

The Fine Wine Exchange

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History and development of the fine wine investment market

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Introduction

- Today we are going to look at:
 - The history and importance of fine wine investment and speculation.
 - How critics and transparency have transformed the market.
 - Fine wine's investment characteristics.
 - Some weaknesses and what we can learn from more established markets.

The role of speculation

Wine is for pleasure.

But speculation plays a vital role.

It has been linked to wine since the beginning of time.

- Speculation adds to liquidity and aids price discovery.
- It allows producers to finance their crop which often isn't consumed for 10 years or more.
- For many collectors investment is part of the fun and helps subsidize an expensive pastime.

A potted history

40-60AD: First vines planted in Bordeaux

1100s: UK becomes major export market

1663: Samuel
Pepys: "drank a sort
of French wine called
Ho Bryen that hath a
good and most
particular taste I
never met with"

1855: the Left Bank is classified

1978: *Wine Advocate* published

1999: Liv-ex launches

- Compared to fine wine, mainstream assets are positively nouveau. Wine production dates back 6,500 years.
- Bordeaux has been producing wines for 2,000 years and London has been buying for 900+.
- Today collectors store \$2bn+ of fine wine in UK bonded warehouses, Liv-ex members are offering \$1.5bn for sale and wine funds hold more than \$300m.

Today's market

Liv-ex estimates that the fine wine market has trebled in size in the last five years.

- The fine wine market is worth approx US\$3bn annually.
- Auctions account for just \$300m.
- Globally, merchants dominate: in Europe they sell 40 times more fine wine than auction houses (\$2bn vs \$50m).
- New markets, such as Hong Kong and China, have had a dramatic impact.

How to define fine wine?

The five First
Growths plus
Cheval Blanc,
Petrus and Ausone
account for 65% of
Liv-ex trade by
value in 2009.

Lafite Rothschild has accounted for 24% alone this on the back of Chinese demand.

- A wine with an active secondary market that has potential to appreciate in value and improve in bottle.
 - Strong track record
 - Critical acclaim
- In practice, this is a very narrow group of top Bordeaux and a handful of others.
- A typical fund has 80-90% invested in the top eight brands.

Critics and transparency

Traditionally the preserve of the European aristocracy...

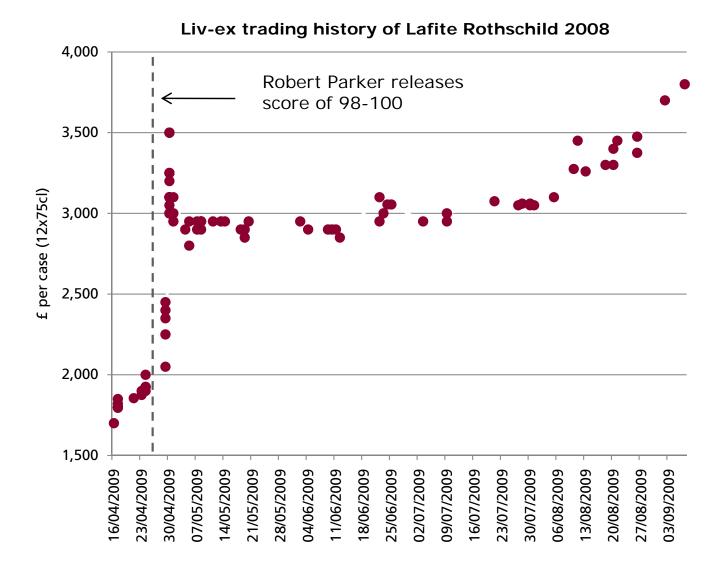
Critics and transparency have demystified the market...

And massively increased confidence and participation.

- Independent critical appraisal has transferred pricing power from the producer to the consumer.
- Price tracking and comparison websites such as Liv-ex.com have transformed a traditionally opaque market.
- These factors have "democratised" the market and precipitated strong growth.

The power of Parker

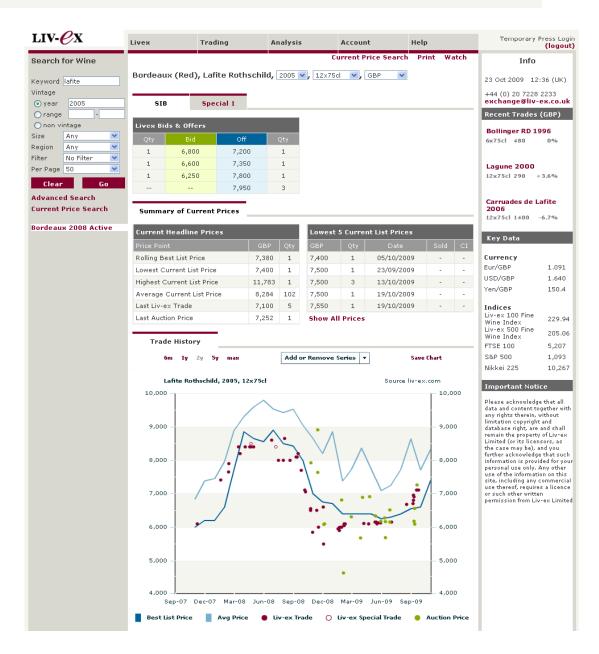
On the 29th April 2009, Parker surprised the market with a 98-100 point score for Lafite 2008. The price leapt 75% overnight.



Building transparency

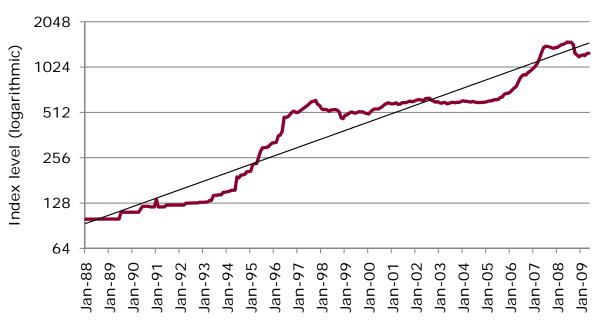
Liv-ex fine wine market data:

- Live bids & offers
- Merchant offer prices
- Trade-to-trade transactions
- Auction hammer prices
- Release prices
- Full price history



A compelling investment case

Liv-ex Fine Wine Investables Index



Index/commodity	CAGR ¹	Vol ²	Corr ³
Fine Wine (LVX INV INDEX)	12.60%	11.78	NA
Equities (FTSE 100)	4.30%	14.75	-0.12
Gold (London PM Fix)	4.10%	15.71	0.02
House Prices (Halifax Index)	5.50%	3.16	-0.04

- Supply/demand dynamic: supply is static (even falling), whereas demand is rising due to new markets.
- Diversification characteristics: strong annual returns, low volatility and limited correlation with mainstream assets.

- 1. Compound Annual Growth rate (Jan 1988 May 2009)
- 2. Annualised standard deviation (lower equals lower volatility)
- 3. Monthly correlation (Pearson) with fine wine: 0.5-1 is a high positive correlation, -0.5 to -1 is low positive correlation.

But it is no panacea

Private collectors face paying away 10-15% to their merchant or 20%+ at auction.

- Investors should never lose site of the fact that wines must one day be drunk. The storage and opportunity costs should also not be discounted.
- Requirement for physical delivery to transfer ownership contributes to:
 - Low liquidity
 - High Transaction costs
 - Slow working capital cycle
- Systemic risk & lack of transparency hamper en primeur trading.

Some possible solutions

The fine wine market could learn a lot from more established markets:

- A central depository of ownership would allow for dematerialisation.
- Electronic transfer of title would reduce costs, cycle time and risks providing capacity for significant growth.
- Production/sales volumes at en primeur should be audited and published. Tasting samples should be independently verified.

Conclusion

- Fine wine justifies a place in a diversified portfolio for both pleasure and investment.
- The main themes namely new markets and transparency – are still in their infancy.
- Efforts to modernise the settlement infrastructure would free up huge capacity for growth and help the market fulfil its exciting potential.



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Slides and full text are available at liv-ex.com

Come and see us at stand 3CE32.