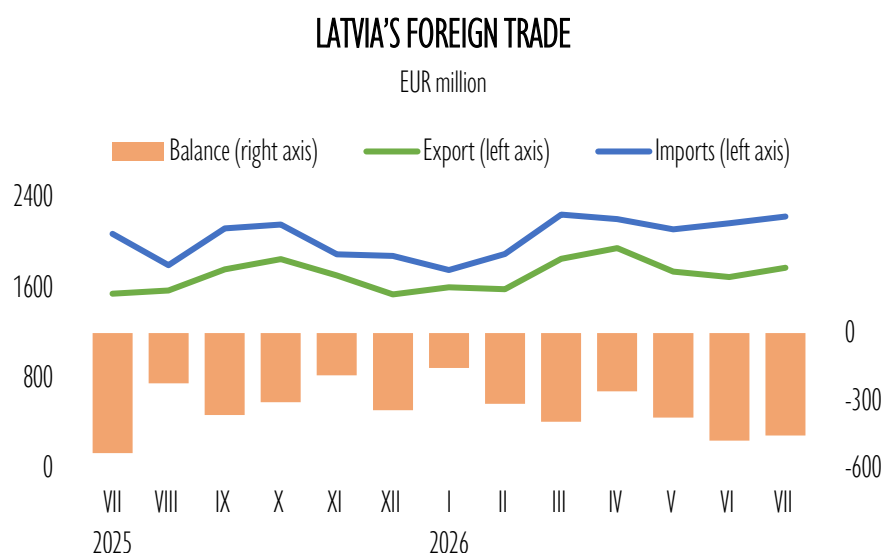


On Latvia's foreign trade in July 2026

Both exports and imports of goods continued to grow rapidly in July

In July, exports of goods increased by 14.9%, marking the second consecutive double-digit increase after the 18.6% growth recorded in June (at current prices). Unlike in previous months, growth was broad-based, being observed across all major country groups, although the increase in exports to EU countries remained the main driver, confirming a gradual recovery in external demand in the EU market.



The value of exports to EU countries increased by 15.6% year-on-year in July, supported by higher exports to the Netherlands (mineral products), Lithuania (vehicles, wood), Germany (electrical equipment, wood), Poland (mineral products), France (electrical equipment), Estonia (electrical equipment, mineral products) and Sweden (miscellaneous chemical products).

Exports to CIS countries increased by 8.2% in July, mainly due to a EUR 13 million increase in the value of beverage exports to Russia.

The value of Latvia's exports to countries outside the EU and CIS also increased, by 16.4%. This was influenced by higher exports of mineral products to the Dominican Republic and Argentina, as well as increased exports of cereals to Tanzania. Meanwhile, exports of wood to the United Kingdom declined in July.

The value of imports of goods also increased year-on-year in July, by 7.3%. Imports from EU countries and from countries outside the EU and CIS increased, while imports from CIS countries declined significantly.

A significant share of the increase in import value in July continued to be accounted for by imports of mineral products. Imports of vehicles, electrical equipment and machinery, as well as pharmaceutical products, also increased rapidly.

Overall, in the first seven months of the year, Latvia's exports of goods at current prices increased by 7.1%, with particularly strong growth in exports of mineral products, machinery and equipment, and food industry products. Imports increased by 8% over the same period, largely due to higher import values of mineral products and machinery and equipment.

Export growth in the second half of the year will depend mainly on developments in external demand in the EU market and on the performance of manufacturing, and the results of recent months indicate that growth has become more resilient and broad-based. At the same time, downside risks have increased

recently. Following the temporary agreement reached between the United States and Iran in June, which allowed oil prices to retreat briefly from their spring peak, tensions in the Middle East have intensified again, and the oil price exceeded USD 100 per barrel at the beginning of September. As Latvia's exports are predominantly oriented towards the EU market, further developments in the conflict affect export growth mainly indirectly, through energy prices, production costs and overall uncertainty in the external environment.