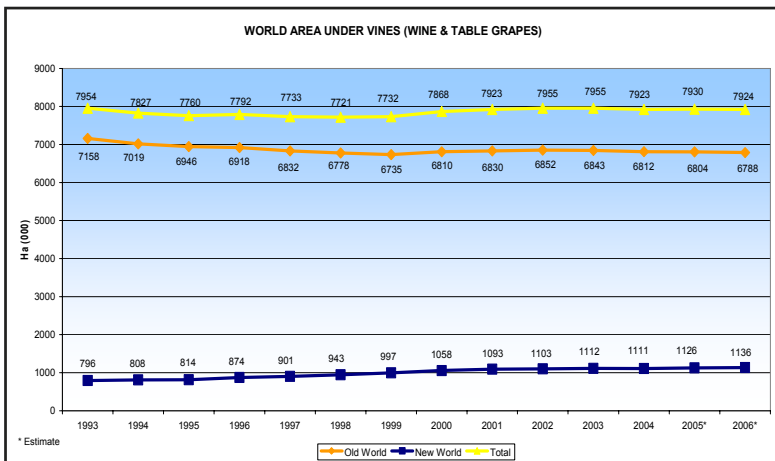
In 1993 the Old world accounted for 90% of the world area under vines. Since then the New world vineyard area have been growing at an average rate of 3% per year and in 2006 the Old world's share were reduced to 86%. Over the specified period, New Zealand (+350%) has achieved the biggest percentage increase of all the New world countries, followed by Australia (+168%) and Chile (+73%). According to the latest OIV report worldwide area under vines is estimated to stabilise between 2005 and 2006, and reach 7 924 million hectares in 2006 (-0.08% on 2005).

Within EU-25:

The evolution in area under vines can be attributed to the combined effect of vineyard restructuring and the impact of high levels of European and world production in 2004. The report states that the total area under vines within the EU-25 has dropped from 3 758 million hectares in 2000 to 3 561 million hectares in 2006, a cumulated decrease of nearly 200 million hectares over the past 6 years.

Outside the EU-25:

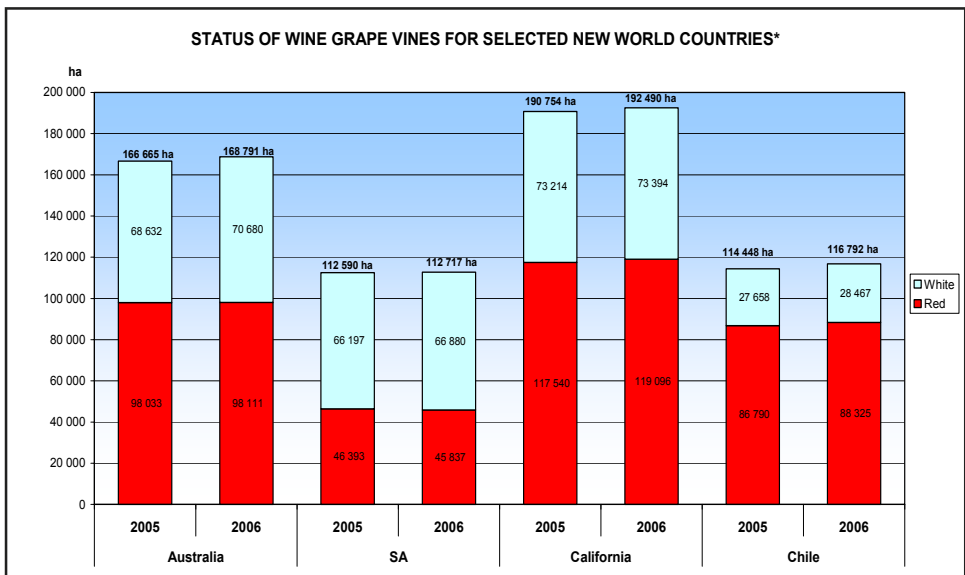
Heavy growth in area under vines between 2003 and 2004 was followed by a slower rate of increase recorded in most of these countries in 2005. The more modest growth rate is particularly noticeable in China, who appears to be experiencing the beginning of stabilization. Two countries stand out with regards to growth rates between 2005 and 2006: Brazil (+20%) and New Zealand (+12%). According to the OIV, vineyards outside the EU-25 is estimated to reach 4 363 million hectares, growing by 26 million hectares between 2005 and 2006.



Source: OIV

New World countries:

California retains the top position in terms of area under vines in 2006, followed by Australia and Chile, who surpassed South Africa in 2004. All the above mentioned countries experienced an increase in area under vines from 2005 to 2006. Chile's area under vines continues to grow at a substantial rate, yet again showing the biggest increase (+2.0%). Australia experienced the second biggest increase in area under vines (+1.3%). Following Chile and Australia, is California (+0.9%) which showed an increase in vineyard area for the second consecutive year, this follows a decreasing trend which started in 2002. In 2006, South Africa holds the smallest area under vines, compared to the other New World countries, and has also showed the slightest increase (0.1%). In addition, South Africa was the only New World country to experience a decreasing trend in the status of red wine grapes from 2005 to 2006 (-1.2%). Chile showed the biggest increase (+1.8%) in the status of red wine grapes from 2005 to 2006. 75.6% of Chile's total area under vines was represented by red varieties, with Cabernet Sauvignon making up 34.9% of the total area under vines. The status of red wine grapes in California grew by 1.3% and in 2006, 61.9% of the total area under vines was red varieties. However, Chardonnay has remained California's leading variety, now representing 20.0% of the total area under vines. In Australia the status of red wine grapes increased by 0.08% from 2005 to 2006. In 2006, red varieties represented 58.1% of Australia's total area under vines, with Shiraz still the leading variety (24.4% of the total area under vines).



*Including Sultana

TOTAL VINEYARD STATUS - COMPARISON BY VARIETY - HECTARES*

VARIETY	Australia				South Africa			
	2005	% of total	2006	% of total	2005	% of total	2006	% of total
RED								
Cabernet Sauvignon	28 621	17.2%	28 103	16.6%	13 572	12.1%	13 336	11.8%
Shiraz	40 508	24.3%	41 115	24.4%	9 794	8.7%	9 832	8.7%
Merlot	10 816	6.5%	10 593	6.3%	6 942	6.2%	6 863	6.1%
Pinotage					6 493	5.8%	6 297	5.6%
Ruby Cabernet	1 681	1.0%	1 468	0.9%	2 648	2.4%	2 599	2.3%
Pinot Noir	4 231	2.5%	4 254	2.5%	535	0.5%	577	0.5%
TOTAL	98 033	58.8%	98 111	58.1%	46 393	41.2%	45 837	40.7%
WHITE								
Chardonnay	30 507	18.3%	31 219	18.5%	7 927	7.0%	8 181	7.3%
Sauvignon Blanc	4 152	2.5%	4 661	2.8%	7 661	6.8%	8 406	7.5%
Semillon	6 282	3.8%	6 236	3.7%	1 070	1.0%	1 085	1.0%
TOTAL	68 632	41.2%	70 680	41.9%	66 197	58.8%	66 880	59.3%
GRAND TOTAL	166 665	100.0%	168 791	100.0%	112 590	100.0%	112 717	100.0%

VARIETY	California				Chile			
	2005	% of total	2006	% of total	2005	% of total	2006	% of total
RED								
Cabernet Sauvignon	31 097	16.3%	31 269	16.2%	40 441	35.3%	40 789	34.9%
Merlot	21 975	11.5%	21 621	11.2%	13 142	11.5%	13 368	11.4%
Ruby Cabernet	2 738	1.4%	2 795	1.5%				
Pinot Noir	9 899	5.2%	11 145	5.8%	1 361	1.2%	1 382	1.2%
TOTAL	117 540	61.6%	119 096	61.9%	86 790	75.8%	88 325	75.6%
WHITE								
Chardonnay	38 484	20.2%	38 513	20.0%	8 156	7.1%	8 548	7.3%
Sauvignon Blanc	6 262	3.3%	6 292	3.3%	8 379	7.3%	8 697	7.4%
TOTAL	73 214	38.4%	73 394	38.1%	27 658	24.2%	28 467	24.4%
GRAND TOTAL	190 754	100.0%	192 490	100.0%	114 448	100.0%	116 792	100.0%

*Includes Sultana

PRODUCTION OF WINE

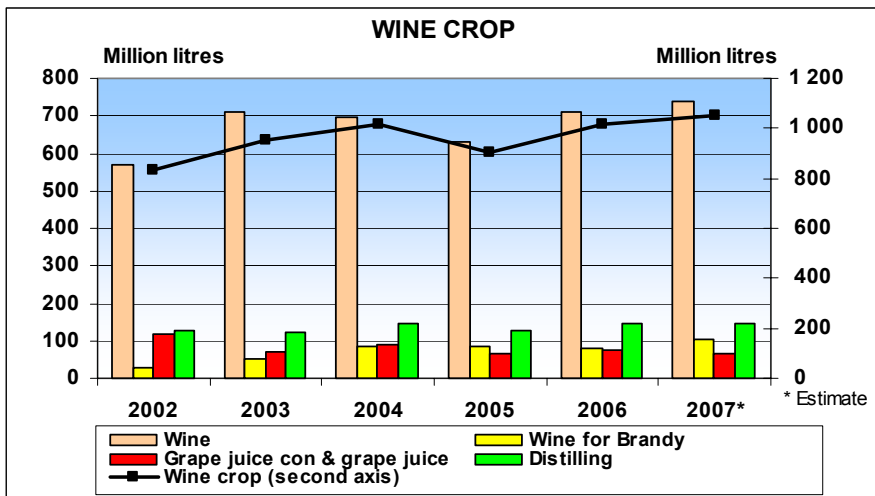
SOUTH AFRICA

According to the latest estimates, the total wine harvest for 2007 is expected to reach 1 049,5 million litres, an increase of 3.6% on the 2006 harvest. The total grape harvest is estimated to be 3.9% more than that of 2006. Red grapes have again been used in the production of white wine, wine for brandy and distilling wine.

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*
Red varieties as % of grape crop	13.2	13.4	15.0	21.1	22.7	28.1	29.9	33.5	33.4	34.6
Natural red wine as % of wine	15.2	16.3	21.0	25.2	27.9	32.1	36.2	38.9	36.5	35.6

* Estimate

In 2007, the estimated breakdown of the total wine crop is as follows: wine (70.3%), wine for brandy (9.7%), distilling wine (13.7%) and grape juice concentrate and grape juice (6.2%). Production of wine is expected to reach its highest level over the past decade, increasing from 709,7 million litres in 2006 to an estimated 737,8 million litres in 2007 (+4%). It can also be observed that a greater share of the wine crop is being produced as wine for brandy, 9.7% (8.1% in 2006) of the total wine crop in 2007, at the expense of distilling wine and grape juice concentrate and grape juice. The grape juice concentrate and grape juice component is estimated to decrease by 10.5% and now accounts for 6.2% of the total wine crop compared to 7.2% in 2006. Indications are that the equivalent of 39,6 million litres @ 10% alc/vol distilling wine/spirits will be imported in 2007. It is estimated that private and producer cellars will only import the equivalent of 2,0 million gross litres of must for sweetening purposes in 2007. The imports are necessitated by the fact that the market requirements cannot be met domestically.



WORLD

WINE CROP													
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005*	2006*	2007*	Growth rate 07/06	Average % of total world production 1998 - 2007
Country/group	'000 hectolitres										%		
France	53 561	52 671	60 435	57 540	55 339	50 353	46 360	57 386	52 105	51 700	49 900	-3.5	19.5%
Italy	50 894	54 188	56 454	51 620	52 293	44 604	44 086	53 000	50 562	52 036	43 000	-17.4	18.3%
Spain	33 218	31 172	33 723	41 692	30 500	33 478	41 843	42 988	34 789	39 301	36 864	-6.2	13.4%
USA	22 000	20 306	20 691	25 551	19 200	20 300	19 500	20 109	22 888	19 700	19 779	0.4	7.6%
Argentina	13 500	12 673	15 888	12 537	15 835	12 695	13 225	15 464	15 222	15 396	14 864	-3.5	5.3%
China	9 581	9 581	10 261	10 500	10 800	11 200	11 600	11 700	11 200	11 500	13 225	15.0	4.1%
Germany	8 495	10 834	12 123	9 852	8 891	9 885	8 191	10 047	9 256	8 995	10 500	16.7	3.6%
South Africa	8 809	8 156	9 141	8 372	7 465	8 342	9 560	10 157	9 052	10 130	10 495	3.6	3.3%
Australia	6 174	7 415	8 511	8 592	10 756	11 509	10 194	13 811	14 001	13 950	10 300	-26.2	4.0%
Chile	4 549	5 475	4 807	6 674	5 658	5 623	6 682	6 301	7 886	8 449	8 400	-0.6	2.4%
Portugal	6 124	3 750	7 859	6 710	7 789	6 677	7 340	7 481	7 266	7 390	5 912	-20.0	2.5%
Russia	2 230	2 180	2 903	3 050	3 430	4 060	4 530	4 100	3 900	5 339	5 691	6.6	1.4%
Romania	6 688	5 002	6 054	5 456	5 090	5 461	5 555	6 166	2 602	5 014	5 014	0.0	1.9%
Greece	3 987	3 826	3 680	3 558	3 477	3 085	3 799	4 295	3 997	3 908	3 908	0.0	1.4%
Brazil	2 743	2 782	3 116	3 638	2 968	3 212	2 620	3 925	3 017	2 414	3 200	32.6	1.1%
Hungary	4 472	4 334	3 339	4 299	5 514	3 333	3 880	4 340	3 567	3 000	3 000	0.0	1.4%
Total top 16	237 025	234 345	258 985	259 641	245 005	233 817	238 965	271 270	251 310	258 222	244 052	-5.5	91.2%
Other	24 269	22 021	22 054	20 774	21 636	24 047	25 765	26 900	27 190	25 378	25 948	2.2	8.8%
Total world	261 294	256 366	281 039	280 415	266 641	257 864	264 730	298 170	278 500	283 600	270 000	-4.8	100.0%
Southern Hemisphere**	33 032	33 719	38 347	36 175	39 714	38 169	39 661	45 733	46 161	47 925	44 059	-8.1	15.0%
New world***	55 032	54 025	59 038	61 726	58 914	58 469	59 161	65 842	69 049	67 625	63 838	-5.6	22.6%
EU****	156 279	156 441	174 274	170 972	158 289	148 082	151 619	175 197	157 975	163 330	150 084	-8.1	58.7%

* Estimate

** Australia, Argentina, Chile and South Africa

*** Australia, Argentina, Chile, South Africa and the USA

**** France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Germany and Greece

France's 2007 harvest is said to be the lowest since that of 2003, a harvest greatly affected by summer heat waves. According to the French Agriculture Ministry, wine production is estimated to drop to 49,9 million hectolitres. They list the continued uprooting of vines as the predominant reason. In addition, France has been subjected to bad weather conditions during late July.

The 2007 **Italian** harvest is estimated to drop to 43 million hectolitres, the lowest in 50 years. This was the result of an unusually rainy season in the south, which cut yields in Sicily by an estimated 30 per cent.

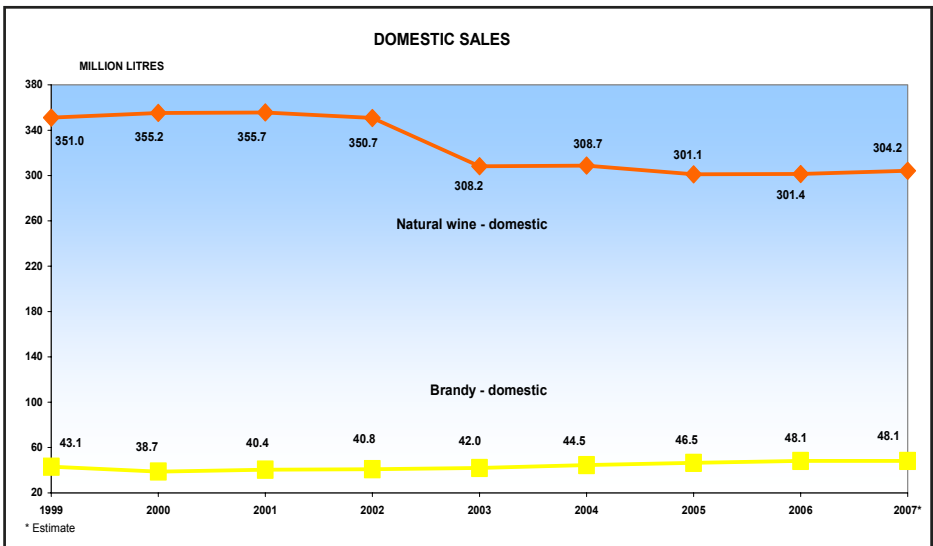
Australian wine production has been extremely erratic over recent years. 2004 saw the beginning of a grape glut which drove wine prices to an all-time low in 2006. In 2007, however, the severe drought is said to have diminished the harvest to an estimated 10,3 million hectolitres.

DOMESTIC SALES

Domestic sales of natural wine (including wine used in grape-based liquor and alcoholic fruit beverages) increased by 0.1% during 2006. Sales for the twelve month period from September 2006 to August 2007 increased by 5.6% compared to the previous corresponding period. It is estimated that domestic sales of natural wine will increase by 0.9% in 2007 to 304,2 million litres.

Domestic sales of brandy increased by 3.4% during 2006. Sales for the twelve month period from September 2006 to August 2007 decreased by 1.8% compared to the previous corresponding period. Brandy sales is estimated to remain constant at 48,1 million litres in 2007.

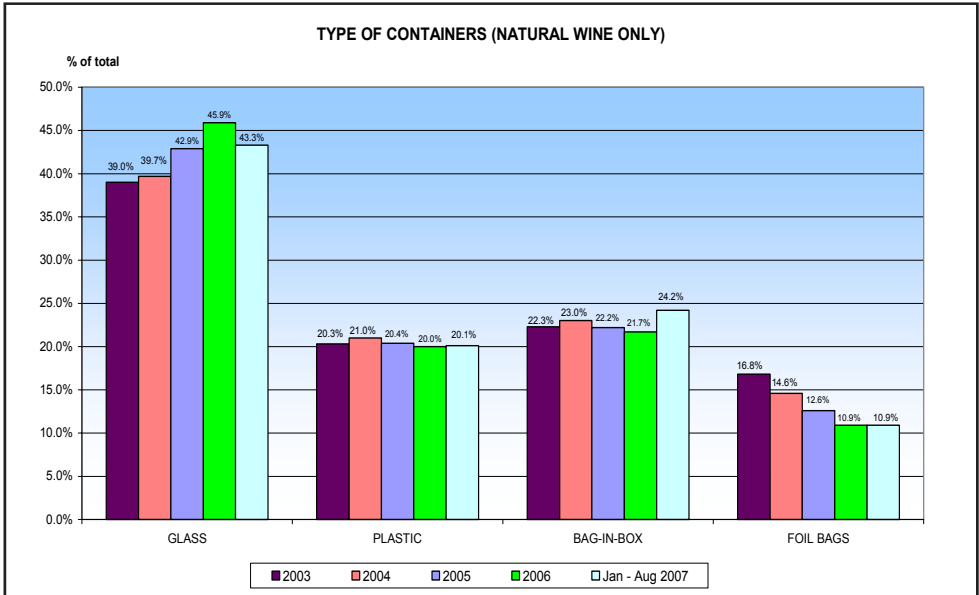
For the period July 2006 to June 2007 sales of alcoholic fruit beverages increased by a substantial 23.6%, in volume, and 30%, in value. Beer sales increased by 2.1% to reach 2 526 million litres. Furthermore, sales of spirits increased by 5.8%, in volume, and 17%, in value. In terms of volume, brandy sales remained unchanged, but a price increase from an average of R78 per litre to R86 per litre resulted in a 10% increase in value.



DOMESTIC PACKAGED WINE INFORMATION

Glass was the only packaging type to show an increase (7.1%), while foil bags experienced a significant drop of 13.7%, from 2005 to 2006.

From 2003 to 2006, the total market for all types of containers increased by 0.3% (1,0 million litres). The total market for glass containers grew by 17.2% over the specified period to reach 131,1 million litres. In 2006 glass containers holds a 45.9% share of the total packaging market. The total market for bag-in-box containers amounted to 61,9 million litres in 2006, showing a decrease of 3.3% from 2003 to 2006. In 2006 the total market for plastic containers was 57,2 million litres, 1.8% lower than in 2003. Foil bags is the only packaging type to show consistent loss of market share, in 2006 it represented only 10.9% of the total packaging market. For the period 2003 to 2006, wine sold in foil bags experienced the biggest decrease (35.6%) and amounted to only 31,1 million litres in 2006.



STOCK OF WINE

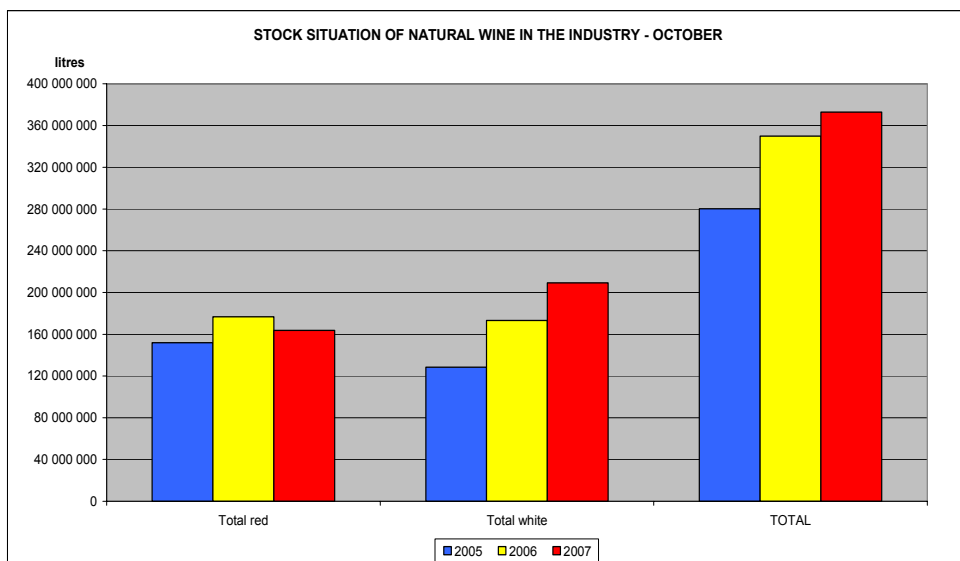
The situation with regard to wine stock at private wine cellars and producer cellars on 31 December 2003 to 31 December 2007 was or is estimated to be as follows:

	31 December 2003	31 December 2004	31 December 2005	31 December 2006	31 December 2007*	06/05 %+/-	07/06 %+/-
	million litres						
Red	131.4	160.8	184.0	203.6	198.9	110.7	97.7
White	205.4	202.9	155.4	199.5	254.2	128.4	127.4
Total	336.8	363.7	339.4	403.1	453.1	118.8	112.4

*Estimate

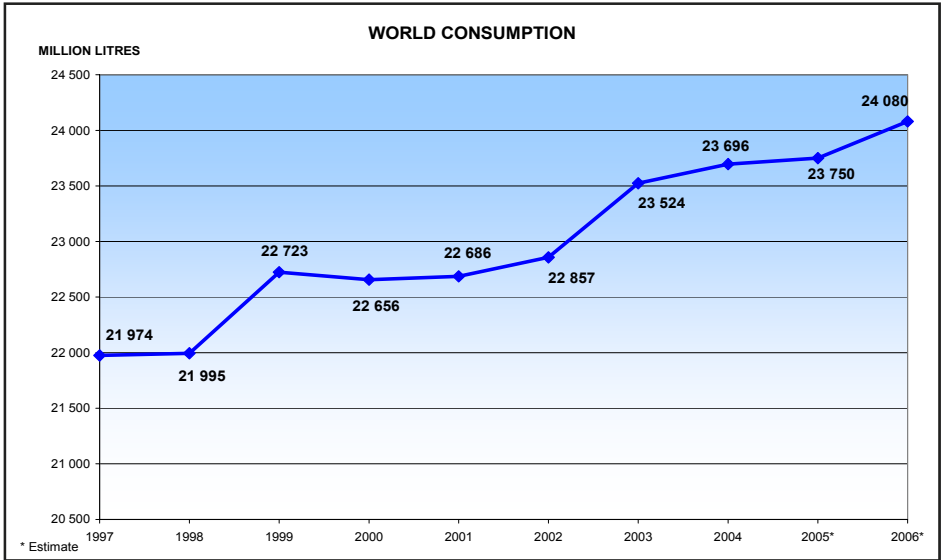
The October 2007 survey at producer cellars, found that there were 372,9 million litres of natural wine on hand of which 56.1% was white wine and 43.9% was red wine. There was no sparkling wine on hand, while the stock situation for fortified wine, including spirits, were at 7,7 million litres. Distilling wine and the grape juice concentrate and grape juice part of the wine stock was 1,2 and 14,7 million litres respectively.

According to the 2007 survey, contracted and bottled wine regardless of vintage represented the biggest share of natural wine on hand (87.3%), an increase of 14.2% in comparison with 2006. Not contracted wine accounted for 12.7% of natural wine on hand, a decrease of 26.8% compared to 2006.



WORLD CONSUMPTION

World wine consumption has been following an increasing trend since the late 1990's. However, the growth is moderate and amounts to an average of approximately 150 million litres per year. It is estimated that world wine consumption amounted to 24 080 million litres in 2006, an increase of 1.4% compared to 2005.



Source: OIV

France remains the biggest wine consumer market in the world, despite the decreasing trend that has been present over recent years. The latest OIV report shows that consumption has dropped by an estimated 111,6 million litres over the last five years and reached 3 280 million litres in 2006.

Italy has suffered a similar fate to that of France, showing an estimated decrease in consumption of 30 million litres from 2005 to 2006. However, with an estimated 2 730 million litres in 2006, Italians are still the second biggest wine consumers in the world.

While consumption continues to decrease in traditional countries, the countries in Northern Europe have made a step forward in their development, particularly in the **United Kingdom**. In 2006, the UK recorded an estimated 1 170 million litres in wine consumption.

The **USA**, currently in third place, has developed into a very promising wine market. With consumption reaching an estimated 2 590 million litres (+79 million litres) in 2006, the gap between the USA and Italy has been reduced to 140 million litres.

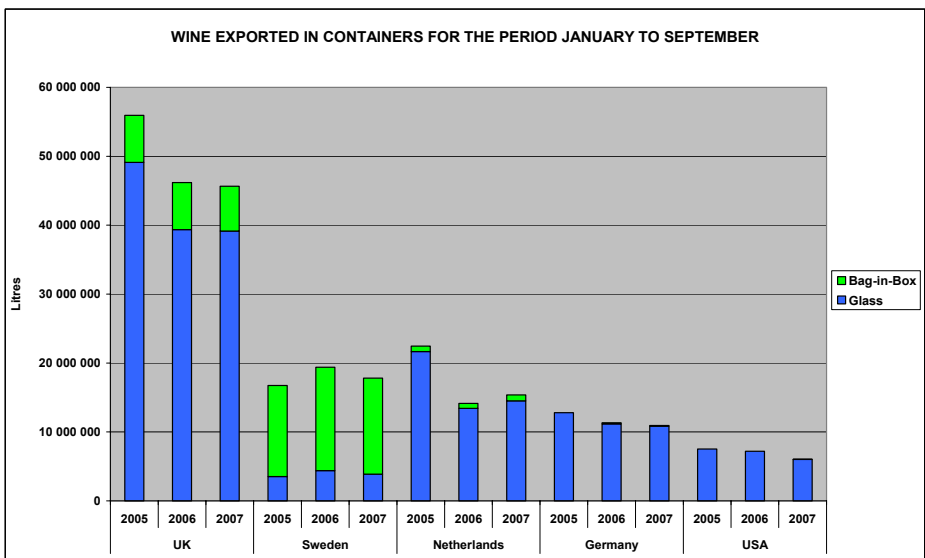
EXPORTS

SOUTH AFRICA

Compared to 2005, total exports of wine decreased by 3.4% to 271,6 million litres during 2006. Exports of packaged natural wine decreased by 6.9%, whereas bulk natural wine increased by 3.5%. Bulk red wine showed an increase in exports with 8.2%, compared to the previous year, while bulk white wine decreased by 8.7%. The exports of both packaged red and white wine decreased by 3.1% and 11.2% respectively.

Total exports of wine reached 292,3 million litres in volume for the twelve month period from October 2006 to September 2007, an increase of 9.0% compared to the previous corresponding period. Wine exported in glass reached 104,7 million litres and bag-in-box reached 27,2 million litres during January to September 2007. From January to September 2007, wine exported in a 750ml bottle made up the biggest percentage of the total market, with 37.7% exported to the UK, followed by 14.3% exported to the Netherlands. The second largest is the 3 litre bag-in-box, with 55.5% exported to Sweden.

According to the Production and market estimates 2008 - 2012, exports are forecasted to increase by 8.3% in 2007 and increase further with 7.5% in 2008.



WORLD

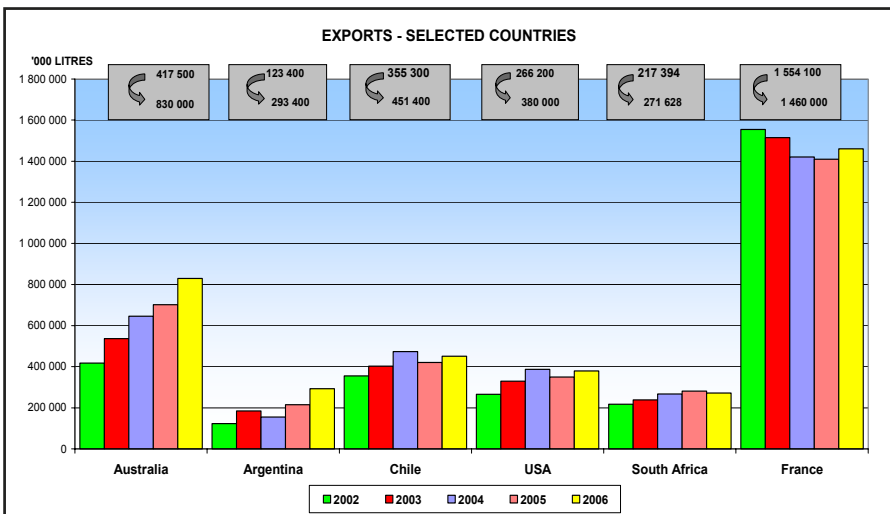
A new value record was set for **Australian** wine exports in the year ended October 2007. Figures issued by the Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation showed that export value increased by 10% to A\$3.04 billion. Export volumes grew by 9% to reach 806 million litres. After five years of negative growth, the average price per litre was up 1% to A\$3.77, this was mainly due to growth in the volume and price of bottled wine shipments.

According to the Instituto Nacional de Vitivinicultura **Argentina's** wine export volumes increased by more than 32% for the period January to June 2007, compared to the same period for 2006. In value terms, exports amounted to US\$210 million, an increase of 25%. The main export markets remain to be the USA, the UK, Canada and the Scandinavian countries.

Chilean wine exports rocketed for the period January to September 2007. According to Odepa, the value of wine exports grew by 30% year-on-year to reach US\$715.6 million. In volume terms, a 23% increase has been recorded for the period. Recent AC Nielsen figures show that Chile has surpassed Spain to become the 6th biggest exporter to the UK. A 26% increase in Chilean wine sales within the £5 - £10 sector, has resulted in a 6.9% share of total UK sales.

U.S. wine exports is estimated to have reached the value of \$189.1 million for the period January to March 2007, this shows an increase of 15% on the corresponding period for 2006.

Figures from FEVS shows that **French** still wine exports increased by 1.3% in volume and 4.1% in value, to reach £1.3 billion during the first half of 2007. Champagne exports rose 8% in volume and 13.1% in value, amounting to £6.1 billion.



PRICES

GRAPE PRICES - SOUTH AFRICA

VARIETY	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		% ± 2006/2005	
	Producer cellars	Non Producer cellars	Producer cellars	Non Producer cellars	Producer cellars	Non Producer cellars	**Producer cellars	Non Producer cellars	**Producer cellars	Non Producer cellars	Producer cellars	Non Producer cellars
Cabernet Sauvignon	4 590	5 458	4 080	5 605	3 228	5 476	2 365	4 212	1 798	3 428	-23.97	-18.61
Merlot	3 987	5 331	3 602	5 477	2 477	5 327	2 026	3 963	1 693	3 186	-16.44	-19.61
Pinotage	3 561	4 673	3 198	4 827	2 139	4 376	1 763	3 202	1 501	2 602	-14.86	-18.74
Cinsaut	2 712	2 621	2 718	2 763	2 088	2 757	1 410	2 271	1 178	2 139	-16.45	-5.81
Pinot Noir	2 868	4 211	2 784	4 806	2 437	5 191	2 572	4 549	1 989	4 172	-22.67	-8.29
Shiraz	3 717	5 111	3 624	5 294	2 633	5 036	2 052	3 907	1 731	3 027	-15.64	-22.52
Other red *	2 741	3 902	2 661	4 172	1 836	4 231	1 203	3 773	1 117	2 979	-7.15	-21.04
Chenin Blanc	930	1 093	1 240	1 735	1 217	2 032	1 236	2 198	1 207	2 141	-2.35	-2.59
Sauvignon Blanc	1 880	3 380	2 214	3 705	2 577	4 166	2 649	4 439	2 590	4 661	-2.23	2.75
Chardonnay	2 014	3 075	2 309	3 567	2 478	3 733	2 380	3 841	2 252	3 711	-5.38	-3.38
Cape Riesling	888	1 396	1 283	1 614	1 308	1 750	1 385	2 040	1 469	2 021	6.06	-0.93
Colombar	801	738	1 089	1 111	1 045	1 079	1 092	1 180	1 021	1 168	-6.50	-1.02
Harepoort White	790	841	1 069	770	1 135	1 074	1 080	1 348	1 176	1 211	8.89	-10.16
Semillon	1 215	1 837	1 595	2 480	1 711	2 587	1 614	2 563	1 728	2 811	7.06	9.68
Other white *	648	1 680	884	1 211	867	1 142	869	1 587	720	1 666	-17.15	-1.32
All Varieties	1 333	3 953	1 624	4 041	1 468	4 133	1 384	3 593	1 264	3 128	-8.67	-12.94

* Includes all red or white varieties not in this table.

** Producer cellars estimated

GRAPE PRICES—SELECTED COUNTRIES

COMPARISON OF SOUTH AFRICAN GRAPE PRICES WITH COMPETITOR COUNTRIES IN RAND VALUE

Cultivar	Australia		New Zealand		California		South Africa	
	WAVG (ZAR/ton)	Trend	WAVG (ZAR/ton)	Trend	WAVG (ZAR/ton)	Trend	WAVG (ZAR/ton)	Trend
Cab Sauvignon	3,174	137	7,818	337	6,481	280	2,318	
Merlot	2,959	139	7,252	340	4,509	211	2,136	
Shiraz	3,661	178	9,291	451	4,612	224	2,059	
Pinotage		0	4,851	286	10,364	612	1,694	
Total Red	3,388	163	7,390	356	5,461	263	2,074	
Sauv. blanc	5,386	165	10,143	310	4,901	150	3,267	
Chardonnay	2,780	111	6,631	266	5,112	205	2,495	
Chenin blanc	2,509	200	3,232	257	1,503	120	1,255	
Total White	2,999	175	9,361	546	4,610	269	1,714	

BULK PRICES - SOUTH AFRICA

During 2006 the bulk wine prices of all red varieties decreased by an average of R0,34 per ℓ (7.8%) and that of other red varieties decreased by R0,31 per ℓ (7.4%). On the other hand, the average prices of Sauvignon Blanc, Chardonnay and other white varieties increased with R0,25 per ℓ (4.9%), R0,01 per ℓ (0.2%) and R0,20 per ℓ (7.7%) respectively. The average price of all bulk wine was 0.02% more than the previous year. The average price of wine for brandy was R0,03 (1.6%) more, while that of distilling wine was R0,05 (4.8%) less than the previous year.

During the period January to August 2007 the average bulk wine prices for Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot and Shiraz decreased with 15.9%, 13.4% and 5.7% respectively, while Pinotage increased with 2.9% compared to prices during the corresponding period in 2006. Other red varieties showed an increase of 0.6% compared to the prices during the corresponding period in 2006. The average price of Sauvignon Blanc and Chardonnay decreased by 4.7% and 4.8% respectively compared to the corresponding period in 2006. The average prices for all varieties decreased by 0.08%.

