



# Study on the cumulative economic impact of upcoming trade agreements on EU agriculture

2024 update



# What is the study about?

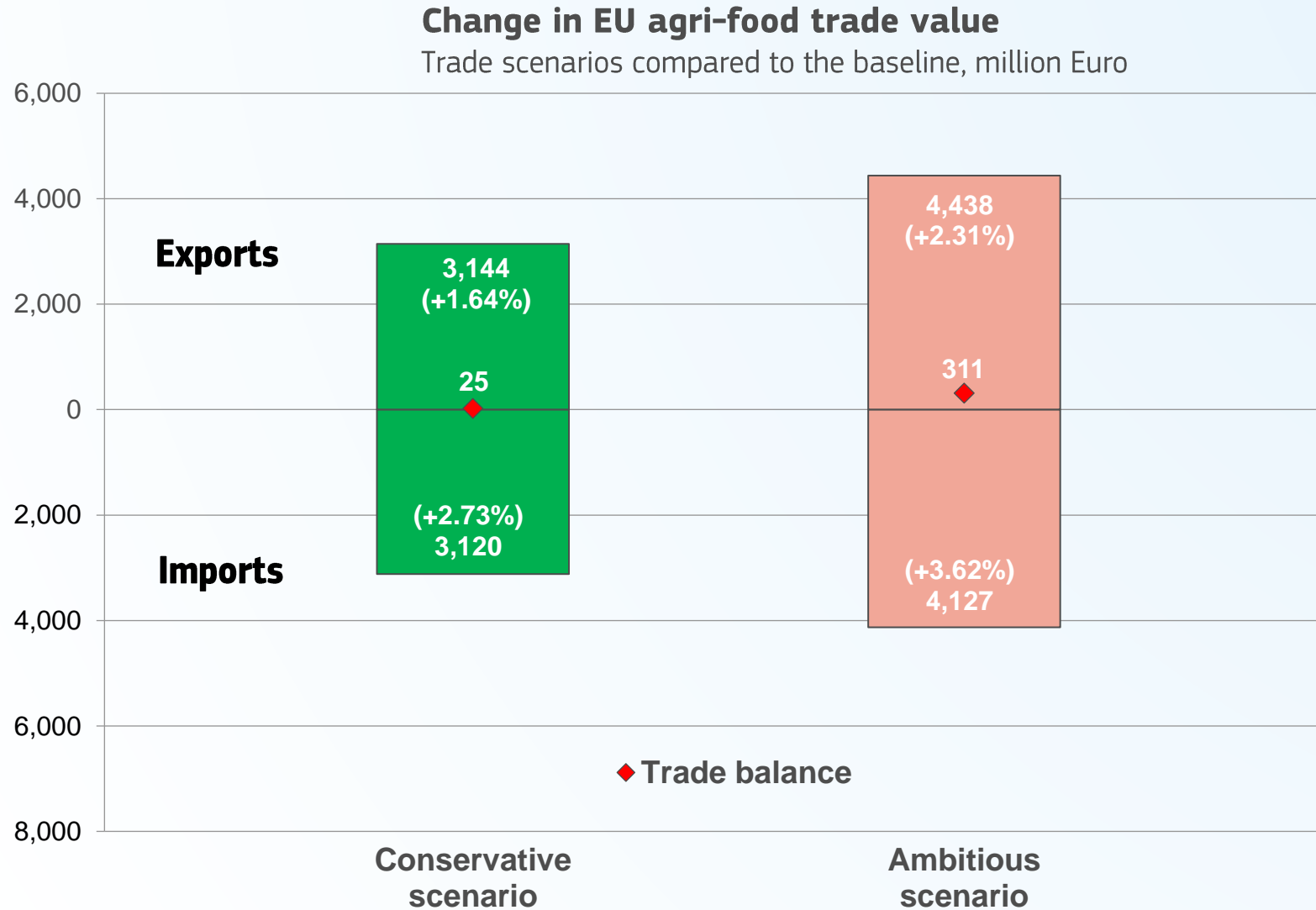
Economic analysis of 10 significant Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) on EU agri-food markets: Chile, Mexico, Mercosur, New Zealand (recently concluded) and Australia, India, Thailand, Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia (under negotiations)

Compare agricultural market prospects for year 2032 with and without these FTAs.

Methodology largely unchanged compared to previous studies of 2016 and 2021.

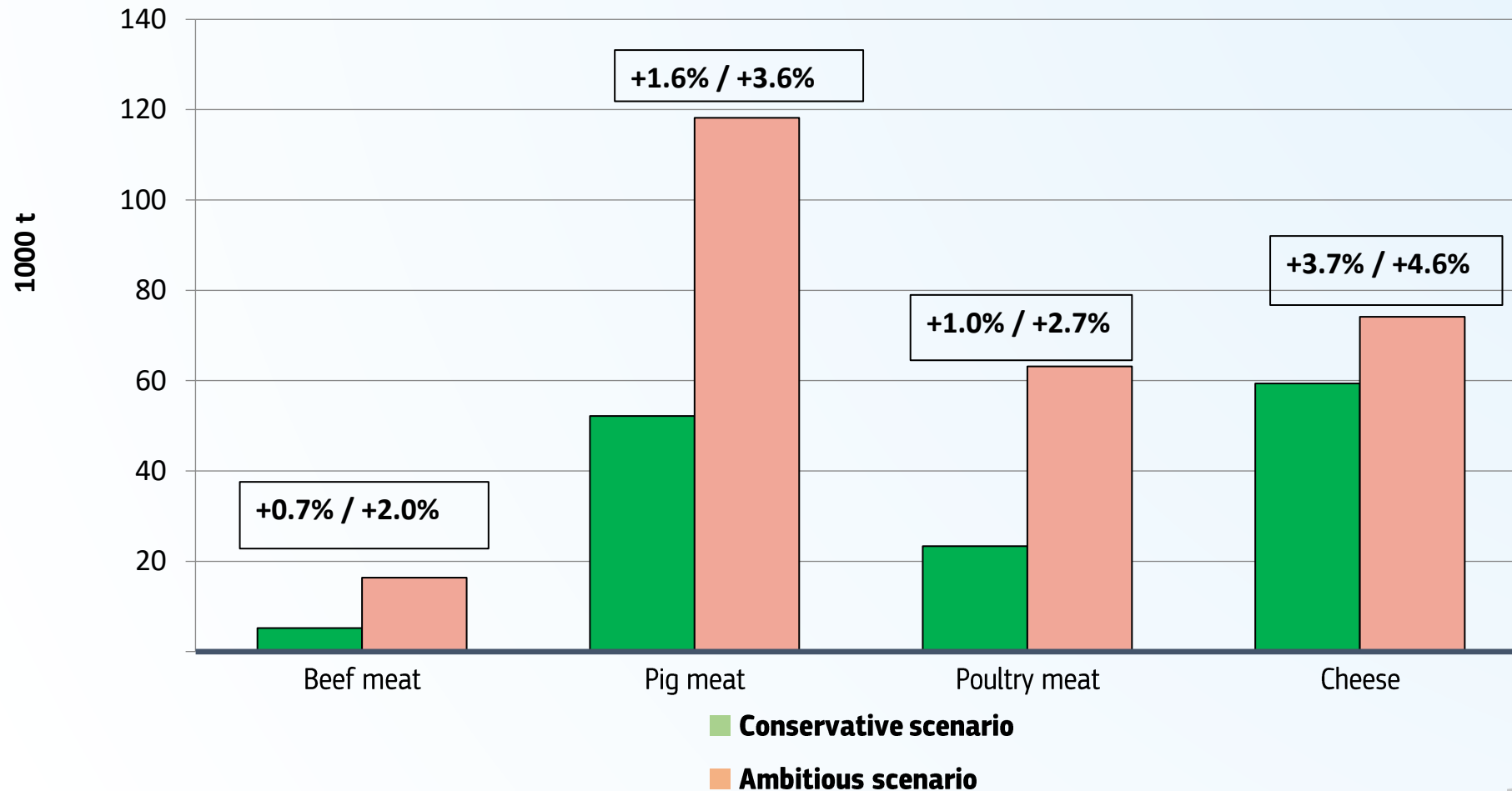
**What is new?** Sensitivity analysis on the impact of UK trade agenda (Australia, New Zealand, Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership or CPTPP).

# FTAs boost both EU exports and imports, net trade is overall balanced...

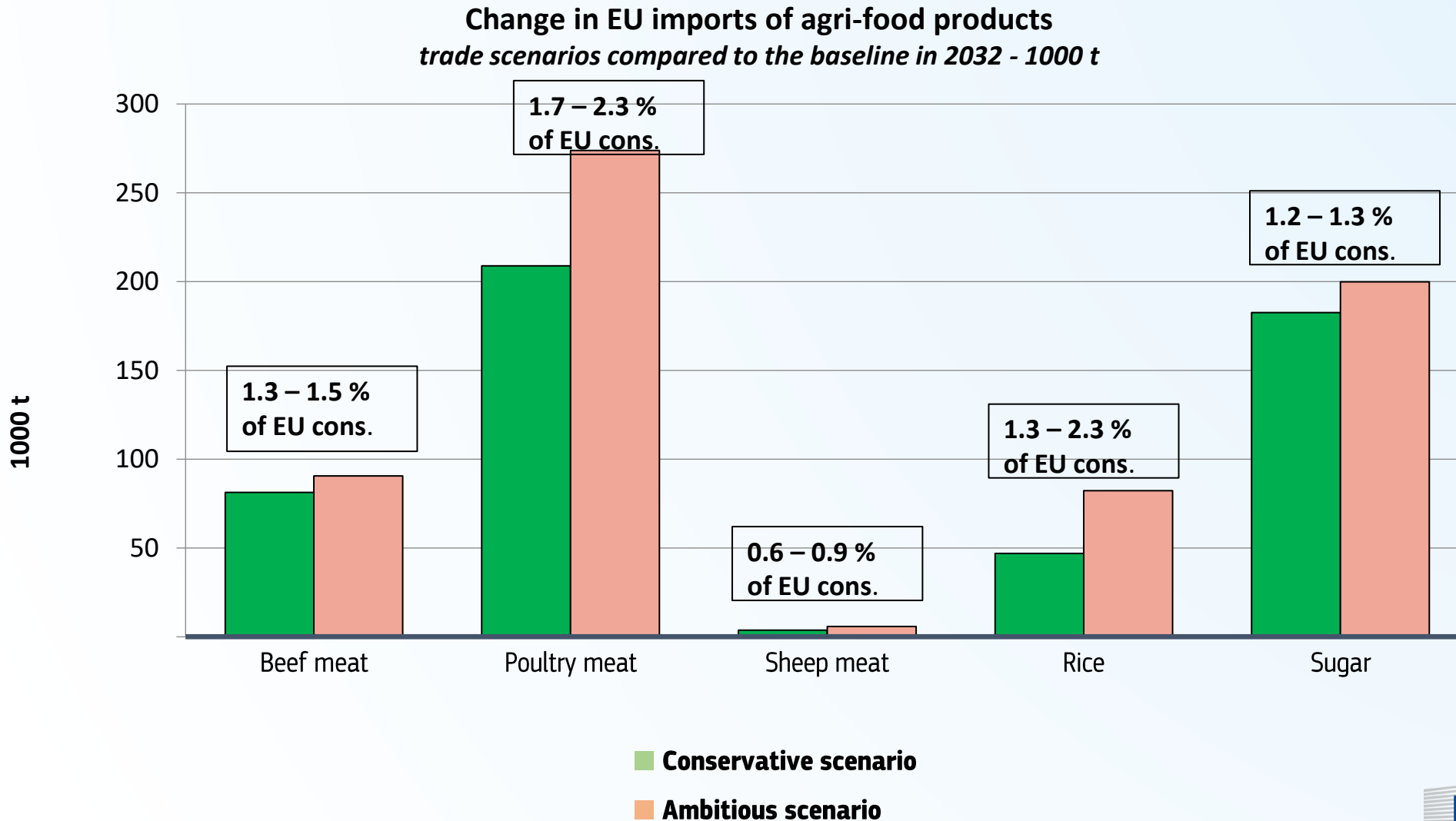


# Growth in exports for EU flagship commodities...

Change in EU exports of agri-food products  
trade scenarios compared to the baseline in 2032 - 1000 t



# Imports of sensitive products increase... ...but remain within limited share of EU consumption



# Impacts on production are relatively small

Change in EU production of agri-food products  
trade scenarios compared to the baseline in 2032 - %



# Impact of UK FTAs (Australia, New Zealand, CPTPP)

- Negligible impacts on the overall EU agri-food trade balance.
- For a few commodities (beef, sheep) some moderate reduction in EU exports.
- Even for beef and sheep, small overall impacts on the EU market.

# Conclusions

The study confirms that the EU agrifood sector benefits from trade liberalisation (not only processed products, but also basic commodities, such as dairy, pigmeat, wine...)

TRQs are an appropriate tool to grant market access concessions for sensitive products while limiting negative impacts on the sector concerned.

UK trade agenda has some (but limited) negative impacts on EU exports, only for a few commodities.