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# Spain’s wine export revenue fell 6% to €2 billion in the first nine months of 2026

Weaker shipments of bottled DOP wines and bulk wine drove the decline to the lowest January-to-September total since 2020

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Spain’s wine exports brought in €2,007.7 million between January and September 2026, down 6% from the same period in 2025, as weaker shipments of bottled wines with protected designations of origin and bulk wine cut deeply into overseas sales.

The figures, based on data from Spain’s State Tax Administration Agency and analyzed by the Spanish Wine Interprofessional Organization, show that exporters took in about €127 million less than a year earlier, when revenue reached €2,134.8 million. Export volume fell even more sharply, dropping 12.8% to 1,267.7 million liters from 1,453.3 million liters.

The decline in revenue was concentrated in two categories. Bottled still wines with protected designation of origin, known in Spain as DOP, lost €55.1 million in export sales. Bulk wine lost another €42.5 million. Together, those two segments accounted for €97.6 million of the overall decline, or roughly 77% of the drop in wine export revenue over the nine-month period.

Sparkling wine also posted a notable decline, while the only categories that increased revenue were bottled varietal wines and bag-in-box wines. Their gains were not enough to offset broader losses across the sector.

The January-to-September result was the lowest for the first nine months of a year since 2020 in the series cited by the report. It was also the second straight year of decline for that period. Revenue stood at €2,213 million in 2024 and about €2,135 million in 2025. Compared with the peak of €2,224 million recorded between January and September 2022, this year’s revenue was about €216 million lower, a drop of 9.7%.

The fall in value was smaller than the fall in volume because the average revenue per liter increased. Based on total export revenue and volume, the average rose to about €1.58 per liter from about €1.47 a year earlier, an increase of roughly 7.8%. That higher average helped limit the financial damage from lower volumes, though it did not prevent an overall decline in export earnings. The report noted that the average also reflects changes in the mix of products sold and does not mean every category saw the same kind of price increase.

Bottled still wines remained the largest source of export revenue, generating €1,159.2 million, or 57.7% of the total value of Spain’s wine exports. Revenue in that broad group fell 4.8%. Within it, DOP wines generated €803.4 million, down 6.4%, and on their own accounted for 40% of all Spanish wine export revenue. Their average price rose 4.5% to €5.34 per liter, but exported volume dropped 10.4% to 150.5 million liters.

The steepest percentage decline among bottled still wines came in those with protected geographical indication, or IGP. Revenue fell 15.7% to €75.1 million, a loss of about €14 million from the same period in 2025. Volume dropped 20.9% to 59.7 million liters. The average price increased 6.5% to €1.26 per liter, but that was not enough to make up for weaker shipments.

Bottled varietal wines moved in the opposite direction and recorded the strongest revenue gain of any category in the report. Their export sales rose 9.8% to €127.7 million, up about €11.4 million from a year earlier. Volume increased 2.6% to 68.9 million liters, while the average price rose 7% to €1.85 per liter. The figures show growth supported by both higher physical sales and higher value per liter.

Bottled wines without DOP or IGP were nearly flat in value, bringing in €152.9 million, down 0.6%. That amounted to a decline of about €950,000, according to the report's breakdown. But volume fell 7.8% to 106.1 million liters, and an equal 7.8% increase in the average price, to €1.44 per liter, helped keep the revenue decline limited.

Sparkling wine exports brought in €338.3 million, down 6.9%, or €25.2 million less than in January through September 2025. That was the third-largest decline in absolute revenue terms after bottled DOP wines and bulk wine. Unlike several other categories, sparkling wine saw little change in average price, which edged up 0.3% to €3.42 per liter. The revenue drop therefore closely matched the 7.2% fall in volume, which slipped to 99 million liters.

Bag-in-box wine was the only other category to post a revenue increase. Exports reached €68.4 million, up 4.8%, for a gain of about €3.2 million. Volume rose 3.8% to 54.2 million liters, and the average price increased 1% to €1.26 per liter. Combined, bag-in-box and bottled varietal wines added about €14.5 million in revenue, far below the more than €141 million lost by the other categories in the breakdown.

Among smaller segments, liqueur wines generated €34.1 million, down 7.7%, even as their average price rose 2.6% to €5 per liter. Semi-sparkling wines followed a different path. Their export volume increased 4.4% to 14.6 million liters, but revenue fell 5% to €21.7 million because the average price dropped 9% to €1.49 per liter.

Bulk wine, the second-largest source of lost revenue, generated €385.9 million, down 9.9%. Export volume in that category fell 16.4% to 707.7 million liters, while the average price rose 7.8% to €0.55 per liter. The category's role in Spain's export profile remains large in physical terms but much smaller in financial terms. Bulk wine accounted for about 55.8% of all liters exported but only 19.2% of total export revenue.

Within bulk wine, the category without DOP or IGP produced the most revenue at €250.2 million, though that was 11.1% lower than a year earlier. Bulk varietal wines brought in €128.8 million, down 5.8%. The remaining categories were much smaller. Bulk wines with DOP generated €3.6 million, down 6.7%, while bulk wines with IGP fell 48.5% to €3.3 million. That was the sharpest relative drop among bulk categories, though it came off a small base of €6.3 million in the same period of 2025.

The report also included a broader measure covering all wine-sector products, including grape must, which it treated separately from wine alone. In that wider category, Spanish export revenue reached €2,371.9 million between January and September 2026, down 7.9% from the same period in 2025. The loss amounted to €203.3 million.

Grape must was a major factor in that wider decline. Revenue fell from €322.5 million to €250.2 million, a drop of 22.4%, or €72.3 million. While must represented about 10.5% of the value of total wine-sector exports, it accounted for roughly 36% of the net decline in revenue. Export volume dropped 30% to 364.2 million liters. The average price rose 10.8% to €0.69 per liter, but that increase did not offset the lower number of liters sold abroad.

The market data in the report showed uneven demand across destinations for bulk wine and must. Germany remained the top market for Spanish bulk exports, ahead of France, with €113.7 million in purchases, down 9.6%. France bought €96.5 million, down 15.3%. In both markets, volume fell faster than value, declining 14% in Germany and 22.1% in France.

Portugal moved higher among destination markets, reaching €38.1 million, up 21.9%, with volume up 14.6%. Ivory Coast recorded €34.3 million in purchases, an 18.5% increase, even though it imported 1.6% fewer liters. In that market, the average price rose 19.6% to €0.61 per liter.

For bottled wine, defined in the report as wines in containers of less than 2 liters excluding sparkling wine, the United Kingdom became Spain’s top market both by volume and by value, overtaking the United States on the value measure during the January-to-September period.