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Viticulture Sector Update

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Report Highlights:

In 2012 Bulgaria's vine and wine sectors began to show signs of resurrection after years of decline. Vineyards area, grapes and wine production all registered notable growth. Dynamic investment in new wineries and vineyards, focus on commercialization and concentration in the sector deepened while home-made wines took a back seat. Optimism is high for increased wine production in 2013 as a good crop of high quality was harvested.

Local wine-makers placed an emphasis on low to medium-priced wines which grew in output by 44 percent, accounting for the bulk of local consumption. Imports continued its stable upward trend in 2013 with attention focused on quality and value. The average price for import wines increased by 26 percent over 2012, year-to-date. Wine sales remain stable at 49 million liters valued at 210 million Euros, representing a five percent increase in value year-to-date.

Disclaimer: Information in this report is collected from publicly available sources such as specialized and daily printed and electronic Bulgarian media, published surveys of consulting companies, interviews with trade and industry, AgSofia interviews with trade and trade associations, and official statistics. The source of statistical market information is Euro monitor International.

General Information:

PRODUCTION

Crop Year 2013

In 2013 total production of grapes is projected to be around 250,000 MT-260,000 MT or slightly higher than in 2012 due to favorable weather accentuated by a mild winter and moderate summer seasons. As of late November, authorities reported having harvested 230,000 MT already. The quality of this year harvest is reported as very good. Wine production may reach 200 million liters, compared to 127 million liters in 2012, according to optimistic expectations of local officials.

In 2013 vineyards area investments are likely to stabilize after recording significant increase in new investments in 2012. Demand for white grape varieties has continued to be extremely good. Price of wine-making grapes varieties fell after the harvest due to abundant supply. Only those few producers (mainly in South West region) which were the first to start "green harvest" contracting were able to achieve a price of 0.41 Euro/kilogram while most prices were around 0.30 Euro/kilo and below.

The Executive Vine and Wine Agency estimated that around 180,000 MT-190,000 MT of grapes are already purchased by commercial wineries and will be processed into wine in 2013 compared to 192,000 MT in 2012. The general trend has been for growth at commercial wine manufacturing versus home wine making. In 2013 four new wineries opened with eight more in the process of construction.

Grapes Supply

Area under vineyards

The trend of reduction in total viniculture area, which started since year 2000, bottomed in 2011 with the first signs of recovery emerging in 2012. The recovery trend has been observed for the cultivated vineyards while those that were abandoned have further declined with no renovation efforts observed.

In 2012, the latest full year data, total area under grapes (Table 1) declined slightly by less than two percent, due to continued and sharp reduction in vineyards abandoned (by 44 percent). However, cultivated vineyards area increased by 19 percent, to 62,701 HA, of which 96 percent was harvested.

In 2012, 429 HA were added in newly planted vineyards. Age structure remains a challenge with about half of vineyards under wine making varieties older than 30 years. About two percent of vineyards at farms are classified as young, non-yielding vines.

About 96 percent of vineyards are wine making (viniculture) grapes and about four percent under table grapes. The wine-making grape area totaled 58,192 HA (according to the local data or 56,133 HA according to Eurostat) which reflects a 32 percent increase in 2012 over 2011 (43,772 HA).

In 2012, the concentration of vineyards continued to be the highest in South East region, 12 percent, and

South Central, 31 percent (Table 2). Red varieties dominated with 56 percent of all harvested area (33,597 HA) versus 41 percent (24,595 HA) of white varieties (Table 3, 4 and 5). However, due to strong demand for wine made from white varieties, their area has increased substantially, by 62 percent, thus their relative share grew from 33 percent to 41 percent in 2013. According to the Vine and Wine Executive Agency, the proportion of red to white wine varieties will be 50:50 in the next 2 to 3 years. The authorities state that 70 percent of all newly planted vineyards are under white varieties.

Grapes Production

In 2012, grape production increased seven percent over 2011. However, yields were much lower, by 18 percent for wine grapes and by 25 percent for table grapes (Tables 6 and 7).

The fragmentation in production and the high number of small vineyards and farms leads to substantial problems with investment and marketing. Despite appeals for establishing producer organizations or marketing cooperatives in order to have a more efficient contractual system with wineries, this has not occurred often leading to losses, non-harvested vineyards, lower grapes' utilization, and fully abandoned vineyards. The EU system for "transfer of rights" among regions and producers is still underutilized.

Wine Production

In 2012, several positive trends emerged in the wine manufacturing industry. In addition to higher output of grapes, including wine-making grapes, consumption of grapes showed a greater orientation towards commercial processing (Tables 8 and 9).

Of total grapes, 93 percent was used for wine-making; the same share as over the last three years, although this represented nearly seven percent growth in absolute volume due to higher supply. More importantly, 79 percent of all grapes processed into wine, were managed by commercial wineries versus 70 percent in 2011 which underlines the expanding commercialization of the sector. In other terms, commercial wine-makers captured nearly 22 percent more of the grape supply for wine production. At the same time, the home-made wine making trend had declined for all processed grapes to 10 percent, or 28 percent less than calculated in 2011.

As a result, in 2012 total wine production totaled 138 million liters, including commercial wine output of 127 million liters. This reflects considerable growth in both production of wine in totality (16 percent) and wine for commercial use (21 percent) as compared to 2011. Another positive sign was the growing relative share of commercial wine output in total - from 88 percent in 2011 to 92 percent in 2012 (source: MinAg bulletin#239/July 2013). Eurostat data differs, showing wine production at 123 million liters in 2012 or only one percent higher than in 2011.

CONSUMPTION

Official per capita data for 2009-2012, shows wine consumption dropping from 6.7 liters/capita in 2009 to 5.5 liters/capita in 2010 to 5.2 liters/capita in 2011, but bouncing back to 5.5 liters/capita in 2012. At the same time, commercial sales increased both in volume and in value over this period.

Nationally total wine consumption estimates vary widely from 50-60 million liters to as high as 100+ million liters. Trade data shows commercial wine sales in 2012 at 48.8 million liters compared to 2011 at 48.9 million liters. In value terms, sales were reported for 2012 at 404.4 million Bleva (207 million Euros) compared to 2011 at 384.3 million Bleva (197 million Euros) or reflecting a growth of five percent. Higher annual growth rates in value have been registered since 2005.

For 2013 and 2014, the forecast is for wine sales of 49.8 million liters and 51.5 million liters, respectively, in response to annual growth of volume of two to nearly four percent. The forecast for growth in value is for two to less than three percent respectively. (Source: Euro monitor).

Accurate and reliable official or industry information about wine stocks is not publicly available.

TRADE

Exports

Bulgaria remains a net wine exporter but with declining local stocks, exports have been declining in absolute terms (Table 10 and 12).

World Trade Atlas (WTA) data reports 2013 exports (January-August) at 34 million liters, six percent less than in 2012, (but 0.4 percent higher in value), led by exports to Russia at 9.3 million liters (27 percent of total), followed by Poland (20 percent). A positive sign is the growth in average export price for the period with 6.5 percent (Table 14). It is interesting to note that the export price to China is the highest at 4.31 USD/liter with an annual growth in export price to this market of 27 percent.

In 2012, exports totaled 55.9 million liters (62.7 million USD), or 3.5 percent higher in volume but 6 percent lower in value than in 2011. Russia has been the main market for Bulgarian wines, typically lower-end wines, which bring usually small margins. In 2012, Russia accounted for 30 percent of total value exports and 29 percent of volume exports. Poland followed with 23 percent and 22 percent shares, respectively. In 2012 exports to Russia declined by 11 percent both in terms of volume and value compared to the previous year.

In 2012, select wine makers had good starting shipments to Asian markets (China, Japan, Korea, and Hong Kong). However, after initial growth in exports to China in 2012, in 2013 sales dropped by 35 percent/volume (January-August 2013).

Imports

Imports show since 2009 a decline due to the economic slowdown then a rebound beginning in 2012 into 2013 (Table 11 and 13).

In 2013 (January-August), wine imports were negative in volume (-13 percent) but positive in value (9.4 percent). This anomaly can be explained by the substantial increase in the average import price of wines (26 percent) (Table 15). French and Italian wines lead this category overall. Higher end Italian wines with their higher prices recorded the largest increase, 46 percent, in this import category.

WTA data show that in 2012 imports increased by 1.2 percent in volume and by 7 percent in value. Italy, the traditional market leader, captured 51 percent share in volume and 34 percent share in value.

POLICY

Bulgarian wine producers will be the first to start accessing funds from the new EU CAP budget. Brussels has already approved a program to assist winemakers and growers that will operate in the country for the period 2014-2018. This means that from January 1, 2014 wineries will be able to access their share of the EUR 133.8 million allotted by the EU for the sector (26.762 million Euros/year). Besides the current measures (uprooting, insurance and replacement of old vine stock with new plantings), winemakers will have two more opportunities for grants. They will be eligible for investment in vineyards and wineries, as well as green harvesting. Bio-wine and sparkling wine production in the country will be among the priorities. The ambition is two percent of total wine for sales on the local market to be organic.

The National Program calls for 10 percent annual growth in wine production in the next 6 years. This would be achieved through investments in wineries of 45 million Euro allocated under the program where the subsidies can reach 75 percent of investment projects. Another 7.5 million Euros will be allocated for promotion to third markets such as Brazil, China, Singapore, Switzerland, and USA. Authorities put special efforts to promote Bulgarian wine at the Asian markets, especially in China and Vietnam.

Table 1. Area under vineyards in Bulgaria, 2000-2012, HA

Year	Cultivated area (HA)	Not cultivated area (HA)	Total area under grapes (HA)	
			Industry	Eurostat (wine grapes)
2000	153,200	7,271	160,471	
2001	146, 995	4,190	151,185	
2002	129,998	15,200	145,198	
2003	103,019	28,050	131,069	
2004	95,551	34,029	129,580	
2005	94,724	32,118	126,842	
2006	85,320	43,537	128,857	

2007	97,387	22,954	120,341	113,700
2008	88,570	22,246	110,816	107,400
2009	74,018	27,416	101,434	97,900
2010	56,968	25,707	82,675	46,800
2011	52,567	25,901	78,468	43,772
2012	62,701 (60,400 per Eurostat)	14,640	77,341	58,200

Source: MinAg Bulletins, Bulletin #239, July 2013

Table 2. Vineyards Distribution, 2012

Regions	Total area (HA)	Harvested area (HA)	Harvested area (Percentage)
Total	62,701	60,400	96
North West	6,500	6,152	95
North Central	5,059	4,691	93
North East	7,668	7,413	97
South East	21,466	20,919	97
South Central	19,591	18,968	97
South West	2,417	2,297	95
Total	52,567	46,145	88

Source: MinAg Bulletin, #239, July 2013

Table 3. Variety structure of vineyards in 2012 versus 2011 (based on harvested area)

	Area (HA)	**Share (Percentage)**	
	2012	**2012**	**2011**
Red vine varieties	33,597	56	62
White vine varieties	24,598	41	33
Table grapes	2,248	4	5
Total	60,400	100%	100%

Source: MinAg Bulletin, #239, July 2013

Table 4. Area under wine-grape vine varieties broken down by vine variety and by age of the vines

Bulgaria	Total	Less than 3 years	From 3 to 9 years	From 10 to 19 years	From 20 to 29 years	30 years or over
Regions	56,133	4,707	9,341	3,523	11,131	27,430
North West	5,831	396	966	578	1,060	2,831
North Central	3,867	175	326	508	1,560	1,297
North East	5,836	725	823	319	1,415	2,554
South East	19,534	1,572	3,277	1,414	3,641	9,630
South West	3,599	117	446	296	954	1,787
South Central	17,466	1,722	3,503	408	2,501	9,331

Source: Eurostat

Table 5. Total individual varieties broken down by vine variety and by age of the vines

Bulgaria	Total	Less than 3 years	From 3 to 9 years	From 10 to 19 years	From 20 to 29 years	30 years or over	
Regions	29,771	1,674	5,930	2,015	5,539	14,616	
North West	3,130	159	713	328	537	1,393	
North Central	1,533	67	170	353	434	510	
North East	1,090	77	135	116	239	523	
South East	8,613	490	1,989	711	1,581	3,843	
South West	3,044	69	356	228	802	1,589	
South Central	12,361	812	2,567	279	1,946	6,758	

Source: Eurostat

Table 6. Grapes production and average yields in Bulgaria, 2006-2012, HA and MT

Year	Total production (MT)	Wine grapes (MT)	Table Grapes (MT)	Average yields for vine grapes (KG/HA)	Average yields for table grapes, (KG/HA)

		MinAg	Eurostat			
2006	336,128	293,610		13,563	4,494	4,383
2007	376,663	341,818	324,100	13,641	4,855	5,460
2008	369,430	345,650	307,600	17,889	4,390	7,305
2009	281,302	255,257	245,400	17,344	4,944	5,315
2010	230,198	210,398	210,400	7,989	4,495	3,039
2011	243,839	228,451	228,500	12,080	5,219	5,091
2012	260,672	250,533	251,400	8,659	4,305	3,853

Sources**:** MinAg Bulletins//Eurostat

Note: Total grapes production includes grapes for self-standing vines (in 2012 = 1,480 MT)

Table 7. Production of vine grapes and wine by types 2012 versus 2011

	Production of vine grapes (MT)		**Wines (commercial), (hectoliters)**	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Wines with protected designation of origin	62,600	53,388	22,451	23,911
Wines with protected geographic indication	87,700	67,693	381,569	422,655
Other	101,100	107,370	867,691	603,231
Total	251,400	228,451	1,271,711	1,049,797

Source: Eurostat

Table 8. Wine production, 2008-2012, thousand liters

	2008 (,000)	**2009 (,000)**	**2010 (,000)**	**2011 (,000)**	**2012 (,000)**	**Percent Change**

						2012/2011
With protected designation of origin	**6,558.8**	**4,225.**	**3,048.**	**2,391.1**	**2,245.1**	(-6.2)
- Red and rose	5,075.4	3,857.2	2,708.5	1,995.1	1,932.4	
- White	1,483.4	667.8	339.5	396.	312.7	
With protected geographic indication	**130,123.5**	**42,472.1**	**38,395.9**	**42,265.5**	**38,156.9**	(-9.8)
- Red and rose	67,572.6	28,540.5	21,589.3	26,683.3	20,828.	
- White	62,550.9	13,931.6	16,806.6	15,582.2	17,328.9	
Other	**1,211.4**	**74,583.2**	**57,838.2**	**60,323.1**	**86,769.1**	+43.8
-Red and rose	838.8	37,816.1	29,923.4	32,569.8	40,228.9	
- White	372.6	36,767.1	27,914.8	27,753.3	46,540.2	
Commercial Total	**137,893.7**	**121,580.3**	**99,282.1**	**104,979.7**	**127,171.1**	**+21.1**
- Red and rose	73,486.8	70,213.8	54,221.2	61,248.2	62,989.4	
- White	64,406.9	51,366.5	45,060.9	43,731.5	64,181.7	
Grapes must	1,086.2	2,980.9	3,690.7	4,843.7	6,556.1	
Homemade	**22,743.6**	**18,159.3**	**19,447.1**	**13,867.4**	**10,478.8**	
Total	**160,623.5**	**139,739.6**	**118,729.2**	**118,847.1**	**137,649.9**	**+15.8**
Total (Eurostat)	179,600.	161,700.	142,600.	122,400.	123,600.	

Sources: Ag Statistics Bulletins//Eurostat

Note: In 2009, the MinAg changed its methodology to report wine production in different categories, therefore data after and before 2009 about regional and table wines, and sparkling and specialty wines is not comparable.

Table 9. Grapes production and utilization, 2010 - 2012

	2010		**2011**		**2012**	
	MT	**Percent**	**MT**	**Percent**	**MT**	**Percent**
Total grapes	230,198	100	243,839	100	260,672	100
Grapes for wine manufacturing	213,854	93	228,451	93.6	243,585	93.4

Grapes for direct consumption	16,344	7	15,388	6.3	17,087	6.5
Grapes processed at commercial wineries	148,454	69*	157,945	69.2	191,923	78.8
Grapes processed for homemade wine	50,643	24 *	33,136	14.5	23,825	9.8
Other products	14,757	7 *	37,369	16.3	27,837	11.4
*as a share of grapes for wine manufacturing						

Source: MinAg Bulletins

Table 10. Wine Exports, 2011-2013

Commodity: 2204, Wine Of Fresh Grapes, Including Fortified Wines; Grape Must (Having An Alcoholic Strength By Volume Exceeding 0.5% Vol.) Nesoi						
Year to Date: January - August						
Partner Country	**2011**		**2012**		**2013**	
	USD	**Quantity (Liters)**	**USD**	**Quantity (Liters)**	**USD**	**Quantity (Liters)**
World	42133829	33200894	40368811	36184806	40513105	34103128
Russia	13826419	12905286	13229443	12212197	10967357	9269895
Poland	10833022	8270918	8585497	8275194	8500914	6862045
Czech Rep.	2650151	2010165	3670070	3398241	3139027	3108867
Romania	2027406	3347452	2929902	5253911	2814250	2976097
Sweden	2262590	1131854	1942789	1124229	2653069	1388173
U.K.	2200303	1253634	1272825	768738	2103260	1332814
Slovakia	295308	164308	122397	101604	1795966	2071688
Greece	258474	182821	453593	886536	1598274	2495158
China	552429	220488	934100	276184	760061	176265
Belgium	1234565	620273	1243840	623409	729040	373602
Germany	1639617	658589	1700561	761835	689494	327278
France	38156	25608	113220	11033	626892	1002657
Lithuania	481034	327917	582164	394822	626080	385534
Japan	638684	276282	612534	214300	589031	220573
Italy	214492	281262	140744	191140	530507	884593
Cyprus	25048	10911	210947	474808	311370	418023
U.S.	127119	50518	184530	86763	276688	108861

Source: WTA Export Statistics

Table 11. Wine Imports, 2011-2013

Commodity: 2204, Wine Of Fresh Grapes, Including Fortified Wines; Grape Must (Having An Alcoholic Strength By Volume Exceeding 0.5% Vol.) Nesoi						
Year to Date: January - August						
Partner Country	**2011**		**2012**		**2013**	
	USD	**Quantity**	**USD**	**Quantity**	**USD**	**Quantity**

		(Liters)		(Liters)		(Liters)
World	8165478	3518830	9606544	4594528	10506938	3986870
France	1753002	296348	2004229	341619	2942049	487271
Italy	2805261	1832696	3494616	2345051	2601625	1192369
Chile	536208	137053	546101	143493	973947	232381
Germany	713217	184879	937710	358032	911734	309036
United Kingdom	190262	24290	362669	61010	445125	92388
New Zealand	239671	62112	342461	74067	415174	66988
Netherlands	531234	57331	391360	45864	399649	44465
Slovakia	75091	17842	29183	46080	363702	1073620
Romania	0	0	0	0	361587	6076
Spain	446880	558374	359791	182526	328012	143864
Macedonia	78768	130060	214687	416852	102898	98356
Greece	96270	18976	72058	23099	101046	29273
Czech Republic	97485	33406	122220	77967	98161	35733
Portugal	29695	7220	28252	6791	96261	20532
Argentina	186360	47644	163181	40311	72486	21958
Belgium	23643	2644	58033	10435	45491	13095
Austria	23033	3272	7938	1067	44094	5435
Turkey	17753	135	13790	5041	42435	65196
Sweden	0	0	0	0	37186	20256
Slovenia	7937	1306	12308	2403	34142	6426
United States	41900	3564	22070	461	28580	779

Source: WTA Import Statistics

Table 12. Bulgarian Annual Wine Exports, 2010-2012

Commodity: 2204, Wine Of Fresh Grapes, Including Fortified Wines; Grape Must (Having An Alcoholic Strength By Volume Exceeding 0.5% Vol.) Nesoi						
Calendar Year: 2010 - 2012						
Partner Country	**2010**		**2011**		**2012**	
	USD	**Quantity (Liters)**	**USD**	**Quantity (Liters)**	**USD**	**Quantity (Liters)**

World	63122677	50248688	66709173	54065199	62789574	55964440
Russia	24307828	23397673	20366299	18763243	18139319	16616649
Poland	16698394	13065663	17148938	13896864	13831459	13195121
Czech Rep.	3582262	2882939	5130736	4173807	5496788	5082230
Romania	756455	946271	3584551	6445164	4335071	7644034
Sweden	3115874	1693709	3190153	1633543	2818031	1629758
U.K.	4185017	2562439	4288352	2377112	2356771	1473488
Italy	38133	10162	310546	413797	2333494	3127226
Germany	1834247	1077088	2392100	1061256	2196512	1018963
China	560349	151379	984078	334480	1911854	567221
Belgium	1731736	963579	1796435	903341	1682652	833683
Lithuania	1151970	863565	897377	573029	1161502	717713
Japan	330044	154347	751006	300241	749583	247766
Greece	94260	60530	437020	400495	560600	1025358
United States	387292	192462	334282	110223	410527	189551

Source: WTA Export Statistics

Table 13. Bulgarian Annual Wine Imports, 2010-2012

Commodity: 2204, Wine Of Fresh Grapes, Including Fortified Wines; Grape Must (Having An Alcoholic Strength By Volume Exceeding 0.5% Vol.) Nesoi						
Calendar Year: 2010 - 2012						
Partner Country	**2010**		**2011**		**2012**	
	USD	**Quantity (Liters)**	**USD**	**Quantity (Liters)**	**USD**	**Quantity (Liters)**

World	12237514	8264886	15118310	6980515	16192754	7064428
Italy	4608601	4789170	5335156	4015979	5564772	3612048
France	2520708	354112	3278565	538583	3944763	630336
Germany	570092	238193	1330319	417861	1459516	603084
Chile	783932	215595	1209455	311446	974154	238503
New Zealand	12863	2484	332327	78177	772395	151052
Spain	560113	539577	861950	841156	596702	244474
Netherlands	517213	53158	719171	76989	525763	60011
U. K.	184751	23841	323924	45631	477922	82111
Macedonia	348463	870131	116826	148844	264208	468053
South Africa	301098	77302	199634	94605	251534	63959
Moldova	25238	46235	24362	25125	194203	434923
Czech Rep.	417564	332680	123590	44157	185705	112224
Argentina	216016	62188	252233	63476	168097	40727
Greece	74743	18484	203204	66608	132400	39980
Belgium	70604	4410	89951	9786	104858	22457
United States	71640	6311	102627	10342	101595	6955

Source: WTA Import Statistics

Table 14. Average Export Price for Wine, 2011-2013

Commodity: 2204, Wine Of Fresh Grapes, Including Fortified Wines; Grape Must (Having An Alcoholic Strength By Volume Exceeding 0.5% Vol.) Nesoi					
Year To Date: January – August					
Partner Country	**Unit**	**Unit Value (United States Dollars)**			**Percent Change**
		2011	**2012**	**2013**	**2013/2012**

World	L	1.27	1.12	1.19	6.48
Russia	L	1.07	1.08	1.18	9.21
Poland	L	1.31	1.04	1.24	19.41
Czech Republic	L	1.32	1.08	1.01	- 6.51
Romania	L	0.61	0.56	0.95	69.57
Sweden	L	2	1.73	1.91	10.59
United Kingdom	L	1.76	1.66	1.58	- 4.69
Slovakia	L	1.8	1.2	0.87	- 28.04
Greece	L	1.41	0.51	0.64	25.19
China	L	2.51	3.38	4.31	27.49
Belgium	L	1.99	2	1.95	- 2.20
Germany	L	2.49	2.23	2.11	- 5.62
France	L	1.49	10.26	0.63	- 93.91
Lithuania	L	1.47	1.47	1.62	10.13
Japan	L	2.31	2.86	2.67	- 6.57
Italy	L	0.76	0.74	0.6	- 18.55
Cyprus	L	2.3	0.44	0.74	67.66
United States	L	2.52	2.13	2.54	19.50

Source: WTA Export Statistics

Table 15. Average Import Price for Wine, 2011-2013

Commodity: 2204, Wine Of Fresh Grapes, Including Fortified Wines; Grape Must (Having An Alcoholic Strength By Volume Exceeding 0.5% Vol.) Nesoi					
Partner Country	**Unit**	**Unit Value(United States Dollars)**			**Percent Change**
		2011	**2012**	**2013**	**2013/2012**
World	L	2.32	2.09	2.64	26.04

France	L	5.92	5.87	6.04	2.91
Italy	L	1.53	1.49	2.18	46.42
Chile	L	3.91	3.81	4.19	10.13
Germany	L	3.86	2.62	2.95	12.65
United Kingdom	L	7.83	5.94	4.82	- 18.95
New Zealand	L	3.86	4.62	6.2	34.04
Netherlands	L	9.27	8.53	8.99	5.33
Slovakia	L	4.21	0.63	0.34	- 46.51
Romania	L	0	0	59.51	0.00
Spain	L	0.8	1.97	2.28	15.67
Macedonia	L	0.61	0.52	1.05	103.13
Greece	L	5.07	3.12	3.45	10.65
Czech Republic	L	2.92	1.57	2.75	75.24
Portugal	L	4.11	4.16	4.69	12.70
Argentina	L	3.91	4.05	3.3	- 18.45
Belgium	L	8.94	5.56	3.47	- 37.54
Austria	L	7.04	7.44	8.11	9.06
Turkey	L	131.5	2.74	0.65	- 76.21
Sweden	L	0	0	1.84	0.00
Slovenia	L	6.08	5.12	5.31	3.73
United States	L	11.76	47.87	36.69	- 23.36

Source: WTA Import Statistics