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Report Highlights:

The Dominican Republic (DR) is ranked among the top three destination markets in the Western Hemisphere and within the top 12 markets globally for U.S. consumer-oriented products. In 2023, U.S. exports of consumer-oriented products to DR topped \$1 billion, 1 percent higher year-on-year primarily due to strong demand from foreign tourism and the retail sector. During the first four months of 2024, U.S. consumer-oriented exports reached over \$384 million, up 1 percent relative to the same period last year. While trade in the consumer-oriented category continues to expand, the United States is on pace to continue strengthening its position as the top supplier of consumer-oriented agricultural products to the Dominican Republic, capturing over 45 percent share of the import market.

Market Fact Sheet: Dominican Republic

The Dominican Republic (DR) is an upper middle-income country characterized by low and stable inflation. In 2023, the country experienced year-on-year inflation of 3.57 percent, above the 2.4 percent average for Latin America. DR is ranked as one of the largest economies in the Caribbean, and the third-largest country in terms of population (behind Cuba and Haiti). DR's major export growth has shifted away from its traditional products like raw sugar, green coffee, and cacao. Instead, there has been an increase in exports of gold, tobacco, medical instruments, circuit breakers for voltage, jewelry items, and ferronickel. Notably, the country's major agricultural imports are comprised of consumer-oriented products and livestock feed, with the United States as the primary supplier.

Consumer-Oriented Agricultural Imports

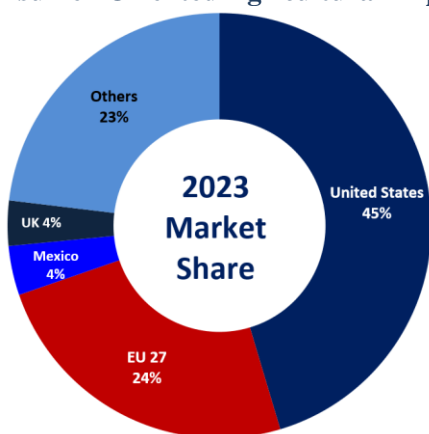


Figure 1. United States is the primary supplier of consumer-oriented agricultural products to the DR, capturing 45 percent market share in 2023.

Source: Trade Data Monitor (TDM)

Food Processing Industry

The food processing industry in the DR reached a total of US\$4.8 billion in activities classified under the category “food industry” for calendar year (CY) 2023, constituting 4 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP). The United States remains a significant supplier of various goods, including meats, edible oils, fats, dairy products, wheat, and other essential ingredients. The United States is strategically positioned to expand exports of these ingredients, especially as the Dominican Republic-Central America Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR) progresses towards full implementation by 2025.

Food Retail Industry

The Dominican modern retail sector offers a wide variety of U.S. products. The sector is dominated by locally owned companies and is growing rapidly. However, despite the increase in the number of supermarkets, supermarket sales only account for 20-25 percent of total retail transactions. Most sales are carried out in the traditional channels, which include neighborhood stores (i.e., colmadros) and warehouses that mostly offer a selection of locally produced products.

Quick Facts Calendar Year 2023

Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products (US\$ million)

World Total: \$2,656

List of Top 10 Growth Products

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1) Fresh Fruit | 7) Fresh and Processed Vegetables |
| 2) Chewing Gum & Candy | 8) Beef & Beef Products |
| 3) Condiments & Sauces | 9) Bakery Goods, Cereals & Pasta |
| 4) Pork & Pork Products | 10) Soup & Other Food Preparations |
| 5) Nursery Products & Cut Flowers | |
| 6) Meat Products NESOI | |

Food Industry by Channels (U.S. billion)

Food Service-HRI	\$8.0
Food Processing	\$4.8
Food and Agriculture Exports	\$2.8

Top 10 DR Retailers*

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1) Aprezio | 6) Bravo |
| 2) Sirena | 7) Jumbo |
| 3) Plaza Lama | 8) La Cadena |
| 4) Nacional Supermarkets | 9) PriceSmart |
| 5) Hypermercados Olé | 10) Sirena Market |

GDP/Population

Population:	11.12 million
GDP:	US\$115.9 billion
GDP per capita:	US\$10,111
Median yearly income per capita:	US\$3,600

Source: Table 1. Source: Global Agricultural Trade System (GATS), TDM; World Bank; IMF. *Ordered by quantity of establishments.

Strengths/Weaknesses/Opportunities/Threats

Strengths	Weaknesses
Implementation of CAFTA-DR, which has lowered or eliminated duties on nearly 100 percent of products.	Higher cost of some U.S. products compared to competitors.
Proximity to the United States and strong demand for U.S. products.	Import sensitivity of several products.
Opportunities	Threats
Additional trade liberalization through the full implementation of CAFTA-DR by 2025.	Competition from other CAFTA-DR signatory and the DR's other free trade agreement partners.
Growth potential for U.S. consumer-oriented products, livestock feed, and ingredients for the food processing industry.	Limited cold chain capacity.

Figure 2. CAFTA-DR SWOT Analysis for U.S. exports.

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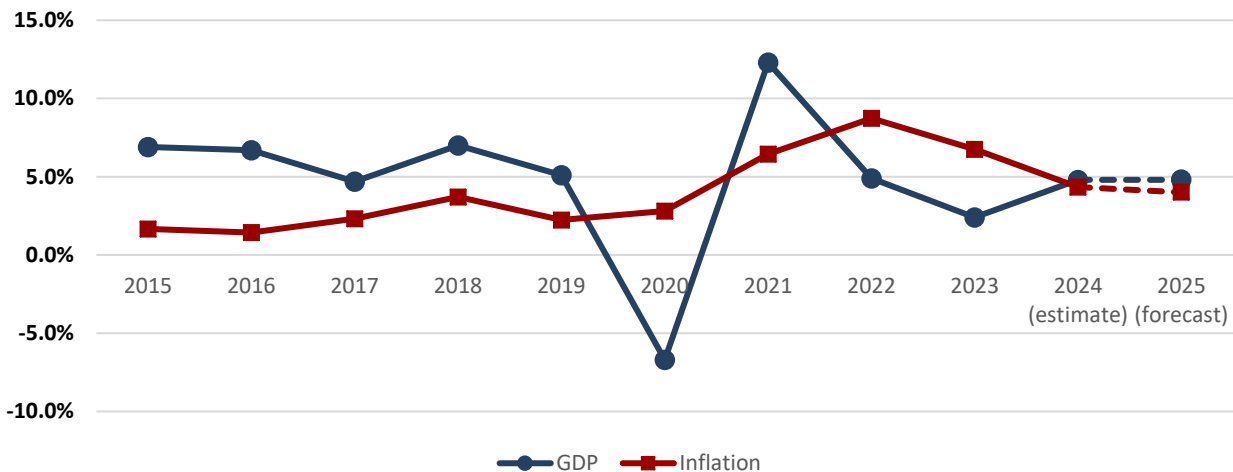
SECTION I. MARKET OVERVIEW

The DR is recognized as one of the most dynamic and resilient economies in the Western Hemisphere. In 2023, its labor force nearly reached 5 million, which is a 4-percent increase compared to the previous year. Among those workers, nearly 50 percent held formal jobs, while the remainder engaged in informal occupations. Within the informal sector, 73 percent worked in private enterprises, contrasting with 27 percent in public institutions. However, the private sector has not fully rebounded from the pandemic, with two-thirds of new jobs in 2023 stemming from the public sector. The average unemployment rate for 2023 stood at 4.6 percent; for the first three months of 2024, unemployment stood at six percent.

According to the Dominican Central Bank (BCRD in Spanish), the DR's GDP grew by 2.4 percent in CY2023 compared to 2022 and registered one of the region's lowest inflation rates at 3.03 percent through April 2024. In the first four months of 2024, the gross domestic product (GDP) per capita in the Dominican Republic reached US\$11,700, positioning the country as a middle-income economy and the eighth largest in Latin America.

Throughout the first four months of 2024, the Dominican Republic's GDP surged by 5 percent. The BCRD expects this growth to continue, forecasting a 4.5 percent expansion by the end of the year. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) predicts an even stronger performance, with the country poised to achieve a 4.5 percent growth rate among the highest in the region. Meanwhile, the World Bank (WB) places its estimate at 5.1 percent while the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ELAC) holds a more cautious outlook, projecting a 4.5 percent increase.

**Dominican Republic Annual GDP Growth and Inflation
2015-2025**



Graph 1. Source Dominican Central Bank (BCRD in Spanish)

The hotel, restaurant, and institutional sector (HRI) has been one of the largest contributors to economic growth. In 2023, HRI registered 10.7 percent year-on-year growth, driven by strong foreign tourism, according to the Ministry of Tourism. For additional information on the Hotel, Restaurant, and Institutional (HRI) sector, please see October 2023 [HRI](#) report for the Dominican Republic.

Since the DR joined CAFTA-DR in 2007, U.S. agricultural exports have experienced strong growth in the Dominican market. From 2007 through 2023, U.S. agricultural exports totaled more than \$23.85 billion. In 2023 alone, U.S. agricultural and related products to the Dominican Republic reached \$2.15 billion, down 1 percent over 2022, marking the DR as the 4th U.S. export market in the Western Hemisphere. From January through April 2024, U.S. agricultural and related products to the DR reached \$774 million, nearly 3 percent higher than the same period last year.

Key Market Drivers and Consumption Trends

Advantages	Challenges
The implementation of CAFTA-DR, which has lowered or eliminated duties on nearly 100 percent of products.	The ongoing and incoming negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic over the HRI sector and the overall purchasing power of Dominican consumers.
A large and growing tourist population demands high-value food products.	Competition from other CAFTA-DR signees and DR’s other free trade agreement partners.
A growing number of consumers demanding higher quality and healthier products - they generally perceive that U.S. products meet their requirements - as well as an increasingly modern HRI sector which also seeks new, high-quality products.	Delays for import permits and sanitary registration, which can affect the availability of imported products.
Efficient food distribution channels (new highways, modernized seaports/airports).	Requirement that imported products must have a label in Spanish that must be placed at origin or in the DR.
Consumers greatly influenced by U.S. culture, with a positive perception of U.S. products.	Remaining cold chain challenges and limitations, which have been reduced through USDA technical and financial support.
The proximity of the DR to the United States and a strong bilateral relationship throughout the public and private sectors, which facilitates trade.	18 percent value-added tax (VAT) and high internal logistical costs.
Growing population in urban centers and increased rate of employment.	Corruption and lack of transparency, which continue to earn the DR relatively low scores in international comparison tables. (DR was 115 th out of 190 countries in the World Bank’s 2020 “Ease of Doing Business” ranking).
A Dominican diaspora in the United States of more than one million people, clustered primarily in the northeastern states and Florida, whose remittances help support the Dominican economy, as of September they totaled US\$8billion.	A lack of institutional continuity across changes in government administrations.

SECTION II. EXPORTER BUSINESS TIPS

The DR has a few but persistent market access issues, which are best navigated in consultation with Dominican importers. A common market entry option is to appoint an agent or distributor in the DR; licensing agreements and franchises can also be successful. Because of the proximity of DR to the United States and low air travel costs, the optimal market entry method is through a coordinated strategy that includes personally visiting potential partners or distributors. U.S. exporters should also be prepared to provide all promotional materials in the Spanish language. Good after-sales service is a prerequisite of doing business successfully in the country. It is recommended that a U.S. exporter who would like to enter the Dominican market perform in-depth market research to identify potential niches and develop an effective marketing plan. The U.S. Embassy's Office of Agricultural Affairs in Santo Domingo can provide contact information on the major importers, retailers, and distributors in DR. The Office also provides information on tariff rates, import duties, and other customs charges.

Local Business Customs and Trends

Establishing personal connections are essential to cultivating business relationships in the Dominican Republic. Generally, Dominicans place great significance on courtesy in all business endeavors. A friendly handshake, combined with conversations about an individual's well-being, family, or other similar topic prior to delving into any conversation related to business is considered a common courtesy. This form of communication helps to develop trust and confidence among Dominican buyers prior to any business commitment. When scheduling meetings, it is important to be mindful of local holidays, particularly during Christmas and New Year's. Dominicans are open to meeting foreigners and are known for their warm and friendly nature. However, it's advisable to ensure that every aspect of the business transaction is clearly documented in writing between the parties.

General Consumer Tastes and Trends

Dominicans share many aspects of U.S. culture, such as sports, entertainment, and fashion. Similarly, consumption trends in Dominican culinary preferences mirror those in the United States. Whereas in the past, it may have taken a few years for U.S. trends to gain traction in the DR, CAFTA-DR has accelerated this transfer. For instance, middle-class consumers and above routinely visit U.S. fast food chains and restaurants established in the DR. Dominican consumers perceive products from the United States and other developed countries as more reliable in terms of quality and safety. Also, higher-income consumers are increasingly seeking natural and healthy products, including those with lower levels of saturated fat, cholesterol, and sugar, thus creating a rising demand for specialized diet products, presenting numerous opportunities for a variety of U.S. products.

SECTION III. IMPORT FOOD STANDARDS & REGULATIONS AND IMPORT PROCEDURES

Several import requirements are mentioned below. For additional information, review Post's most recent Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards ([FAIRS](#)) report.

Customs Clearance

The General Directorate of Customs (DGA) requires the importer to present the following documents to release all shipments valued over US\$100:

- Bill of lading (English or Spanish)

- Commercial invoice
- Insurance certificate issued by a local insurance company.
- Export certificate issued by the country of origin.
- For products of animal (including dairy), plant, or fish origin only: Sanitary No-objection Certificate (import permit) issued by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)
- For alcoholic beverages only: Import permit issued by the General Directorate of Internal Taxes (DGII).

When importers secure all the required documents, including a sanitary certificate, the DGA clearance procedure can be completed in 24 hours. The process has been streamlined since September 2017 when the electronic customs systems (One Stop-shop of External Trade or VUCE in Spanish) began to be implemented. This system digitizes the agricultural import authorization process and allows the importer to request import permits and process other transactions online. Since January 31, 2019, the system has been used for all commodities. This system increases transparency for traders who can view the status of their approvals and reasons for any rejections. However, importers usually hire a knowledgeable customs agent who expedites the process. Larger importers will have a customs agent within their company. It is also important to note that after ten days in port, shipping lines assess a daily charge for the use of their containers; port authorities also charge for the use of their space.

After the invoice is reviewed, DGA officials determine the duty. If it is determined that the invoice does not reflect what DGA believes is an accurate price, DGA officials will review the duty based on its own appraisal list (Lista de Valoración Aduanera, LVA). The actual product value may be lower than the one in the list, so importers sometimes may need to appeal their findings.

Country Language Labeling Requirements

Imported products must have a label in Spanish. This can be a sticker applied to the packaging, which can be applied at origin or in country as a Complementary Label (sticker).

Tariffs and Free Trade Agreements (FTAs)

Tariffs follow commitments under CAFTA-DR, which will be fully implemented in 2025. Tariffs range from zero to 20 percent for most products, and up to 99 percent in some cases. Several products are duty free and are listed in Baskets A, B, G, W and X of the agreement. The tariffs for products in other baskets are being reduced over time. A complete list of the base tariff schedule, in Spanish only, is available at the [Tariff](#) Schedule of the Dominican Republic.

Exporters also should be aware of internal taxes applied to imported luxury products, such as wine, during the clearance process. Although the duty may be as low as zero, luxury taxes may be as much as 300 percent. These taxes, charged at customs, increase the price for the end consumer significantly. Copyrights and trademarks are handled by the DR's National Office of Industrial Property (ONAPI).

SECTION IV. MARKET SECTOR STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

The DR market is price sensitive, with limited consumer buying power in the lower classes. However, a wide range of opportunities exists for U.S. agricultural products in the Dominican market, specifically in the following categories:

Consumer-Oriented Products: In 2023, the DR imported \$2.66 billion of consumer-oriented products from all trade partners. During CY 2023, the DR ranked as the third-largest market in the Western

Hemisphere for U.S. consumer-oriented products. As a signatory of CAFTA-DR, the United States stands out as the primary supplier of consumer-oriented products to the DR, seizing 45 percent (\$1.1 billion) of total imports. Competitors include the European Union (24 percent), Mexico (4 percent), United Kingdom (4 percent), Costa Rica (3 percent) and Brazil (3 percent).

Top U.S. products in this category include pork (frozen meats, hams, and a variety of cold cuts and other meat preparations); dairy products (food preparations for infant use, cheddar cheese, fresh cheese, powder milk full and low fat); beef (frozen and fresh beef cuts, meat preparations, salted, brined or smoked meat); poultry; baked goods, cereals, pasta, and prepared foods (bread, pastries, cookies pasta, mixes and dough for the preparation of breads, pastries, cakes, biscuits, pre-cooked bulgur wheat).

Hotel Restaurant Institutional (HRI) Sector: The leading U.S. products for distribution in the growing HRI sector include premium beef cuts, pork, poultry parts, seafood, cheeses, frozen potatoes and vegetables, fresh fruit, wine, and craft beer. U.S. beef (including special meat cuts) is growing in popularity at high-end restaurants, especially in Santo Domingo. While the DR has substantial domestic poultry and pork sectors, the growing food service sector creates additional demand for specific cuts.

The DR's food service sector largely depends on imported seafood products, which creates opportunities for U.S. lobster, salmon, and other seafood products in this price-sensitive market. Cheeses, whether served individually or as ingredients (especially cheddar, mozzarella, and provolone), are widely used in the food service sector. In addition, frozen potato products continue to be very popular. U.S. wines, mainly from California, are gaining market share despite fierce competition from the European Union. There is also increasing demand for U.S. craft beer. For more information on the HRI sector please consult Post's [Food Service Report](#).

Retail Foods: The Dominican retail sector can be divided into two distinct segments or channels: modern and traditional. The modern retail distribution channel is comprised of three main components: supermarket chains, independent supermarkets, and convenience stores. Supermarket chains dominate this segment and offer a wide variety of U.S. products. However, despite their prominence and growth, only 20-25 percent of retail sales are via the modern retail channel.

The traditional retail channel is subdivided into two main components: neighborhood stores known as "*colmados*" and walk-in food warehouses known as "*almacenes*," located mainly in traditional street markets. In addition to direct sales to the public, *almacenes* also serve as suppliers to *colmados*. It is estimated that 70-80 percent of retail food sales are recorded by the traditional retail channel. For more information please consult Post's most recent [Retail Food Report](#).

Supermarket Chains: The number of Dominican supermarkets has doubled over the last 20 years. Supermarkets are concentrated in the greater Santo Domingo area and other large urban areas. There are currently approximately 150 supermarkets nationwide.

Independent Supermarkets: With more than 40 points of sale, most independent supermarkets are based in Santo Domingo and Santiago, the two largest cities. Most of these independent supermarkets have joined forces under an umbrella group known as the National Union of Low-Cost Supermarkets (UNASE).

Convenience Stores: Most convenience stores are in gas stations and focus on pre-packaged and ready-to-eat foods and beverages. They offer a high selection of U.S. brands (some produced outside the United States), including snacks, sodas, other non-alcoholic beverages, rum, wine, and beer. Customers generally only purchase food and beverages to consume in this inexpensive and social environment.

There are no regional or national chains in this sub segment. For additional information, please refer to Post’s most recent [Retail Foods report](#).

Food Processing Ingredients: 2023, the Dominican Republic’s food processing industry totaled \$4.8 billion. Meat processing, wheat milling, bakery products, and dairy processing continue to lead the domestic food processing sector.

The United States has a strong history of supplying wheat, meat, edible meat offal, and animal and vegetable fats (e.g., soybean oil) to the Dominican meat processing industry, which is expected to continue. There is also potential for increased exports of U.S. ingredients to the Dominican milling, dairy, and confectionary industries, especially since CAFTA-DR will be fully implemented by 2025. For additional information, please refer to Post’s most recent Food Processing Ingredients report ([FPI](#)).

SECTION V. AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD IMPORTS STATISTICS

Consumer-Oriented Products: In 2023, the DR imported a total of \$2.66 billion of consumer-oriented products from all trading partners, up 2 percent compared to 2022. During the first four months of 2024, overall demand for those products increased by nearly three percent. The United States is the primary supplier in this sector to the DR. Competitors include the European Union, United Kingdom, Brazil, and Costa Rica.

DR’s imports of U.S. pork and pork products continue to be one of the leading consumer foods by value, rising to 16 percent over 2022. However, as of April 2024, pork and pork products have experienced a decline of 8 percent compared to the same time last year. This decline is customary during this period, as local demand for the product typically wanes after the holidays. Beef and beef products have increased 16 percent over the period spanning January to April of 2024.

**Top Ten DR Imports of Consumer-Oriented Agricultural Products
by Value (US\$ Thousands)**

PRODUCTS	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Change 2023/2022
Dairy Products	330,622	371,371	406,156	529,955	533,267	1%
Pork & Pork Products	81,030	90,112	153,489	251,809	293,194	16%
Soup & Other Food Preparations	165,551	156,957	167,869	208,470	216,435	4%
Distilled Spirits	120,143	73,140	162,505	230,171	195,637	-15%
Bakery Goods, Cereals, & Pasta	116,316	123,307	130,339	163,232	171,023	5%
Poultry Meat & Prods. (ex. eggs)	77,614	77,148	115,328	154,956	129,836	-16%
Processed Vegetables	69,020	67,590	81,520	105,643	116,460	10%
Beef & Beef Products	65,606	34,342	82,475	103,299	112,491	9%
Non-Alcoholic Beverages	60,599	58,222	86,840	111,613	110,370	-1%
Others	540,487	492,585	640,608	741,100	777,727	5%
TOTAL	1,626,988	1,544,775	2,027,129	2,600,248	2,656,441	2%

Source: TDM

Dairy Products

In 2023, the DR imported a total of \$533 million of dairy products. The United States captured 25 percent of this market, while the EU represented 56 percent. The DR's dairy industry accounts for 2 percent of the country's GDP and satisfies approximately 70 percent of all domestic demand. According to BCRD, the DR's dairy processing industry has grown 3 percent between January and April of 2024. The country imported 5 percent fewer dairy products compared to the same period in 2023. This could be attributed to favorable climate conditions during the months of January through April, which enabled greater local milk production.

Pork & Pork Products

The DR imported \$293 million of pork and pork products; the United States captured 93 percent of this market, followed by Spain (3 percent) and the U.K (2 percent). The pork and pork product import sector experienced a total growth of 16 percent during CY 2023, largely attributable to the ongoing battle the country has waged against African Swine Fever (ASF). Throughout the months of January through April 2024, DR's imports of pork and pork products have fallen by 8 percent. This decline may be attributed to efforts the DR has made to moderately increase pork production throughout 2023 and between January and April of 2024. As local production of pork and pork products grows, it may compete with international prices, making local product more competitive.

Soup & Other Food Preparations

In CY 2023, the DR imported \$216 million in soup and other food preparations, representing 8 percent of that category, while experiencing nearly 4 percent year-on-year growth. Among these imports, 93 percent comprised food preparations NESOI. The United States captured 24 percent of the market, followed by Costa Rica (22 percent) Uruguay (11 percent), Spain (10 percent) and Mexico (5 percent).

SECTION VI. KEY CONTACTS AND FURTHER INFORMATION

More information, including list of relevant Dominican government agencies, please see the Dominican Republic's [FAIRS](#) Country Report.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY		CONTACT INFO	WEB PAGE
Ministry of Agriculture	Imports of Products & By-products of Animal and Vegetable Origin	Autopista Duarte KM 6 ½ Los Jardines del Norte. Santo Domingo. Telephone: (809) 732-1331 Email: info@agricultura.gob.do	https://agricultura.gob.do/
Ministry of Health (MSP)	Importing food and beverage products. Sanitary Registration guidance and renewal process	Av. Dr. Héctor Homero Hernández Esq. Av. Tiradentes, Ensanche La Fe, Santo Domingo. Telephone: 809-541-3121 Email: Info@ministeriodosalud.gob.do	https://www.msp.gob.do/web/
General Directorate of Customs (DGA)	DGA is the official entity in charge of customs and the local regulations related to it	Av. Abraham Lincoln No. 1101, Ens. Serrallés, Santo Domingo. Telephone: 809-547-7070 E-mail: info@aduanas.gob.do	https://www.aduanas.gob.do/

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Comment: Please contact this office for more detailed information about the Dominican food market, lists of importers, major players in the sector, questions, etc.

Note: With the release of the January 2021 monthly trade data on March 5, USDA, in coordination with the U.S. Census Bureau, adopted the World Trade Organization's internationally recognized definition of "Agricultural Products" as its standard definition for the purposes of reporting U.S. agricultural trade. For that reason, trade data from previous reports might differ.

Appendix I



U.S. Exports of Agricultural & Related Products to "Dominican Republic"
CY 2017 - 2023
(in millions of dollars+)



Export Market: "Dominican Republic"

Product	Calendar Years (Jan-Dec)							% Change
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
Bulk Total	306.0	369.2	307.6	387.1	479.2	576.8*	527.5	-8.5
Wheat.....	81.0	66.5	68.5	43.7	98.8	126.1	86.6	-31.3
Corn.....	95.0	165.4	64.1	92.9	116.2	155.0	87.7	-43.4
Coarse Grains (excl. corn).....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-30.0
Rice.....	21.0	12.3	13.0	22.9	17.2	16.7	31.9	91.1
Soybeans.....	4.0	8.0	9.3	11.1	18.0	21.7*	18.3	-15.7
Oilseeds (excl. soybean).....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.7
Cotton.....	1.0	0.8	2.3	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.5	-46.0
Pulses.....	20.0	19.9	24.3	43.1	33.7	37.8	53.7*	42.1
Tobacco.....	83.0	94.8	124.8	171.3	193.5	217.2	247.8*	14.1
Other Bulk Commodities.....	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.0	-30.4
Intermediate Total	407.0	383.6	359.7	368.3	380.0	418.5*	401.5	-4.1
Milled Grains & Products.....	5.0	4.7	4.6	3.7	5.4	6.2	5.3	-15.4
Soybean Meal.....	174.0	187.6	184.4	165.8	221.0	246.1	275.8*	12.1
Soybean Oil.....	141.0*	107.0	90.6	122.0	62.7	58.9	10.5	-82.1
Vegetable Oils (excl. soybean).....	18.0	21.3	15.4	13.4	21.1	23.2	14.5	-37.7
Animal Fats.....	6.0	6.5	5.6	4.5	6.1	3.8	5.2	37.6
Live Animals.....	2.0	2.7	3.8	3.5	4.2	6.1	7.2*	17.9
Hides & Skins.....	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Hay.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-46.6
Distillers Grains.....	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	-10.4
Other Feeds, Meals & Fodders.....	7.0	7.0	13.4	8.6	9.8	12.0	10.6	-11.3
Ethanol (non-bev.).....	1.0	1.0	2.7	3.6*	1.6	3.1	2.4	-21.9
Planting Seeds.....	13.0	8.9	9.1	12.1	9.8	16.0	22.9*	42.6
Sugar, Sweeteners, Bev. Bases..	4.0	2.6	3.5	3.7	4.2	5.8	5.1	-11.6
Dextrins, Peptones, & Proteins.....	16.0	18.1*	11.8	11.3	15.0	16.1	14.9	-7.2
Essential Oils.....	8.0	5.7	5.4	6.6	9.3	12.2	15.8*	29.4
Other Intermediate Products.....	12.0	10.1	9.4	9.2	9.5	8.7	10.8	25.2
Consumer Oriented Total	556.0	641.8	695.8	672.7	898.2	1,068.2	1,104.6*	3.4
Beef & Beef Products.....	53.0	58.5	65.7	33.7	78.6	97.6	107.4*	10.1
Pork & Pork Products.....	71.0	92.6	77.7	90.5	151.0	234.1	276.2*	18.0
Poultry Meat & Prods. (excl. eggs)	62.0	73.7	77.8	81.0	95.6	81.4	100.0*	22.9
Meat Products NESOI.....	3.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	5.9	7.8	8.1*	4.4
Eggs & Products.....	2.0	4.4	2.2	0.4	3.0	0.2	0.3	61.5
Dairy Products.....	73.0	80.6	88.7	92.3	116.0	158.3*	133.1	-15.9
Fresh Fruit.....	30.0	33.0	36.2	35.2	39.1	44.3	45.5*	2.7
Processed Fruit.....	7.0	8.2	7.1	7.9	9.8	9.4	10.7*	13.5
Fresh Vegetables.....	7.0	9.7	12.6	12.2	13.7	16.5*	14.7	-11.0
Processed Vegetables.....	17.0	17.2	22.2	21.3	26.8*	21.2	20.3	-4.5
Fruit & Vegetable Juices.....	22.0	29.2	30.9	34.8	48.7	50.5*	28.6	-43.4
Tree Nuts.....	9.0	10.4	10.2	8.5	9.5	12.6	13.8*	9.6
Confectionery.....	6.0*	5.4	6.0	4.0	5.1	5.1	5.9	15.9
Chocolate & Cocoa Products.....	14.0	11.5	13.6	10.9	13.8	16.7	18.6*	11.2
Bakery Goods, Cereals, & Pasta...	30.0	35.2	36.4	33.6	36.6	42.1	46.4	10.3
Food Preparations.....	25.0	25.4	34.1	34.9	33.4	37.3	38.6	3.5
Condiments & Sauces.....	16.0	17.5	19.9	21.4	26.5	31.2	35.4*	13.7
Non-Alcoholic Bev. (excl. juice)....	7.0	9.2	14.8*	14.7	14.0	10.8	14.5	33.7
Beer.....	8.0	9.9	8.8	7.0	10.8	12.1*	11.1	-8.3
Wine & Related Products.....	13.0	14.4	16.4	12.7	20.1	20.6	24.7*	19.7
Distilled Spirits.....	7.0	10.4	20.9	16.2	30.6	48.0*	37.8	-21.3
Nursery Products & Cut Flowers...	2.0	1.9	2.4*	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.7	-13.6
Dog & Cat Food.....	3.0	3.1	3.8	4.4	6.3	10.0*	8.9	-10.7
Other Consumer Oriented.....	70.0	76.4	83.5	89.3	101.6	98.4	102.3*	4.0
Agricultural Related Products	95.0	114.1	102.8	80.9	141.5*	118.3	119.7	1.2
Biodiesel & Blends > B30.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Forest Products.....	84.0	104.0	92.9	75.1	132.8*	105.2	107.1	1.9
Seafood Products.....	10.0	10.1	9.9	5.8	8.6	13.1	12.6	-4.1
Agricultural Products	1,268.0	1,394.6	1,363.1	1,428.1	1,757.4	2,063.5*	2,033.6	-1.4
Agricultural & Related Products	1,362.0	1,508.7	1,465.8	1,509.1	1,898.9	2,181.8*	2,153.3	-1.3

Prepared By: Trade & Economic Analysis Division/GMA/FAS/USDA
Source: U.S. Census Bureau Trade Data

* Denote Highest Export Levels Since at www.fas.usda.gov/GATS
Least CY 1970 GATSHelp@fas.usda.gov

Biodiesel aggregate includes only higher-level and pure biodiesel HTS chapter 38 codes; biodiesel blends below 30% by volume (aka. petroleum oils containing biodiesel) found in chapter 27 are excluded.

Attachments:

No Attachments