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E.U. Wine Exports Fell 2.9% to €9.446 Billion in Early 2026

The €280 million decline through July pointed to weaker external revenue for a sector that still ranks fourth in E.U. agri-food exports.

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European Union exports of wine and wine-based products fell in value in the first seven months of 2026, dropping 2.9% from the same period a year earlier to €9.446 billion, according to a European Commission report cited by the Spanish trade publication SeVi.

The decline amounted to about €280 million compared with the same stretch of 2025. The figures cover EU-27 sales to countries outside the bloc and point to weaker external revenue for one of Europe’s most important food and drink export categories.

Even with the decline, wine and related products still accounted for just over 6.8% of the total value of all EU food and beverage exports, the report said. That kept the category in fourth place among the bloc’s most exported agri-food product groups by value.

The data were published in the Commission’s review of EU agri-food exports during the opening months of 2026. In the wine segment, the report tracked shipments of wine and other products based on wine sold to third-country markets, a measure closely watched by producers, bottlers, traders, logistics companies and national export agencies across the bloc.

The figures add to concern in an industry that depends heavily on foreign demand, especially in large producing countries such as France, Italy and Spain. A setback in exports does not by itself show the condition of the full wine market, but it does signal that overseas sales generated less income for the bloc than they did a year earlier.

For the broader drinks business, the drop matters beyond wine alone. When one of the European Union’s biggest beverage export categories loses value, it can add pressure to margins across supply chains and may strengthen the case for companies to spread risk across more destination markets. That could become more relevant for exporters of other drinks, including spirits and beer, if softer demand or trade friction affects more than one category.

The available information does not specify in the excerpt which markets were mainly responsible for the decline or whether the change was driven more by volumes, prices or product mix. It also does not detail whether the lower export value reflects weaker consumer demand, currency effects, shipping patterns or changes in inventories. Those questions are likely to shape how producers and policymakers read the data in coming weeks.

Still, the latest report shows that wine remains a major pillar of the EU’s external agri-food trade even after the setback. Holding a top-four position among export categories while losing €280 million underscores both the sector’s scale and its exposure to swings in international demand.