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Report Highlights:

Libya poses unique opportunities and challenges for U.S. agricultural exports. The nation is characterized by an unstable government, conflict, opaque regulations, an underperforming agricultural sector, and about $1.5 billion worth of agricultural imports from around the world every year. Top prospects include infant formula, baby food, pulses, beef, poultry, non-alcoholic beverages, fruit juices, and beverage concentrates.

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Executive Summary:

Libya features an underperforming agricultural sector, importing almost 1.5 billion dollars in food, feed, and fiber annually. Libya's primary trade partner is the EU27, which maintains a 40 percent market share. American food products enjoy a positive reputation in Libya. Several food retailers assert that Libyan consumers perceive American food as high quality, providing U.S. products a competitive edge. Although the U.S. presence is limited, there are possibilities to grow U.S. market share beyond the current level of 2 percent.

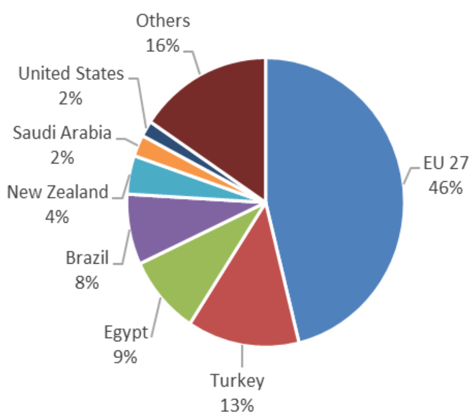
Please note that due to civil unrest the United States does not have diplomatic or consular representation in Libya. The State Department has published a travel advisory warning American citizens not to travel to Libya due to risks including "crime, terrorism, civil unrest, kidnapping and armed conflict."

Market Fact Sheet: Libya

Executive Summary

Libya features an underperforming agricultural sector, importing almost 1.5 billion dollars in food, feed, and fiber annually. Libya's primary trade partner is the EU27, which maintains a 40 percent market share. American food products enjoy a positive reputation in Libya. Several food retailers assert that Libyan consumers perceive American food as high quality, providing U.S. products a competitive edge. Although the U.S. presence is limited, there are possibilities to grow U.S. market share beyond

Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products (2021)



Sources: TDM

Food Service Industry

Libya's food processing industry is compromised of more than 1,000 registered companies. Approximately 85 percent of them are small companies with less than 25 employees. Food processing sales are a major focus in the domestic market, which accounts for almost 95 percent of revenues.

Food Retail Industry

There is no presence of international retail outlets in Libya. However, consumers seek international retail food products. Local supermarkets typically buy from small local import and distribution firms

Quick Facts CY 2021

Imports of Consumer-Oriented Food Products:

$1 billion from the World

$ 38 million from the United States

List of Top 10 Growth Products:

1. Infant formula
2. Baby food
3. Pulses
4. beef
5. Poultry
6. Non-Alcoholic beverages
7. Fruit juices
8. Live animals
9. Dairy products
10. Seafood

Food Trade (U.S. million) 2020

Food exports	$8
Food imports	$1,031
Bulk total	$728
Intermediate	$325
Seafood products	$97

Top QSR Chains in Libya:

- KFC
- El Forno (Italian restaurant)
- Cinnabon (American chain of baked goods stores)

Top Libya's Retailers:

- Jeehad Mall
- Mazaia
- Libya Mall
- Almahari Mall

GDP/Population 2020:

Population *(millions)*: 7.02 in 2021

GDP *(billions USD)*: $25.42

GDP per capita *(USD)*: $10,300

Sources: World Bank, CIA World Factbook

Libyan Market Advantages and Disadvantages

Strengths/Weaknesses/Opportunities/Challenges	
Strengths	**Weaknesses**
Libyans perceive U.S.-origin foods as high quality. There is strong demand for consumer food products.	U.S. exporters are unfamiliar with Libya and have little presence in country. Existing trade often passes through intermediaries.
Opportunities	**Threats**
Demand for U.S. goods can help shift market share away from EU suppliers.	EU, Ukrainian, Egyptian, Tunisian, and Turkish exporters are well informed on Libyan market. They travel frequently to Libya, offer personalized services, and are able to offer small consignments with fast delivery times and low freight costs.

Section I: Market Overview

Libya poses unique opportunities and challenges for U.S. agricultural exports. The nation is characterized by an unstable government, conflict, opaque regulations, petroleum revenues, an underperforming agricultural sector, and about $3 billion worth of agricultural imports from around the world every year. Libya faces economic instability, which correlates closely with the success of its petroleum industry. World Bank has reported declining GDP growth since 2017.

Export trends vary significantly and are closely tied to petroleum sector performance, which makes up a large portion of the country's GDP. In the immediate wake of the 2011 revolution, Libya's state-dominated markets opened up to private investment and entrepreneurship. While civil conflict limited the growth of U.S. trade with Libya to predominantly oil, gas and electricity related activities, several European, Turkish and Arab League states increased their agricultural/food exports to Libya.

2021 marked a turning point for Libya with the creation of the provisional Government for National Unity. Elections are scheduled for December 24, 2021, providing hope that Libyan will enter an era of improved stability and economic growth.

Key Demographic Development

Libya's population is estimated at 7.02 million in 2021, with over 90 percent of the population inhabiting the Mediterranean coast. Libya's interior is sparsely populated because of the Sahara's harsh living conditions. Tripolitania (the northwest region of Libya) is home to 47 percent of the population, followed by Cyrenaica (eastern region) with 39 percent, and finally Fezan in the south with 12 percent. Libya is also a transit point for a large population of migrants seeking to enter Europe. Islam is the dominant religion in Libya (about 97 percent). Arabic is Libya's official language, but English and Italian are widely understood in urban areas.

Agriculture makes up an insignificant portion of Libya's GDP. Local production prominently features horticultural products like tomato and potato, and there is some local livestock production. However, domestic demand is largely met through imports. When Tunisian supply routes were blocked in 2021, local producers were able to increase their market shares in Libya's major coastal cities. However, logistical constraints such as weak fuel supply in southern Libya, poor security, and insufficient cold chain drove up prices. While there is hope in Libya that agricultural production will increase, it is likely that exporters will be able to supply the Libyan market with nearly every category of food product more efficiently than local producers.

Consumer Spending

The Central Bank of Libya pays government salaries to the majority of Libya's workforce, guaranteeing a reasonable standard of living for all, and maintaining Libya's classification as a high middle-income country. Over the past decade, political instability and civil conflict have driven high inflation rates and disrupted oil production, disrupting the revenue streams necessary to maintain Libyan salaries. With the creation of a new unified government in 2021, the lifting of the oil blockade, and the recovery of oil production, Libya is experiencing an economic rebound. Nonetheless, the Libyan economy contracted by about 30 percent in 2020 (World Bank), and CIA Factbook reports that per capita GDP fell from $15,200 in 2019 to $10,300 in 2020, which is related in part to a devaluation of the Libyan Dinar's exchange rate. Despite this setback, World Bank forecasts strong GDP growth in 2021, especially if global oil prices remain firm.

Libya's population growth rate is estimated at 1.76 percent. An estimated 41.6 percent of the population is aged 25-54 years old, while people younger than 25 make up 48.9 percent. Youth are strongly influenced by western pop culture and consume soft drinks, fast foods, and other consumer-oriented food products.

According the CIA World Factbook, Libya recorded 22 births per 1000 people in 2021, placing it in the top third of the world for birth rate. As a result, Libya has strong demand for food and consumer products for mothers, infants and young children. Diabetes is endemic in Libya, with industry sources reporting a high portion of the adult population seeking low sugar foods and other foods appropriate for diabetic consumers.

Libyan culture, like many of its neighboring countries, has a strong food component. Food consumption is accentuated by frequent traditional celebrations including weddings and births. Libya is also a conservative Muslim country with frequent religious holidays which are celebrated with flair and excessive food consumption. During the Ramadan holy month and the following Eid celebration, food imports balloon. Anecdotally, Libyan importers report that some food imports increase ten-fold. For example, a Tripoli-based importer reported that UHT milk imports grew from ten 40 foot containers per month to 150 containers prior to the holy month. The Eid Kabir celebration is usually accompanied by livestock imports. According to Trade Data Monitor, Libya has historically imported up to 1.25 million head of sheep per year from the EU. In 2020, this number fell to 480 thousand head, likely due to conflict. With the cessation of hostilities, live animal exports to Libya are expected to increase.

Tripoli and Benghazi (Libya's second largest city) are experiencing rapid growth of the restaurant and café industry post cease fire. Due to the constraints that conflict poses on daily life, eating out has become one of the few recreational activities available to families and youth. Weddings, graduations, and other festivities have led to the growth of a unique "celebration salon" industry. The celebration salon industry represents a luxury economy that is characterized by events costing into the millions of dollars, all in stark contrast with the economic hardships that some Libyans face. It is fueling demand for high-quality niche products and foods, delicacies and drinks specific for such popular events. Premium meats, chocolates and candies presented at such occasions are perceived to emphasize economic and social status and are increasingly sought.

While there is no monopoly on food imports and sales in Libya, several Ghaddafi-era merchants (predominantly in Tripoli) have continued to dominate the wholesale food business. Local distributers and retailers find it easier to buy from these select wholesalers than to import directly. However, new importers are challenging traditional patterns and creating opportunities with new products, particularly in the eastern and southern regions of the country.

Many Libyan importers ceased storage and food repackaging during the conflict years, instead focusing on imports of consumer-ready goods. However, industry sources indicate that they are now reopening. For example, local distributors of dairy products, edible oils, pastas and pastries report reopening, and in some cases have purchased equipment with the intention to recommence packaging operations shortly.

Most fresh fruits and vegetables are imported from Tunisia, Egypt, Italy, Spain and Turkey. However, the Southern region of Libya has experienced remarkable growth in the production of tomatoes, potatoes, onions, melons and mangoes. This new trend is challenged by poor transportation infrastructure, security, and a lack of fuel, power, and crop protection technologies. Major markets in coastal cities continue to be primarily supplied by Tunisian, Egyptian, Turkish and EU exporters, who are often more competitive.

Table 1: Opportunities and Challenges

Opportunities	**Challenges**
Libya is a billion-dollar market for consumer-oriented goods including infant foods and formulas, frozen meats, cheese, and non-alcoholic beverages and concentrates. There is also strong demand for premium and niche foods.	**Competition**: The EU and other neighboring countries, such as Egypt and Turkey hold dominant positions in Libya's import market.
Despite perceived challenges due to the lack of government institutions, Libyans have learned to efficiently work around challenges and complete tasks.	**Proximity**: Shipping from the USA takes longer with more frequent port transfers. European and Middle East exporters benefit from their proximity and ability to send small, frequent consignments.
U.S. food and agricultural products are trusted because of their high quality.	**Governance**: Libya's opaque bureaucratic structures limit a predictable trading environment.
Although it is not the dominant language, English is common in major urban centers.	**Security**: Security risks in Libya limits U.S. engagement and understanding of day-to-day market needs.

Section II: Exporter Business Tips

<u>Due to civil unrest the United States does not have diplomatic or consular representation in Libya. The State Department has published a travel advisory warning American citizens not to travel to Libya due to risks including "crime, terrorism, civil unrest, kidnapping and armed conflict.</u>" Although some business contacts may advise that American citizens can visit Tripoli and Misratah in the west and Benghazi and Albeida in the East, it is much easier to meet with Libyan merchants in neighboring countries such as Tunisia or Egypt (Tunis for west Libyans and Cairo for East Libyans). Additionally, most trade with credible Libyan partners can be done online and without the need to travel.

Libya is a southern Mediterranean country bordered by Tunisia and Algeria to the west, Egypt to the east, Sudan to the southeast and Chad and Niger to the south. It features generally mild weather similar to southern Europe. When visiting Libya be sure that you hold a passport with at least six months validity and a valid visa. When in Libya, transactions and purchases are done in Libyan Dinars, the official currency. It is advisable to have a sponsor greet you at the airport and arrange your travel and stay during your visit to the country. Note that air travel to Libya is unreliable and faces frequent delays due to security and airline logistical issues. Delays can be a matter of days and not just hours.

Arabic is the primary language of Libya, but English and Italian are understood and spoken well in major cities. Most Libyan merchants will make sure that they have an intermediary who speaks English. Libyan importers will expect metric units of measure. As a strict Muslim country, all food imports must abide with Halal rules. Alcohol is forbidden and food preparations should not contain alcohol. Note that import of any alcohol containing products can carry prison sentences.

Before embarking in any business ventures in Libya, it is recommended to conduct market research including product testing, price comparison, competitor analysis, and consumer preferences and trends. A reputable Libyan importer can help carry out much of this work. Libyan importers frequently participate in major trade shows in neighboring countries and the Middle East. Popular shows with Libyan importers include ANUGA (Germany), SIAL (France), and Gulfood (UAE). There are no recommended Libyan trade shows at this time. Libyan exporters are present on social media, and some businesses report that platforms such as Facebook and WhatsApp help facilitate access to importers.

<u>Consumer Tastes and Trends</u>

Libyan cuisine is a mixture of Amazigh, Arabic and Mediterranean cooking. It has a strong Italian influence, and sharing meals is an important family activity. Local tastes reflect the county's abundance of dates, oranges, apricots, figs, lemons, and olives. Seafood in Tripoli and Benghazi is particularly good. Many hotel restaurants offer international cuisine. Although alcohol is banned in

Libya, nonalcoholic beer is generally available in major towns. Wheat, meats, canned foods, pasta, and rice comprise a significant portion of consumer spending in Libya.

American food products enjoy a positive reputation in Libya. Several food retailers assert that Libyan consumers perceive American food as high quality, providing U.S. products a competitive edge despite lower cost competitors from Europe and Turkey. According to industry sources, Libya's elevated birth rate is driving demand for baby foods and milk powders. European and American brands such as Gerber and Nestle are popular. High-end gourmet foods are also sought after, with the metropolitan areas of Tripoli and Benghazi leading the demand for these foods.

Section III: Import Food Standards & Regulation and Import Procedures

The Libya Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards (FAIRS) report provides an overview of the food laws and regulatory environment in Libya as it relates to U.S. food and agricultural exports.

The list of approved food specifications and regulations are published by the Libyan Consumer Protection Agency, Arraqeeb (http://www.alcpo.org.ly/). This list of legislation set the basis for Libya's national food standards, which are supplemented by regulations from the Libyan National Center for Standardization and Metrology (LNCSM), (which is both a government institution and the Libyan arm of the Standards and Metrology Institute for Islamic Countries (SMIIC). While the SMIIC serves to unify standards of the Organization of Islamic Countries member states, the main task of LNCSM is to develop national standards (and/or adopt international standards). LNCSM also grants a voluntary Libyan Quality Mark and accredits inspection bodies.

According to industry sources, importers are often responsible for obtaining clearance letters from the Central Bank of Libya, registering food and drug items, and obtaining customs clearance at the port of entry.

Exporters will need to present a Certificate of Inspection, Certificate of Free Sale, and a laboratory analysis of all agricultural goods and processed foods to be sold in Libya. Shipments must be accompanied by a bill of lading that shows Libya as the final destination and the United States as the point of origin. (Law no.10 link in Arabic).

According to industry sources, food items must be labeled in Arabic. Providing this information on a sticker is acceptable.

All trademarks and patents must be registered in Libya through a Libyan citizen. Libya recognizes foreign patents and trademarks so long as the copyright's country of origin respects Libyan trademark and copyright laws (copyright law no. 9 1968 link in Arabic).

In general, food, nonalcoholic drinks, and agricultural products do not fall under sanctions. However, certain Libyans are under sanction by both the United States and the United Nations. Exporters should be aware that conducting business with sanctioned individuals or organizations named by the U.S. Department of Treasury or the U.N. Sanctions Committee is illegal.

Section IV: Market Sector Structure and Trends

Libya is a net food importer. While there is a need for staple goods, urban consumers in both Tripoli and Benghazi drive demand for consumer-oriented goods and some luxury goods. There are several wholesale food import and distribution companies that feature strong storage, distribution, and transportation capabilities. The following is a brief summary of a few interesting food categories with growth opportunities.

Infant formulas and infant foods: Libya has a high birth rate and imports significant volumes of infant formula and infant food preparations. In 2020, Libya imported over 50 million dollars' worth of infant formula, down from 100 million dollars in 2018. Trade data indicates that U.S. market share of infant food is minimal.

Food for diabetics: Diabetes is endemic in Libya, with industry sources reporting a high portion of the adult population seeking low sugar foods and other foods appropriate for diabetic consumers.

Fruit juices and non-alcoholic beverages: Libya imported 39 million dollars of non-alcoholic beverages in 2021, about 15 percent up from 2020 (34 million). This includes tea, coffee, juices, and other flavored drinks. Importer contacts report strong demand for fruit juice concentrates and other ingredients for bottling.

Dry beans and lentils: 2021 trade data indicates that Libya imported 25 million dollars' worth of dry beans, peas, and lentils. About 78 percent up from 2020 (14 million).

Red Meat and Poultry: Libya is a valuable export destination for meat products, but the market is unique. Red meat imports include a large volume of European live animals (ovine and bovine), with live sheep sales focusing on the Eid Kabir celebration. Despite the preference for consumers to choose cuts from carcasses, there is a niche for premium meat cuts. Libya imported approximately $198 million of poultry and over $68 million of beef in 2021.

Festivities and gift giving: Weddings, graduations, and other festivities have led to the growth of a unique "celebration salon" industry. These events provide an opportunity for exports of premium meats and other high-quality niche foods, delicacies and beverages. Gift-giving associated with these events fuels demand for high-quality chocolates and candies which emphasize economic and social status.

Restaurant and Grocery Franchises: Consumer demand for international brands and modern retail products are driving investment in the retail industry. Retailers are responding with the development of new shopping centers and retail outlets, providing opportunities for international retailers in Libya. Shopping center development in Tripoli and Benghazi is enabling the arrival of western-style commerce including fast food outlets. Western franchises include Cinnabon, with two locations in Tripoli, KFC with three restaurants in Tripoli and growing, and a Coca-Cola bottling franchisee. As of 2021, there are no major supermarket chains active in Tripoli. It is reported that at least one major franchise departed the market due to conflict.

Section V: Agriculture and Food Imports

Libyan agricultural production faces a number of constraints, including limited arable land, low soil fertility, and political instability. Despite instability, oil exports provide currency to fund food imports ranging from staple goods to luxury and niche goods. As a result, Libya averages over 2.5 billion dollars of agricultural imports from around the world annually. U.S. exports to Libya, in contrast, average over 70 million dollars annually. With a market share of less than three percent, it appears that there is significant opportunity to increase U.S. exports. Note that USDA trade estimates do not take third country shipments into account, which may hide a portion of U.S. market share.

Like its neighboring countries, Libya is a destination for bulk and intermediate goods. Unlike other North African countries, Libya imports an average of over one billion dollars' worth of consumer-oriented and other food-related fast-moving consumer goods annually. Key bulk imports include wheat, barley, corn, rice, chickpeas, kidney beans, and lentils. Intermediate imports include vegetable oil, sugar, planting seeds, soybean meal and feeds and fodders. Consumer-oriented products are led by infant formulas and food, chicken meat (both whole birds and parts), dairy products including cheese and unsweetened milk and cream, beef, apples, pears, and bakery goods including cookies and biscuits. Libyan industry contacts report that the beverage market is significant and that there is strong demand for non-alcoholic drinks and ingredients such as fruit juice concentrates. Libya has consistent imports of forest products, reaching 81 million dollars in 2021.

All Countries Exports to Libya
Agricultural & Related Products
Calendar Year: 2017-2021 and January-December: 2021, 2022
(in millions of dollars)

Export Market: Libya

Product	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2021	2022	%Δ
	Calendar Year (January-December)					January - December		
Bulk Total	**404.63**	**497.67**	**473.92**	**449.12**	**728.07**	**728.07**	**157.72**	**-78.34**
Wheat	97.84	189.09	191.41	150.77	277.30	277.30	29.62	-89.32
Corn	73.57	85.16	76.25	111.39	140.82	140.82	59.78	-57.55
Coarse Grains (ex. corn)	110.91	75.20	84.85	108.40	197.21	197.21	40.06	-79.69
Rice	69.84	67.85	78.92	25.99	42.55	42.55	3.96	-90.68
Soybeans	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.09	0.01	0.01	0.00	-99.27
Rapeseed	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Oilseeds NESOI	4.67	3.42	5.19	5.80	6.72	6.72	3.81	-43.27
Cotton	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	-89.71
Peanuts	3.06	4.21	7.01	6.54	6.00	6.00	1.67	-72.22
Pulses	15.52	47.76	6.45	14.25	24.74	24.74	4.24	-82.85
Coffee, Unroasted	28.11	23.50	21.17	24.91	30.62	30.62	14.27	-53.4
Cocoa Beans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Tobacco	0.28	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	-100
Other Bulk Commodities	0.83	1.26	2.66	0.98	2.03	2.03	0.30	-85.42
Intermediate	**236.85**	**304.14**	**174.39**	**266.07**	**325.42**	**325.42**	**118.29**	**-63.65**
Soybean meal	28.22	43.64	7.99	39.75	5.08	5.08	0.00	-100
Oilseed Meal/Cake (ex. soybean)	0.06	0.11	0.37	0.12	0.43	0.43	0.00	-100
Soybean Oil	0.48	0.21	0.95	1.12	4.29	4.29	2.41	-43.67
Other Feeds & Fodders	0.63	14.55	10.83	17.08	5.58	5.58	0.69	-87.67
Palm Oil	0.71	0.47	1.16	0.41	1.18	1.18	0.33	-72.27
Vegetable Oils NESOI	100.78	105.45	95.54	126.72	201.57	201.57	59.96	-70.25
Distillers Grains	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Hay	0.00	0.15	0.01	0.01	0.16	0.16	0.00	-100
Live Animals	2.26	3.15	3.45	5.54	7.17	7.17	2.47	-65.62
Hides & Skins	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-100
Milled Grains & Products	7.66	30.41	16.79	7.27	13.72	13.72	12.11	-11.71
Industrial Alcohols & Fatty Acids	0.03	0.22	0.46	0.24	0.70	0.70	0.08	-88.95
Animal Fats	0.04	0.00	0.13	0.01	0.06	0.06	0.05	-11.76
Essential Oils	0.87	0.48	1.13	1.28	3.15	3.15	0.42	-86.56
Dextrins, Peptones, & Proteins	0.20	0.26	0.42	0.63	1.35	1.35	0.36	-73.35
Ethanol, incl. bev.	0.23	0.33	0.43	2.22	4.49	4.49	0.38	-91.62
Sugars & Sweeteners	79.42	82.05	20.69	51.17	52.69	52.69	35.20	-33.2
Planting Seeds	6.41	9.44	6.18	6.50	7.84	7.84	1.71	-78.18
Other Intermediate Products	8.84	13.21	7.83	5.99	15.98	15.98	2.13	-86.64
Consumer-Oriented	**534.93**	**735.81**	**816.28**	**710.41**	**1,031.97**	**1,031.97**	**389.67**	**-62.24**
Bakery Goods, Cereals, & Pasta	39.23	40.31	74.67	59.48	75.14	75.14	32.08	-57.31
Beef & Beef Products	17.97	20.09	27.66	39.64	67.88	67.88	22.53	-66.81
Pork & Pork Products	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-41
Beer	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Chewing Gum & Candy	11.97	15.62	18.63	15.18	22.51	22.51	6.83	-69.64
Poultry Meat & Prods. (ex. eggs)	79.02	153.69	103.94	119.79	198.01	198.01	87.89	-55.61
Meat Products NESOI	0.00	0.28	0.34	0.45	0.52	0.52	0.09	-82.32
Eggs & Products	2.93	3.28	0.96	3.13	2.53	2.53	0.63	-75.22
Mfg. Tobacco	31.12	43.63	76.42	58.11	61.22	61.22	13.12	-78.57
Dairy Products	91.02	155.70	147.91	130.59	151.84	151.84	69.83	-54.01
Fresh Fruit	6.48	9.33	18.24	20.57	47.93	47.93	16.04	-66.54
Processed Fruit	12.01	11.07	16.91	14.20	18.16	18.16	6.08	-66.51
Fresh Vegetables	6.45	4.37	6.92	2.58	9.91	9.91	0.43	-95.62
Processed Vegetables	30.58	24.37	41.91	31.68	55.75	55.75	9.21	-83.49
Fruit & Vegetable Juices	21.95	54.20	40.82	35.23	29.41	29.41	3.64	-87.61
Soup & Other Food Preparations	11.21	14.85	10.27	9.32	16.73	16.73	4.62	-72.35

Product	Calendar Year (January-December)					January - December		
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2021	2022	%Δ
Tree Nuts	24.44	31.12	49.21	38.93	85.47	85.47	44.60	-47.83
Wine & Related Products	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Chocolate & Cocoa Products	17.11	25.60	46.86	38.44	59.99	59.99	25.93	-56.78
Condiments & Sauces	0.96	1.19	3.82	1.34	3.16	3.16	0.57	-81.92
Spices	5.09	6.35	10.33	9.66	12.93	12.93	5.59	-56.77
Tea	74.76	78.52	63.80	41.03	63.48	63.48	25.14	-60.4
Coffee, Roasted and Extracts	2.55	4.25	5.50	4.47	8.83	8.83	2.40	-72.83
Non-Alcoholic Bev. (ex. juices, coffee, tea)	40.67	37.29	50.11	34.45	38.75	38.75	11.53	-70.23
Dog & Cat Food	0.03	0.20	0.24	0.35	0.67	0.67	0.57	-14.47
Distilled Spirits	0.03	0.13	0.01	0.40	0.02	0.02	0.02	-36.06
Nursery Products & Cut Flowers	7.37	0.37	0.78	1.31	1.14	1.14	0.29	-74.55
Ag Related Products	**154.30**	**173.97**	**236.67**	**185.59**	**178.39**	**178.39**	**111.97**	**-37.23**
Forest Products	20.98	27.68	54.54	45.38	81.26	81.26	42.68	-47.48
Seafood Products	133.33	146.28	182.13	140.22	97.13	97.13	69.29	-28.66
Agricultural Products	**1,176.38**	**1,537.49**	**1,464.58**	**1,425.20**	**2,085.44**	**2,085.44**	**665.66**	**-68.08**
Agricultural & Related Products	**1,330.68**	**1,711.46**	**1,701.24**	**1,610.79**	**2,263.82**	**2,263.82**	**777.63**	**-65.65**

Source: Trade Data Monitor

United States Consumption Exports to Libya
Agricultural & Related Products
Calendar Year: 2017-2021 and January-December: 2021, 2022
(in millions of dollars)

Export Market: Libya

	Calendar Year (January-December)					January - December		
Product	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2021**	**2022**	**%Δ**
Bulk Total	**24.02**	**25.60**	**25.72**	**0.03**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.00**	**-100**
Wheat	0.00	0.00	4.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Rice	24.02	25.59	20.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Oilseeds NESOI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Cotton	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-100
Other Bulk Commodities	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-100
Intermediate	**12.76**	**31.81**	**22.03**	**48.64**	**5.27**	**5.27**	**1.35**	**-74.33**
Soybean meal	0.00	23.62	7.99	39.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Other Feeds & Fodders	0.01	0.07	0.18	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.04	-57.51
Vegetable Oils NESOI	8.27	5.10	10.21	5.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Distillers Grains	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Live Animals	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Milled Grains & Products	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Animal Fats	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Industrial Alcohols & Fatty Acids	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Dextrins, Peptones, & Proteins	0.05	0.13	0.14	0.30	0.76	0.76	0.19	-75.1
Essential Oils	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0
Sugars & Sweeteners	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-100
Planting Seeds	4.38	2.85	3.05	3.38	4.40	4.40	1.10	-74.94
Other Intermediate Products	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-100
Consumer-Oriented	**16.97**	**26.58**	**21.00**	**23.93**	**38.14**	**38.14**	**12.55**	**-67.11**
Bakery Goods, Cereals, & Pasta	0.02	0.14	0.12	0.44	0.38	0.38	0.00	-100
Beef & Beef Products	0.05	0.10	0.40	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Pork & Pork Products	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Poultry Meat & Prods. (ex. eggs)	8.42	19.40	6.54	11.04	11.38	11.38	2.54	-77.71
Chewing Gum & Candy	0.00	0.04	0.35	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	-100
Eggs & Products	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.29	0.15	0.15	0.00	-100
Mfg. Tobacco	0.00	0.73	1.96	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Dairy Products	0.18	2.48	0.02	1.52	1.67	1.67	1.34	-19.36
Fresh Fruit	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Processed Fruit	0.00	0.16	0.23	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.00	-100
Processed Vegetables	6.08	0.91	3.56	0.82	6.57	6.57	1.94	-70.52
Fruit & Vegetable Juices	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Soup & Other Food Preparations	0.32	0.82	1.11	0.34	0.92	0.92	0.26	-71.67
Tree Nuts	1.88	1.37	4.51	8.62	16.18	16.18	6.26	-61.31
Chocolate & Cocoa Products	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.45	0.45	0.21	-53.2
Condiments & Sauces	0.03	0.12	2.08	0.18	0.24	0.24	0.00	-100
Spices	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Tea	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	-100
Coffee, Roasted and Extracts	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Non-Alcoholic Bev. (ex. juices, coffee, tea)	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Dog & Cat Food	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Nursery Products & Cut Flowers	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Ag Related Products	**0.45**	**1.51**	**1.89**	**0.86**	**0.49**	**0.49**	**0.06**	**-87.82**
Forest Products	0.45	1.51	1.84	0.86	0.48	0.48	0.06	-88.02
Seafood Products	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	-81.25
Agricultural Products	**53.75**	**83.99**	**68.75**	**72.60**	**43.42**	**43.42**	**13.90**	**-67.99**
Agricultural & Related Products	**54.19**	**85.51**	**70.63**	**73.46**	**43.92**	**43.92**	**13.96**	**-68.21**

Section VI: Key Contacts and Further Information

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Attachments:

No Attachments.