

# Mexico-EU – international trade in goods statistics

Statistics Explained

*Data extracted in February 2022  
Planned article update March 2023*

This article provides a picture of the international trade in goods between the [European Union \(EU\)](#) and Mexico. It analyses the type of goods exchanged between the two economies and the shares of each EU Member State in those exchanges.

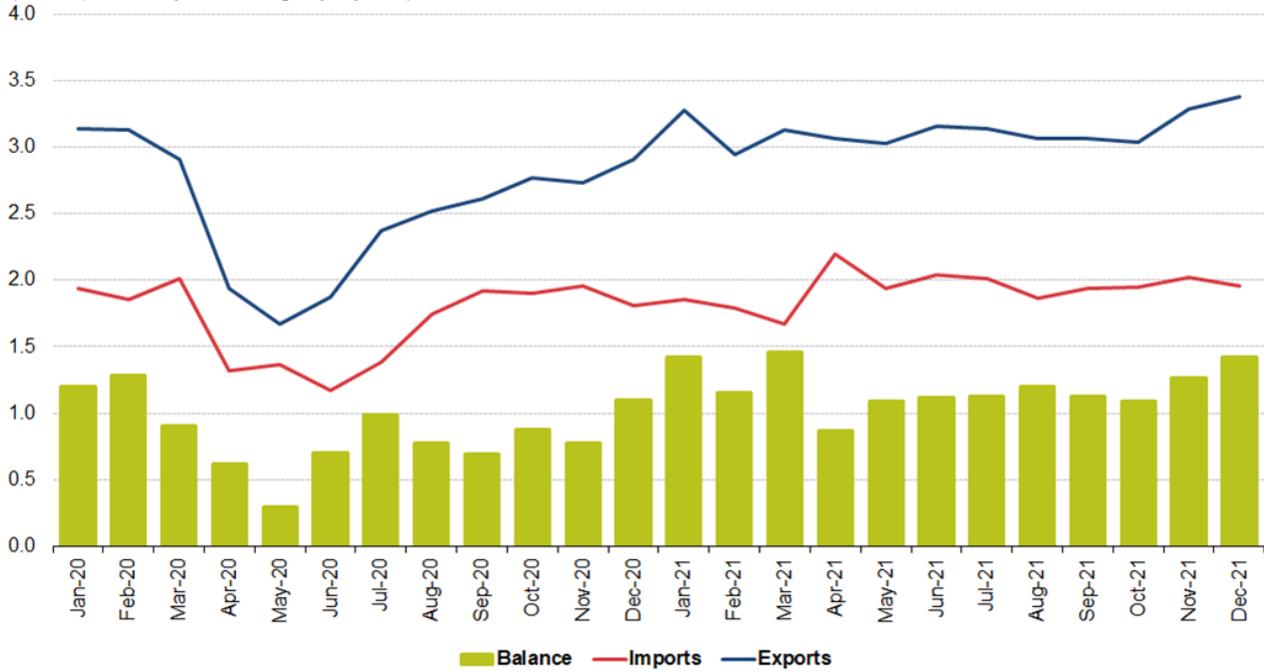
This article is part of an [online publication](#) providing recent statistics on international trade in goods, covering information on the EU's main partners, main goods traded, specific characteristics of trade as well as background information.

## Recent developments

The COVID-19 crisis caused both exports and imports between the EU and Mexico to fall in 2020, as shown in Figure 1. Imports reached a minimum of € 1.2 billion in June 2020. By December 2021 they had recovered to € 2.0 billion. Exports reached a minimum of € 1.7 billion in May 2020. By December 2021 they had recovered to € 3.4 billion.

## EU trade in goods with Mexico, 2020-2021

(€ billion, seasonally and working-day adjusted)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: ext\_st\_eu27\_2020sitc)

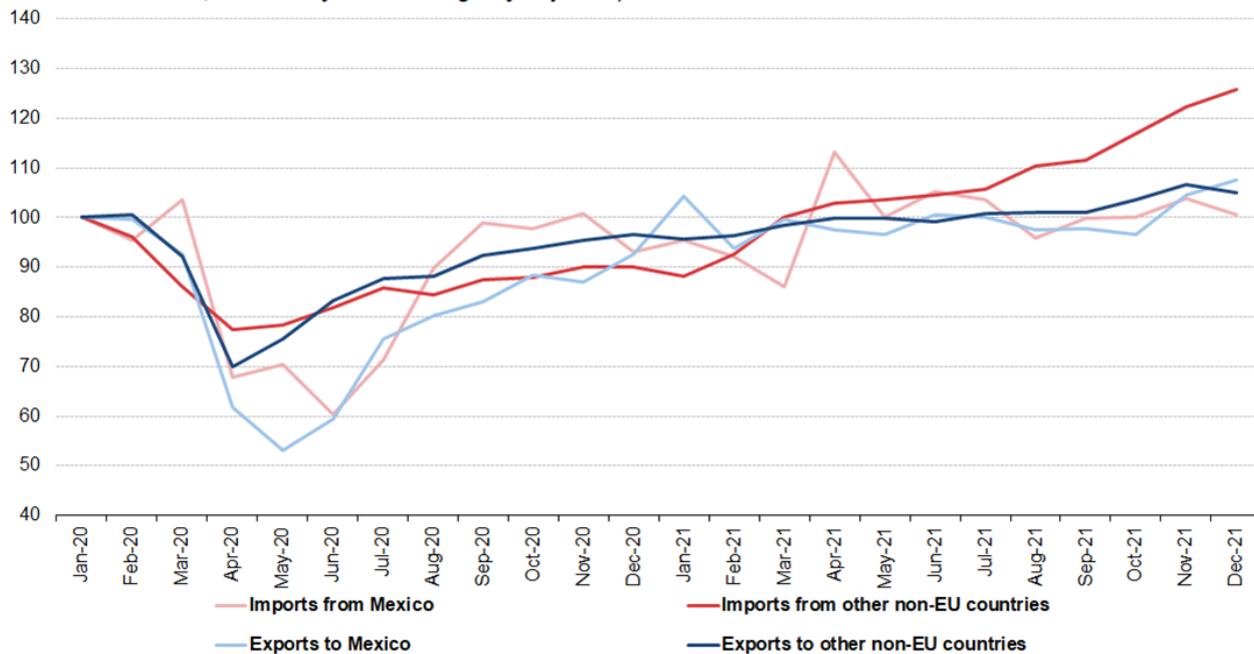
eurostat

**Figure 1: EU trade in goods with Mexico, 2020-2021 (€ billion, seasonally and working-day adjusted) Source: Eurostat (ext\_st\_eu27\_2020sitc)**

Figure 2 compares EU trade with Mexico to EU trade with other non-EU countries. Between January 2020 and December 2021, EU imports from Mexico increased by 0.7 % while imports from other non-EU countries increased by 25.8 %. EU exports to Mexico increased by 7.5 % while exports to other non-EU countries increased by 4.9 %.

## EU trade in goods with Mexico and other non-EU countries, 2020-2021

(Jan 2020 = 100 %, seasonally and working-day adjusted)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: ext\_st\_eu27\_2020sitc)

eurostat

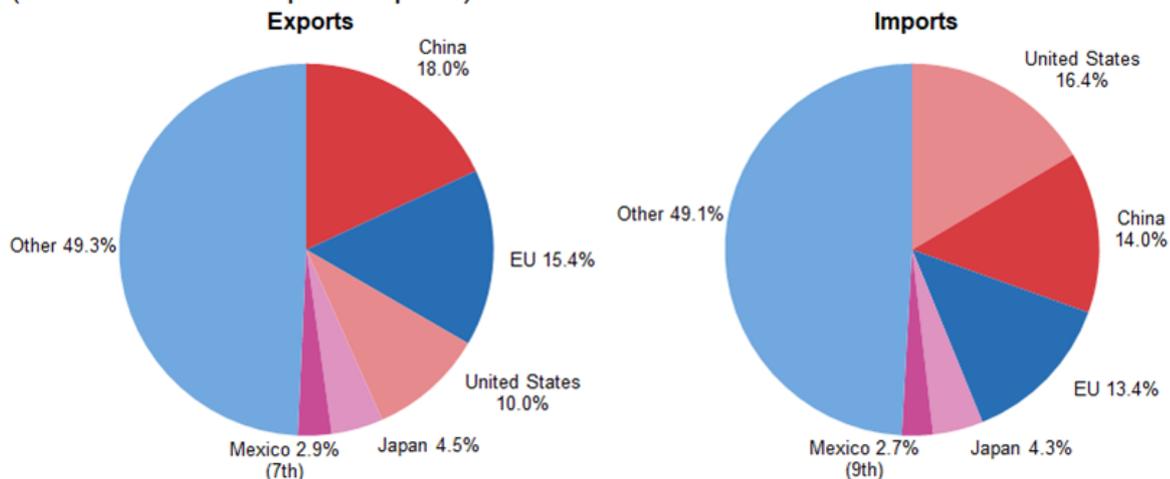
**Figure 2: EU trade in goods with Mexico and other non-EU countries, 2020-2021 (Jan 2019 = 100 %, seasonally and working-day adjusted) Source: Eurostat (ext\_st\_eu27\_2020sitc)**

## EU and Mexico in world trade in goods

Figure 3a shows the position of Mexico among the largest traders of goods in the world in 2020. The four largest exporters were China (€ 2 268 billion, 18.0 %), the EU (€ 1 933 billion, 15.4 %), the United States (€ 1 253 billion, 10.0 %) and Japan (€ 561 billion, 4.5 %). The four largest importers were the United States (€ 2 108 billion, 16.4 %), China (€ 1 801 billion, 14.0 %), the EU (€ 1 717 billion, 13.4 %) and Japan (€ 556 billion, 4.3 %). Figure 3b has some more details. It shows that Mexico (€ 366 billion, 2.9 %) was the seventh largest exporter in the world between South Korea (€ 449 billion, 3.6 %) and the United Kingdom (€ 354 billion, 2.8 %). Mexico (€ 344 billion, 2.7 %) was the ninth largest importer in the world between Canada (€ 363 billion, 2.8 %) and India (€ 326 billion, 2.5 %).

### Mexico among the world's largest traders of goods, 2020

(% share of world exports/imports)



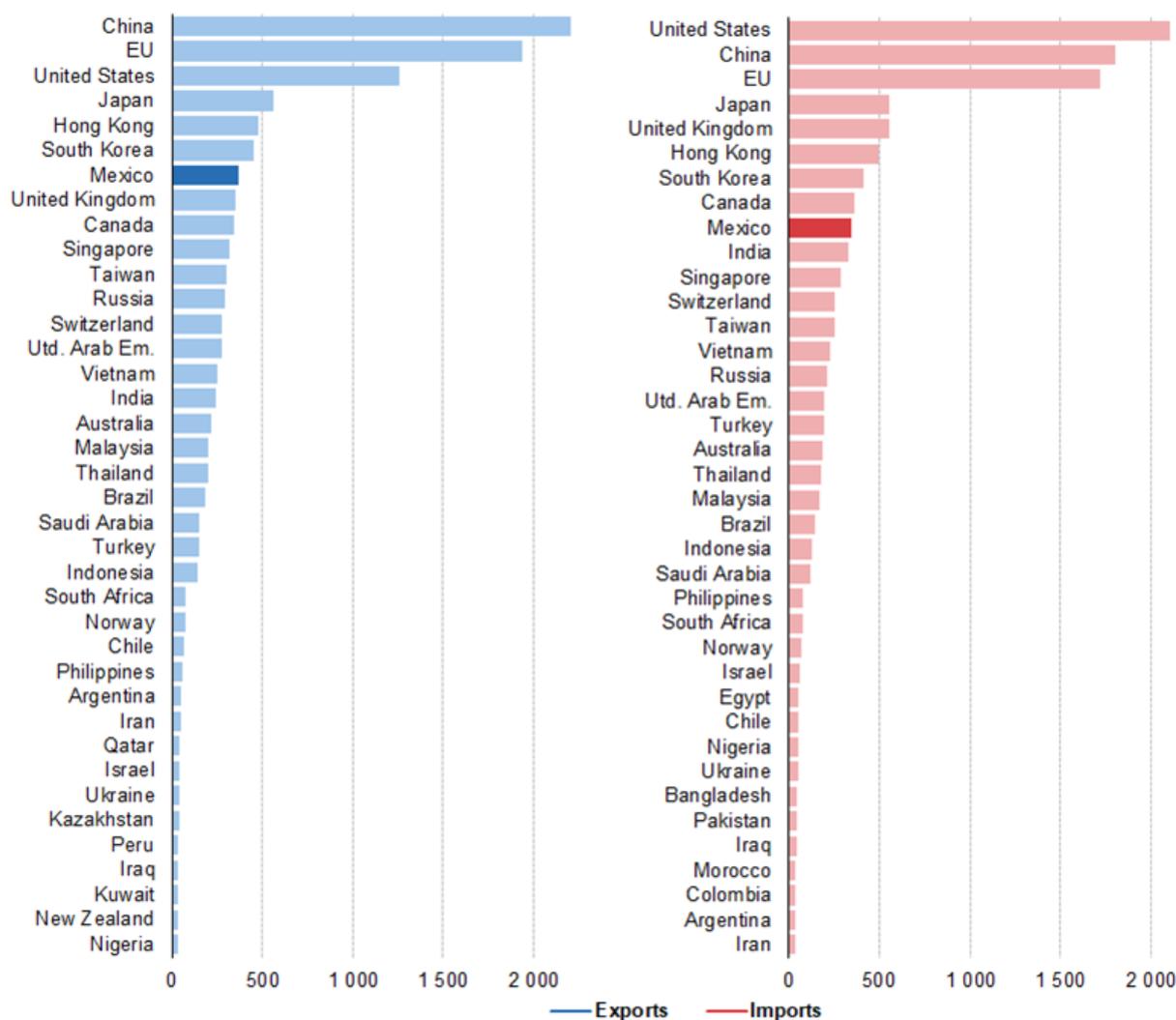
Source: Eurostat (online data code: ext\_lt\_introeu27\_2020) and UNCTAD



Figure 3a: Mexico among the world's largest traders of goods, 2020 (% share of world exports/imports)  
Source: Eurostat (ext\_lt\_introeu27\_2020) and UNCTAD

## Top traders in goods with a focus on Mexico, 2020

(€ billion)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: ext\_lt\_introeu27\_2020) and UNCTAD

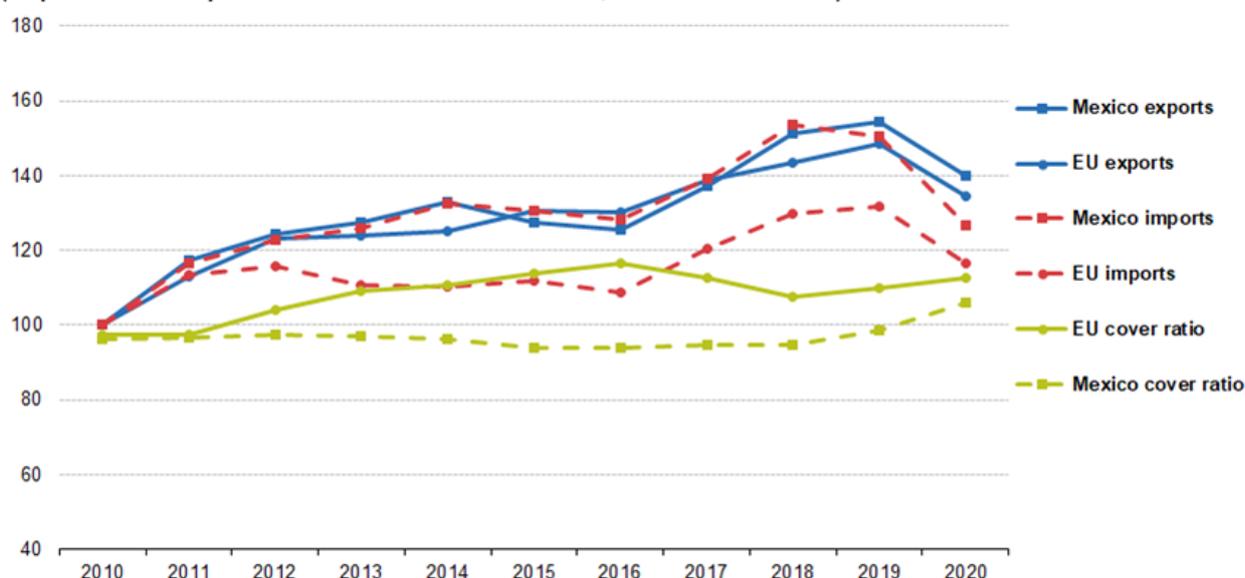


### Top traders in goods with a focus on Mexico, 2020 (€ billion) Source: Eurostat (ext\_lt\_introeu27\_2020) and UNCTAD

The imports and exports of goods of the EU and Mexico indexed at 100 in 2010 for the period to 2020 are shown in Figure 4. It also shows the cover ratio (exports / imports) for this period. Exports from the EU were lowest in 2010 (100) and highest in 2019 (149) and were 135 in 2020. Imports to the EU were lowest in 2010 (100) and highest in 2019 (132) and were 117 in 2020. The cover ratio for the EU was lowest in 2011 (97 %) and highest in 2016 (116 %) and was 113 % in 2020. Exports from Mexico were lowest in 2010 (100) and highest in 2019 (154) and were 140 in 2020. Imports to Mexico were lowest in 2010 (100) and highest in 2018 (154) and were 127 in 2020. The cover ratio for Mexico was lowest in 2015 (94 %) and highest in 2020 (106 %).

## Trade in goods of the EU and Mexico, 2010-2020

(exports and imports indexed at 100 in 2010, cover ratio in %)



### Notes:

- While the trade balance provides information on the absolute value of trading positions, the cover ratio provides a relative measure that is based on the ratio (expressed in percentage terms) between the value of exports and the value of imports; if exports are higher than imports then the cover ratio will be above 100.

- Exports and imports are indexed at 100 in 2010

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ext\_lt\_introeu27\_2020) and UNCTAD

eurostat

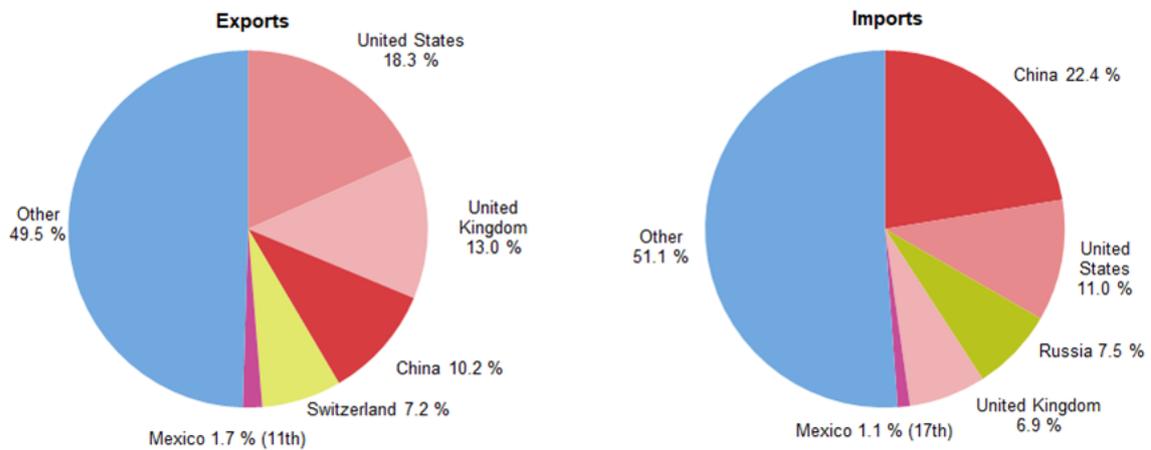
**Figure 4: Trade in goods of the EU and Mexico, 2010-2020 (exports and imports indexed at 100 in 2010, cover ratio in %)** Source: Eurostat (ext\_lt\_introeu27\_2020) and UNCTAD

### Both exports to and imports from Mexico increased between 2011 and 2021.

The position of Mexico among the largest trade partners of the EU in 2021 can be seen in Figure 5a. The four largest export partners of the EU were the United States (18.3 %), the United Kingdom (13.0 %), China (10.2 %) and Switzerland (7.2 %). The four largest import partners of the EU were China (22.4 %), the United States (11.0 %), Russia (7.5 %) and the United Kingdom (6.9 %). Figure 3b has some more details. It shows that Mexico (€ 38 billion, 1.7 %) was the eleventh largest export partner of the EU, between India (€ 42 billion, 1.9 %) and Canada (€ 37 billion, 1.7 %). In imports Mexico (€ 23 billion, 1.1 %) was the 17th largest partner of the EU, between Canada (€ 23 billion, 1.1 %) and South Africa (€ 22 billion, 1.0 %).

## Mexico among the EU's main partners for trade in goods, 2021

(% share of extra-EU exports/imports)



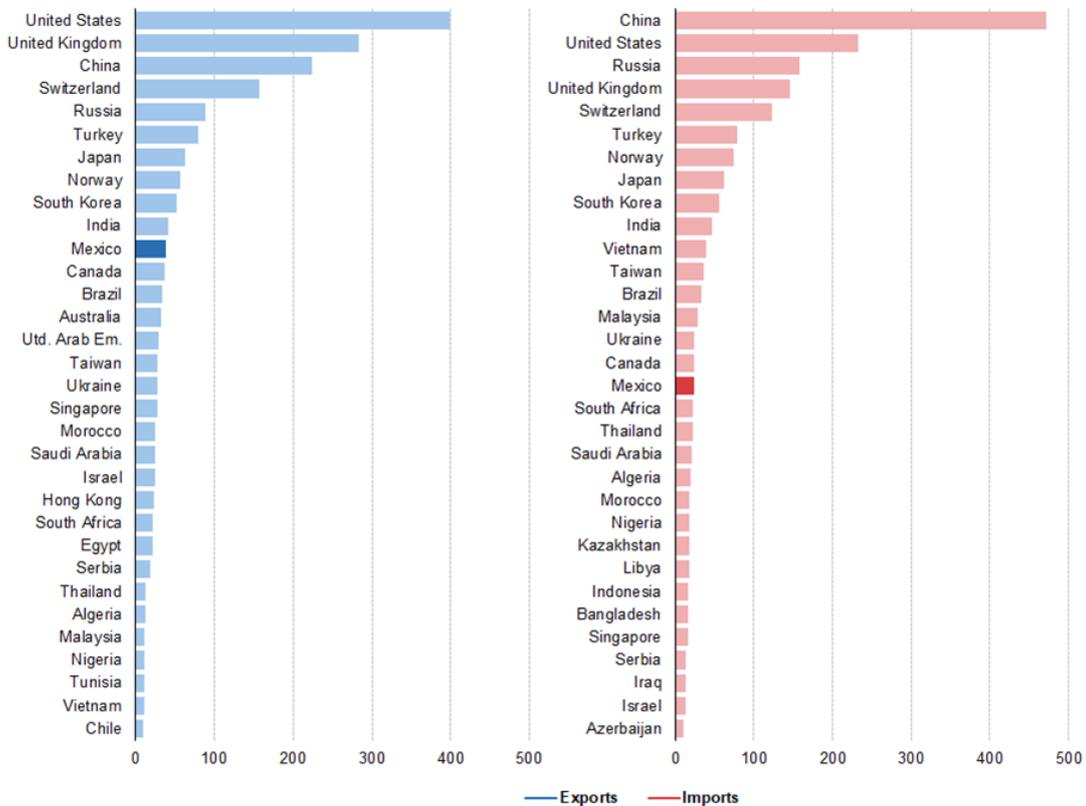
Source: Eurostat (online data code: ext\_st\_eu27\_2020sitc and DS-018995)



Figure 5a: Mexico among the EU's main partners for trade in goods, 2021 (% share of extra-EU exports/imports) Source: Eurostat (ext\_st\_eu27\_2020sitc) and Comext DS-018995

## Top trade in goods partners of the EU with a focus on Mexico, 2021

(€ billion)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: ext\_st\_eu27\_2020sitc and DS-018995)



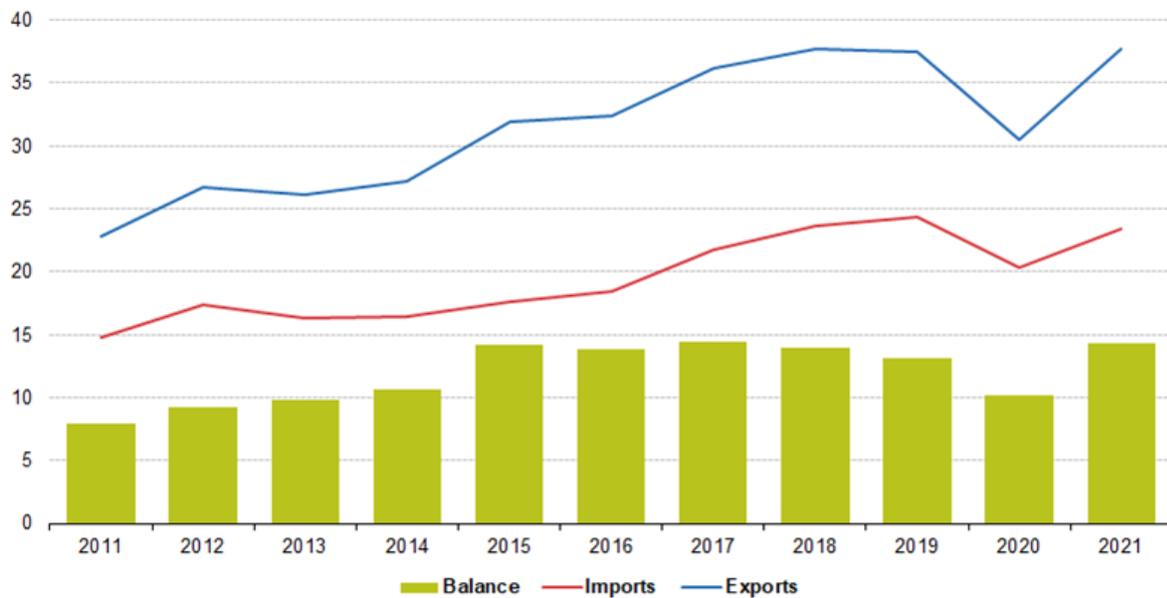
Figure 5b: Top trade in goods partners of the EU with a focus on Mexico, 2021 (€ billion) Source: Eurostat (ext\_st\_eu27\_2020sitc) and Comext DS-018995

Figure 6 shows the exports, imports and trade balance between the EU and Mexico from 2011 to 2021. In 2011,

the EU had a trade surplus with Mexico of € 8 billion. The trade surplus remained throughout the whole period, reaching € 14 billion in 2021. Both exports to and imports from Mexico increased between 2011 and 2021. EU exports to Mexico were highest in 2021 (€ 38 billion) and lowest in 2011 (€ 23 billion). EU imports from Mexico were highest in 2019 (€ 24 billion) and lowest in 2011 (€ 15 billion).

### EU trade in goods with Mexico, 2011-2021

(€ billion)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: ext\_st\_eu27\_2020sitc and DS-018995)

eurostat

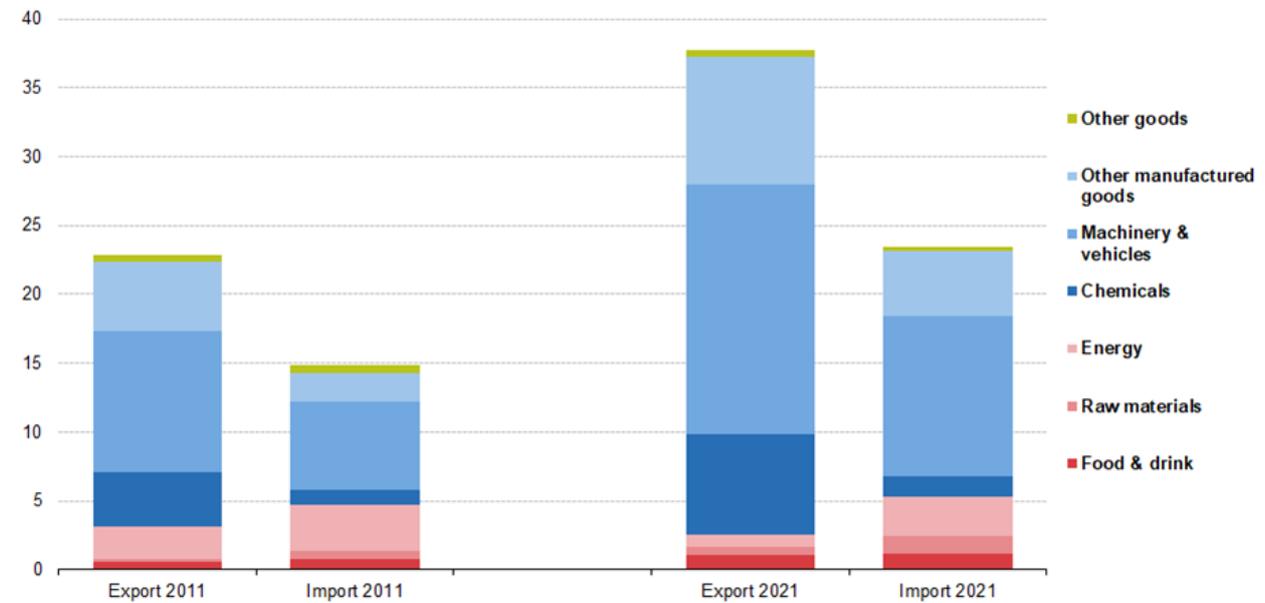
**Figure 6: EU trade in goods with Mexico, 2011-2021 (€ billion) Source: Eurostat (ext\_st\_eu27\_2020sitc) and Comext DS-018995**

### EU-Mexico trade by type of goods

The breakdown of EU trade with Mexico by SITC groups is shown in Figure 7. The red shades denote the primary goods: food & drink, raw materials and energy, while the blue shades show the manufactured goods: chemicals, machinery & vehicles and other manufactured goods. Finally, other goods are shown in green. In 2021, EU exports of manufactured goods (92 %) had a higher share than primary goods (7 %). The most exported manufactured goods were machinery & vehicles (48 %), followed by other manufactured goods (24 %) and chemicals (20 %). In 2021, EU imports of manufactured goods (76 %) also had a higher share than primary goods (23 %). The most imported manufactured goods were machinery & vehicles (50 %), followed by other manufactured goods (21 %) and chemicals (6 %).

## EU trade with Mexico by product group, 2011 and 2021

(€ billion)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: ext\_st\_eu27\_2020sitc and DS-018995)

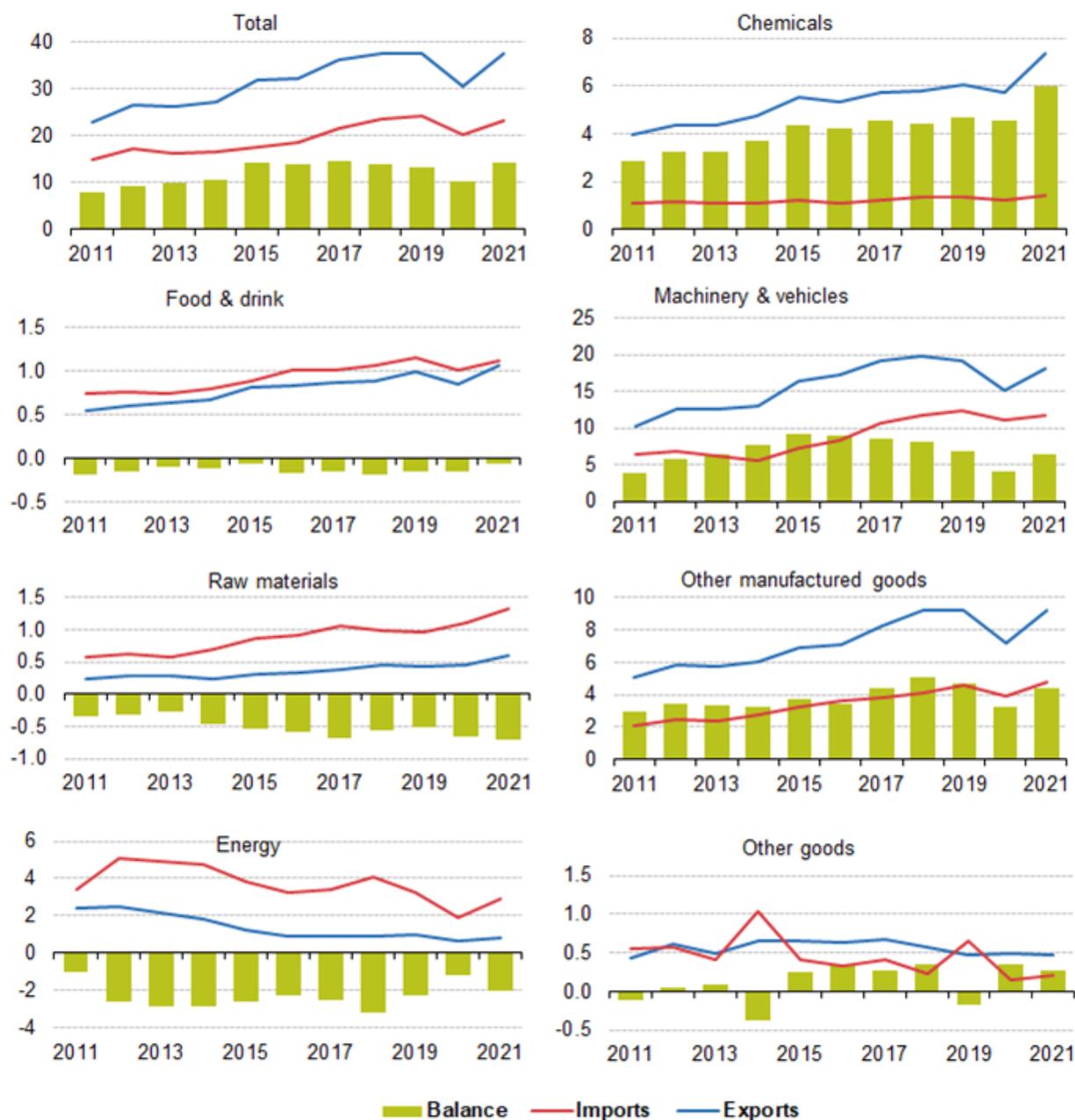
eurostat

**Figure 7: EU trade with Mexico by product group, 2011 and 2021 (€ billion)** Source: Eurostat (ext\_st\_eu27\_2020sitc) and Comext DS-018995

Figure 8 shows the evolution of EU imports and exports by SITC group since 2011. In 2021, the EU had trade surpluses in machinery & vehicles (€ 6.5 billion), chemicals (€ 6.0 billion), other manufactured goods (€ 4.4 billion) and other goods (€ 0.3 billion). The EU had trade deficits in food & drink (€ 0.1 billion), raw materials (€ 0.7 billion) and energy (€ 2.0 billion).

# EU trade with Mexico by group, 2011-2021

(€ billion)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: ext\_st\_eu27\_2020sitc and DS-018995)



**Figure 8: EU trade with Mexico by group, 2011-2021 (€ billion)** Source: Eurostat (ext\_st\_eu27\_2020sitc) and Comext DS-018995

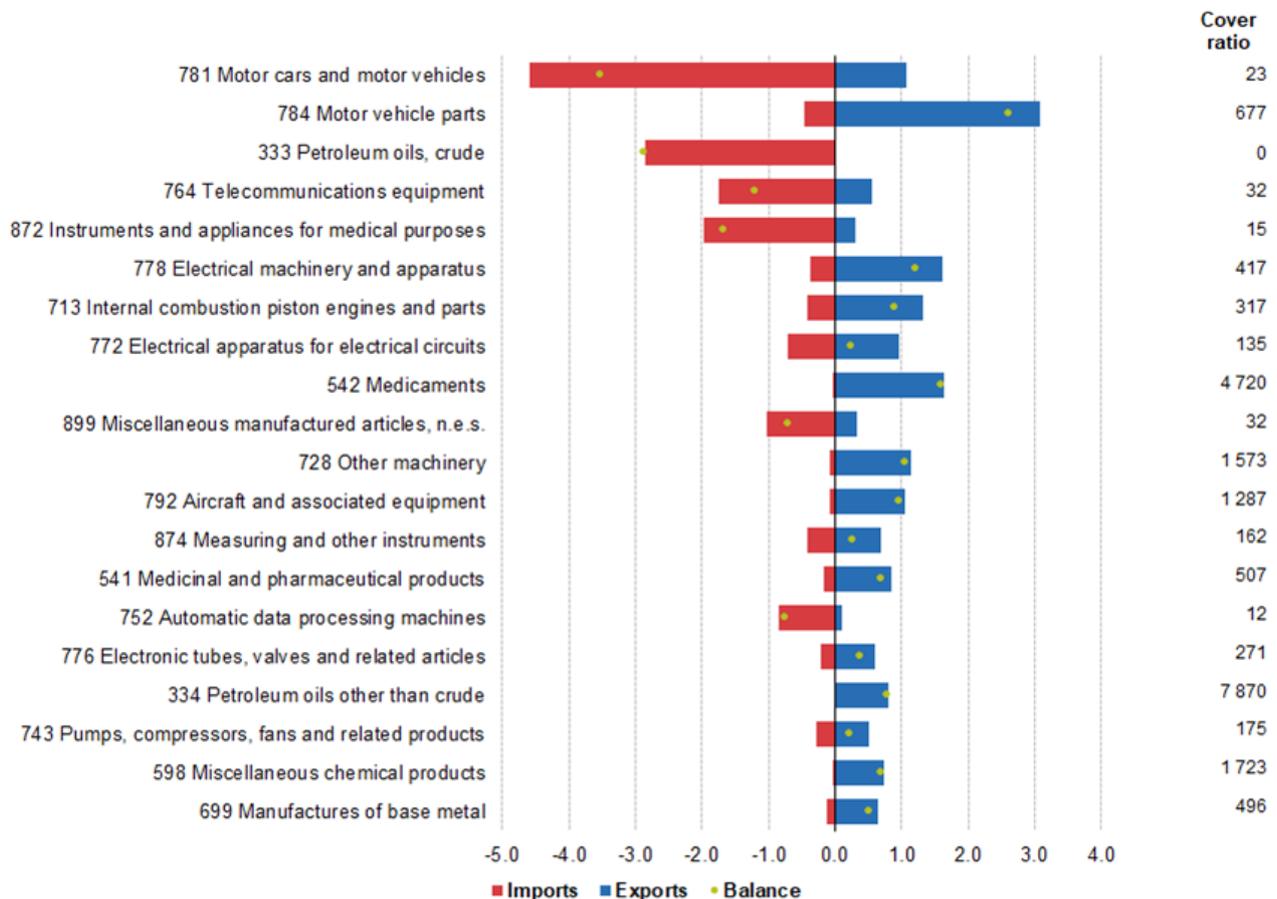
## EU-Mexico most traded goods

More details about the goods exchanged between the EU and Mexico is given in Figure 9, showing the 20 most traded goods at SITC-3 level. These top 20 goods covered 68 % of total trade in goods in 2021. Eleven belonged to machinery and vehicles, four to other manufactured goods, three to chemicals and two to energy. The most traded group of goods at this level was motor cars and motor vehicles. Another interesting way to look at the data is to investigate the cover ratio (exports / imports) of traded goods, showing the direction of the trade flows between the two economies. These ratios can be found in the right-hand margin of Figure 9. Six products were below 50 %,

indicating EU imports from Mexico were more than twice as large as EU exports to Mexico. Eleven products were above 200 %, indicating EU exports to Mexico were more than twice as large as EU imports from Mexico. Three products were between 50 % and 200 %, showing more balanced trade.

## Most traded goods between EU and Mexico, 2021

(€ billion)



Note: While the trade balance provides information on the absolute value of trading positions, the cover ratio provides a relative measure that is based on the ratio (expressed in percentage terms) between the value of exports and the value of imports; if exports are higher than imports then the cover ratio will be above 100.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: DS-018995)

eurostat

Figure 9: Most traded goods between EU and Mexico, 2021 (€ billion) Source: Eurostat DS-018995

### Trade with Mexico by Member State

Table 1a shows the imports of goods from Mexico by Member State. The three largest importers from Mexico in the EU were Germany (€ 6 472 million), Spain (€ 4 256 million) and Belgium (€ 4 252 million). Spain (2.6 %) had the highest share for Mexico in its extra-EU imports.

## EU imports of goods from Mexico, 2021

	€ million	% of Mexico in extra EU imports
Germany	6 472	1.5
Spain	4 256	2.6
Belgium	4 252	2.6
Netherlands	3 340	0.9
France	1 453	0.7
Italy	1 066	0.5
Hungary	496	1.4
Czechia	441	0.9
Ireland	323	0.5
Poland	281	0.3
Finland	220	1.0
Sweden	134	0.3
Denmark	125	0.4
Austria	119	0.3
Romania	90	0.3
Portugal	67	0.3
Bulgaria	59	0.4
Slovakia	59	0.3
Greece	58	0.2
Croatia	20	0.3
Latvia	18	0.3
Luxembourg	15	0.6
Slovenia	12	0.1
Lithuania	11	0.1
Estonia	7	0.1
Cyprus	6	0.2
Malta	1	0.0

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ext\_st\_eu27\_2020sitc and DS-018995)



**Table 1a: EU imports of goods from Mexico, 2021** Source: Eurostat (ext\_st\_eu27\_2020sitc) and Comext DS-018995

Table 1b shows the exports of goods to Mexico by Member State. The three largest exporters to Mexico in the EU were Germany (€ 13 220 million), Spain (€ 4 117 million) and Italy (€ 3 859 million). Spain (3.4 %) had the highest share for Mexico in its extra-EU exports.

## EU exports of goods to Mexico, 2021

	€ million	% of Mexico in extra EU exports
Germany	13 220	2.1
Spain	4 117	3.4
Italy	3 859	1.6
France	3 337	1.5
Netherlands	2 692	1.2
Ireland	1 794	1.8
Belgium	1 629	1.0
Poland	1 589	2.2
Austria	1 320	2.5
Hungary	715	2.7
Sweden	666	0.9
Czechia	643	1.7
Denmark	487	1.0
Finland	342	1.1
Portugal	323	1.8
Slovakia	231	1.4
Romania	193	1.0
Greece	138	0.7
Bulgaria	93	0.8
Slovenia	90	0.6
Luxembourg	82	3.0
Lithuania	75	0.5
Estonia	30	0.5
Malta	19	1.4
Cyprus	11	0.5
Croatia	9	0.1
Latvia	7	0.1

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ext\_st\_eu27\_2020sitc and DS-018995)



**Table 1b: EU exports of goods to Mexico, 2021** Source: Eurostat (ext\_st\_eu27\_2020sitc) and Comext DS-018995

The trade in goods balance between the EU Member States and Mexico is shown in Table 1c. It shows that 22 Member States had a trade surplus with Mexico. The largest surplus was held by Germany (€ 6 748 million), followed by Italy (€ 2 793 million) and France (€ 1 884 million). There were five Member States that had a trade deficit with Mexico. The largest deficit was held by Belgium (€ 2 623 million), followed by the Netherlands (€ 648 million) and Spain (€ 139 million).

## EU trade balance of goods with Mexico, 2021

(€ million)

	€ million
Germany	6 748
Italy	2 793
France	1 884
Ireland	1 471
Poland	1 307
Austria	1 201
Sweden	533
Denmark	361
Portugal	256
Hungary	219
Czechia	201
Slovakia	172
Finland	121
Romania	103
Greece	80
Slovenia	78
Luxembourg	67
Lithuania	64
Bulgaria	34
Estonia	23
Malta	18
Cyprus	6
Latvia	-11
Croatia	-11
Spain	-139
Netherlands	-648
Belgium	-2 623

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ext\_st\_eu27\_2020sitc and DS-018995)



Table 1c: EU trade balance of goods with Mexico, 2021 Source: Eurostat (ext\_st\_eu27\_2020sitc) and Comext DS-018995

### Source data for tables and graphs

- [EU - Mexico international trade in goods statistics - graphs and tables](#)

### Data sources

EU data is taken from Eurostat's COMEXT database. COMEXT is the reference database for international trade in goods. It provides access not only to both recent and historical data from the EU Member States but also to statistics of a significant number of third countries. International trade aggregated and detailed statistics disseminated via the Eurostat website are compiled from COMEXT data according to a monthly process.

Data are collected by the competent national authorities of the Member States and compiled according to a harmonised methodology established by EU regulations before transmission to Eurostat. For extra-EU trade, the statistical information is mainly provided by the traders on the basis of customs declarations.

EU data are compiled according to Community guidelines and may, therefore, differ from national data published by the Member States. Statistics on extra-EU trade are calculated as the sum of trade of each of the 27 EU Member States with countries outside the EU. In other words, the EU is considered as a single trading entity and trade flows are measured into and out of the area, but not within it.

The United Kingdom is considered as an extra-EU partner country for the EU-27 for the whole period covered by this article. However, the United Kingdom was still part of the internal market until the end of the transitory period (31 December 2020), meaning that data on trade with the United Kingdom are still based on statistical concepts applicable to trade between the EU Member States. Consequently, while imports from any other extra-EU-27 trade

partner are grouped by country of origin, the United Kingdom data reflect the country of consignment. In practice this means that the goods imported by the EU-27 from the United Kingdom were physically transported from the United Kingdom but part of these goods could have been of other origin than the United Kingdom. For this reason, data on trade with the United Kingdom are not fully comparable with data on trade with other extra-EU-27 trade partners.

Data for the non EU-27 countries used in figures 1-3 are taken from the UNCTAD database of the United Nations. For the calculation of shares, the world trade is defined as the sum of EU trade with non-EU countries (source: Eurostat) plus the international trade of non-EU countries (source: UNCTAD).

**Methodology** According to the EU concepts and definitions, extra-EU trade statistics (trade between EU Member States and non-EU countries) do not record exchanges involving goods in transit, placed in a customs warehouse or given temporary admission (for trade fairs, temporary exhibitions, tests, etc.). This is known as 'special trade'. The partner is the country of final destination of the goods for exports and the country of origin for imports.

**Product classification** Information on commodities exported and imported is presented according to the [Standard international trade classification \(SITC\)](#) . A full description is available from Eurostat's classification server [RAMON](#) .

**Unit of measure** Trade values are expressed in millions or billions (10<sup>9</sup>) of euros. They correspond to the statistical value, i.e. to the amount which would be invoiced in case of sale or purchase at the national border of the reporting country. It is called a **FOB** value (free on board) for exports and a **CIF** value (cost, insurance, freight) for imports.

## Context

Trade is an important indicator of Europe's prosperity and place in the world. The bloc is deeply integrated into global markets both for the products it sources and the exports it sells. The EU trade policy is one of the main pillars of the EU's relations with the rest of the world.

Because the 27 EU Member States share a single market and a single external border, they also have a single trade policy. EU Member States speak and negotiate collectively, both in the [World Trade Organization](#) , where the rules of international trade are agreed and enforced, and with individual trading partners. This common policy enables them to speak with one voice in trade negotiations, maximising their impact in such negotiations. This is even more important in a globalised world in which economies tend to cluster together in regional groups.

The openness of the EU's trade regime has meant that the EU is the biggest player on the global trading scene and remains a good region to do business with. Thanks to the ease of modern transport and communications, it is now easier to produce, buy and sell goods around the world which gives European companies of every size the potential to trade outside Europe.

## Other articles

- [International trade in goods](#)
- [Extra-EU trade in goods](#)

## Main tables

- [International trade in goods \(t\\_ext\\_go\)](#), see:

[International trade in goods - long-term indicators \(t\\_ext\\_go\\_lti\)](#)

[International trade in goods - short-term indicators \(t\\_ext\\_go\\_sti\)](#)

## Database

- [International trade in goods \(ext\\_go\)](#), see:

International trade in goods - aggregated data (ext\_go\_agg)

International trade in goods - long-term indicators (ext\_go\_lti)

International trade in goods - short-term indicators (ext\_go\_sti)

International trade in goods - detailed data (detail)

- [Full access to detailed statistics on international trade in goods \(Comext\)](#) , see:

EU trade since 1988 by SITC (DS-018995)

## Dedicated section

- [International trade in goods](#)

## Data visualisations

- [Top 5 partners in trade in goods](#)

## Methodology

- [International trade in goods statistics - background](#)
- [International trade in goods \(ESMS metadata file — ext\\_go\\_agg\\_esms\)](#)
- [User guide on European statistics on international trade in goods](#)

## External links

- [European Commission](#)
- [Globalisation](#)
  - [Trade](#)