

Vignerons Bio Nouvelle-Aquitaine : our missions



Regional union representative of the organic wine sector created in 1995 Counts today more than 200 organic winemakers members Support from harvest to commercialisation



DEFENSE & REPRESENTATION

Defends interests of organic winemakers amongst regional, national and European bodies related to viticulture and organic agriculture



PROMOTION

Promotes and develops the collective image and notoriety of organic wines and spirits to professionals and individuals



RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

Initiates and collaborates with research programs to improve the quality of organic wines





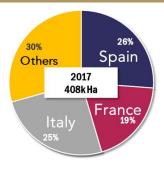
Contributes to the economic and technical development of organic wine production, by accompanying organic winegrowers individually and collectively

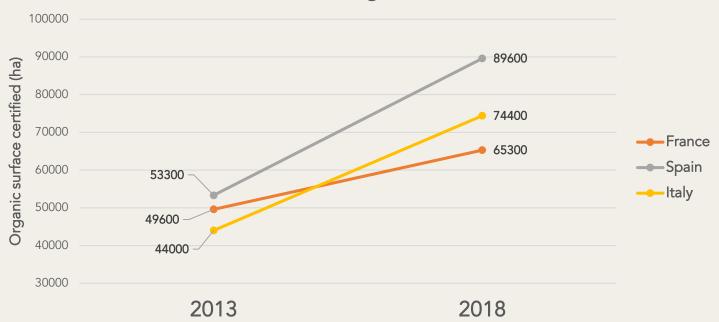
Organic wine production

Organic wine production in the world



6% of world vineyard was organic in 2017 80% of organic wine was produced in Europe 10,6 millions hL of organic wine in 2018

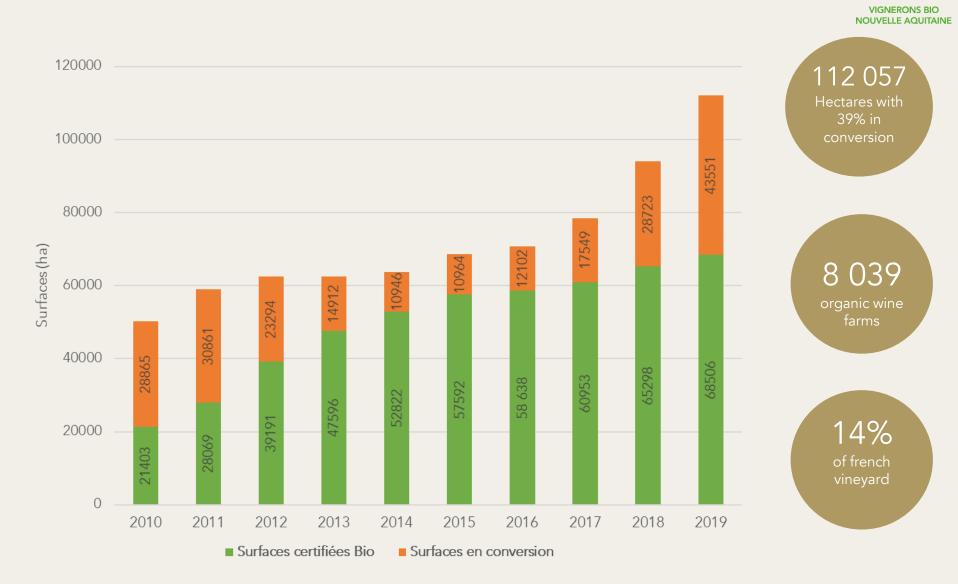




Evolution of organic surface

Organic wine production in France







3 wine regions produce 75% of french organic wine :

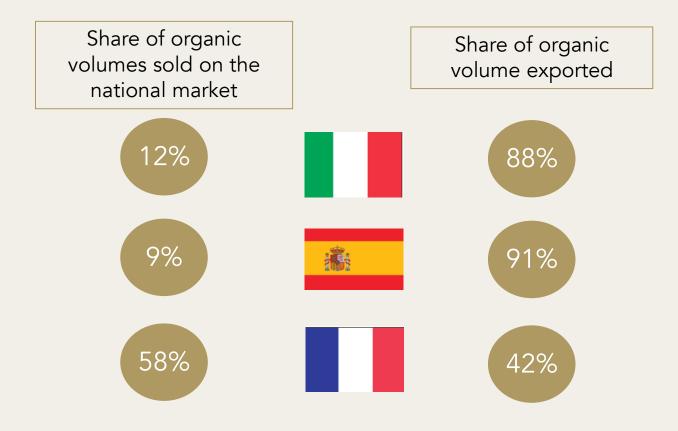
Occitanie (42 424 ha), PACA (23 011 ha) and Nouvelle-Aquitaine (19 696 ha)



		En Bio et en conversion	Vignoble en Bio*
1	Occitanie	42 424 ha	13%
2	PACA	23 012 ha	23%
3	Nouvelle-Aquitaine	19 696 ha	8,5 %
4	Auvergne Rhône Alpes	7 570 ha	12 %
5	Grand Est	5 017 ha	8%
6	Bourgogne Franche Comté	4 538 ha	11%
7	Pays de La Loire	4 335 ha	12 %
8	Centre Val de Loire	3 674 ha	15%
9	Corse	1 698 ha	22%



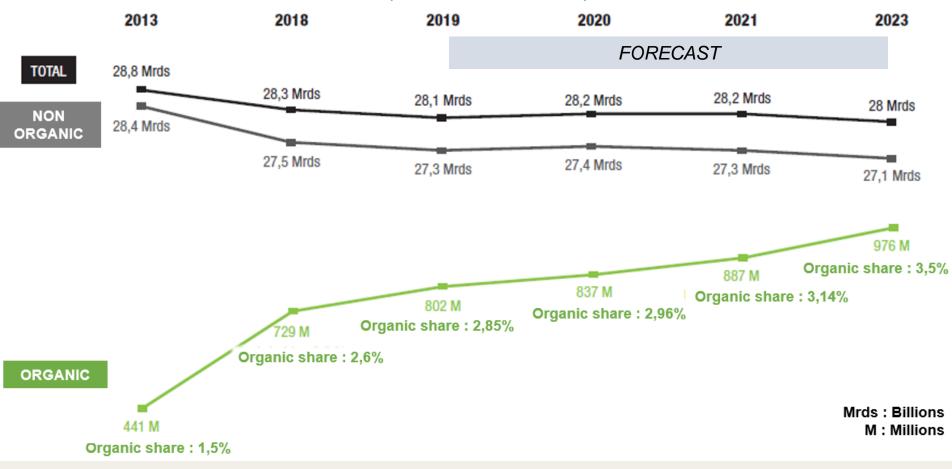
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Organic wine and consumption

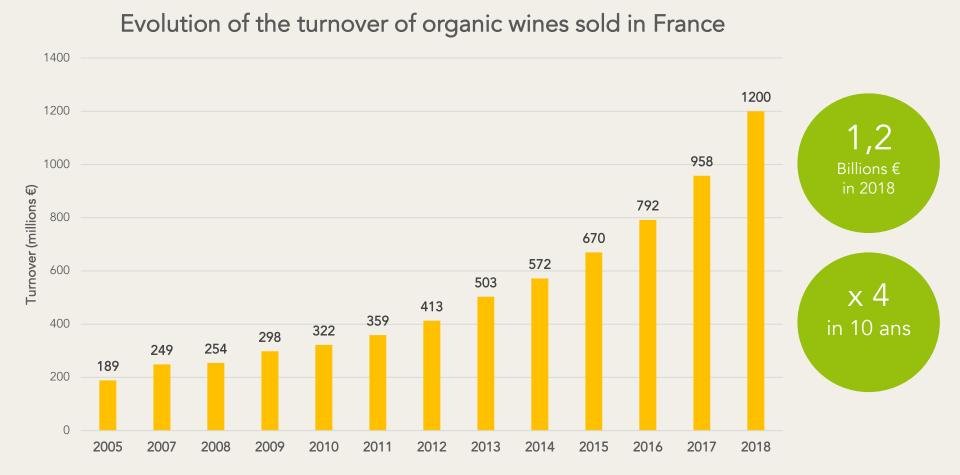
Evolution of global consumption of organic and non-organic wine in the world

(in number of bottles)



IWSR Sudvinbio 2019

Same phenomenon in France

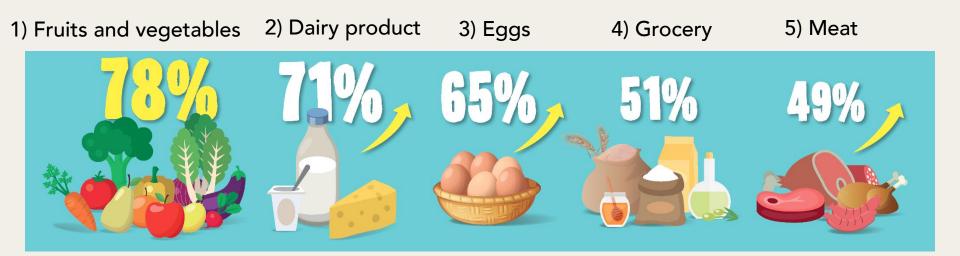


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Agence Bio - AND international 2019 ; IWSR Sudvinbio 2018

CRAFT Bio-

Organic consumers prefer



18% of organic consumers buy organic wine.

- In 16% of cases, their wine consumption is only organic
- In 50% of cases, organic consumers still mostly buy conventional wine.

In fact, the organic consumer is not necessarily the target ...



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What are your purchasing criteria for ...

- A bottle of wine?
- A bottle of organic wine?

	Organic wine	Wine
Origin of production (region, country)	57%	63%
AOP notoriety	37%	36%
Advice (salespeople, entourage)	25%	25%
Indication of grape varieties on the label	24%	21%
Medals, awards	19%	28%
Vintage	16%	24%
Brand	12%	14%
Promotions	11%	15%
Respect for the environment, environmental label	43%	7%
Price	30%	50%

The consumer wants organic wine... but not only?



Democratization of environmental and health "performances" in complement to those of organic farming: vinification without added sulphites, resistant grape varieties, biodynamics, vegan ...

Will the consumer be satisfied with an "only" organic wine?



On the other hand, organic remains a more important criteria! In the study, conventional wine without added sulphites remains less valued than organic wine with sulphites.

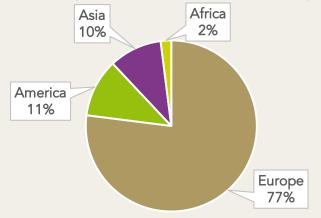
Défis environnementaux de la viticulture : une analyse comportementale des blocages et des leviers d'action (thèse), Yann Raineau, 2018

Organic wine market

Target export markets

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World importation of organic wine repartition



- Export between EU countries facilitated by the same organic regulations
- France consumes 99.5% of French organic wines

World rank	First importers of organic wine	% of global organic wine imports*	
1 rst	Germany	24%	
2 nd	France	16%	
3rd	United Kingdom	10%	
4 th	USA	8%	
5 th Sweden		7%	
6 th	Japan	6%	





Organic wines production:

The United States are the 6th largest producer of organic wine in the world. In 2016, its organic vineyard reached 11,071 ha representing approximately 2.7% of the national vineyard.



Organic wines consumption:

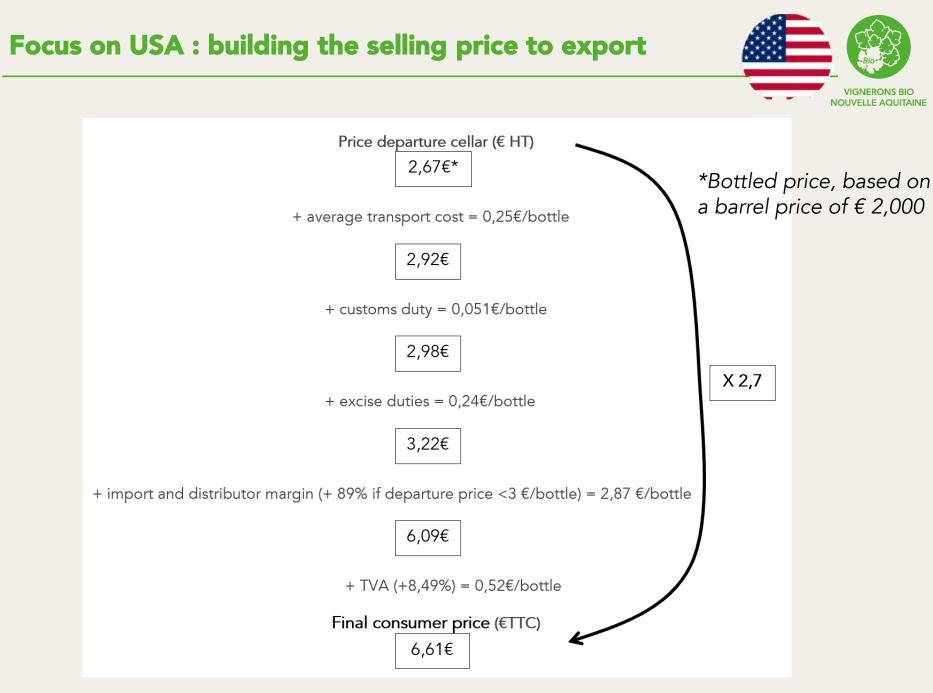
In the United States, sales of organic wines have doubled in 10 years. The wine consumed is mainly imported: in 2014, French organic wines represented 20% by volume and 40% by value of imports from the United States.



Organic regulation:

EU organic regulations are recognized as equivalent to NOP outside of winemaking. To be recognized as "NOP equivalent", a wine produced in the EU must be certified organic and processed in accordance with NOP rules (compliance with rules on sulphites, restricted list of inputs and specific labeling rules).





Focus on China





Organic wine production:

In 2017, the Chinese organic vineyard was ranked 4th in the world with 6% of the global organic vineyard. It increased by 22% in 2017 compared to 2016. Almost 3% of Chinese vineyards were grown organically in 2017.



Organic wine consumption:

With demand currently growing, China is expected to enter the top 10 of the main organic wine markets in 2022



Organic regulation:

There is no equivalence between the European regulation and the Chinese regulation on organic products. An organic winegrower wishing to export to China must make a request to a certification body accredited by the Chinese authorities, the CNCA (Certification and Accreditation Administration of China).

The Chinese organic logo is mandatory. Only the Chinese logo must be affixed on the bottle, the European organic logo is prohibited.

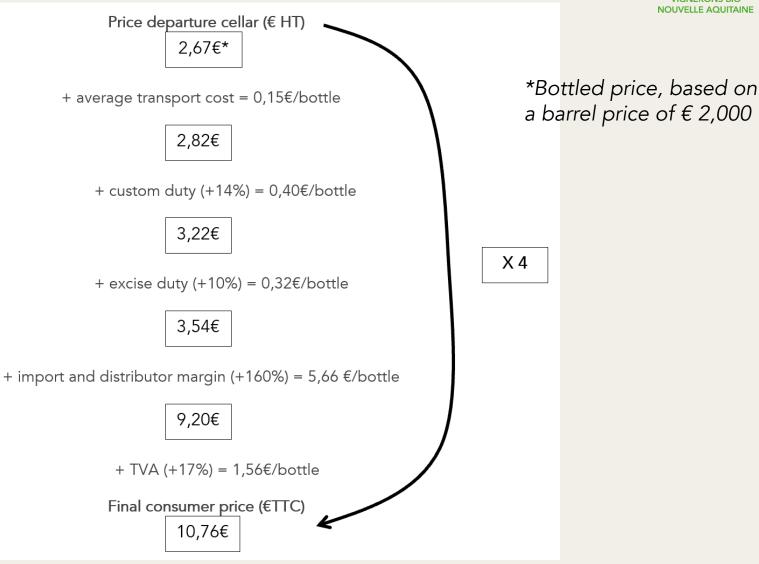


Ecocert, 2019

Focus on China : building selling price to export







Guide export Inter Rhône 2018

Focus on Japan





Organic wine production:

The wine is not part of the Japanese organic regulations "JAS". Concerning wine production, Japan has 850 hectares of vines. Organic farming production remains low within the country (0.2% of surfaces in 2015).



Organic wine consumption:

3/4 of organic wines imported by Japan come from France. But there is a strong competition from more accessible organic Spanish, Italian and Chilean wines. The organic wine market is to date a "niche market" with a difficulty for the consumers to understand the different types of so-called "natural", organic, biodynamic wines, etc.

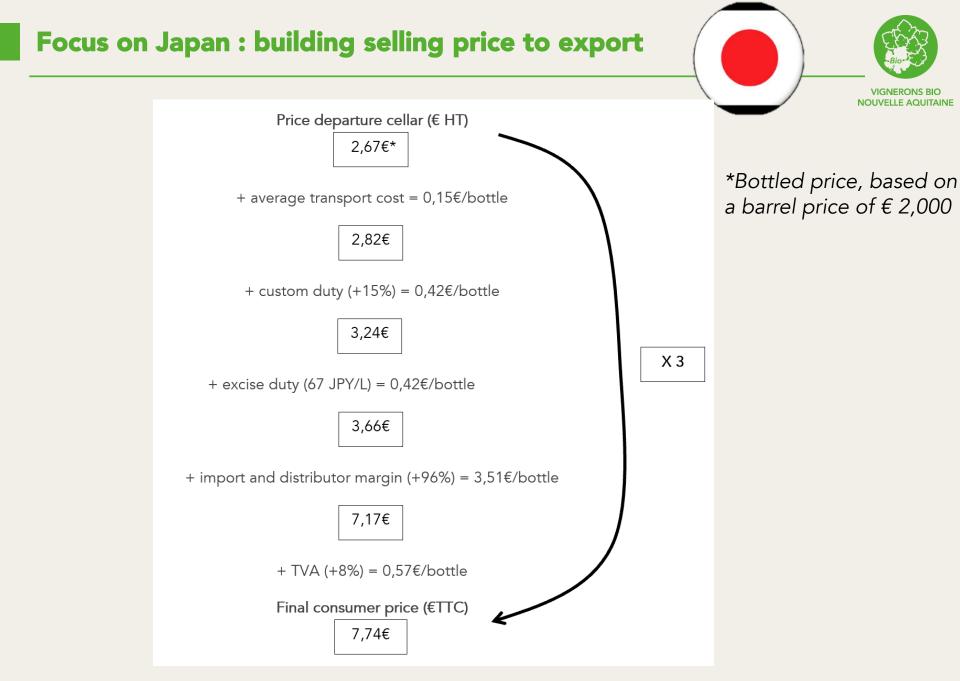


Organic regulation:

Wine cannot claim this certification because it has not been included in Japanese regulations. Thus, it will not be possible for a winemaker to have his wine certified as "organic JAS". On the other hand, it is possible to export it by keeping the AB logos and the Euroleaf, a logo recognized by the Japanese consumer.

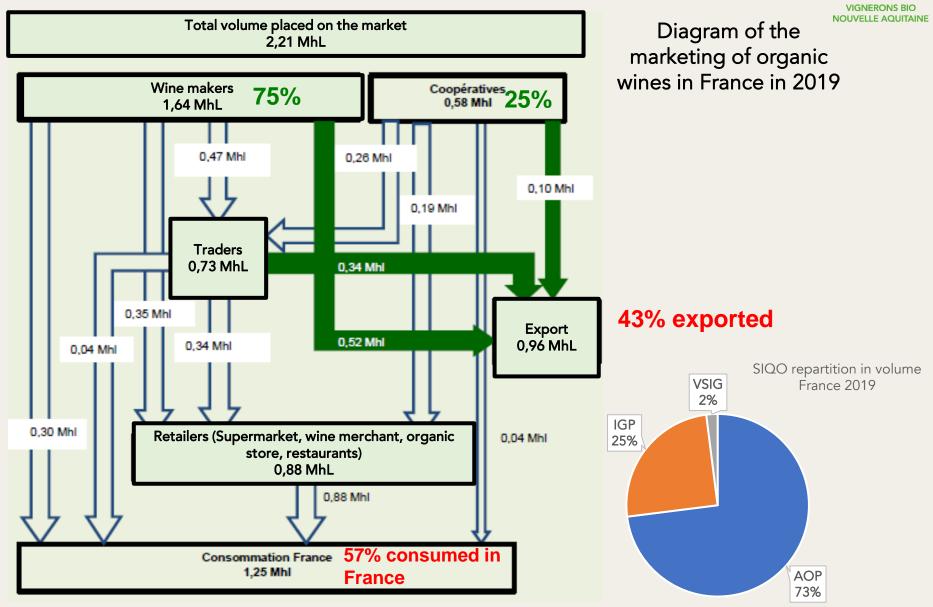


OIV Eléments de conjecture mondiale Avril 2018 Le marché des produits biologiques au Japon ; FranceAgriMer ; février 2017 Les règlements internationaux du vin bio (Hors Europe) ; SudVinBio, Juin 2016 La Bio dans le Monde ; Agence Bio ; édition 2017 Le marché mondial du vin bio 2012-22, Novembre 2018, SudVinBio IWSR Note : marché des produits biologiques au Japon ; Ambassade de France ; février 2017



In France : who sells to who ?



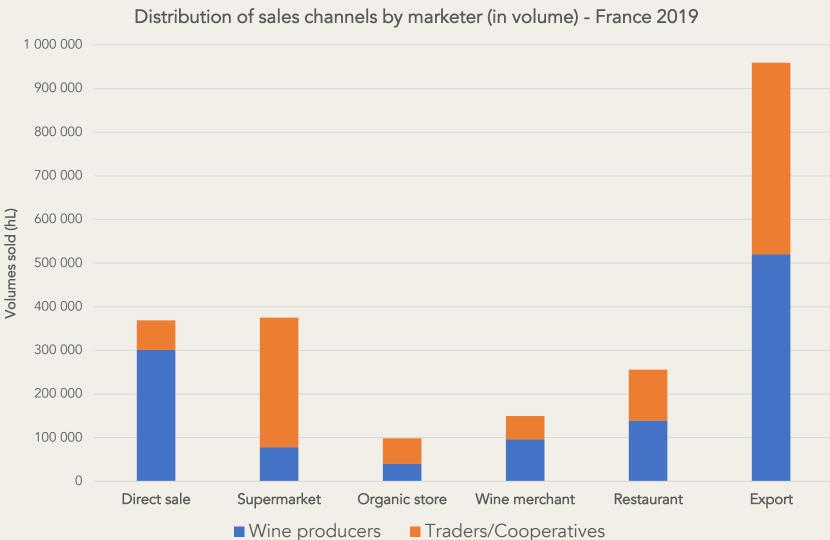


Agence Bio - AND international 2020

Commercial autonomy sought by winegrowers



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Which marketing channel to choose?



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B TO C		Direct sale at the winery	Direct sale in consumer fair	Direct sale by mail order and e-market	
Opportunities		 Direct contact with the consumer Better valuation of the product No intermediary, great autonomy 	 Direct contact with the consumer Better valuation of the product Touch private customers in areas other than its production area 	 Reach distant customers Dematerialized sales that can be carried out in all circumstances (case of confinement) Possibility of relying on platforms to avoid having your own e-commerce site: greater exposure 	
Constraints		 Very time-consuming, requiring significant permanence Requires providing choice, a varied range Quantity purchased very dependent on the customer 	 "Fair" audience who do not travel for a particular winegrower but for the fair itself Marketing costs (travel, accommodation, stand) Absence from the domain and tiredness: the shows are held on weekends 	 Time-consuming order preparation and follow-up Logistics sometimes difficult to control, (delivery deadlines, possible breakages in transport, etc.) Costs to be expected 	

Which marketing channel to choose?



В	то в	Wine sellers and Restauration	Organic stores	Traders	Supermarkets	Export
Opportunities		 France network accessible directly Development of wine shop and restaurant with only organic wines Lovers of original wines, which have a story to tell 	 Market dedicated to organic, no competition with conventional wine Increasing demand More attractive prices than in supermarkets 	 Inexpensive means of marketing Possibility of large volume 	- Possibility of reaching different referencing scales: national, regional, local - Large volumes	 Expanding market, in a wide variety of countries Large volumes Technical support (wide range of training courses) Financial support (subsidy)
Constraints		 Strongly marketed for a strike force limited in terms of volume Payment deadlines not always respected 	 Low volumes sold except on franchise networks Risks of competition with organic beers The conditions of negotiation are not always easy to understand 	 Contractualization and price to be negotiated Difficulty in mastering the rest of the wine distribution chain 	 Reduced margin Requirement of a particular type of wine Little control over positioning and final price for the consumer 	 Personal and financial investment, over time On-site representation essential Strong competition with foreign organic wines (Italy, Spain, New World)

Vignerons Bio Nouvelle-Aquitaine, Le marché des vins Bio, Mémorandum économique du vin Bio, 2020

Thinking about price

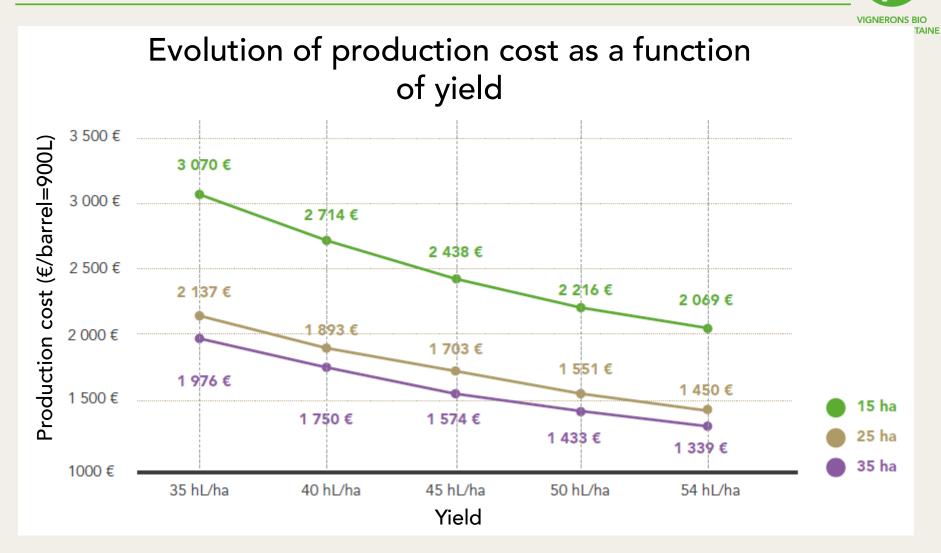
Producing organic is more expensive



Production costs for a farm of 15 ha at 54 hL / ha	Non organic	Organic ^{QU}	JITAIN
Labor hours (hours)	149 h	190 h	
Labor (€ / ha)	2 493 €	3 162 €	
Supplies (€ / ha)	1 307 €	1 684 €	
Services (€ / ha)	495€	565€	
Mechanization (€ / ha)	1 058 €	1 763 €	
Bare land farming for wine-growing 1.5 hL / ha (${f \in}$ / ha)	209 €	209€	
Depreciation of the vineyard (25 years) (€ / ha)	1 449 €	1 421 €	
Restructuring of the vineyard (grant) (€ / ha)	-400 €	-400€	
Climate insurance (grant deducted) (€ / ha)	110€	110€	
General vineyard costs (€ / ha)	782€	782€	
TOTAL VINEYARD COST (€ / ha) (A)	7 503 €	9 296 €	
Non organic versus organic differential	-	+ 24%	
TOTAL VINIFICATION COST (€ / ha) (B)	3 116 €	3 116€	
TOTAL WINE COST IN BULK (€ / ha) (A + B)	10 619€	12 412 €	
TOTAL WINE COST IN BULK (€ / barrel)	1 770 €	2 069 €	
Non organic versus organic differential	-	+ 17%	
Total cost of wine for 0.75L (€ / 0.75L)	1,47 €	1,72€	
Bottling and packaging costs (€ / bottle)	1,25 €	1,25 €	
BOTTLE COST BEFORE MARKETING (€ / bottle)	2,72€	2,97 €	
Non organic versus organic differential	-	+ 9%	

Chambre d'agriculture de la Gironde, Référentiel économique du vigneron Bordelais, 2019

Yield: direct impact on production costs

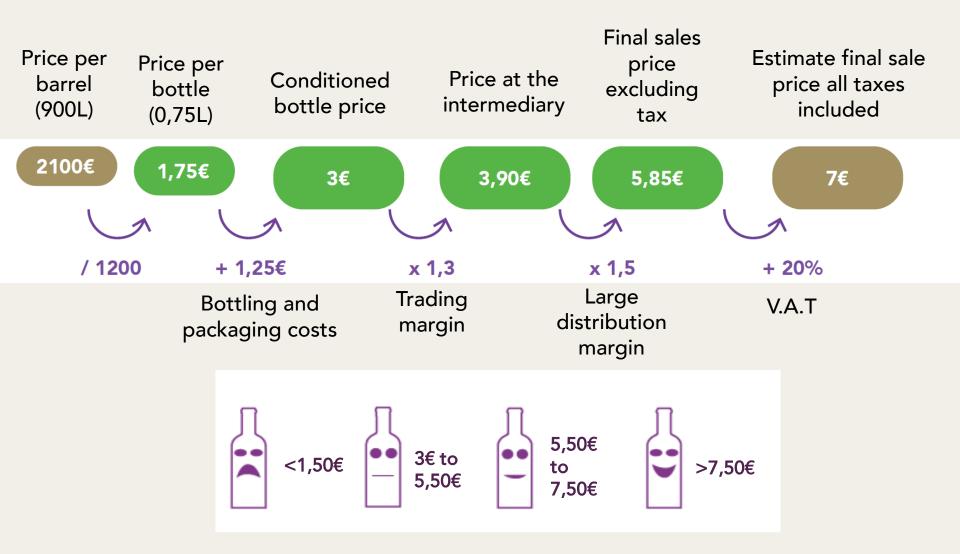


Production costs must be calculated over a period of several years, in order to take into account weather variations.

Chambre d'agriculture de la Gironde, Référentiel économique du vigneron Bordelais, 2019

Example of price construction





Vignerons Bio Nouvelle-Aquitaine, La construction du prix du vin Bio, Mémorandum économique du vin Bio, 2020

How to build a price list?

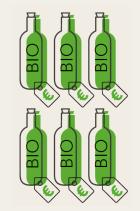
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- Knowing production cost: pay attention to variation in yields!
- Identify marketing channels to work with: take care of their specificities!



- Setting a price for each channel: respect the buyer's margin!
- One golden rule: price consistency !

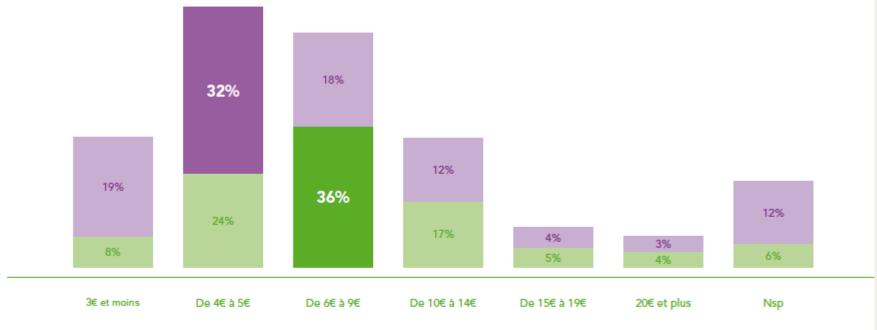


What about the consumer's willingness to pay?



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How much do you spend on average for the purchase of a bottle of ...



Organic wine

For everyday consumption (average 8,70€)

Source : Etude IPSOS / CGI pour Sud de France / SudVinBio ; Octobre 2013

 Non Organic wine For everyday consumption (average 6,90€)

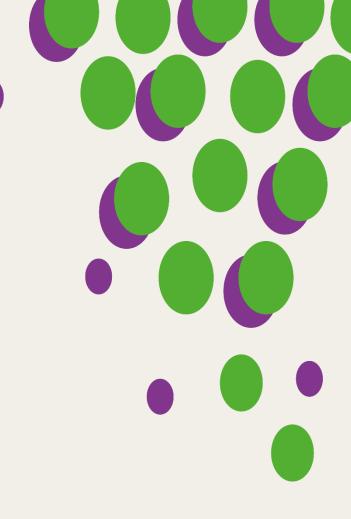
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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ET DE L'ALIMENTATION





FONDS EUROPÉEN AGRICOLE POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT RURAI