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Chile output drops sharply

Output projected at 8.4 million hectoliters ten percent below last year

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The International Organisation of Vine and Wine (OIV) released its first estimates for global wine production in 2025, reporting a modest recovery from last year’s historic low. The OIV projects worldwide wine output to reach between 228 and 235 million hectoliters, with a central estimate of 232 million hectoliters. This figure represents a 3% increase compared to the 2024 harvest, which was one of the smallest in recent decades. However, the new estimate remains 7% below the average production of the past five years.

The Southern Hemisphere, where the grape harvest is completed in the first half of the year, is expected to see a slight rebound in wine production. Preliminary data suggest total output will reach about 49 million hectoliters, up 7% from 2024. Despite this improvement, production levels are still approximately 5% lower than the five-year average for the region. The OIV attributes these ongoing challenges to adverse weather conditions, including heatwaves, droughts, and irregular rainfall patterns that have affected several key wine-producing countries.

Production trends across Southern Hemisphere countries are mixed. Some regions are beginning to recover from previous declines, while others continue to struggle with reduced yields. The Southern Hemisphere is projected to account for about 21% of global wine production in 2025, a proportion that aligns with its share over the past decade.

Chile stands out as an exception to the general trend of recovery. The country is expected to produce around 8.4 million hectoliters of wine in 2025, marking a decrease of 10% compared to last year and a significant drop of 26% below its five-year average. This will be Chile’s fourth consecutive year of declining wine production.

The OIV’s report highlights how climate-related challenges continue to shape global wine output. While some regions are seeing signs of improvement after several difficult years, overall production remains below historical norms. The organization will release updated figures later in the year as more data become available from both hemispheres.