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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 2024, U.S. exports of consumer-oriented products to DR topped \$1 billion, 10 percent higher year-on-year primarily due to strong demand from foreign tourism and the retail sector. During the first four months of 2025, U.S. consumer-oriented exports reached over \$423 million, up 10 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 consolidating its position as the top supplier of consumer-oriented agricultural products to the Dominican Republic, capturing almost 50 percent share of the import market.

Market Fact Sheet: Dominican Republic

The Dominican Republic (DR) is an upper-middle income country with low, stable inflation. In 2024, it outperformed a number of Latin American economies, with a gross domestic product (GDP) growth of 5 percent and inflation of 3.35 percent. The DR’s export profile has shifted away from its traditional agricultural products to 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

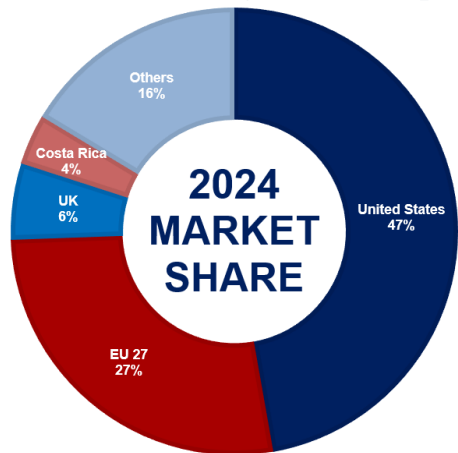


Chart 1: Top Exporting Countries to Dominican Republic
Source: TDM LLC

Food Processing Industry:

As of September 2024, the Central Bank of the Dominican Republic (BCDR) valued the food processing industry at \$2.90 billion under the category of "food industry," with an additional \$1.02 billion attributed to processed beverages and other products. Key sectors, such as meat processing, wheat milling, bakery products, and dairy processing continue to be primary drivers. The United States remains a top supplier of meats, edible oils, fats, dairy products, wheat, and other essential ingredients.

Food Retail Industry:

The modern retail sector in the Dominican Republic boasts an extensive array of U.S. products. The sector continues to remain largely dominated by locally owned companies. Supermarkets have been gaining more market shares in retail sales. Most retail sales still move through traditional channels, such as neighborhood stores (i.e. colmados) and warehouses.

Food Service Industry:

According to the BCDR, the food service industry, encompassing activities such as "hotels, bars, and restaurants," was valued at \$7.5 billion in 2024. This sector experienced significant growth of 14 percent in 2024, making it the most impactful contributor to the DR's economy. The growth was largely driven by demand from international tourism, which reached a record-breaking 11.2

million visitors in calendar year (CY) 2024. CY 2025 expects to set another record.

Quick Facts Calendar Year 2024
Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products
World Total: \$2.9 million
List of Top 10 Growth Products in the DR
Food Industry by Channels (U.S. billion)
Top 10 DR Retailers\*
GDP/Population
Population: 11.4 million
GDP: US\$121 billion
GDP per capita: US\$11,743
Median annual income: US\$6,254

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

Strengths/Weaknesses/Opportunities/Threats
Table with 2 columns: Strengths, Weaknesses and Opportunities, Threats. Content includes CAFTA-DR implementation, agricultural exports, import sensitivity, and competition.

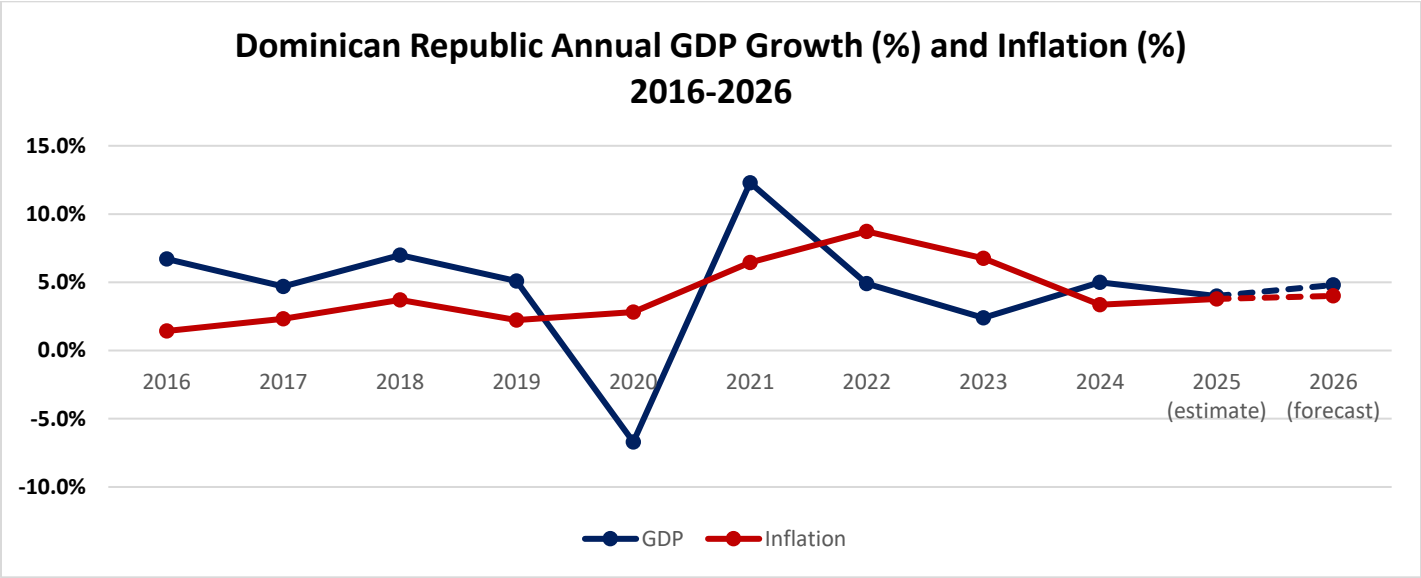
Figure 2. CAFTA-DR SWOT Analysis for U.S. exports.
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SECTION I. MARKET OVERVIEW

The Dominican Republic (DR) continues to maintain strong economic momentum compared to other countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. In 2024, the country’s labor force expanded to approximately 5 million, marking a nearly 4-percent increase from 2023. Formal employment accounted for roughly 50 percent of the workforce, with the remainder engaged in informal sectors.

According to the Central Bank of the Dominican Republic (BCRD), the country’s GDP grew by 5 percent in calendar year 2024, with inflation maintained at 3.35 percent, ranking among one of the lowest in the region. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) ranks the DR as the seventh-largest economy in Latin America. GDP per capita increased by 2.7 percent during the first four months of 2025, further solidifying the DR’s status as a middle-income economy.

Looking forward, the BCRD projects GDP growth between 4 and 4.5 percent for 2025. This forecast aligns with projections from both the IMF and World Bank, which anticipates economic expansion to reach 4 percent by year-end.



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

The Hotel, Restaurant, and Institutional (HRI) sector remains a key driver of economic expansion in the Dominican Republic. In 2024, the sector achieved solid growth of nearly 5 percent, driven by strong foreign tourism, according to data from the Ministry of Tourism. For a detailed analysis of the HRI sector, refer to the [HRI](#)<sup>1</sup> report for the Dominican Republic.

Since the DR joined the Dominican Republic-Central America Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR) in 2007, U.S. agricultural exports to the market have demonstrated sustained growth. Cumulatively, U.S. agricultural products exports to the Dominican Republic have exceeded \$24.5 billion from 2007 through 2024. In 2024 alone, exports reached \$2.15 billion, representing a 6-percent increase compared to 2023, positioning the Dominican Republic as the third largest U.S. agricultural export market in the Western Hemisphere. In the first four months of 2025, U.S. agricultural and related product exports to the country totaled \$936 million, a 23-percent increase year-over-year.

<sup>1</sup> [https://apps.fas.usda.gov/newgainapi/api/Report/DownloadReportByFileName?fileName=Food%20Service%20-%20Hotel%20Restaurant%20Institutional%20Annual\\_Santo%20Domingo\\_Dominican%20Republic\\_DR2024-0022](https://apps.fas.usda.gov/newgainapi/api/Report/DownloadReportByFileName?fileName=Food%20Service%20-%20Hotel%20Restaurant%20Institutional%20Annual_Santo%20Domingo_Dominican%20Republic_DR2024-0022)

## Advantages and Challenges

*Table 2: Advantages and Challenges*

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.
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.	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](#))<sup>2</sup> 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,

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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 has been fully implemented in 2025, with the exception of rice. The Dominican Republic issued Decree 693-24, to limit rice imports into the country. The Decree establishes a quota of 23,300 metric tons (MT) for U.S. rice, subject to a 0 percent ad valorem tariff. Imports of U.S. rice exceeding that quota may use the WTO quota of 17,810 MT subject to a 20% ad valorem tariff. Outside of these two quotas, U.S. rice will face a 99 percent tariff. You can read more about this issue in [this report](#)<sup>3</sup>.

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 2024, the DR imported \$2.9 billion of consumer-oriented products from all trade partners. During CY 2024, the DR ranked as the third-largest market in the Western Hemisphere for U.S. consumer-oriented products, with a 10 percent increase from the previous year. As a signatory of CAFTA-DR, the United States stands out as the primary supplier of consumer-oriented products to the DR, seizing 40.5 percent (\$1.2 billion) of total imports. Competitors include the European Union (24 percent), Mexico (5 percent), United Kingdom (5 percent), Costa Rica (3 percent) and Brazil (3 percent).

Top U.S. products in this category include dairy products, such as food preparations for infant use, cheddar cheese, fresh cheese, full and low fat powder milk); pork (frozen meats, hams, and a variety of cold cuts and other meat preparations); Soup and other food preparations; distilled spirits; baked goods, cereals and pasta; beef (frozen and fresh beef cuts, meat preparations, salted, brined or smoked meat); poultry; processed vegetables, beef and beef products; non-alcoholic beverages, wine and related products.

**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.

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The DR's food service sector largely depends on imported seafood products, which create 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](#).<sup>4</sup>

**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](#).<sup>5</sup>

**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](#).<sup>6</sup>

**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 ([FPID](#)).<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> [https://apps.fas.usda.gov/newgainapi/api/Report/DownloadReportByFileName?fileName=Food%20Service%20-%20Hotel%20Restaurant%20Institutional%20Annual\\_Santo%20Domingo\\_Dominican%20Republic\\_DR2024-0022](https://apps.fas.usda.gov/newgainapi/api/Report/DownloadReportByFileName?fileName=Food%20Service%20-%20Hotel%20Restaurant%20Institutional%20Annual_Santo%20Domingo_Dominican%20Republic_DR2024-0022)

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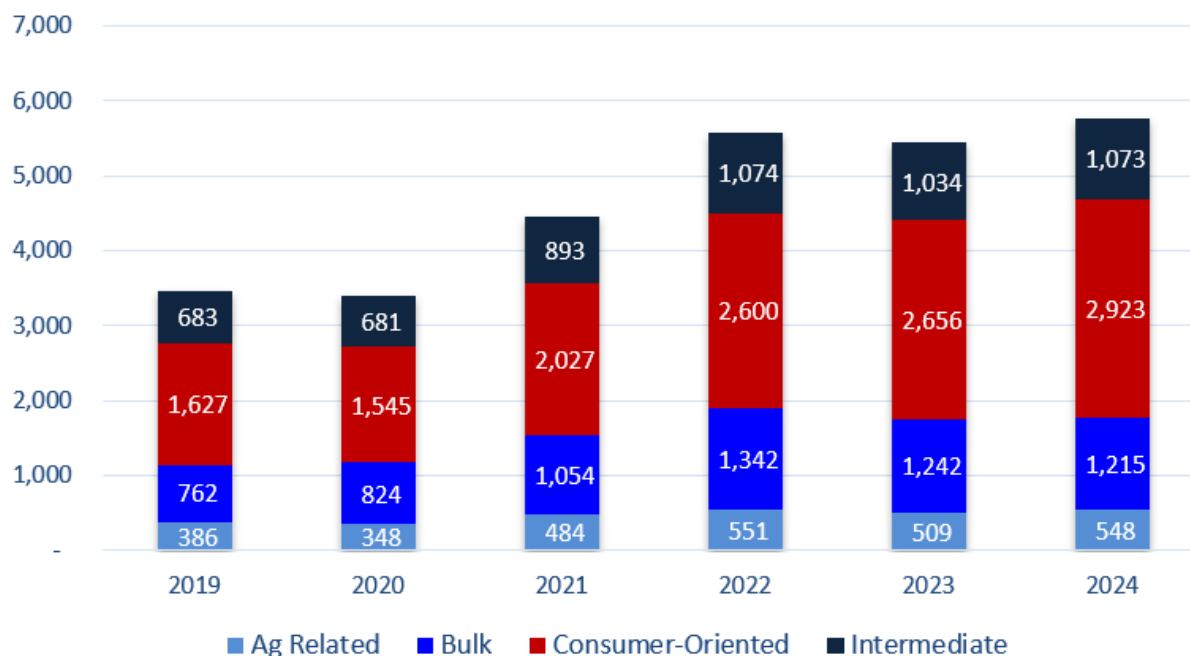
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## SECTION V. AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD IMPORTS STATISTICS

**Figure 2:** Dominican Republic's Agricultural Imports from World (\$Million)



**Source:** TDM, Built by Post

In CY 2024, DR imports of agricultural-related products totaled \$548 million, reflecting an 8 percent increase over the previous year. The United States remains the leading supplier, accounting for 19 percent of the market, although this represents a 2 percent decline compared to 2023. China follows as the second-largest supplier, with year-over-year growth of 19 percent and a 16 percent market share.

Seafood continues to dominate the DR's imports in this category, comprising 54 percent of total agricultural-related product imports in 2024, with a 9 percent increase year-over-year. The United States also maintains its position as the primary supplier of bulk and intermediate agricultural products to the Dominican Republic.

### Best High-Value, Consumer-Oriented Product Prospects

World exports of agricultural consumer-oriented products to the DR have experienced substantial growth, with a five-year compound annual growth rate of almost 15 percent, signaling a strong and expanding market with increased demand for these products. If the last 5 years trend continues, we can expect the market value to grow significantly over the next few years, reaching approximately \$4.2 billion by 2027.

In 2024, total world exports of consumer-oriented products to the DR totaled \$2.9 billion, reaching an all-time growth rate of 15 percent compared to 2023. During the first four months of 2024, overall demand for those products increased by nearly 3 percent. The United States continues to be the primary supplier in this sector to the DR. Competitors include the European Union, United Kingdom, Mexico, and Costa Rica.



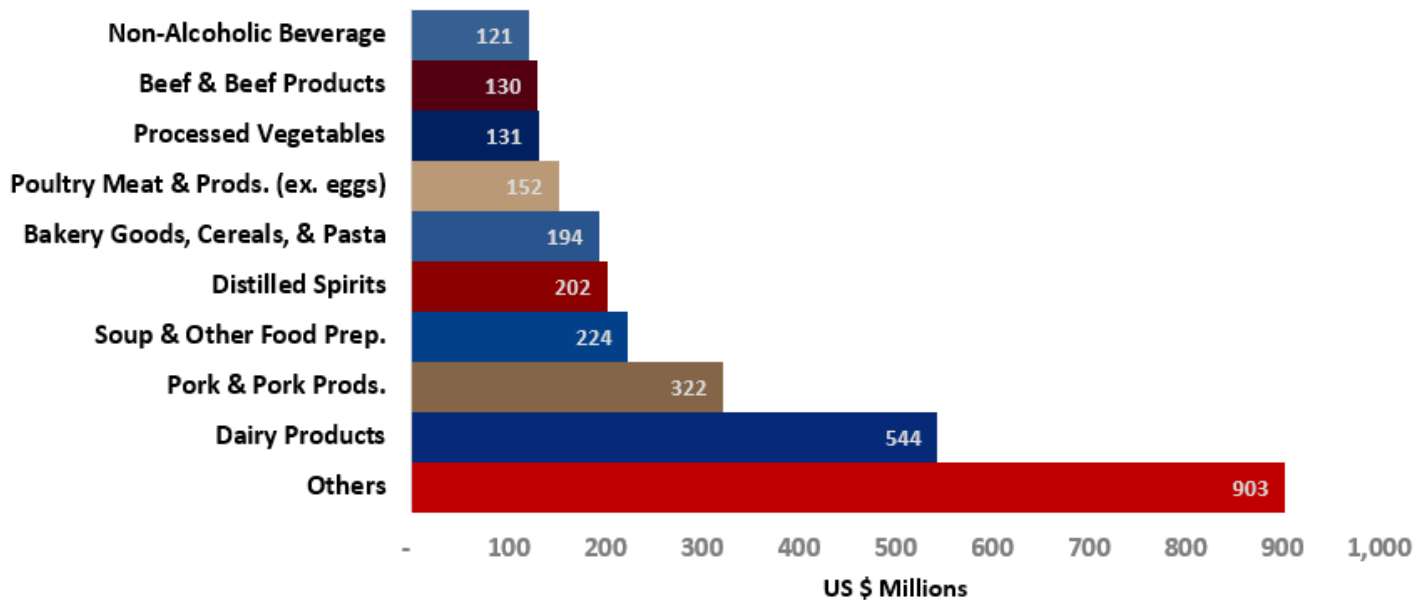
**Table 3: World Exports of Consumer-Oriented Products to the DR (US\$ Millions)**

	<b>World Exports of Consumer-Oriented Products to DR</b>	<b>Growth Change</b>	<b>U.S. Market Share of Consumer- Oriented Products in DR</b>
<b>2019</b>	1,492	4%	47
<b>2020</b>	1,477	-1%	46
<b>2021</b>	1,928	31%	47
<b>2022</b>	2,303	19%	47
<b>2023</b>	2,441	6%	45
<b>2024</b>	<b>2,806</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>43</b>

Source: TDM, Built by Post

DR's top imports of consumer foods by value, include dairy products, pork and pork products, food preparations, distilled spirits, bakery goods, cereals, pasta, poultry, processed vegetables, beef and beef products, non-alcoholic beverages and wine and related products.

**Figure 3: CY 2024 DR Leading Consumer-Oriented Agricultural Import Categories**



Source: TDM, Built by Post

DR reported imports of dairy products have reflected a growth rate of 8 percent over the last 5 years. During CY 2024 dairy products represented 19 percent of the consumer-oriented market, rising 2 percent year-over-year, with a total of \$544 million. As of April 2025, the DR has imported 39 percent more dairy products than in the same period last year, valued at \$231 million. The top-performing products in this category include infant formula and other food preparations for infant use, Cheddar and Colby cheese, and fresh cheese.

Imports of pork and pork products rose by 10 percent in 2024, valued at \$322 million and seizing 11 percent of the consumer-oriented product market in the country. Pork and pork product imports have achieved an incredible 257 percent growth in the last 5 years. This trend is expected to hold as the country continues to battle African Swine Fever (ASF) with new outbreaks that have been detected since the beginning of the year.

The Soup and Other Food Preparation category remains a significant segment in the Dominican Republic import market, with a 4 percent increase in value to \$224 million in CY 2024 compared to CY 2023. The U.S. holds a 26 percent market share in this category. As of April 2025, overall imports in the category increased by nearly 7 percent, while U.S. imports grew by 16 percent.

Imports of distilled spirits increased by 3 percent in CY 2024, reaching a value of \$202 million and capturing 7 percent of the market. The United Kingdom holds the largest market share at 67 percent, followed by Mexico with 11 percent and the U.S. with 5 percent. Whiskies remain the dominant product in this segment, accounting for 69 percent of the market and growing 12 percent over the previous year. As of April 2025, imports in this category rose by 5 percent compared to CY 2024, with a value of \$56 million.

**Table 4: DR Imports of Consumer-Oriented Agricultural Categories by Value (US\$ Millions)**

Products Category	2024 (millions)	Growth 2023/2024	Market Share	Leading Competitors
Dairy Products	544	2%	19%	EU, Mexico, New Zealand
Pork & Pork Products	322	10%	11%	Brazil, Spain, U.K.
Soup & Other Food Preparations	224	4%	8%	Costa Rica, Uruguay, Mexico
Distilled Spirits	202	3%	7%	UK, Mexico, France
Bakery Goods, Cereals, & Pasta	194	13%	7%	Guatemala, India, Peru
Poultry Meat & Prods. (ex. eggs)	152	17%	5%	Brazil, Spain
Processed Vegetables	131	13%	4%	Belgium, China, Peru
Beef & Beef Products	130	16%	4%	Guatemala, Nicaragua
Non-Alcoholic Beverages	121	10%	4%	El Salvador, EU, Mexico
Wine & Related Products	96	20%	3%	Spain, France, Italy
Others	807	16%	28%	Honduras, Perú, Chile, Costa Rica, Spain, China
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,923</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>100%</b>	

**Source:** Built by Post, TDM

## Dairy Products

In 2024, the DR imported a total of \$544 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 6 percent during 2024, and between January and April of 2025 this industry grew 3.3 percent. The country imported 2 percent more dairy products during CY 2024, and 37 percent more between January-May compared to the same period in 2023.

## Pork & Pork Products

The DR imported \$322 million of pork and pork products, 9 percent more than in CY 2023; the United States captured 85 percent of this market, followed by Brazil (8 percent) and Spain (4 percent). The pork and pork product import sector experienced a total growth of 10 percent during CY 2024, largely attributable to the ongoing battle the country has waged against African Swine Fever (ASF). From January through May 2025, DR's imports of pork and pork products have grown by 9 percent.

**Table 5: Top Ten Fastest Growing DR Imported Consumer-Oriented Agricultural Products (US\$ Millions)**

Description	HS Subheading
Pork & Pork Products	020210, 350290 091012, 070991
Beef & Beef Products	060314, 080242
Fresh Potatoes (Except Seed)	220422
Milk And Cream	200850, 070960
Vodka	090619
Roasted Coffee and Coffee Extracts	210111, 170219
Mandarins, Tangerines, and Satsumas	090931
Unsweetened Cocoa Powder	040520
Bottled Mineral and Sparkling Water (Plain)	020713
Fresh Lemons and Limes	071190

**Source:** Built by Post, TDM

## SECTION VI. KEY CONTACTS AND FURTHER INFORMATION

For more information, including a list of relevant Dominican government agencies, please see the Dominican Republic's [FAIRS](#)<sup>8</sup> Country Report.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY		CONTACT INFO	WEB PAGE
<b>Ministry of Agriculture</b>	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: <a href="mailto:info@agricultura.gob.do">info@agricultura.gob.do</a>	<a href="https://agricultura.gob.do/">https://agricultura.gob.do/</a>
<b>Ministry of Health (MSP)</b>	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: <a href="mailto:Info@ministeriodesalud.gob.do">Info@ministeriodesalud.gob.do</a>	<a href="https://www.msp.gob.do/web/">https://www.msp.gob.do/web/</a>
<b>General Directorate of Customs (DGA)</b>	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: <a href="mailto:info@aduanas.gob.do">info@aduanas.gob.do</a>	<a href="https://www.aduanas.gob.do/">https://www.aduanas.gob.do/</a>

<b>Foreign Agricultural Service Santo Domingo</b>	<b>Phone:</b> 809-368-7638
<b>Address:</b> República de Colombia Av. #57, Arroyo Hondo, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. U.S. Embassy in Santo Domingo, DR.	<b>Email:</b> <a href="mailto:agsantodomingo@usda.gov">agsantodomingo@usda.gov</a>
<a href="http://www.fas.usda.gov">http://www.fas.usda.gov</a>	
<i>Comment: Please contact this office for more detailed information about the Dominican food market, lists of importers, major players in the sector, questions, etc.</i>	

**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 2018 - 2024  
(in millions of dollars\*)



Export Market: "Dominican Republic"

Product	Calendar Years (Jan-Dec)							% Change
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
<b>Bulk Total</b>	<b>369.0</b>	<b>307.6</b>	<b>387.1</b>	<b>479.2</b>	<b>576.8*</b>	<b>528.1</b>	<b>532.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Wheat	67.0	68.5	43.7	98.6	128.1	87.5	128.3	46.6
Corn	165.0	64.1	92.9	116.2	155.0	87.6	68.4	-21.9
Coarse Grains (excl. corn)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-87.2
Rice	12.0	13.0	22.9	17.2	16.7	31.9	46.3*	45.0
Soybeans	8.0	9.3	11.1	18.0	21.7*	18.3	19.0	4.2
Oilseeds (excl. soybean)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	107.7
Cotton	1.0	2.3	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.9	97.9
Pulses	20.0	24.3	43.1	33.7	37.8	53.7	64.5*	20.0
Tobacco	95.0	124.8	171.3	193.5	217.2	247.5*	204.0	-17.6
Other Bulk Commodities	2.0	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.3	30.6
<b>Intermediate Total</b>	<b>384.0</b>	<b>359.7</b>	<b>368.3</b>	<b>380.0</b>	<b>418.5*</b>	<b>397.8</b>	<b>418.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>
Milled Grains & Products	5.0	4.6	3.7	5.4	6.2	5.3	7.4	40.9
Soybean Meal	188.0	184.4	165.8	221.0	246.1	272.3*	263.3	-3.3
Soybean Oil	107.0	90.6	122.0	62.7	58.9	10.4	27.9	168.2
Vegetable Oils (excl. soybean)	21.0	15.4	13.4	21.1	23.2	14.5	12.1	-16.7
Animal Fats	7.0	5.6	4.5	6.1	3.8	5.2	7.2	37.2
Live Animals	3.0	3.8	3.5	4.2	6.1	7.2*	6.7	-5.9
Hides & Skins	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-
Hay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Distillers Grains	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	-34.6
Other Feeds, Meals & Fodders	7.0	13.4	8.6	9.8	12.0	10.8	11.2	5.7
Ethanol (non-bev.)	1.0	2.7	3.6*	1.6	3.1	2.4	1.3	-45.9
Planting Seeds	9.0	9.1	12.1	9.8	16.0	22.9	38.2*	67.0
Sugar, Sweeteners, Bev. Bases	3.0	3.5	3.7	4.2	5.8	5.1	3.4	-33.2
Dextrins, Peptones, & Proteins	18.0*	11.8	11.3	15.0	16.1	14.9	15.0	0.4
Essential Oils	6.0	5.4	6.6	9.3	12.2	15.8*	13.8	-13.1
Other Intermediate Products	10.0	9.4	9.2	9.5	8.7	10.8	10.5	-3.6
<b>Consumer Oriented Total</b>	<b>642.0</b>	<b>695.8</b>	<b>672.7</b>	<b>898.2</b>	<b>1,067.3</b>	<b>1,104.5</b>	<b>1,209.9*</b>	<b>9.5</b>
Beef & Beef Products	59.0	65.7	33.7	78.6	97.6	107.4	119.7*	11.4
Pork & Pork Products	93.0	77.7	90.5	151.0	234.2	276.4	277.1*	0.2
Poultry Meat & Prods. (excl. eggs)	74.0	77.8	81.0	95.6	81.3	100.1	127.6*	27.5
Meat Products NESOI	4.0	4.1	4.1	5.9	7.8	8.1	15.5*	90.6
Eggs & Products	4.0	2.2	0.4	3.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	-29.6
Dairy Products	81.0	88.7	92.3	116.0	158.3*	132.7	134.7	1.5
Fresh Fruit	33.0	36.2	35.2	39.1	44.3	45.7	55.6*	21.7
Processed Fruit	8.0	7.1	7.9	9.8	9.4	10.7	11.2*	4.9
Fresh Vegetables	10.0	12.6	12.2	13.7	16.5	14.7	18.3*	24.3
Processed Vegetables	17.0	22.2	21.3	26.8*	21.2	20.3	20.4	0.3
Fruit & Vegetable Juices	29.0	30.9	34.8	48.7	50.5*	28.5	35.1	23.2
Tree Nuts	10.0	10.2	8.5	9.5	12.6	13.8*	12.4	-9.7
Confectionery	5.0	6.0	4.0	5.1	5.1	5.9	5.9	-1.1
Chocolate & Cocoa Products	12.0	13.6	10.9	13.8	16.7	18.6	20.7*	11.2
Bakery Goods, Cereals, & Pasta	35.0	36.4	33.6	36.6	42.1	46.4	50.9	9.8
Food Preparations	25.0	34.1	34.9	33.4	37.3	38.7	49.0	26.7
Condiments & Sauces	18.0	19.9	21.4	26.5	31.1	35.4	39.9*	12.7
Non-Alcoholic Bev. (excl. juice)	9.0	14.8	14.7	14.0	10.8	14.5	16.5*	13.9
Beer	10.0	8.8	7.0	10.8	11.2	10.8	11.7*	7.6
Wine & Related Products	14.0	16.4	12.7	20.1	20.6	24.7	27.7*	12.3
Distilled Spirits	10.0	20.9	16.2	30.6	48.0*	37.8	32.1	-15.0
Nursery Products & Cut Flowers	2.0	2.4*	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.9	10.6
Dog & Cat Food	3.0	3.6	4.4	6.3	10.0*	8.9	8.2	-7.7
Other Consumer Oriented	76.0	83.5	89.3	101.6	98.4	102.3	117.6*	14.9
<b>Agricultural Related Products</b>	<b>114.0</b>	<b>102.8</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>141.5*</b>	<b>118.3</b>	<b>119.1</b>	<b>117.9</b>	<b>-1.0</b>
Biodiesel & Blends > B30	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	225.5
Forest Products	104.0	92.9	75.1	132.8*	105.2	106.5	106.7	0.1
Seafood Products	10.0	9.9	5.8	8.6	13.1	12.5	11.2	-10.5
<b>Agricultural Products</b>	<b>1,395.0</b>	<b>1,363.1</b>	<b>1,428.1</b>	<b>1,757.4</b>	<b>2,062.6</b>	<b>2,030.3</b>	<b>2,160.8*</b>	<b>6.4</b>
<b>Agricultural &amp; Related Products</b>	<b>1,509.0</b>	<b>1,465.8</b>	<b>1,509.1</b>	<b>1,898.9</b>	<b>2,180.9</b>	<b>2,149.4</b>	<b>2,278.7*</b>	<b>6.0</b>

Prepared By: Trade & Economic Analysis Division/GMA/FAS/USDA

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Trade Data

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.

\* Denote Highest Export Levels Since at  
Least CY 1970

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## Attachments:

No Attachments