



European  
Commission



# MONITORING EU AGRI-FOOD TRADE

DEVELOPMENTS in 2024  
Publication: March 2025

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## EDITORIAL

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## Note to the reader

The latest available consolidated trade data at EU level cover market developments in 2024. Year-on-year change compares the trade in 2024 to the previous year.

The trade figures are expressed in value, except when specifically mentioned. Price variations are based on a unit value that is the average price of products traded in the period concerned (trade value at the border divided by the quantity registered).

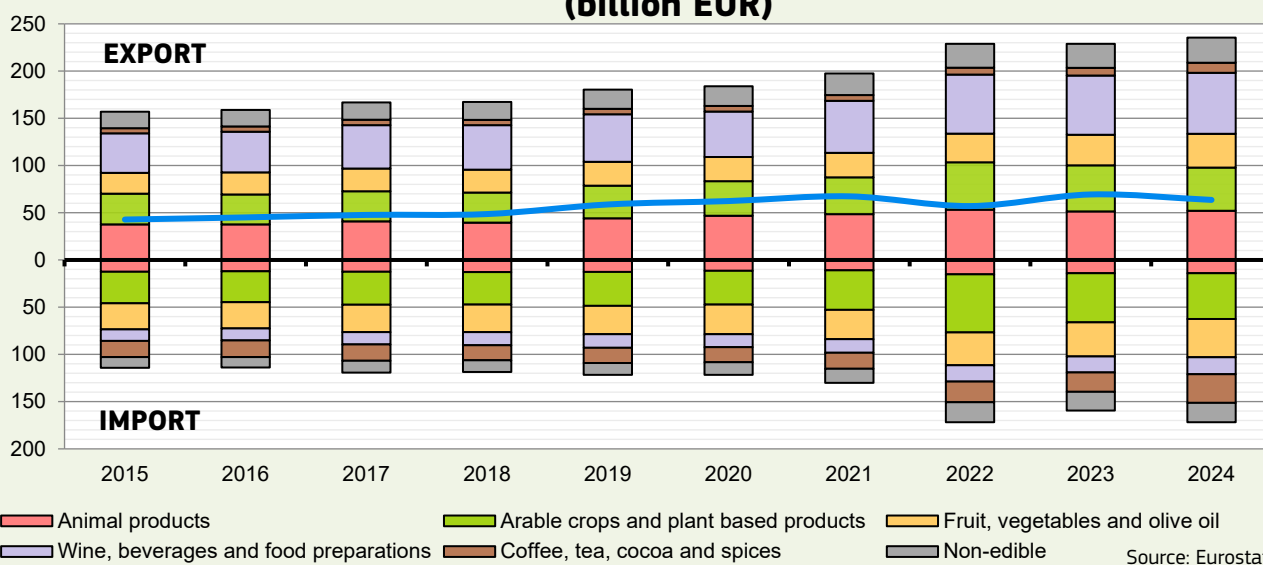
# HIGHLIGHTS: EU agri-food imports and exports reached record levels in 2024

EU agri-food exports reached a record level of EUR 235.4 billion in 2024, an increase of 3% compared to the peak in 2022 and 2023 (+ EUR 6.6 billion). The UK and the US are the top destinations of EU exports, while exports to China and Russia decreased. The EU kept exporting a diversified basket of products, topped by exports of cereal preparations, dairy products and wine. The value of olives and olive oil, and cocoa products increased the most, due to strong price increases, while exports of cereals declined due to reduced prices and volumes.

EU agri-food imports also reached a record level of EUR 171.8 billion in 2024, an increase of 8% compared to 2023 (+ EUR 12.4 billion), slightly topping the record reached in 2022. This was primarily driven by a steep increase in the price of imports of cocoa, coffee, and fruits and nuts. These were also the most imported product categories by the EU, together with oilseeds and protein crops. The EU continued to import agri-food products from a diverse set of trade partners, with Brazil, the UK and Ukraine as the top sources. Imports increased from Côte d'Ivoire, Ukraine and Nigeria, while they decreased from Russia and Australia.

Overall, the stronger growth in import value led to a decline in the EU agri-food trade balance that reached EUR 63.6 billion, EUR 5.8 billion (-8%) less than the record level in 2023.

**EU-27: Structure of agri-food trade with extra-EU, 2015-2024 (billion EUR)**



# EU AGRI-FOOD EXPORTS

## EU EXPORTS INCREASED BY 3% IN 2024

**EU agri-food exports reached a record level of EUR 235.4 billion in 2024**, an increase of 3% compared to the peak in 2022 and 2023 (+ EUR 6.6 billion).

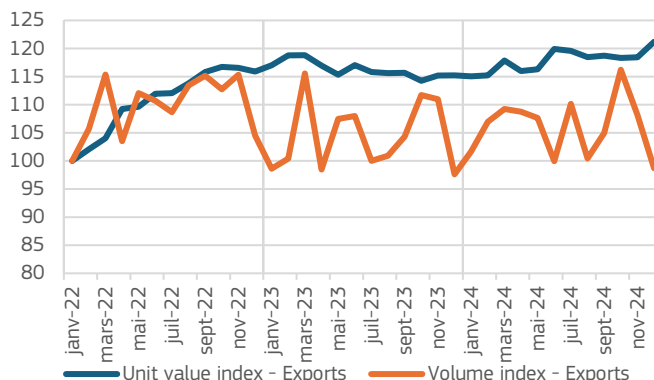
EU agri-food export prices remained high since 2022, as shown by the exports' unit value index (see right). Exported volumes oscillated during the year (see volume index), but on average, they increased slightly on 2023.

## WESTERN EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA REMAIN KEY DESTINATIONS

Other Western Europe and North America strengthened their places as key destinations of EU exports, representing respectively 31% and 15% of the EU export value. However, EU export partners are otherwise well diversified and spread across all regions of the globe.

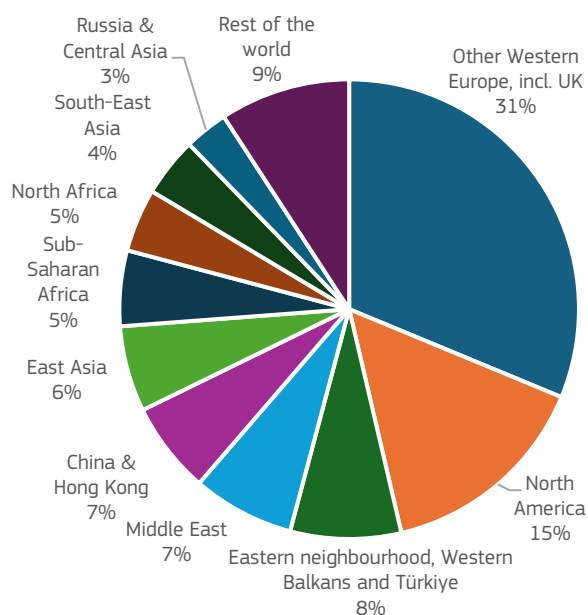
The **UK** remained the first destination of EU agri-food exports in 2024, representing 23% of EU exports (EUR 53.9 billion). It was the destination with the second-largest increase in EU exports (+4%, + EUR 2.2 billion) compared to 2023. EU exports to the UK are diverse and it is a key destination for many EU agri-food products. The main categories of EU exports to the UK in 2024 were: cereal preparations and milling products (12% of EU export value), preparations of fruit, nuts and vegetables (8%), dairy products (7%), pigmeat (7%), and confectionery and chocolate (7%).

Unit value and volume index of EU agri-food exports

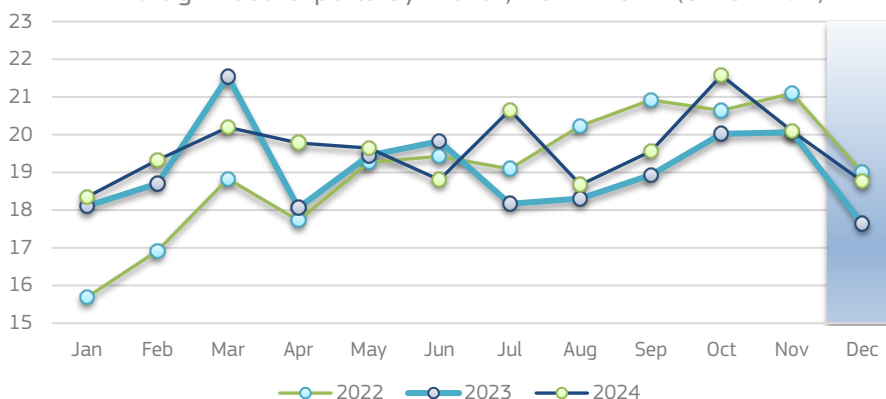


Note: DG AGRI calculation based on COMEXT data. Laspeyres index based on unit values computed on EU total exports at the sub-category product level. Product weights based on 2022 exports, Jan. 2022=100.

EU agri-food exports, distribution of value by destination region in 2024

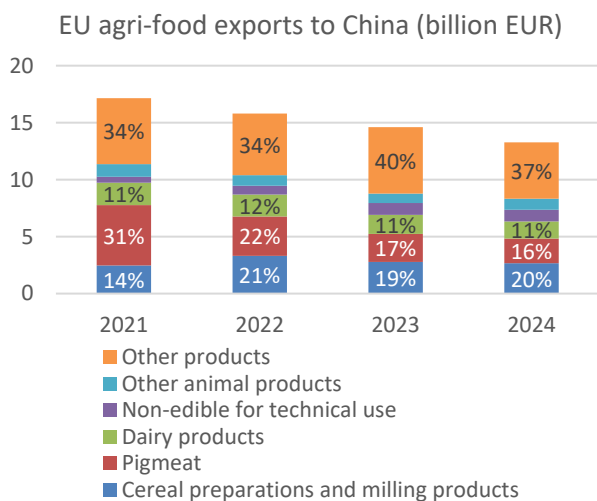


EU agri-food exports by month, 2022-2024 (billion EUR)



The **US** was the second main destination of EU exports in 2024 (13% of EU exports) and had the largest increase compared to 2023 (+ EUR 3.3 billion, +12%). This is explained by an increase in the global prices of olives and olive oil exports (+ EUR 793 million, +43%), coffee, tea, cocoa and spices (+ EUR 459 million, +28%), as well as an increase in wine and wine-based products (+ EUR 416 million, +9%). The largest categories of EU exports to the US in 2024 were: wine and wine-based products (17% of EU export value), cereal preparations and milling products (10%), spirits and liqueurs (9%), and olives and olive oil (9%).

**China** was the third main destination of EU exports in 2024 (6% of EU exports). However, EU exports to China registered the largest reduction, with a decrease of EUR 1.3 billion (-9%) compared to 2023. This is explained in particular by reductions in some of the key categories of EU exports to China: cereals (- EUR 596 million, -43%), pigmeat (- EUR 303 million, -12%), spirits and liqueurs (- EUR 169 million, -19%) and dairy products (- EUR 166 million, -10%). This continued a trend of decreasing EU exports to China since 2020, in particular for pigmeat (see graph).



Among other significant evolutions in 2024, EU exports increased to **Switzerland** (+ EUR 653 million, +6%) and **Japan** (+ EUR 458 million, +6%), which were the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> main destinations of EU exports in 2024. For Switzerland, this was partly explained by an increase in the price of cocoa paste exports. For Japan, it is explained by increases across several products, including

pigmeat, beer and other beverages, and tobacco. EU exports also increased to **Australia** by 11% (+ EUR 401 million).

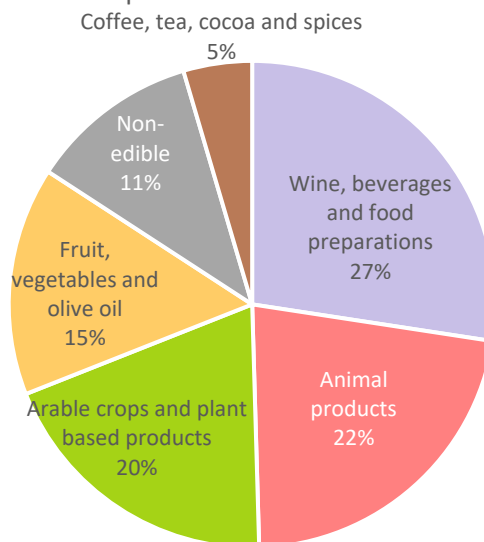
On the other hand, EU exports to **Russia** decreased by EUR 762 million (-11%, the second-largest reduction). This is explained by the reduction in exports across a range of products, including wine and wine-based products (- EUR 285 million), as well as spirits and liqueurs (- EUR 189 million).

Exports to **Singapore** also decreased (-14%, - EUR 335 million), mainly due to reduced exports of spirits and liqueurs. They also decreased towards **South Africa** (-13%, -EUR 279 million) and **South Korea** (-6%, - EUR 271 million), mainly due to reduced cereals exports to both countries.

### THE EU EXPORTS A DIVERSE BASKET OF AGRI-FOOD PRODUCTS

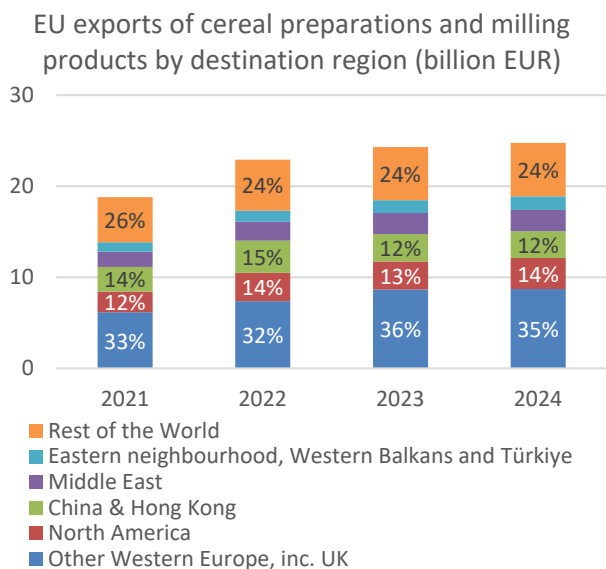
EU agri-food exports are well distributed across product classes, as shown by the graph below.

EU agri-food exports, distribution of value by product class in 2024

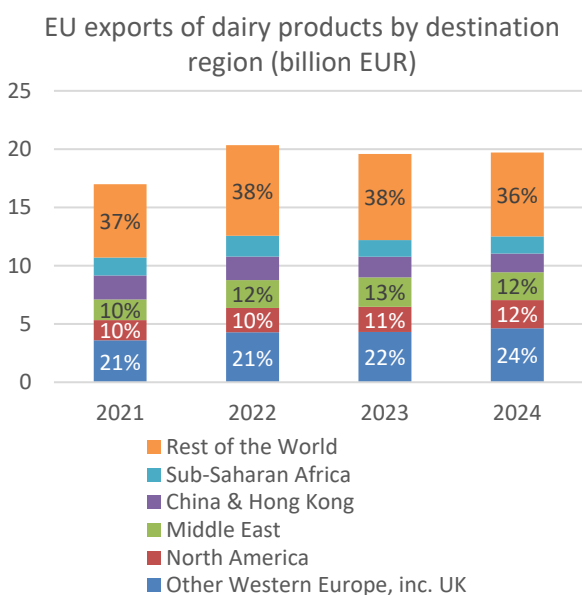


In the wine, beverage and food preparations class of products, the largest product category exported by the EU in 2024 was wine and wine-based products (EUR 17.4 billion, 7% of EU exports). In the animal products class, the most exported category was dairy products (EUR 19.7 billion, 8%). And in the arable crops and plant based products class, the most exported category was cereal preparations and milling products (EUR 24.8 billion, 11%).

EU exports of **cereal preparation and milling products** slightly increased in 2024 compared to 2023 (+ EUR 450 million, +2%). The main destination region of these exports was Other Western Europe (35% of EU exports value, mainly to the UK), North America (14%, mainly to the US) and China & Hong Kong (12%).

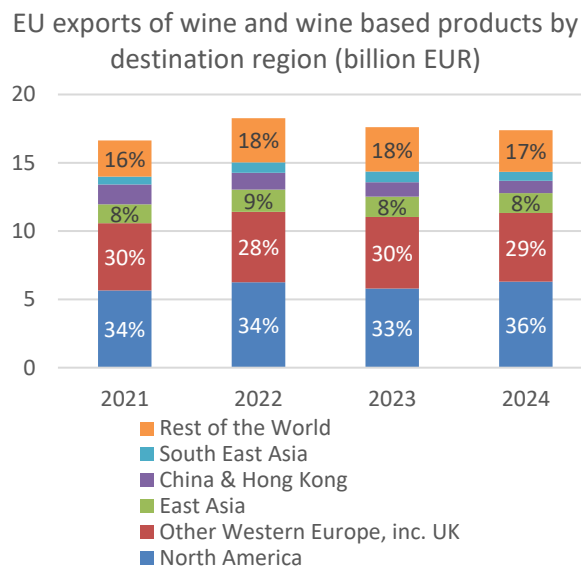


EU exports of **dairy products** remained stable compared to 2023 (+ EUR 133 million, +1%). Their main destination region in 2024 remained Other Western Europe (24%, mainly to the UK), North America (12%), and the Middle East (12%).



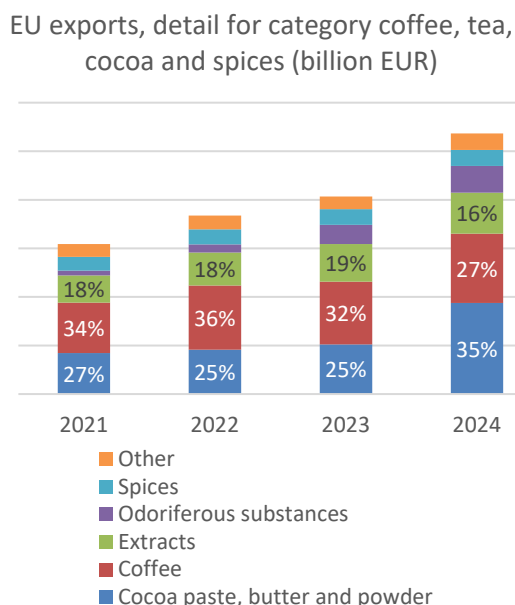
EU exports of **Wine and wine based products** slightly decreased in 2024 (- EUR 223 million, -1%), despite an increase in exports to North America, which remained the first EU

destination (36%, mainly to the US), followed by Other Western Europe (29%).

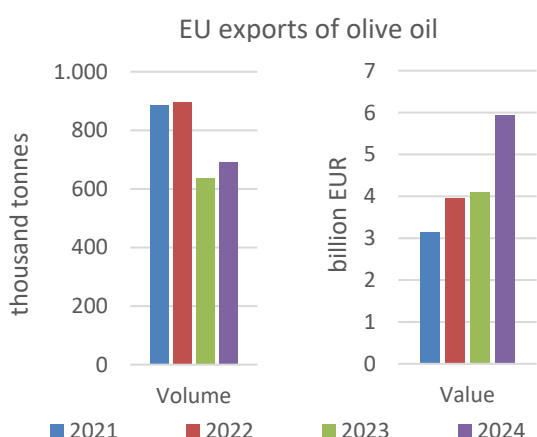


## STRONG INCREASES IN EXPORT PRICES OF OLIVE OIL AND VOLUMES OF SUGAR

The most significant increase in EU export value was in the category **coffee, tea, cocoa and spices** (+ EUR 2.6 billion, +32%), which accelerated a long increasing trend. This was mainly driven by an increase in the export value of cocoa paste, butter and powder (+ EUR 1.7 billion, +84%), due to a strong increase in prices (+64%) and higher volumes (+12%).



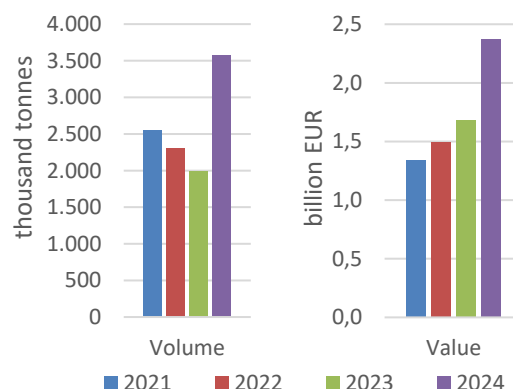
EU exports of **olives and olive oil** recorded the second-largest increase (+ EUR 2.1 billion, +41%) compared to 2023 and reached EUR 7.2 billion. Exported volumes of olive oil increased by 8% compared to 2023, but remained well below their level in earlier years. However, this was compensated by high prices (+34%), leading to a record in export value.



Exports of **mixed food preparations and ingredients** had the third-largest increase in value (+ EUR 1.1 billion, +8%), due to both increased volumes and prices. They were followed by increases in **confectionery and chocolates** (+ EUR 1 billion, +10%) and **tobacco products** (+ EUR 742 billion, +11%).

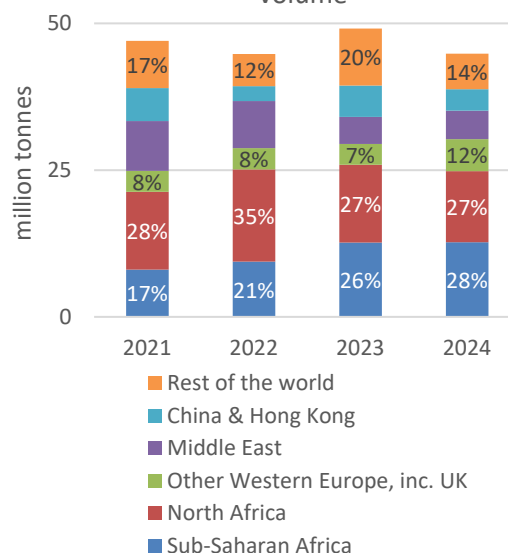
EU exports of **sugar and isoglucose** increased strongly in volume in 2024 (+79% compared to 2023), after a decline in 2022 and 2023. Despite a 21% reduction in export prices (which had peaked in 2023, compensating reduced volumes), the value of EU exports still increased by 41% (+ EUR 688 million). This, combined with a reduction in imports (see next section), led to a positive 2024 EU trade balance of 876 000 tonnes and EUR 629 million, up from -2.4 million tonnes and - EUR 1.1 billion in 2023. This was the first time the EU recorded a positive trade balance in sugar since 2018.

EU exports of sugar and isoglucose



On the other hand, EU exports of **cereals** had the largest reduction in value, with a decrease of EUR 2.9 billion (-20%), reaching EUR 11.7 billion. This is mainly explained by a reduction in prices (-12%). Volumes exported decreased by 9% and reached 44.8 million tonnes, including 31.5 million tonnes of wheat (-6%) and 3.4 million tonnes of maize (-37%). The main destination regions of EU cereal exports remained Sub-Saharan Africa (28% of EU export volume in 2024) and North Africa (27%).

EU cereals exports by destination region in volume



Exports of **vegetable oils** also decreased by EUR 903 million (-26%), due to both reduced prices (-11%) and volumes (-16%). Exports of **oilseeds and protein crops** decreased by 16% (- EUR 397 million), mainly due to reduced volumes (-12%). Exports of **spirits and liqueurs** declined by EUR 215 million (-2%) and reached EUR 8.8 billion.

# EU AGRI-FOOD IMPORTS

## EU IMPORTS INCREASED BY 8%, MAINLY DRIVEN BY HIGHER PRICES

**EU agri-food imports also reached a record level of EUR 171.8 billion in 2024**, an increase of 8% compared to 2023 (+ EUR 12.4 billion) and slightly topping the record reached in 2022.

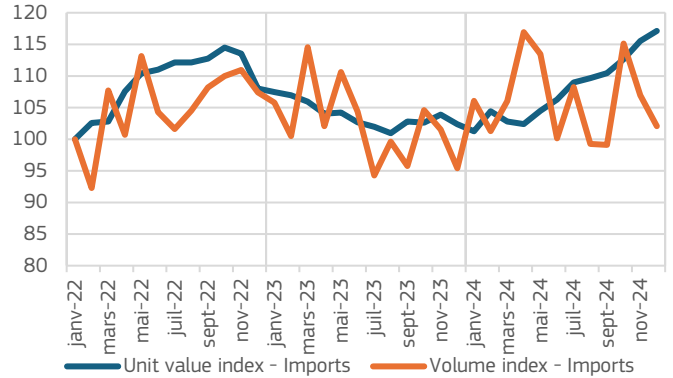
This is partly explained by the price increase of EU imports along the year, as they climbed back above their 2022 peak (see import unit value index right). The main increase was in prices of cocoa products and coffee, while the prices of crops remained lower. Exported volumes have oscillated but they also increased overall compared to 2023 (see volume index).

## THE EU IMPORTS FROM A DIVERSITY OF COUNTRIES

EU imports come from a diversity of regions (see graph on the right) and countries. The main regions of origin of EU imports in 2024 were Eastern neighbourhood, Western Balkans and Türkiye (15% of EU import value in 2024), Mercosur (14%), Other Western Europe (13%) and Sub-Saharan Africa (12%).

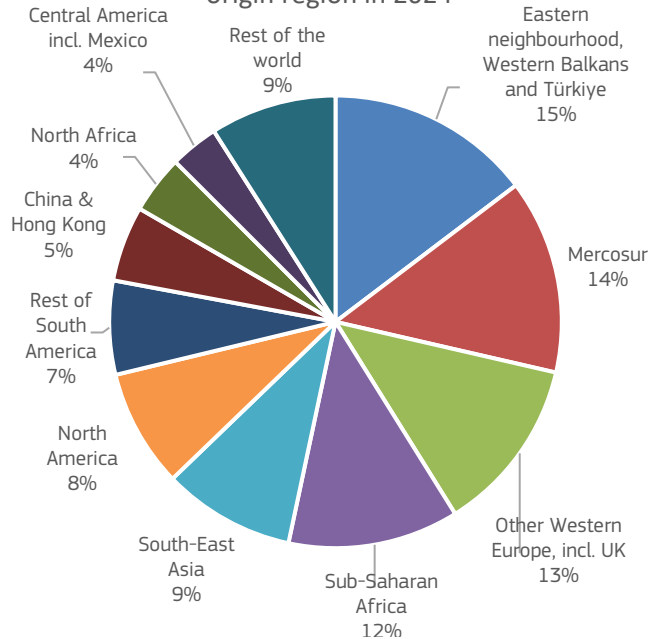
**Brazil** remained the first source of EU imports (10% of EU import value in 2024), as imports remained stable and reached EUR 17.4 billion (+1%, + EUR 210 million compared to 2023). Key imports from Brazil are oilseeds and protein crops (EUR 6.8 billion, 39% of EU imports from Brazil in 2024), and coffee (EUR 5.2 billion, 30%).

Unit value and volume index of EU agri-food imports

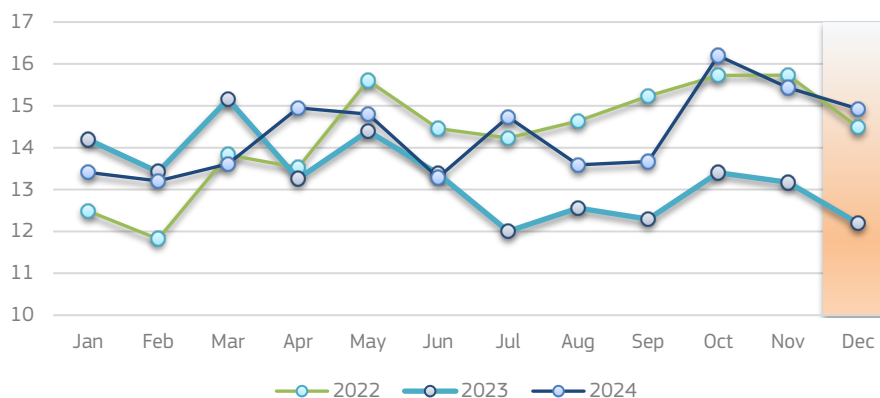


Note: DG AGRI calculation based on COMEXT data. Laspeyres index based on unit values computed on EU total imports at the sub-category product level. Product weights based on 2022 exports, Jan. 2022=100.

EU agri-food imports, distribution of value by origin region in 2024



EU agri-food imports by month, 2022-2024 (billion EUR)

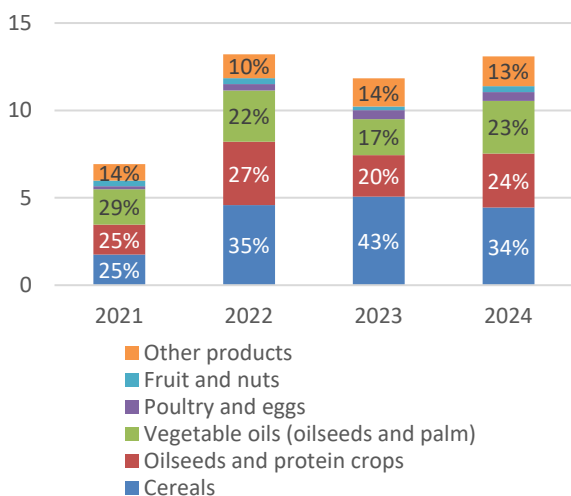




The **UK** was the second source of EU imports in 2024 (9% of EU import value), remaining stable at EUR 15.4 billion (- EUR 128 million, -1%). The main imports from the UK included spirits and liqueurs (EUR 2.4 billion), cereal preparations and milling products (EUR 1.8 billion), mixed food preparations and ingredients (EUR 1.3 billion) and dairy products (EUR 1.3 billion).

**Ukraine** followed as the third source of EU agri-food imports in 2024 (8% of EU import value). Imports from Ukraine increased by 11% compared to 2023 (+ EUR 1.3 billion) and reached EUR 13 billion. This was mainly explained by increases in two key imports: vegetable oils (EUR 3 billion in 2024, + EUR 946 million compared to 2023) and oilseeds and protein crops (EUR 3.1 billion, + EUR 709 million). Imports of cereals declined by 12% in value, due to lower prices, to EUR 4.5 billion; but they increased by 6% in volume.

EU agri-food imports from Ukraine (billion EUR)

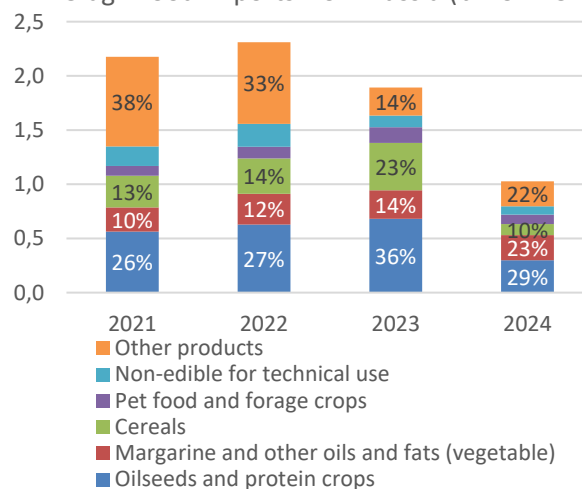


Among other significant evolutions, imports from **Côte d'Ivoire** had the largest increase in value compared to 2023 (+ EUR 2.7 billion, +67%) and reached EUR 6.8 billion. This was explained by a strong increase in cocoa prices.

For the same reason, imports also increased significantly from **Nigeria** that had the third-largest increase (+ EUR 947 million, +129%). Imports also increased from **Argentina** (+ EUR 895 million, +19%, mainly in soya meal) and from **China** (+ EUR 802 million, +10%, across various products).

On the other hand, imports from **Russia** had the largest reduction (- EUR 865 million, -46%), due mainly to lower imports of oilseeds (- EUR 383 million, -56%) and cereals (- EUR 334 million, -77%).

EU agri-food imports from Russia (billion EUR)

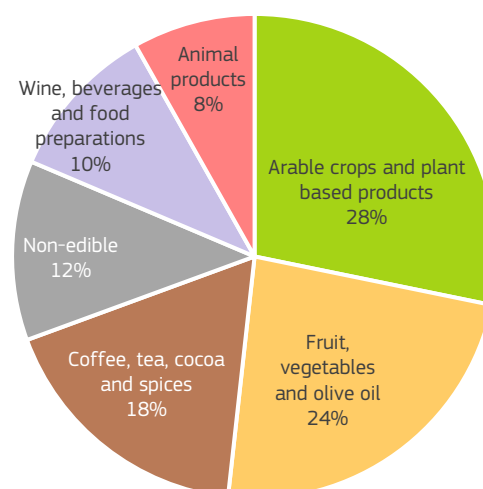


EU imports from **Australia** recorded the second-largest decline, with a reduction of EUR 722 million (-28%), mainly due to reduced imported volumes and prices of rapeseed. Imports also decreased from **Canada** (- EUR 305 million, -11%, mainly in cereals), **Indonesia** (- EUR 252 million, -5%, mainly in palm oil) and **Guatemala** (- EUR 250 million -19%, mainly in palm oil and sugar).

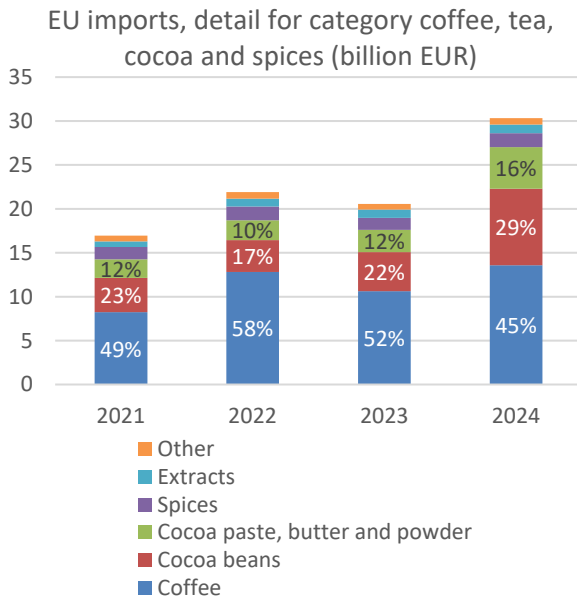
## COCOA AND COFFEE PRICES DROVE EU IMPORTS UP

The main product classes imported by the EU in 2024 were arable crops (28% of EU import value), fruits and vegetables (24%) and coffee, tea, cocoa and spices (18%).

EU agri-food imports, distribution of value by product class in 2024



At a more detailed level, **coffee, tea, cocoa and spices** became the most imported product category by the EU in 2024 (18% of total EU imports), as its imports had the largest increase compared to 2023 (+ EUR 9.7 billion, +47%) and reached EUR 30.3 billion.

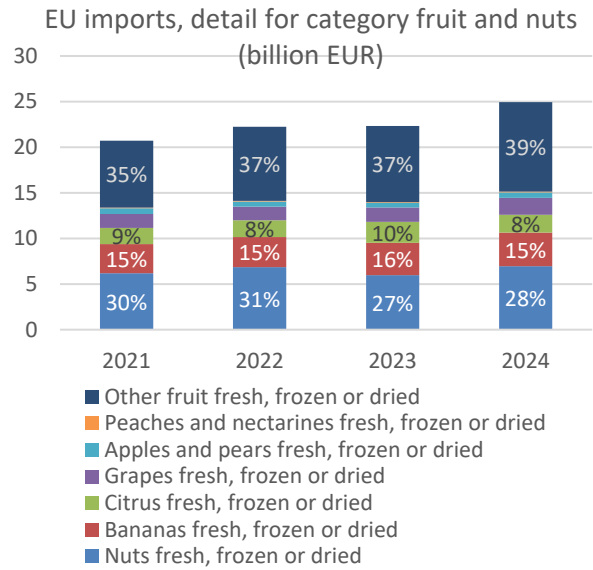


This was mainly driven by a steep increase in the prices of cocoa products (+90% for cocoa beans, +71% for cocoa paste, butter and powder). This led to an increase in the import value of cocoa products (including beans and paste, butter and powder), from EUR 7 billion in 2023 to EUR 13.5 billion in 2024 (+ EUR 6.5 billion, +93%). These products originate mainly from Sub-Saharan Africa (81% of EU cocoa imports in 2024).

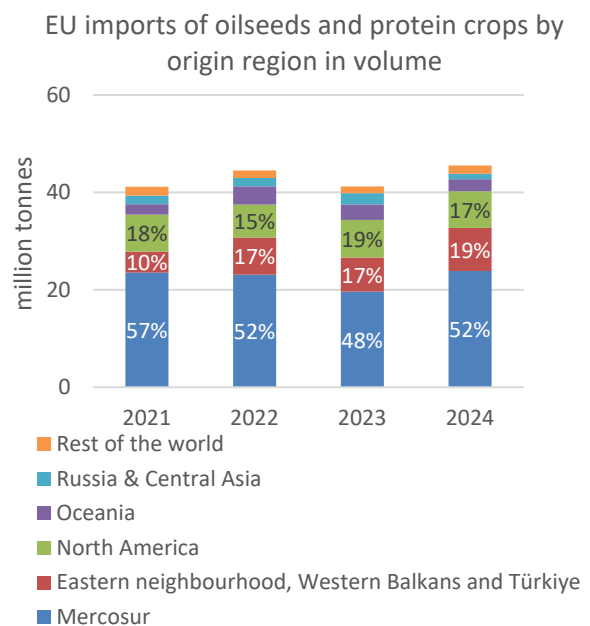
Imports of coffee also increased by EUR 2.9 billion (+28%) compared to 2023 and reached EUR 13.6 billion in 2024. This was mainly explained by increases in prices (+17%). Brazil represented 36% of EU coffee imports in 2024, ahead of South-East Asia (16%) and Sub-Saharan Africa (12%).

**Fruits and nuts** were the second most imported product category by the EU, as imports reached EUR 24.9 billion (15% of EU imports) in 2024. They had the second-largest increase in value (+ EUR 2.6 billion, +12%), mainly due to increased prices (+8%) across most products, with the exception of citrus. In 2024, 37% of EU nuts imports (in value) came from the US, 14% from Türkiye, 13% from South-East Asia and 11% from Mercosur. 32% of banana imports originated from Ecuador and 23% from Colombia. 40% of citrus

imports came from South Africa, followed by 15% from Egypt and 10% from Türkiye.



**Oilseeds and protein crops** remained a key EU import and reached EUR 20 billion in 2024 (12% of EU import value, the third most imported category by the EU). However, they recorded the second-largest decline, with a reduction of EUR 1.1 billion (-5%). This is explained by price reductions (-14%), despite an increase in imported volumes by 10%. The main sources, in volume, of oilseeds and protein crops imports were Mercosur (52%), Ukraine (17%) and North America (17%).



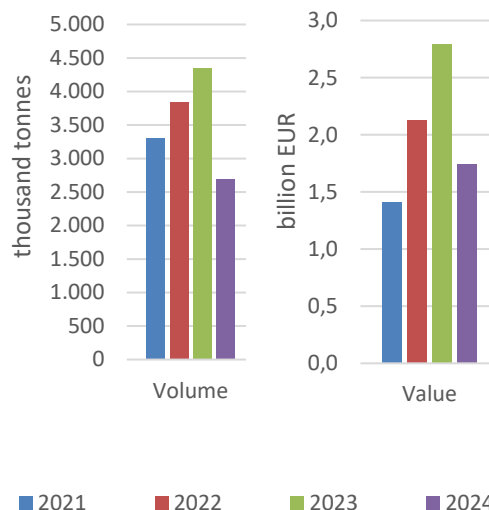
EU imports of **preparations of fruit, nuts and vegetables** had the third-largest increase in value (+ EUR 857 million, +13%), mainly due to higher prices (+12%).

EU imports of **mixed food preparations and ingredients** also increased (+ EUR 578 million, +10%, mainly due to increase volumes), as well as those of **olives and olive oil** (+ EUR 527 million, +43%, due to both increased prices and imported volumes).

On the other hand, imports of **cereals** had the largest reduction in value compared to 2023 (- EUR 2 billion, -17%) and reached EUR 9.7 billion in 2024. This is primarily explained by reduced prices (-13%), while imported volumes decreased by 4% and reached 35.6 million tonnes. However, this did not compensate the reduction in exports (see previous section) and the trade balance decreased from 12 million tonnes in 2023 to 9.3 million tonnes in 2024 (-22%). Imports of wheat decreased by 11% to reach 11 million tonnes, while imports of maize remained stable at 20 million tonnes. Ukraine strengthened its place as the main source of EU cereals imports in 2024 (59% of total volume imported by the EU). Imports from North America also increased and reached 14% of EU imports (mainly due to a strong increase in imports from the US), while the market share of Mercosur decreased to 6%.

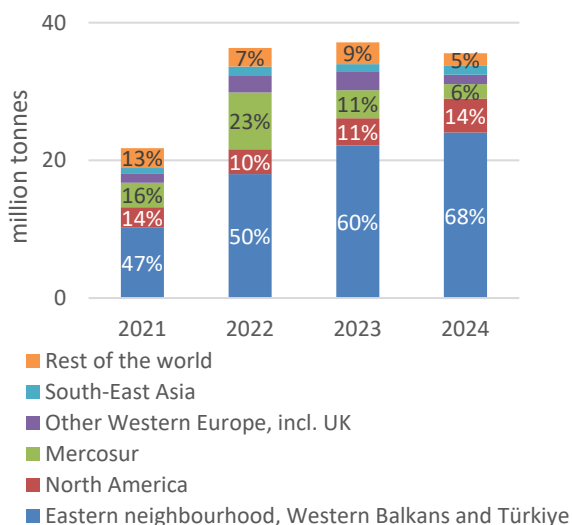
EU imports of **sugar and isoglucose** had the third-largest reduction in value (- EUR 1.1 billion, -38%). This is mainly explained by a strong reduction imported volumes (-38%), leading to a positive EU trade balance, while import prices remained stable.

EU imports of sugar and isoglucose



Imports of **other animal products** also decreased (- EUR 349 million, -6%, due to both reduced prices and volumes), as well as those of **vegetable oils** (- EUR 140 million, -2%, mainly due to reduced prices, while volumes increased by 4%).

EU imports of cereals by origin region in volume



**TABLE 1**

EU AGRIFOOD EXPORTS – COUNTRIES WITH MOST IMPORTANT CHANGES (million EUR)

TRADE PARTNERS	2022	2023	2024	Share 2024	Difference 2024-2023	
<b>TOTAL AGRIFOOD</b>	<b>228 836</b>	<b>228 794</b>	<b>235 400</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>6 605</b>	<b>3%</b>
United States	28 986	27 192	30 533	13%	3 341	12%
United Kingdom	47 804	51 744	53 944	23%	2 199	4%
Switzerland	11 184	11 597	12 250	5%	653	6%
Japan	8 284	7 876	8 335	4%	458	6%
Australia	3 836	3 769	4 170	2%	401	11%
Korea, Republic of	4 603	4 542	4 271	2%	- 271	-6%
South Africa	2 000	2 153	1 874	1%	- 279	-13%
Singapore	2 210	2 369	2 033	1%	- 335	-14%
Russian Federation	7 125	6 763	6 000	3%	- 762	-11%
China	15 794	14 603	13 277	6%	-1 326	-9%
Other countries	97 010	96 186	98 712	42%	2 525	3%

**TABLE 2**

EU AGRIFOOD EXPORTS - TOP 15 EXPORT COUNTRIES (million EUR)

TRADE PARTNERS	2022	2023	2024	Share 2024	Difference 2024-2023	
<b>TOTAL AGRIFOOD</b>	<b>228 836</b>	<b>228 794</b>	<b>235 400</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>6 605</b>	<b>3%</b>
United Kingdom	47 804	51 744	53 944	23%	2 199	4%
United States	28 986	27 192	30 533	13%	3 341	12%
China	15 794	14 603	13 277	6%	- 1 326	-9%
Switzerland	11 184	11 597	12 250	5%	653	6%
Japan	8 284	7 876	8 335	4%	458	6%
Norway	5 877	5 944	6 035	3%	92	2%
Russian Federation	7 125	6 763	6 000	3%	- 762	-11%
Türkiye	4 160	4 871	5 156	2%	285	6%
Canada	4 725	4 469	4 809	2%	340	8%
Saudi Arabia	4 799	4 646	4 622	2%	- 24	-1%
Korea, Republic of	4 603	4 542	4 271	2%	- 271	-6%
Australia	3 836	3 769	4 170	2%	401	11%
Ukraine	2 924	3 461	3 634	2%	173	5%
Morocco	4 003	3 831	3 605	2%	- 226	-6%
United Arab Emirates	3 255	3 340	3 360	1%	20	1%
Other countries	71 477	70 147	71 398	30%	1 252	2%

**TABLE 3**

EU AGRIFOOD EXPORTS – PRODUCT CATEGORIES WITH MOST IMPORTANT CHANGES (million EUR)

AGRI-FOOD CATEGORIES	2022	2023	2024	Share 2024	Difference 2024-2023	
<b>TOTAL AGRIFOOD</b>	<b>228 836</b>	<b>228 794</b>	<b>235 400</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>6 605</b>	<b>3%</b>
Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	7 350	8 137	10 732	5%	2 595	32%
Olives and olive oil	5 039	5 111	7 199	3%	2 087	41%
Mixed food preparations and ingredients	14 098	14 427	15 573	7%	1 146	8%
Confectionery and chocolate	9 546	10 764	11 803	5%	1 039	10%
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	6 150	7 026	7 768	3%	742	11%
Spirits and liqueurs	9 751	9 069	8 855	4%	- 215	-2%
Wine and wine based products	18 267	17 606	17 383	7%	- 223	-1%
Oilseeds and protein crops	2 514	2 507	2 110	1%	- 397	-16%
Vegetable oils (oilseeds and palm)	3 994	3 534	2 631	1%	- 903	-26%
Cereals	16 862	14 611	11 715	5%	-2 896	-20%
Other products	135 264	136 002	139 632	59%	3 629	3%

**TABLE 4**

EU AGRIFOOD EXPORTS - TOP 15 EXPORT PRODUCT CATEGORIES (million EUR)

AGRI-FOOD CATEGORIES	2022	2023	2024	Share 2024	Difference 2024-2023	
<b>TOTAL AGRIFOOD</b>	<b>228 836</b>	<b>228 794</b>	<b>235 400</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>6 605</b>	<b>3%</b>
Cereal preparations and milling products	22 915	24 305	24 756	11%	450	2%
Dairy products	20 347	19 580	19 713	8%	133	1%
Wine and wine based products	18 267	17 606	17 383	7%	- 223	-1%
Mixed food preparations and ingredients	14 098	14 427	15 573	7%	1 146	8%
Confectionery and chocolate	9 546	10 764	11 803	5%	1 039	10%
Pigmeat	13 832	12 269	12 366	5%	97	1%
Preparations of fruit, nuts and vegetables	11 033	12 379	12 892	5%	514	4%
Cereals	16 862	14 611	11 715	5%	- 2 896	-20%
Beer, cider and other beverages	10 873	10 781	10 922	5%	141	1%
Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	7 350	8 137	10 732	5%	2 595	32%
Vegetables	8 232	8 802	9 280	4%	479	5%
Spirits and liqueurs	9 751	9 069	8 855	4%	- 215	-2%
Pet food and forage crops	8 620	8 306	8 449	4%	143	2%
Other animal products	8 142	8 324	8 300	4%	- 24	0%
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	6 150	7 026	7 768	3%	742	11%
Other products	42 818	42 410	44 892	19%	2 483	6%

**TABLE 5**

EU AGRIFOOD IMPORTS – COUNTRIES WITH MOST IMPORTANT CHANGES (million EUR)

TRADE PARTNERS	2022	2023	2024	Share 2024	Difference 2024-2023	
<b>TOTAL AGRIFOOD</b>	<b>171 759</b>	<b>159 430</b>	<b>171 810</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>12 380</b>	<b>8%</b>
Côte d'Ivoire	3 482	4 055	6 761	4%	2 706	67%
Ukraine	13 215	11 839	13 093	8%	1 254	11%
Nigeria	560	735	1 682	1%	947	129%
Argentina	6 934	4 663	5 558	3%	895	19%
China	9 789	8 347	9 149	5%	802	10%
Guatemala	1 476	1 348	1 097	1%	- 250	-19%
Indonesia	6 724	5 474	5 223	3%	- 252	-5%
Canada	2 974	2 844	2 539	1%	- 305	-11%
Australia	3 776	2 580	1 857	1%	- 722	-28%
Russian Federation	2 310	1 892	1 027	1%	- 865	-46%
Other countries	120 520	115 653	123 824	72%	8 170	7%

**TABLE 6**

EU AGRIFOOD IMPORTS - TOP 15 IMPORT COUNTRIES (million EUR)

TRADE PARTNERS	2022	2023	2024	Share 2024	Difference 2024-2023	
<b>TOTAL AGRIFOOD</b>	<b>171 759</b>	<b>159 430</b>	<b>171 810</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>12 380</b>	<b>8%</b>
Brazil	20 179	17 215	17 426	10%	210	1%
United Kingdom	15 268	15 517	15 389	9%	- 128	-1%
Ukraine	13 215	11 839	13 093	8%	1 254	11%
United States	12 264	11 683	11 943	7%	260	2%
China	9 789	8 347	9 149	5%	802	10%
Türkiye	5 627	6 627	7 311	4%	684	10%
Côte d'Ivoire	3 482	4 055	6 761	4%	2 706	67%
Argentina	6 934	4 663	5 558	3%	895	19%
Indonesia	6 724	5 474	5 223	3%	- 252	-5%
Switzerland	4 847	4 859	5 048	3%	189	4%
India	3 657	3 302	3 972	2%	670	20%
Viet Nam	3 446	3 216	3 836	2%	620	19%
Peru	3 403	3 089	3 770	2%	682	22%
Morocco	3 261	3 182	3 447	2%	265	8%
Malaysia	3 422	2 947	3 258	2%	312	11%
Other countries	56 243	53 416	56 626	33%	3 210	6%

**TABLE 7**

EU AGRIFOOD IMPORTS – PRODUCT CATEGORIES WITH MOST IMPORTANT CHANGES (million EUR)

AGRI-FOOD CATEGORIES	2022	2023	2024	Share 2024	Difference 2024-2023	
<b>TOTAL AGRIFOOD</b>	<b>171 759</b>	<b>159 430</b>	<b>171 810</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>12 380</b>	<b>8%</b>
Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	21 907	20 564	30 326	18%	9 761	47%
Fruit and nuts	22 236	22 336	24 937	15%	2 601	12%
Preparations of fruit, nuts and vegetables	6 584	6 730	7 587	4%	857	13%
Mixed food preparations and ingredients	6 590	5 958	6 536	4%	578	10%
Olives and olive oil	802	1 226	1 753	1%	527	43%
Vegetable oils (oilseeds and palm)	11 049	7 708	7 568	4%	- 140	-2%
Other animal products	6 098	5 416	5 067	3%	- 349	-6%
Sugar and isoglucose	2 127	2 797	1 743	1%	-1 054	-38%
Oilseeds and protein crops	25 713	21 141	20 039	12%	-1 102	-5%
Cereals	12 755	11 691	9 732	6%	-1 959	-17%
Other products	55 897	53 863	56 524	33%	2 661	5%

**TABLE 8**

EU AGRIFOOD IMPORTS - TOP 15 IMPORT PRODUCT CATEGORIES (million EUR)

AGRI-FOOD CATEGORIES	2022	2023	2024	Share 2024	Difference 2024-2023	
<b>TOTAL AGRIFOOD</b>	<b>171 759</b>	<b>159 430</b>	<b>171 810</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>12 380</b>	<b>8%</b>
Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	21 907	20 564	30 326	18%	9 761	47%
Fruit and nuts	22 236	22 336	24 937	15%	2 601	12%
Oilseeds and protein crops	25 713	21 141	20 039	12%	- 1 102	-5%
Cereals	12 755	11 691	9 732	6%	- 1 959	-17%
Non-edible for technical use	11 515	9 393	9 607	6%	215	2%
Vegetable oils (oilseeds and palm)	11 049	7 708	7 568	4%	- 140	-2%
Preparations of fruit, nuts and vegetables	6 584	6 730	7 587	4%	857	13%
Mixed food preparations and ingredients	6 590	5 958	6 536	4%	578	10%
Vegetables	5 069	5 860	6 172	4%	311	5%
Cereal preparations and milling products	4 839	4 811	5 222	3%	411	9%
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	3 713	4 734	5 091	3%	357	8%
Other animal products	6 098	5 416	5 067	3%	- 349	-6%
Spirits and liqueurs	4 417	4 517	4 384	3%	- 134	-3%
Margarine and other oils and fats (vegetable)	5 117	3 908	4 169	2%	261	7%
Confectionery and chocolate	2 076	2 390	2 904	2%	514	21%
Other products	22 079	22 272	22 471	13%	199	1%

**TABLE 9**

EU AGRI-FOOD TRADE BALANCE (million EUR)

	EXPORTS	IMPORTS	TRADE BALANCE		
AGRI-FOOD CATEGORIES/PERIOD	2024		2023	2024	Difference
	million EUR				
<b>TOTAL Agrifood</b>	<b>235 400</b>	<b>171 810</b>	<b>69 364</b>	<b>63 589</b>	<b>-5 775</b>
Cereal preparations and milling products	24 756	5 222	19 495	19 534	40
Dairy products	19 713	2 264	17 423	17 449	26
Wine and wine based products	17 383	1 542	15 999	15 842	- 158
Pigmeat	12 366	362	11 861	12 004	143
Mixed food preparations and ingredients	15 573	6 536	8 470	9 037	568
Confectionery and chocolate	11 803	2 904	8 373	8 899	525
Beer, cider and other beverages	10 922	2 575	8 394	8 347	- 47
Olives and olive oil	7 199	1 753	3 885	5 446	1 560
Pet food and forage crops	8 449	3 409	5 160	5 040	- 120
Preparations of fruit, nuts and vegetables	12 892	7 587	5 649	5 305	- 343
Spirits and liqueurs	8 855	4 384	4 552	4 471	- 81
Poultry and eggs	6 137	2 417	3 680	3 720	41
Other animal products	8 300	5 067	2 908	3 233	325
Vegetables	9 280	6 172	2 942	3 109	167
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	7 768	5 091	2 292	2 677	386
Horticulture	4 561	2 203	2 392	2 358	- 35
Beef and veal	4 891	2 634	2 192	2 257	65
Cereals	11 715	9 732	2 920	1 983	- 937
Unspecified	1 143	278	624	864	241
Sugar and isoglucose	2 372	1 743	-1 113	629	1 742
Sheep and goat	676	1 293	- 587	- 617	- 30
Margarine and other oils and fats (vegetable)	2 220	4 169	-1 769	-1 949	- 180
Vegetable oils (oilseeds and palm)	2 631	7 568	-4 174	-4 937	- 763
Non-edible for technical use	4 587	9 607	-4 945	-5 021	- 76
Oilseeds and protein crops	2 110	20 039	-18 635	-17 930	705
Fruit and nuts	6 367	24 937	-16 197	-18 569	-2 372
Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	10 732	30 326	-12 428	-19 594	-7 166
<i>For info: fish and fish products</i>	7 757	29 778	-22 448	-22 021	427
<i>Total agrifood and fish</i>	243 157	201 588	46 916	41 568	-5 348



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