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Chile’s Bulk Wine Shipments to Spain Jumped 188% in Seven Months

The increase came despite a 13.3% decline in Chile’s overall wine exports, hinting at a shift in Spain’s sourcing.

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Chile sharply increased its bulk wine shipments to Spain in the first seven months of the year, even as its overall wine exports declined from a year earlier.

According to figures reported by the trade publication La Semana Vitivinícola, Chile exported 360.2 million liters of wine between January and July, down 13.3% from the same period in 2025. The total value of those exports was $801.4 million, a drop of 10.6%. Within that broader decline, shipments to Spain moved in the opposite direction, rising 188% over the same period.

The report points to a clear divergence between Chile’s global export trend and its sales to the Spanish market. It did not provide the total volume sent to Spain in the January-to-July period, but the 188% increase suggests a strong rise in Spanish demand for Chilean bulk wine at a time when Chile’s total overseas shipments were under pressure.

The comparison with Argentina also suggests a change in sourcing patterns in Spain’s bulk wine market. La Semana Vitivinícola said Argentina’s export figures currently run through August and showed only a 0.6% increase overall, with 6.2 million liters shipped to Spain. Because the Chilean and Argentine figures cover different time periods, the comparison is not exact. Even so, the gap between Chile’s sharp gain in Spain and Argentina’s much slower pace indicates that Spanish buyers may be shifting part of their purchasing toward Chile.

That matters beyond trade statistics because bulk wine is an important input for bottlers, blenders and private-label operators. Spain is one of the world’s largest wine-producing countries, but it also imports bulk wine for industrial and commercial use. A rapid increase in purchases from Chile can be a sign that buyers are looking for different pricing, supply terms or product availability. If that pattern continues, it could reshape competition among exporters serving Spain and influence costs for beverage companies that depend on bulk wine for bottling programs and value-focused brands.

The Chilean data also show that lower volumes did not translate into a steeper fall in export value. Volume was down 13.3%, while value fell 10.6%, which suggests that average returns held up somewhat better than shipment volumes. The source did not provide a price-per-liter calculation or a product breakdown, so it is not possible to say from the published figures whether the change was driven by mix, pricing, destination markets or other factors.

No detailed explanation for the surge in shipments to Spain was included in the report. The source also did not specify whether the increase was concentrated in a particular wine category, region or contract type. In the bulk segment, however, buying patterns can shift quickly when importers respond to harvest conditions, inventories, exchange rates, freight costs or supply needs in other origins. Without a fuller breakdown, the data mainly show the scale of the move rather than the reason for it.

For Chilean exporters, Spain’s stronger demand stands out because it came during a weaker period for total wine shipments abroad. For Spanish importers and bottlers, the rise in Chilean volumes may offer greater supply flexibility, but it also raises the pressure on rival suppliers in the Southern Cone. Argentina’s modest export growth and the 6.2 million liters sent to Spain, as cited by La Semana Vitivinícola, suggest that Chile has recently gained ground in that market, even as its overall export business has contracted.