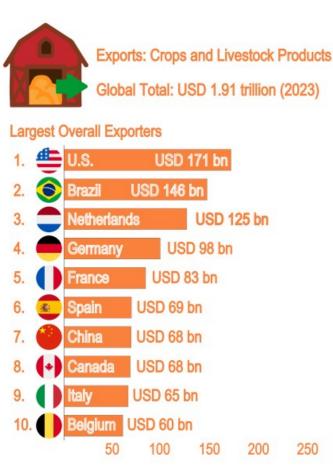
The Global Agricultural Trade Landscape

Trade Map: Top Ten Countries Trading the Top Ten Agricultural Categories*



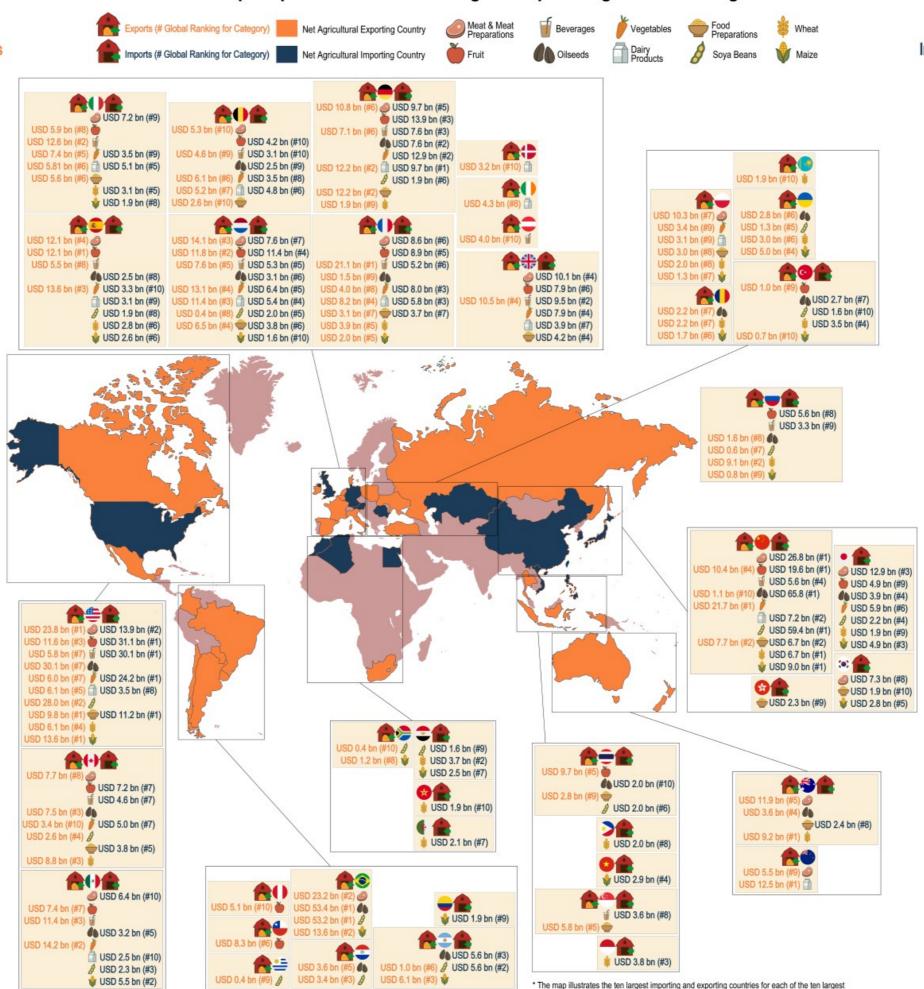




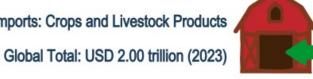
Europe: Several countries (France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands) are top importers and exporters of Vegetables, Beverages and Dairy Products. Because these three categories consist of diverse, highly processed and branded sub-products, countries import and export different varieties of the same categories.

North America: According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the U.S. became a net food importer in 2019. According to USDA data, in 2024, U.S. agricultural exports exceeded USD 175 billion and imports reached a record high of USD 213 billion, resulting in a trade deficit

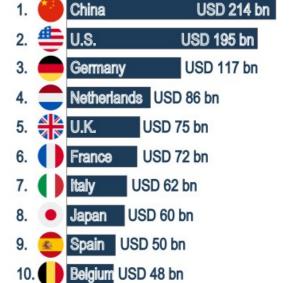
South America: Argentina is one of the largest exporters and importers of soya beans because it is both a producer and a processor. The country has advanced soya bean crushing facilities. It imports raw soya beans, particularly from Paraguay and Brazil, and processes them into value-added products such as soybean meal, oil and other derivatives for export.



Imports: Crops and Livestock Products



Largest Overall Importers



100

150

200

Largest Import Categories

50



because it imports various food ingredients and semi-processed products, which are further processed and assembled into finished goods for export. China has a diverse consumer base

Asia: China Janan and South Korea are among the ton five countries with the largest annual agricultural trade deficits. According to China Customs, from January to November 2024, China exported agricultural products worth USD 92.47 billion and imported USD 289.46 billion, for a trade deficit of USD 104.52 billion, representing a 15.2% year-on-year decline

with an increasing appetite for international flavours and specialty foods.

Africa: Countries in North Africa, especially Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia, are required to import substantial quantities of wheat due to the arid climate and limited arable land of the region. In addition, these countries often prioritise cash crops for export (e.g., citrus, olives and vegetables) over staple crops like wheat.