

Wine Australia providing market insights for Australian Wine

Market update:
United Kingdom
September 2024



Foreword

The purpose of this report is to provide data and insights on the wine market in the United Kingdom for Australian wine exporters.

About Wine Australia

Wine Australia empowers the success of the Australian wine sector through Research, Innovation and Adoption to enhance global competitiveness and meet the challenges of tomorrow, today; Market Development to increase the demand and premium paid for Australian wine; and Regulatory Services to safeguard Australian wine's integrity and uphold the sector's reputation.

Wine Australia is funded by the sector, for the sector, through grapegrower, winemaker and exporter levies and user-pays charges, with matching funds from the Australian Government for research and innovation. Established under the Wine Australia Act 2013, it is a Commonwealth Government statutory authority.

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Executive summary

Total inflation easing, though disposable incomes still low.....	p.4
Alcohol consumption declines as prices increase.....	p.5
Wine consumption declines despite more wine drinkers.....	p.6
Wine drinkers becoming more involved with the category.....	p.7
Market attractiveness wanes as consumption declines.....	p.8
Decline in premium wine consumption is slower than commercial.....	p.9
New duties set to increase wine prices.....	p.10
No-alcohol wine more popular than low-alcohol.....	p.11
Imports from the southern hemisphere down compared to 2019.....	p.12

On-premise recovery impeded further by cost-of-living concerns.....	p.13
Off-premise volume returns to pre-pandemic pattern.....	p.14
Australia remains number one in off-premise.....	p.15
Online purchase frequency declining.....	p.16
Recent export performance driven by turbulent events in the UK.....	p.17
Shift towards bottling in market continues.....	p.18
Volume above \$5 per litre increases, driven by red wine.....	p.19
Resources for Australian wine exporters.....	p.20

Total inflation easing, though disposable incomes still low

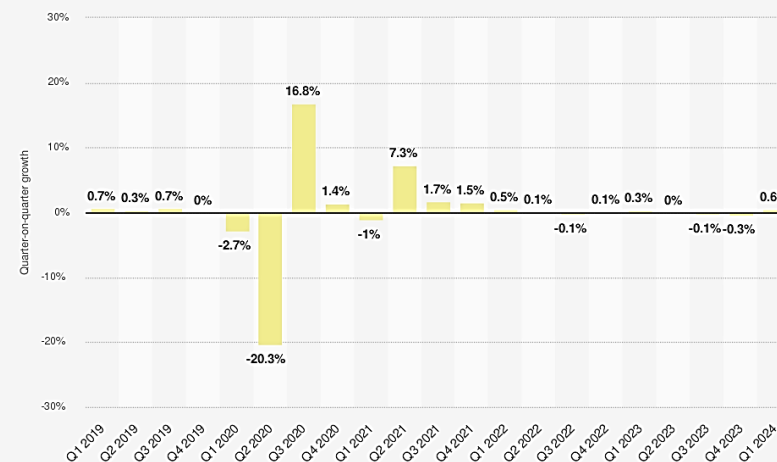
The United Kingdom's economy has had a turbulent time through the pandemic period and in its aftermath. It is the sixth largest global economy after the United States, China, Japan, Germany, and India and was not isolated from the global effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. The gross domestic product (GDP) declined by 10 per cent year-on-year in 2020 and subsequently rebounded to grow by 9 per cent in the next year.

In more recent performance, the UK slipped into a recession (defined as two consecutive quarters of negative GDP growth) in the second half of 2023, thanks in part to rising inflation and interest rates.

Although inflation has eased from its October 2022 peak, the cost-of-living crisis is still present with real household disposable incomes still declining and are not expected to recover until 2025/26.

In the alcohol sector, inflation has remained high as a result of the change to the duty structure in late 2023 (for more information see page 10). The price of total alcoholic drinks rose 5.9 per cent in May 2024, while the price of wine rose by 6.2 per cent. In comparison, the total UK inflation rate fell to 2 per cent in May 2024.

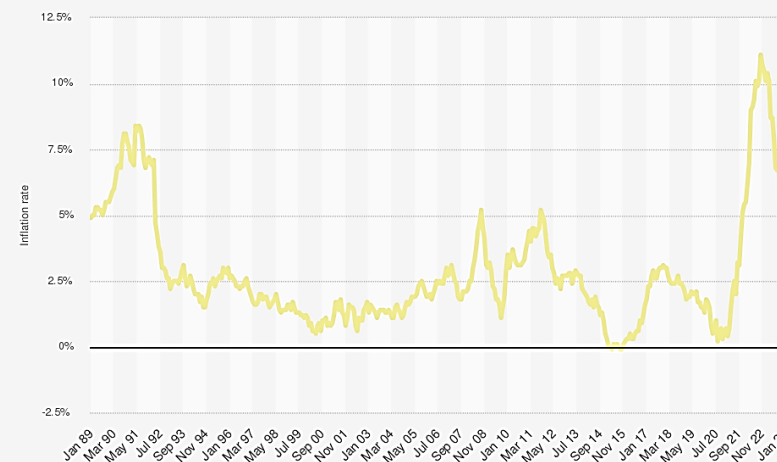
Quarterly growth of gross domestic product in the United Kingdom from 1st quarter 2019 to 1st quarter 2024



Source:
Office for National Statistics (UK)
© Statista 2024

Additional Information:
United Kingdom; Office for National Statistics (UK); Q1 2019 to Q1 2024

Inflation rate for the Consumer Price Index (CPI) in the United Kingdom from January 1989 to April 2024



Source:
Office for National Statistics (UK)
© Statista 2024

Additional Information:
United Kingdom; January 1989 to April 2024

Alcohol consumption declines as prices increase

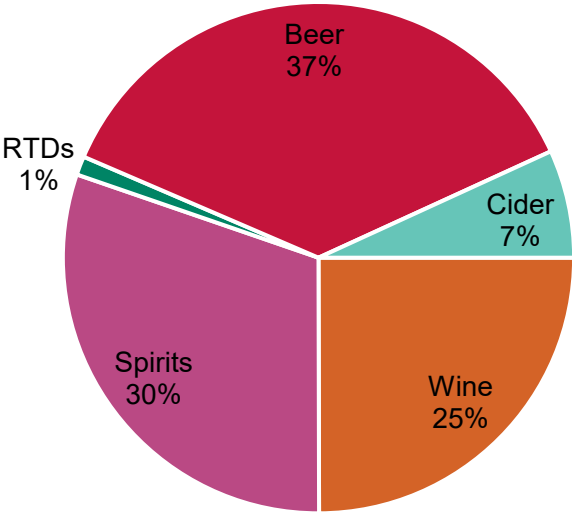
Alcohol consumption in the UK declined by 2 per cent in volume during 2023, which was a slight acceleration of the decline experienced in the previous five years (1 per cent per annum). The reduction in consumption was driven by the long-term moderation trend, which was amplified by cost-of-living pressures and on-premise outlet closures.

Wine and spirits suffered the most, declining by over 4 per cent year-on-year. Beer, which makes up over a third of all alcohol servings, declined as well, but at a slower rate. RTDs, though small, was the only category to grow – driven by new product development in pre-mixed cocktails – with their convenience and affordability appealing to consumers.

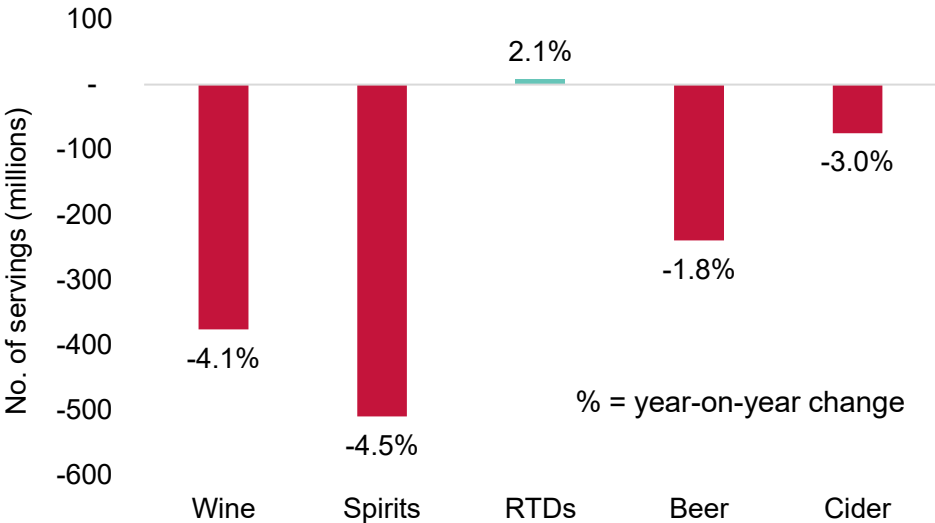
The changes to the alcohol duty in late 2023 to tax on the strength of alcohol is impacting on all categories by driving up prices of products – in addition to general inflation. It is expected that this will lead to new product development in lower-alcohol offerings across the market, a trend that was already in motion prior to the duty change and will now no doubt accelerate.

Category	Wine	Spirits	RTDs	Beer	Cider
Average drink size used in analysis (ml)	125	30	275	330	330

Share of beverage alcohol servings



2023 change in servings



Wine consumption declines despite more wine drinkers

After experiencing a boost during the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 and 2021, wine consumption in the United Kingdom has declined in volume in the past two years. This is largely seen as a market correction after the artificially high consumption during the pandemic years. However, consumption is forecast to decline a further 2 per cent per annum until 2028.

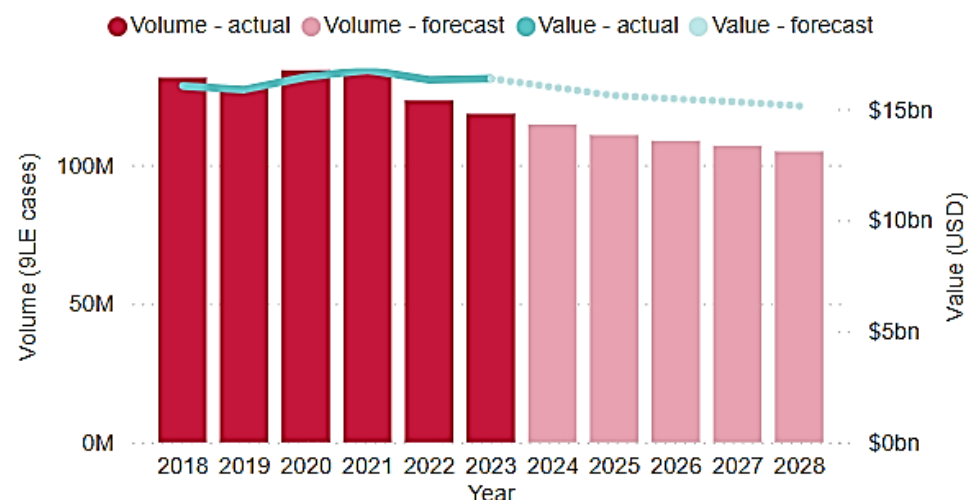
The forecasted decline is driven by a number of factors such as losing share amongst younger consumers, moderation trends, and declining disposable income. Despite this – the number of weekly wine drinkers has grown by 9 per cent compared with 2019, according to IWSR. These two trends – declining volume but increasing wine drinkers – translates to lower consumption per consumer. Per capita wine consumption has been on a downward trend in the UK since peaking at 27.6 litres per adult in 2007. Adults in the UK consumed 19.6 litres each in 2023.

45 per cent of still wine consumption is white wine, which has lost a little share to rosé wine in the last five years (12 per cent share). Red and white still wine declined equally in consumption in the last five years, while red wine is forecast to decline by more in the next five – falling from a 43 per cent share of consumption to 42 per cent. Rosé wine consumption has been generally flat over the last five years - but as red and white decline at faster rates – is predicted to keep growing in share.

Wine market characteristics

Volume of wine consumption (9LE cases)	Retail value of wine consumption (USD)	Average value (USD per 750ml)	Wine volume share of total alcohol consumption
118.4M	\$16.4bn	\$11.52	16.0%
Year-on-year change: -3.9%	Year-on-year change: 0.3%	Year-on-year change: 4.4%	Year-on-year change in share: -0.3%
Imported volume share of wine consumption	Australian volume share of imported wine consumption	Global wine market attractiveness ranking	
99.2%	18.6%	9	
Year-on-year change in share: -0.1%	Year-on-year change in share: 0.1%		

Volume and value of wine consumption



Wine drinkers becoming more involved with the category

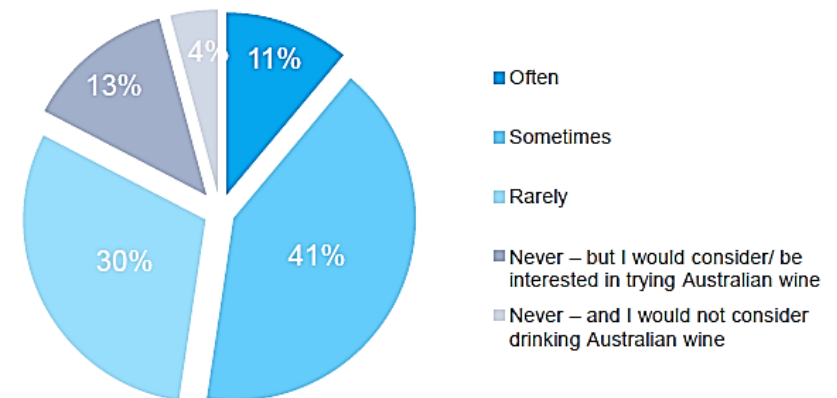
Compared to 2019, regular wine drinkers have become more involved with the wine category - with both high involvement increasing significantly and low involvement declining significantly. This is the result of a significantly higher proportion of regular wine drinkers agreeing with statements like “drinking wine gives me pleasure”, “wine is important to my lifestyle”, and “I have a strong interest in wine”. Driving these results are Millennial consumers (aged 27-42) – which make up 24 per cent of regular wine drinkers in the UK.

Australia has a strong foothold and reputation for quality in the UK. According to research by YouGov, 83 per cent of all wine drinkers in the UK drink Australian wine, and a further 13 per cent do not currently but would be willing to try. In comparison 67 per cent of wine drinkers in the United States drink Australian wine. UK wine drinkers rate the quality of Australian wine at 7.51 out of 10, which is higher than consumers in the US (7.14) and Canada (7.44), but lower than Australia (8.63).

Wine involvement: Tracking

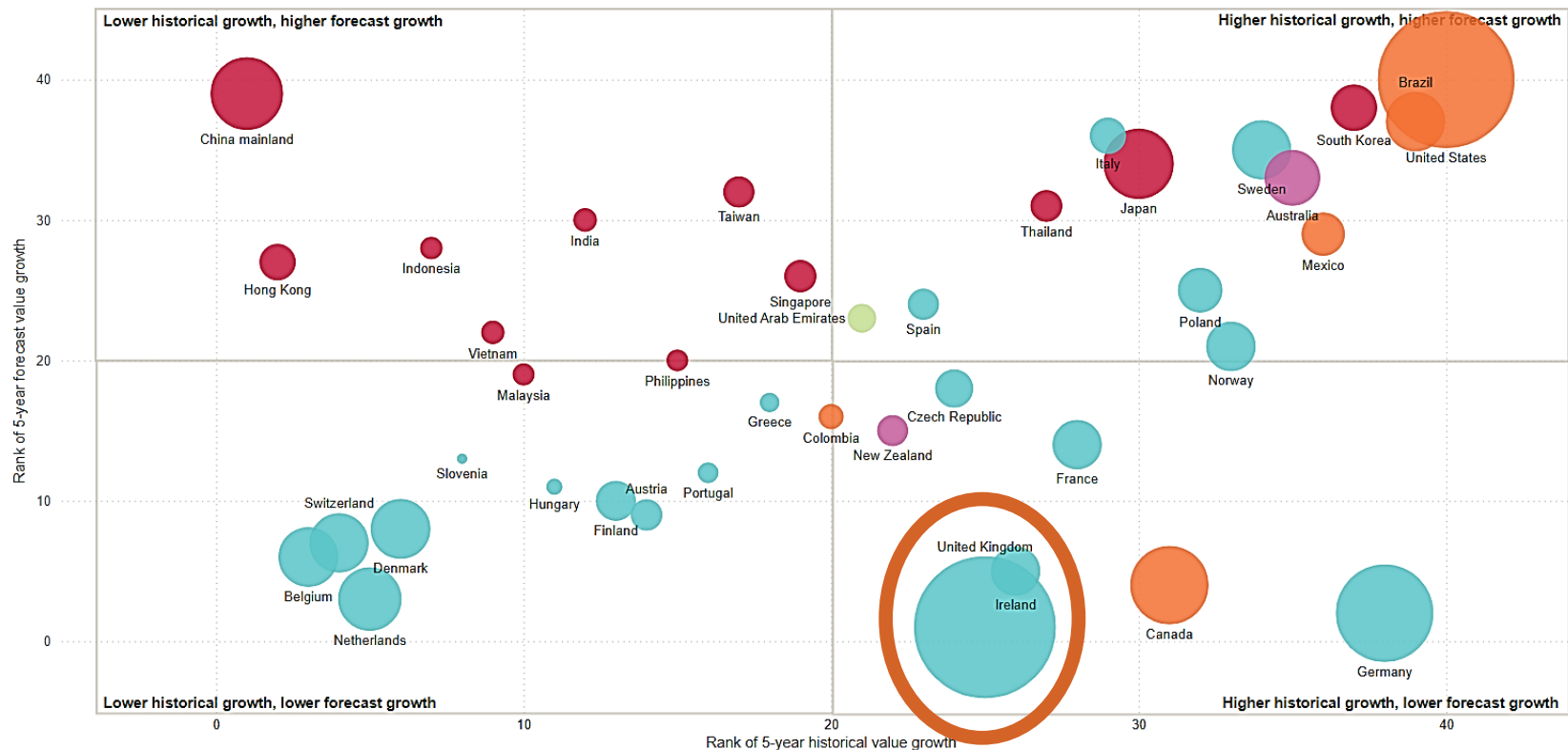
	2019 (n=3,000)	2022 (n=3,021)	2023 (n=2,007)	Tracking	
				vs. '19	vs. '22
High involvement	33%	37%	38%	↑	→
Medium involvement	39%	40%	39%	→	→
Low involvement	28%	23%	23%	↓	→

Australian wine consumption - All wine drinkers



83% of wine drinkers in the UK drink Australian wine

Market attractiveness wanes as consumption declines



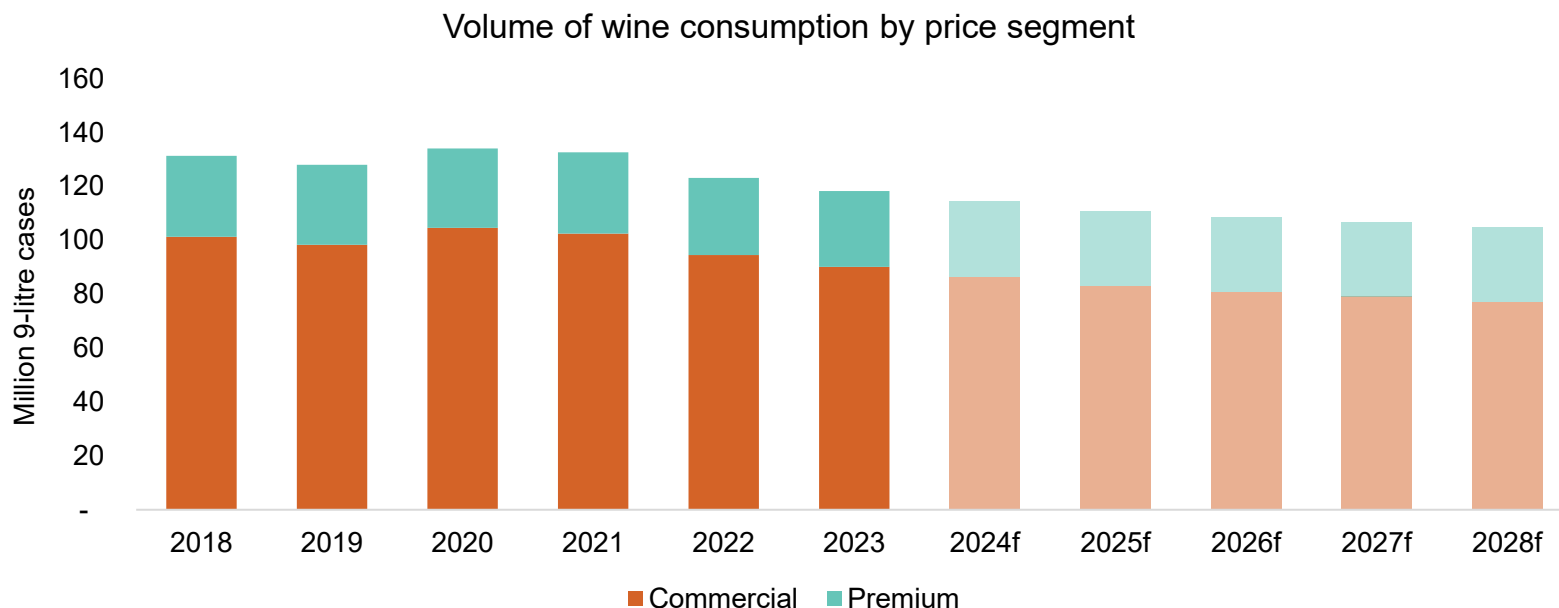
Source: IWSR

The United Kingdom is the largest imported wine market in the world by value (as depicted by the size of the bubble above). And although the market has been growing slowly in value over the last five years – indicators suggest that the market will decline over the forecast period.

IWSR ranks the UK as the ninth most attractive wine market in the world. This is mainly due to its long-term economic stability, despite recent turmoil. All wine market indicators are pointing downwards, resulting in the market dropping from fifth to ninth place in 2023. From a consumer sentiment point of view, things are starting to look more positive – the UK consumer confidence index has increased from a low point of 92 in September 2022 to 100 in June 2024 (OECD).

The UK remains Australia's number one export market by volume and Australian wine is well known in market – especially in the off-premise where it is the number one source of wine.

Decline in premium wine consumption is slower than commercial



Source: IWSR

As total wine consumption has declined, both premium (£9.80 per bottle and above) and commercial wines (below £9.80 per bottle) have been impacted. Commercial wines have declined by 2 per cent in volume per annum between 2018 and 2023, losing 1 percentage point in market share to reach 76 per cent in 2023. Premium wines declined in volume as well, but at a slightly slower rate of 1 per cent per annum.

IWSR forecasts that the decline in commercial wines will accelerate in the next five years – to 3 per cent per annum. Meanwhile, the decline in premium wines will slow – to a 0.5 per cent decline per year. This translates to commercial wines losing a further 2 percentage points in share to reach 74 per cent of the market by 2028.

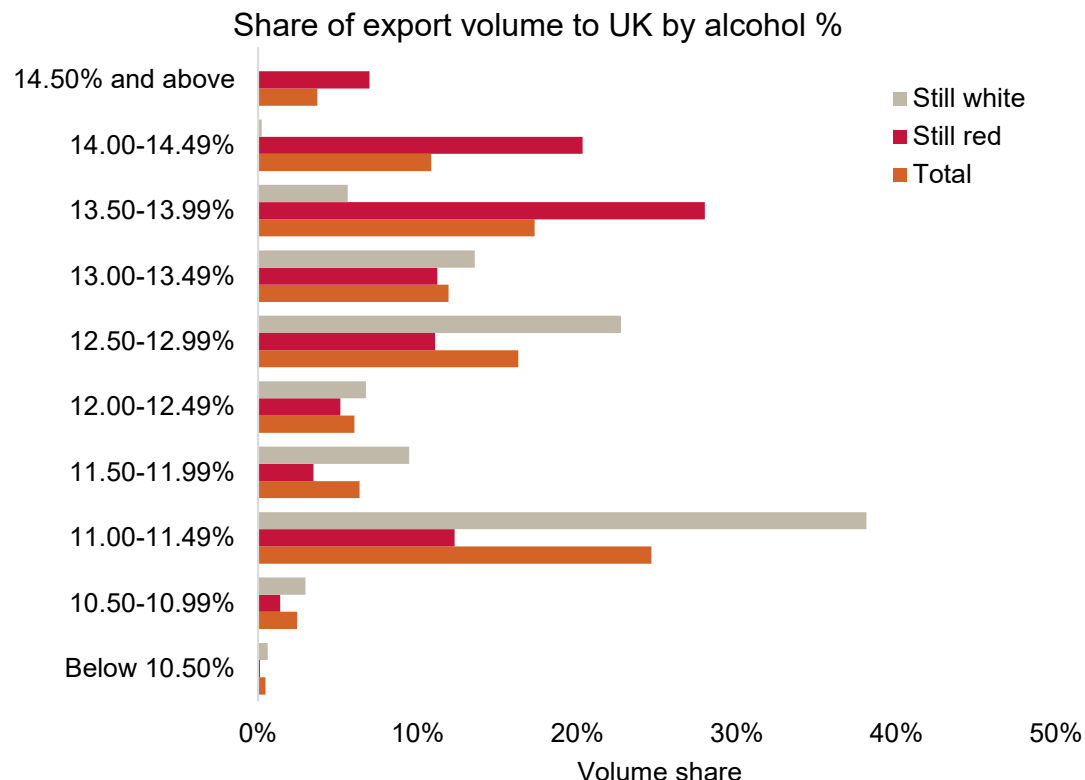
For commercial wines, the decline in the last few years has been driven by wines from the United States, Italy, and South Africa. While Australian wines have been very resilient during this time – it is expected that all major sources of commercial wines will decline in the next five years – including Australia.

Australian, Argentinian, and Spanish premium wines were the driver of the decline in the upper price segments, but these declines are expected to ease in the coming years.

New duties set to increase wine prices

Strength (ABV):	Duty Payment: 31 st July 2023 (Still Wine):	Duty Payment Now	Duty Payment from 1 st February 2025:
14.50%	£2.23	£2.67	£3.09
14.00%	£2.23	£2.67	£2.99
13.50%	£2.23	£2.67	£2.88
13.00%	£2.23	£2.67	£2.77
12.50%	£2.23	£2.67	£2.67
12.00%	£2.23	£2.67	£2.56
11.50%	£2.23	£2.67	£2.45

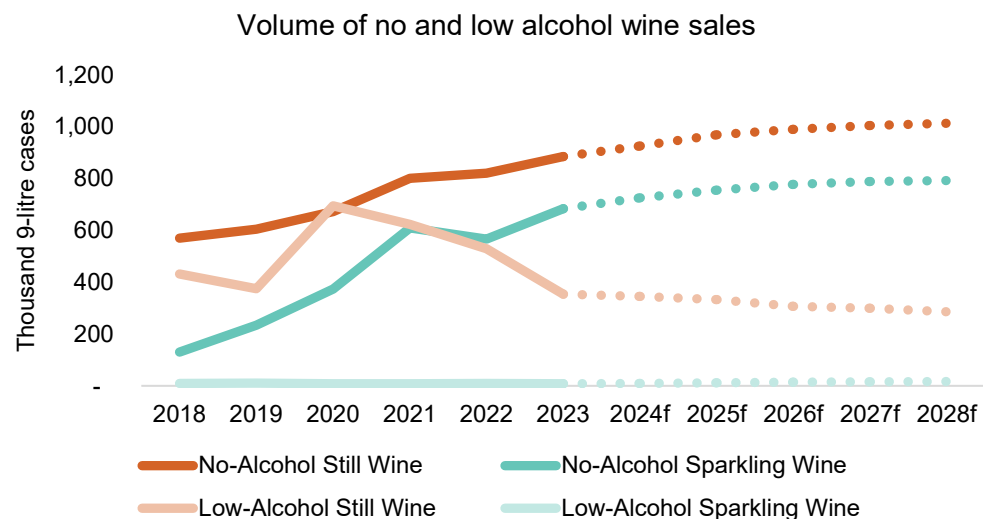
Source: Wine Australia, WSTA



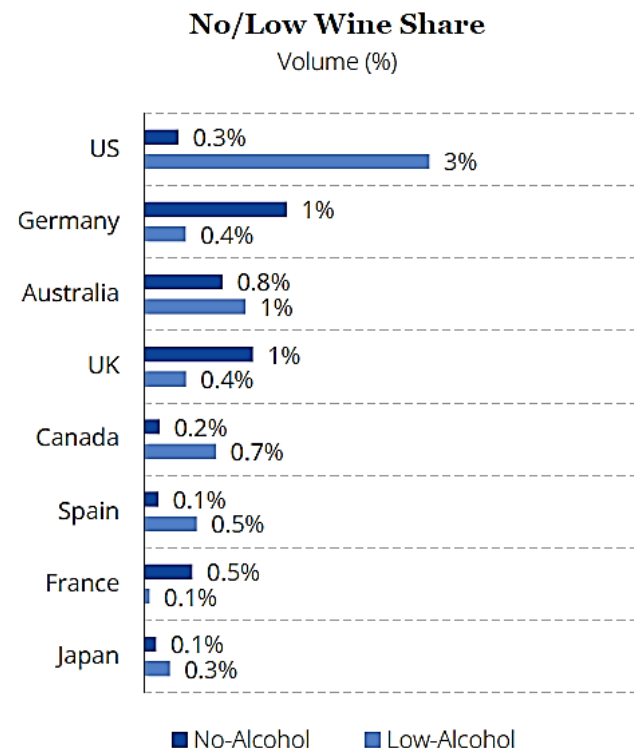
On 1 August 2023, a new alcohol taxation regime was introduced in the UK. In simple terms, it means that the duty applied to alcoholic drinks is linked to the amount of alcohol in the beverage – the higher the alcohol content, the higher the tax. A “temporary easement” was established for wines with an alcohol content between 11.5 and 14.5 per cent (which covers about 85 per cent of still wines) – where they are assumed to have an alcohol content of 12.5 per cent for the purposes of the tax rate. This easement is currently scheduled to be lifted in February 2025 – where up to 30 different duty brackets will come into force (see above table as an example). This will add a larger amount of complexity in getting wines into market and IWSR predicts that it will lead to price increases on 75 per cent of still wines. It is also anticipated that this change will encourage new product development in lower-alcohol brackets – to capitalise on the lower duty rates. In the off-trade market for the 12 months to June 2024, there has already been an increase in the volume of still wines sold below 11.5 per cent alcohol – moving from a 10 per cent share of the market to 12 per cent (Circana).

In 2023, over 50 per cent of Australian red wines exported to the UK were above 13.5 per cent in alcohol content, while only 22 per cent fell below 12.5 per cent alcohol. Meanwhile, 58 per cent of Australian white wines exported in 2023 contained below 12.5 per cent alcohol.

No-alcohol wine more popular than low-alcohol



Source: IWSR



About 50 per cent of the UK population purchased no or low alcohol products in 2023 – and 44 per cent of these consumers purchases no or low wine (up 7 percentage points from the previous year). In the UK, no-alcohol wine has a bigger market share – and it's growing. 81 per cent of low or no alcohol wine sold in the UK is no-alcohol, and volume has grown 17 per cent on average in the last five years. Oppositely, low-alcohol products have a larger market share than no-alcohol in markets such as the United States, Canada, and Australia.

In general, the UK has a higher proportion of “heavy” wine drinkers (consuming wine weekly or more) than Australia or the United States, but when considering lighter options, they have a greater preference for products with lower alcohol content (under 4 per cent) than the other two markets. According to bespoke research conducted by YouGov on behalf of Wine Australia – 23 per cent of wine drinkers in the UK prefer under 4 per cent alcohol when consider consuming lower-alcohol wine, while only 29 per cent prefer an alcohol content between 4 and 9 per cent. Meanwhile, in Australia 45 per cent of wine drinkers would prefer products between 4 and 9 per cent alcohol, and 52 per cent in the United States.

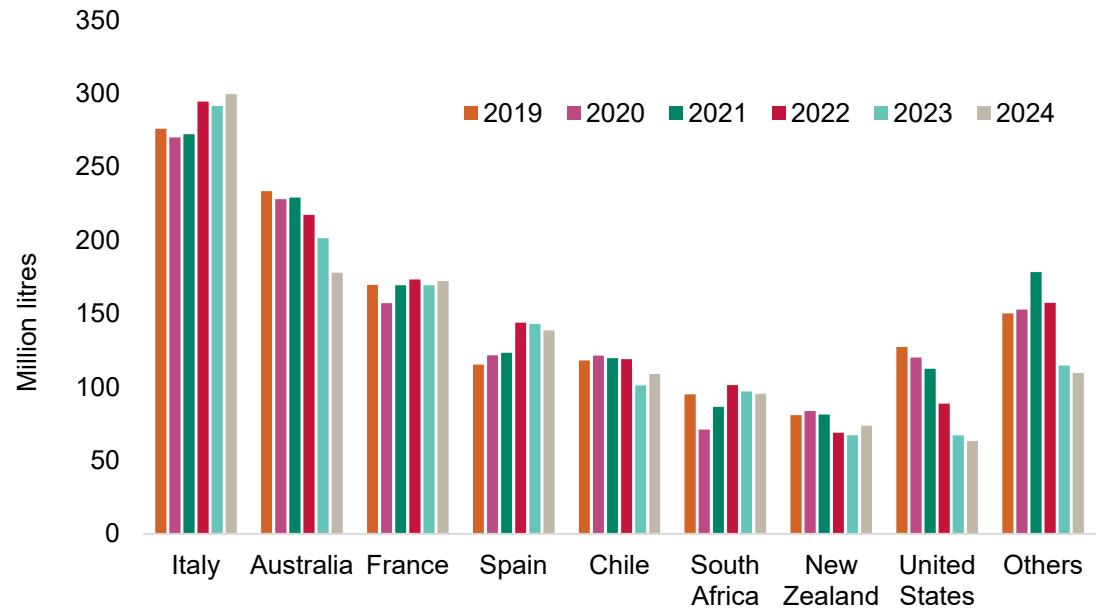
Imports from the southern hemisphere down compared to 2019

99 per cent of wine consumed in the UK is imported. However, imports have declined by 2 per cent in volume on average over the last five years. This decline has largely been driven by wine from Australia and the United States, but also Chile and New Zealand. Meanwhile, European sources of wine, such as Italy, France, and Spain, have grown during the same period. The difference between southern and northern hemisphere performance could be driven by the increased costs and transport delays – making it more expensive and difficult for countries that are further away to get wine into market. Additionally, changes in customs procedures post-Brexit have resulted in less wine clearing customs in the UK first before being re-exported to the EU. This is why customs figures (see chart to the right) show a larger decline for Australia than Wine Australia export figures – the customs figures now include less wine that is subsequently bound for other European destinations.

According to IWSR, UK drinkers are aware of a narrower range of countries than in 2019, with many of the major sources declining in awareness except for France and Italy. Awareness of individual wine regions has declined across the board – keeping in line with the general trend of declining wine knowledge amongst consumers.

Consumption of wine produced in the UK has increased by 15 per cent per year in the last five years. It is still a small proportion of the wine market – but growing. 75 per cent of wine produced in the UK is sparkling and sells in market for around US\$27 per bottle (the average price for all sparkling wine in the UK is US\$15.64).

Volume by imported source country, 12 months to June



On-premise recovery impeded further by cost- of-living concerns

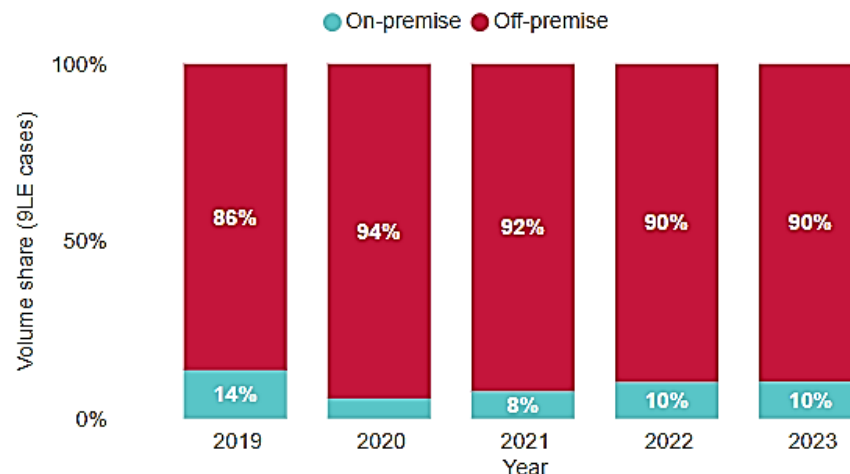
The share of off-premise vs on-premise wine consumption in the UK has not returned to the pre-COVID “normal”. During 2020, on-premise consumption fell from 14 per cent to 6 per cent of volume, and this share has only recovered to 10 per cent in 2023.

Due to rising costs and changes in consumer behaviour, nearly 3,000 licensed venues were closed during 2023 (on top of the nearly 5,000 which were lost in 2022) – with the largest loss being felt in restaurants (CGA). Bars and nightclubs make up a smaller number of venues but were also heavily impacted due to younger drinkers increasingly opting to “pre-drink” at home or forego midweek visits to save money.

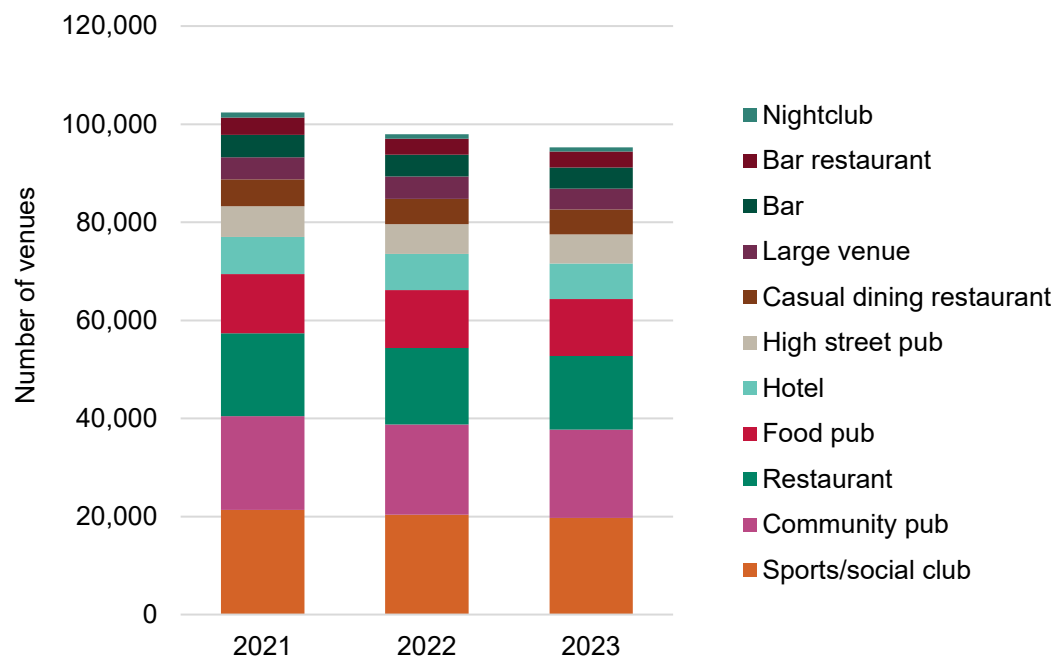
According to IWSR, wine consumption frequency in the on-premise declined during 2023. 58 per cent of consumers said they were going out less than before – opting to consume at home, a habit they became accustomed to during the pandemic.

Australia is ranked fourth in the UK on-premise according to CGA, with a 9 per cent market share by volume, after Italy, France, and the United States. Australia is tied for third in value with the United States. In the 12 months to March 2024, Australian volume declined by 11 per cent, while value declined by 7 per cent. South Africa and New Zealand were the only source countries to grow during the period.

Wine sales by channel



Number of licenced food and drink venues in Great Britain



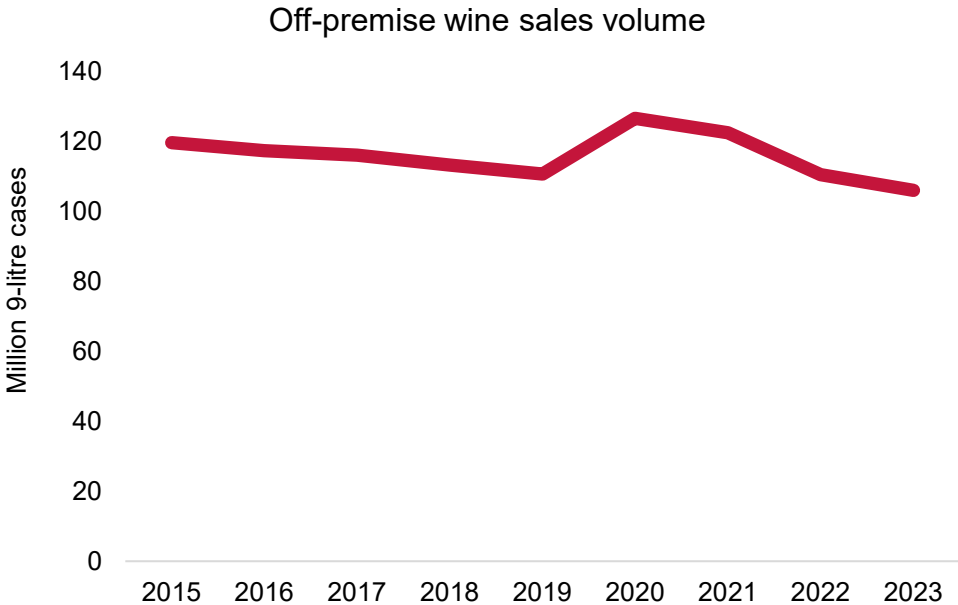
Off-premise volume returns to pre-pandemic pattern

Although the UK off-premise has maintained a high share during and after the COVID-19 pandemic, the total volume of wine sold in this channel has declined by 6 per cent since 2018. After the heightened consumption during 2020-22, the channel now seems to be returning to its trajectory of decline from before the pandemic. As the frequency of consumption in the off-premise channel has stayed stable since 2019, this decline in volume is most likely linked to a decline in the amount of wine consumed per occasion.

Purchasing wine from supermarkets is still the most popular channel for the off-premise, although this declined during the pandemic and is now returning to a pre-pandemic level. Tesco, Sainsbury's, Aldi, and Asda make up the top four retailers, with an increasing number regular wine drinkers choosing Tesco over the past few years.

Purchasing wine from a supermarket website has declined in the last year but is still more popular now than pre-pandemic. 14 per cent of regular wine drinkers have purchased wine from an online retailer – for more information on e-commerce, go to page 17.

In the 12 months to June 2024, volume in the UK off-premise declined by 4 per cent, while value increased by 3 per cent (Circana). This resulted in an average price increase of 7 per cent – mostly driven by inflation.



Wine-buying channel usage: Tracking					
Percentage who have bought wine from the following channels in the past six months					
Ranking '23		2019 (n=3,000)	2022 (n=3,021)	2023 (n=2,007)	Tracking vs. '19 vs. '22
1	In a supermarket	84%	79%	83%	→ ↑
2	In a discount store	37%	37%	38%	→ →
3	From a supermarket website	21%	28%	25%	↑ ↓
4	In a corner / convenience shop	23%	23%	24%	→ →
5	In a wine shop / off licence chain	21%	19%	20%	→ →
6	From an online retailer	n/a	15%	14%	n/a →
7	In an independent wine specialist store	13%	13%	13%	→ →

Australia remains number one in off-premise

Australia has maintained the number one position in the UK off-premise market for decades. In the last 12 months Australian still wine sales declined by 6 per cent in volume and increased 1 per cent in value. Value managed growth despite the volume decline because the average price of Australian wine increased by 8 per cent to £6.57 per bottle.

Aligning with the import data – European sources of wine tended to perform better in the last 12 months in the off-premise than “New World” wines. The best performer was Italy – growing by 4 per cent in volume and 11 per cent in value.

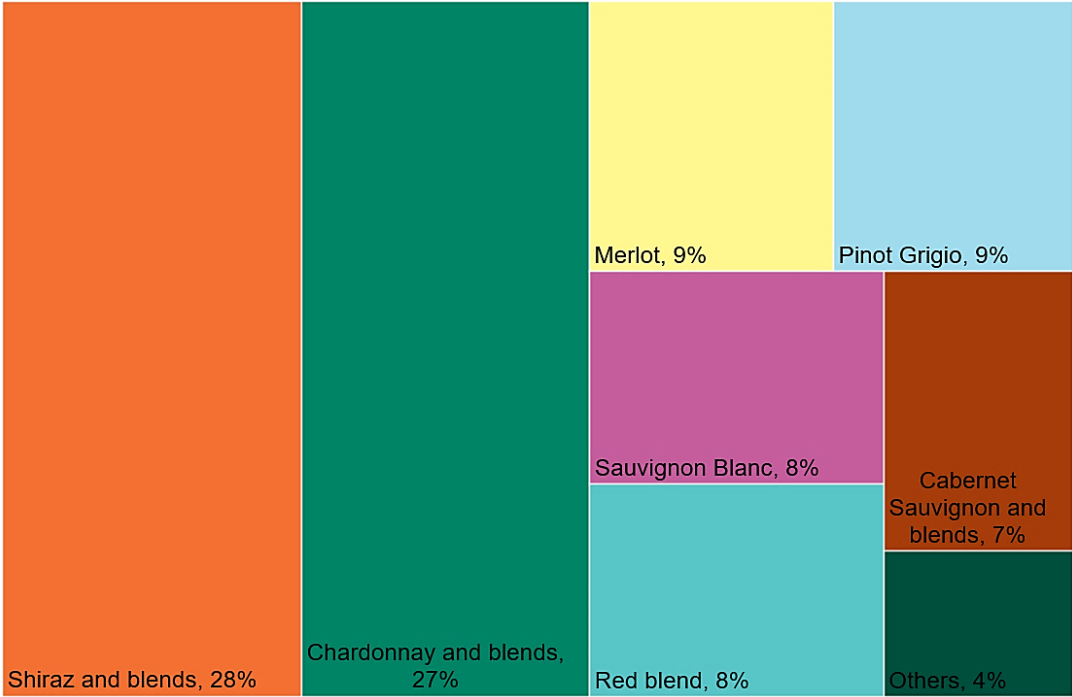
Nearly two thirds of Australian wine is sold between £6 and £8 per bottle, but the growth for Australian wines is currently above £10 per bottle off a small base.

Shiraz and Chardonnay each make up over a quarter of Australian wine sales value, while Merlot, Pinot Grigio, and Sauvignon Blanc make up another quarter combined. Pinot Grigio was the only one of these top Australian varieties to grow by volume in the last 12 months.

Off-premise wine sales by country of origin, 12 months to June 2024

Country of Origin	Value			Volume		
	Million £	Change %	Market Share %	Million Cases	Change %	Market Share %
Australia	1,353	1%	23%	17.2	-6%	24%
Italy	753	11%	13%	10.0	4%	14%
France	635	7%	11%	6.3	1%	9%
Chile	596	4%	10%	7.6	-4%	11%
New Zealand	502	6%	9%	5.0	1%	7%
USA	484	-9%	8%	5.9	-16%	8%
Spain	405	5%	7%	5.4	-1%	8%
South Africa	385	2%	7%	5.5	-4%	8%
Argentina	341	4%	6%	3.9	-7%	5%
Portugal	72	10%	1%	0.9	3%	1%
Germany	53	-3%	1%	0.9	-4%	1%
Austria	3	-7%	0%	0.0	-16%	0%

Share of Australian wine sales value by varietal, 12 months to June 2024



Online purchase frequency declining

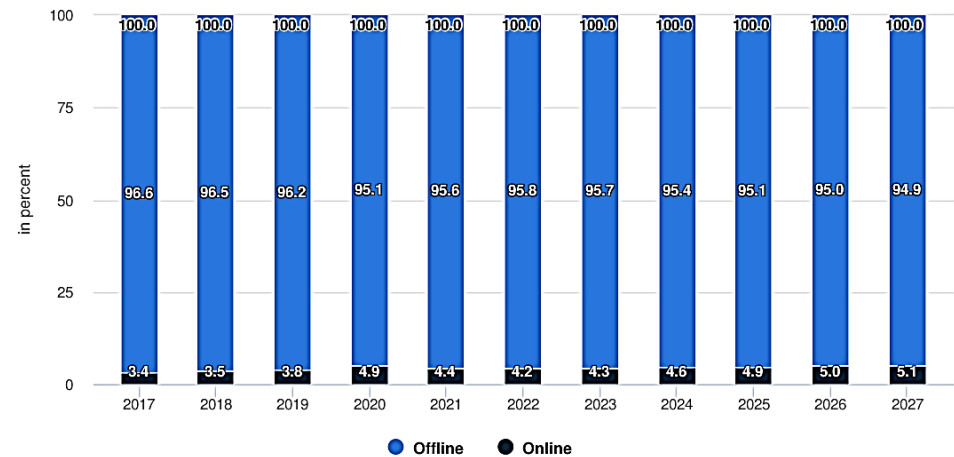
About a quarter of all alcohol consumers in the UK shop for alcohol online. Half of these buyers shop for wine online. Wine e-commerce growth has slowed as consumers have returned to physical stores and bars/restaurants post pandemic. There has been an increase in “occasional” buyers (less than once a month) but a decrease in “consistent” buyers (every two to three weeks) and “frequent” buyers (at least once a week). A slight growth rate is predicted for the category in the next few years.

Compared to other beverage alcohol categories, online wine buyers are more likely to be stocking up their cellar when purchasing online than buying something special as a once-off. Similarly, they are also more likely to be flexible on delivery times for this reason.

About 50 per cent of the value of wine sold online in the UK is through “omnichannel” retailers such as Tesco and Sainsbury’s. A further 41 per cent is purchased through online wine specialists such as Laithwaites.

Wine - Online Revenue Share

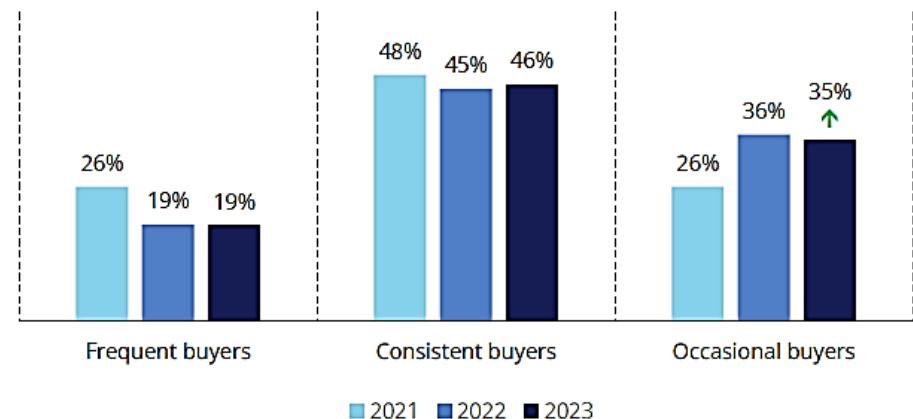
United Kingdom (percent)



Source: Statista Market Insights

statista

Online Alcohol Shopping Frequency¹

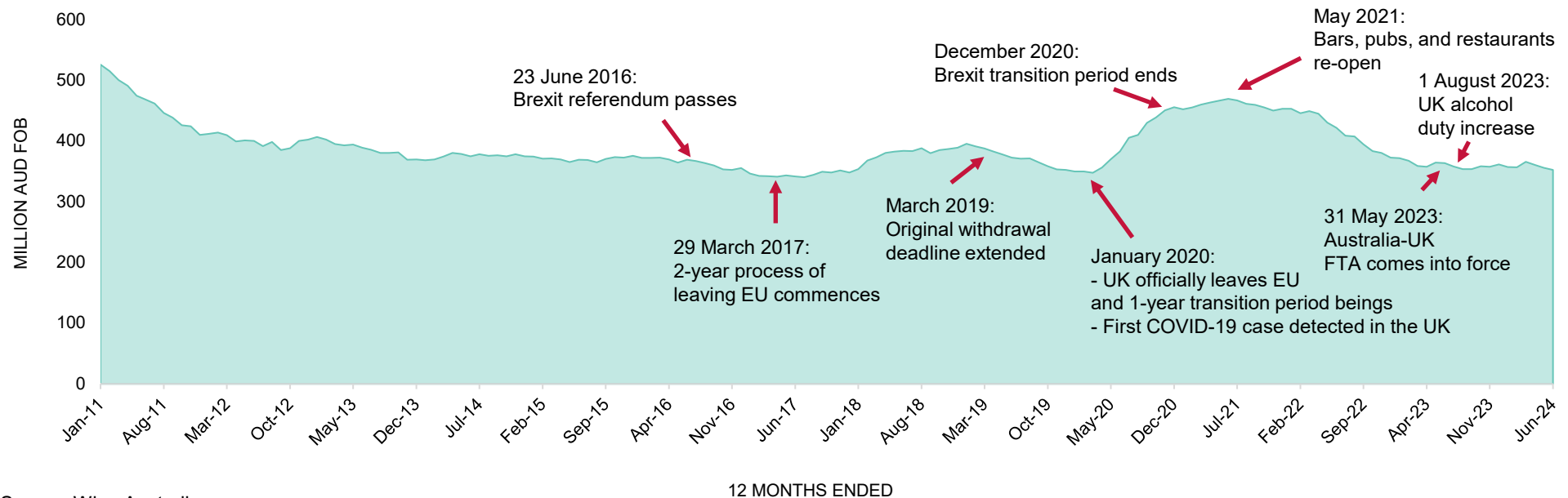


Source: Statista, IWSR

Market update – United Kingdom 16

Recent export performance driven by turbulent events in the UK

Value of Australian exports to the United Kingdom



Source: Wine Australia

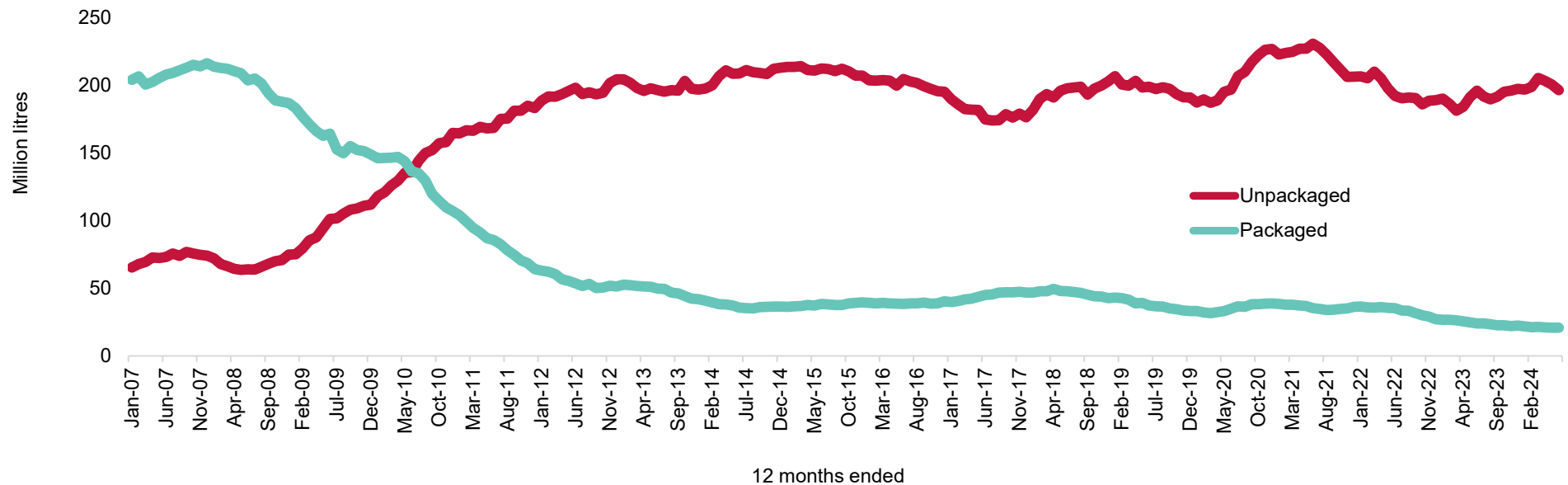
Australia's export performance to the United Kingdom in the last eight years has been heavily impacted by large shifts in policy. In June 2016, 52 per cent of voters in the UK nominated to leave the European Union, and thus began what turned out to be a nearly five-year process of separation. During these five years there were periods of elevated shipments to get product into market ahead of new complications at customs – see 2018 and 2020 in chart above – and roughly equal counter-swings after the fact.

The second major event affecting exports to the UK was the COVID-19 pandemic. As stated earlier in this report, Australia is the number one source of wine in the off-premise channel and therefore benefitted from at-home consumption and pantry loading. When bars and restaurants re-opened in 2021, Australian wine exports to the UK declined.

On 31 May 2023, as part of the Australia-UK Free Trade Agreement, import tariffs on Australian wine were eliminated. However, the increase in duties as part of the alcohol duty reform meant that the benefits to Australian wine exporters from this agreement were short-lived.

Shift towards bottling in market continues

Unpackaged vs packaged wine export volume



Source: Wine Australia

Over the last 15 years, Australian wine exporters have shifted to shipping to the UK in bulk packaging – to be packaged in market upon arrival and then sold in the UK or other European markets. The most rapid change was between 2008 and 2012 – where packaged shipments dropped from 75 per cent of volume to 20 per cent. This share has kept declining and is now down to 10 per cent of volume.

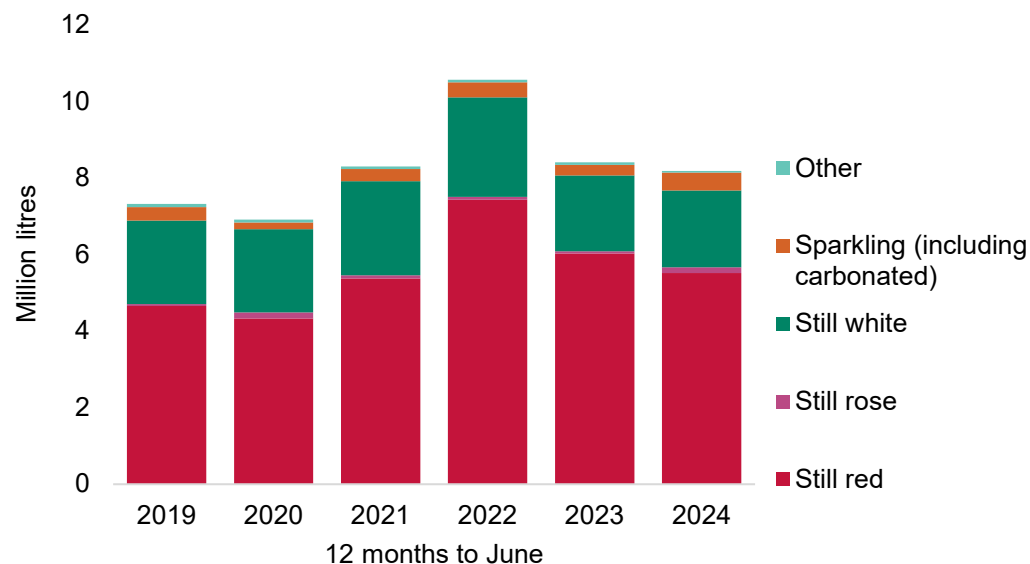
While this shift is partially driven by individual businesses choosing to ship in bulk because it is less costly and more environmentally friendly, there has also been a loss of small exporters in the last five years (who are more likely to ship wine in glass bottles). The number of exporters who ship less than 10,000 9-litre cases annually has dropped by nearly 20 per cent since 2019. Meanwhile the number of large exporters (shipping above 100,000 9-litre cases) has also dropped – but total volume has been largely maintained – meaning there are less bulk wine exporters, but individually each is shipping more volume.

Volume above \$5 per litre increases, driven by red wine

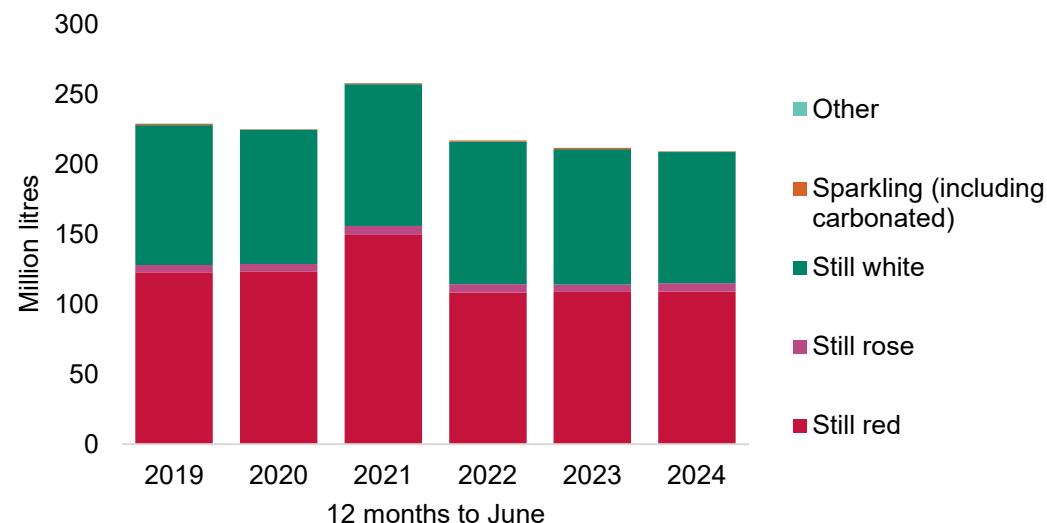
Since 2019, Australian wine shipments to the UK with an average value of \$5 per litre FOB and above have increased in volume by an average of 2 per cent annum, although there has been a clear decrease since the peak in the 12 months to June 2022. The peak and subsequent decline was driven by still red wine exports, which dominate this price segment. Between 2019 and 2024, still red wine has grown from a 64 per cent share of volume to 67 per cent in this price segment, while white wine has lost share (down from 30 to 24 per cent) in favour of rosé and sparkling wine. The key red varieties of Shiraz, Cabernet Sauvignon, and Merlot all contributed to this growth. In still white – Riesling and Viognier drove the decline, while Chardonnay and Sauvignon Blanc increased in exports in this price segment.

The volume of shipments with an average value below \$5 per litre has declined by 2 per cent per annum since 2019. In this price segment, still white wine has a much larger share (45 per cent) – and its share is growing because red wine has declined at a quicker rate. While Chardonnay exports are declining, Sauvignon Blanc and Pinot Gris/Grigio have countered some of this decline. In reds, the three key varieties (as above) have all declined in volume since 2019, while smaller varieties such as Malbec, Petit Verdot, and Durif have grown in exports.

Shipments \$5/litre and above by style



Shipments below \$5/litre by style



Resources for Australian wine exporters

There are several resources available through the Wine Australia website for current or prospective exporters.

Public access:

- [Export Dashboard](#) - headline figures for the latest release of data, as well as detailed statistics on wine exports by destination market, GI claim, variety, wine style, container type, and exporter size.
- [Market Explorer](#) - shows where wine is consumed and how much, which markets are showing growth in wine consumption, the share of on-trade versus off-trade, and what share of that consumption is Australian wine. It incorporates data from The IWSR for wine consumption, along with key economic indicators.
- [FOB to retail calculator](#) - allows users to calculate what the bottle price will be on shelf (the RRP) in international markets for a given FOB value

Levy-payer and exporter access only:

- [UK Landscapes](#) - provides an overview of the consumption behaviour and attitude towards imported and domestic wine among regular wine consumers in the UK market.
- [Export Market Guide](#) - All regulatory information for exporting wine goods to the United Kingdom including the regulatory environment, duties and taxes, and permitted additives.

For more data and insights on the United Kingdom wine market – please book an [“Ask an Analyst” session](#).

Wine Australia for Australian Wine

Export Market Guide United Kingdom

Wine Australia providing insights on Australian Wine		
UK Pricing Model: AUD FOB → GBP RRP		
Insert FOB price, per dozen (AUD)	\$90.00	← Price quoted when selling to importer/distributor
Insert exchange rate (AUD/GBP)	0.51	
FOB price, per dozen (GBP)	£45.81	
Distributor's laid-in costs - freight, insurance, in-bound transport & warehousing, per dozen (GBP)	£7.00	
UK Global Tariff, per dozen (GBP)	£0.00	** see note
Excise tax, per dozen (GBP)	£26.78	
Alcohol duty, per dozen (GBP)	£32.04	Duty introduced as of 1 August 2023
Distributor landed cost, per dozen (GBP)	£111.63	
Distributor margin	20%	
Wholesale price, per dozen (GBP)	£139.54	← Price quoted when selling direct to trade
Wholesale price, per bottle (GBP)	£11.63	
Retail margin	35%	
Retail price, per bottle, before VAT (GBP)	£17.89	
Retail price, per bottle, after VAT (GBP)	£21.47	

Wine Australia		Export dashboard	Overview	Overview	Exporter profile
Label: Geo. Indication	All	Label: Variety	All	Container type	All
Destination market	United Kingdom	Destination region	All	12 months ending	June
Total volume (L)		Total value			
217.4M		\$352.6M			
Year on year change: -1.2%		Year on year change: -3.0%			

UK Wine Landscapes

Latest update: 17 Jul 2024

The Wine Intelligence Wine Landscapes report on the UK wine market provides an overview of the consumption behaviour and attitude towards imported and domestic wine among regular wine consumers in the UK domestic market.

[VIEW MORE >](#)

Wine Australia

Market Explorer

Market snapshot

Market opportunities

Market snapshot

Select a wine market:

United Kingdom

Wine market characteristics

Volume of wine consumption (9LE cases)

118.4M

Year-on-year change: -3.9%

Retail value of wine consumption (USD)

\$16.4bn

Year-on-year change: 0.3%

Average value (USD per 750ml)

\$11.52

Year-on-year change: 4.4%

Wine volume share of total alcohol consumption

16.0%

Year-on-year change in share: -0.3%

GDP per capita (USD)

\$48.9K

Year-on-year change: 7.2%

GNI per capita (USD)

\$47.8K

Year-on-year change: -