







Is there a "role" for Spain or any other nation in the world of sparkling wine?

An Italian wine Sold under a Spanish brand Distributed by a German wine company ... worldwide.



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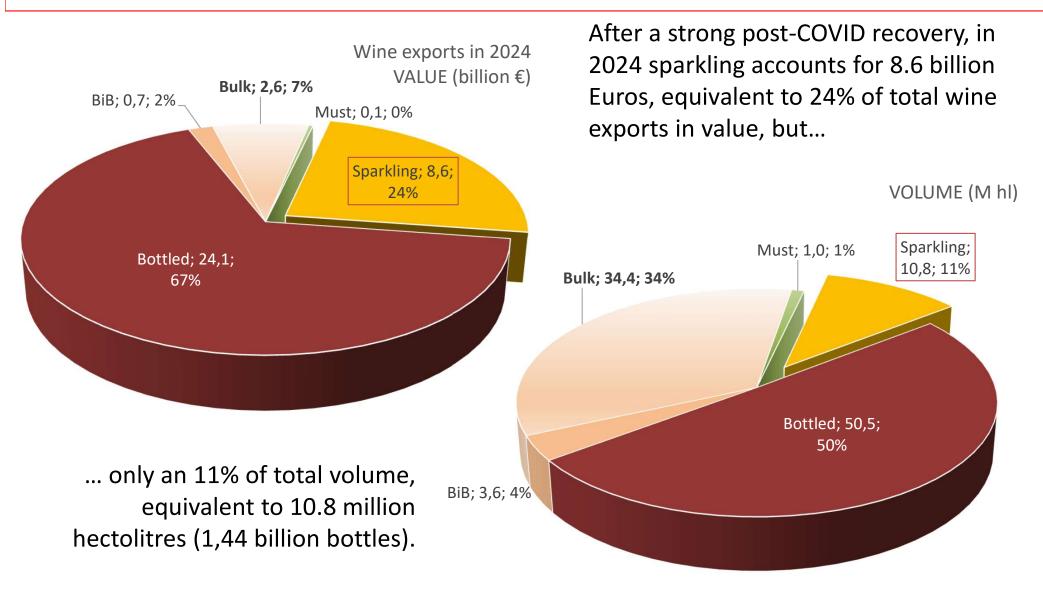


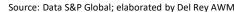
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What does sparkling represent in international wine trade?



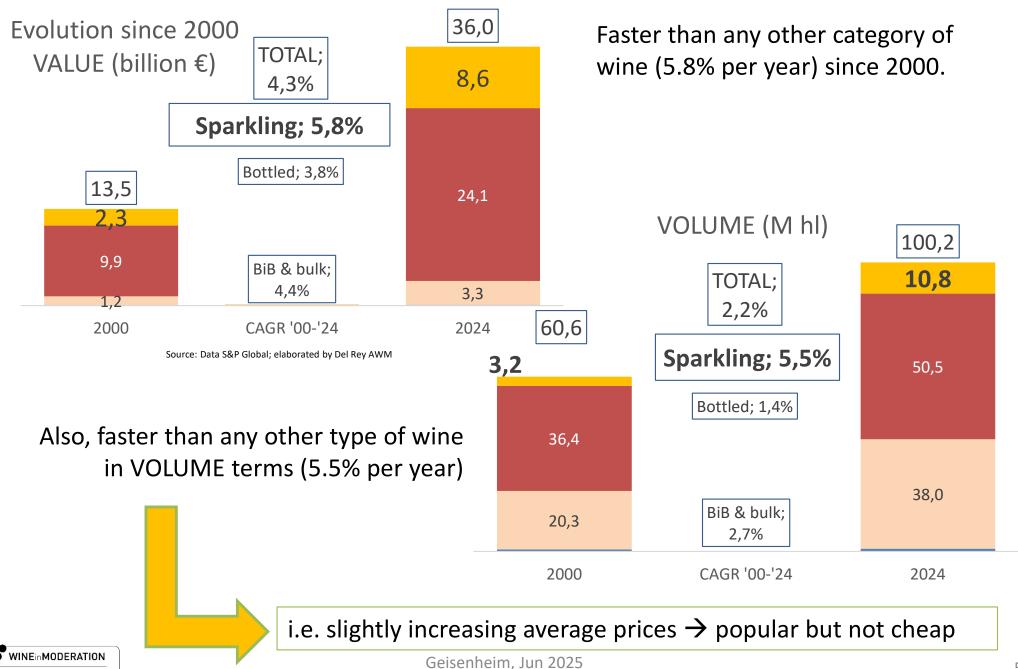






... evolving – in 25 years – better than other wine categories.



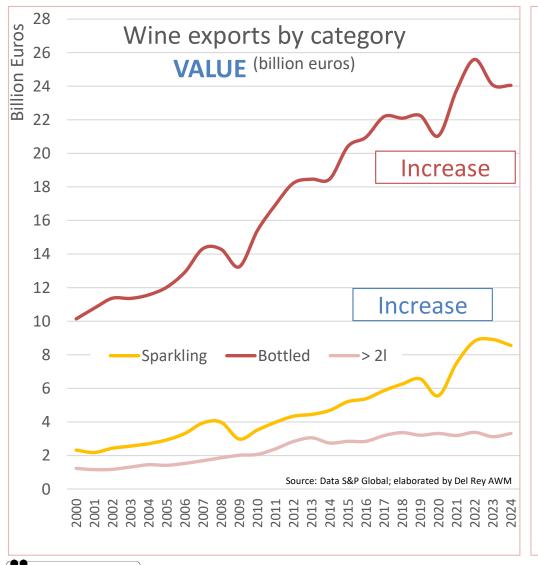


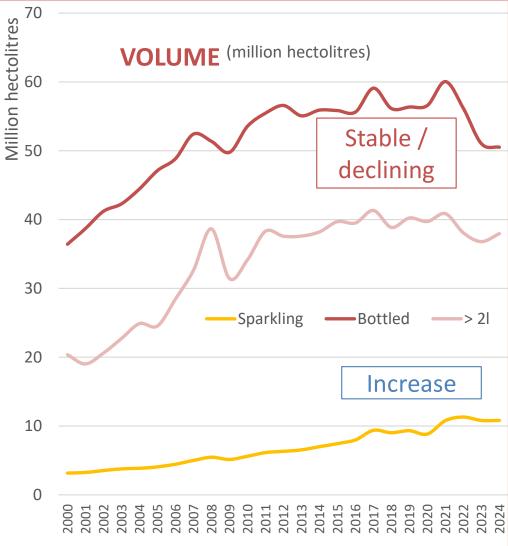
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Compared to other categories of wine this year



Evolving in 2021 and 2022 (recovery) the opposite way as it did in 2020, up to 2023, to then falling again. Sparkling suffered a particular tough year in 2020, but shows extraordinary increase in 2021 & '22, finding stability in 2023 and soft decline in 2024.



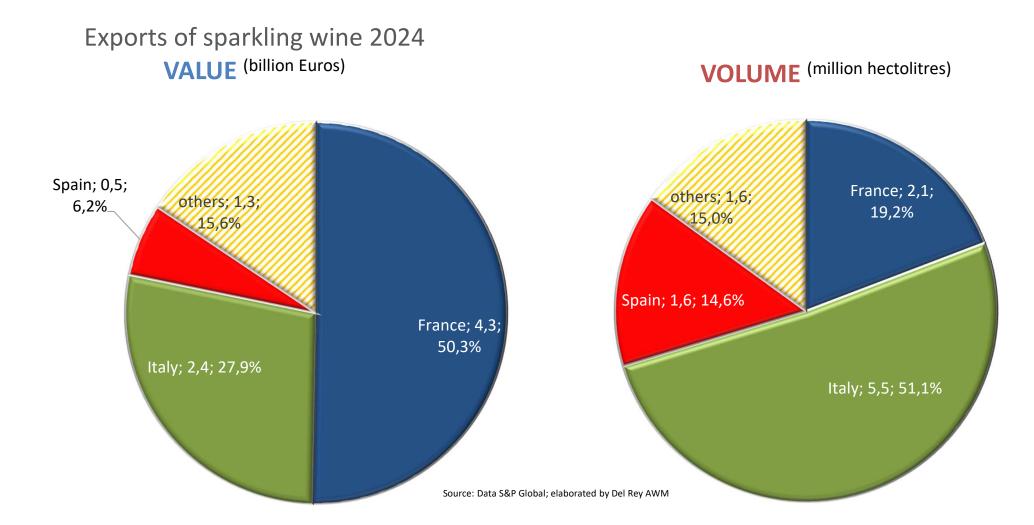




A play with 3 big players

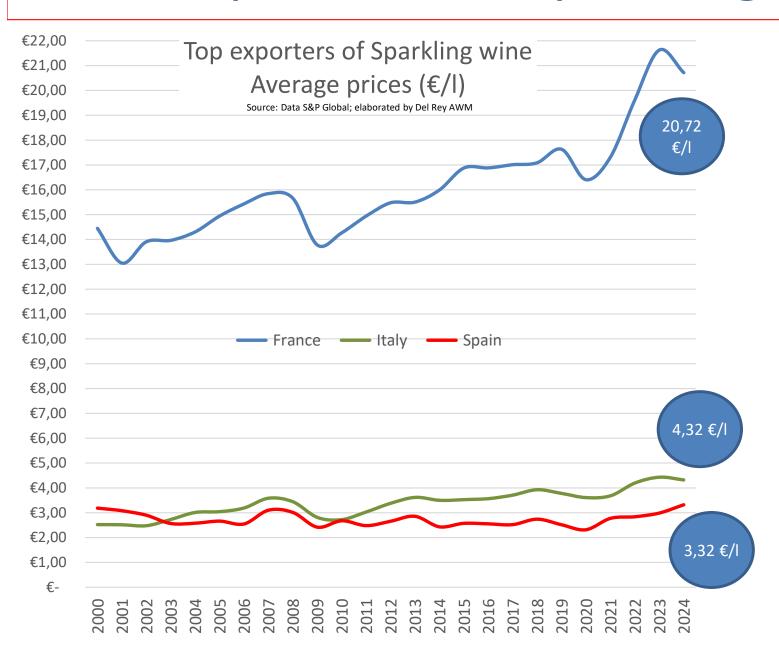
Top 3 (France, Italy & Spain) account for 84,4% of total value and 85% of total volume of world exports of sparkling wine

Although, with great differences among them









Although, with great differences among them

First, prices:

France accounts for more than half total value of world exports of sparkling wines, while Italy sells close to half total bottles (volume)...

... but at very different average prices.



Top sellers of sparkling wine - evolution

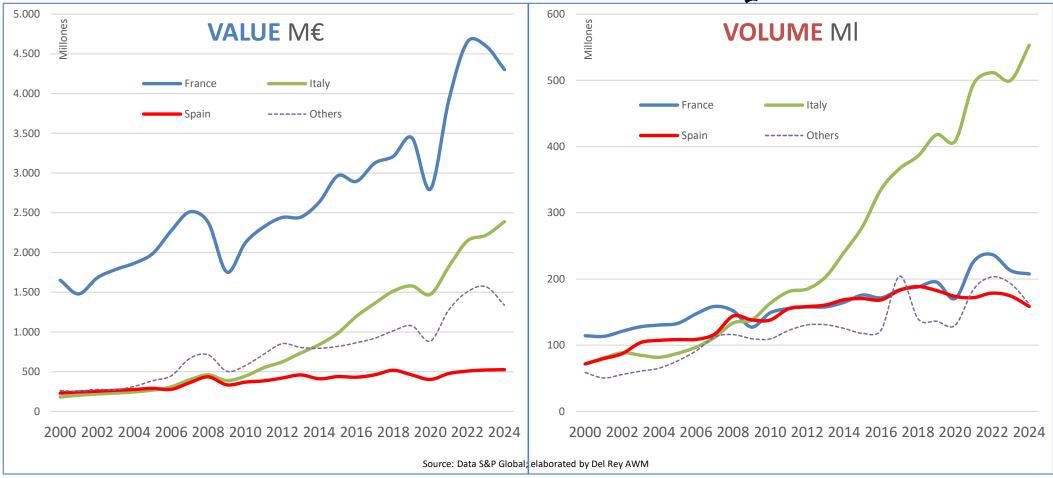
What has really changed in recent years has been the Italian revolution in sparkling wines.

Second, evolution:

Surprisingly, against most – but not all – economic thought, increase in volume has evolved hand-in-hand with higher average prices!!



Although, with great differences among them



In euros, the recovery of France and Italy after the pandemic has been impressive.

In litres, Italy surpassed France and Spain in 2009 and keeps on growing.





More in detail

Third, relevance of top subcategory

Although, with great differences among them



Total sparkling – 4,302.3 M€

Other spk 10.3% Total sparkling – 207.7 M l

Champagne – 111.4 MI

Other spk 46.3% @ 20,72 €/I

@ 34.63 €/I



Total sparkling – 2,388.1 M€

Prosecco – 1.823.8 M€

Champagne – 3,857.7 M€

Other spk 23.6%

Total sparkling – 553.1 M l

Prosecco – 426.9 Ml

Other spk 25.2% @ 4,32 €/I

@ 4.41€/I



Total sparkling – 526.2 M€

Cava - 401.6 M€

Other spk 23.7%

Total sparkling – 158.4 M l

Cava – 114.5 Ml

Other spk 27.7%

@ 3,32 €/I

@ 3.51 €/I

Other

Total sparkling – 1.337.5 M€

Total sparkling – 162.3 M l

@ 8.24 €/I

TOTAL EXPORTS
OF SPARKLING
WINE

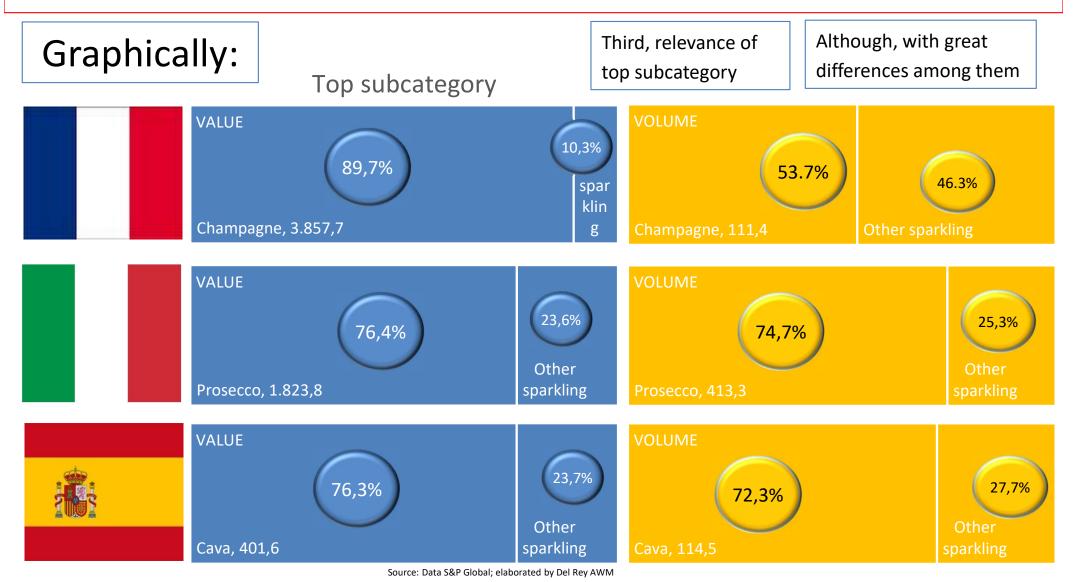
Total sparkling - 8,554.1 M€

Total sparkling – 1,081.5 M l

@ 7.91 €/I







Champagne represents most of French sparkling wine in Euros (90%), although less than 54% in bottles, due to its much higher average price. Prosecco is more than 76% of Italian sparkling with much less difference in prices, while Cava is also around 76% of all Spanish sparkling, with prices below average.

WINEINMODERATION

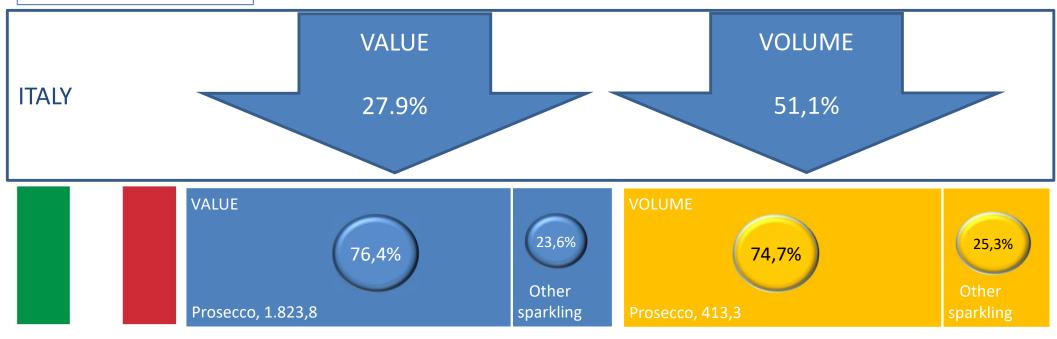
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Graphically:





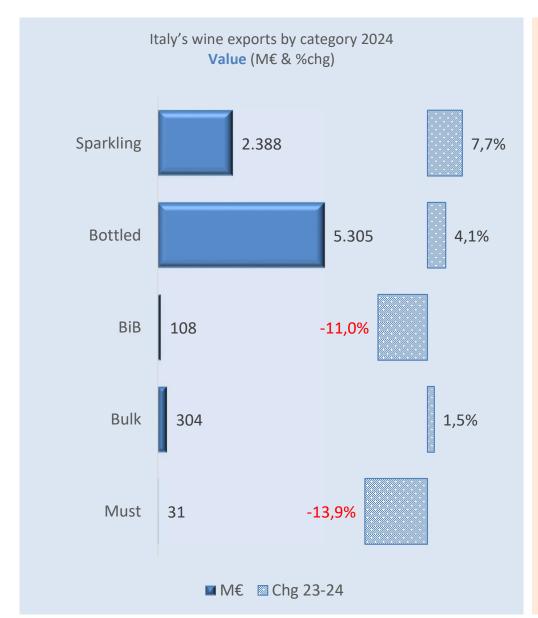


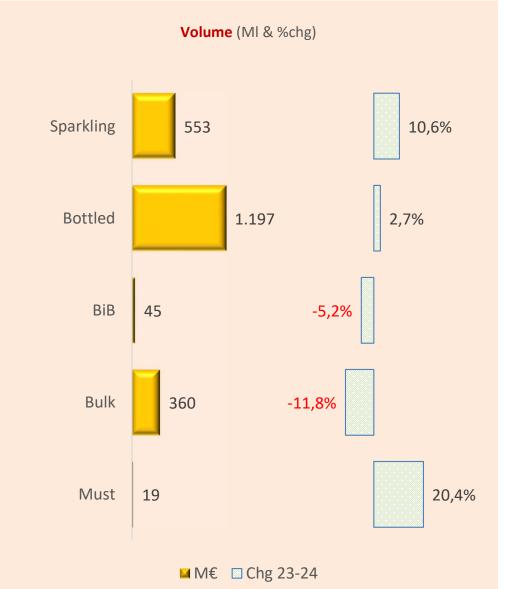








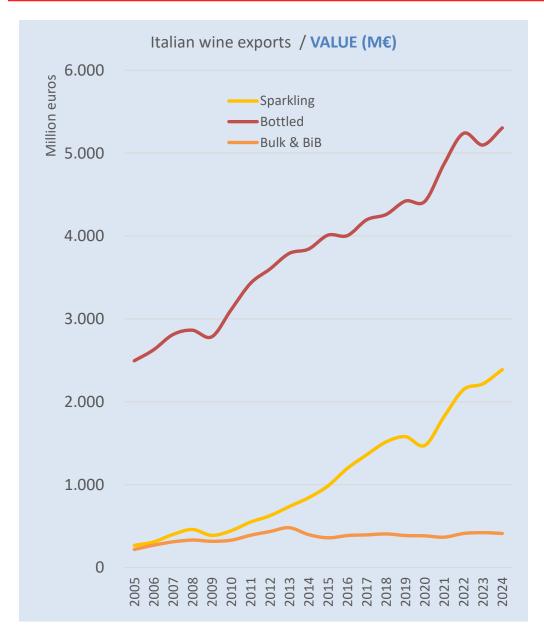


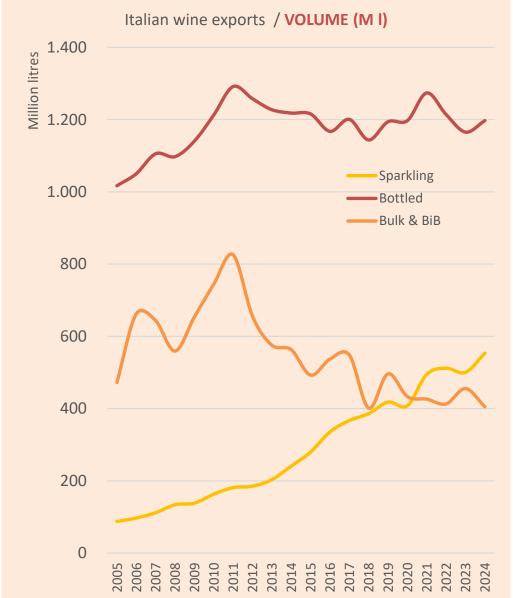


Source: Data S&P Global; elaborated by Del Rey AWM



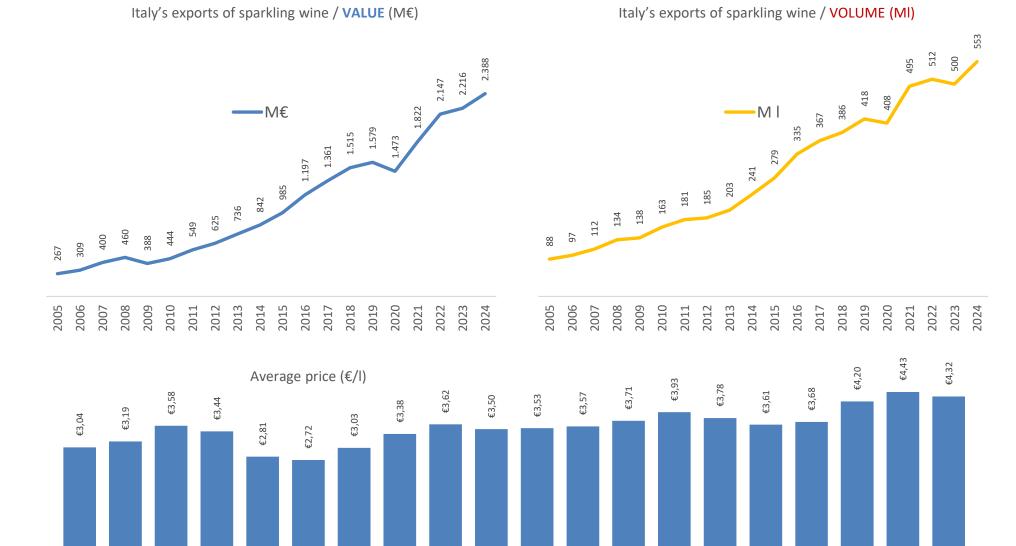






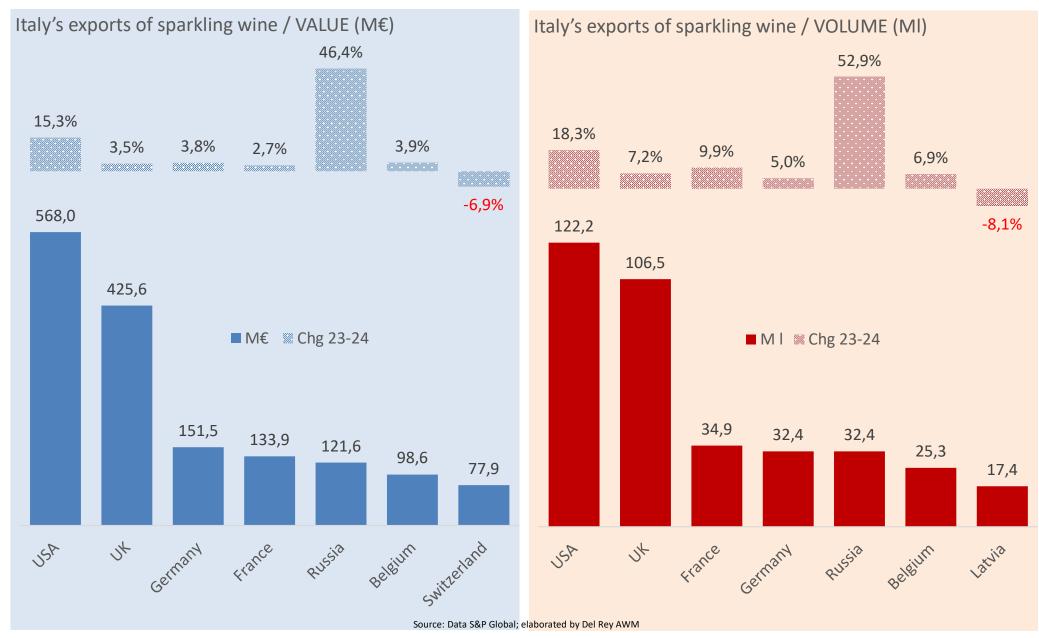








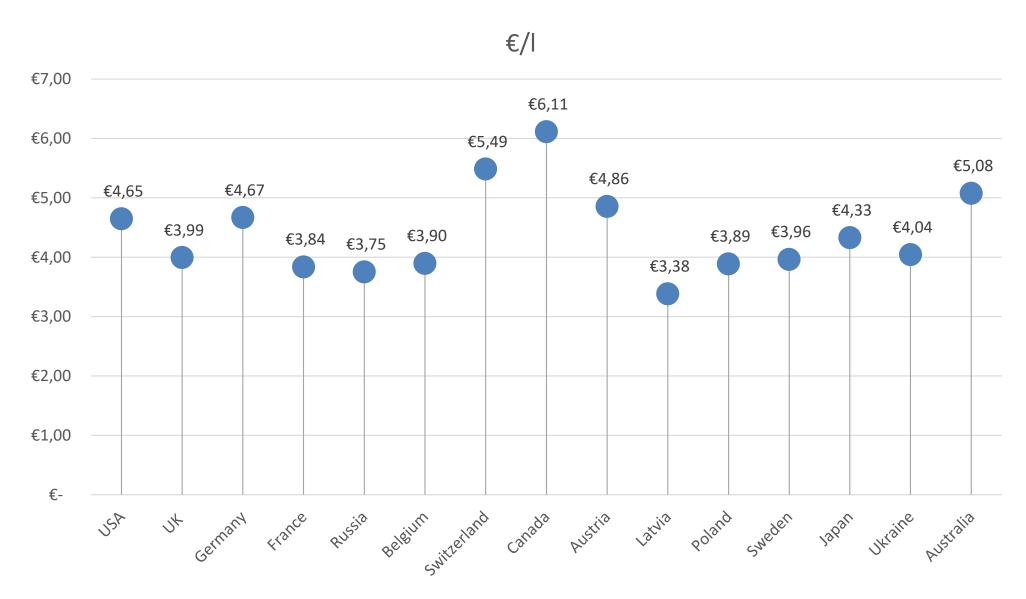








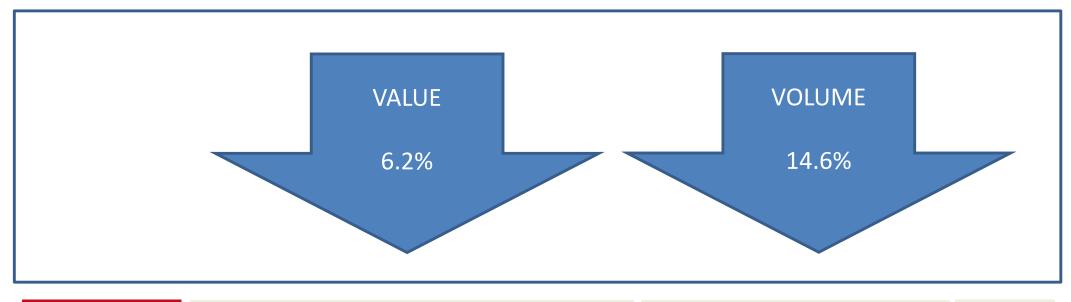






The position of Spain in the Sparkling Wine Market

What is the market share of Spanish sparkling wines?





Total sparkling – 526.2 M€

Cava – 401.6 M€

Other spk 23.7% Total sparkling – 158.4 M l

Cava – 114.5 MI

Other spk 27.7% @ 3.32 €/I

@ 3.51 €/I

Well below the average World Price

Source: Data S&P Global; elaborated by Del Rey AWM





Spanish Sparkling Wine



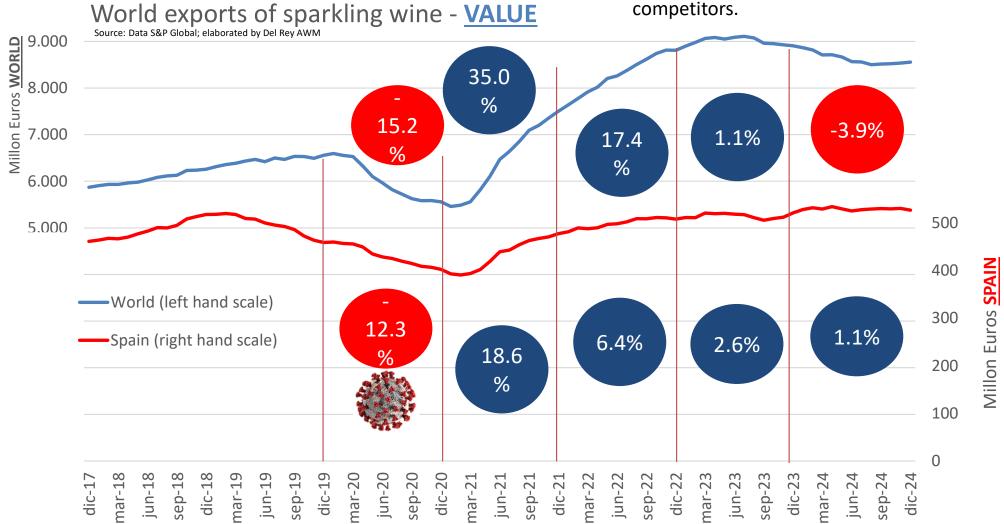


Recent evolution of Spanish sparkling wine

While world Sparkling suffered a 15.2% downfall, equivalented to near 1 billion Euros in 2020, Spanish sparkling declined by 12.3%.

In 2021, Spanish growth rate was lower...

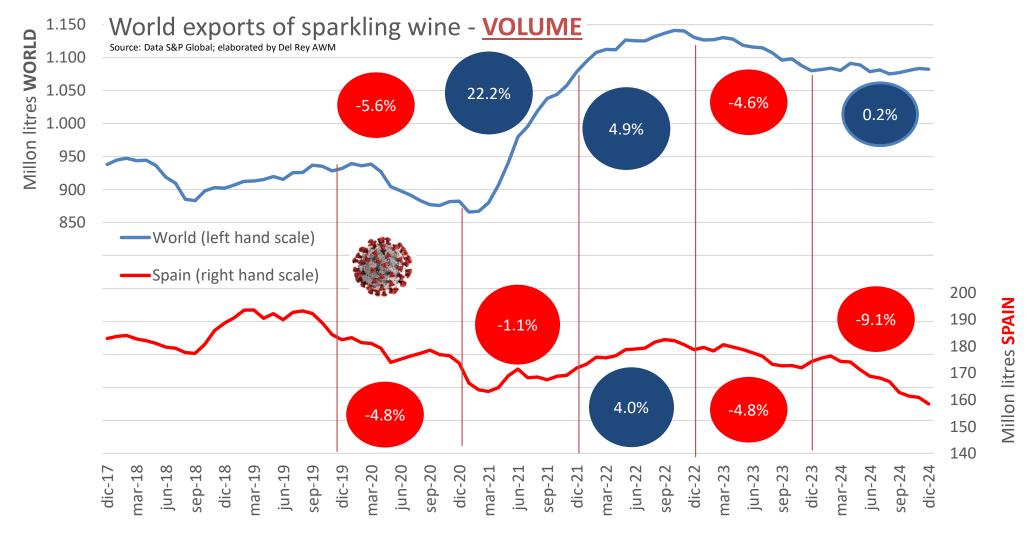
... as it again was the case in 2022: recovery has been weaker than our competitors. In 2023 and 2024 Spanish exports of sparkling wine stabilised in value terms.





Recent evolution of Spanish sparkling wine

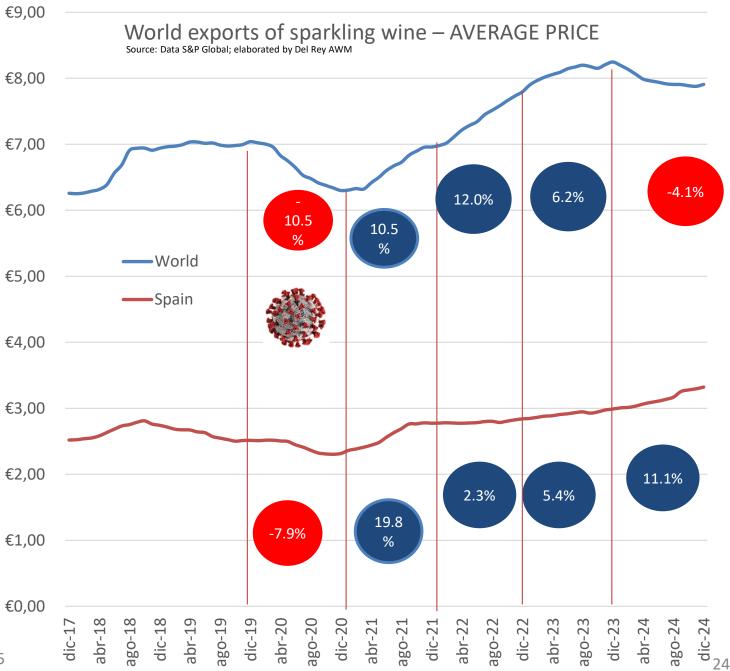
In <u>volume</u> terms, Spain suffered COVID19 a bit less than the world average, but recovery in 2021 and 2022 was also much weaker. In 2023 both the world, and Spain recorded a downfall, which was slightly stronger in Spain and in 2024 Spanish exports of sparkling wine evolved worse than world average.





Recent evolution of Spanish sparkling wine

Different evolution in value and volume due to different evolution in average prices, where world average also shows worst figures than Spanish in 2020, but recovered very well in 2021 and better than Spain in 2022. 2023 confirmed the growing trend for both parts. In 2024, repositioning of Spanish sparkling seems to partially compensate lower sales.



Top <u>buyers</u> for Spanish sparkling



25

Spain sells its sparkling wines to 168 destinations.

Top 6 of Spanish clients account for 59% of total sales in Euros total volume.

But with very different price positioning:

- Very low in France, UK,
 Germany and
 Netherlands
- Relatively good in the USA, Belgium, Sweden, Japan and Canada

Improving prices in all top cases

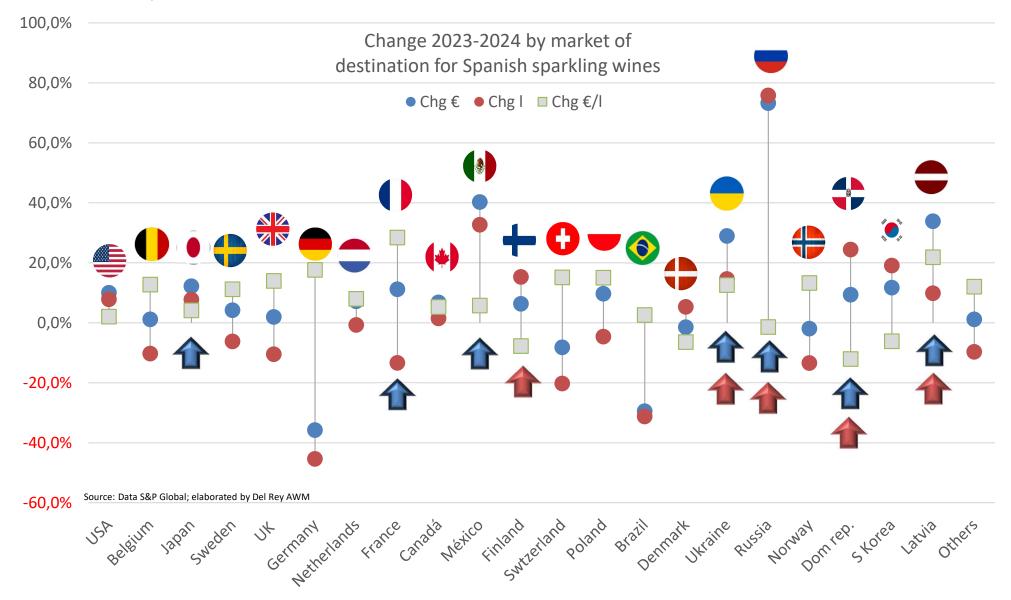
TOP BUYERS	M€		M		€/I
USA	73,9		21,6		3,42€
Germany	60,5		26,7		2,26€
Belgium	58,5		19,1		3,06€
UK	41,0		15,4	0	2,67€
Sweden	38,4		11,3		3,39€
Japan	38,1		11,7		3,27 €
Netherlands	26,3		9,2	0	2,87€
France	21,5		10,2		2,12€
Canadá	15,5		2,8		5,54€
Others	129,2		41,7		3,10€
TOTAL	502,8	_	169,7		2,96€

Source: Data S&P Global; elaborated by Del Rey AWM

Top buyers of Spanish sparkling

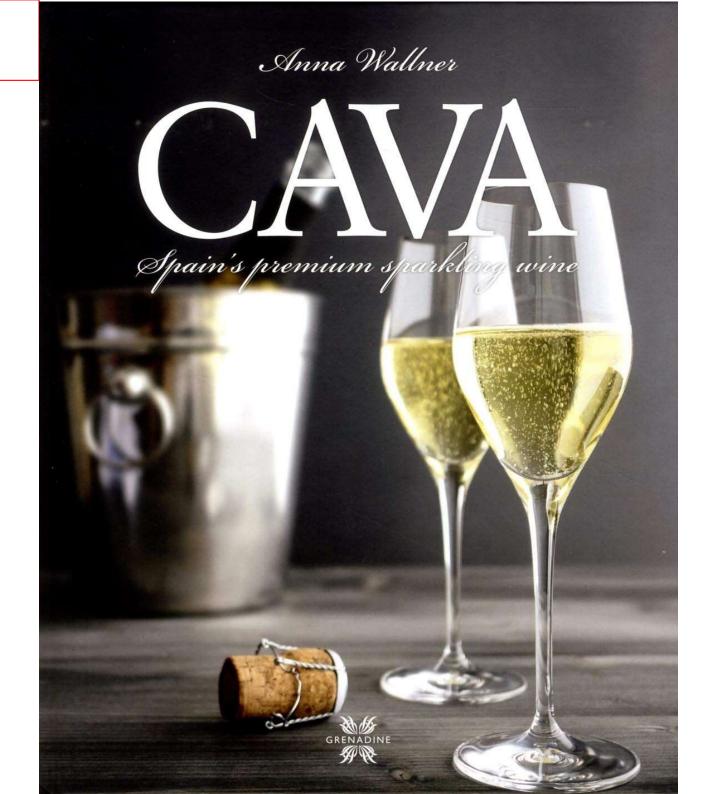


How have they evolved?

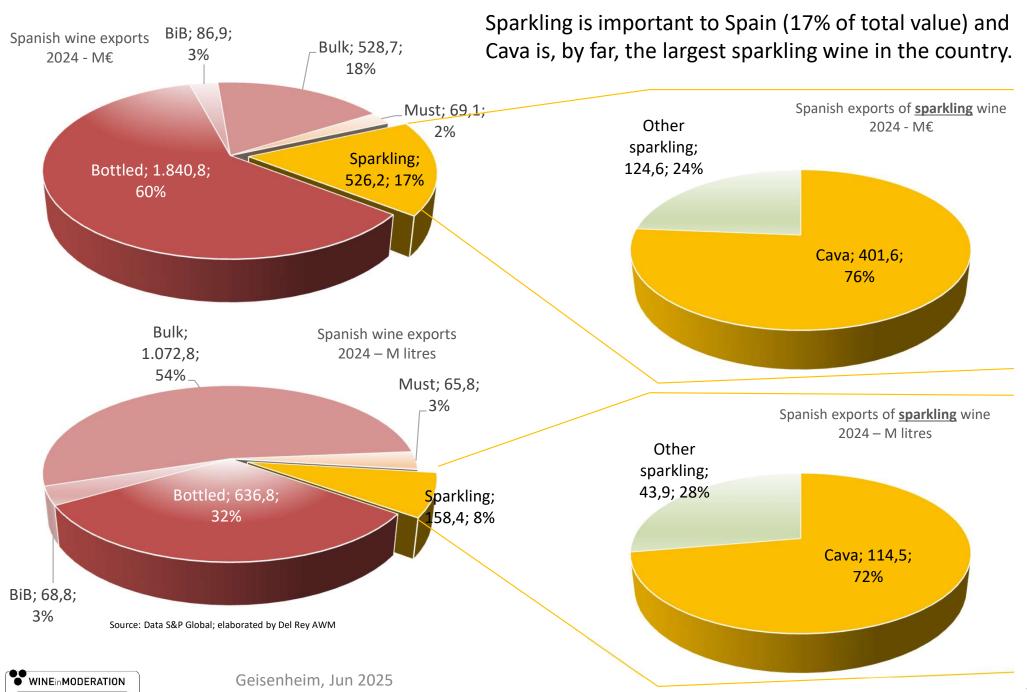




Cava



Cava in the Spanish Sparkling Wine Category



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How did we evolve in 2020 - 2024? CAVA



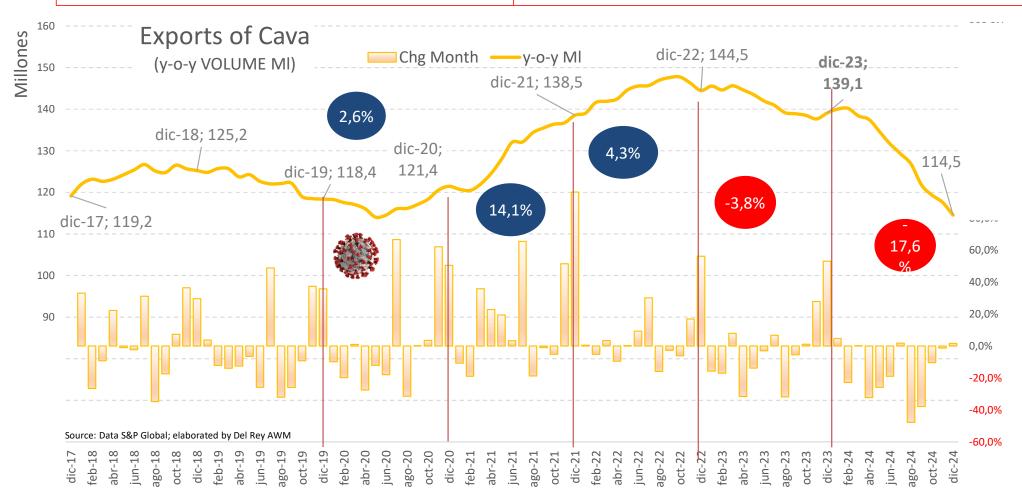
In terms of **VOLUME**,

Cava made a 2.6% increase in the year of the pandemic (much better than other wines), equivalent to 3,1 M l

- And grew by 14.1% in 2021 (+17.1 Ml)
- It slowed down in 2022 to 4.3%
- But fall by -3.8% in 2023 and more strongly in 2024

With big differences on a monthly basis:

- ☐ Frequent falls in 2020, but with three very good months
- ☐ Very good months during 2021, particularly at the end
- ☐ Ups & downs in 2022 with a good December
- ☐ General decrease in 2023 and 2024





How did we evolve in 2024?

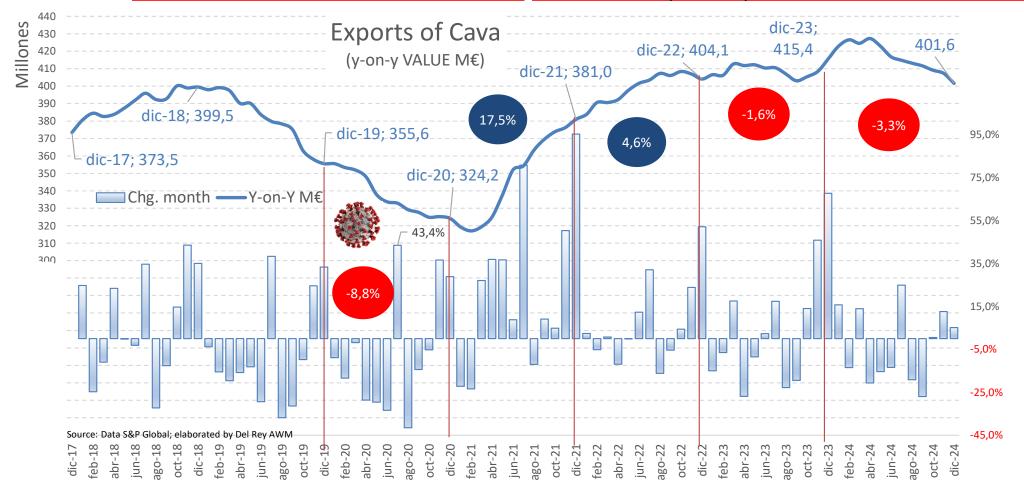


However, official custom's data since its specification in 2017, show in VALUE:

- Downfall of -8,8% in Euros in 2020 vis a vis an increase of 17.5% in 2021
- Losing 31.3 M € in 2020 but gaining 56.8 in 2021
- ☐ With growth slowing down in 2022
- And decrease in 2023 and 2024

On a monthly basis:

- Lockdown between March and June 2020 provoked a 13.8% loss
- While strong recovery since March 2021 led to more than 380 M€ on a year basis.
- ... and close to 404 M€ in 2022
- ☐ Followed by monthly decreases in 2023 and 2024





How did we evolve in 2024?



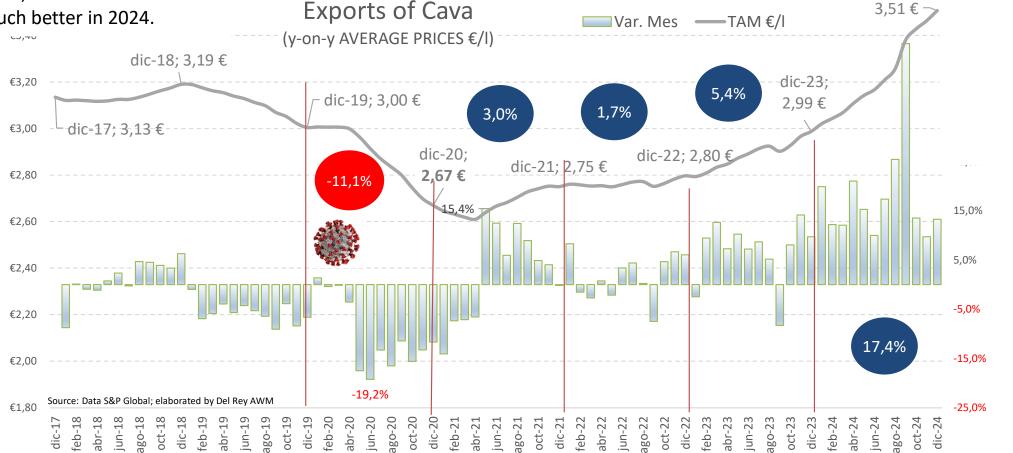


If recent evolution has been better in terms of volume than in value, is due to the relative decrease in <u>average</u> <u>prices</u> during the pandemic, slowly recovering in 2021, 2022, better in 2023 and much better in 2024.

Cava lost a 11,1% in aver-age prices in 2020 as compare to limited recovery of 3% in 2021 and 2.8% in 2022. In 2023 the recovery has been higher in 2023 & 24

With:

- Even worst evolution during the second semester of 2020 (after severe lockdown)
- But very good evolution since May 2021, slowing down in 2022 with a very bad September 2022
- ☐ A good evolution in 2023, and much better in 2024.





Repositioning?

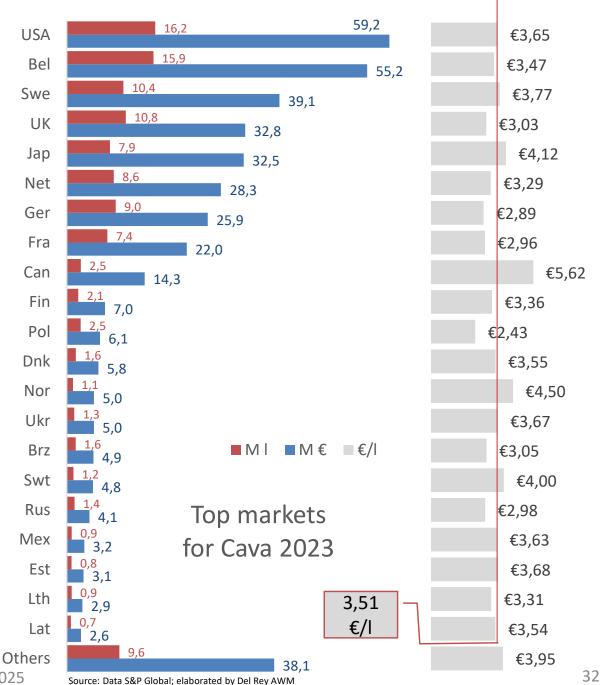




Among our top clients:

- The 4 top markets for CAVA (US, Belgium – to UK? –Sweden and UK) account for 46.4% of total sales in value and 46.5% of total sales.
- Average prices are quite different depending on the market, with some relatively high-value markets like US, Japan, Canada or Sweden and others below 3 € per litre (Germany, France, Poland)



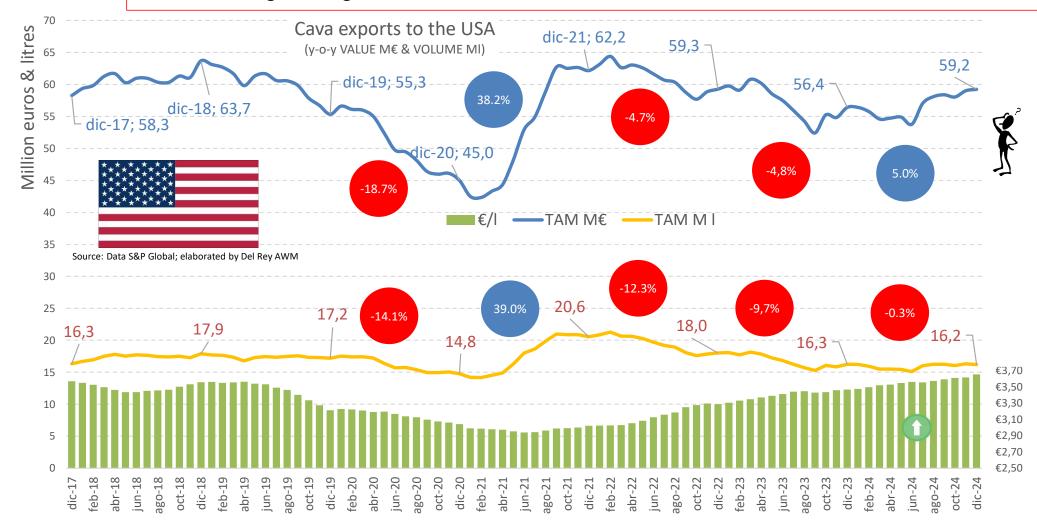


How did we evolve in 2024? Where? CAVA WM



USA

- COVID19 was particularly tough for US imports of sparkling wines and Spanish Cava
- But recovery was extraordinary in 2021, in both value and volume terms, although stabilising since September last year...
- ... and falling down again in 2022, 2023 and also in volume in 2024... but not in value



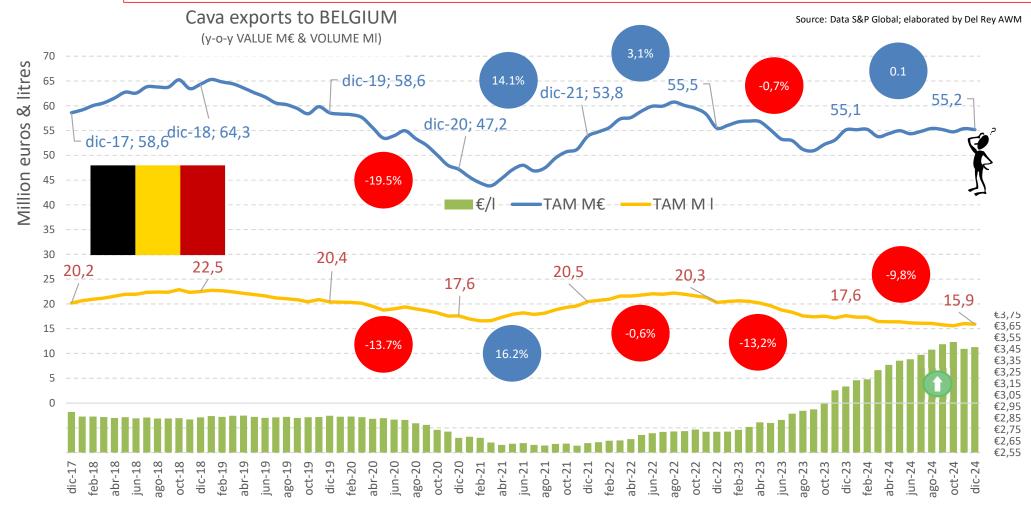






Belgium

- Belgium has always been a very important market for Spanish sparkling wines, but has also recently become a distribution centre for exports to the UK.
- Combining both characteristics, it strongly suffered COVID19, recovered in 2021 but then fell again in 2022 in volume terms...
 - ... increasing average prices extraordinarily in 2023 and 2024



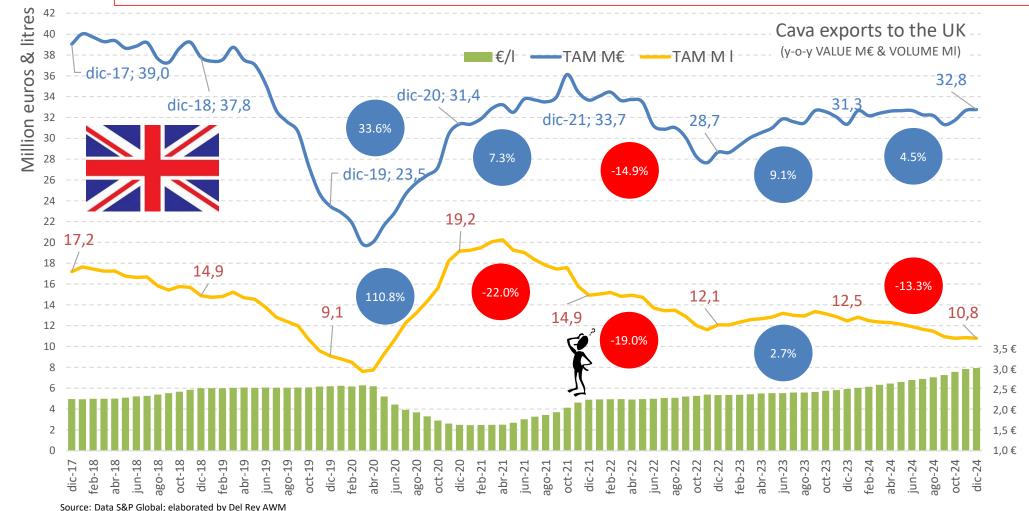






The strange case of the UK

- Showed extraordinary increase in 2020 (the year of the pandemic!! And of end of trade agreement)
- To stabilise in 2021 in value (M€), but decreasing in volume (MI)
- ☐ And sharply falling down in 2022
- With very stable average prices at around 2.30 €/l, growing in 2023 and 2024
- Keeping sales in value in 2024 despite double digit decline in volume

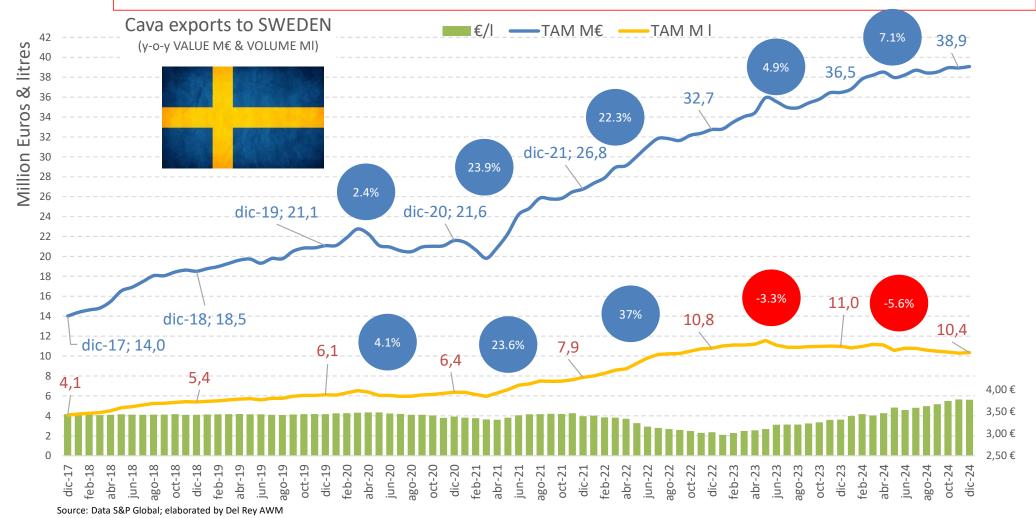






SWEDEN

- Contrary to most markets, sales to Sweden remained very stable during COVID and grew strongly after it, both in value as well as volume terms...
- ... with average prices decreasing to 3 €/I, to later rise again to 3.77 €/I
- ☐ Sales to Sweden kept on growing in euros and declining in bottles, while repositioning the category.



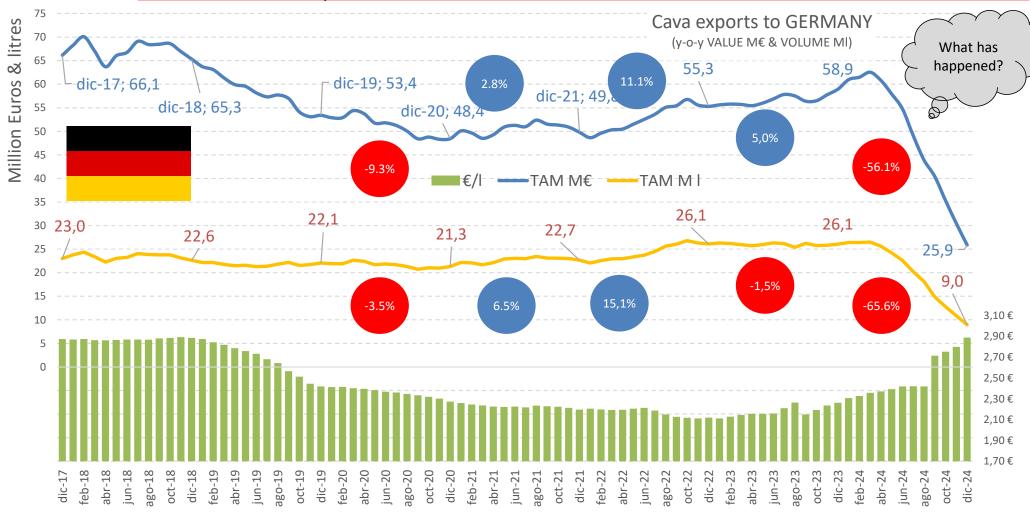
How did we evolve in 2024? Where?







- ☐ Impact of COVID19 was softer than in other countries for Spanish Cava
- ☐ But recovery was also lower than in the USA in 2021 and improved in 2022
- With higher sales and more stable average prices, at 2.18 €/I (2023)
- ☐ ... to the catastrophe in 2024



Source: Data S&P Global; elaborated by Del Rey AWM



How did we evolve in 2024? Where?

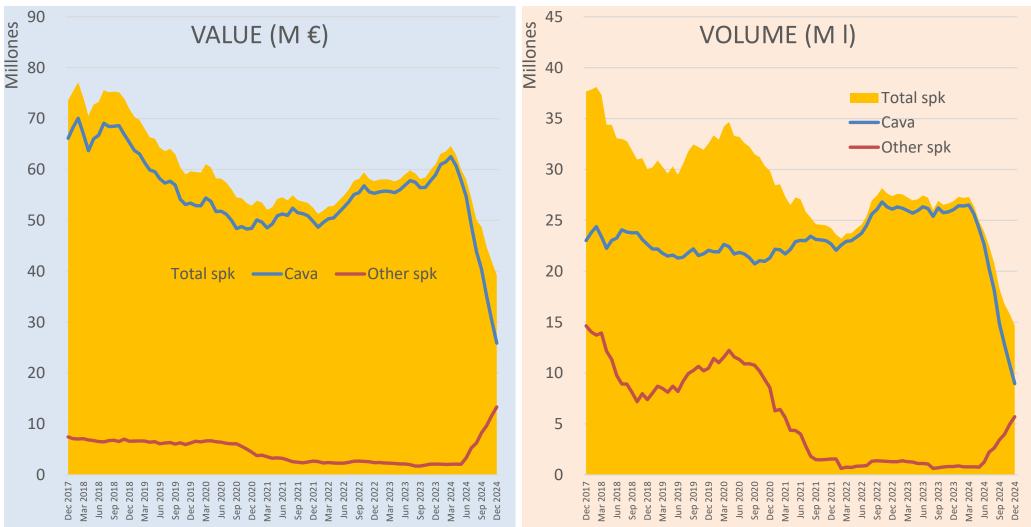




GERMANY (2)



- ☐ It has been particularly CAVA that has falled,
- ☐ Not compensated by more exports of other sparkling wines from Spain.





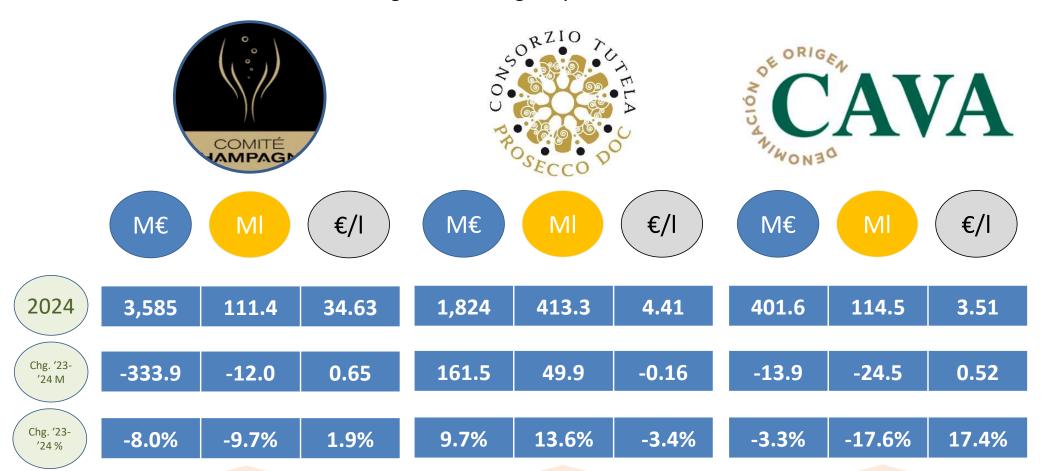
Cava versus Champagne & Prosecco





Cava versus Champagne & Prosecco Rey

All three regions showing very different evolutions



French Champagne is well above the other two in average prices and sales in €, but shows strong decrease in 2024, in both value and volume.

Prosecco shows strong growth in 2024 in total value but becoming more popular in prices

CAVA has neither the value of Champagne nor the volume of Prosecco, with the lowest average prices but repositioning in 2024.

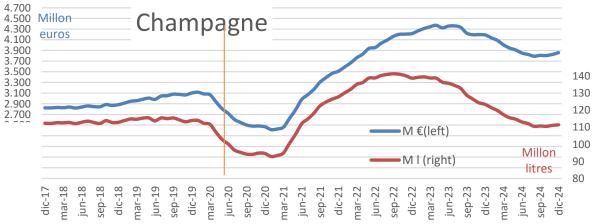


Cava versus Champagne & Prosecco



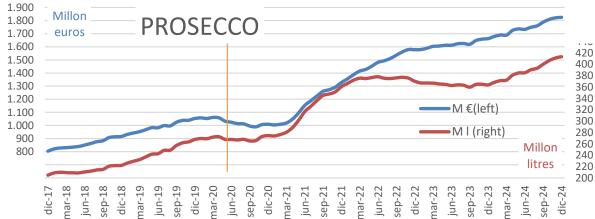


CHAMPAGNE suffered the most during the pandemic but showed the strongest recovery thereafter, leading to a record high level of sales in 2022 but falling in 2023 and 2024.



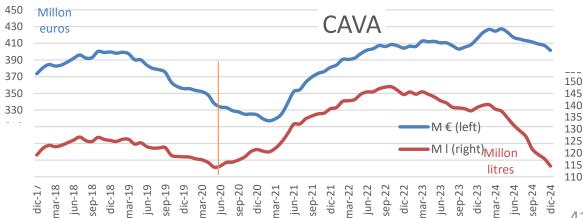


PROSECCO suffered much less during the pandemic and quickly returned to very strong growth, selling more than 1.8 billion € by the end of 2024 and more than 413 million litres.





CAVA shows a deep decrease of value during the pandemic, although not in terms of volume. Recovery was strong in 2021 but shows the start of a new falling trend by the end of 2022, followed by sharp decr3ease in 2024, down to 114 million litres and slightly more than 400 M €.



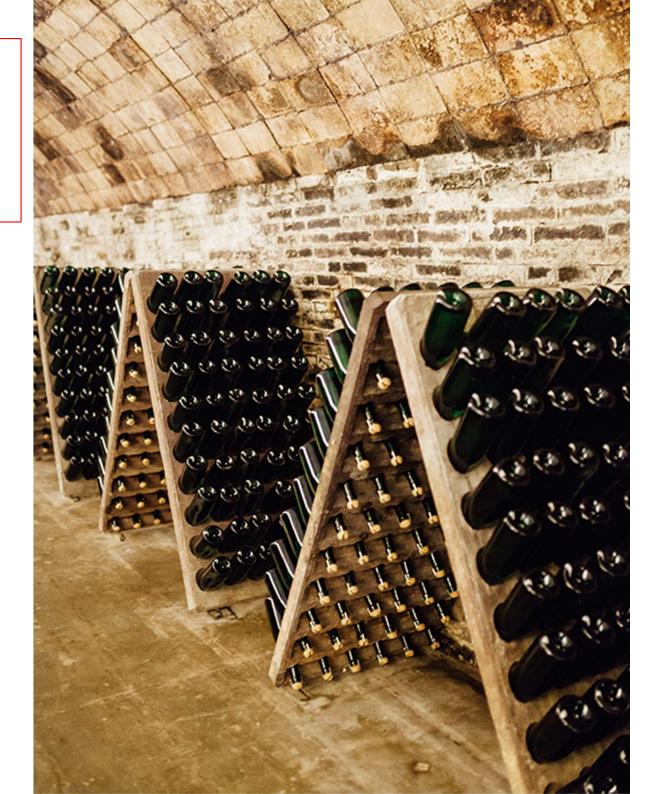


Geisenheim, Jun 2025

Top 10 markets for top exporting region Top 10 markets for top exporting region



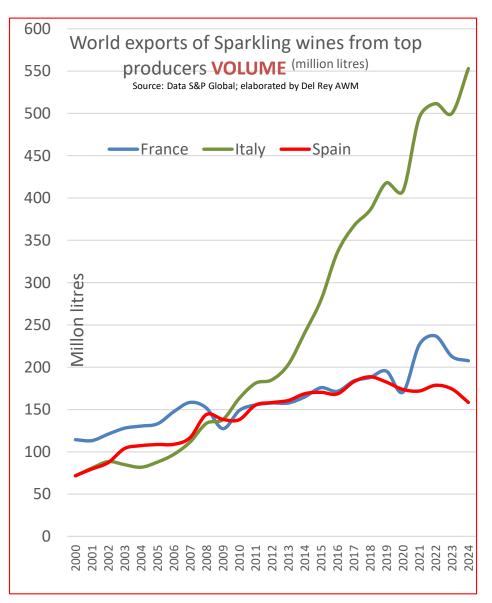
Key recent events in Spanish sparkling



1. The challenge (a)

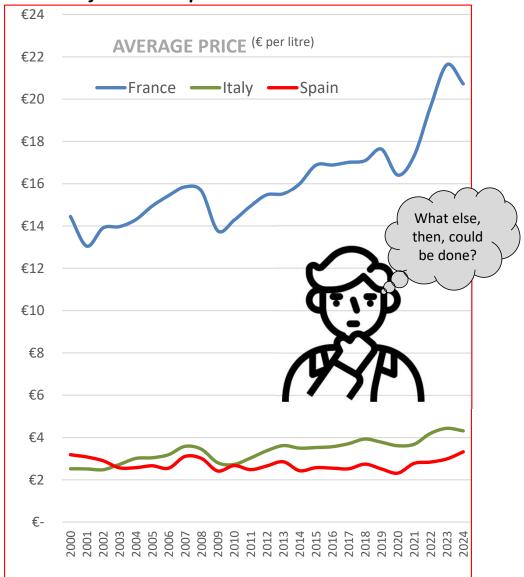


Increase competition from Italy since 2009, (also show new opportunities for sparkling wine)...



... even at higher prices, ...

... shows that *lower prices are not necessarily the most relevant factor to improve sales*.



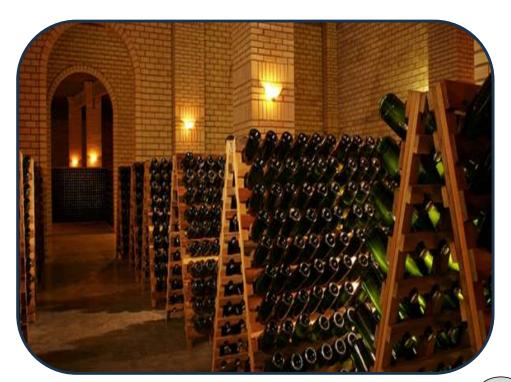


1. The challenge (b)



Low price is not the key factor to explain better performance...

... nor is it the "quality" elaboration process.





AGAIN, what else, then, is important?





2. Companies



March 2018





THE CARLYLE GROUP

GLOBAL ALTERNATIVE ASSET MANAGEMENT

June 2018





Competition is the key ... but it is tough.



3. The key elements of the debate



- **Economy?**
 - Competition
 - ☐ Under a shared name (PDO)
 - Market evolution (taste)
 - Costs
 - Profitability
- Quality?
- Regulation ?
- ☐ Image?
- **U** ...

All of the above

Is a "relatively low price" a way to compete? or

Does it reduce the prestige of the wine?



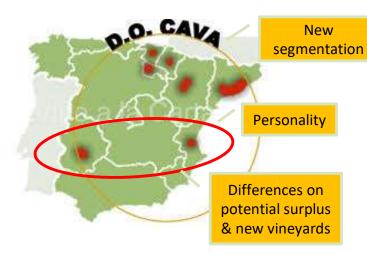
Would you buy a 4€ bottle of sparkling wine





4. Institutions





CORPINNAT

A "collective brand"

CORPINNAT es una Marca Colectiva de la Unión Europea nacida con la voluntad de distinguir los grandes vinos espumosos elaborados en el corazón del Penedès, a partir de uva 100% ecológica recolectada a mano y vinificada íntegramente en la propiedad

LA SUPERFICIE DE



Gramona



Torelló



Llopart



Can Feixes



Júlia Bernet



Nadal



Mas Candí



Recaredo

Sabaté i

Coca



Can Descregut





Pardas



Sparkling within PDO Penedés (since 2014)



October 2016

VARDON KENNETT

Geisenheim. Jun 2025





Variables territorials i ambientals

Topografia (aiguavessants i elevacions) Orientació Litologia Climatologia Geomorfologia

Factors Iligats a la presència humana

Històrics i culturals Socials, econòmics, d'accessibilitat i d'assentament territorial

Aspectes enològics, vitivinícoles o agronòmics Varietats



CLASSIC PENEDES

EL VALOR DE L'ORIGEN

Adaptació al medi

Final considerations



- Sparkling has been the great category of wine in recent years particularly led by Prosecco
- With 3 great players in the world and 3 great regions within them ...
- ... and quite an extended market
- If "sad-2020" was particularly tough for sparkling (imports down in all top 10 markets that account for 70% of total market), the "happy-recovery" took place in 2021 and remained in 2022, but slowed down in 2023 to improve in 2024
- Spain is the third greatest player with neither the volume of Prosecco (since 2009) nor the value of both Champagne and Prosecco
- ... passing through times of turbulence...
- ...due to a hopefully temporary misadjustment between costs and selling prices
- ➤ Crossroads: premiumisation (segmentation) versus volume → the choice of companies and institutions.

→ there is a market for it



















Generating VALUE is the challenge





Some questions for the debate



- Is there room for further increase of sparkling wines in the world market
- Which may have been the key elements for success of Prosecco? (quality? Flavour? Marketing? Distribution in key markets? Companies' collaboration and strategies?...)
- Should Spanish sparkling tend for (a) volume or (b) value / premiumisation?
- Would it be good or bad for Spanish sparkling to have other relevant PDOs apart from Cava?
- > Should Cava (PDO) allow for different segments of sparkling wines with different levels of quality?
- Should it allow for a non-traditional methode-Champanoise sparkling under the same PDO?
- What should it be the strategy for a small company? And for a big one?



The role of Spain in the international trade







