

## **United States Wine Industry Overview and Trade Policies**

The American wine industry produces distinct wines both for local consumption and export. Among other top wine-producing countries including France, Spain, Turkey, Italy, and China, United States is recognized as the fourth largest wine producing nation. US wine brands have been credited for producing and supplying fine wines. America serves as the highest consuming market for American wine. However, US imports local wines to North America, Asia, China, UK, and Africa through global beverage supply and distribution companies (Alston & Lapsley, 2015). E & J Gallo Winery located in California was founded in 1938 as a wine producing and distributing company. The company distributes American wines locally and internationally and is recognized as the largest exporter of California wines under different varietals including, Sauvignon Blanc, Chardonnay, Cabernet sauvignon, pinot noir and merlot. The Gallo winery concentrates on the main brands such as André, Carlo Rossi, Boone's Farm, Barefoot wines, Louis M. Martini, and McWilliams among others (E.& J. Gallo Winery", 2017). Various trade policies influence the American wine market. The trade policies hinder and ease the sales, entry, and consumption of wines. This paper will analyze the implication of the existing trade policies on American wine industry and consumer's purchasing power.

For every industry running trade across international borders, local business practices customs, and international trade policies impact production, pricing, distribution and consumption of given products, services, and industries. Due to the international market and business dynamic, trade policies have been formulated arising from multi-national political issue and diversification of global economic environments. The major trade issues in the global wine market with a close perspective of American wine include tariffs, subsidies, and monopolies. Tariffs in the global markets are political tools that restrict trade through high pricing of products arising from taxes

imposed. For instance, Canada and Britain imposed tariffs on American wines based on the value wine. of imported bottles of Ultimately, the tariffs lead \*\*\*\* Canada creating opportunities for foreign corporations to compete in an open global market (Odell, 2014).

Implementation of tariffs, subsidies, and monopolie have an impact on wine companies Gallo such Winery. as \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*\* \* xxxxxxxxxxxxines in Canada (Johnson, 2014). XXX rade policies impact the American wine industry by hindering  Tariffs imposed on American wines lead to rise in consumer prices in markets such as UK Canada. The and \* available to consumers at convenient locations.

 distribution and consumption. Government subsidies and incentives for wine production and distribution have seen the reduction of wine prices for consumers.

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