



WINE INTELLIGENCE

# GLOBAL WINE BRAND

# POWER INDEX 2020

THE MOST POWERFUL 15 WINE BRANDS IN  
21 KEY MARKETS

March 2020 Report

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# GLOBAL WINE BRAND POWER 2019 vs. 2020



In 2019, we incorporated consumer feedback from six key brand health measures and calculated a brand power index at both country and global levels across 20 key wine markets; resulting in the **second annual Global Wine Brand Power Index**. Some markets have been removed from this year's report, including: Chile, Denmark and Switzerland, due to data availability. To maintain the regional influence of those countries and gain a more comprehensive understanding of wine brand power throughout the world, **the 2020 Global Wine Brand Power Index includes four additional markets — Colombia, Finland, Hong Kong and Mexico.**

Additionally, the 2020 Global Wine Brand Power report also includes **tracking against the markets examined in the 2019 Global Wine Brand Power Index to better understand how top brand performance in each market has, or has not, changed within the past year. Ranking differences, along with the corresponding final index score differences** are included both on a global level and individual country level. Ranking differences are coded as follows:

-  — **Increase** in ranking position since 2019
-  — **Decrease** in ranking position since 2019
- =** — **No change** in ranking position since 2019
- n/a** — **Tracking unavailable** as brand first tested in 2020

Note: Because the four new markets introduced in the 2020 Global Wine Brand Power Index were not included in the 2019 report, tracking for them at an individual country level is not available for this report

# GLOBAL WINE BRAND POWER INDEX MARKETS

In the 2020 report, we cover 21 key wine markets across the globe



Australia

Belgium

Brazil

Canada

China

Colombia\*

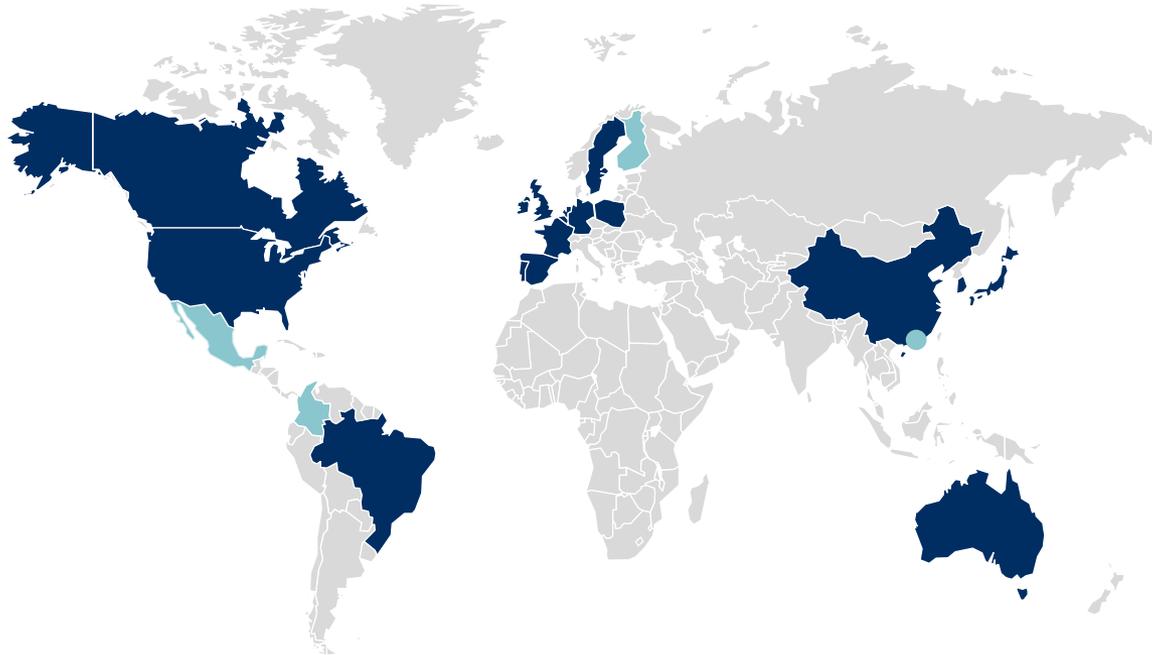
Finland\*

France

Germany

Hong Kong\*

Ireland



Japan

Mexico\*

Netherlands

Poland

Portugal

South Korea

Spain

Sweden

UK

US

Representative of **380 million** wine drinkers

Feedback from over **20,000** wine drinkers

The global index is weighted to account for **number of wine drinkers** in each market

\* = new market added for 2020 edition

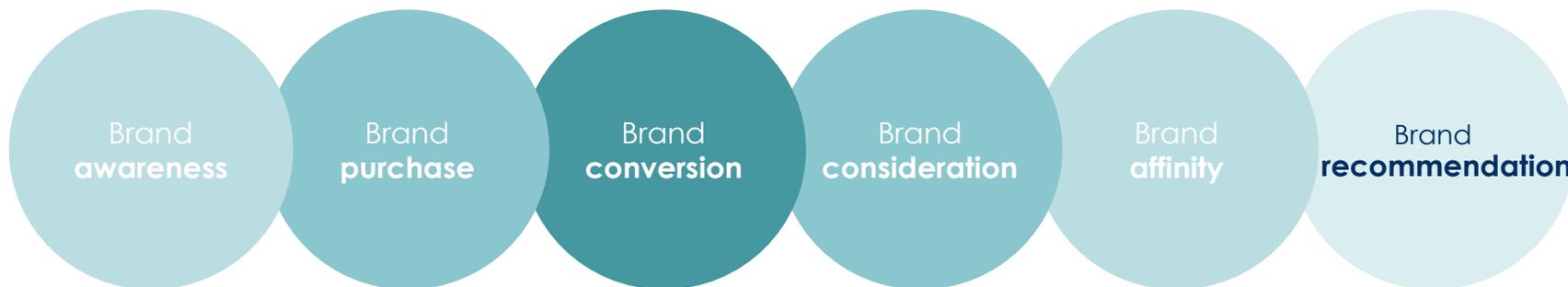
# CALCULATING THE WINE BRAND POWER INDEX



The **Global Wine Brand Power Index** is based on data collected via **Vinitrac®**, the Wine Intelligence online wine drinker survey

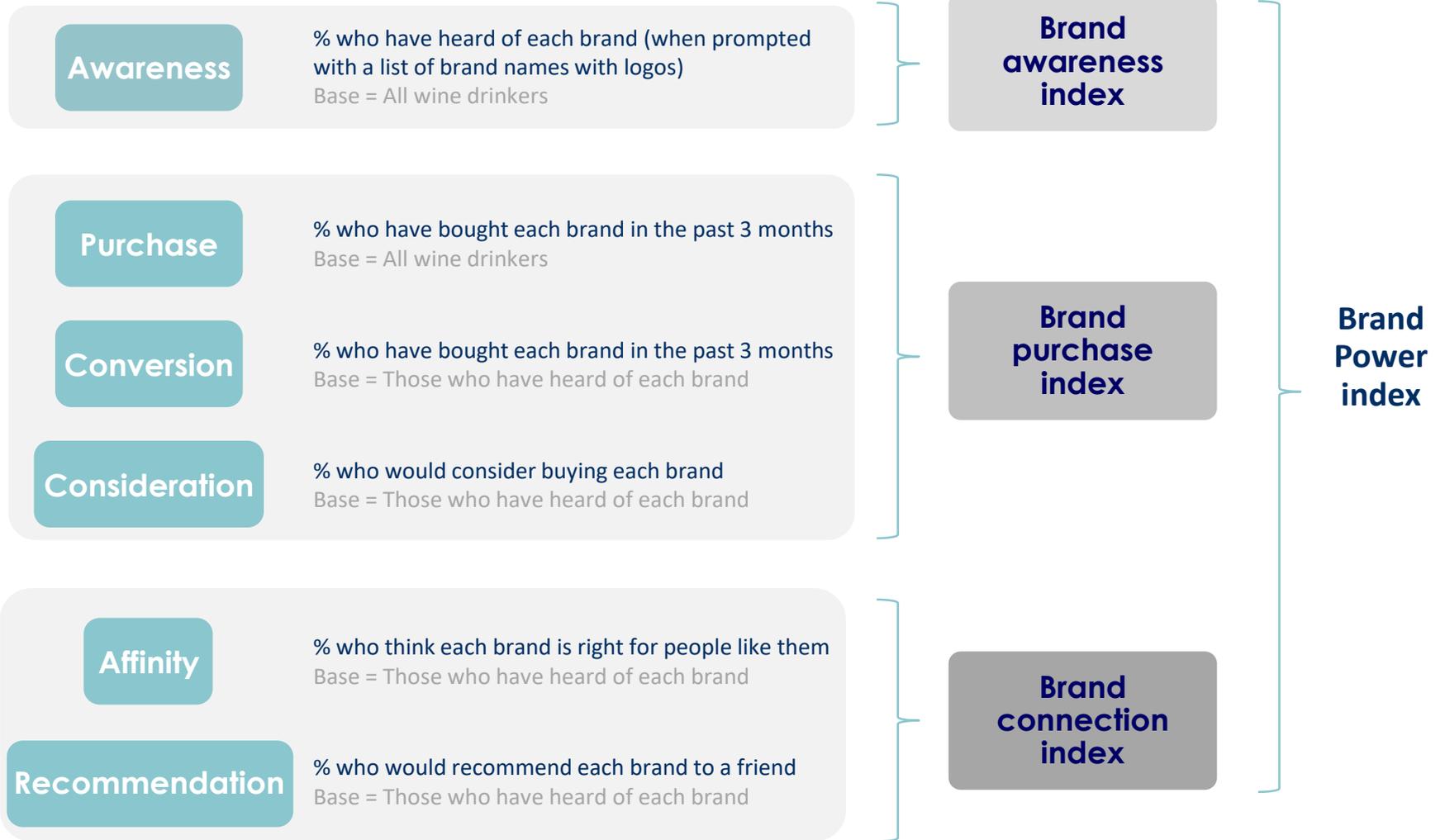
## What is Vinitrac®?

Vinitrac® is the Wine Intelligence wholly-owned **global survey of wine drinkers, which monitors and tracks the attitudes and behaviours of wine consumers around the world**. It also measures consumers' perception of 30 to 70 key wine brands per market (the number and list of brands tested is tailored to each market to ensure that the relevant brands are tested) and measures the following factors:



Each Vinitrac® survey is representative of adults who drink wine in that market

# BRAND HEALTH MEASURES INCLUDED



Note: The brands tested in each market change from year to year as brands grow and decline in importance within a given market, as well as to include high profile brand launches

# HOW THE BRAND POWER INDEX WORKS



**The Global Wine Brand Power Index** measures the health of a wine brand via prompted consumer awareness, recalled purchase & future purchase intent, and the consumer connection with the brand, measured by their willingness to recommend it to others and level they feel the brand is right for people like them.

**This measure does not take account of sales volumes or value, sales trends over time or opinions of those in the supply chain and / or influencers / media. Experienced marketers tell us they use the Global Wine Brand Power Index score recorded here in conjunction with such other measures of brand success such as sales and trade sentiment to form a more holistic view of their brand’s “power”.**

## Characteristics of a successful brand in the Wine Intelligence Brand Power Index

With this, the third edition of the Wine Intelligence Brand Power Index, some experienced readers may be growing familiar with some of the recurring themes in terms of how brands achieve success using the component measures of the index.

To achieve success at a national market level, the main engine appears to be widespread awareness. Perhaps not surprisingly, there is a fairly strong correlation between awareness levels and recalled purchase incidence / purchase consideration; so a strong score in one is likely to yield a strong score in the other. There is also a detectable link between awareness and connection, though the correlation here is weaker. Some high awareness brands may yield indifference amongst their aware base; more niche brands may outperform because their connection scores are very high, making up for lack of awareness.

To achieve success at the global level, the equation is less complex. As Woody Allen once said, “90% of success is showing up”, and this aphorism appears to have substance within the Global Brand Power Index. The key driver of success is presence in most, if not all, markets within the scope of the Index. As the Index is weighted by size of wine drinking population, having a particularly strong score in large markets will make up for lower scores in smaller ones. On the other hand, consistently good (but not leading) performances in many markets can also produce a top 5 global result.

# METHODOLOGY: AUSTRALIA

## Vinitrac® Australia



- The data for this report was collected in Australia in October 2018 and October 2019
- Data was gathered via Wine Intelligence's Vinitrac® online survey
- Respondents were screened to ensure that they drink wine at least once a month; drink red, white or rosé wine; and buy wine in the off-premise or in the on-premise
- Invalid respondents (those who sped through the survey or gave inconsistent answers to selected questions) were removed before analysis
- The data is representative of Australian regular wine drinkers in terms of gender, age and state
- The distribution of the sample is shown in the table

|                |                              | <i>Oct-18</i> | <i>Oct-19</i> |
|----------------|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
|                |                              | <i>n=</i>     | <i>1,000</i>  |
| <b>Gender</b>  | Male                         | 50%           | 54%           |
|                | Female                       | 50%           | 46%           |
|                | <b>Total</b>                 | <b>100%</b>   | <b>100%</b>   |
| <b>Age</b>     | 18-24                        | 13%           | 9%            |
|                | 25-34                        | 19%           | 19%           |
|                | 35-44                        | 16%           | 18%           |
|                | 45-54                        | 15%           | 19%           |
|                | 55-64                        | 16%           | 16%           |
|                | 65 and over                  | 20%           | 19%           |
|                | <b>Total</b>                 | <b>100%</b>   | <b>100%</b>   |
| <b>Regions</b> | Australian Capital Territory | 1%            | 1%            |
|                | New South Wales              | 33%           | 33%           |
|                | Northern Territory           | 2%            | 1%            |
|                | Queensland                   | 18%           | 20%           |
|                | South Australia              | 7%            | 7%            |
|                | Tasmania                     | 1%            | 3%            |
|                | Victoria                     | 29%           | 25%           |
|                | Western Australia            | 9%            | 9%            |
|                | <b>Total</b>                 | <b>100%</b>   | <b>100%</b>   |

# METHODOLOGY: BELGIUM

## Vinitrac® Belgium



- The data for this survey was collected in Belgium in July 2018 and January 2020
- Data was gathered via Wine Intelligence's Vinitrac® online survey:
- Respondents were screened to ensure that they drink wine at least once a month; drink red, white or rosé wine; and buy wine in the off-trade or in the on-trade
- Invalid respondents (those who sped through the survey or gave inconsistent answers to selected questions) were removed before analysis
- The data is representative of Belgian regular wine drinkers in terms of gender, age and region
- The distribution of the sample is shown in the table

|               |                                      | <i>Jul-18</i> | <i>Jan-20</i> |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
|               | <i>n=</i>                            | <i>1,000</i>  | <i>1,000</i>  |
| <b>Gender</b> | Male                                 | 55%           | 52%           |
|               | Female                               | 45%           | 48%           |
|               | <b>Total</b>                         | <b>100%</b>   | <b>100%</b>   |
| <b>Age</b>    | 18-24                                | 7%            | 7%            |
|               | 25-34                                | 15%           | 13%           |
|               | 35-44                                | 16%           | 15%           |
|               | 45-54                                | 18%           | 18%           |
|               | 55-over                              | 43%           | 47%           |
|               | <b>Total</b>                         | <b>100%</b>   | <b>100%</b>   |
| <b>Region</b> | Brussels                             | 11%           | 11%           |
|               | South (French) Belgium - Wallonid    | 34%           | 34%           |
|               | North (Flemish) Belgium - Vlaanderen | 55%           | 55%           |
|               | <b>Total</b>                         | <b>100%</b>   | <b>100%</b>   |

# METHODOLOGY: BRAZIL

## Vinitrac® Brazil



- The data for this report was collected in Brazil in July 2018 and October 2019
- Data was gathered via Wine Intelligence's Vinitrac® online survey
- Respondents were screened to ensure that they drink wine at least once a month; drink red, white or rosé wine; and buy wine in the off-trade or in the on-trade
- Invalid respondents (those who sped through the survey or gave inconsistent answers to selected questions) were removed before analysis
- The data is representative of Brazilian regular wine drinkers in terms of gender, age and region
- The distribution of the sample is shown in the table

|               |                               | <i>Jul-18</i>   | <i>Oct-19</i> |
|---------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
|               |                               | <i>n= 1,000</i> | <i>1,000</i>  |
| <b>Gender</b> | Male                          | 53%             | 53%           |
|               | Female                        | 47%             | 47%           |
|               | <b>Total</b>                  | <b>100%</b>     | <b>100%</b>   |
| <b>Age</b>    | 18-24                         | 16%             | 12%           |
|               | 25-34                         | 30%             | 29%           |
|               | 35-44                         | 24%             | 26%           |
|               | 45-54                         | 19%             | 19%           |
|               | 55-64                         | 11%             | 14%           |
|               | <b>Total</b>                  | <b>100%</b>     | <b>100%</b>   |
| <b>Region</b> | North                         | 5%              | 7%            |
|               | Bahia                         | 8%              | 6%            |
|               | North East (outside Bahia)    | 20%             | 20%           |
|               | Espírito Santo + Minas Gerais | 10%             | 11%           |
|               | Rio de Janeiro                | 10%             | 10%           |
|               | São Paulo                     | 26%             | 24%           |
|               | South                         | 16%             | 15%           |
|               | Midwest                       | 6%              | 8%            |
|               | <b>Total</b>                  | <b>100%</b>     | <b>100%</b>   |

# METHODOLOGY: CANADA

Vinitrac® Canada



- The data for this survey was collected in Canada in October 2018 and October 2019
- Data was gathered via Wine Intelligence's Vinitrac® online survey
- Respondents were screened to ensure that they drink wine at least once a month; drink red, white or rosé wine; and buy wine in the off-premise or in the on-premise
- Invalid respondents (those who sped through the survey or gave inconsistent answers to selected questions) were removed before analysis
- The data is representative of Canadian regular wine drinkers in terms of gender, age and Province
- The distribution of the sample is shown in the table

|                 |                 | <i>Oct-18</i> | <i>Oct-19</i> |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
|                 |                 | <i>n=</i>     | <i>n=</i>     |
| <b>Gender</b>   | Male            | 50%           | 51%           |
|                 | Female          | 50%           | 49%           |
|                 | <b>Total</b>    | <b>100%</b>   | <b>100%</b>   |
| <b>Age</b>      | 19-24           | 9%            | 7%            |
|                 | 25-34           | 20%           | 22%           |
|                 | 35-44           | 22%           | 18%           |
|                 | 45-54           | 13%           | 17%           |
|                 | 55-64           | 18%           | 17%           |
|                 | 65 and over     | 18%           | 20%           |
|                 | <b>Total</b>    | <b>100%</b>   | <b>100%</b>   |
| <b>Province</b> | Québec          | 25%           | 25%           |
|                 | Ontario         | 39%           | 38%           |
|                 | West            | 30%           | 31%           |
|                 | Other Provinces | 5%            | 5%            |
|                 | <b>Total</b>    | <b>100%</b>   | <b>100%</b>   |

# METHODOLOGY: CHINA

## Vinitrac® China



- The data for this study was collected in China in October 2018 and October 2019
- Data was gathered via Wine Intelligence’s Vinitrac® online survey
- The respondents in both waves meet the following requirements:
  - Urban upper-middle class: personal monthly income before tax at least 6,000 RMB in Beijing, Guangzhou, Shanghai, Hangzhou and Shenzhen; or 5,000 RMB in Wuhan, Chengdu, Shenyang, Chongqing, Changsha, Zhengzhou and Guiyang
  - 18-54 years old
  - Residents of Beijing, Guangzhou, Shanghai, Wuhan, Chengdu, Shenyang, Hangzhou, Shenzhen, Chongqing, Changsha, Zhengzhou and Guiyang
  - Drink imported grape-based wine at least twice a year
- Invalid respondents (those who sped through the survey or gave inconsistent answers to selected questions) were removed before analysis
- The data is representative of Chinese urban upper-middle class imported wine drinkers in terms of gender, age, city and personal monthly income before tax
- The distribution of the sample is shown in the table

|   |                     | <i>n=</i> | <b>Oct-18</b> | <b>Oct-19</b> |
|---|---------------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|
|   |                     |           | <b>1,000</b>  | <b>1,640</b>  |
| <b>Gender</b>                             | Male                |           | 53%           | 53%           |
|   | Female              |           | 47%           | 47%           |
|   | <b>Total</b>        |           | <b>100%</b>   | <b>100%</b>   |
| <b>Age</b>                                | 18-29               |           | 34%           | 31%           |
|   | 30-39               |           | 29%           | 33%           |
|   | 40-54               |           | 37%           | 36%           |
|   | <b>Total</b>        |           | <b>100%</b>   | <b>100%</b>   |
| <b>City</b>                               | Shanghai, Hangzhou  |           | 20%           | 25%           |
|   | Beijing             |           | 17%           | 17%           |
|   | Shenyang, Zhengzhou |           | 10%           | 9%            |
|   | Guangzhou, Shenzhen |           | 18%           | 19%           |
|   | Changsha, Wuhan     |           | 8%            | 7%            |
|   | Chengdu, Guiyang    |           | 12%           | 12%           |
|   | Chongqing           |           | 15%           | 11%           |
|   | <b>Total</b>        |           | <b>100%</b>   | <b>100%</b>   |
| <b>Personal monthly income before tax</b> | Less than 9,000 RMB |           | 32%           | 27%           |
|   | 9,000-11,999 RMB    |           | 33%           | 34%           |
|   | 12,000+ RMB         |           | 35%           | 39%           |
|   | <b>Total</b>        |           | <b>100%</b>   | <b>100%</b>   |

# METHODOLOGY: COLOMBIA

## Vinitrac® Colombia



- The data for this survey was collected in Colombia in January 2020
- Data was gathered via Wine Intelligence's Vinitrac® online survey
- Respondents were screened to ensure that they drink wine at least twice a year; drink red, white or rosé wine; and buy wine in the off-trade or in the on-trade
- Invalid respondents (those who sped through the survey or gave inconsistent answers to selected questions) were removed before analysis
- The data is representative of Colombian semi-annual wine drinkers in terms of gender, age and region
- The distribution of the sample is shown in the table

|               |              | <i>Jan-20</i> |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|
|               |              | <i>n= 700</i> |
| <b>Gender</b> | Male         | 54%           |
|               | Female       | 46%           |
|               | <b>Total</b> | <b>100%</b>   |
| <b>Age</b>    | 18-24        | 20%           |
|               | 25-34        | 24%           |
|               | 35-44        | 21%           |
|               | 45-54        | 17%           |
|               | 55 and over  | 18%           |
| <b>Total</b>  |              | <b>100%</b>   |
| <b>Region</b> | Bogotá       | 68%           |
|               | Barranquilla | 8%            |
|               | Cartagena    | 7%            |
|               | Medellín     | 17%           |
|               | <b>Total</b> |               |

# METHODOLOGY: FINLAND

## Vinitrac® Finland



- The data for this survey was collected in Finland in January 2020
- Data was gathered via Wine Intelligence's Vinitrac® online survey
- Respondents were screened to ensure that they drink wine at least once a month; drink red, white or rosé wine; and buy wine in the off-trade or in the on-trade
- Invalid respondents (those who sped through the survey or gave inconsistent answers to selected questions) were removed before analysis
- The data is representative of Finnish regular wine drinkers in terms of gender and age
- The distribution of the sample is shown in the table

|               |              | <i>Jan-20</i>   |
|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
|               |              | <i>n= 1,000</i> |
| <b>Gender</b> | Male         | 48%             |
|               | Female       | 52%             |
|               | <b>Total</b> | <b>100%</b>     |
| <b>Age</b>    | 18-24        | 7%              |
|               | 25-34        | 14%             |
|               | 35-44        | 14%             |
|               | 45-54        | 16%             |
|               | 55 and over  | 49%             |
|               | <b>Total</b> | <b>100%</b>     |

# METHODOLOGY: FRANCE

Vinitrac® France



- The data for this study was collected in France in January 2019 and October 2019
- Data was gathered via Wine Intelligence's Vinitrac® online survey
- Respondents were screened to ensure that they reside in French territory (excluding DOM)
- Respondents were screened to ensure that they drink wine at least once a month; drink red, white or rosé wine; and buy wine in the off-trade or in the on-trade
- Invalid respondents (those who sped through the survey or gave inconsistent answers to selected questions) were removed before analysis
- The data is representative of French regular wine drinkers in terms of gender, age, region and income
- The distribution of the sample is shown in the table

|               |                      | <i>Jan-19</i>   | <i>Oct-19</i> |
|---------------|----------------------|-----------------|---------------|
|               |                      | <i>n= 1,103</i> | <i>1,010</i>  |
| <b>Gender</b> | Male                 | 51%             | 51%           |
|               | Female               | 49%             | 49%           |
|               | <b>Total</b>         | <b>100%</b>     | <b>100%</b>   |
| <b>Age</b>    | 18-24                | 9%              | 9%            |
|               | 25-34                | 16%             | 16%           |
|               | 35-44                | 16%             | 16%           |
|               | 45-54                | 16%             | 16%           |
|               | 55-64                | 17%             | 16%           |
|               | 65 and over          | 26%             | 26%           |
|               | <b>Total</b>         | <b>100%</b>     | <b>100%</b>   |
| <b>Region</b> | Centre Est           | 17%             | 14%           |
|               | Centre Ouest         | 6%              | 8%            |
|               | Est                  | 6%              | 9%            |
|               | Nord                 | 9%              | 9%            |
|               | Ouest Nord           | 15%             | 11%           |
|               | Ouest Sud            | 6%              | 9%            |
|               | Paris                | 17%             | 17%           |
|               | Sud-Est              | 12%             | 12%           |
|               | Sud-Ouest            | 12%             | 11%           |
|               | <b>Total</b>         | <b>100%</b>     | <b>100%</b>   |
| <b>Income</b> | Less than 1200€      | 9%              | 9%            |
|               | 1200€ - 2000€        | 21%             | 20%           |
|               | 2000€ - 3000€        | 27%             | 26%           |
|               | 3000€ and above      | 41%             | 40%           |
|               | Prefer not to answer | 2%              | 5%            |
|               | <b>Total</b>         | <b>100%</b>     | <b>100%</b>   |

# METHODOLOGY: GERMANY

Vinitrac® Germany



- The data for this survey was collected in Germany in October 2018 and October 2019
- Data was gathered via Wine Intelligence’s Vinitrac® online survey
- Respondents were screened to ensure that they drink wine at least once a month; drink red, white or rosé wine; and buy wine in the off-trade or in the on-trade
- Invalid respondents (those who sped through the survey or gave inconsistent answers to selected questions) were removed before analysis
- The data is representative of German regular wine drinkers in terms of age, gender and region
- The distribution of the sample is shown in the table

|               |                                     | <i>Oct-18</i>   | <i>Oct-19</i> |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
|               |                                     | <i>n= 1,000</i> | <i>1,010</i>  |
| <b>Gender</b> | Male                                | 43%             | 43%           |
|               | Female                              | 57%             | 58%           |
|               | <b>Total</b>                        | <b>100%</b>     | <b>100%</b>   |
| <b>Age</b>    | 18-24                               | 4%              | 4%            |
|               | 25-34                               | 12%             | 12%           |
|               | 35-44                               | 16%             | 16%           |
|               | 45-54                               | 22%             | 22%           |
|               | 55 and over                         | 46%             | 46%           |
|               | <b>Total</b>                        | <b>100%</b>     | <b>100%</b>   |
| <b>Region</b> | Baden-Württemberg                   | 15%             | 15%           |
|               | Bayern                              | 17%             | 17%           |
|               | Berlin                              | 4%              | 4%            |
|               | Hessen                              | 7%              | 7%            |
|               | Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Brandenburg | 5%              | 5%            |
|               | Niedersachsen, Bremen               | 10%             | 10%           |
|               | Nordrhein-Westfalen                 | 19%             | 19%           |
|               | Rheinland-Pfalz, Saarland           | 6%              | 6%            |
|               | Sachsen, Sachsen-Anhalt, Thüringen  | 11%             | 11%           |
|               | Schleswig-Holstein, Hamburg         | 6%              | 6%            |
|               | <b>Total</b>                        | <b>100%</b>     | <b>100%</b>   |

# METHODOLOGY: HONG KONG

## Vinitrac® Hong Kong



- The data for this report was collected in Hong Kong in October 2019
- Data was gathered via Wine Intelligence's Vinitrac® online survey
- Respondents were screened to ensure that they drink wine at least twice a year; drink red, white or rosé wine; and buy wine in the off-trade or in the on-trade
- Invalid respondents (those who sped through the survey or gave inconsistent answers to selected questions) were removed before analysis
- The data is representative of Hong Kong semi-annual wine drinkers in terms of gender, age and monthly household income
- The distribution of the sample is shown in the table

|                                 |                      | <b>Oct-19</b> |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|
|                                 |                      | <b>n= 770</b> |
| <b>Gender</b>                   | Male                 | 47%           |
|                                 | Female               | 53%           |
|                                 | <b>Total</b>         | <b>100%</b>   |
| <b>Age</b>                      | 18-24                | 8%            |
|                                 | 25-34                | 25%           |
|                                 | 35-44                | 24%           |
|                                 | 45-54                | 24%           |
|                                 | 55-60                | 19%           |
|                                 | <b>Total</b>         | <b>100%</b>   |
| <b>Monthly household income</b> | HK\$15,000 - 19,999  | 10%           |
|                                 | HK\$20,000 - 24,999  | 11%           |
|                                 | HK\$25,000 - 29,999  | 9%            |
|                                 | HK\$30,000 - 39,999  | 17%           |
|                                 | HK\$40,000 - 59,999  | 23%           |
|                                 | HK\$60,000 or above  | 29%           |
|                                 | Prefer not to answer | 1%            |
| <b>Total</b>                    | <b>100%</b>          |               |

# METHODOLOGY: IRELAND

## Vinitrac® Ireland



- The data for this survey was collected in Ireland in July 2018 and October 2019
- Data was gathered via Wine Intelligence's Vinitrac® online survey
- Respondents were screened to ensure that they drink wine at least once a month; drink red, white or rosé wine; and buy wine in the off-trade or in the on-trade
- Invalid respondents (those who sped through the survey or gave inconsistent answers to selected questions) were removed before analysis
- The data is representative of Irish regular wine drinkers in terms of gender and age
- The distribution of the sample is shown in the table

|               |              | <i>Jul-18</i> | <i>Oct-19</i> |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
|               |              | <i>n=</i>     | <i>n=</i>     |
| <b>Gender</b> | Male         | 50%           | 48%           |
|               | Female       | 50%           | 52%           |
|               | <b>Total</b> | <b>100%</b>   | <b>100%</b>   |
| <b>Age</b>    | 18-24        | 5%            | 8%            |
|               | 25-34        | 19%           | 18%           |
|               | 35-44        | 21%           | 19%           |
|               | 45-54        | 18%           | 16%           |
|               | 55-64        | 16%           | 14%           |
|               | 65 and over  | 21%           | 24%           |
|               | <b>Total</b> | <b>100%</b>   | <b>100%</b>   |

# METHODOLOGY: JAPAN

## Vinitrac® Japan



- The data for this report was collected in Japan in January 2019 and October 2019
- Data was gathered via Wine Intelligence's Vinitrac® online survey
- Respondents were screened to ensure that they drink wine at least once a month; drink red, white or rosé wine; and buy wine in the off-trade or in the on-trade
- Invalid respondents (those who sped through the survey or gave inconsistent answers to selected questions) were removed before analysis
- The data is representative of Japanese regular wine drinkers in terms of gender and age
- The distribution of the sample is shown in the table

|               |              | <i>Jan-19</i> | <i>Oct-19</i> |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
|               |              | <i>n=</i>     | <i>n=</i>     |
|               |              | <b>1,008</b>  | <b>1,000</b>  |
| <b>Gender</b> | Male         | 47%           | 51%           |
|               | Female       | 53%           | 49%           |
|               | <b>Total</b> | <b>100%</b>   | <b>100%</b>   |
| <b>Age</b>    | 20-24        | 8%            | 2%            |
|               | 25-34        | 14%           | 15%           |
|               | 35-44        | 13%           | 11%           |
|               | 45-54        | 16%           | 13%           |
|               | 55 and over  | 49%           | 59%           |
| <b>Total</b>  |              | <b>100%</b>   | <b>100%</b>   |

# METHODOLOGY: MEXICO

## Vinitrac® Mexico



- The data for this survey was collected in Mexico in October 2019
- Data was gathered via Wine Intelligence's Vinitrac® online survey
- Respondents were screened to ensure that they drink imported wine at least twice a year; drink red, white or rosé wine; and buy wine in the off-trade or in the on-trade
- Invalid respondents (those who sped through the survey or gave inconsistent answers to selected questions) were removed before analysis
- The data is representative of Mexican semi-annual imported wine drinkers in terms of age, gender and city
- The distribution of the sample is shown in the table

|               |              | <b>Oct-19</b> |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|
|               |              | <b>n= 700</b> |
| <b>Gender</b> | Male         | 54%           |
|               | Female       | 46%           |
|               | <b>Total</b> | <b>100%</b>   |
| <b>Age</b>    | 18-24        | 22%           |
|               | 25-34        | 25%           |
|               | 35-44        | 23%           |
|               | 45-54        | 20%           |
|               | 55-59        | 10%           |
|               | <b>Total</b> | <b>100%</b>   |
| <b>City</b>   | Mexico DF    | 66%           |
|               | Guadalajara  | 18%           |
|               | Monterrey    | 16%           |
|               | <b>Total</b> | <b>100%</b>   |

# METHODOLOGY: NETHERLANDS

## Vinitrac® Netherlands



- The data for this survey was collected in the Netherlands in January 2020
- Data was gathered via Wine Intelligence's Vinitrac® online survey
- Respondents were screened to ensure that they drink wine at least once a month; drink red, white or rosé wine; and buy wine in the off-trade or in the on-trade
- Invalid respondents (those who sped through the survey or gave inconsistent answers to selected questions) were removed before analysis
- The data is representative of Dutch regular wine drinkers in terms of gender and age
- The distribution of the sample is shown in the table

|               |              | <i>Jan-20</i>   |
|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
|               |              | <i>n= 1,000</i> |
| <b>Gender</b> | Male         | 48%             |
|               | Female       | 52%             |
|               | <b>Total</b> | <b>100%</b>     |
| <b>Age</b>    | 18-24        | 11%             |
|               | 25-34        | 14%             |
|               | 35-44        | 18%             |
|               | 45-54        | 18%             |
|               | 55 and over  | 39%             |
|               | <b>Total</b> | <b>100%</b>     |

# METHODOLOGY: POLAND

## Vinitrac® Poland



- The data for this report was collected in Poland in January 2020
- Data was gathered via Wine Intelligence's Vinitrac® online survey
- Respondents were screened to ensure that they drink wine at least twice a year; drink red, white or rosé wine; and buy wine in the off-trade or in the on-trade
- Invalid respondents (those who sped through the survey or gave inconsistent answers to selected questions) were removed before analysis
- The data is representative of Polish semi-annual wine drinkers in terms of gender and age
- The distribution of the sample is shown in the table

|               |              | <i>Jan-20</i>   |
|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
|               |              | <i>n= 1,000</i> |
| <b>Gender</b> | Male         | 46%             |
|               | Female       | 54%             |
|               | <b>Total</b> | <b>100%</b>     |
| <b>Age</b>    | 18-24        | 8%              |
|               | 25-34        | 21%             |
|               | 35-44        | 20%             |
|               | 45-54        | 16%             |
|               | 55-64        | 16%             |
|               | 65 and over  | 18%             |
|               | <b>Total</b> | <b>100%</b>     |

# METHODOLOGY: PORTUGAL

## Vinitrac® Portugal



- The data for this survey was collected in Portugal in October 2018 and October 2019
- Data was gathered via Wine Intelligence's Vinitrac® online survey
- Respondents were screened to ensure that they drink wine at least once a month; drink red, white or rosé wine; and buy wine in the off-trade or in the on-trade
- Invalid respondents (those who sped through the survey or gave inconsistent answers to selected questions) were removed before analysis
- The data is representative of Portuguese regular wine drinkers in terms of gender and age
- The distribution of the sample is shown in the table

|               |              | <i>Oct-18</i> | <i>Oct-19</i> |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
|               |              | <i>n=</i>     | <i>n=</i>     |
| <b>Gender</b> | Male         | 50%           | 56%           |
|               | Female       | 50%           | 44%           |
|               | <b>Total</b> | <b>100%</b>   | <b>100%</b>   |
| <b>Age</b>    | 18-34        | 13%           | 15%           |
|               | 35-44        | 18%           | 19%           |
|               | 45-54        | 20%           | 20%           |
|               | 55-64        | 20%           | 19%           |
|               | 65 and over  | 29%           | 27%           |
|               | <b>Total</b> | <b>100%</b>   | <b>100%</b>   |

# METHODOLOGY: SOUTH KOREA

## Vinitrac® South Korea



- The data for this survey was collected in South Korea in July 2018 and October 2019
- Data was gathered via Wine Intelligence's Vinitrac® online survey:
- Respondents were screened to ensure that they drink imported wine at least twice a year; drink red, white or rosé wine; and buy wine in the off-trade or in the on-trade
- Invalid respondents (those who sped through the survey or gave inconsistent answers to selected questions) were removed before analysis
- The data is representative of South Korean imported grape-based wine drinkers in terms of age and gender
- \*Note: Due to methodology changes, sampling of those aged 59-64 began in 2019
- The distribution of the sample is shown in the table

|               |              | <i>Jul-18</i>   | <i>Oct-19</i> |
|---------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
|               |              | <i>n= 1,000</i> | <i>1,592</i>  |
| <b>Gender</b> | Male         | 51%             | 46%           |
|               | Female       | 49%             | 54%           |
|               | <b>Total</b> | <b>100%</b>     | <b>100%</b>   |
| <b>Age*</b>   | 19-24        | 7%              | 11%           |
|               | 25-34        | 20%             | 18%           |
|               | 35-44        | 26%             | 24%           |
|               | 45-54        | 37%             | 30%           |
|               | 55 and over  | 10%             | 18%           |
|               | <b>Total</b> | <b>100%</b>     | <b>100%</b>   |

# METHODOLOGY: SPAIN

## Vinitrac® Spain



- The data for this survey was collected in Spain in October 2018 and July 2019
- Data was gathered via Wine Intelligence's Vinitrac® online survey
- Respondents were screened to ensure that they drink wine at least once a month; drink red, white or rosé wine; and buy wine in the off-trade or in the on-trade
- Invalid respondents (those who sped through the survey or gave inconsistent answers to selected questions) were removed before analysis
- The data is representative of Spanish regular wine drinkers in terms of gender, age and region
- The distribution of the sample is shown in the table

|               |              | <b>Oct-18</b>   | <b>Jul-19</b> |
|---------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
|               |              | <b>n= 1,000</b> | <b>1,073</b>  |
| <b>Gender</b> | Male         | 50%             | 50%           |
|               | Female       | 50%             | 50%           |
|               | <b>Total</b> | <b>100%</b>     | <b>100%</b>   |
| <b>Age</b>    | 18-24        | 7%              | 7%            |
|               | 25-34        | 16%             | 16%           |
|               | 35-44        | 18%             | 18%           |
|               | 45-54        | 20%             | 20%           |
|               | 55-64        | 14%             | 14%           |
|               | 65 and over  | 26%             | 26%           |
|               | <b>Total</b> | <b>100%</b>     | <b>100%</b>   |
| <b>Region</b> | Noroeste     | 21%             | 22%           |
|               | Noreste      | 27%             | 27%           |
|               | Centro       | 26%             | 24%           |
|               | Sur          | 26%             | 27%           |
|               | <b>Total</b> | <b>100%</b>     | <b>100%</b>   |

# METHODOLOGY: SWEDEN

## Vinitrac® Sweden



- The data for this survey was collected in Sweden in July 2018 and October 2019
- Data was gathered via Wine Intelligence's Vinitrac® online survey
- Respondents were screened to ensure that they drink wine at least once a month; drink red, white or rosé wine; and buy wine in the off-trade or in the on-trade
- Invalid respondents (those who sped through the survey or gave inconsistent answers to selected questions) were removed before analysis
- The data is representative of Swedish regular wine drinkers in terms of gender and age
- The distribution of the sample is shown in the table

|               |              | <i>Jul-18</i> | <i>Oct-19</i> |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
|               |              | <i>n=</i>     | <i>1,000</i>  |
| <b>Gender</b> | Male         | 51%           | 48%           |
|               | Female       | 49%           | 52%           |
|               | <b>Total</b> | <b>100%</b>   | <b>100%</b>   |
| <b>Age</b>    | 18-24        | 9%            | 5%            |
|               | 25-34        | 15%           | 13%           |
|               | 35-44        | 15%           | 13%           |
|               | 45-54        | 17%           | 18%           |
|               | 55 and over  | 44%           | 51%           |
|               | <b>Total</b> | <b>100%</b>   | <b>100%</b>   |

# METHODOLOGY: UK

Vinitrac® UK



- The data for this report was collected in the UK in October 2018 and October 2019
- Data was gathered via Wine Intelligence’s Vinitrac® online survey
- Respondents were screened to ensure that they drink wine at least once a month; drink red, white or rosé wine; and buy wine in the off-trade or in the on-trade
- Invalid respondents (those who sped through the survey or gave inconsistent answers to selected questions) were removed before analysis
- The data is representative of UK regular wine drinkers in terms of gender, age, annual pre-tax household income and region
- The distribution of the sample is shown in the table

|  |                         | <i>n=</i> | <b>Oct-18</b> | <b>Oct-19</b> |
|--|-------------------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|
|  |                         |           | <b>1,000</b>  | <b>1,010</b>  |
| <b>Gender</b>                          | Male                    |           | 49%           | 48%           |
|  | Female                  |           | 51%           | 52%           |
|  | <b>Total</b>            |           | <b>100%</b>   | <b>100%</b>   |
| <b>Age</b>                             | 18-24                   |           | 9%            | 9%            |
|  | 25-34                   |           | 16%           | 16%           |
|  | 35-44                   |           | 16%           | 16%           |
|  | 45-54                   |           | 17%           | 16%           |
|  | 55-64                   |           | 15%           | 15%           |
|  | 65 and over             |           | 27%           | 27%           |
|  | <b>Total</b>            |           | <b>100%</b>   | <b>100%</b>   |
| <b>Annual pre-tax household income</b> | Under £20,000           |           | 12%           | 12%           |
|  | £20,000 - £29,999       |           | 17%           | 17%           |
|  | £30,000 - £39,999       |           | 19%           | 19%           |
|  | £40,000 - £59,999       |           | 19%           | 19%           |
|  | £60,000+                |           | 23%           | 23%           |
|  | Prefer not to answer    |           | 10%           | 10%           |
|  | <b>Total</b>            |           | <b>100%</b>   | <b>100%</b>   |
| <b>Region</b>                          | North                   |           | 21%           | 21%           |
|  | Midlands                |           | 17%           | 17%           |
|  | East Anglia, South East |           | 23%           | 23%           |
|  | London                  |           | 13%           | 13%           |
|  | South West              |           | 9%            | 9%            |
|  | Wales                   |           | 5%            | 5%            |
|  | Scotland                |           | 9%            | 9%            |
|  | Northern Ireland        |           | 3%            | 3%            |
|  | <b>Total</b>            |           | <b>100%</b>   | <b>100%</b>   |

# METHODOLOGY: US

## Vinitrac® US



- The data for this report was collected in the US in October 2018 and October 2019
- Data was gathered via Wine Intelligence's Vinitrac® online survey
- Respondents were screened to ensure that they drink wine at least once a month; drink red, white or rosé / blush wine; and buy wine in the off-premise or in the on-premise
- Invalid respondents (those who sped through the survey or gave inconsistent answers to selected questions) were removed before analysis
- The data is representative of US regular wine drinkers in terms of gender, age, and region
- The distribution of the sample is shown in the table

|               |                    | <i>Oct-18</i> | <i>Oct-19</i> |
|---------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|
|               |                    | <i>n=</i>     | <i>n=</i>     |
| <b>Gender</b> | Male               | 50%           | 51%           |
|               | Female             | 50%           | 49%           |
|               | <b>Total</b>       | <b>100%</b>   | <b>100%</b>   |
| <b>Age</b>    | 21-24              | 8%            | 8%            |
|               | 25-34              | 22%           | 21%           |
|               | 35-44              | 14%           | 20%           |
|               | 45-54              | 18%           | 14%           |
|               | 55-64              | 18%           | 15%           |
|               | 65 and over        | 21%           | 22%           |
|               | <b>Total</b>       | <b>100%</b>   | <b>100%</b>   |
| <b>Region</b> | New England        | 6%            | 5%            |
|               | Middle Atlantic    | 14%           | 15%           |
|               | East North Central | 13%           | 11%           |
|               | West North Central | 4%            | 7%            |
|               | South Atlantic     | 20%           | 21%           |
|               | East South Central | 5%            | 4%            |
|               | West South Central | 11%           | 11%           |
|               | Mountain           | 6%            | 7%            |
|               | Pacific            | 21%           | 19%           |
|               | <b>Total</b>       | <b>100%</b>   | <b>100%</b>   |

## How does Vinitrac® work?

### 1) Defining the right samples:

- Wine Intelligence, with the support of global research companies (eg TNS,YouGov), regularly runs calibration studies in each market in order to define demographic specifications of the wine consumers and the size of the market (ie penetration of wine consumption)

### 2) Running the online survey:

- Invitations to participate in an online survey, programmed by Wine Intelligence, are then distributed to residents in each market
- Respondents are directed to a URL address, which provides access to the online survey
- Based on given criteria (eg age, beverage, frequency of wine consumption) respondents will either proceed or screen out of the survey
- Wine Intelligence monitors completed responses to build samples representative of the target markets' wine drinking population, based on the most recent calibration study

### 3) Cleaning the data:

- When a representative sample is logged, the survey is closed
- Wine Intelligence will then clean out all invalid data points (eg those who sped through the survey or gave inconsistent answers to selected questions) and weight the data in order to ensure representability

# Wine Intelligence Ltd Terms and Conditions of Licence for Syndicated Research Products – key sections

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knowledge and insights globally*

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