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Report Highlights:

This report outlines market conditions and opportunities for U.S. agricultural exports to expand or enter the Venezuelan market. In 2024, U.S. agricultural exports to Venezuela reached \$760 million, a 13 percent decrease year-on-year, the highest rate since 2014. Agricultural imports experienced a 15 percent year-on-year increase in volume, driven by rising demand and a slight reduction in import prices. Uncertainty about exchange rates, rapidly accelerating inflation and other economic challenges are threatening supply chains. Nevertheless, Venezuela's food and retail sector continues to show resilience, and U.S. brand awareness and acceptance remains high. Despite recent economic downturn, the U.S. market share remains strong due to competitive advantages including product price, quality, and geographical proximity.

Executive Summary: Venezuela, an upper middle-income country, had a GDP of \$119 billion in 2024, ranking as the 69th largest economy globally and 10th in Latin America. While not a significant producer of food and agricultural products compared to other Latin American markets, Venezuela's economy heavily relies on oil production, its primary economic driver.

Consumer-Oriented Agricultural Imports

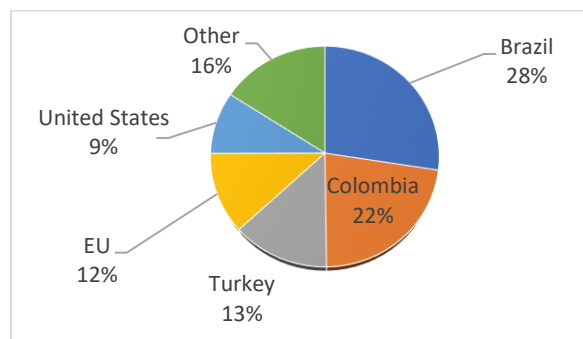


Chart 1: Top Exporting Countries to Venezuela

Food Retail Industry: Venezuela's retail sales grew by 2 percent in 2024, driven by a modest economic recovery fueled by sanctions relief in the oil and gas sectors, and exchange rate stabilization. Food staples represented the largest share of household spending at 60 percent. Venezuelans primarily shop at mom-and-pop stores (bodegas) (60 percent) and supermarkets (40 percent), while e-commerce experienced remarkable growth, doubling in size in 2024.

Food Processing Industry: The food processing sector in Venezuela consists of over 800 food and beverage companies, with 50 percent classified as small and medium businesses. The industry primarily serves domestic consumers and must rely on major suppliers of food ingredients and raw materials such as the United States, Canada, Turkey, Argentina, and Colombia. Key inputs for production include vegetable oils, ethanol, animal fats, essential oils, hides, and skins, among others. The United States is also a significant supplier of intermediate goods to the sector.

Food Service Industry: Venezuela's food service sales reached \$500 million in 2024, and GDP from lodging and restaurants increased 2 percent compared to 2023. Yet, hotel occupancy is projected to suffer a slight contraction to 1 percent if economic reforms are not implemented in 2025.

Quick Facts CY 2024

Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products

USD \$1 billion (\$87 million from the United States)

List of Top 10 Growth Products in Host Country

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) Food Preparations | 6) Confectionery |
| 2) Dairy Product | 7) Chocolate and Cocoa |
| 3) Pet Food | 8) Distilled Spirits |
| 4) Bakery/Cereals/Pasta | 9) Tree Nuts |
| 5) Fresh Fruits | 10) Pork & Pork Products |

Food Industry by Channels (USD)

Retail Food Industry	\$5.0 billion
Food Service-HRI	\$350 million
Food Processing	\$3.3 billion
Food and Agriculture Exports	\$759 million

Top 10 Host Venezuelan Retailers (based on sales)

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1) Farmatodo | 6) Automercado Plaza's |
| 2) Rio Supermarket | 7) Super Lider |
| 3) Forum | 8) La Muralla |
| 4) Paramo | 9) Empresa Garzon |
| 5) Gama | 10) Central Madeirense |

GDP/Population

Population (*millions*): 27 million
 GDP (*billions USD*): \$119 billion
 GDP per capita (*USD*): \$4,500

Sources:

International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, FAS Sources.

Strengths/Weaknesses/Opportunities/Threats

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Free to download credit app is available for food purchases -Well stocked markets and supermarkets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Limited ports cold storage -High transportation costs - Travel limitations for U.S. businesses/citizens
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Growing U.S. product and brand awareness -Expanding retail sector in Venezuelan cities - Strong importer base including individuals with strong ties to the United States 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Strong competition from MERCOSUR countries - Growing inflation -Significant political uncertainty - Growing food insecurity and income disparity

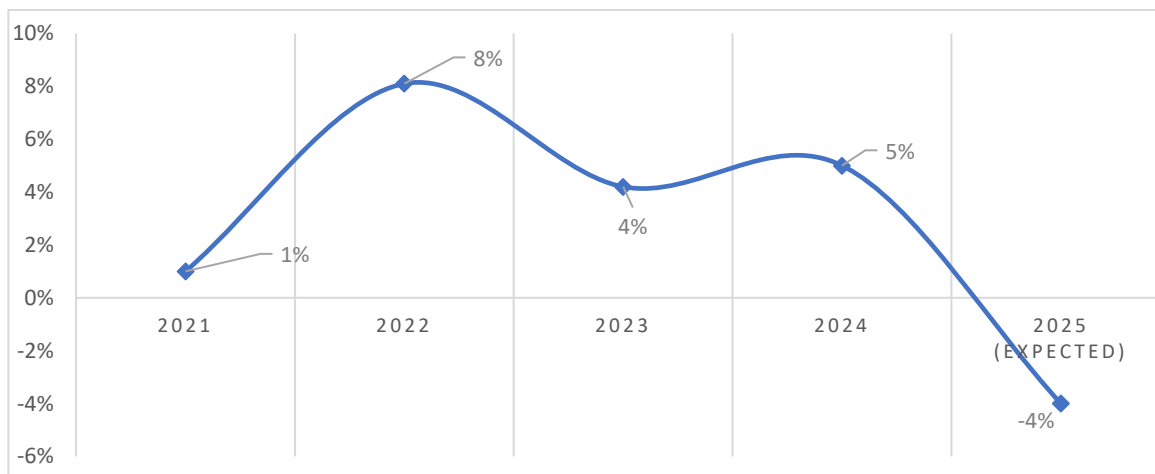
Section I: Market Overview

In 2024, Venezuelan agricultural imports increased by 9 percent to \$3 billion, driven by a 15 percent rise in import volume due to a recovery in consumer demand and lower prices. Imports from the United States reached \$760 million, marking a 13 increase and the highest level since 2014.¹ Key U.S. exports included soybean meal, corn, wheat, soybeans, rice, and various consumer goods. The United States resolidifying its position as Venezuela's second-largest supplier after Brazil.

In 2024, Venezuela's population is estimated at approximately 27 million, with a growth rate of 2.3 percent. However, this figure is significantly affected by ongoing emigration. Approximately eight million Venezuelans were reportedly living abroad in 2024, and persistent migration continues to reshape the country's demographics. Specifically, the exodus of young and working-age individuals to neighboring countries has shifted, with the population over 50 years old rising to 9 percent of the total in 2024, compared to 5 percent in 2017.²

Using existing currency values, the International Monetary Fund estimated Venezuela's gross domestic price (GDP) at \$119 billion in 2024 with a GDP per capita of around \$4,500, significantly below the global average (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Venezuelan Annual GDP Growth (%) Calendar Years (CY) 2021-2025



Data source: International Monetary Fund.

¹ Data Source: USDA GAIN: Venezuela Agricultural Imports Grow 9 Percent in 2024 with the United States among Leading Suppliers [VE2025-0008](#). Note: This report cites U.S. agricultural and related product exports totaling \$800 million, a figure that has since been revised lower to \$760 million due to revisions in official date. See: [13th Month Data Changes](#) for 2024, USDA Foreign Trade Division.

² Source: National Survey of Life Conditions in Venezuela (ENCOVI), an annual socio-economic survey conducted by Universidad Católica Andrés Bello.

Recent Trends

Food consumption in Venezuela is expected to follow a consistent trend in the short term, with continued emphasis on basic food staples. In addition, soft drinks, beverages liquor, dairy, and other consumer goods are supporting growth. Both the traditional channel, including informal corner stores and mom-and-pop shops (*bodegones*), and the self-service channel, such as supermarket chains, are projected to slowly expand in the short and medium term. However, the traditional channel is anticipated to contribute more significantly to growth in both volume and value, reflecting its increasing importance with a return to increased food price inflation due to reimposed economic sanctions.

In 2024, beverages dominated consumption in Venezuela, accounting for over 60 percent of total sales, surpassing categories like corn flour, pasta, and margarine. For 2025, alcoholic beverages (whiskey, beer) and dairy products (yogurt) are expected to remain high demanded products, while emerging categories such as powdered milk, mineral water, canned fish (tuna), and snacks are projected to increase, including easy to make products. Presently, the most consumed products by volume include sugar, rice, canned tuna, cookies, and canned ham.³ In contrast, basic items like pasta, corn flour, margarine, and mayonnaise have declined in recent months.

In Venezuela, as in Colombia and other Latin American regions, consumer preferences are shifting toward healthier food options, including lighter or vegan products, plant-based milks, organic items, and sugar-free beverages. This trend is driven by growing fitness awareness, health considerations, and an aging population increasingly focused on reducing sugar, salt, and saturated fat intake. Additionally, the rising popularity of products such as tree nuts, dietary fibers, and whey protein bars highlights emerging opportunities for businesses seeking to cater to evolving dietary preferences in Venezuelan who can afford the products.

Advantages and Challenges

ADVANTAGES	CHALLENGES
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The private sector assumes a predominant role in importing food and agricultural products.• Venezuelan consumers regard U.S. products as being of superior quality.• Retailers view U.S. suppliers as reliable partners, particularly to maintaining trade volumes, adhering to standards, and delivering consistent quality.• Retailers are expanding the selection of imported food products available to consumers.• Despite ongoing economic challenges, several established U.S.-based franchises such as KFC, Burger King, and McDonald's maintain popularity• Price is not the main factor for high-end buyers, quality and brand are key.• The U.S. food industry quickly meets consumer demand across all product segments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Expensive imported goods, most consumers are highly price sensitive.• Several South, Central American and Caribbean countries have trade deals with Venezuela, granting lower import tariffs on select goods.• Turkey routinely benefits from a trade agreement to export pasta and wheat products at preferential rates.• Inflation and devaluation have largely increased from 2024, significantly reducing consumers' purchasing power and keeping consumption restricted.• The permitting and registration procedures for specific agricultural or food products involve complex regulatory hurdles.• Importers often purchase small quantities. However, U.S. companies typically prefer not to engage in transactions involving small order volumes.

³ Due to elevated food price inflation, many Venezuelans are resorting to consuming less-expensive food products, including higher levels of carbohydrates, sugars, and less protein.

Section II: Exporter Business Tips

Exporters can contact importers, wholesalers/distributors, or supermarkets through the Venezuelan Association of Supermarkets (ANSA), the Venezuelan Chamber of the Food Industry (CAVIDEA) or the Venezuelan American Chamber of Commerce (VENAMCHAM). When selecting a partner (agent or representative), consider running a background check on the prospective partner through local chambers of commerce before signing any contractual agreements. Conduct thorough due diligence on potential partners to ensure they are not subject to sanctions or involved in prohibited activities, and consult the [Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons \(SDN\) List](#) to search for subject sanctions prohibitions (full-block and sectoral sanctions) on specific entities.

Supermarket chains are effective negotiators and may request exclusivity, especially if they can maintain high volumes of the product. If the product price set by the exporter is outside market standards, importers can choose to approach local distributors who could offer a better or same price with reduced logistic charges. U.S. exporters can potentially sell through gasoline stations, grocery stores, or convenience stores. Building relationships with importers and wholesalers/distributors is critical. Personal visits/meetings are preferred by Venezuelan food importers, who may be willing to travel to meet in person. However, consult the [U.S. State Department Travel Advisory and Guidance page](#) before considering any travel to Venezuela.

To effectively engage with Venezuelan importers, U.S. businesses should collaborate with local companies to understand buyer preferences and consumer needs. Venezuelan polling firms and food associations can provide valuable insights into niche markets, consumer trends, market development opportunities, and recommended business practices. For smaller consignments, consider consolidating shipments to optimize costs and efficiency. Participations in international trade events such as the National Restaurant Association Show, Alimentec in Bogotá (for 2026), or the Americas Food and Beverage Show in Miami, Florida, offers significant opportunities to connect with and educate Venezuelan importers eager to try new products. Note that local trade shows in Venezuela are not recommended currently.⁴

Many retailers are willing to display point-of-purchase marketing materials for U.S. brands and products if marketing/communication materials are in Spanish. Work closely with local importers to comply with food import regulations to facilitate import registration and minimize port of entry risks. This includes ensuring packages and containers comply with Venezuelan labeling regulations.

Additional exporter assistance and market research reports for Venezuela are available at the USDA [Global Agricultural Information Network](#).

⁴ Refer to the State Department [Venezuela Travel Advisory](#) for full travel guidance and recommendations.

Section III: Import Food Standards, Regulations and Procedures

1. Customs Clearance Process

- Venezuela uses the United Nations Automated System for Customs Clearance (ASYCUDA) at its ports.
- Customs clearance typically takes between 3 and 8 business days.
- Only Venezuelan nationals and customs agencies with local staff can clear shipments.
- Customs agencies manage interactions with the national customs administration, calculate and pay duties and taxes, and complete paperwork on behalf of the importer.
- Customs agency commissions can be a fixed amount or 1 percent of the CIF (Cost, Insurance, and Freight) value, plus operating costs.

2. Declarations and Timelines

- All imported goods require an Advance Informative Declaration with the National Integrated Tax Administration Service (SENIAT).
- A single “Customs Declaration” must be filed within five business days of the product arrival in Venezuela.
- Fines may be imposed for declarations made outside the established time limit.
- If an importer delays or refuses to claim a product, the goods may be considered abandoned, and SENIAT will notify other authorities to reassign them to public institutions.

3. Product Registration and Responsible Authorities

- Importers of food, cosmetics, or medicines must register their products with the Comptroller's Office of the Ministry of Health before market entry.
- For unprocessed or natural animal/vegetable products, the Instituto de Sanidad Agrícola Integral (INSAI) is responsible.
- For seafood products, the Instituto Socialista de la Pesca (INSOPESCA) under the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture is the relevant authority.

4. Tariffs and Taxes

- In March and June 2025, decrees were enacted increasing tariffs on various consumer products, including food, which also impacts the calculation of Value Added Tax (VAT). Consider these changes when evaluating the Venezuelan market.⁵
- The accepting consignee (importer) is the owner of the goods for customs purposes and is responsible for all payments to local authorities and service providers.
- Some foodstuffs may be exempt from VAT, but this requires specific procedures with COMEX (Venezuelan export committee) prior to importation.
- The Venezuelan regime periodically publishes decrees listing goods eligible for partial import duty and VAT exemptions.

⁵ Most recently, in July 2025, the Venezuelan COMEX (Export Committee created through the “Finance Ministry”) introduced a [new import permit regime](#) which imposes a 35 to 40 percent tariff increase on nearly one-thousand HS codes for select food and drugs, owing to a lack of foreign currency.

5. Required Documents for Food Imports

To import food products into Venezuela, the following documents are required:

- The customs declaration.
- The final commercial invoice (final).
- The original bill of lading or air waybill.
- Those that are legally required, according to the type of merchandise in question (called “Legal Regimes”, and these documents can be: Sanitary Certificate of the Country of Origin, Sanitary Registration, relevant Permits or Licenses from the competent public agency, among others).
- As a new development the National Executive has established within the category of Legal Regimes the so-called “Permit of the Presidential Commission, with permanent character, called “COMEX - Comité De Comercio Exterior” which applies to some food and other products from different economic sectors.

6. Other Potentially Required Documents

- Certificate of Origin: Accredits the place of manufacture or procurement, determining tariff or commercial treatment.
- Certificate of Non-National Production (CNP) or Insufficient National Production (CNPI): For enjoying tax benefits under the VAT Law or Customs Organic Law. Since July 2025, these certificates have been obtained through COMEX.
- Packing List

7. Samples

- Non-tariff restrictions do not apply to samples imported for registration, tests, studies, verifications, or analysis if their quantity, nature, and value do not suggest a commercial purpose.
- Prior authorization from the Customs office of entry is required for such samples.
- Samples without commercial value and personal effects with an FOB value not exceeding US \$100.00 are exempt from the "Courier Declaration" and import duties and taxes.

8. Courier Regime (Express Transportation)

- The *Courier* regime was reestablished on July 15, 2023, for express transport of correspondence, documents, and parcels (FOB value up to US \$2,000 per Courier Guide).
- Allows for door-to-door delivery via grouped cargo systems for quick customs clearance.
- Shipments exceeding US \$2,000 FOB value will follow ordinary import procedures, with corresponding tax liabilities.
- Live animals, hazardous materials, and prohibited or restricted parcels are generally not permitted under this regime, unless in compliance with the Organic Customs Law and its Regulations.

9. Sanctions

- The U.S. Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) administers economic sanctions related to Venezuela. Check all OFAC regulations for any restrictions that may apply to your products or transactions.⁶

⁶ As of July 2025, agricultural product exports to Venezuela are not subject to U.S. government sectoral sanctions.

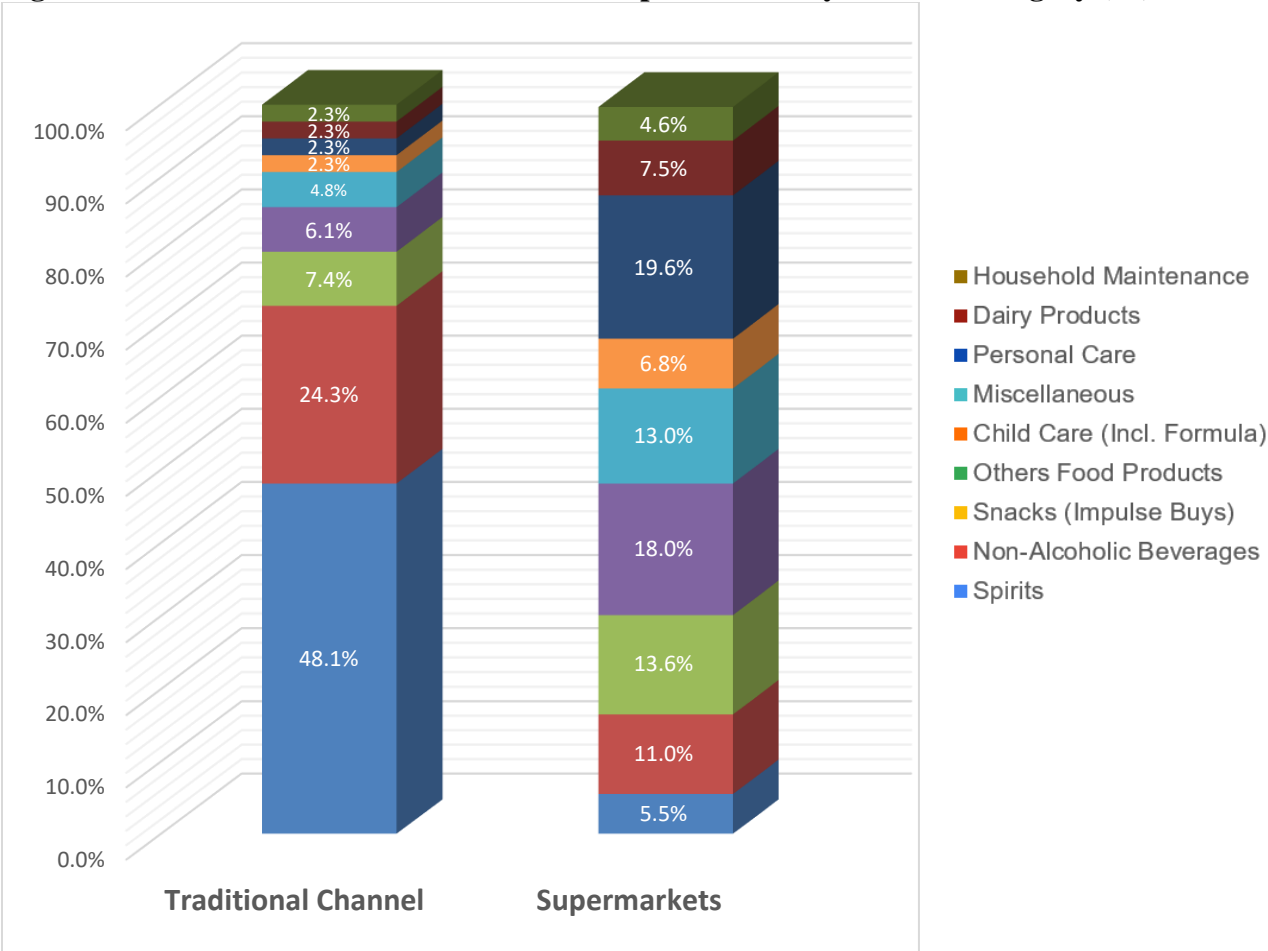
For detailed information on import procedures, tariffs, and customs duties, refer to the Venezuelan Food and Agricultural Import Regulations (FAIRS) annual report (GAIN: [VE2024-0002](#)) and Venezuelan FAIRS Export Certificate Report ([VE2025-0004](#)).

Section IV: Market Sector Structure and Trends

Venezuela’s [supermarket chains](#) are the primary means to provide goods to middle to high- income consumers and the best market entry approach. When utilizing key local suppliers (wholesalers/distributors), U.S. exporters can potentially sell through gas marts, grocery stores, and convenience stores. Depending on product brand and volumes, major food importers/wholesalers supply certain supermarket chains, including provincial retailers.

Currently, the largest chain of supermarkets imports direct as most have opened offices in Panama or Miami to ease operations and guarantee access supplies. Many exporters have used the USDA export credit guarantee program that encourages financing of commercial exports of U.S. agricultural products to Venezuela and reduce financial risk.

Figure 2. Traditional and Self-Service Consumption Habit by Product Category (%)



Data source: Nielsen IQ Venezuela, 2025. “Discovering the trends that transforming the industry.”

Table 1. Key Export Opportunities for Consumer-Oriented Products to Venezuela

Product Category	2019-2024 Import Growth	Key Constraints - Market Development & Expansion	Market Attractiveness
Spices	480%	There are U.S. brands in the market but face strong competition from cheaper Colombian products.	Growing demand in the food industry and the retail sector as well. The United States has been increasing its exports of spices to Venezuela. It is an open opportunity.
Beef & Beef Products	1,228%	There is significant competition from Mercosur countries, like Brazil, which have duty-free status.	The United States is the second largest beef product exporter to Venezuela after Brazil. There remain significant opportunities in this category.
Processed Vegetables	618%	Colombia leads with important brands in this product category.	Processed vegetables represent an opportunity given the growing demand in the retail sector. It also has a positive export balance with a 193 percent trade increase.
Dairy Products	1,519%	Colombian exports in this sector have seen strong growth, followed by the United States and Brazil third.	Consumption of yogurt and milk products is growing in Venezuela. the United States is the second exporter of dairy products after Colombia.
Pet Food	1,040%	The United States is the leader in this category and compete with Turkey and Colombia in this order.	The United States is the primary supplier with well-known, established brands. Between 2023 and 2024, growth was 439 percent.

Source: Trade Data Monitor (TDM).

Note: Five-year import growth measured in volume. Derived data from the following primary reporting markets: United States, Brazil, Turkey, Colombia, United Kingdom, and the European Union.

Section V: Agricultural and Food Imports

In 2024, bulk commodity imports in Venezuela rose by 1 percent compared to the previous year, with notable increases in specific categories such as cotton (824 percent), peanuts (68 percent), and pulses (134 percent). Consumer-oriented product imports saw a significant growth from 2023, driven by substantial increases in tree nuts (49 percent), tea (84 percent), spices (62 percent), and eggs and products, which surged over 375 year-over-year percent. Meanwhile, intermediate imports experienced a slight decline of less than 1 percent.

For years, Venezuelan retailers have relied on canned foods, gelatins, soups, and frozen products, which continue to offer long-term opportunities for U.S. exporters. Additionally, cookies, snacks, and candies represent a thriving market with significant potential. Among the most popular snack items are chocolates, sweet cookies, candies, chewing gum, lollipops, and processed potato or corn chips. Although Venezuela's import volumes are smaller compared to other regional markets, the country continues to showcase a diverse range of consumer-oriented goods and products in its retail sector, much of which is driven by imports.

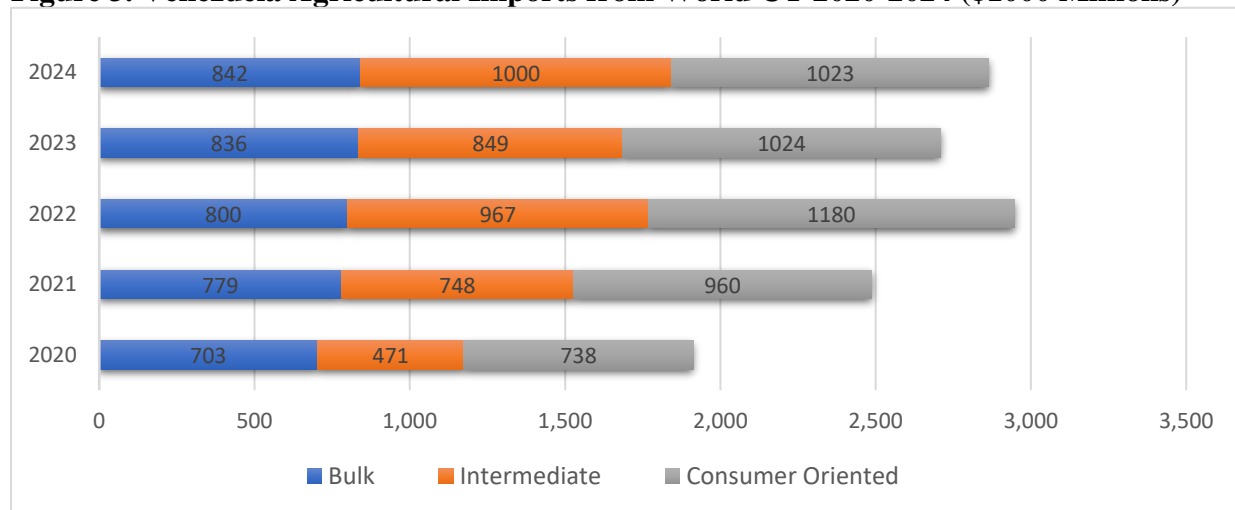
Agricultural and Food Import Statistics⁷

Table 2. Venezuela: Top Consumer Oriented Product Imports from the United States, CYs 2023-2024 (USD Millions)

Product Category	2023	2024	% Change
Consumer Oriented Total	83,610	87,060	4.0
Food Preparations	36,286	27,425	(24)
Dairy Products	7,980	13,137	65
Pet Food (Dog & Cat Food)	1,806	9,733	439
Bakery Goods, Cereals, & Pasta	8,638	6,261	(28)
Fresh Fruit	3,267	5,358	64
Confectionery	2,707	3,457	28
Chocolate & Cocoa Products	2,976	2,944	(1)
Distilled Spirits	2,604	2,497	(4)
Tree Nuts	994	2,477	149
Pork & Pork Products	1,295	2,349	81
Non-Alcoholic Beverages	2,560	2,345	(8)
All Other Products	12,495	9,078	(27)

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Global Agricultural Trade System.

Figure 3. Venezuela Agricultural Imports from World CY 2020-2024 (\$1000 Millions)



Data source: TDM. Note: Figures approximate as Venezuela is not a trade reporting country.

⁷ See Appendix I for U.S. agricultural exports to Venezuela over the last 5 years.

Section VI: Key Contacts and Further Information

U.S. Embassy in Colombia ⁸ Office of Agricultural Affairs (OAA) Calle 24 Bis No. 48-50 Bogotá, D.C., Colombia http://www.fas.usda.gov	Phone: (011-57-1) 275-4623 Email: AgBogota@usda.gov
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Key Institution Contacts

Venezuelan Supermarkets Association (ANSA)

<http://www.ansa.org.ve>

Venezuelan Food Industry Chamber (CAVIDEA)

<https://www.cavidea.org>

Venezuelan American Chamber of Commerce (VENAMCHAM)

<https://www.venamcham.org>

Venezuelan Agricultural Producers Association

(FEDEAGRO) <https://fedeaagro.org>

DATANALISIS

<https://datanalisis.com>

TRADEX (Export, import, logistics and other services for trade and customs in Venezuela)

www.tradex.com.ve

⁸ The United States since 2019 has suspended operations in Venezuela. All agricultural trade affairs of the USDA are managed by OAA in Bogota, Colombia.

Appendix I

Venezuela Agricultural Trade Data CY 2020-2024 (USD Millions)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Product	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Period/Period % Change (Value)
Total	438,030,706	630,966,387	738,095,006	689,591,582	759,379,611	13
Intermediate Total	157,391,194	223,585,632	350,873,590	359,182,707	350,293,006	-2
Soybean Meal	89,368,075	144,527,416	242,231,798	328,322,167	271,125,390	-17
Soybean Oil	53,972,992	53,069,144	86,057,000	11,875	46,831,673	394,272
Essential Oils	3,423,146	6,679,200	9,757,956	14,364,381	12,770,434	-11
Dextrins, Peptones, & Proteins	4,712,631	6,680,305	3,688,689	6,902,484	6,051,352	-12
Other Feeds, Meals & Fodders	2,515,277	3,828,968	2,678,362	3,479,720	4,636,828	33
Planting Seeds	920,158	2,194,662	1,654,847	1,670,561	4,241,196	154
Other Intermediate Products	695,714	2,160,063	2,760,865	1,291,247	3,222,895	150
Live Animals	212,438	116,713	825,155	365,723	369,516	1
Sugar, Sweeteners, Bev. Bases	611,775	656,701	583,804	447,904	364,119	-19
Vegetable Oils (excl. soybean)	310,986	3,233,135	205,167	331,734	226,150	-32
Ethanol (non-bev.)	2,975	31,255	51,325	85,542	202,613	137
Milled Grains & Products	626,787	360,426	145,319	153,549	116,106	-24
Hay	0	0	3,465	0	76,500	
Animal Fats	18,240	47,644	219,858	20,342	53,934	165
Hides & Skins	0	0	0	0	4,300	
Distillers Grains	0	0	0	1,735,478	0	
Bulk Total	214,586,063	307,715,897	268,835,339	220,589,269	315,859,643	43
Corn	100,736,308	100,138,983	134,039,518	73,676,353	123,860,169	68
Rice	30,945,812	80,536,923	807,591	32,818,214	90,856,693	177
Wheat	66,885,203	98,413,109	92,837,133	62,335,799	70,423,593	13
Soybeans	13,474,594	23,550,759	32,212,595	48,956,950	26,752,742	-45
Cotton	1,874,325	4,197,537	4,386,288	237,954	2,040,077	757
Pulses	256,776	812,651	816,858	0	1,524,968	
Other Bulk Commodities	358,818	65,935	3,710,356	2,517,267	340,564	-86
Coarse Grains (excl. corn)	3,827	0	25,000	6,412	14,543	127
Oilseeds (excl. soybean)	0	0	0	40,320	6,294	-84
Tobacco	32,400	0	0	0	0	
Consumer Oriented Total	63,384,529	96,432,074	114,437,521	83,609,525	87,060,447	4
Food Preparations	30,282,635	53,653,093	52,703,471	36,285,971	27,425,082	-24
Dairy Products	3,139,125	3,654,826	6,972,290	7,980,440	13,136,595	65
Dog & Cat Food	1,402,416	2,000,831	2,068,280	1,805,931	9,732,548	439
Bakery Goods, Cereals, & Pasta	4,302,957	4,643,824	6,219,057	8,638,475	6,261,418	-28
Fresh Fruit	1,514,017	2,527,952	1,747,223	3,296,571	5,358,033	64
Confectionery	327,915	576,958	3,159,501	2,707,076	3,457,495	28
Chocolate & Cocoa Products	2,037,565	2,596,483	3,645,246	2,976,407	2,943,576	-1
Distilled Spirits	1,789,984	4,175,739	7,729,420	2,603,662	2,497,171	-4
Tree Nuts	202,662	702,802	590,717	994,320	2,476,788	149
Pork & Pork Products	155,139	118,600	852,748	1,295,355	2,348,823	81
Non-Alcoholic Bev. (excl. juice)	1,641,110	1,355,508	2,767,767	2,560,318	2,344,955	-8
Other Consumer Oriented	3,775,644	9,491,560	11,614,248	4,492,980	2,284,828	-49
Condiments & Sauces	1,334,534	1,047,412	1,672,734	2,092,924	2,228,583	6
Processed Vegetables	1,236,444	2,668,163	7,466,210	1,831,972	1,335,083	-27
Fruit & Vegetable Juices	138,757	223,716	80,619	310,094	811,299	162
Beef & Beef Products	288,315	35,029	34,713	974,102	563,859	-42
Fresh Vegetables	2,474,631	2,044,301	1,298,190	965,437	507,627	-49
Poultry Meat & Prods. (excl. eggs)	1,386,279	863,777	785,347	415,117	505,890	22
Processed Fruit	142,238	275,706	426,596	400,975	484,722	21
Wine & Related Products	802,681	614,504	684,463	67,451	206,391	206
Nursery Products & Cut Flowers	54,250	9,200	41,561	30,925	64,329	108
Meat Products NESOI	4,212,086	3,028,998	1,853,661	809,773	59,113	-93
Beer	743,145	123,092	20,250	26,349	22,147	-16
Eggs & Products	0	0	3,209	46,900	4,092	-91
Agricultural Related Products	2,686,920	3,232,784	3,948,556	6,210,081	6,166,515	-1
Seafood Products	2,030,526	2,603,919	3,258,818	4,541,251	4,895,949	8
Forest Products	656,394	628,865	689,738	1,668,830	1,270,566	-24
	438,030,706	630,966,387	738,095,006	689,591,582	759,379,611	13

Attachments:

No Attachments