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# MONITORING AGRI TRADE POLICY

Thematic analysis:

Diversification of EU agri-food trade

Agriculture  
and Rural  
Development

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## NOTE TO THE READER

This analytical report provides an assessment of the diversification of EU agri-food trade across trade partners, based on an index that measures the concentration of EU agri-food trade flows in value.

The analysis also looks at the market shares of key trade partners across agri-food products. In addition, this report assesses the dependency of the EU on some of its largest trade partners for agri-food products and how they reciprocally depend on the EU for their agri-food trade. The analysis is performed at the aggregate agri-food trade level, as well as by agri-food categories.

The aim of this study is to provide an analytical framework to assess the extent of diversification for existing agri-food trade flows between the EU and third countries. This is a factual contribution to assess potential dependencies on specific agri-food items and countries but does not conclude on policy recommendations nor actions to implement. This study does not provide information on the role of trade in the performance of EU food system.

It is based on the analysis of trade flows in value, to assess economic dependencies. As such, it is limited to draw conclusions on food security issues, for which a similar analysis on volumes traded for key commodities would be necessary. This study does not assess potential dependencies in agricultural inputs either.

The timeline of the analysis is 2012-2022 to allow a time perspective, but it does not provide an assessment of geo-strategic risks going forward.

# HIGHLIGHTS

## MAIN MESSAGES

- EU total agri-food trade is well diversified overall, with numerous trade partners.
- Since 2012, EU agri-food trade showed a slight trend towards a greater diversification of its trade partners for exports and imports.
- The EU has the most diversified total agri-food imports among the major agri-food global powerhouses and one of the most diversified exports.
- For some products, some partner countries represent a large share of EU exports or imports and these dependencies could lead to market instability in case trade flows are interrupted.
- The size of the EU, as a major agri-food importer and exporter, enables the EU to have balanced trade relations with its partners, who also rely on the EU for their own trade.

## IN DETAILS

- The most exported agri-food items by the EU are well diversified across destination countries. This is the case for cereals, milling products, dairy products, food preparations and wine.
- Some exported products, such as spirits and liqueurs, wine and pigmeat are nevertheless slightly concentrated, in direction of key destinations such as the UK, the US or China.
- Across the most imported products, the analysis shows mixed results. EU import sources are moderately concentrated for oilseeds and protein crops, cereals and vegetable oils and are diversified for fruit and nuts and coffee, tea, cocoa and spices, and non-edible agricultural products.
- Still, when looking at specific commodities, some countries represent a large share of EU imports (e.g. soya beans and meals, maize, coffee, fruit, cocoa, nuts).
- EU imports are highly concentrated in other product categories (pigmeat, sheep and goat, olives and olive oil) but in these categories the EU is either self-sufficient or trade is limited.
- The share of the UK as a trade partner has decreased since 2012, notably in the aftermath of Brexit but the UK still relies heavily on the EU.
- The market share of the US has increased both for EU exports and imports, as well as China's market share (although declining in recent years for EU exports due to a drop in pigmeat exports).
- The market share of the Rest of the World (excluding the top 10 trading partners) has increased and contributed to the diversification of EU agri-food trade.

# 1. EU TOTAL AGRI-FOOD TRADE IS WELL DIVERSIFIED ACROSS TRADE PARTNERS

Agri-food trade diversification is a key indicator to consider when assessing the resilience of the agri-food sector.

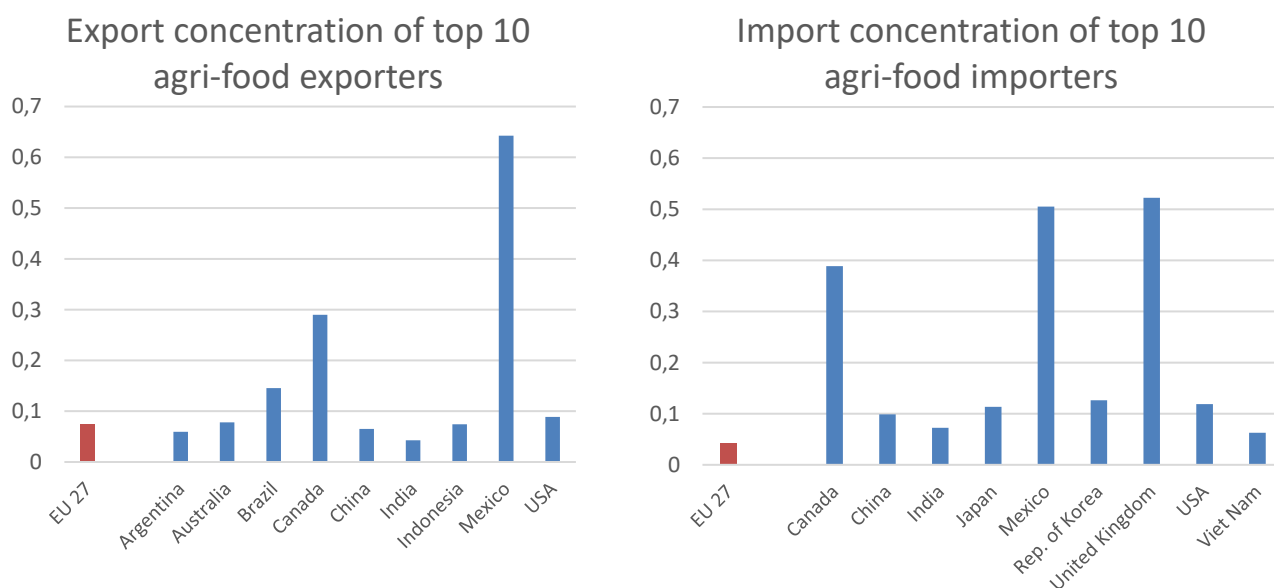
The Herfindahl-Hirschman index (HHI) has been used to measure the level of diversification (methodology in annex). The following thresholds are commonly used for the interpretation of this index. A high index (above 0.25) shows the concentration of trade with a limited number of trade partners. If the index is between 0.15 and 0.25, trade is considered to be moderately concentrated. A low index (below 0.15) signifies a well diversified trade with numerous trade partners. However, the interpretation of the index may depend on the context. This is why it is complemented by information on the market shares of the main trade partners.

Figure 1 shows that total **EU agri-food trade is well diversified** (concentration indices below 0.1 both for exports and the imports).

On the export side, EU trade shows the same level of diversification for agri-food as a whole as other major exporters such as the US or China. Brazil exports show a slightly higher concentration index. EU imports show higher diversification than the other major importers. Some countries such as the UK, Canada or Mexico, for which trade is highly oriented towards one major trade partner, have high trade concentration indices.

**EU total agri-food exports are more concentrated than EU imports.** This is explained by the large share of EU agri-food exports to the UK (21% in 2022). On the contrary, the UK represents a smaller share of EU imports (9% in 2022), although it was the first origin of EU agri-food imports until 2020 (see Table B in Annex).

**FIGURE 1** Export and import concentration indices of top agri-food traders in 2021



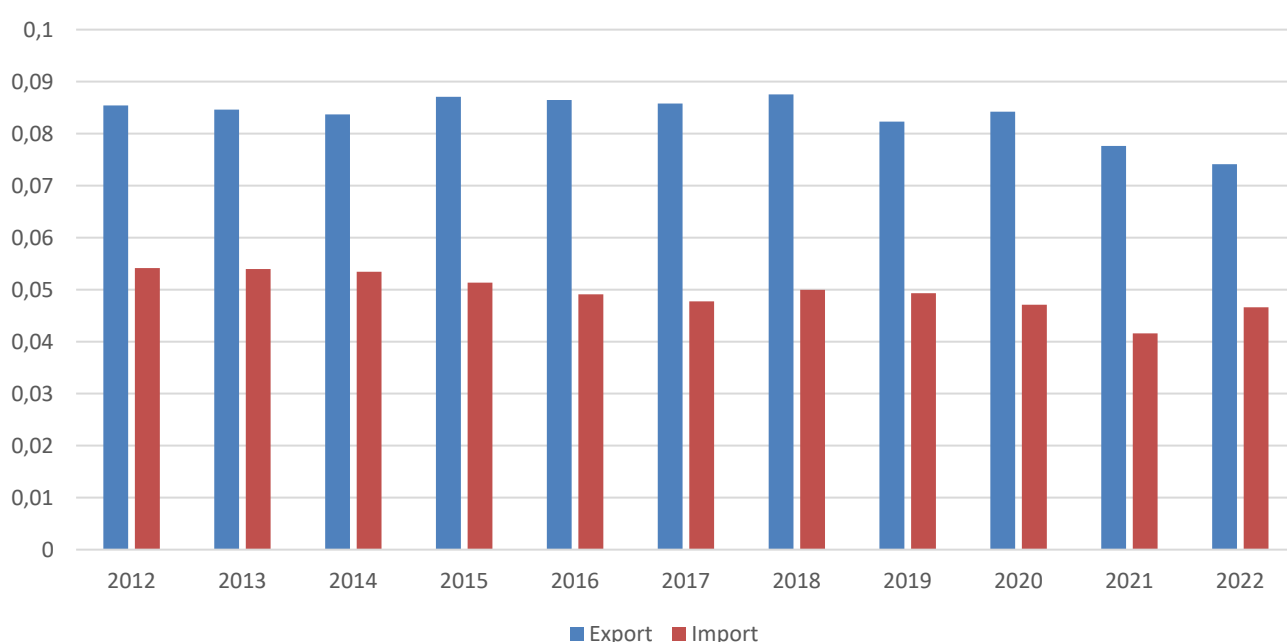
*Note: Figure 1 shows indices of concentration of total agri-food exports and imports for the EU and other major exporters and importers. Source: DG AGRI, own calculation based on the CEPII-BACI database*

Over time, the **diversification of EU agri-food trade has been stable, with a slight trend towards increased diversification** of both exports and imports between 2012 and 2022 (Figure 2), in particular in the last four years for exports.

This trend towards the diversification of EU trade appears to be mostly driven by the reduction of the share of the UK in EU trade following Brexit (both in terms of exports and imports). On the export side, the decrease of exports to Russia for the past decade has also been significant, while partially balanced by the increase of the market share of the US and China.

The rebound in the concentration of EU imports in 2022 can be explained by the increase in imports from Ukraine (from 5% in 2021 to 8% in 2022) and from Brazil (from 10% in 2021 to 12% in 2022).

**FIGURE 2** Concentration index of total agri-food exports and imports of the EU from 2012 to 2022



Source: DG AGRI, own calculation based on COMEXT

## 2. DIVERSIFICATION OF EU TRADE IN EACH AGRI-FOOD CATEGORY

### a. THE DESTINATIONS OF EU EXPORTS ARE WELL DIVERSIFIED ACROSS MOST PRODUCT CATEGORIES

**EU exports are well diversified** across trade partners for most agri-food categories, with only a few products showing signs of a moderate concentration, as shown in Figure 3 (index between 0.15 and 0.25).

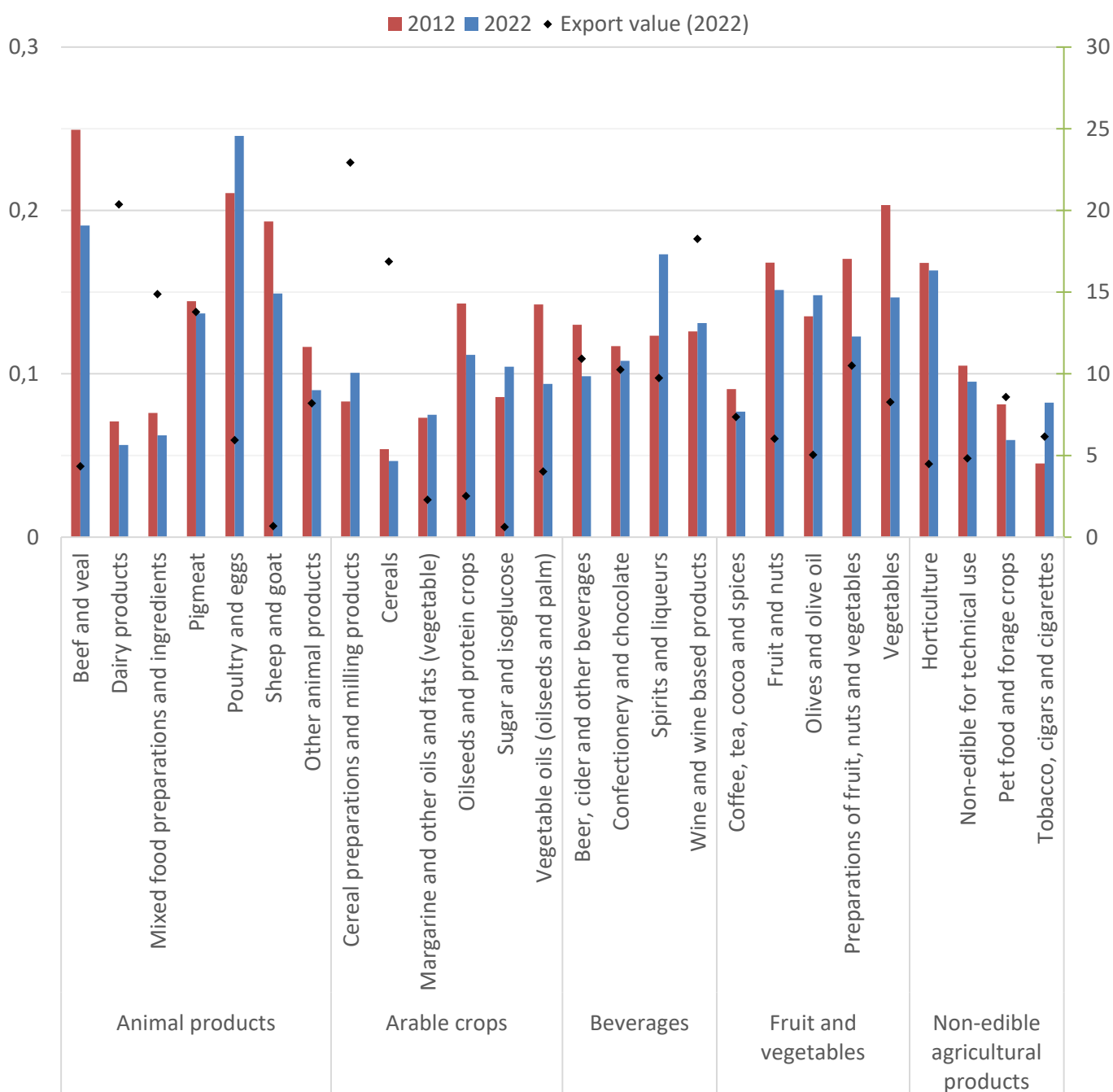
The **most exported products** by the EU show a **low concentration index** in general. Indeed, dairy products, mixed food preparations, cereal preparations, cereals, wine and pigmeat are reaching different market outlets and are well diversified.

Still, for **cereal preparations, dairy products and wine**, the UK remains a strategic market destination, representing around 20% of EU exports of these products (see Table 1). The US is also a key destination of

EU exports, notably for wine (having a market share of 28%). **Pigmeat** exports are just below the level of moderate concentration (HHI of 0.14 in 2022), with 25% of the total pigmeat exports value going to China and 22% to the UK.

Exports of **beef and veal, poultry and eggs, spirits and liqueurs and horticulture** products were **moderately concentrated** in 2022. For beef and veal and poultry and eggs, the moderate concentration is due to their large share exported to the UK (over 36% and up to 49%). For spirits, it is explained by the large share exported to the US (40%).

**FIGURE 3** Concentration index of EU exports per agri-food category (left axis) and export value in 2022 (right axis, billion EUR)



Source: DG AGRI, own calculation based on COMEXT

The **level of diversification increased for most products between 2012 and 2022**, with the exception of poultry and eggs, cereal preparations, margarine and other oils and fats, sugar and isoglucose, spirits and liqueurs, wine, olives and olive oil and tobacco products. The export concentration index spirits and liqueurs grew significantly from 0.12 to 0.17 between 2012 and 2022, as the share of EU exports going to the US increased from 29% to 39%.

**TABLE 1.** Shares of the top-3 destinations in total Eu exports for selected agri-food products

Category	2012		2022	
<b>Beef and veal</b>	United Kingdom	46%	United Kingdom	42%
	Türkiye	15%	Israel	9%
	Russian Federation	10%	Switzerland	5%
<b>Cereal preparations and milling products</b>	United Kingdom	25%	United Kingdom	24%
	United States	7%	China	14%
	China	6%	United States	12%
<b>Dairy products</b>	United Kingdom	21%	United Kingdom	17%
	Russian Federation	10%	China	9%
	United States	7%	United States	9%
<b>Poultry and eggs</b>	United Kingdom	44%	United Kingdom	49%
	Russian Federation	6%	Switzerland	5%
	Saudi Arabia	5%	Saudi Arabia	4%
<b>Spirits and liqueurs</b>	United States	29%	United States	39%
	Russian Federation	11%	China	9%
	Singapore	10%	United Kingdom	8%
<b>Wine and wine based products</b>	United States	23%	United States	28%
	United Kingdom	22%	United Kingdom	19%
	Switzerland	8%	Switzerland	7%

*Note: the selection of products is based on their export value or their export concentration in 2022. Source: DG AGRI, own calculation based on COMEXT*

#### b. EU agri-food imports are concentrated for some categories of products

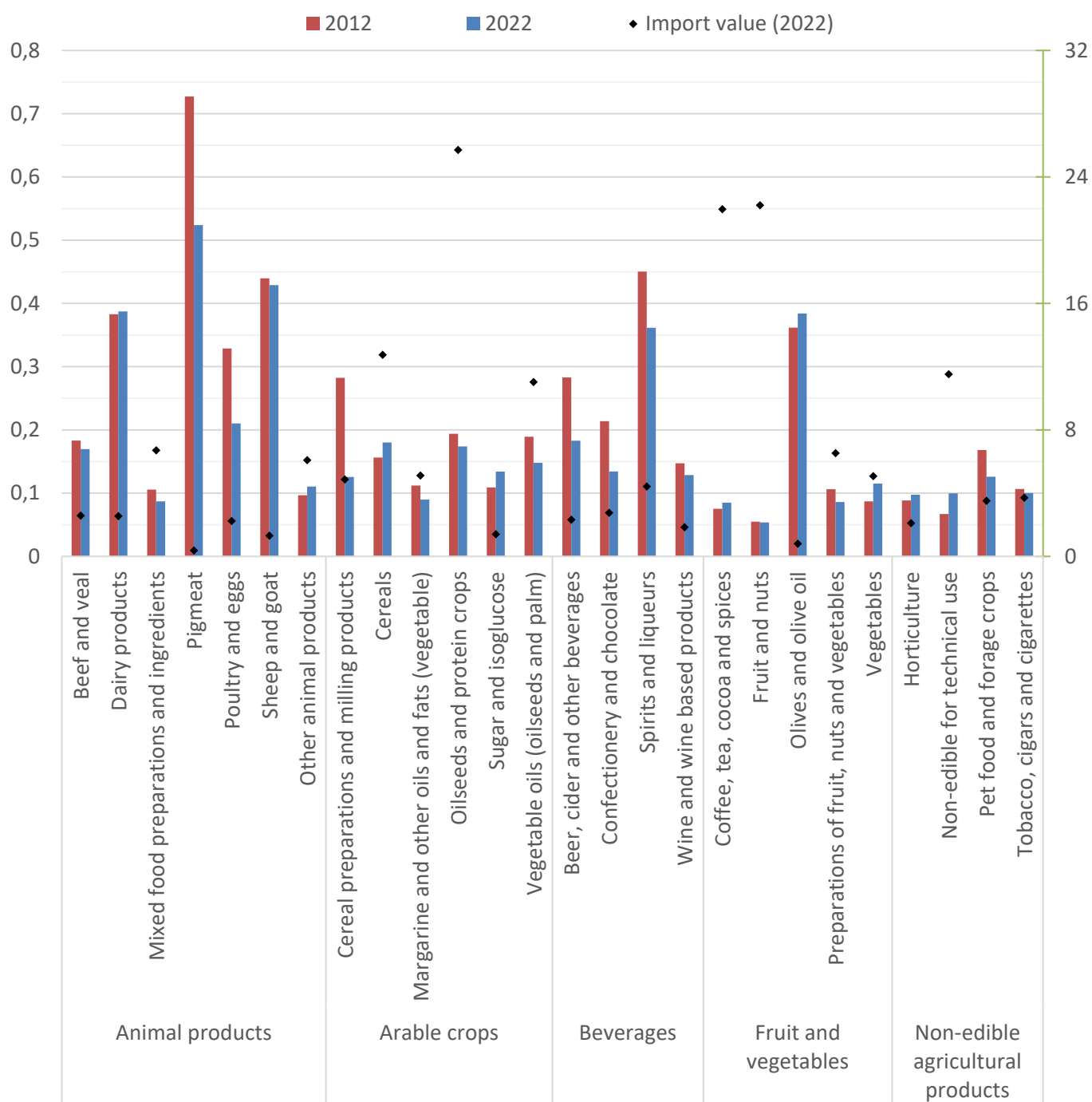
Although EU total agri-food imports are well diversified across trade partners, we can observe **higher levels of concentration when looking at specific product category** (Figure 4). This divergence in the concentration indices compared to at the aggregated agri-food trade level is explained by the fact that even if imports are concentrated for some products, these dependencies are spread across different trade partners.

A **moderate concentration of import sources** can be noticed (index between 0.15 and 0.25) for **oilseeds and protein crops**, which is the most imported category by the EU, as well as for **cereals**. If the EU is self-sufficient in cereal production (production 13% higher than domestic consumption in 2022-2023<sup>1</sup>), imports of oilseeds and protein crops are important to meet the EU consumption (self-sufficiency rates of respectively 63% and 82% in 2022-2023).

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<sup>1</sup> [Short-term Outlook – Summer 2023 edition](#)

The **main import sources for oilseeds and protein crops** are **Brazil, Argentina** and **Ukraine** with respectively 32%, 15% and 14% of EU imports in 2022. However, higher levels of concentration are revealed when looking at specific commodities in this category. Brazil is a major source of EU imports for soya beans (50% of EU imports in 2022) and soya cakes (46% in 2022). Argentina is responsible for 39% of EU soya cake imports and the US for 35% of imports of soya seeds. Australia is a major source of rapeseed (68% of EU imports in 2022). **Ukraine and Brazil** also represented 36% and 18% of EU **cereals imports** in 2022, with higher levels for maize (47% and 32% respectively).

**FIGURE 4.** Concentration index of Eu imports per agri-food category (left axis) and export value in 2022 (right axis, billion EUR)



Source: DG AGRI, own calculation based on COMEXT



EU imports are **well diversified** for the two other most imported categories: **coffee, tea, cocoa and spices** (HHI of 0.08 in 2022), and **fruits and nuts** (HHI of 0.05). Still, Brazil represented 21% of imports in the coffee, tea, cocoa and spices category and Côte d'Ivoire 13% in 2022. There are higher dependencies **for certain specific products** as Brazil represents 34% of EU coffee imports, while Côte d'Ivoire represents 47% of EU cocoa imports in 2022. The US represented 12% of EU fruits and nuts imports, explained more specifically by its large share in EU nuts imports (38%). In this category of fruit and nuts, South Africa is a major trade partner for certain products and represents 39% of EU citrus imports, 33% of EU peaches and nectarines and 29% of EU grapes imports.

2022 EU agri-food imports are concentrated (index above 0.25) for **dairy products, pigmeat, sheep and goats, beverages, spirits and liqueurs** and **olives and olive oil**. These products are not the most imported products by the EU (maximum of EUR 4.4 billion for beverages). Imports of poultry and eggs and cereal preparations were also highly concentrated in 2012 but their concentration level decreased in 2022. However, these import concentration levels do not represent a particularly large strategic risk as the EU is self-sufficient for all of them, at the exception of sheep and goat products, for which the self-sufficiency rate was of 89% in 2022-2023<sup>2</sup>. EU imports of olive and olive oil are highly concentrated, with an index of 0.38 in 2022. However, the EU had a self-sufficiency rate of 101% in 2022/2023 and imports are limited.

For **plant products**, the concentration index declined over the past decade (except for cereals and sugar and isoglucose). The most significant drop has been for **cereal preparations and milling products** (from 0.28 in 2012 to 0.13 in 2022). This was mainly due to the reduction of the market share of the UK, from 50% in 2012 to 30% in 2022. With regards to **cereals**, the concentration index increased in 2022. For **oilseed and protein crops**, the concentration index slightly decreased. This is explained by a slight reduction of the market shares of Brazil and Argentina (36% and 19% in 2012, 32% and 15% in 2022), while imports from Ukraine increased, from 9% in 2012 to 14% in 2022. The index for vegetable oils decreased just below the level of moderate concentration in 2022, with 27% of imports coming from Ukraine (mostly sunflower oil) and respectively 21% and 15% coming from Indonesia and Malaysia (mostly palm oil).

For **animal products**, the diversification of import sources has improved over the past decade. Indeed, for the four meats the concentration index declined. The very high concentration indices are explained for imports of **pigmeat** and **dairy products** by the very high market share of the UK (over 50% for dairy products and 70% for pigmeat). For **sheep and goat** products, the market share of New Zealand slightly decreased and is now on par with the UK, with respectively 47% and 46% of EU imports in 2022. For **poultry and eggs**, the market share of Brazil and the UK decreased, while Thailand improved its position and became the second source of EU imports in 2022.

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<sup>2</sup> Source : EU short-term outlook: [https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/data-and-analysis/markets/outlook/short-term\\_en](https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/data-and-analysis/markets/outlook/short-term_en)

TABLE 2. Shares of the three top origins in total EU imports for selected agri-food products

Category	2012		2022	
<b>Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices</b>	Brazil	17%	Brazil	21%
	Côte d'Ivoire	12%	Côte d'Ivoire	13%
	Viet Nam	9%	Viet Nam	8%
<b>Dairy products</b>	United Kingdom	56%	United Kingdom	58%
	Switzerland	23%	Switzerland	21%
	New Zealand	10%	New Zealand	8%
<b>Fruit and nuts</b>	United States	12%	United States	12%
	Türkiye	10%	Türkiye	8%
	South Africa	7%	Peru	8%
<b>Oilseeds and protein crops</b>	Brazil	36%	Brazil	32%
	Argentina	19%	Argentina	15%
	Ukraine	9%	Ukraine	14%
<b>Pigmeat</b>	United Kingdom	85%	United Kingdom	72%
	Chile	5%	Switzerland	7%
	Switzerland	5%	Serbia	5%
<b>Sheep and goat</b>	New Zealand	54%	United Kingdom	47%
	United Kingdom	38%	New Zealand	46%
	Australia	3%	Australia	3%

Note: the selection of products is based on their export value or their export concentration in 2022. Source: DG AGRI, own calculation based on COMEXT

## 3. COUNTRY ANALYSIS

In this section, the analysis goes into more details for five selected countries to assess the EU trade relationship for agri-food products. For each country, key trade figures allow to assess EU positioning and the main agri-food categories traded **between** the EU and the selected country.

**The UK** is the first agri-food trade partner of the EU, covering 9% of EU imports and 21% of exports in 2022. From the UK side, the EU is the source of 72% of their agri-food imports and the destination of 53% of its exports in 2021 (latest data available, see table 10 in Annex). EU trade balance with the UK is positive and reached EUR 32.6 billion in 2022 (EUR 30.1 billion in 2021).

EU trade a variety of products with the UK, with a wide range of products both exported and imported.

On the export side, the first agri-food category exported by the EU is cereal preparations and milling products, for which the UK represents 24% of total EU exports of this product category. The second exported category is preparations of fruit, nuts and vegetables (UK takes a 30% market share). The third agri-food category exported to the UK is beer, cider and other beverages (the UK represents 20% of the total EU exports of this category). On the import side, the top three imported commodities from the UK are: cereals (7% of total EU cereals imports are coming from the UK), dairy products (58% is coming from the UK) and spirits and liqueurs

(57% is coming from the UK). Both from the total trade value and its market share, **the UK is a central trade partner for the EU in those commodities traded.**

**The US** is the second trade partner of the EU, representing 7% of EU imports and 13% of exports in 2022. For the US, the EU was the source of 19% of total US agri-food imports and the destination of 7% of its exports in 2021. EU trade balance is positive and reached EUR 16.7 billion in 2022 (EUR 15.3 billion in 2021).

EU agri-food trade with the US is **moderately diversified** with a range of products exported (including a large share of beverages) and a smaller variety of product categories imported (mainly oilseeds and nuts).

On the export side, the main EU export flow is wine and wine-based products, which represents 28% of total EU exports of this product category. The second main category exported is spirits and liqueurs, with the US having a market share of 39%. Beer, cider and other beverages is the third most exported category exported to the US (22% of total EU exports of this category go to the US). On the import side, EU imports are mainly oilseeds and protein crops (13% of total EU imports are coming from the US), fruit and nuts (12%) and non-edible products (9%). In conclusion, **the EU relies slightly more on the US when it comes to export flows compared to imports.**

**China** is the third trade partner of the EU, representing 6% of EU imports and 7% of exports in 2022. The EU was the source of 11% of China agri-food imports and the destination of 13% of its exports in 2021. The trade balance with China is positive and reached EUR 6 billion in 2022 (EUR 11 billion in 2021).

The range of products traded by the EU with China is **moderately diversified**, with key exported commodities (pigmeat, cereal preparations and milling products) that represent respectively a fifth of total EU agri-food exports to China.

The main category exported from the EU is pigmeat. Exports to China represent 25% of total EU exports of this product category. The two other main categories exported to China are cereal preparations and milling products (China represents 14% of EU exports) and cereals (5% of EU cereal exports is aiming to China). On the import side, EU imports are slightly more diversified and concern mainly mixed food preparations and ingredients (15% of total EU imports are coming from China), non-edible products for technical use (16%) and other animal products (26%). Looking at China's market share in these commodities (both exported and imported), **China is a central partner for EU agri-food trade for those commodities.**

**Brazil** is the first source of EU agri-food imports (12% in 2022) and represents 1% of EU exports. The EU was the source of 20% Brazil agri-food imports and the destination of 14% of its exports in 2021. The trade balance with Brazil is negative and reached EUR -17.8 billion in 2022 (EUR -11.7 billion in 2021).

EU agri-food trade with Brazil is **well diversified in terms of products on the export side, but much less on the import side** with some categories taking the lion share of the trade flows.

The main category exported to Brazil is olives and olive oil, which represent 9% of the total EU exports of this product category. Preparations of fruit, nuts and vegetables is the second main category exported (exports to Brazil represent 2% of total EU exports of this category). The third export category is cereals (the market share of Brazil is 1%). On the import side, EU imports from Brazil are less diversified with few commodities traded including cereals (18% of total EU imports are coming from Brazil), coffee, tea, cocoa and spices (21%) and oilseeds and protein crops (32%). **Brazil is a key trade partner for EU imports but does not show high market shares when it comes to EU exports.**

**Ukraine** is the third source of EU agri-food imports (8% in 2022) and represents 1.2% of EU exports. The EU was the source of 50% of Ukraine agri-food imports and the destination of 27% of its exports in 2021. The trade balance with Ukraine is negative and reached EUR -10.3 billion in 2022 (EUR -3.8 billion in 2021).

EU agri-food **exports to Ukraine are well diversified**, with a wide range of products exported but **EU imports are less diversified.**

The main product categories exported from the EU to Ukraine are coffee, tea, cocoa and spices (Ukraine represents 4% of total EU exports of this product category), pet food and forage crops (3%) and vegetables (2%). On the import side, EU agri-food trade is less diversified with key commodities largely imported. EU imports are mainly cereals (36% of EU cereal imports are coming from Ukraine), oilseeds and protein crops (14%) and vegetable oils (27%). **Ukraine is therefore an important partner for EU imports of these commodities.**

## 4. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, **EU agri-food trade is generally well diversified** with various trade partners over the globe. Thanks to the EU diverse and competitive agri-food sector, exports are well diversified. Indeed, for most of the agri-food categories, exports are well diversified across multiple partners. Still, some countries are key destinations such as the UK for several products, the US for spirits and wine, or China for pigmeat. EU imports are overall well diversified as well. However, **certain product categories have more concentrated imports** with few countries, such as oilseeds and cereals (mainly maize). The concentration of EU imports can be more acute when looking at specific commodity, as for instance soya and coffee with Brazil, nuts with the US or cocoa with Côte d'Ivoire. The UK also remains an important source of animal products.

The analysis has been conducted with trade values to highlight the economic weigh across agricultural sectors and trade partners. To consider food security matters, it would need undertaking a similar analysis with volumes traded for key commodities.

Since 2012, the EU has concluded a number of **Free Trade Agreements** (FTAs) with a diversity of countries and group of countries, including with countries with whom trade value was not the most important. This could have contributed to the diversification of EU agri-food trade over the years. Notably, FTAs have been recently concluded with the UK (2021), Vietnam (2020), Japan (2019), Singapore (2019), Canada (2017) and with the Southern African Development Community (Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Eswatini – provisionally applied in 2016) and Eastern and Southern African countries (Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles and Zimbabwe – provisionally applied in 2012). More detailed analysis of the contribution of the implementation of these FTAs could be envisaged at a later stage to complement this study.

The analysis also showed that the economic size of the EU, as both a large agri-food exporter and importer, allows **balanced or even favourable trade relations** with most countries. Major EU trade partners are usually as reliant or more on the EU for their agri-food trade, than the EU is on them. This contributes to the open strategic autonomy of the EU agri-food sector.

# ANNEX 1

## DATA AND METHODOLOGY USED FOR CONCENTRATION INDICES (HERFINDAHL-HIRSCHMAN INDEX)

The Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI) is a widely employed quantitative tool that offers valuable insights into the level of competition or market concentration within a specific sector. Named after economists Orris C. Herfindahl and Albert O. Hirschman, this index serves as a key metric for evaluating market structure. It can be applied to the measurement of trade flows to assess the concentration of trade across trade partners (geographic concentration) or across products (sectoral concentration). We focus in this study on the application of the HHI to geographic concentration of agri-food trade in value.

In essence, the HHI gauges the extent of competition among firms or trade partners and the distribution of their market shares. Its calculation involves squaring the market share of each trade partner operating in the market and summing up these squared values. The resulting index corresponds to the weighted average of the market share of each trade partner in the market. It can range from near zero to 1. The following thresholds are commonly used for the interpretation of this index. A low Herfindahl index, under 0.15, denotes a highly diversified trade with numerous partners, an HHI between 0.15 and 0.25 indicates a moderate concentration, while an index higher than 0.25 is a sign of a concentrated market, dominated by a few prominent players.

However, the interpretation of this index can depend on the context. We complete this analysis with additional data on the shares of the main trade partners in EU trade and reciprocally, the place of EU in the agri-food trade of other countries.

Concentration indices of EU trade and shares of EU imports and exports are computed based on data from COMEXT, with data available up to 2022 at the CN8 level. Indices and market shares related to third country trade are computed using the BACII database from CEPII<sup>3</sup>, which offers reconciled trade flows data covering global trade at the HS6 level, up to 2021, based on data from the United Nations Statistical Division, Comtrade dataset.

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<sup>3</sup> Gaulier, G. and Zignago, S. (2010) BACI: International Trade Database at the Product-Level. The 1994-2007 Version. CEPII Working Paper, N°2010-23.

# ANNEX 2

## ADDITIONAL TABLES

**Table 2.** Shares of the top 10 destinations in EU total agri-food exports between 2012 and 2022

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>United Kingdom</b>	24.4%	24.4%	24.5%	24.9%	24.3%	24.1%	24.5%	22.8%	22.7%	21.2%	20.9%
<b>United States</b>	9.4%	9.0%	9.5%	10.7%	11.4%	11.6%	11.7%	12.0%	11.6%	12.4%	12.6%
<b>China</b>	4.2%	4.7%	4.7%	6.2%	6.8%	6.7%	6.2%	8.0%	9.6%	8.7%	6.9%
<b>Switzerland</b>	4.7%	4.7%	4.7%	4.7%	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	4.6%	4.9%	5.0%	4.9%
<b>Russian Federation</b>	8.1%	8.0%	6.0%	3.5%	3.4%	3.8%	3.8%	3.9%	3.7%	3.7%	3.1%
<b>Japan</b>	3.6%	3.3%	3.4%	3.2%	3.4%	3.6%	3.7%	4.0%	3.8%	3.7%	3.6%
<b>Norway</b>	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.5%	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%	2.4%	2.6%	2.7%	2.6%
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	2.2%	2.5%	2.3%	2.9%	2.7%	2.3%	2.2%	2.0%	2.3%	1.8%	2.1%
<b>Hong Kong</b>	2.7%	2.9%	2.7%	2.5%	2.0%	2.1%	1.9%	1.5%	1.4%	1.1%	0.8%
<b>Canada</b>	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.1%
<b>Rest of the World</b>	36.3%	36.2%	37.8%	37.1%	36.7%	36.6%	36.7%	36.8%	35.3%	37.7%	40.4%

Source: DG AGRI, own calculation based on COMEXT

**Table 3.** Shares of the top 10 origins in EU total agri-food imports between 2012 and 2022

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>United Kingdom</b>	13.7%	13.9%	13.8%	13.5%	13.6%	13.5%	13.9%	13.8%	12.9%	9.1%	8.9%
<b>Brazil</b>	12.8%	11.8%	11.5%	10.5%	9.7%	9.2%	9.3%	8.8%	9.3%	10.4%	11.8%
<b>United States</b>	6.8%	8.2%	8.4%	8.8%	8.3%	7.8%	8.7%	8.4%	7.9%	7.1%	7.1%
<b>Ukraine</b>	3.9%	3.5%	3.5%	3.4%	3.5%	4.4%	4.6%	5.8%	4.8%	5.3%	7.7%
<b>China</b>	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%	4.2%	4.4%	4.2%	4.7%	5.7%
<b>Argentina</b>	5.2%	4.6%	4.4%	4.4%	4.6%	4.1%	3.7%	3.6%	3.6%	4.0%	4.1%
<b>Indonesia</b>	3.8%	4.1%	4.1%	3.6%	3.5%	4.2%	3.5%	3.2%	3.6%	4.3%	3.9%
<b>Switzerland</b>	3.9%	4.1%	4.1%	3.9%	4.0%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	3.5%	2.8%
<b>Türkiye</b>	3.2%	3.4%	3.6%	4.0%	3.7%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.8%	3.9%	3.3%
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>	1.9%	1.9%	2.2%	2.7%	3.0%	2.7%	2.6%	2.7%	2.7%	2.5%	2.0%
<b>Rest of the World</b>	41.1%	40.8%	40.6%	41.2%	42.4%	42.9%	42.4%	42.2%	43.4%	45.2%	42.6%

Source: DG AGRI, own calculation based on COMEXT

**Table 4.** Main exported (resp. imported) categories between EU and the UK and their share in the total EU exports (resp. imports) for this category

United Kingdom	2022 value (000EUR)	% in total EU	2022 volume (T)	% in total EU
EXPORTS from the EU	47 841 299			
Cereal preparations and milling products	5 521 400	24%	2 589 470	29%
Dairy products	3 467 794	17%	1 056 590	18%
Wine and wine based products	3 381 658	19%	768 464	22%
IMPORTS to the EU	15 263 261			
Spirits and liqueurs	2 505 061	57%	454 517	57%
Cereal preparations and milling products	1 495 094	31%	759 635	19%
Dairy products	1 473 538	58%	1 022 067	82%

Source: DG AGRI, own calculation based on COMEXT

**Table 5.** Main exported (resp. imported) categories between EU and the US and their share in the total EU exports (resp. imports) for this category

United States	2022 value (000EUR)	% in total EU	2022 volume (T)	% in total EU
EXPORTS from the EU	28 983 270			
Wine and wine based products	5 041 821	28%	770 482	22%
Spirits and liqueurs	3 767 160	39%	365 886	26%
Beer, cider and other beverages	2 357 346	22%	2 015 869	16%
IMPORTS to the EU	12 249 635			
Oilseeds and protein crops	3 280 160	13%	5 354 973	12%
Fruit and nuts	2 728 374	12%	560 133	4%
Non-edible for technical use	1 034 688	9%	505 446	6%

Source: DG AGRI, own calculation based on COMEXT

**Table 6.** Main exported (resp. imported) categories between EU and China and their share in the total EU exports (resp. imports) for this category

China	2022 value (000EUR)	% in total EU	2022 volume (T)	% in total EU
EXPORTS from the EU	15 793 764			
Pigmeat	3 426 745	25%	1 501 966	30%
Cereal preparations and milling products	3 317 611	14%	412 414	5%
Dairy products	1 923 182	9%	862 240	15%
IMPORTS to the EU	9 793 274			
Non-edible for technical use	1 808 247	16%	1 184 977	14%
Other animal products	1 576 853	26%	186 804	12%
Mixed food preparations and ingredients	1 016 017	15%	167 620	10%

Source: DG AGRI, own calculation based on COMEXT

**Table 7.** Main exported (resp. imported) categories between EU and Brazil and their share in the total EU exports (resp. imports) for this category

<b>Brazil</b>	2022 value (000EUR)	% in total EU	2022 volume (T)	% in total EU
EXPORTS from the EU	2 351 707			
Olives and olive oil	435 359	9%	102 112	7%
Preparations of fruit, nuts and vegetables	215 887	2%	210 759	3%
Wine and wine based products	171 015	1%	49 700	1%
IMPORTS to the EU	20 172 298			
Oilseeds and protein crops	8 191 608	32%	15 139 958	34%
Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	4 530 954	21%	1 097 183	18%
Cereals	2 322 733	18%	7 773 440	21%

Source: DG AGRI, own calculation based on COMEXT

**Table 8.** Main exported (resp. imported) categories between EU and Ukraine and their share in the total EU exports (resp. imports) for this category

<b>Ukraine</b>	2022 value (000EUR)	% in total EU	2022 volume (T)	% in total EU
EXPORTS from the EU	2 925 819			
Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	306 914	4%	68 425	5%
Pet food and forage crops	271 669	3%	165 073	2%
Dairy products	205 861	1%	58 401	1%
IMPORTS to the EU	13 205 670			
Cereals	4 582 292	36%	15 993 987	44%
Oilseeds and protein crops	3 621 272	14%	6 462 702	14%
Vegetable oils (oilseeds and palm)	2 929 436	27%	2 074 644	25%

Source: DG AGRI, own calculation based on COMEXT

**Table 9.** Main exported (resp. imported) categories between EU and the Russian Federation and their share in the total EU exports (resp. imports) for this category

<b>Russian Federation</b>	2022 value (000EUR)	% in total EU	2022 volume (T)	% in total EU
EXPORTS from the EU	7 129 383			
Wine and wine based products	904 341	5%	312 070	9%
Mixed food preparations and ingredients	680 115	5%	106 024	3%
Confectionery and chocolate	632 807	6%	120 597	4%
IMPORTS to the EU	2 313 035			
Oilseeds and protein crops	629 454	2%	1 652 713	4%
Cereals	325 331	3%	958 978	3%
Vegetable oils (oilseeds and palm)	289 801	3%	222 986	3%

Source: DG AGRI, own calculation based on COMEXT



**Table 10.** Share of the EU in selected trade partner's total exports and imports in 2012 and 2021

	Share of the EU in the country's total exports		Share of the EU in the country's total imports	
	2012	2021	2012	2021
<b>Brazil</b>	20.6%	14.2%	16.1%	19.8%
<b>China</b>	12.3%	13.3%	7.3%	11.0%
<b>Russian Federation</b>	15.6%	10.3%	36.8%	29.9%
<b>Ukraine</b>	40.3%	27.2%	51.6%	50.1%
<b>United Kingdom</b>	59.7%	53.0%	73.0%	72.1%
<b>USA</b>	6.7%	6.6%	17.5%	19.0%

Source: DG AGRI, own calculation based on the CEPII-BACI database

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