

Organic imports in the EU

A first analysis-Year 2018

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The aim of this brief is to describe the main features of the imports of organic products into the EU from third countries both in terms of products and origin.

Since October 2017, the Certificate of Inspection CoI that must accompany every consignment entering in the EU, has become electronic. Besides the advantages to enhance traceability of the organic consignments coming from third countries, the system has allowed to start to collect valuable data and create a data base on the imports of organic products. The collected data are only available in volumes, while values have been estimated.

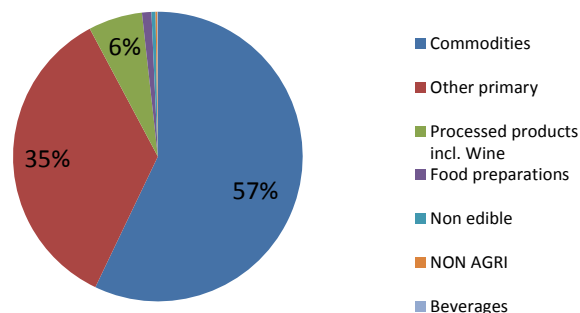


1. Organic imports in volume

Imports of commodities dominate the scene

In 2018, the EU imported a total of 3,3 million tonnes of organic agri-food produce, of which 57% was in the form of commodities and 35% as other primary products.

Figure 1 – Share of the total agri-food imports volumes by class.



Source: Traces

Figure 1 presents the shares of imports for 6 classes of organic agri-food products, according to the DG AGRI "Monitoring Agri-trade Policy" classification, (see box 1) while table 1 shows the absolute values in tonnes of the imports.

Table 1 – Volume of the organic agri-food imports in to the EU (by product class).

PRODUCT CLASS	TONNES	SHARE ON THE TOTAL ORGANIC AGRI FOOD
Commodities	1.860.761	57,1
Other primary	1.143.935	35,1
Processed products incl. Wine	196.618	6,0
Food preparations	34.108	1,0
Non edible	14.687	0,5
NON AGRI	6.557	0,2
Total	3.256.666	100,0

Source: Traces

and pasta. "Beverages" includes: beers, spirits and soft drinks, while "non-edible" covers: plants and essential oils. Moreover, in its scope, the organic regulation covers also products of the fishery sector, which are reported under the label "non-agri".

Looking within the product classes, "tropical fruit, fresh or dried, nuts and spices" is the first imported category (24%) followed by cereals that at aggregate level represent 22% of the total imports, oil cakes (11%), fruit and vegetables (9%) and oilseeds (6%).

Figure 2 – Products by aggregated product category.

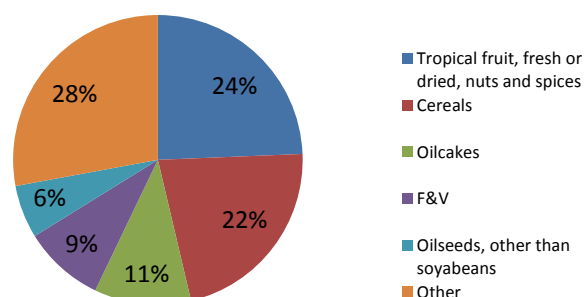


Table 2 shows, more in details, that imports of "Tropical fruit, fresh or dried, nuts and spices" represent the single biggest item, totalling 793.597 tonnes or 24.4% of total imports. Four products categories, classified as commodities, constitute the most important product imports, in volume terms, into the EU: "Oilcakes" (352.043 tonnes, 10.8%); "Cereals, other than wheat and rice" (255.764 tonnes, 7.8%); "Wheat" (243.797 tonnes, 7.5%); and "Rice" (216.017 tonnes 6.6%).

Table 2 – Volume of the organic agri-food imports in to the EU (by product category).

Rank	PRODUCTS	Tonnes	%
1	Tropical fruit, fresh or dried, nuts and spices	793.597	24,4
2	Oilcakes	352.043	10,8
3	Cereals, other than wheat and rice	255.764	7,8
4	Wheat	243.797	7,5
5	Rice	216.017	6,6
6	Oilseeds, other than soyabeans	192.927	5,9
7	Beet and cane sugar	166.328	5,1
8	Vegetables, fresh, chilled and dried	148.108	4,5
9	Fruit, fresh or dried, excl. citrus & tropical fruit	147.114	4,5
10	other	742.837	22,8
	Total	3.258.532	100

Source: Traces

Box 1: "Monitoring Agri-trade Policy". It is a monthly sheet published by DG AGRI to monitor the EU trade of agri-food products. There, products are divided into 6 classes: "commodities", "other primary", "processed", "food preparations", "beverage" and "non-edible products". "Commodities" includes, among others: cereals, vegetable oils and oilseeds, sugars, milk powders and butter, unroasted coffee and cocoa. "Other primary" includes: meat products, F&V, milk yoghurt and honey. "Processed" includes: cheese, meat preparations, wine and fruit juices. "Food preparations" includes: infant food, confectionary

The EU sources its organic agri-food imports widely, with a total of 115 countries registering exports to the EU. In volume terms, China is the biggest supplier of organic agri-food products to the EU, with 415 243 tonnes of produce, that is, 12.7% of the total (see Table 3). Ecuador, the Dominican Republic, Ukraine and Turkey each have an 8% share of the market.

Table 3 – Volume of the organic agri-food imports in to the EU (by country of origin).

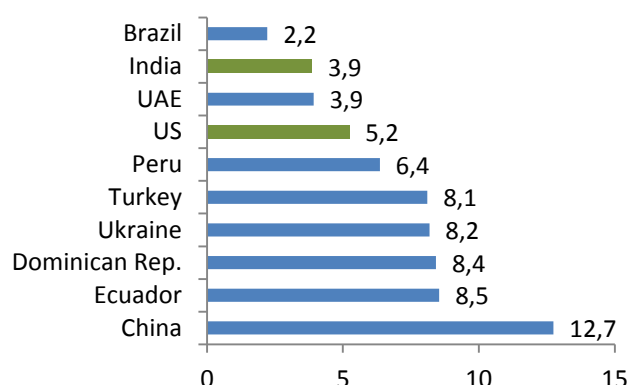
Rank	COUNTRY	Tonnes	%
1	China	415.243	12,7
2	Ecuador	278.475	8,5
3	Dominican Rep.	274.599	8,4
4	Ukraine	266.741	8,2
5	Turkey	264.218	8,1
6	Peru	207.274	6,4
7	US*	170.753	5,2
8	UAE	127.806	3,9
9	India*	125.807	3,9
10	Brazil	72.353	2,2
	Other	1.055.262	32,4
	Total	3.258.532	100

* Equivalent third countries (see box 2)

Source: Traces

Box 2: Imports from Third Countries. The EU imports organic products from third countries under two different regimes: 1) equivalent third countries (US, Canada, Japan, South Korea, India, Argentina, Australia, New Zealand, Costa Rica, Chile, Israel, Switzerland and Tunisia) which have a production and control system recognised as equivalent, for certain product category, by the EU, listed in Annex III of Regulation 1235/2008 and 2) the control body system: private bodies authorised by the European Commission and listed in annex IV of the same Regulation that can operate in third countries and certify operators for the purpose of exports. As from 2021 with the new Regulation 2018/848 the CB's will have to apply the compliance to EU rules

Figure 3 – Imports from the first 10 third countries in percentage on the total volume.



Source: Traces. In green equivalent countries.

2. Organic imports: an estimated value

In the absence of primary data on unit values for organic imports (see box 3), estimates have been made using prices for total trade volumes of the same 6 classes and 68 agri-food product categories, presented in Tables 1 and 2. Adjusting for unit value allows an appreciation of which are the most valuable product categories, and thus a comparison of product types imports both within the organic sector.

Being and adjusted value, figures are not presented in absolute terms, but rather as a share of the total organic imports.

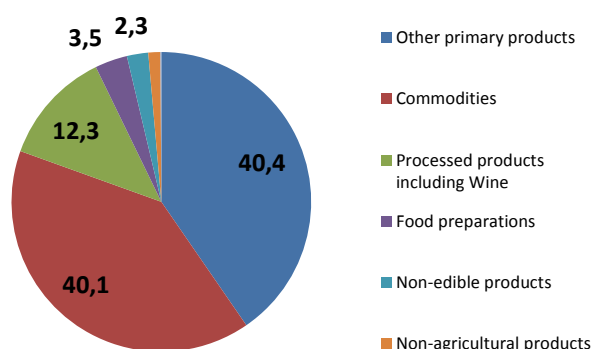
Table 4 – Share of the value of the organic agri-food imports in to the EU per product class.

PRODUCT CLASS	SHARE ON THE TOTAL ORGANIC AGRI-FOOD IMPORTS
Other primary products	40,4
Commodities	40,1
Processed products including Wine	12,3
Food preparations	3,5
Non-edible products	2,3
Non-agricultural products	1,3
Beverages	0,1

Source: Traces

Owing to the greater unit value of other primary products compared to commodities, these two product classes have similar shares in the total value of imports, at 40.4% and 40.1% respectively.

Figure 3 – Share of the total agri-food imports values by class.



Source: Traces

Turning to the product categories (Table 5), "Tropical fruit, fresh or dried, nuts and spices", again, represents the single biggest item, 27.2% of imports.

Table 5 – Share of the value of the imports of organic agri-food imports per product, calculations based on adjusted values.

Rank	PRODUCTS	%
1	Tropical fruit, fresh or dried, nuts and spices	27,2
2	Unroasted coffee, tea in bulk & maté	9,0
3	Fruit, fresh or dried, excl. citrus & tropical fruit	7,3
4	Rice	5,5
5	Cocoa beans	4,6
6	Oilseeds, other than soybeans	3,9
7	Oilcakes	3,6
8	Fruit juices	3,4
9	Olive oil	3,2
10	Other	32,4
	Total	100

Source: Traces

developed according to the Organic regulation in force. It ensures the traceability of the products intended to be imported into the EU as organic, as well as the exchange of information between the different actors of the supply chain. The system provides an automatic built-in check for the CN codes of the products, by allowing only the import of products falling in the scope of the EU organic legislation

Along with tropical fruit in the "Other primary products class", "fresh or dried, excluding citrus and tropical fruit" was the second category (7.1% of the total). Within the product class of "commodities", there product categories stand out: "Unroasted coffee, tea in bulk and mate" (9%) along with rice (5%) and cocoa beans (4.6%).

In terms of value, Peru and China represent *ex-aequo* the first suppliers of the EU, with a share of 7.8% each. Then come Turkey and Dominican Republic (6.8%)

Table 6 – Share of the value of the imports of organic agri-food imports per country, calculations based on adjusted values.

Rank	PRODUCTS	%
1	Peru	7,8
2	China	7,8
3	Turkey	6,8
4	Dominican Republic	6,8
5	Ecuador	6,5
6	United States	5,6
7	Mexico	4,3
8	Tunisia	4,1
9	India	3,8
10	other	46,6
	Total	100

3. An analysis per country

The top ten....

The imports of the first ten importing countries have then been analysed.

China: almost $\frac{3}{4}$ of the imports from China in volume consist of "oilcakes". The remaining imports are represented mainly by: "soybeans" (5.7%) and "oilseeds other than soya" (5%).

Box 3: Traces and the E-CoI. TRACES (TRAde Control and Expert System) is the European Commission's multilingual online management tool hosting the sanitary certificates requested on intra-EU trade and importation of animals, food, feed and plants. It is available in 35 languages, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, free of charge. Its main objective is to simplify and accelerate the trading process by centralizing all data inserted in those certificates. The module for COIs has been

Table 7 – Volume of the organic agri-food imports into the EU from China.

Rank	PRODUCTS	Tonnes	%
1	Oilcakes	310.535	74,8
2	Soyabeans	23.479	5,7
3	Oilseeds, other than soyabeans	20.864	5,0
4	Tropical fruit, fresh or dried, nuts and spices	11.371	2,7
5	Vegetables, fresh, chilled and dried	10.671	2,6
6	Flours and other products of the milling industry	9.418	2,3
7	Fruit juices	5.778	1,4
8	Eggs and honey	4.093	1,0
9	Unroasted coffee, tea in bulk & maté	4.030	1,0
10	Other	15.004	3,6
	Total	415.243	100

Source: Traces

Concerning Ecuador more than 90% of the imported products is "Tropical fruit, fresh or dried, nuts and spices", and likely bananas.

Table 8 – Volume of the organic agri-food imports into the EU from Ecuador.

Rank	PRODUCTS	Tonnes	%
1	Tropical fruit, fresh or dried, nuts and spices	252.015	90,5
2	Preparations of vegetables, fruit or nuts	10.473	3,8
3	Palm & palm kernel oils	6.656	2,4
4	Fish	2.446	0,9
5	Cocoa beans	1.982	0,7
6	Vegetables, fresh, chilled and dried	1.856	0,7
7	Beet and cane sugar	1.462	0,5
8	Unroasted coffee, tea in bulk & maté	406	0,1
9	Cereals, other than wheat and rice	364	0,1
10	Other	816	0,3
	Total	278.475	100

Source: Traces

The remaining 10% is divided mainly between "Preparation of vegetables, fruits or nuts" (3.8%) and "Palm and palm kernel oils" (2.4%). Fishery products, cocoa beans, vegetables and others represent, each, less than 1% of the imports in volume.

Dominican Republic supplies the EU almost exclusively with tropical products: 90% of the imports are "Tropical fruit, fresh or dried, nuts and spices" and almost 10% is represented by "Cocoa beans".

Table 9 – Volume of the organic agri-food imports into the EU from Dominican Republic

Rank	PRODUCTS	Tonnes	%
1	Tropical fruit, fresh or dried, nuts and spices	246.341	89,7
2	Cocoa beans	27.062	9,9
3	Citrus fruit	886	0,3
4	Other	309	0,1
	Total	274.599	100

Source: Traces

Ukraine is the first supplier of the EU of organic products on the European continent. 70% of the total imports consist mainly of cereals, broken down in "Cereals, other than wheat and rice" (42,8%) and "Wheat" (28,5%). Oilseeds represent more than 15% in total, broken down into "Oilseeds, other than soyabeans" (10.8%), and soyabeans (5%)

Table 10 – Volume of the organic agri-food imports into the EU from Ukraine

Rank	PRODUCTS	Tonnes	%
1	Cereals, other than wheat and rice	114.201	42,8
2	Wheat	75.971	28,5
3	Oilseeds, other than soyabeans	28.773	10,8
4	Soyabeans	13.269	5,0
5	Fruit, fresh or dried, excl. citrus & tropical fruit	12.955	4,9
6	Fruit juices	5.947	2,2
7	Flours and other products of the milling industry	3.922	1,5
8	Vegetables, fresh, chilled and dried	3.552	1,3
9	Oilcakes	2.564	1,0
10	Other	5.586	2,1
	Total	266.741	100

Source: Traces

For Turkey cereals represent the first products imported into the EU, almost 40% split into wheat (19.7%) and other cereals (17.8%).

Table 11 – Volume of the organic agri-food imports into the EU from Turkey

Rank	PRODUCTS	Tonnes	%
1	Wheat	52.090	19,7
2	Cereals, other than wheat and rice	47.012	17,8
3	Oilseeds, other than soyabeans	44.761	16,9
4	Vegetables, fresh, chilled and dried	34.186	12,9
5	Fruit, fresh or dried, excl. citrus & tropical fruit	30.401	11,5
6	Fruit juices	22.969	8,7
7	Tropical fruit, fresh or dried, nuts and spices	11.494	4,4
8	Soyabeans	6.100	2,3
9	Preparations of vegetables, fruit or nuts	4.870	1,8
10	Other	10.335	3,9
	Total	264.218	100

Source: Traces

Oilseeds represent a substantial share of the total imports (16.9%), while fruit and vegetables altogether amount to more than 24%, "Vegetables, fresh, chilled or dried" (12,9%) and "Fruit, fresh or dried excl. citrus & tropical fruit" (11,5%).

Imports from Peru are characterised by a high share of tropical products: 66% is tropical fruit, followed by unroasted coffee (20%) and cocoa beans (7,5%).

Table 12 – Volume of the organic agri-food imports into the EU from Peru

Rank	PRODUCTS	Tonnes	%
1	Tropical fruit, fresh or dried, nuts and spices	137.235	66,2
2	Unroasted coffee, tea in bulk & maté	39.860	19,2
3	Cocoa beans	15.558	7,5
4	Cereals, other than wheat and rice	5.336	2,6
5	Beet and cane sugar	2.418	1,2
6	Fruit, fresh or dried, excl. citrus & tropical fruit	1.896	0,9
7	Cocoa paste and powder	1.331	0,6
8	Preparations of vegetables, fruit or nuts	1.019	0,5
9	Flours and other products of the milling industry	988	0,5
10	Other	1.634	0,8
	Total	207.274	100

Source: Traces

The United States of America export to the EU mainly rice (86.6%), the remaining share is scattered among many products like F&V, fruit juices, nuts and other products.

Table 13 – Volume of the organic agri-food imports into the EU from US

Rank	PRODUCTS	Tonnes	%
1	Rice	147.924	86,6
2	Fruit, fresh or dried, excl. citrus & tropical fruit	3.994	2,3
3	Vegetables, fresh, chilled and dried	3.954	2,3
4	Soups and sauces	2.997	1,8
5	Fruit juices	2.932	1,7
6	Wine, vermouth, cider and vinegar	2.924	1,7
7	Tropical fruit, fresh or dried, nuts and spices	1.475	0,9
8	Vegetable oils other than palm & olive oils	810	0,5
9	Sugar, other than beet & cane	696	0,4
10	Other	3.046	1,8
	Total	170.753	100

Source: Traces

The number of products imported from the United Arab Emirates is limited to 6 categories: cereals altogether represent more than 60% of the total imports, of which "wheat" (34.2%) and "Cereals other than wheat and rice" (28.6%). "Oilseeds, other than soybean" ranks second (30.7%).

Table 14 – Volume of the organic agri-food imports into the EU from UAE

Rank	PRODUCTS	Tonnes	%
1	Wheat	43.648	34,2
2	Oilseeds, other than soybeans	39.282	30,7
3	Cereals, other than wheat and rice	36.578	28,6
4	Vegetables, fresh, chilled and dried	5.223	4,1
5	Oilcakes	3.000	2,3
6	Tropical fruit, fresh or dried, nuts and spices	74	0,1
	Total	127.804	100

Source: Traces

It is quite evident that due to the nature of the country, UAE works as a hub of distribution to the EU.

India exports: "beet and cane sugar" (18.1%) followed by "soybeans" (16.3%) and "rice" (15.4%).

Table 15 – Volume of the organic agri-food imports into the EU from India

Rank	PRODUCTS	Tonnes	%
1	Beet and cane sugar	22.794	18,1
2	Soyabeans	20.464	16,3
3	Rice	19.332	15,4
4	Oilcakes	17.260	13,7
5	Oilseeds, other than soybeans	13.892	11,0
6	Preparations of vegetables, fruit or nuts	7.995	6,4
7	Unroasted coffee, tea in bulk & maté	6.433	5,1
8	Tropical fruit, fresh or dried, nuts and spices	3.798	3,0
9	Flours and other products of the milling industry	3.088	2,5
10	Other	10.752	8,5
	Total	125.807	100

Source: Traces

Brazil is the 10th in the ranking and exports mainly sugar (73.6%), followed by far by honey (5.9%)

Table 16 – Volume of the organic agri-food imports in to the EU from Brazil

Rank	PRODUCTS	Tonnes	%
1	Beet and cane sugar	53.244	73,6
2	Eggs and honey	4.267	5,9
3	Oilcakes	4.234	5,9
4	Fruit juices	2.727	3,8
5	Unroasted coffee, tea in bulk & maté	1.234	1,7
6	Palm & palm kernel oils	1.183	1,6
7	Fruit, fresh or dried, excl. citrus & tropical fruit	955	1,3
8	Tropical fruit, fresh or dried, nuts and spices	866	1,2
9	Soyabeans	791	1,1
10	Other	2.852	3,9
	Total	72.353	100

Source: Traces

....and two more.

In table 6, Mexico and Tunisia are also ranked, as top 10 exporters to the EU, as 7 and 8 respectively, in terms of estimated values. For this reason they are also reported in this analysis per volume.

Mexico represents the 11th country as supplier of organic agri-food products to the EU in volumes.

Fruit juices is the first category (almost 27%), followed by 'sugar, other than beet and cane', (22.5%) and "Tropical fruit, fresh or dried, nuts and spices" (18%).

Table 17 – Volume of the organic agri-food imports in to the EU from Mexico

Rank	PRODUCTS	Tonnes	%
1	Fruit juices	19.095	26,9
2	Sugar, other than beet & cane	16.018	22,5
3	Tropical fruit, fresh or dried, nuts and spices	12.835	18,1
4	Unroasted coffee, tea in bulk & maté	9.154	12,9
5	Eggs and honey	5.474	7,7
6	Citrus fruit	1.933	2,7
7	Oilseeds, other than soyabeans	1.680	2,4
8	Gums, resins and plant extracts	984	1,4
9	Preparations of vegetables, fruit or nuts	916	1,3
10	Other	2.958	4,2
	Total	71.047	100

Source: Traces

Tunisia ranks as number 19, in volumes.

The main exported product is olive oil representing almost 75% of the total organic exports to the EU.

Table 18 – Volume of the organic agri-food imports in to the EU from Tunisia

Rank	PRODUCTS	Tonnes	%
1	Olive oil	30.009	74,7
2	Tropical fruit, fresh or dried, nuts and spices	6.861	17,1
3	Miscellaneous seeds and hop cones	1.124	2,8
4	Bulbs, roots and live plants	640	1,6
5	Beet and cane sugar	557	1,4
6	Fruit, fresh or dried, excl. citrus & tropical fruit	362	0,9
7	Essential oils	178	0,4
8	Vegetables, fresh, chilled and dried	120	0,3
9	Citrus fruit	105	0,3
10	Other	194	0,5
	Total	40.148	100

Source: Traces

The category "Tropical fruit, fresh or dried, nuts and spices" represents the second biggest chunk of exported products (17.1%). The other products represent a limited share on the total.

4. An analysis per product

Table 5 reports the share of the adjusted value of imports of organic agri-food. The first five categories reported in that table were put in relation to their country of origin and the relative volume is also reported.

The EU imports organic "Tropical fruit, fresh or dried, nuts and spices" mainly from Ecuador (31.8%), followed by Dominican Republic (31%) and Peru (17.4%). The remaining countries represent a substantially lower share compared to the first three.

Table 19 – Origin of "Tropical fruit, fresh or dried, nuts and spices" per country of origin

Rank	COUNTRY	Tonnes	%
1	Ecuador	252.015	31,8
2	Dominican Republic	246.341	31,0
3	Peru	137.235	17,3
4	Colombia	18.952	2,4
5	Mexico	12.835	1,6
6	Cote D'Ivoire	12.686	1,6
7	Ghana	11.527	1,5
8	Turkey	11.494	1,4
9	China	11.371	1,4
10	Other	79.141	10,0
	Total	793.597	100

Source: Traces

Regarding the "Unroasted coffee, tea in bulk and mate" Peru is the first supplier in volume (31.2%).

Table 20 – Origin of "Unroasted coffee, tea in bulk and mate" per country of origin

Rank	COUNTRY	Tonnes	%
1	Peru	39.860	31,2
2	Honduras	39.496	30,9
3	Mexico	9.154	7,2
4	India	6.433	5,0
5	Ethiopia	5.225	4,1
6	Uganda	4.926	3,9
7	China	4.030	3,2
8	Colombia	3.338	2,6
9	Nicaragua	2.605	2,0
10	Other	12.872	10,1
	Total	127.940	100

Source: Traces

Honduras is the second at short distance (30.9%) and Mexico is the third supplier (7.2%).

"Fruit, fresh or dried, excluding citrus & tropical fruit" comes from Argentina and turkey in rather the same quantity (20.7% each). New Zealand is the third supplier of organic fresh or dried fruit (11.5%)

Table 21 – Origin of "Fruit, fresh or dried, excluding citrus & tropical fruit" per country of origin

Rank	COUNTRY	Tonnes	%
1	Argentina	30.522	20,7
2	Turkey	30.401	20,7
3	New Zealand	16.845	11,5
4	Chile	14.616	9,9
5	Serbia	13.199	9,0
6	Ukraine	12.955	8,8
7	Morocco	5.147	3,5
8	United States	3.994	2,7
9	South Africa	3.840	2,6
10	Other	15.594	10,6
	Total	147.114	100

Source: Traces

Rice is mainly imported from the USA which represents almost the 70% of the total imports.

Table 22 – Origin of "Rice" per country of origin

Rank	COUNTRY	Tonnes	%
1	United States	147.924	68,5
2	Pakistan	21.144	9,8
3	India	19.332	8,9
4	Thailand	10.522	4,9
5	Cambodia	8.467	3,9
6	Argentina	4.363	2,0
7	Turkey	3.582	1,7
8	Brazil	440	0,2
9	Lao People'S Democratic Republic	160	0,1
10	Other	83	0,0
	Total	216.017	100

Source: Traces

Pakistan follows with almost 10% and India ranks as third (8.9%). Other traditional rice producers still represent a limited share of the total organic rice imports.

Dominican republic is the main supplier of cocoa beans (36.5%), followed by Peru (21%), while the rest comes mainly from Africa (40%) broken down into: Congo (13.3%), Sierra Leone (10.3%), Uganda(6.8%), Tanzania (4.3%) beside Sao Tome and PPe. and Madagascar.

Table 23 – Origin of "Cocoa beans" per country of origin

Rank	COUNTRY	Tonnes	%
1	Dominican Republic	27.062	36,5
2	Peru	15.558	21,0
3	Congo, Democratic Republic Of (Was Zaire)	9.864	13,3
4	Sierra Leone	7.681	10,3
5	Uganda	5.062	6,8
6	Tanzania, United Republic Of	3.166	4,3
7	Ecuador	1.982	2,7
8	Sao Tome And Principe	1.423	1,9
9	Madagascar	657	0,9
10	Other	1.765	2,4
	Total	74.220	100

Source: Traces

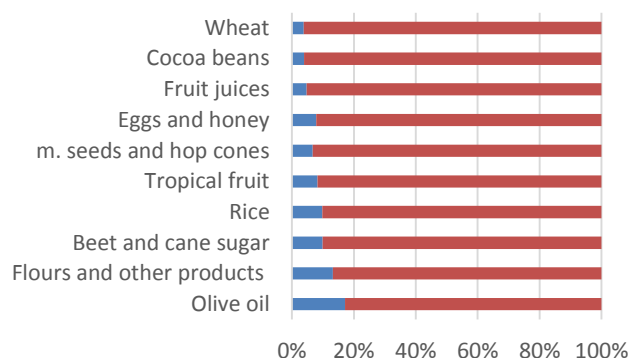
5. Relative importance of certain organic products on the total

In order to assess the importance of the organic agri-food imports, in the total of the agri-food imports into the EU, an analysis was made of the share of organic produce on the total, by product category. The top-10 agri-food product categories are presented in figure 5 below.

"Olive oil" represents the most important product category, with 20.7% of total imports being organic.

"Flours and other products of the milling industry" have a share of 15.2%; "Beet and cane sugar" 11.0%; and "Rice" 10.9 %. While "Tropical fruit, fresh or dried, nuts and spices" was the most important organic product category in absolute terms, organic imports only occupy 9.0% of total EU agri-food imports for such products

Figure 5 – The top-10 agri-food product categories with the highest share on the total imports.



Source: Traces and Comext

These data suggest that, there is an important demand for specific organic products, such as organic olive oil, flours, sugar, rice and tropical fruit.

This document does not necessarily represent the official views of the European Commission

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Annex I Volume of the organic agri-food imports in to the EU per country (Source: Traces 2018)

Rank	PRODUCTS	Tonnes	%
1	China	415.243	12,7
2	Ecuador	278.475	8,5
3	Dominican Rep.	274.599	8,4
4	Ukraine	266.741	8,2
5	Turkey	264.218	8,1
6	Peru	207.274	6,4
7	US	170.753	5,2
8	UAE	127.806	3,9
9	India	125.807	3,9
10	Brazil	72.353	2,2
11	Mexico	71.047	2,2
12	Argentina	67.738	2,1
13	Colombia	63.257	1,9
14	Moldova, Republic Of	55.392	1,7
15	Kazakhstan	50.250	1,5
16	Egypt	46.736	1,4
17	Israel	40.959	1,3
18	Honduras	40.379	1,2
19	Tunisia	40.148	1,2
20	Paraguay	35.171	1,1
21	Russian Federation	34.069	1,0
22	Chile	33.437	1,0
23	Thailand	32.803	1,0
24	Canada	29.823	0,9
25	Pakistan	27.091	0,8
26	Sri Lanka	26.570	0,8
27	Philippines	23.874	0,7
28	Uganda	23.327	0,7
29	South Africa	23.222	0,7
30	Serbia	22.576	0,7
31	Togo	22.123	0,7

32	Morocco	19.950	0,6
33	New Zealand	19.208	0,6
34	Costa Rica	16.477	0,5
35	Ghana	14.948	0,5
36	Cote D'Ivoire	14.392	0,4
37	Cuba	13.972	0,4
38	Bolivia	13.274	0,4
39	Viet Nam	12.674	0,4
40	Burkina Faso	12.456	0,4
41	Congo, Democratic Republic Of (Was Zaire)	10.788	0,3
42	Cambodia	8.553	0,3
43	Sierra Leone	7.965	0,2
44	Indonesia	7.496	0,2
45	Ethiopia	7.322	0,2
46	Kenya	6.684	0,2
47	Panama	6.328	0,2
48	Madagascar	5.162	0,2
49	Tanzania, United Republic Of	4.254	0,1
50	Nicaragua	3.790	0,1
51	Australia	3.388	0,1
52	Japan	2.756	0,1
53	Senegal	2.637	0,1
54	Sudan	2.579	0,1
55	Mali	2.539	0,1
56	Iran (Islamic Republic Of)	1.873	0,1
57	Bosnia And Herzegovina	1.478	0,0
58	Sao Tome And Principe	1.472	0,0
59	Uruguay	1.378	0,0
60	Lao People'S Democratic Republic	1.374	0,0
61	Benin	1.328	0,0
62	Albania	1.302	0,0
63	Guatemala	1.300	0,0
64	Algeria	1.198	0,0
65	Papua New Guinea	1.180	0,0
66	Rwanda	1.169	0,0
67	Chad	1.116	0,0

68	Azerbaijan	966	0,0
69	Uzbekistan	949	0,0
70	Belarus	942	0,0
71	Niger	680	0,0
72	Kosovo	544	0,0
73	Lesotho	515	0,0
74	Palestinian Territory, Occupied	474	0,0
75	Guyana	433	0,0
76	Cameroon	401	0,0
77	Georgia	377	0,0
78	Zambia	347	0,0
79	Bangladesh	251	0,0
80	Haiti	222	0,0
81	Macedonia, The Former Yugoslav Republic Of	211	0,0
82	Nepal	210	0,0
83	Myanmar	201	0,0
84	Armenia	180	0,0
85	Samoa	159	0,0
86	Namibia	152	0,0
87	French Polynesia	138	0,0
88	Korea, Republic Of	123	0,0
89	Saudi Arabia	107	0,0
90	Mozambique	99	0,0
91	El Salvador	95	0,0
92	Singapore	66	0,0
93	Somalia	66	0,0
94	Zimbabwe	65	0,0
95	Nigeria	61	0,0
96	Fiji	57	0,0
97	East Timor	55	0,0
98	Netherlands Antilles	54	0,0
99	Kyrgyzstan	49	0,0
100	Equatorial Guinea	46	0,0
101	Jordan	31	0,0
102	Solomon Islands	28	0,0
103	Belize	27	0,0

104	Taiwan	27	0,0
105	Comoros	26	0,0
106	Montenegro	22	0,0
107	Malaysia	20	0,0
108	Suriname	18	0,0
109	Lebanon	7	0,0
110	Grenada	3	0,0
111	Burundi	3	0,0
112	Mauritius	2	0,0
113	Gambia	1	0,0
114	Afghanistan	0	0,0
115	Oman	0	0,0
	Total	3.258.532	100,0

Annex II Volume of the organic agri-food imports in to the EU per product category (2018)

Rank	PRODUCTS	Tonnes	%
1	Tropical fruit, fresh or dried, nuts and spices	793.597	24,35
2	Oilcakes	352.043	10,80
3	Cereals, other than wheat and rice	255.764	7,85
4	Wheat	243.797	7,48
5	Rice	216.017	6,63
6	Oilseeds, other than soyabeans	192.927	5,92
7	Beet and cane sugar	166.328	5,10
8	Vegetables, fresh, chilled and dried	148.108	4,55
9	Fruit, fresh or dried, excl. citrus & tropical fruit	147.114	4,51
10	Unroasted coffee, tea in bulk & maté	127.940	3,93
11	Soyabeans	105.870	3,25
12	Fruit juices	89.117	2,73
13	Cocoa beans	74.220	2,28
14	Preparations of vegetables, fruit or nuts	55.198	1,69
15	Sugar, other than beet & cane	40.116	1,23
16	Palm & palm kernel oils	39.762	1,22
17	Olive oil	30.138	0,92
18	Citrus fruit	29.042	0,89
19	Wine, vermouth, cider and vinegar	21.373	0,66
20	Flours and other products of the milling industry	20.376	0,63
21	Food preparations, not specified	18.263	0,56
22	Eggs and honey	17.871	0,55
23	Bulbs, roots and live plants	12.505	0,38
24	Vegetable oils other than palm & olive oils	10.192	0,31
25	Miscellaneous seeds and hop cones	7.385	0,23
26	Gums, resins and plant extracts	7.061	0,22
27	Soups and sauces	5.961	0,18
28	FISH	5.828	0,18
29	Infant food and other cereals, flour, starch or milk preparations	4.484	0,14
30	Starches, inulin & gluten	3.947	0,12
31	Pasta, pastry, biscuits and bread	2.918	0,09
32	Other feed and feed ingredients	2.580	0,08
33	Pet food	1.844	0,06
34	Cocoa paste and powder	1.821	0,06
35	Water and soft drinks	1.718	0,05
36	Essential oils	1.171	0,04
37	Roasted coffee and tea	793	0,02
38	NON AGRI	729	0,02
39	Bovine meat, fresh, chilled and frozen	666	0,02
40	Non edible animal products	453	0,01

41	Chocolate, confectionery and ice cream	383	0,01
42	Coffee and tea extracts	256	0,01
43	Sugar alcohols	250	0,01
44	Ethanol	233	0,01
45	Sheep and goat meat, fresh, chilled and frozen	132	0,00
46	Spirits and liqueurs	107	0,00
47	Fatty acids and waxes	74	0,00
48	Odoriferous substances	42	0,00
49	Pork meat, fresh, chilled and frozen	19	0,00
50	Cut flowers and plants	1	0,00
51	Butter	0	0,00
	Total	3.258.532	100,00