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COVER NOTE

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COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT

Bi-monthly report to the Member States

Impact of the trade liberalisation measures for Ukraine on the EU market - July 2025

EN EN

Introduction

In June 2022 the EU granted Ukraine duty free and quota free access to the Union market for one year with the first Regulation on temporary trade-liberalisation measures applicable to Ukrainian products ("the ATM Regulation") (¹), in order to support Ukraine's economy in the face of Russia's unprovoked and unjustified war of aggression. These measures supplement the trade concessions already applicable to Ukrainian products under the Association Agreement. They were prolonged with the second ATM Regulation (²) and the third ATM Regulation (³), which entered into force on 6 June 2024 and expired on 5 June 2025.

Thanks to the combined effect of these measures (which include a reinforced safeguard mechanism and an emergency brake), and efforts to increase capacity of the Solidarity Lanes and reopening the Black Sea corridor, Ukraine's imports and exports continue to flow. At the same time, it is necessary to be mindful of the consequences this may have for certain sectors in the European Union.

Therefore, the Commission committed under Article 4(2) of the third ATM Regulation to continue the regular monitoring of EU imports from Ukraine, subject to the trade liberalisation measures, and to present the results of this monitoring every two months. In particular, it is necessary to take into account information on exports, imports, prices on the Union market and Union production of the products subject to the ATM Regulation.

As regards products subject to automatic safeguards under the current ATM Regulation, i.e. eggs, poultry, sugar, oats, maize, groats and honey, the Commission follows the development of imports on a daily basis, and publishes it on the following website, available to the public: <u>Tariff quota consultation (europa.eu).</u>

Furthermore, in a statement on the occasion of the adoption of Regulation (EU) 2024/1392 (⁴), the Commission committed to pay particular attention to the monitoring of imports of grain from Ukraine, in particular wheat, and notably on the concentration of such imports in Member States neighbouring Ukraine.

This will be the last bimonthly monitoring report, following the expiration of the third ATM Regulation on 5 June 2025.

⁽¹⁾ Regulation (EU) 2022/870 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30.5.2022, OJ L 152, 3.6.2022, p. 103.

⁽²⁾ Regulation (EU) 2023/1077 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31.5.2023, OJ L 144, 5.6.2023, p.1.

⁽³⁾ Regulation (EU) 2024/1392 of the European Parliament and the Council of 14.5.2024, OJ L 29.5.2024. p.1.

⁽⁴⁾ Statement by the Commission on the monitoring of imports of grain from Ukraine on the occasion of the adoption of Regulation (EU) 2024/1392 of the European Parliament and of the Council on temporary trade-liberalisation measures supplementing trade concessions applicable to Ukrainian products under the Association Agreement between the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community and their Member States, of the one part, and Ukraine, of the other part OJ C/2024/3357, 29.5.2024.

The Report

Part A

The table on page 4 gives an overview of imports from Ukraine from March 2024 to May 2025 of all the products covered by the ATM Regulation. A more detailed analysis for most important products is also provided in the report.

As regards imports, the data analysed are import volumes from Ukraine and total EU import volumes from January 2021 until May 2025. The analysis of the situation on the Union market takes into account the EU production and EU price levels. Data is provided on a monthly basis, where available. It should be noted that for some products not all the data is readily available (sometimes not provided by the Member States), or delays may occur in the data collection, which may result in incomplete data for the most recent periods. For other products, due to their nature and harvesting patterns, production figures are only available on a yearly basis. The import and export data are based on Eurostat figures.

The monitoring is based on the ATM Regulation and consequently on the tariff rate quotas (TRQs) established in the Association Agreement. The product categories, CN codes and TARIC codes covered match the established TRQs. Therefore, data in this report may differ from other publications such as the Animal Newsletter or the Sugar Balance, also issued by the Commission services but which may cover different tariff lines and reporting periods.

Exports and production in the graphs are expressed yearly and for the current year the yearly area chart represents only the sum of the months available to the date of creation of this report.

Part B

The second part of the report is provided in accordance with the statement mentioned above on the occasion of the adoption of Regulation (EU) 2024/1392. The product scope of this part is wider than the monitoring provided for under Article 4(2) of the ATM Regulation to the extent that it also covers grain products not covered by the ATM Regulation (since already fully liberalised under the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA), or for which the most favoured nation duty is at zero), notably oil seeds such as rapeseed and sunflower seed.

Automatic safeguard implementation

Regarding the products covered in Part A, the trigger level for the automatic safeguard for eggs (⁵) and sugar (⁶) was reached in June 2024 and the DCFTA TRQs were re-introduced on 2 July 2024, and the trigger level for honey was reached in August 2024, with the DCFTA TRQ re-introduced on 21 August 2024 (⁷). As for products covered in Part B, the trigger level

⁽⁵⁾ http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/1827/oj

⁽⁶⁾ http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/1825/oj

⁽⁷⁾ http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/2166/oj

for oats was reached in June 2024 and the DCFTA TRQ was re-introduced on 19 June 2024. (8) The trigger level for groats was reached in July 2024 and the DCFTA TRQ was reintroduced on 22 July 2024. (9)
(8) http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/1726/oj

Imports in tonnes from Ukraine per TRQ category (order number)

EU27 monthly imports from Ukraine of agricultural products subject to Tariff Rate Quotas applicable to imports from Ukraine, as from 1 March 2024, in tonnes

Description / year_month	2024_03	2024_04	2024_05	2024_06	2024_07	2024_08	2024_09	2024_10	2024_11	2025_12	2024_01	2025_02	2025_03	2025_04	2025_05	Order no.
Beef Meat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	09.4270
Pork Meat (TRQ 1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	09.4271
Pork Meat (TRQ 2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	09.4272
Poultry meat (TRQ 1)	12,534	15,250	12,567	10,848	10,148	9,870	9,661	9,676	10,044	6,990	9,857	13,196	13,286	12,810	9,175	09.4273
Poultry meat (TRQ 2)	1,167	1,410	954	482	219	262	246	140	107	89	187	197	164	164	164	09.4274
Eggs and albumins (TRQ 1 + TRQ 2)	4,821	4,444	6,042	4,694	5,783	3,707	4,946	6,324	6,061	6,132	7,633	7,607	8,378	7,029	8,305	09.4275
Common wheat, flour and pellets	612,044	538,126	626,146	322,970	361,430	338,377	773,443	722,027	361,927	364,877	466,615	324,756	394,995	159,849	124,487	09.4306
Barley, flour and pellets	24,460	18,429	35,774	80,693	133,372	22,103	18,220	113,528	60,158	27,180	13,870	15,955	8,859	18,717	2,257	09.4307
Maize, flour and pellets	1,045,531	1,201,572	1,264,997	1,463,882	1,663,284	668,831	341,675	870,944	1,072,558	1,030,648	1,349,081	1,189,213	1,076,272	638,618	541,521	09.4308
Milk, cream, condensed milk and yogurts	152	269	331	131	226	165	341	386	557	355	311	461	529	583	554	09.4600
Milk powder	1,098	1,430	1,919	2,730	1,966	1,320	1,000	1,081	879	789	1,210	1,215	2,007	2,240	2,657	09.4601
Butter and diary spreads	0	51	63	209	187	312	187	274	108	43	88	288	634	833	1,984	09.4602
Sheep meat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	442	0	0	0	0	0	09.6700
Honey	5,448	5,643	9,407	6,840	6,160	2,429	1,200	1,533	1,507	502	19,079	1,501	1,658	1,992	2,339	09.6701
Garlic	0	0	0	0	3	106	75	82	18	0	0	0	0		0	09.6702
Oats	618	1,010	1,791	749	231	69	92	114	442	268	495	1,167	1,475	790	645	09.6703
Sugar	47,854	77,841	87,502	12,219	277	429	222	4,494	279	145	1,509	3,179	26,158	24,932	32,117	09.6704
Glucose and fructose	214	400	389	414	257	225	91	177	172	119	202	272	287	238	287	09.6705
Flavoured sugar syrup	5	3	3	1	1	0	2	3	1	1	0	1	2	0	2	09.6706
Groats, pellets, grains	3,176	3,102	3,904	3,345	2,381	473	786	905	813	811	4,709	1,886	1,214	1,516	428	09.6707
Malt and gluten	464	513	328	416	2,058	3,323	2,155	1,790	1,385	1,364	922	769	1,077	899	3,138	09.6708
Starches	833	2,055	2,458	1,167	1,731	688	1,137	2,290	1,530	918	1,403	1,306	847	692	847	09.6709
Starch processed (PAPS)	375	161	66	44	22	16	1	1,167	1,011	660	341	1,245	1,303	751	490	09.6710
Residues	2,659	2,969	5,898	5,308	5,887	6,060	4,936	5,018	3,980	4,459	3,015	4,048	6,444	4,075	6,260	09.6711
Mushrooms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	09.6712
Mushrooms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	09.6713
Preserved tomatoes	1,428	1,430	1,290	2,290	2,114	1,523	1,183	1,643	2,281	1,832	1,397	1,404	1,348	1,020	827	09.6714
Grape and apple juice	4,929	6,479	4,310	1,701	1,834	4,738	14,162	15,660	7,381	4,213	2,462	2,527	2,230	3,536	2,184	09.6715
Fermented milk (PAPS)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	0	6	5	2	2	09.6716
Processed butter (PAPS)	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	2	5	2	0	5	5	3	4	09.6717
Sweetcorn (PAPS)	11	69	75	46	82	125	226	197	55	269	153	66	73	136	272	09.6718
Sugar processed products (PAPS)	88	191	174	303	555	360	519	390	415	532	505	627	762	746	631	09.6719
Cereal processed products (PAPS)	24	111	49	177	66	0	68	112	91	45	67	89	3	45	57	09.6720
Milk Cream Processed (PAPS)	11	22	13	17	0	0	8	6	14	19	15	21	1	10	107	09.6721
Food preparations (PAPS)	13	9	23	11	46	9	47	24	32	30	9	34	17	35	19	09.6722
Ethyl alcohol	4,288	10,060	7,517	7,542	4,776	4,203	9,960	9,978	4,744	13,617	9,845	6,942	10,013	5,813	19,720	09.6723
Cigars, cigarettes (PAPS)	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	09.6724
Mannitol, sorbitol (PAPS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	09.6725
Malt-starch processed products (PAPS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	09.6726

Source: EUROSTAT (2024_02 to 2025_04) and DG TAXUD, Surveillance 3 (2025_05), extracted on 30.06.2025

PART A

BUTTER

EU imports of butter from Ukraine between January 2025 and May 2025 amount to 3 826 tonnes, representing 16.4% of total EU butter imports. **EU exports** of butter between January 2025 and April 2025 decreased by 6% as compared to the same period of 2024.

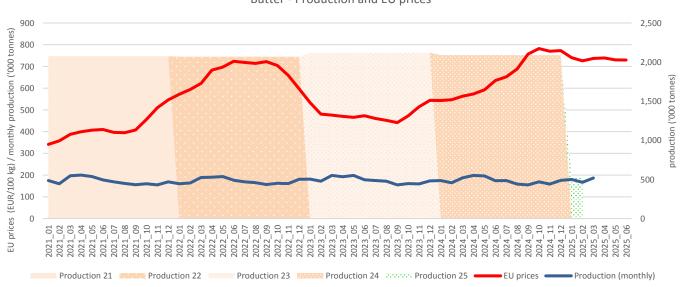
6 000 300,000 5,000 250,000 200,000 4,000 3,000 150,000 100,000 2.000 1,000 50,000 Ω 2023.01 2023.05 Exports 2021 Exports 2022 1000000 Exports 2024 Exports 2023 Exports 2025 All Imports (monthly) Ukraine Imports (monthly)

Butter - Imports from third countries and Ukraine into the EU and exports from the EU to third countries in tonnes

Source: Eurostat & Surveillance 3

EU butter price in June 2025 was 15% higher than in June 2024.

EU butter production between January and March 2025 increased by 1% compared to 2024. **Imports of butter from Ukraine** represented 0.19% of **EU butter production** from January 2025 to March 2025.

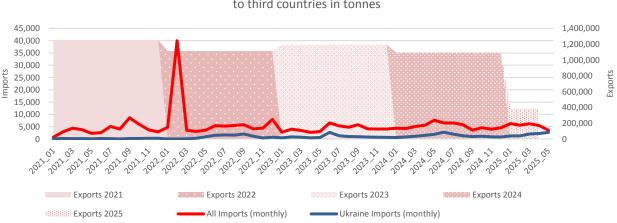


Butter - Production and EU prices

Source: European Commission

MILK POWDER

EU imports of milk powder from Ukraine between January 2025 and May 2025 were 59.8% higher than in the same period of 2024 and these represented 34.6% of total EU imports. EU exports of milk powder between January 2025 and April 2025 decreased by 4% as compared to the same period of 2024.

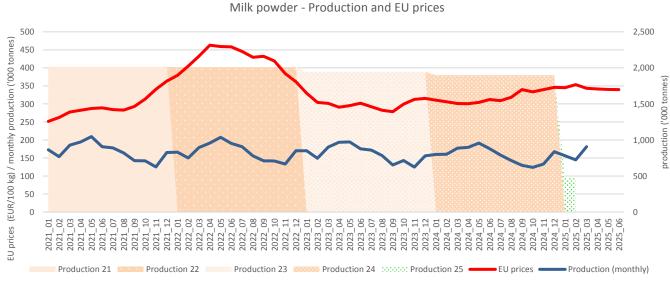


Milk powder - Imports from third countries and Ukraine into the EU and exports from the EU to third countries in tonnes

Source: Eurostat & Surveillance 3

EU milk powder price in June 2025 was 9% higher than in June 2024.

EU milk powder production between January 2025 and March 2025 was 3% lower than in the same period of 2024. Imports of milk powder from Ukraine represented 0.9% of EU milk powder production from January 2025 to March 2025.

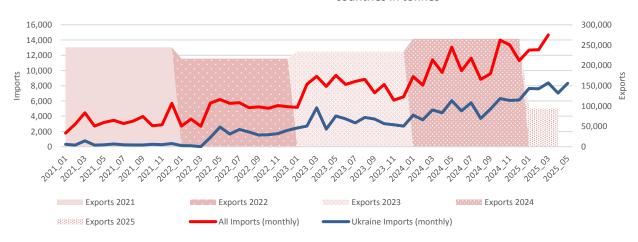


Source: European Commission, based on Whole Milk Powder and Skimmed Milk Powder data

EGGS

The trigger level for the automatic safeguard was reached in June 2024 and the DCFTA TRQ was reintroduced on 2 July 2024. (10)

EU imports of eggs from Ukraine between January 2025 and May 2025 were 69.6% higher than in the same period of 2024 and these represented 61.8% of total EU imports. **EU exports** between January 2025 and April 2025 increased by 17% as compared to the same period of 2024.

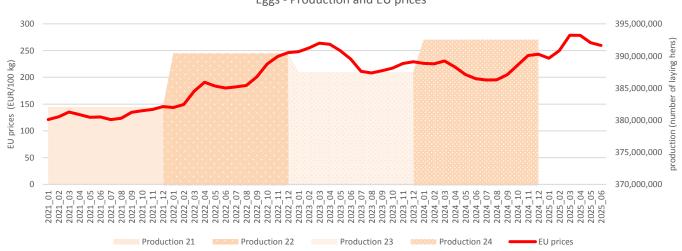


Eggs - Imports from third countries and Ukraine into the EU and exports from the EU to third countries in tonnes

Source: Eurostat & Surveillance 3

EU eggs price in June 2025 was 31% higher than in June 2024.

EU eggs production is not yet part of the regular market monitoring conducted by the Commission. The best data available from the Member States is the number of laying hens per farming method.



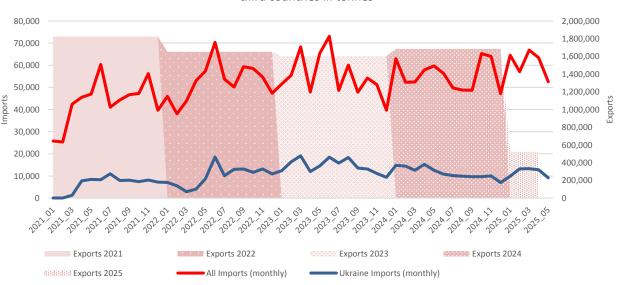
Eggs - Production and EU prices

Source: European Commission

⁽¹⁰⁾ https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/1827/oj

POULTRY

EU imports of poultry from Ukraine between January 2025 and May 2025 were 16.2% lower than in the same period of 2024 and these represented 19.2% of total EU imports. EU exports of poultry between January 2025 and April 2025 decreased by 5% as compared to the same period of 2024.

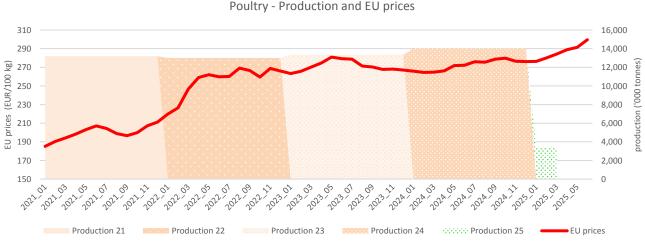


Poultry - Imports from third countries and Ukraine into the EU and exports from the EU to third countries in tonnes

Source: Eurostat & Surveillance 3

EU poultry prices in June 2025 were 10% higher than in June 2024.

EU poultry production between January 2025 and March 2025 was 1% higher than in the same period of 2024. It is underlined that EU production data covers the whole broiler carcass (while imports from Ukraine are mainly boneless cuts- breast fillets). This hampers a direct comparability.



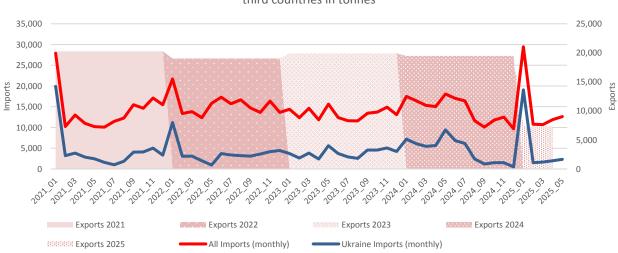
Poultry - Production and EU prices

Source: European Commission

HONEY

The trigger level for honey was reached in August 2024, and the DCFTA TRQ was re-introduced on 21 August 2024. (11)

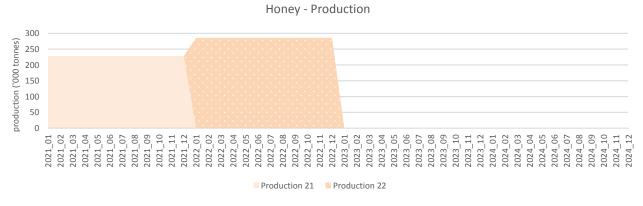
EU imports of honey from Ukraine between January and May 2025 were 21.4% lower than in the same period of 2024 and represented 35.2% of total EU imports. **EU exports** between January 2025 and April 2025 increased by 10% as compared to the same period of 2024.



Honey - Imports from third countries and Ukraine into the EU and exports from the EU to third countries in tonnes

Source: Eurostat & Surveillance 3

Information on **production and prices of honey in the Union** is not part of regular market monitoring. Detailed data per Member State is only available within the framework of the reporting on Member States' CAP strategic plans. The latest available data on production is from 2022 when EU honey production amounted to 285 700 tonnes and is therefore not relevant for evaluating the current market situation. Given this lack of data, it is not possible to evaluate the impact of imports from Ukraine on the Union market.



Source: European Commission

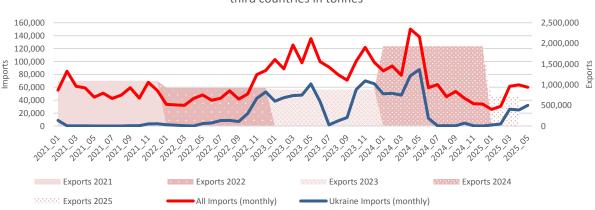
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⁽¹¹⁾ http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/2166/oj

SUGAR

The trigger level for the automatic safeguard was reached in June 2024 and the DCFTA TRQ was reintroduced on 2 July 2024. (12)

EU imports of sugar from Ukraine between January 2025 and May 2025 were 72% lower than in the same period of 2024 and these represented 36.4% of total EU imports. **EU exports** between January 2025 and April 2025 increased by 29% as compared to the same period of 2024.

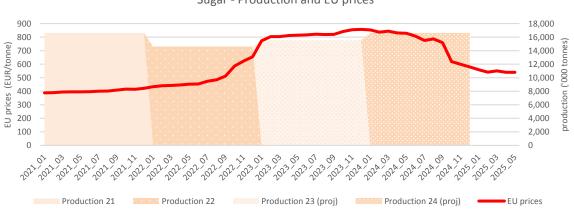


Sugar - Imports from third countries and Ukraine into the EU and exports from the EU to third countries in tonnes

Source: Eurostat & Surveillance 3

EU sugar price in May 2025 was 35% lower than in May 2024.

EU sugar production projection for the current marketing year 2024/25 (that starts on 1 October) is 6.5% higher than in 2023/24 (¹³). Sugar imports from Ukraine between October 2024 and May 2025 represent about 0.56% of the projected total EU production of the marketing year 2024/25.



Sugar - Production and EU prices

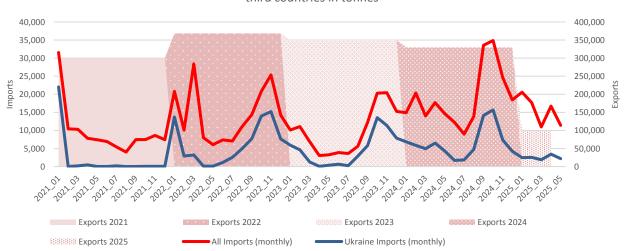
Source: European Commission

⁽¹²⁾ http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/1825/oj

⁽¹³⁾ https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/data-and-analysis/markets/overviews/market-observatories/sugar_en

APPLE JUICE

EU imports of apple juice from Ukraine between January 2025 and May 2025 were 55.9% lower than in the same period of 2024 and these represented 16.2% of total EU imports. **EU exports** between January 2025 and April 2025 decreased by 14.5% as compared to the same period of 2024.



Apple juice - Imports from third countries and Ukraine into the EU and exports from the EU to third countries in tonnes

Source: Eurostat & Surveillance 3

The latest available data on **EU** apple juice production is from 2023 when it was 9.6 % lower than in 2022. As price data is not part of the Commission's regular monitoring, there is a lack of complete data available, and hence it is not possible to evaluate the impact of imports from Ukraine on the Union market.



Source: European Commission

PART B

DATA ON EU CEREALS AND OILSEEDS MARKETS IN THE CONTEXT OF MONITORING OF IMPORTS FROM UKRAINE

This document is provided on a regular basis to the Member States in relation to the statement (¹⁴) by the Commission on the monitoring of imports of grain from Ukraine provided on the occasion of the adoption of Regulation (EU) 2024/1392 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 May 2024 on temporary trade-liberalisation measures supplementing trade concessions applicable to Ukrainian products under the Association Agreement between the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community and their Member States, of the one part, and Ukraine, of the other part¹⁵:

'Given the importance of grain production and grain markets, the Commission will pay particular attention to the monitoring of imports of grain, in particular wheat, and notably to the concentration of such imports in Member States neighbouring Ukraine.'

General trends in a nutshell

Boosted by strong increase for maize, the International Grains Council (IGC) forecasts **total world grains production** to expand for the third year in a row and reach a record of 2 377.2 million tonnes in **2025/26** (+2.8% y/y). Consumption is also projected at a new peak of 2 372.9 million tonnes (+1.6% y/y), including gains for feeding, as well as for food and industrial uses.

Including a record harvest in India and strong rebounds in the EU and Argentina, **world wheat production** is forecast at a new peak of 807.9 million tonnes ($\pm 1.1\%$ y/y) in 2025/26. Led by growth in food use, global wheat consumption is forecast at an all-time high of 813.9 million tonnes ($\pm 1.5\%$ y/y), while ending stocks could decrease to a seven-year low of 264.2 million tonnes ($\pm 2.2\%$).

Including prospects for a record US harvest, global **maize** production is projected at a record of 1 275.7 million tonnes (+4.2% y/y). Maize consumption growth is expected to accelerate in 2025/26 and reach a new peak of 1 268.5 million tonnes (+1.9% y/y).

During the second half of marketing year 2024/25 (January-June), grains shipments were slower from both Ukraine and Russia. According to preliminary estimates, Ukrainian grain exports totalled 40.6 million tonnes (51.1 million tonnes the previous year), incl. wheat at 15.7 million tonnes (vs. 18.5 million tonnes the previous year), maize at 22.0 million tonnes (vs. 29.5 million tonnes the previous year) and barley at 2.3 million tonnes (vs. 2.5 million tonnes the previous year). Thus, the wheat export quota (16.2 million tonnes) was not fully used. Russian wheat shipments reached about 41.0 million tonnes, the second largest on record, even if 2.4 of the 10.6 million tonnes export quota fixed for 15/02-30/06 2025 was not used.

The weakening of the US dollar since early April 2025, reduced the export competitiveness of the EU grain exporters, but the strengthening of the Russian rouble since February 2025 had a similar impact on Russian exports. With slower exports, particularly between April and June, producers will

¹⁴ https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/C/2024/3357/oj

¹⁵ https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=OJ:L 202401392

enter the next season with larger stocks than expected. In addition, cutting of the new crop started earlier, while export demand remains moderate. Consequently, prices will remain under pressure and farmers with sufficient storage capacity will try to delay selling their crops at the current low prices.

As of 9 July, the IGC wheat sub-index, which indicates global price trends, fell by 3% year-on-year reaching 199 points, while the IGC maize sub-index increased by 13% y/y to 216 points.

On fob basis, Russian **milling wheat export prices** are estimated at USD 228 per tonne (+4% y/y), while FR Rouen quoted at USD 232 per tonne (-3%) and RO Constanta at USD 230 per tonne (-1%). US wheat prices are very competitive, incl. the Soft Red Winter at USD 221 per tonne (-3%) and the Hard Red Winter wheat at USD 233 per tonne (-12%).

Maize prices (fob export) are quoted in the range of USD 193 – 206 per tonne for the US and South America, while Ukrainian old crop is more expensive (USD 232) due to limited spot availabilities. New crop Ukrainian prices (October delivery) are more competitive at USD 212 per tonne.

EU cereals production in marketing year <u>2025/26</u> is projected as of end of June 2025 at 282.9 million tonnes (+10.8% year-on-year and 4.1% above the recent average). Soft wheat production is forecast to rebound to 128.2 million tonnes (+14.8%), while maize is expected to reach 64.6 million tonnes (+8.5%) and barley 53.3 million tonnes (+8.4%).

As for **EU cereals' trade**, preliminary data from Taxud Surveillance database shows that imports for marketing year 2024/25 by 1 June 2025 stand at 28.8 million tonnes (-6% y/y), including 7.2 million tonnes of soft wheat (-18% y/y) and 18.2 million tonnes of maize (+7% y/y). Of these, cereal imports from Ukraine reached 15 million tonnes, of which 10.1 million tonnes of maize and 4.4 million tonnes of soft wheat. Most of the imports from Ukraine were destined to Spain, whereas almost no volumes reached neighbouring Member States from April 2023 onwards. EU cereals exports in the marketing year 2024/25 in turn reached 29.7 million tonnes (-30% compared to the same period of marketing year 2023/24), including 19.1 million tonnes of soft wheat (-34% y/y) and 4.2 million tonnes of barley (-24% y/y). However, cereals exports figures could be significantly underestimated given the persistent problems with availability of customs data from certain Member States, particularly France, a major cereal exporter.

EU oilseed production for the marketing year <u>2025/26</u> is estimated as of end of June 2025 at 31.3 million tonnes (+11.6% year-on-year), reflecting a rebound in yields for all oilseeds. **Rapeseed** production is estimated at 18.9 million tonnes. **Sunflower seed** output forecast is pegged at 9.5 million tonnes, anticipating a significant recovery in key producing Member States.

Preliminary data from Taxud Surveillance database shows that for EU oilseeds and oilseeds' coproducts imports for marketing year 2024/25 by 1 June 2025 stand at 45.2 million tonnes (+7% y/y), out of which 12.9 million of soya beans (+7% y/y), and 17.7 million tonnes of soya meal (+26% y/y). The increase in imports of soya beans, rapeseed, and soya bean meal is largely compensating for the decline in rapeseed meal (-60% y/y) and rapeseed oil imports (-41% y/y) from Russia and Belarus. On 1 June, EU oilseed imports from Ukraine, for marketing year 2024/25, reached a total of 8.5 million tonnes, mainly rapeseeds (2.4 million tonnes), sunflower oil (2.0 million tonnes), soya beans (1.5 million tonnes), rapeseed and sunflower seed meals. Oilseeds imports to the Member States neighbouring Ukraine were negligible since April 2023, except for Poland which remained the top EU importer of Ukrainian sunflower and soya bean meals and vegetable oils. EU exports of oilseeds reached 4.0 million tonnes (-7% y/y).

EU oilseed prices followed global trends. EU rapeseed quotations increased marginally year-on-year, while sunflower seed by 30% year-on-year. EU sunflower seed price is at EUR 553 per tonne, likely due to reduced market activity towards end of the season and reduced domestic output. Prices increased on reduced level of the harvest in key producing countries.

The EU cereals and oilseed market situation remains balanced, with prices evolving in line with international trends.

CONTENTS

1.	EU cereals production evolution
2.	EU oilseeds production evolution
3.	EU cereal trade (data from TAXUD surveillance) (1/7/2024-1/6/2025) (all origins)16
4.	EU oilseeds trade (data from TAXUD surveillance) (1/7/2024-1/6/2025) (all origins)
5.	Official Ukrainian exports figures and share of the EU among destinations20
6.	Main importing Member States (data based on Eurostat/Comext)22
7.	Imports into Member States neighbouring Ukraine (from 1/1/2022 to 31/5/2025)25
8.	Ukrainian export destinations (data is based on the Ukrainian State Customs Service)26
9.	Price developments for main cereals and oilseeds (in the EU and globally)

1. EU cereals production evolution

• Total EU production

E	EU-27: usable production by selected crops (thousand tonnes)												
Crop	2019	2020	2021	2022e	2023e	2024f	2025p	5-Year TrimAvg	2025p vs 5Y TrimAvg				
Soft wheat	131 126	118 099	129 009	125 814	125 185	111 678	126 565	123 033	2.9%				
Durum wheat	7 397	7 345	8 079	7 464	7 413	7 213	7 986	7 407	7.8%				
Maize	70 120	67 433	73 193	53 116	61 225	59 583	63 782	62 747	1.6%				
Barley	55 042	53 937	51 443	51 418	47 047	49 135	52 334	50 665	3.3%				
Triticale	10 979	12 100	11 442	11 139	10 750	9 923	10 834	11 110	≥ -2.5%				
Oat	6 869	8 401	7 399	7 360	5 831	7 674	7 464	7 478	≥ -0.2%				
Rye	8 269	8 740	7 773	7 285	7 385	6 924	7 172	7 481	≥ -4.1%				
Sorghum	965	978	774	504	787	989	779	846	⊸ -7.9%				
Other cereals	3 865	3 481	3 655	2 610	2 218	2 101	2 705	2 770	≥ -2.4%				
Total cereals	294 632	280 514	292 767	266 708	267 841	255 220	279 620	271 688	2.9%				

Source: European Commission, DG AGRI, update 28 May 2025

Production of Member States neighbouring Ukraine

												million tonnes	
		Soft wheat			Maize		Barley				Total cereals		
Update: 28/5/2025	2025/26	y/y (%)	y/5-y av (%)	2025/26	y/y (%)	y/5-y av (%)	2025/26	y/y (%)	y/5-y av (%)	2025/26	y/y (%)	y/5-y av (%)	
Bulgaria	6.7	0.5	4.4	2.9	81.4	10.6	0.9	-15.4	29.8	10.7	11.7	11.3	
Hungary	5.8	14.9	15.0	6.4	21.5	6.6	1.8	17.6	14.0	14.8	16.1	6.5	
Poland	12.3	0.1	-2.7	8.3	-11.2	-0.3	3.3	10.7	12.2	34.6	-0.1	-1.3	
Romania	10.0	0.2	7.1	10.1	56.6	13.0	2.4	-10.8	26.1	23.0	17.0	17.1	
Slovakia	1.9	52.1	8.7	1.3	31.5	3.7	0.6	8.9	-1.7	4.3	31.8	9.0	
Total 5 MS	36.8	4.2	4.3	28.9	22.6	6.8	9.0	2.2	16.5	87.4	9.4	6.4	
Total EU	126.6	13.3	2.9	63.8	7.0	1.6	52.3	6.5	3.3	279.6	9.6	2.9	

Source: European Commission, DG AGRI 2. EU oilseeds production evolution

EU-27: production by selected crops (thousand tonnes)												
Crop	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023e	2024f	2025p	5-Year TrimAvg	2025p vs 5Y TrimAvg			
Rapeseed	15 380	16 687	17 072	19 561	19 737	16 688	18 849	17 774	6.1%			
Sunflower seed	10 244	9 001	10 365	9 302	9 799	8 286	9 666	9 367	3.2%			
Soybean	2 742	2 617	2 649	2 448	2 792	2 982	2 876	2 686	7.1%			
Linseed	73	85	106	84	82	65	69	84	-17.3%			
Field peas	2 012	1 920	1 837	1 866	1 907	2 083	1 890	1 898	-0.4%			
Broad/field beans	1 033	1 254	1 126	1 292	1 163	1 393	1 260	1 236	7.9%			
Lupins	215	342	321	452	365	482	391	386	7 1.2%			
Total oilseeds	28 439	28 390	30 192	31 395	32 410	28 022	31 460	29 992	4.9%			
Total protein crops	3 260	3 516	3 285	3 610	3 435	3 958	3 541	3 520	0.6%			

Source: European Commission, DG AGRI, update 28 May 2025

• Production of Member States neighbouring Ukraine

		Rapeseed		Sı	ınflower se	ed		Soybean		million tonnes Total oilseeds		
Update: 28/5/2025	2025/26	y/y (%)	y/5-y av (%)	2025/26	y/y (%)	y/5-y av (%)	2025/26	y/y (%)	y/5-y av (%)	2025/26	y/y (%)	y/5-y av (%)
Bulgaria	0.3	64.8	0.5	1.9	16.3	2.6	0.0	601.2	-13.0	2.1	20.8	1.0
Hungary	0.4	-12.9	-37.4	1.8	-1.0	1.8	0.2	-36.8	-4.5	2.3	-6.8	-11.4
Poland	3.3	1.1	-1.9	0.0	2.9	-3.1	0.0	-53.1	1.9	3.4	-0.1	-2.2
Romania	2.0	69.9	57.3	2.2	49.5	7.1	0.3	1.8	-2.2	4.5	52.7	23.8
Slovakia	0.4	-3.2	-13.2	0.2	8.7	4.6	0.1	-1.3	8.2	0.7	0.0	-4.2
Total 5 MS	6.3	16.3	6.2	6.1	19.5	3.9	0.6	-16.5	-0.5	13.1	15.5	3.8
Total EU	18.8	12.9	6.1	9.7	16.7	3.2	2.9	-3.6	7.1	31.5	12.3	4.9

Source: European Commission, DG AGRI

3. EU cereal trade (data from TAXUD surveillance)¹⁶ (1/7/2024-1/6/2025) (all origins)

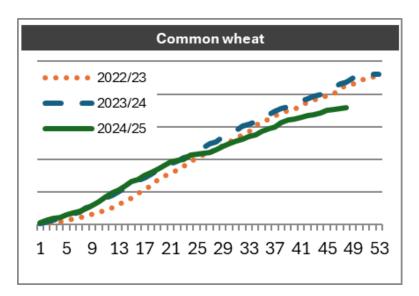
		EU			E	U	EU		
	01	1/07/2024 - 01	/06/2025		01/07/2023 -	02/06/2024	01/07/2022 - 04/06/2023		
Customs Surveillance (tonnes)	Export	Y/Y variation	Import	Y/Y variation	Export	Import	Export	Import	
Common wheat	19 126 728	⊎ -34%	7 151 750	↓ -18%	28 763 972	8 739 287	29 601 182	8 546 432	
Common wheat flour (grain equivalent)	458 577	↑ +1%	278 525	+2 %	454 241	273 785	438 991	282 613	
Durum wheat	539 727	↓ -28%	1 913 778	↓ -20%	748 656	2 388 698	660 925	1 756 011	
Durum wheat meal (grain equivalent)	230 696	+22 %	3 763	+17%	188 462	3 230	159 294	3 302	
Total Wheat	20 355 728	↓ -32%	9 347 815	↓ -18%	30 155 332	11 405 000	30 860 393	10 588 359	
Barley	4 227 975	↓ -24%	1 100 162	↓ -36%	5 599 851	1 716 101	6 237 925	1 860 421	
Malt (grain equivalent)	2 740 237	↓ -4%	28 683	↓ -16%	2 842 698	34 222	2 922 664	27 309	
Maize	2 223 221	↓ -41%	18 197 852	1 +7%	3 755 410	17 000 219	3 331 834	24 865 040	
Rye	75 782	↓ -60%	7 761	↓ -96%	188 897	191 091	131 954	108 619	
Oats	72 192	↓ -34%	58 399	↓ -43%	109 909	103 221	64 915	158 508	
Sorghum	12 173	↑ +108%	18 006	+55%	5 851	11 652	10 635	33 839	
Total Coarse grains	9 351 580	↓ -25%	19 410 863	+2%	12 502 615	19 056 505	12 699 926	27 053 736	
General Total	29 707 308	" -30%	28 758 678	⊎ -6%	42 657 947	30 461 505	43 560 319	37 642 095	

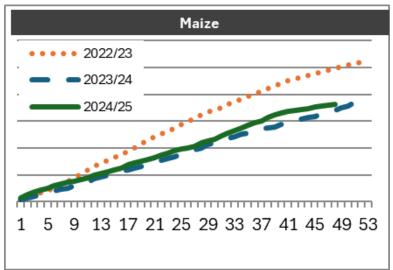
• Data per Member State (1/7/2024-1/6/2025) (all origins):

Import (tonnes)	Common wheat	Common wheat flour (grain equivalent)	Durum wheat	Durum wheat meal (grain equivalent)	Barley	Malt (grain equivalent)	Maize	Rye	Oats	Sorghum
BE	10 846	158	96 807	511	104 524	733	578 422		11 447	487
BG	10 040	616	22	6	104 324	4 617	174 645		11 447	9
cz	2 908	19 121		62	42	983	8 352		102	103
DK	2 921	202		2	6 208	205	19 371		57	2
DE	112 663	8 682	133	455	32 387	944	395 867	94	2 647	677
EE		26	139			1 246	3 295			
IE	103 745	134 447	5	111	163 542	1 704	1 124 027		4 893	28
EL	400 189	259	16 801	34	43 962	546	464 588			42
ES	3 623 384	2 662	132 571	286	316 425	286	6 788 252	7 172	35 128	1 418
FR	55 471	32 698	220	1 381	11 086	5 753	76 299		191	95
HR	14 734	26 735	1	38	8 431	147	5 784			
IT	1 540 302	4 649	1 583 149	257	25 142	914	2 634 799		1 351	11 356
CY	13 463	180		2	144 803	392	237 235		2	
LV	45	916	41 183	2		25	2 417		253	
LT	1 082	1 257		11		424	8 184			
LU		25								
HU		7 195		19		11	92 480		868	3
MT	9 624	77		33	46		690		2	
NL	222 809	7 545	1	399	125 152	617	3 081 397	23	725	923
AT	1 250	350		11		6	183 991			
PL	67	363	1 473			3 071	55 689		45	2 545
PT	268 079	11	36 030	11	29 631	282	1 344 199			318
RO	367 518	25 863	856	4	54 360	4 169	88 792	463	161	
SI	400 601	1 237	4 298	1	23 477	426	825 120		485	
SK	25	3		8		2				
FI SE		43			10.010	84	74		10	
SE	24	3 203	87	89	10 943	1 095	3 884	8	42	
EU	7 151 750	278 525	1 913 778	3 763	1 100 162	28 683	18 197 852	7 761	58 399	18 006

Taxud Surveillance database records and centralizes all trade data directly from the national customs authorities; however, for various reasons, regular transmission could be delayed or interrupted and data could be incomplete (in particular for France, Ireland and Bulgaria for the last few months). Based on a comparison with Eurostat/Comext data, soft wheat exports in TAXUD Surveillance database are underestimated by roughly 2.6 million tonnes and barley exports by 0.9 million tonnes for current marketing year.

• Evolution of weekly EU **imports** of main cereals by marketing year:





4. EU oilseeds trade (data from TAXUD surveillance)¹⁷ (1/7/2024-1/6/2025) (all origins)

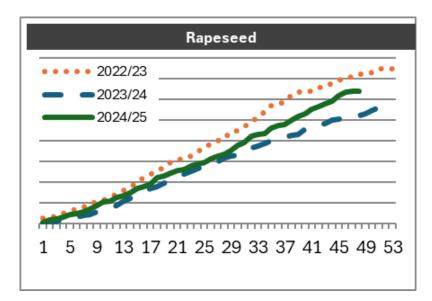
[E	U			Е	U		EU	
		01/	07/2024	01/06/2025			01/07/2023 -	02/06/2024	01/07/2022 - 04/06/2023		
(tonnes)	Export	Export Y/Y Import Y/Y				Export	Import	Export	Import		
Soyabeans	367 331	↑	+81%	12 938 358	1	+7%	202 568	12 132 949	218 936	12 054 428	
Rapeseed	318 468	+	-33%	6 396 760	1	+23%	472 202	5 192 206	525 193	7 197 745	
Sunflowerseed	521 020	↑	+21%	559 417	•	-24%	429 410	738 860	547 495	2 150 497	
Total seeds	1 206 819	↑	+9%	19 894 535	1	+10%	1 104 180	18 064 014	1 291 624	21 402 670	
Soyameal	457 365	↑	+3%	17 677 714	1	+26%	443 124	14 081 691	534 506	14 450 610	
Rapeseed meal	695 555	↑	+3%	309 335	•	-60%	676 929	766 911	722 425	750 567	
Sunflowerseed meal	312 089	ψ	-39%	2 279 975	•	-25%	507 730	3 025 417	891 512	2 573 272	
Total meals	1 465 009	ψ	-10%	20 267 023	1	+13%	1 627 783	17 874 019	2 148 442	17 774 449	
Soyaoil	705 940	↑	+12%	309 703	•	-38%	629 272	498 114	822 315	470 994	
Rapeseed oil	491 298	ψ	-21%	253 632	•	-41%	624 311	428 975	621 298	361 262	
Sunflowerseed oil	515 175	ψ	-31%	2 147 882	•	-19%	744 147	2 658 292	1 124 266	1 710 023	
Palm oil	380 411	↑	+33%	2 630 211	•	-19%	286 128	3 242 188	150 570	3 916 842	
Total oils	1 386 883	Ψ	-16%	5 031 725	•	-21%	1 654 586	6 329 455	1 896 134	5 988 127	
General Total	4 058 711	•	-7%	45 193 284	1	+7%	4 386 549	42 267 488	5 336 199	45 165 246	

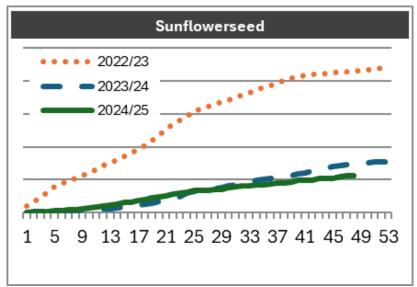
• Data per Member State (1/7/2024-1/6/2025) (all origins):

Import	Soyabeans	Rapeseed	Sunflower-	Soyameal	Rapeseed	Sunflower-	Soyaoil	Rapeseed oil	Sunflower-	Palm oil
(tonnes)			seed		meal	seed meal			seed oil	
BE	338 447	1 846 858	2 173	474 961		5 112	217	78 578	14 007	76 592
BG	29	171 059	126 608	9 940		23	28 477	7 667	149 606	965
CZ	13 288	128 787	8 125	7 386	22	1 757	4 955	194	10 747	56
DK	8 252		208	851 019		59 187	29 214	253	1 399	80 080
DE	2 175 461	1 232 624	25 004	1 473 945	13 303	30 937	4 897	1 263	16 208	203 172
EE		7 382	1 603	620	5 742	12 967	323	46	1 351	115
IE	8 821	137	454	418 246	40	6 471	27 786	4 778	2 382	50 361
EL	231 430	190 649	12 620	526 915	2 272	20 914	15 782	4 581	25 164	115 768
ES	3 099 003	41 061	55 223	2 653 916	105 962	162 490	5 268	15 386	629 439	274 879
FR	582 245	859 832	64 909	1 891 242	41 136	448 002	865	1 595	159 266	23 504
HR	465	4 066	271	1 233		1 488	3 905	916	17 975	7 090
IT	1 924 652	293	2 838	1 736 080	5 456	237 224	12 568	28 929	379 704	803 882
CY			92	126 187		12 660	3 103	669	7 389	105
LV		45 433	451	12 376	26 839	24 532	1 633	3 445	6 442	153
LT		230	2 810	29 261	17 458	7 584	3 295	16 998	16 087	1
LU									63	
HU	69 597	11 581	1 954	212 362	41 139	141	3 805	147	368	3 043
MT	3				195	140	89	10	1 712	324
NL	3 014 018	1 669 887	19 174	2 300 183	8 035	648 148	23 343	73 118	393 240	895 692
AT	41 438	8 820	2 655	3 490		1	72	2 215	20 901	1 245
PL	195 149	28 581	10 286	3 272 338	30 644	479 237	89 406	2 785	29 256	3 140
PT	889 613	74 274	43 668	149 796				12	48 450	5 099
RO	242 529	65 739	174 988	563 083	1 023	6 801	14 972	33	58 161	10 141
SI	101 908		232	825 439	7 822	90 947	13 346	6 445	143 723	3 336
SK	286	4	609	60		24	1 084	3	8 263	
FI	586		1 448	5 748		3 464		25	374	12
SE	1 136	9 463	1 016	131 887	2 245	19 725	21 298	3 542	6 207	71 456
	12 938 358	6 396 760	559 417	17 677 714	309 335	2 279 975	309 703	253 632	2 147 882	2 630 211
EU	12 938 358	6 396 760	559 417	1/6///14	309 335	2 2/9 9/5	309 703	253 632	2 147 882	2 630 211

Taxud Surveillance database records and centralizes all trade data directly from the national customs authorities, however, for various reasons regular transmission could be delayed or interrupted and data could be incomplete (in particular for France, Ireland, Bulgaria and Poland (vegetable oils only) for the last few months).

• Evolution of weekly EU **imports** of main oilseeds by marketing year:





5. Official Ukrainian exports figures and share of the EU among destinations

• Cereals

Ukrainian exports of the main cereals (maize, wheat and barley) since April 2022 according to the Ukrainian State Customs Services.

Table 1. Ukrainian cereals exports since April 2022										
Quantity in tonnes	April 2022 - November 2024	December 2024	January 2025	February 2025	March 2025	April 2025	May 2025	Total 1 April 2022 - 31 May 2025		
MAIZE	69 040 294	2 612 882	2 483 558	2 173 813	2 391 450	1 567 578	2 021 160	82 290 735		
WHEAT	44 689 371	800 615	891 180	1 179 185	1 129 723	771 116	959 770	50 420 960		
BARLEY	7 114 362	121 987	64 906	62 276	68 667	47 273	37 634	7 517 105		
TOTAL CEREALS	120 844 027	3 535 484	3 439 644	3 415 275	3 589 839	2 385 967	3 018 564	140 228 800		

Source: Ukrainian State Customs Service

EU imports from Ukraine based on the <u>TAXUD surveillance system</u>.

Table 2. EU cereals imports from Ukraine since April 2022										
Quantity in tonnes	April 2022 - November 2024	December 2024	January 2025	February 2025	March 2025	April 2025	May 2025	Total 1 April 2022 - 31 May 2025		
MAIZE	34 730 798	1 036 018	1 344 465	1 194 125	1 084 487	634 429	406 909	40 431 231		
WHEAT	15 269 401	364 849	470 308	322 803	399 391	176 629	124 666	17 128 047		
BARLEY	2 059 076	25 846	12 746	15 955	8 859	18 717	2 257	2 143 458		
TOTAL CEREALS	52 059 276	1 426 713	1 827 520	1 532 883	1 492 737	829 775	533 833	59 702 736		

Source: TAXUD Surveillance System

• Oilseeds and oilseeds products

Ukrainian exports of oilseeds and oilseeds products since April 2022 according to the <u>Ukrainian State Customs Services</u>.

Table 3. Ukrainian oilseeds and oilseeds products exports since April 2022									
Quantity in tonnes	April 2022 - November 2024	December 2024	January 2025	February 2025	March 2025	April 2025	May 2025	Total 1 April 2022 - 31 May 2025	
Rapeseed	9 783 084	213 352	102 853	30 148	32 474	84 365	33 849	10 280 125	
Sunflowerseed	3 742 562	1 085	20 120	979	24 100	979	368	3 790 194	
Soyabeans	8 203 237	359 628	223 034	381 578	369 156	330 187	253 208	10 120 029	
Rapes eed oil	701 113	7 556	1 483	1 271	854	2 258	13 557	728 091	
Sunflower oil	14 469 730	378 783	378 115	324 542	440 772	478 241	466 597	16 936 781	
Soyaoil	826 801	33 709	42 972	59 109	53 828	45 207	45 054	1 106 680	
Sunflower & Rapeseed meals	10 867 123	416 790	274 134	197 854	346 699	307 216	328 817	12 738 633	
Soyameal	1 535 264	102 316	132 185	149 807	146 789	115 787	122 957	2 305 105	
TOTAL OILSEEDS & PRODUCTS	50 128 916	1 513 219	1 174 896	1 145 287	1 414 673	1 364 240	1 264 406	58 005 637	

Source: Ukrainian State Customs Service

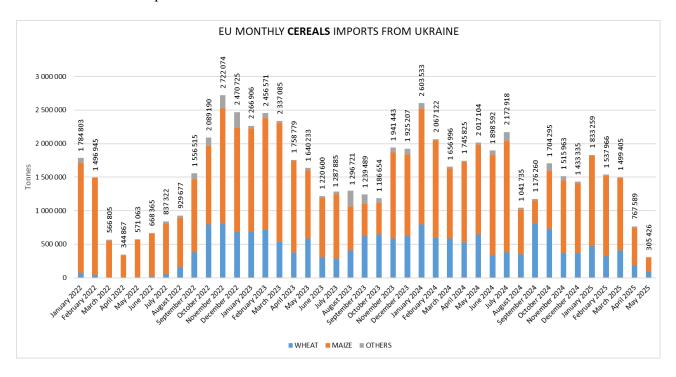
EU imports from Ukraine based on the <u>TAXUD surveillance system</u>.

Table	Table 4. EU oilseeds and oilseeds products imports from Ukraine since April 2022										
Quantity in tonnes	April 2022 - November 2024	December 2024	January 2025	February 2025	March 2025	April 2025	May 2025	Total 1 April 2022 - 31 May 2025			
Rapeseed	7 956 066	222 227	185 880	99 811	35 323	27 246	30 031	8 556 584			
Sunflowerseed	2 564 472	1 146	13 667	6 177	23 519	806	225	2 610 013			
Soyabeans	3 027 469	180 255	116 530	147 605	145 437	174 016	62 968	3 854 280			
Rapes eed oil	305 894	700	482	849	762	940	583	310 209			
Sunflower oil	5 605 438	187 022	182 265	184 324	250 841	185 169	218 970	6 814 028			
Soyaoil	518 849	5 653	3 458	8 003	25 021	43 957	42 629	647 571			
Sunflower & Rapes eed meals	3 824 816	123 898	212 092	129 877	118 919	140 896	120 284	4 670 782			
Soyameal	1 204 112	69 173	98 520	159 288	102 881	85 760	89 671	1 809 405			
TOTAL OILSEEDS & PRODUCTS	25 007 115	790 075	812 894	735 934	702 703	658 790	565 361	29 272 872			

Source: TAXUD Surveillance System

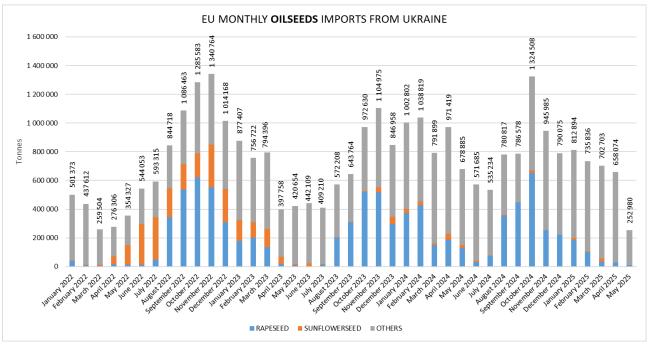
Monthly EU imports of cereals and oilseeds from Ukraine (data from TAXUD surveillance from 1/1/2022 to 31/5/2025)

• EU cereals imports from Ukraine:



Source: TAXUD Surveillance System

EU oilseeds imports from Ukraine

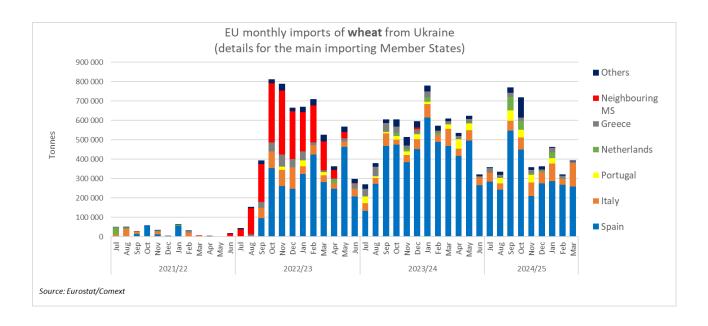


Source: TAXUD Surveillance System

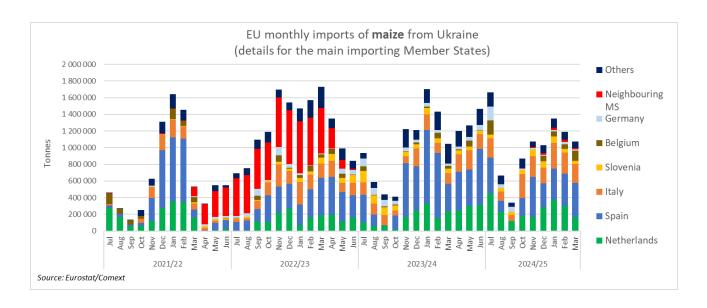
6. Main importing Member States (data based on Eurostat/Comext)

Details for the main importing EU Member States for the period 1/7/2021 to 31/3/2025.

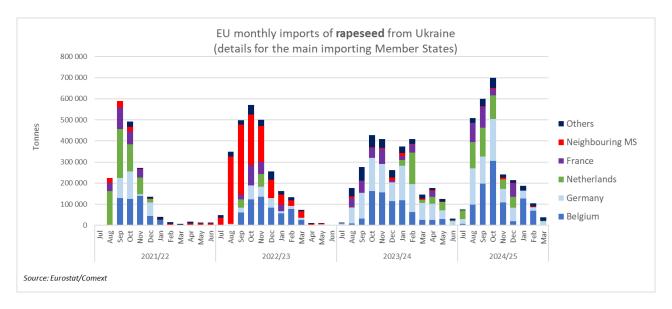
• EU monthly imports of wheat from Ukraine



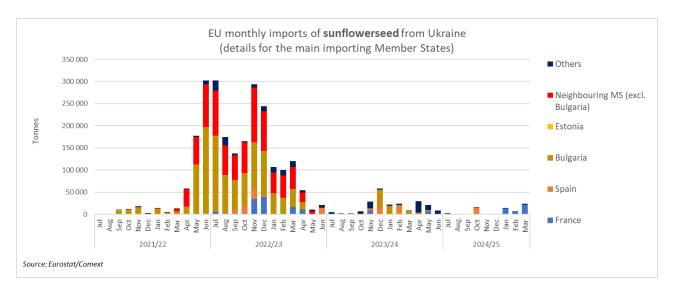
• EU monthly imports of **maize** from Ukraine



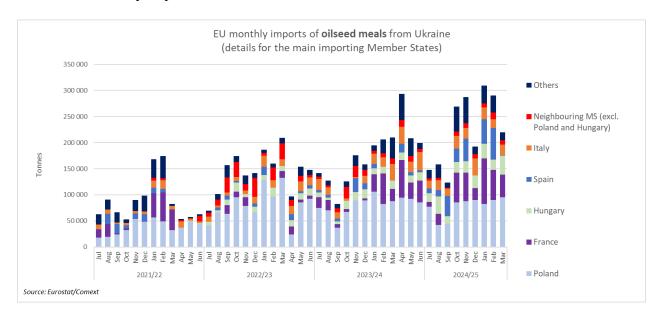
• EU monthly imports of rapeseed from Ukraine



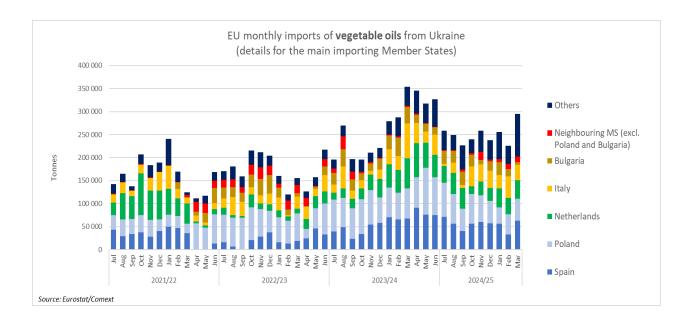
• EU monthly imports of **sunflower seed** from Ukraine



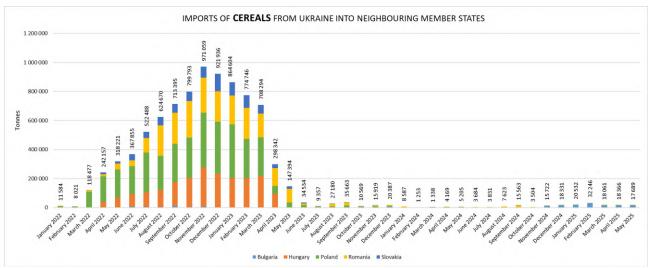
• EU monthly imports of oilseed meals from Ukraine



• EU monthly imports of vegetable oils from Ukraine

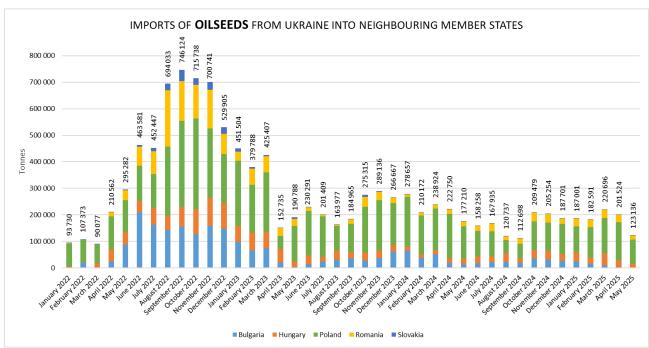


- 7. Imports into Member States neighbouring Ukraine (from 1/1/2022 to 31/5/2025)
- Cereals imports from Ukraine by the five neighbouring Member States



Source: TAXUD Surveillance System

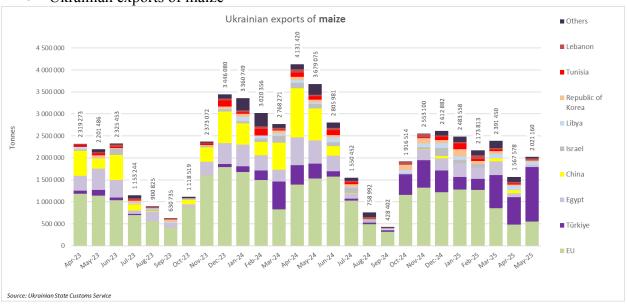
• Oilseeds imports from Ukraine by the five neighbouring Member States



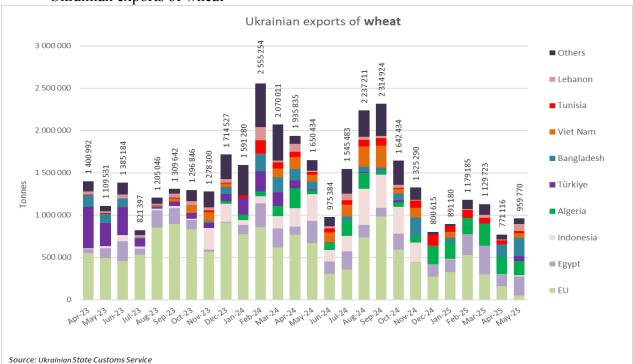
Source: TAXUD Surveillance System

8. Ukrainian export destinations (data is based on the Ukrainian State Customs Service¹⁸)

• Ukrainian exports of maize



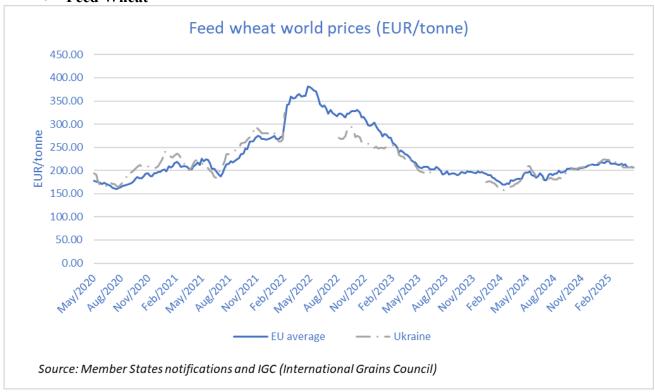
• Ukrainian exports of wheat

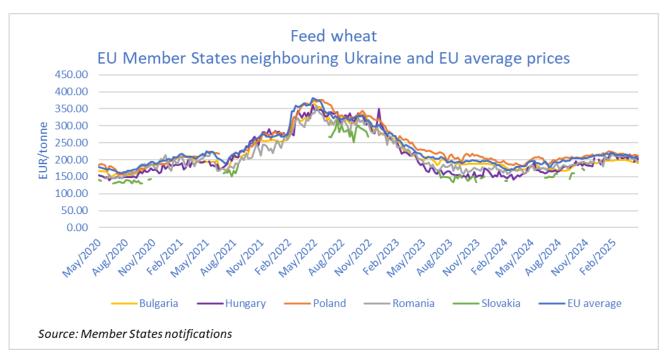


What is declared as destined for the EU is not necessarily imported into the EU. Some declarations indicate the EU as the final destination but the products only transit though the EU. For example, during a period of 1 July to 31 December 2023 there were 11.25 million tonnes of maize, wheat and barley declared as leaving Ukraine for the EU but only 8.42 million tonnes were registered as imported into the EU (based on the EU customs data). Therefore, it is important to highlight that Ukrainian State Customs Services overestimate the share of the EU in Ukrainian market destinations. Export declarations for other destinations do not necessarily have a similar issue, however, a final destination of a shipment can change at any point during the transport and the official imports will be registered elsewhere.

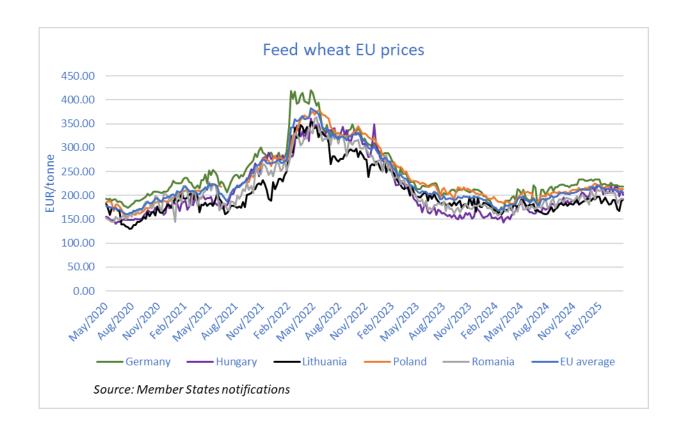
9. Price developments for main cereals and oilseeds (in the EU and globally)

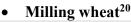
• Feed Wheat¹⁹

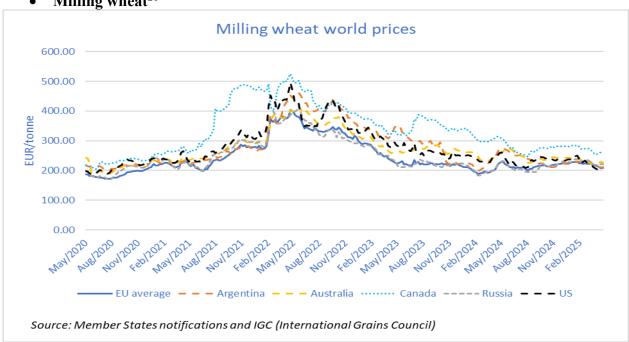




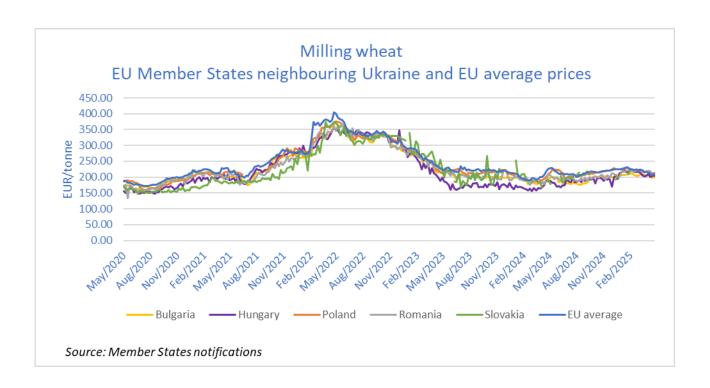
EU average feed wheat price is based on prices of major soft wheat producing Member States: BG, DE, HU, LT and PL (FR representative price not available). The prices are weighted based on these Member States soft wheat five-year trimmed average production.

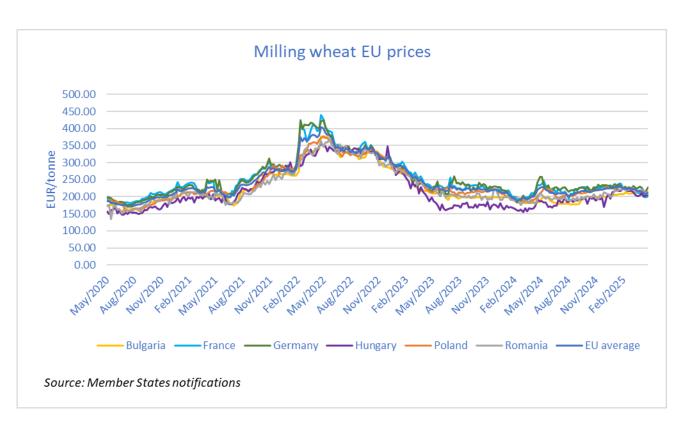




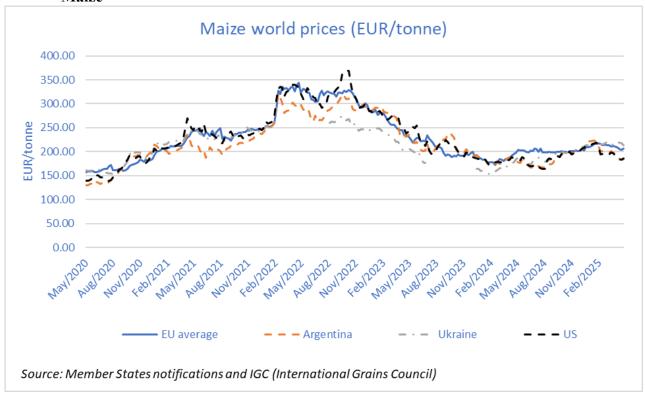


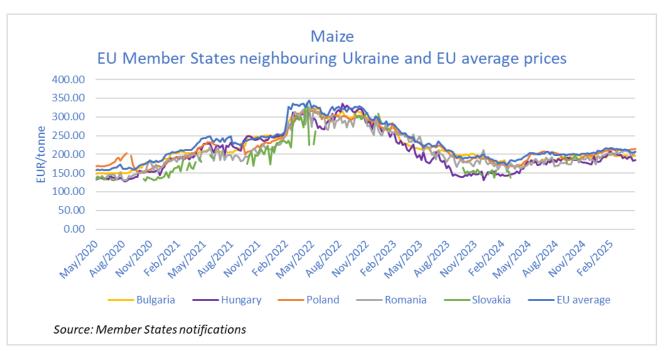
EU average milling wheat price is based on prices of major wheat producing Member States: BG, CZ, FR, DE, HU, LT, PL, RO, ES and SE. The prices are weighted based on these Member States soft wheat five-year trimmed average production.



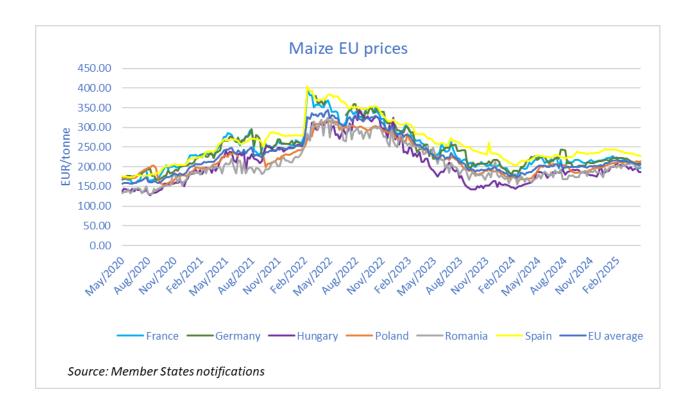


• Maize²¹

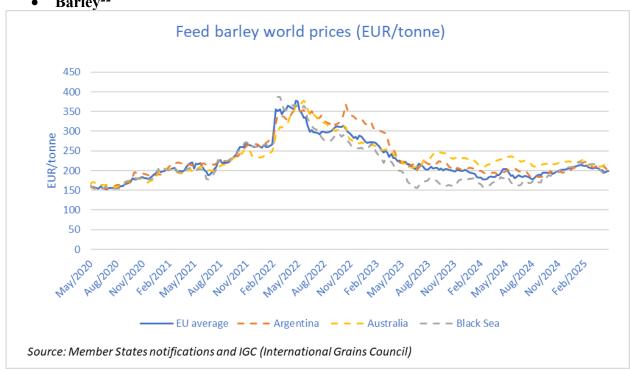




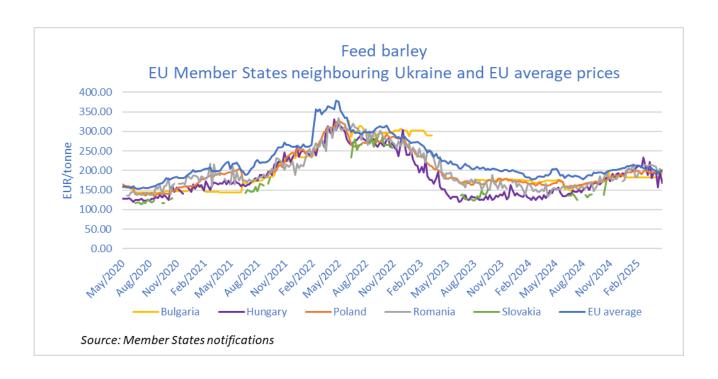
EU average maize price is based on prices of major maize producing Member States: AT, BG, HR, FR, DE, HU, IT, PL, RO and ES. The prices are weighted based on these Member States five-year trimmed average maize production.

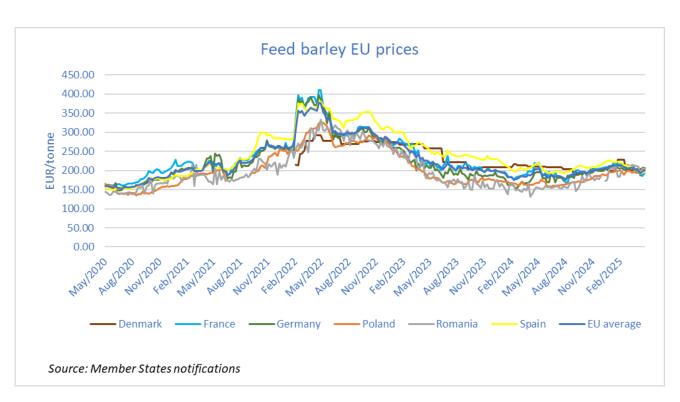


Barley²²

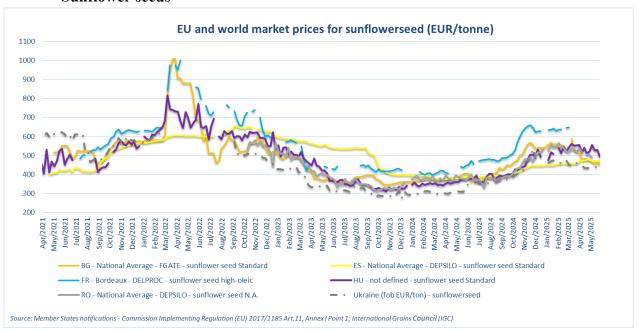


EU average Feed barley price is based on prices of major barley producing Member States: DK, FR, DE, PL, RO and ES. The prices are weighted based on these Member States barley five-year trimmed average production.





• Sunflower seeds



Rapeseeds

